

Definition: Lord Bryce: a constitution is "the aggregate of laws and Customs under which the life of the state goes on."

Meivler says that "constitution is the law which governs the state".

Background of the constituent assembly

The demand that India's political destiny should be determined by the Indian themselves had been put forward by Mahatma Gandhi as early as in 1922. He said Swaraj will not be a free gift of the British it will be a declaration of India full self expression. The idea of Indian constituent assembly was put forward for the first time by Mr M N Roy Nationalist with Revolutionary ideas. But it was not taken up seriously by any political organisation. Most of the congressmen believed in the conference method and had a vague idea of the constituent assembly. Nehru popularized the idea of the constituent assembly elected by the people.

The Government of British declared war against Germany and made India also a party to it without the prior consent of the people of India or their representatives. So the Congress withdrew its cooperation to the British government. It demanded Britain to recognise India's Independence and write of her people to frame their constitution through a constituent assembly.

The demand for a constituent assembly was finally accepted by the British. The first attempt was made through Cripps Mission in 1942 to lay down the principles under which the constituent assembly was to be set up. After its failure the Cabinet Mission was sent to India with its proposals which were acceptable to the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League.

The constituent assembly was established in 1946 as per the proposals of the Cabinet Mission plan. The Cabinet Mission plan included the following proposals.

1. The legislative assemblies of the provinces were to elect the members of constituent assembly on the basis of one representative for every 1 million population.
2. The Sikhs and Muslim legislators were to elect their quota on the basis of their population.
3. All the other communities were classified into general category which included the Hindus as well.

Accordingly as per the scheme elections were held in which the provinces were to elect 292 members while the states were allotted a maximum of 93 Seats.

Representatives of the provinces were elected by the provincial legislative assemblies and the representatives of princely states were nominated by respective States. The seats in each province were distributed among main communities Muslim, Sikh and general in proportion to their respective population.

(78 Muslims, 4 Sikhs and 210 Muslims).

Mini eminent's nationalist like you I had Langley Harlow commodities a Prasad says Abigail game on Shakespeare edition by charitable email of the Dr Ambedkar love to Robert Richmond and so on got selected to the constituent assembly.

The first meeting of the constituent assembly was held on 9th December 1946. I'll do the Muslim League John Bentley government it refused to participate in the day limitations of constituent assembly. They

wanted the separate constituent assembly for themselves . Naturally after many efforts to bring about a compromise between Muslim league and Indian national congress it was finally decided to partition there's a continent into India and Pakistan . It created to constituent assembly one for india and the other for Pakistan

. Initially a constituent assembly had 389 members . But after the partition there were 299 members in the constitution assembly of India . The first meeting of the constituent assembly held on 9th December 1946 Dr. bBaby Rajendra prasad was elected as the president of constituent assembly . The constitution was adopted on 26th November 1949 . It was inaugurated on 26 january 1950 .

2. Explain the preamble of Indian constitution.?