Time line of constitution

***6 December 1946:*** *Formation of the Constitution Assembly* (in accordance with French practice).

* ***9 December 1946*:** *The first meeting was held in the constitution hall (now the*[*Central Hall of Parliament House*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Parliament_of_India)*).* *The 1st person to address was*[*J. B. Kripalani*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/J._B._Kripalani)*, [Sachchidananda Sinha](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sachchidananda_Sinha" \o "Sachchidananda Sinha) became temporary president.* (Demanding a separate state, the Muslim League boycotted the meeting.)
* ***11 December 1946*:** *The Assembly appointed [Rajendra Prasad](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rajendra_Prasad" \o "Rajendra Prasad) as its president,* [H. C. Mukherjee](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harendra_Coomar_Mookerjee) as its vice-chairman and [*B. N. Rau*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/B._N._Rau)*as constitutional legal adviser*. *(There were initially 389 members in total, which declined to 299 after*[*partition*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Partition_of_India)*. Out of the 389 members, 292 were from government provinces, 4 from chief commissioner provinces and 93 from princely states.)*
* ***13 December 1946:*** *An 'Objective Resolution' was presented by*[*Jawaharlal Nehru*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jawaharlal_Nehru), *laying down the underlying principles of the constitution. This later became the Preamble of the Constitution.*
* ***22 January 1947*:** Objective resolution unanimously adopted.
* ***22 July 1947*:** [*National flag*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Flag_of_India)*adopted.*
* ***15 August 1947*:** Achieved independence. India split into the [Dominion of India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dominion_of_India) and the [Dominion of Pakistan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dominion_of_Pakistan).
* ***29 August 1947:*** *Drafting Committee appointed with*[*Dr. B. R. Ambedkar*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/B._R._Ambedkar)*as its Chairman.* The other 6 members of committee were Munshi, [Muhammed Sadulla](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muhammed_Saadulah" \o "Muhammed Saadulah), [Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alladi_Krishnaswamy_Iyer" \o "Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer), [N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/N._Gopalaswami_Ayyangar), Khaitan and Mitter.
* ***16 July 1948*:** Along with [Harendra Coomar Mookerjee](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harendra_Coomar_Mookerjee" \o "Harendra Coomar Mookerjee), [V. T. Krishnamachari](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/V._T._Krishnamachari) was also elected as second vice-president of Constituent Assembly.
* ***26 November 1949:*** *The Constitution of India was passed and adopted by the assembly.*
* ***24 January 1950:****Last meeting of Constituent Assembly. The Constitution was signed and accepted. (with 395 Articles, 8 Schedules, 22 Parts)*
* ***26 January 1950:****The Constitution came into force. (The process took 2 years, 11 months and 18 days - at a total expenditure of ₹6.4 million to finish.)*

Constitution of India

India, also known as Bharat, is a Union of States. It is a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic with a parliamentary system of government. The Republic is governed in terms of the Constitution of India which was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on 26th November, 1949 and came into force on 26th January, 1950. The Constitution provides for a Parliamentary form of government which is federal in structure with certain unitary features. The constitutional head of the Executive of the Union is the President. As per Article 79 of the Constitution of India, the council of the Parliament of the Union consists of the President and two Houses known as the Council of States (Rajya Sabha) and the House of the People (Lok Sabha). Article 74(1) of the Constitution provides that there shall be a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister as its head to aid and advise the President, who shall exercise his/her functions in accordance to the advice. The real executive power is thus vested in the Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister as its head