

# The Making of Indian Constitution

1. Which body was entrusted with the responsibility of framing the Indian Constitution?

Answer: The Constituent Assembly.

Q2. In which country was the term “Constituent Assembly” first used?

Answer: France.

Q3. Who first demanded the formation of a Constituent Assembly?

Answer: Jawaharlal Nehru.

Q4. When did the Indian National Congress first demand a Constituent Assembly?

Answer: In 1906.

Q5. In which declaration did the Congress first demand a Constituent Assembly?

Answer: In the Swaraj-related declaration.

Q6. When did Mahatma Gandhi support the demand for a Constituent Assembly?

Answer: In 1922.

Q7. Who first demanded the framing of the Constitution?

Answer: M. N. Roy.

Q8. When did M. N. Roy demand the framing of the Constitution?

Answer: In 1934.

Q9. When did the Congress demand a Constituent Assembly based on adult franchise?

Answer: In 1934.

Q10. In which Congress session was the proposal to form a Constituent Assembly first adopted?

Answer: Faizpur Session, 1936.

Q11. When did the Indian National Congress first formally support the demand for a Constituent Assembly?

Answer: In 1938.

Q12. When did the Congress formally place the proposal for the formation of the Constituent Assembly?

Answer: In 1939.

Q13. In which Congress session was the proposal for a Constituent Assembly adopted for the second time?

Answer: Ramgarh Session, 1940.

Q14. When was the August Offer announced?

Answer: In 1940.

Q15. When did the British Government first agree to the formation of a Constituent Assembly?

Answer: On 7 August 1940.

Q16. When did the British Government first acknowledge the idea of forming a Constituent Assembly?

Answer: In 1942, through the Cripps Mission.

Q17. When did the Cripps Mission come to India?

Answer: In March 1942.

Q18. When was the Wavell Plan announced?

Answer: In June 1945.

Q19. When did the British Government accept the demand for a Constituent Assembly?

Answer: On 15 March 1946.

Q20. When did the British Government recognize India's right to self-determination?

Answer: On 15 March 1946.

Q21. Which British Prime Minister sent the Cabinet Mission to India?

Answer: Clement Attlee.

Q22. When did the Cabinet Mission arrive in India?

Answer: On 24 March 1946.

Q23. Who were the members of the Cabinet Mission?

Answer: Stafford Cripps, Pethick-Lawrence, and A. V. Alexander.

Q24. What was the official status of the Cabinet Mission members?

Answer: All were British Cabinet Ministers.

Q25. When did the Cabinet Mission present its proposals?

Answer: On 16 May 1946.

Q26. Whose proposal did the Indians first accept for constitution-making?

Answer: The Cabinet Mission proposal.

Q27. When did the British Government formally announce the formation of the Constituent Assembly?

Answer: In May 1946.

Q28. When did the Congress accept the Cabinet Mission Plan?

Answer: On 25 June 1946.

Q29. When was the Interim Government formed in India?

Answer: In August 1946.

Q30. On the basis of which plan was the Constituent Assembly formed?

Answer: The Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946.

Q31. When were elections to the Constituent Assembly completed?

Answer: In July 1946.

Q32. What type of body was the Constituent Assembly?

Answer: A unicameral legislature.

Q33. What was the total strength of the Constituent Assembly?

Answer: 389 members.

Q34. How many seats were allotted to British Indian Provinces?

Answer: 296 seats.

Q35. How many seats were allotted to Chief Commissioner's Provinces?

Answer: 4 seats.

Q36. How many members were nominated from the Princely States?

Answer: 93 members.

Q37. Which Princely State had the highest number of representatives?

Answer: Mysore (7 members).

Q38. How many seats were reserved for Chief Commissioner's Provinces?

Answer: 4 seats.

Q39. Who was the only Communist member of the Constituent Assembly?

Answer: Somnath Lahiri.

Q40. Which political party did not participate in the Constituent Assembly?

Answer: The Communist Party of India.

Q41. How many representatives from Bengal were there in the Constituent Assembly?

Answer: 60 members.

Q42. How many basic principles guided the Constituent Assembly?

Answer: Four principles.

Q43. How many seats did the Congress win in the Constituent Assembly elections?

Answer: 208 seats.

Q44. What percentage of seats did the Congress secure in the Constituent Assembly?

Answer: 69 percent.

Q45. How many seats did the Muslim League win?

Answer: 73 seats.

Q46. How many women members were there in the Constituent Assembly?

Answer: 15 women.

Q47. Name some prominent women members of the Constituent Assembly.

Answer: Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Sarojini Naidu, Sucheta Kripalani, Vijayalakshmi Pandit, among others.

Q48. Who was the only Bengali woman member of the Constituent Assembly?

Answer: Renuka Ray.

Q49. Who was the Bengali Communist member of the Constituent Assembly?

Answer: Somnath Lahiri.

Q50. Name some Bengali members of the Constituent Assembly.

Answer: Shyama Prasad Mukherjee, H. C. Mukherjee, Arun Chandra Guha, Manomohan Das, among others.

## B. Constituent Assembly of India

Q51. How many members were there in the Constituent Assembly after independence?

Answer: 308 members.

Q52. Who was the temporary President of the Constituent Assembly?

Answer: Sachchidananda Sinha.

Q53. How many Vice-Presidents did the Constituent Assembly have?

Answer: Two Vice-Presidents.

Q54. Name one Vice-President of the Constituent Assembly.

Answer: Harendra Coomar Mukherjee.

Q55. Name another Vice-President of the Constituent Assembly.

Answer: V. T. Krishnamachari.

Q56. Who was the permanent President of the Constituent Assembly?

Answer: Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

Q57. Who was the Secretary of the Constituent Assembly?

Answer: H. V. R. Iyengar.

Q58. Who was the Deputy Secretary of the Constituent Assembly?

Answer: R. K. Khanna.

Q59. Who was the Under-Secretary of the Constituent Assembly?

Answer: Professor R. N. Banerjee.

#### Sessions of the Constituent Assembly

Q60. Under which plan was the first session of the Constituent Assembly held?

Answer: The Wavell Plan.

Q61. When was the first session of the Constituent Assembly held?

Answer: On 9 December 1946.

Q62. How many members were present in the first session?

Answer: 211 members.

Q63. Till which date did the first session continue?

Answer: Till 23 December 1946.

Q64. Who presided over the first session of the Constituent Assembly?

Answer: Sachchidananda Sinha.

Q65. Who moved the Objective Resolution in the Constituent Assembly?

Answer: Jawaharlal Nehru.

Q66. On which date did Nehru present the framework of the Constitution?

Answer: On 13 December 1946.

Q67. When was the second session of the Constituent Assembly held?

Answer: On 20 January 1947.

Q68. Till which date did the second session continue?

Answer: Till 25 January 1947.

Q69. When was the third session of the Constituent Assembly held?

Answer: On 28 April 1947.

Q70. Till which date did the third session continue?

Answer: Till 2 May 1947.

Q71. When was the fourth session of the Constituent Assembly held?

Answer: On 14 July 1947.

Q72. Till which date did the fourth session continue?

Answer: Till 31 July 1947.

Q73. When was the special session of the Constituent Assembly held?

Answer: At midnight on 14 August 1947.

Q74. When did the Constituent Assembly become a sovereign body?

Answer: On 15 August 1947.

Q75. When was the fifth session of the Constituent Assembly held?

Answer: On 20 August 1947.

Q76. Till which date did the fifth session continue?

Answer: Till 29 August 1947.

Q77. Which was the most important session of the Constituent Assembly?

Answer: The fifth session.

Drafting Committee

Q78. In which session was the Drafting Committee formed?

Answer: In the fifth session.

Q79. Who criticized the Drafting Committee most strongly?

Answer: Naziruddin Ahmad.

Q80. On which date was the Drafting Committee formed?

Answer: On 29 August 1947.

Q81. How many members were there in the Drafting Committee originally?

Answer: Seven members.

Q82. Which two persons were later included as new members of the Drafting Committee?

Answer: T. T. Krishnamachari and N. Madhava Rao.

Q83. Which two members left the Drafting Committee?

Answer: D. P. Khaitan (due to death) and B. L. Mitter (due to resignation).

Q84. Who was the only Bengali member of the Drafting Committee?

Answer: B. L. Mitter.

Q85. Name other members of the Drafting Committee.

Answer: G. S. Iyengar, A. K. Ayyar, K. M. Munshi, and Syed Mohammad Saadullah.

Q86. Who was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee?

Answer: Dr. B. R. Ambedkar.

Q87. From which province was Dr. B. R. Ambedkar first elected to the Constituent Assembly?

Answer: Bengal.

Later Sessions

Q88. When was the sixth session of the Constituent Assembly held?

Answer: On 27 January 1948.

Q89. When was the seventh session of the Constituent Assembly held?

Answer: On 4 November 1948.

Q90. Till which date did the seventh session continue?

Answer: Till 8 January 1949.

Q91. When was the eighth session of the Constituent Assembly held?

Answer: On 16 May 1949.

Q92. Till which date did the eighth session continue?

Answer: Till 16 June 1949.

Q93. When was the ninth session of the Constituent Assembly held?

Answer: On 30 July 1949.

Q94. Till which date did the ninth session continue?

Answer: Till 18 September 1949.

Q95. Which session was the longest session of the Constituent Assembly?

Answer: The seventh session.

Q96. When was the tenth session of the Constituent Assembly held?

Answer: On 6 October 1949.

Q97. Till which date did the tenth session continue?

Answer: Till 17 October 1949.

Q98. When was the eleventh session of the Constituent Assembly held?

Answer: On 14 November 1949.

Q99. Till which date did the eleventh session continue?

Answer: Till 26 November 1949.

Q100. How many total sessions were held by the Constituent Assembly?

Answer: Eleven sessions.

Constituent Assembly of India

### C. Sessions, Duration & Adoption

Q101. How many days did the 11 sessions of the Constituent Assembly last in total?

Answer: 165 days.

Q102. When was the final session of the Constituent Assembly held?

Answer: On 24 January 1950.

Q103. Who presided over the final session of the Constituent Assembly?

Answer: Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

Q104. How many sessions were held before independence?

Answer: Four sessions (sometimes counted as five including a special session).

Q105. How many members signed the Constitution?

Answer: 284 members.

Q106. On which date did the members sign the Constitution?

Answer: On 24 January 1950.

Q107. When was the Constituent Assembly dissolved?

Answer: On 24 January 1950.

### D. Committees of the Constituent Assembly

Q108. How many total committees were formed by the Constituent Assembly?

Answer: 22 committees.

Q109. How many procedural committees were there?

Answer: 10 committees.

Q110. How many subject-related committees were there?

Answer: 12 committees.

Q111. How many committees were considered most important?

Answer: 8 committees.

Q112. Who was the Chairman of the Provincial Constitution Committee?

Answer: Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

Q113. Who was the Chairman of the Union Constitution Committee?

Answer: Jawaharlal Nehru.

Q114. Who was the Chairman of the Rules of Procedure Committee?

Answer: Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

Q115. Who was the Chairman of the Committee for Negotiating with States?

Answer: Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

Q116. Who was the Chairman of the Steering Committee?

Answer: Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

Q117. Who was the Chairman of the Finance and Staff Committee?

Answer: Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

Q118. Who was the Chairman of the Ad Hoc National Flag Committee?

Answer: Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

Q119. Who was the Chairman of the Central Government Committee?

Answer: Jawaharlal Nehru.

Q120. Who was the Chairman of the Committee on Fundamental Rights and Minorities?

Answer: Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

Q121. Who was the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Fundamental Rights?

Answer: J. B. Kripalani.

Q122. Who was the Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Minorities?

Answer: H. C. Mukherjee.

Q123. Who was the Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Tribal Areas?

Answer: A. K. Ayyar.

Q124. Who was the Chairman of the Order of Business Committee?

Answer: K. M. Munshi.

Q125. Who was the Chairman of the House Committee?

Answer: G. V. Mavlankar.

## Drafting & Advisors

Q126. Who was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee?

Answer: Dr. B. R. Ambedkar.

Q127. Who was the Chief Constitutional Adviser to the Constituent Assembly?

Answer: B. N. Rau.

Q128. Who was the Constitutional Adviser of the Constituent Assembly?

Answer: B. N. Rau.

Q129. Who prepared the initial draft of the Constitution?

Answer: B. N. Rau.

## E. Draft Constitution & Amendments

Q130. When did the Drafting Committee begin its work?

Answer: On 4 November 1947.

Q131. When did the Drafting Committee complete the Draft Constitution?

Answer: On 21 February 1948.

Q132. When was the first Draft Constitution presented to the Constituent Assembly?

Answer: On 22 February 1948.

Q133. How much time was given to the public to give suggestions on the first draft?

Answer: Eight months.

Q134. When was the second Draft Constitution presented?

Answer: In October 1948.

Q135. How many Articles and Schedules were there in the Draft Constitution?

Answer: 315 Articles and 13 Schedules.

Q136. How many amendments were proposed to the Draft Constitution?

Answer: 7,635 amendments.

Q137. How many amendments were discussed in the Constituent Assembly?  
Answer: 2,473 amendments.

Q138. By which method were decisions taken in the Constituent Assembly?  
Answer: By consensus.

## F. Signing & Structure of the Constitution

Q139. Who was the first person to sign the Indian Constitution?  
Answer: Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

Q140. How many members signed the Indian Constitution?  
Answer: 284 members.

Q141. Who designed the calligraphy of the Indian Constitution?  
Answer: Prem Behari Narain Raizada.

Q142. Who illustrated and decorated the Constitution of India?  
Answer: Nandalal Bose and his team.

Q143. Who wrote the Constitution of India by hand?  
Answer: Prem Behari Narain Raizada.

## G. Articles, Schedules & Laws

Q144. How many Articles, Parts, and Schedules were there in the original Constitution?  
Answer: 395 Articles, 22 Parts, and 8 Schedules.

Q145. How many Articles, Parts, and Schedules are there at present?  
Answer: 448 Articles, 25 Parts, and 12 Schedules.

Q146. Under which Article was the Government of India Act, 1935 repealed?  
Answer: Article 395.

Q147. Under which Article was the Indian Independence Act repealed?  
Answer: Article 395.

Q148. Who described the Indian Constitution as very lengthy and complicated?  
Answer: Ivor Jennings.

## H. National Symbols & Important Dates

Q149. When was the National Flag of independent India adopted?

Answer: On 22 July 1947.

Q150. When was the Constitution adopted by the Constituent Assembly?

Answer: On 26 November 1949.

Q151. How long did it take to frame the Constitution?

Answer: 2 years, 11 months, and 17 days.

Q152. When was the National Anthem adopted?

Answer: On 24 January 1950.

Q153. In which session was the National Anthem adopted?

Answer: In the final session of the Constituent Assembly.

Q154. When did the Constitution of India come into force?

Answer: On 26 January 1950.

Q155. Who read the Proclamation of the Constitution on 26 January 1950?

Answer: Governor-General C. Rajagopalachari.

## I. After the Constitution

Q156. What role did the Constituent Assembly play after 26 January 1950?

Answer: It functioned as the Provisional Parliament of India.

Q157. Who was the first Speaker of the Indian Parliament?

Answer: G. V. Mavlankar.

Q158. When did Jammu and Kashmir accede to India?

Answer: On 26 October 1947.

Q159. When was the Indian Constitution implemented in Jammu and Kashmir?

Answer: In 1954.

Q160. On which date is Constitution Day celebrated in India?

Answer: On 26 November.

Q161. Since which year has Constitution Day been officially observed?

Answer: Since 2015.

## J. Important Personalities & Amendments

Q162. Who is called the father of the Preamble?

Answer: Jawaharlal Nehru.

Q163. Which two prominent leaders were not members of the Constituent Assembly?

Answer: Mahatma Gandhi and Muhammad Ali Jinnah.

Q164. Who was the interim President during the first session of the Constituent Assembly?

Answer: J. B. Kripalani.

Q165. When was India's first Independence Day celebrated?

Answer: On 26 January 1930.

Q166. When was the Indian Constitution amended for the first time?

Answer: In June 1951.

Q167. How many times has the Indian Constitution been amended till 2020?

Answer: 104 times.

Q168. How many words are there in the English version of the Indian Constitution?

Answer: 117,369 words.

Q169. When did the Constituent Assembly finally cease to exist?

Answer: On 24 January 1950.