PUNJAB POLICE • PSSSB • PUNJAB PCS • GOVERNMENT EXAMS

HOUSE OF ASPIRANTS

INDIAN POLITY

CHAPTER 1

Making of the Indian Constitution

Prepared by someone who has already achieved what you are preparing for.

WEBSITE
houseofaspirants.in

EDITION
October 2026

LANGUAGE
English

House of Aspirants

Punjab's bilingual exam-preparation platform

houseofaspirants.in

Welcome, Aspirant

Thank you for choosing **House of Aspirants**. These notes are written for every serious government-exam aspirant: **exam-oriented, easy to understand and free**.

> *"Prepared by someone who has already achieved what you are preparing for."*

HOW TO GET THE MOST FROM THESE NOTES

1 Read
Go through the chapter once and mark the points that are new to you.

2 Practise
Attempt this chapter's MCQ quiz on houseofaspirants.in.

3 Revise
Check previous year questions on the topic and revise your marked points.

Visit Our Website

- Bilingual notes: Punjabi & English
- Daily quiz & chapter-wise MCQs
- Monthly current affairs
- 10+ years of previous year papers
- Progress tracking

Scan to visit

www.houseofaspirants.in

Join Our Telegram Channel

- Latest notes, first
- Daily updates
- Exam notifications
- Weekly PDFs
- Live guidance sessions

Scan to join

t.me/HouseOfAspirant

Keep Learning. Keep Growing. Keep Achieving.

Team House of Aspirants

© 2026 House of Aspirants. These notes are for educational purposes only. Reproduction, redistribution or commercial use without permission is prohibited.

CHAPTER 1

Making of the Indian Constitution

Constituent Assembly and Drafting Committee

IN THIS CHAPTER

- What is a Constitution?
- Constituent Assembly
- Making of the Constitution
- Drafting Committee
- Major Committees of the Constituent Assembly

What is a Constitution?

- A constitution is a **rule book** created by the members of a society to run that society effectively.
- The world's **first constitution** was created by the people of the **USA in 1789**.

Constituent Assembly

A **Constituent Assembly** is a group of people who come together to form a constitution.

Formation of the Constituent Assembly

- The idea of a Constituent Assembly for India was first put forward in **1934** by **M.N. Roy**, a pioneer of the communist movement in India.
- The Constituent Assembly was constituted in **November 1946** under the scheme formulated by the **Cabinet Mission**.
- Its total strength was to be **389**. After independence and the **partition of India**, it came down to **299**.
- It was a **partly elected and partly nominated** body.
- It included all important personalities of India at that time, **except Mahatma Gandhi**.
- There were only **4 Sikh seats** in the Constituent Assembly.
- **Sir B.N. Rau** was appointed as the **constitutional (legal) advisor** to the Constituent Assembly.
- The Assembly had **two Vice-Presidents**.



The Constituent Assembly of India in session

Making of the Constitution

- The Constituent Assembly met for the first time in New Delhi on **9 December 1946** in the Constitution Hall.
- **Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha**, the oldest member, was elected as the **temporary President** of the Assembly. After this, **Dr. Rajendra Prasad** was elected as the **President** of the Assembly by voting.
- On **13 December 1946**, **Jawaharlal Nehru** moved the historic **'Objectives Resolution'**, which provided the framework of the Constitution.
- The **Drafting Committee**, headed by **Dr. B.R. Ambedkar**, was set up on **29 August 1947** to prepare a draft constitution.
- On **21 February 1948**, the Drafting Committee submitted the draft constitution to the Assembly.
- On **26 November 1949**, the Constitution was **adopted**.
- On **24 January 1950**, the Constituent Assembly held its **last session**.
- On **26 January 1950**, the Constitution **came into force**. From this day every person in India must follow the rules described in the Constitution. This day is celebrated every year as **Republic Day**.

Other Facts about the Constituent Assembly

- It adopted the **National Flag** on **22 July 1947**.
- It adopted the **National Anthem** on **24 January 1950**.
- It elected **Dr. Rajendra Prasad** as the **first President of India**.
- A total of **eleven sessions** were held to frame the Constitution.
- The **Elephant** was adopted as the symbol (seal) of the Constituent Assembly.

TIMELINE: MAKING OF THE CONSTITUTION

1934	**M.N. Roy** first puts forward the idea of a Constituent Assembly
Nov 1946	Constituent Assembly constituted under the **Cabinet Mission** plan
9 Dec 1946	**First meeting** of the Constituent Assembly
11 Dec 1946	**Dr. Rajendra Prasad** elected President of the Assembly
13 Dec 1946	Nehru moves the **Objectives Resolution**
22 Jul 1947	**National Flag** adopted
29 Aug 1947	**Drafting Committee** set up under Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
21 Feb 1948	Draft constitution submitted
4 Nov 1948	Final draft introduced in the Assembly
26 Nov 1949	Constitution **adopted**
24 Jan 1950	Last session; **National Anthem** adopted; Constitution signed
26 Jan 1950	Constitution **comes into force** (Republic Day)

REMEMBER

The Constitution took **2 years, 11 months and 18 days** to prepare. About **2,000 amendments** were made to the draft before it was finalised.

Drafting Committee

- It was set up on **29 August 1947**.
- Its task was to **draft (prepare)** the Constitution.
- It had **seven members**, all of whom were members of the Constituent Assembly:

No.	Member
1	**Dr. B.R. Ambedkar** (Chairman)

No.	Member
2	Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar
3	N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar
4	K.M. Munshi
5	Mohammad Saadulla
6	B.L. Mitter
7	D.P. Khaitan

- Because he was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee, **Dr. B.R. Ambedkar** is called the **Father of the Indian Constitution**.

Major Committees of the Constituent Assembly

Committee	Chairman
Union Powers Committee	**Jawaharlal Nehru**
Union Constitution Committee	**Jawaharlal Nehru**
States Committee (Committee for Negotiating with States)	**Jawaharlal Nehru**
Steering Committee	**Dr. Rajendra Prasad**
Rules of Procedure Committee	**Dr. Rajendra Prasad**
Provincial Constitution Committee	**Sardar Patel**
Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights, Minorities and Tribal and Excluded Areas	**Sardar Patel**
Drafting Committee	**Dr. B.R. Ambedkar**

EXAM TIP

Questions are often asked on: **who first gave the idea** (M.N. Roy, 1934), **date of first meeting** (9 Dec 1946), **adoption** (26 Nov 1949), **commencement** (26 Jan 1950), **constitutional advisor** (B.N. Rau) and **chairmen of committees**.

QUICK REVISION

1. A constitution is a rule book to run a society; the first was made by the USA in 1789.
2. Idea of a Constituent Assembly: **M.N. Roy, 1934**.
3. Constituted in **November 1946** under the **Cabinet Mission** plan.
4. Strength: **389**, reduced to **299** after partition.
5. First meeting: **9 Dec 1946**; temporary President: **Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha**; President: **Dr. Rajendra Prasad**.
6. Objectives Resolution: **Nehru, 13 Dec 1946**.
7. Drafting Committee: **29 Aug 1947**, **7 members**, Chairman **Dr. B.R. Ambedkar**.
8. Constitution adopted **26 Nov 1949**; came into force **26 Jan 1950**.
9. Constitutional advisor: **Sir B.N. Rau**; seal of the Assembly: **Elephant**.
10. National Flag adopted **22 July 1947**; National Anthem adopted **24 Jan 1950**.