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- Educational Content Creator
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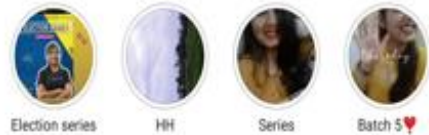
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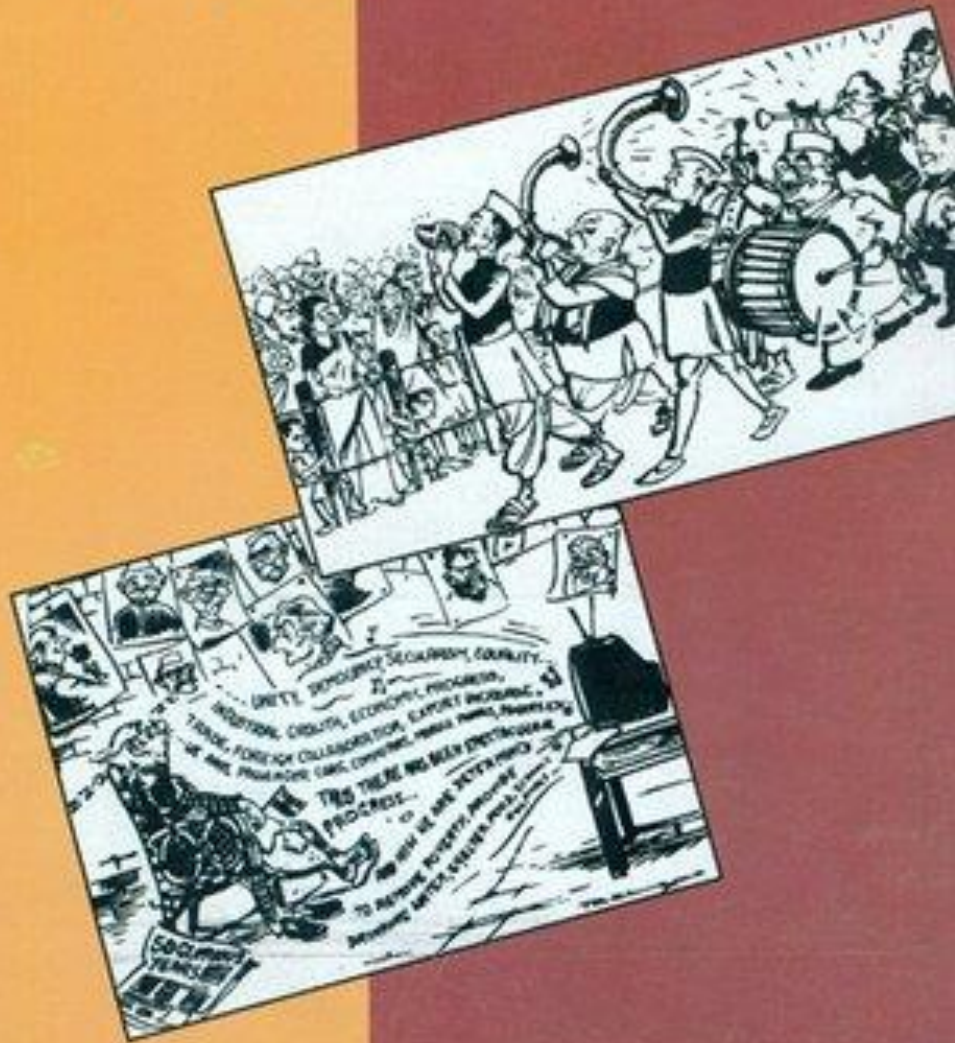


MY OTHER YT CHANNELS



The screenshot shows the YouTube channel page for 'Studyship With Krati 2'. At the top, there is a banner with the text 'SUBSCRIBE KARO "STUDYSHIP WITH KRATI 2"' and social media icons. Below the banner, the channel name 'Studyship With Krati 2' is displayed with a profile picture and a 'SUBSCRIBE' button. The navigation menu includes 'HOME', 'VIDEOS', 'PLAYLISTS', 'COMMUNITY', 'CHANNELS', and 'ABOUT'. The 'Subscriptions' section features three channels: 'Studyship with Krati' (76.6K subscribers, SUBSCRIBED), 'ZESTY' (1.47K subscribers, SUBSCRIBED), and 'KT Vlogs' (11.2K subscribers, SUBSCRIBE). The 'Created playlists' section shows several video thumbnails with titles like 'JERUSALEM', 'Ch-1 The Cold War Era and NAM', 'Ch-2 Kings, Farms and Towns', 'MISSION BOARDS Class - 12th HISTORY NCERT Ch-1 (Part-1) BRICKS, BEADS AND BONES', 'Mission Boards Class 12th Ncert CH-1 (Part-1) Cold War Era And NAM Political science', and 'BA(Hons) में क्या-8 या subjects पढ़ने होते हैं?'.

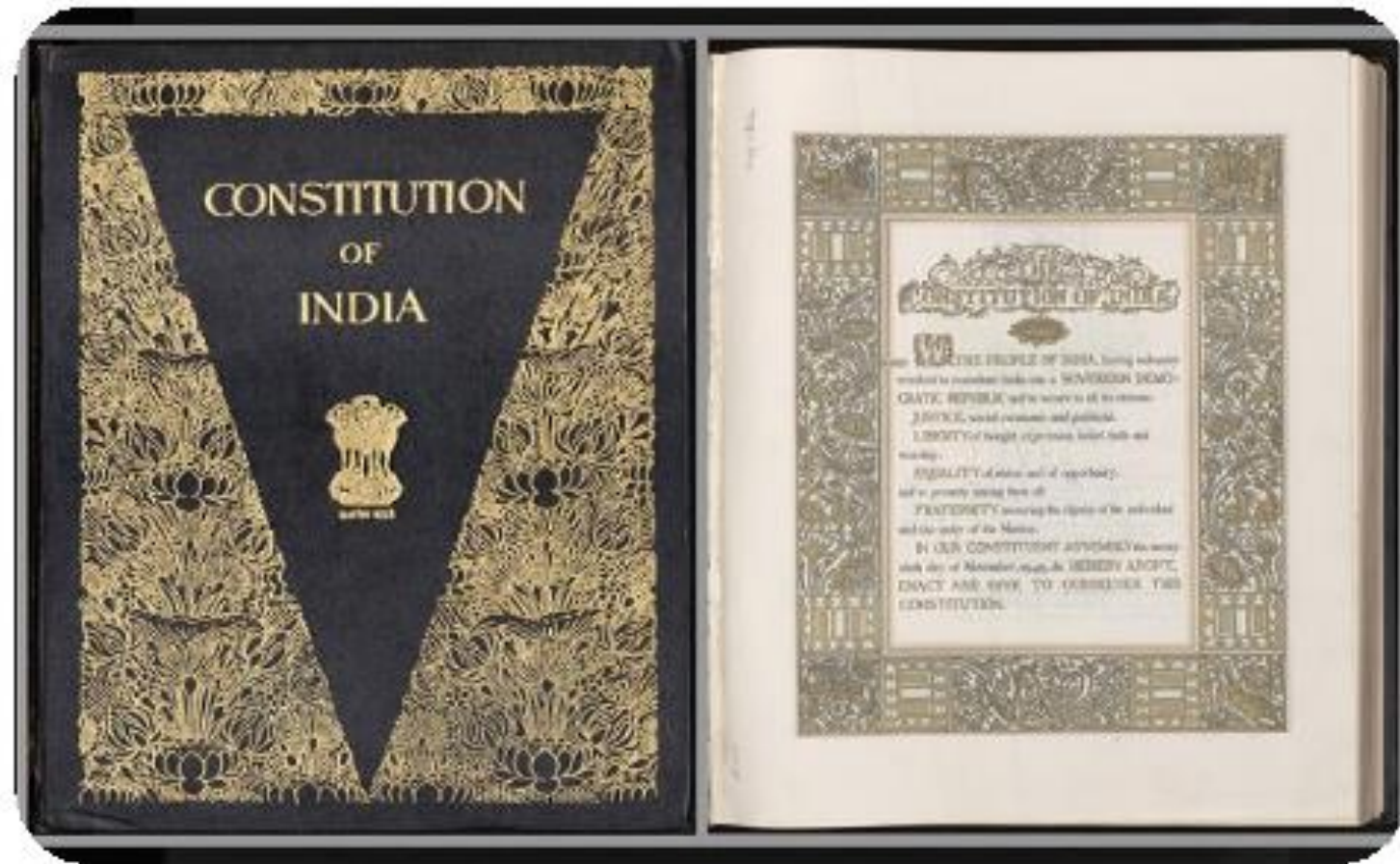
Indian Constitution
at Work



Textbook in Political Science for Class XI

CHAPTER 01 CLASS 11 BOOK 01

CONSTITUTION WHY AND HOW?



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WHY DO WE NEED CONSTITUTION?

For the following reasons we need constitution

- ✓ To provide the set of basic rules that allow for minimal coordination amongst members of a society.
- ✓ To specify who has the power to make decisions in a society. It decides how the government will be constituted.
- ✓ To set some limits on what a government can impose on its citizens. These limits are fundamental in the sense that government may never trespass them.
- ✓ To enable to government to fulfill the aspirations of a society and create condition for or just society.
- ✓ To express the fundamental identity of a people.

Constitution Is A Body Of Fundamental Principles Or Established Precedent According To Which State Is Constituted Or Governed.

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MODE OF PROMULGATION

Most successful constitutions of world are India South Africa and USA constitution because these were created by popular leaders and aftermath of popular National movements.

India's constitution was formally created by constituent assembly between December 1946 and November 1949.

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INDIAN CONSTITUTION

- ✓ Neither too rigid nor too flexible.
- ✓ Prepared by people who enjoyed immense public credibility.
- ✓ Balanced institutional design ensures that even if one institution wants to subvert the constitution, others can check its transgression.
- ✓ Describe as a living document.
- ✓ It took 2 years 11 months and 18 days in preparing.

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NEPAL CONSTITUTION

- In the 68 year history of constitutional development, Nepal experienced 7 different constitutions in different periods of time .
- Previous constitutions of Nepal were enacted in 1948 ,1951, 1962 ,1959, 1990 and 2007.
- Latest in 2015 . this constitution is divided into 35 parts 308 articles and 9 schedules.



HOW WAS INDIAN CONSTITUTION MADE?

- It was made by Constituent Assembly and its first sitting held on 9 December 1946.
- Members were chosen by indirect election by members of the provincial legislative assemblies under Government of India act 1935.
- Constituent assembly was composed and suggested by the plan proposed by cabinet mission (committee of British cabinet) .



Came to India in 1946.

Objective to discuss the transfer of power from the British government to Indian leadership .

Cabinet Mission

Provinces were to elect 292 members and princely states were allocated 93 seats.

PLAN

- ❑ Each province and each princely states were allocated seats **proportional** to their respective **population**.
- ❑ the **seats** in each province were **distributed** among **Hindus ,Muslims, Sikhs**
- ❑ provincial legislative **assembly** elected their own representatives **by method of proportional representation.**

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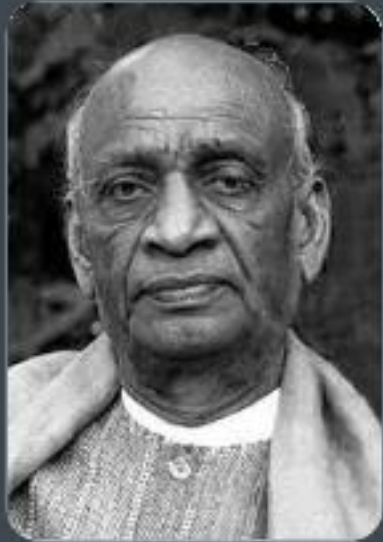


COMPOSITION OF CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

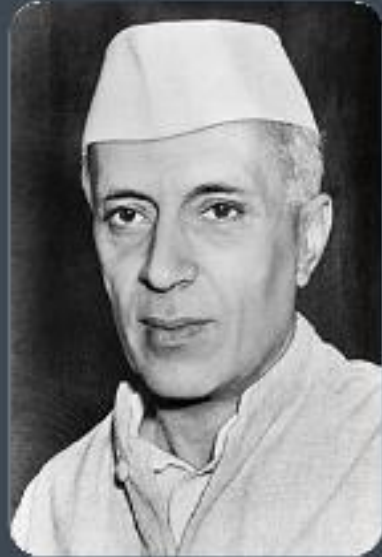
Due to partition and the plan of 3 June 1947, the number of members in assembly was reduced to 299.

- The constitution was adopted on 26 November 1949.
- 284 members were actually present on 24 January 1950 and appended their signature to the constitution as finally passed.
- The constitution came into force on 26 January 1950.
- The assembly had 28 members from SC,
- Congress dominated the assembly occupied as many as 82 % of seat in assembly after the partition.
- Only one provision of the constitution was passed without virtually any debate:-The Introduction Of Universal Adult Franchise.
- The constituent assembly had Eight Major Committees on different subjects.
- Jawaharlal Nehru ,Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Bhimrao Ambedkar ,Rajendra Prasad chaired these communities.
- The assembly met for 166 days , spread over 2 years and 11 months.

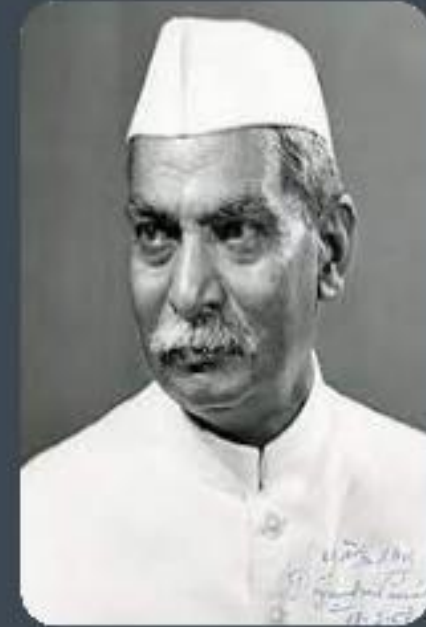
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**Saradar Vallabh Bhai
Patel And Pt. Jawaharlal
Nehru**



**Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar
And Dr.Rajendra
Prasad**





OBJECTIVE RESOLUTION

- On 13 December 1946, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru moved the objectives resolution.
- Forms of historical basis for the preamble content 8 main values.
- Based on this resolution, accounts tuition give institutional expression to these fundamental commitments: equality ,Liberty, democracy, sovereignty and Cosmopolitan identity.



INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

- Borrowed From Other Constitutional Traditions. But Not Slavish Imitation Each Provision Defended On Ground That, It Was Suited To Indian Problems And Aspirations
- Important Factor Of Ensuring Effectiveness Of A Constitution, Right Balance Among Various Institutions Like Executive The Legislative And Judiciary.



French Republic and the ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity
Constitution in the Preamble.

British Constitution	Parliamentary government, Rule of Law, legislative procedure, single citizenship, cabinet system, prerogative writs, parliamentary privileges and bicameralism.
US Constitution	Fundamental rights, independence of judiciary, judicial review, impeachment of the president, removal of Supreme Court and high court judges and post of vice-president.
Irish Constitution	Directive Principles of State Policy, nomination of members to Rajya Sabha and method of election of president.
Canadian Constitution	Federation with a strong Centre, vesting of residuary powers in the Centre, appointment of state governors by the Centre, and advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

PROVISIONS ADOPTED FROM CONSTITUTIONS OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES



THANKS FOR WATCHING!

