

# "Objectives"

A) Fill in the blanks

① The working period of any local government is five years.

② Major financial source of Gram Panchayat is Grants from State / central Govt.

③ The 11th Schedule of 73<sup>rd</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act prescribes a list of 29 functions to be performed by the rural local bodies.

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A)

⑤ It was in 1934 that the idea of a constituent Assembly for India was put forward for the first time by M.N. Roy.

⑥ In 1938, Jawaharlal Nehru, on behalf of the Indian National Congress declared that - "The constitution of free India must be formed, without outside interference".

⑦ The demand of constitution provisions was finally accepted by the British Government as the "August offer" in 1940.

- (8) The total strength of the constituent assembly was to be 389.
- (9) Of these 296 seats were to be allotted to British India & 93 seats to the Princely States.
- (10) The elections to the constituent Assembly were held in July-August 1946.
- (11) Out of 296 seats of constituent Assembly Congress won 208 seats & Muslim League won 73 seats.
- (12) The members of constituent Assembly were to be elected indirectly.
- (13) The constituent Assembly held its first meeting on December 9; 1946 and was attended by only 211 members.
- (14) Dr. Sachidamand Sinha, the oldest member, was elected as the temporary President of the Assembly, following French Practice.
- (15) "Objective Resolution" moved by Jawaharlal Nehru in the assembly on 13<sup>th</sup> Dec, 1946; which laid down the fundamentals and philosophy of the constitutional structure.
- (16) Constituent Assembly elected Dr. Rajendra Prasad as regular President of the Assembly & later on as the President of India on 24

# **FORMATION OF CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY**

- (17) Constituent Assembly ratified the India's membership of the Commonwealth in May 1949.
- (18) It adopted the National Flag on 22 July 1947.
- (19) It adopted the National Anthem on 24 Jan 1950.
- (20) It adopted the National Song on 24 January 1950.
- (21) In all, the constituent assembly had 11 sessions over 2 years, 11 months, 18 days.
- (22) The constitution-makers had gone through the constitutions of 60 countries.
- (23) The total expenditure incurred on making the constitution amounted to ₹ 64 lakh.
- (24) The constituent Assembly continued as the Provisional Parliament of India from January 26, 1950 till the formation of new Parliament.
- (25) The first Parliamentary election for free India was held in 1952.
- (26) The chairman of Drafting Committee was Dr. B. R. Ambedkar.
- (27) The chairman of Committee on Fundamental Rights, minorities & Tribal was Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

- (28) The Drafting committee was set up on August 29, 1947.
- (29) There were Three Readings were held for draft of the constitution.
- (30) Out of a total 299 members of the assembly, only 282 were actually present on the day signed the constitution.
- (31) The constitution as adopted on November 26, 1949; contained a Preamble, 395 Articles & 8 schedules.
- (32) As we adopted the constitution on 26 Nov. 1949; 26 Nov. is considered as Constitution day every year.
- (33) The constitution came into force on - 26 January, 1950 (Republic Day).
- (34) The first Law minister of India was Dr. B. R. Ambedkar.
- (35) Father of the constitution of India is Dr. B. R. Ambedkar.
- (36) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar - A chief architect of the constitution of India is also known as a "modern manu"
- (37) The total allocation of the seats in the constituent Assembly of India was 389.

(38) Elephant was adopted as the symbol (seal) of the constituent Assembly.

(39) Sir B.N. Rau was appointed as the constitutional advisor (Legal Advisor) to the constituent Assembly.

(40) Prem Behari Narain Raizada was the calligrapher of the Indian constitution. The original constitution was hand written by him.

(41) Originally (1949), The constitution contained -  
- A Preamble.  
- 395 Articles.  
- 22 Parts  
- 8 Schedule.

(42) Presently (2016). The constitution contains -  
- A Preamble  
- 465 Articles.  
- 25 Parts.  
- 12 Schedule.

(43) we have the single constitution for both the centre & the states except J & K.

(44) The unique state status & special provisions for the state J. & K. is provided under Article No. - 370.

(45) The American constitution was the first to be given with a Preamble.

- (46) The term "Preamble" refers to the introduction or preface to the constitution.
- (47) The Preamble of the constitution has been amended by the 42<sup>nd</sup> constitutional Amend. Act (1976) which added three words - Socialist, Secular, Integrity.
- (48) The constitution deals with the citizenship from Article No. 5 to Article No. 11.
- (49) Citizenship Act, 1955 Provides for the acquisition & loss of citizenship after the commencement of the constitution.
- (50) The fundamental Rights are enshrined in Part III of the constitution from the article no. 12 to 35.
- (51) The framers of our constitution derived inspiration of FR from constitution of U.S.A. (i.e. Bill of Right) (FR = Fundamental Rights)
- (52) Part III of the constitution is rightly described as the "Magna Carta" of India.
- (53) Part III of the constitution contains a very long & comprehensive list of 6 "Justiciable" fundamental Rights.
- (54) Fundamental Rights uphold the equality of all persons, larger public interest and unity of the nation.

- 64**) Instead of Article No. 31, a new Article 300-A had been inserted in Part XII under the heading "Right To Property".
- 65**) Directive Principles of State Policy had been placed in Part IV of the Constitution.
- 66**) Article No. 14 to 35 → Fundamental Rights
- 67**) Article No. - 36 to 51 → Directive Principles.
- 68**) Directive Principles are not justiciable in courts.
- 69**) The framers of the constitution borrowed the idea of Directive Principles from the Irish Constitution.
- 70**) Directive Principles are like the instrument of instruction.
- 71**) Directive Principles are not legally enforceable.
- 72**) Article No. 19 provide six freedoms.
- 73**) 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Act added four new Directive Principles.
- 74**) 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Act, 1976 is known as "mini constitution".
- 75**) The provisions for the constitutional amendment given under Article No 368

- (55) The fundamental Rights are meant for promoting the ideal of Political democracy.
- (56) Fundamental Rights are not absolute but qualified.
- (57) Fundamental Rights are "Justiciable" and allowing person to go to Supreme court directly.
- (58) Fundamental Rights can be suspended during the operation of a National Emergency except the rights guaranteed by article 20 and 21.
- (59) The application of fundamental Rights to the members of armed forces, para-military forces, police forces, intelligence agencies can be restricted.
- (60) Rights to Constitutional Remedies are given under the article no. - 32
- (61) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar explained the Article 32 as the soul & heart of constitution.
- (62) Originally there were 7 fundamental Rights wch their in the constitution.
- (63) The 44<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act, 1978 abolished the right to Property from the 1<sup>st</sup> of fundamental Rights.  
(Article no. 31 is hence cancelled)

- (76) The Provisions for the Emergency has been given under Article - 352, 354, 356.
- (77) The Provision for state legislature has been shown under Article - 162 to 212.
- (78) High courts - 214 to 232.
- (79) Sub-ordinate courts - 233 to 238.
- (80) Directive Principles embody the concept of a "welfare state" not that "Police state".
- (81) Article No. 324 has made the provisions for the independent Election commission.
- (82) Election commission consists of 3 members  
1 chief Election commissioner & 2 other Election commissioners.
- (83) On 16 October 1989, the President appointed two more Election commissioners.
- (84) The chief Election commissioner & the two other election commissioners have equal powers & receive equal salary, allowances which are similar to judges of supreme courts.
- (85) All the central & State Election commissioners are to be appointed by President of India.

- (86) The election commissioner of India held his position since 1950.
- (87) Running (28<sup>th</sup>) Election commissioner of India is Sumil Arora (since 2 Dec. 2018)
- (88) First Election commissioner of India was Sukumar Sen (since 21 March 1950)
- (89) State Election commission for the State Maharashtra formed on 26 April 1994.
- (90) Maharashtra State Election commissioner is Shri. Jagdishwar Gehlot.
- (91) Central Election commission conducts the elections to Lok Sabha + Rajya Sabha, State legislatures, the office of President & vice President of India.
- (92) State Election commission conducts and controls the elections for Local government institutions like - Z.P., Panchayat Samiti, Grampanchayat, Municipal corporation.

(93)

- (101) In 1952, The opening of first ever Public Programme - Community Development Programme was started.
- (102) In 1953 - National Extension Services.
- (103) In 1957, The Govt. of India appointed the Balwantrai Bai Mehta Committee, to examine the CDP (1952) & NES (1953).
- (104) The first suggestion for Three-Tier System for Panchayati Raj was putted by the Balwantrai Bai Mehta Committee.
- (105) In December 1977, The Janata Govt. appointed Ashok Mehta Committee on Panchayati Raj.
- (106) The Ashok Mehta Committee suggest to replace three tier system by Two-tier System.  
1<sup>st</sup> Tier → Zilla Parishad (Dist.)  
2<sup>nd</sup> Tier → Mandal Panchayat.
- (107) In 1986, Rajiv Gandhi government appointed a committee to prepare a concept paper on - "Revitalisation of Panchayati Raj Institution for Democracy".
- (108) 73<sup>rd</sup> Constitutional Amendment adds a new Part - g (Nine) to the constitution.
- (109) 74<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment adds a new Part - g/A (Nine-A) to constitution.

- (q3) The term "Panchayati Raj" in India signifies the system of Rural local self-government.
- (q4) "Panchayati Raj" (Rural local self government) was constitutionalised through the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992.
- (q5) Rajasthan was the first state to establish Panchayati Raj.  
The scheme was inaugurated by the prime minister (J. Nehru) on 2nd October 1959 in Nagaur Dist. of Rajasthan.
- (q6) Maharashtra is the ninth state to adopt Panchayati Raj system.
- (q7) Maharashtra adopted Panchayati Raj on -
- (q8) Second state to Adopt Panchayati Raj -  
2<sup>nd</sup> → Andhra Pradesh.  
3<sup>rd</sup> → Assam.
- (q9) Currently, the Panchayati Raj system exist in all the states of India except Mizoram, Nagaland & Meghalaya.
- (q10) Panchayati Raj System in India is the Democratic Decentralization.

- (110) The "Panchayet Raj" consists of Provisions from Articles 243 to 243 'O'.
- (111) The "municipalities" consists of Provisions from Articles 243 'P' to 243 - 2 Ge.
- (112) 74<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act (1992) empowers the municipalities (Urban Local Self Government)
- (113) The concept of Democratic Decentralization M. K. Gandhi.
- (114) The concept of Decentralization of the Democracy is named as "Panchayeti Raj" by J. Nehru.
- (115) The village Panchayat Act - 1958.
- (116) Provision for Parliament Article - 79 to 122
- (117) Relation between Central-State → 245 to 255
- (118) Provision for citizenship → Article 5 to 11
- (119) ————— Fundamental Duties → 51 'A'.

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