

Constituent Assembly (1946)

These notes are your ultimate revision weapon to revise Constituent Assembly (1946) history. We've distilled years of previous exam questions (PYQs) into one powerful, concise resource. Everything you need to know, nothing you don't.

- **PYQs, Decoded:** All key concepts from past exams, organized and simplified.
- **Revise in Record Time:** Short, precise, and designed for last-minute review.
- **Focus on What Matters:** Master high-probability topics and boost your confidence.

Indian Constituent Assembly: Facts & Formation

1. Origin and Chronological Development of the Idea

- **1895 (Initial Proposal):** The concept was first proposed in the document 'Swarajya Vidheyak'.
- **1934 (Early Call):** The Swaraj Party made an earlier call for a Constituent Assembly at its Ranchi session.
- **1936 (Official Mooting):** The idea was officially mooted and detailed by the Indian National Congress at its Faizpur session.
- **1946 (Formal Establishment):** The Constituent Assembly was formally set up under the Cabinet Mission Plan.

2. Composition and Structure

- **Total Strength:** 389 members
 - 292 from British Indian provinces
 - 93 from princely states
 - 4 from Chief Commissioners' provinces
- **Election (1946):** Members from British Indian provinces were elected by the Provincial Assemblies in July-August 1946.

- **Election Results:**
 - Indian National Congress: 208 seats
 - Muslim League: 73 seats
 - Independents and others: 15 seats
- **Representation Ratio:** One representative for every 10 lakh (1 million) persons.
- **Electoral Colleges:** Voters were divided into three groups: General, Muslim, and Sikh (the latter only in Punjab).

3. Key Sessions and Leadership

- **First Session:** Held on 9th December 1946.
- **Temporary Chairman:** Sachchidananda Sinha was appointed for the first session.
- **Elected President:** Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected as the permanent President on 11th December 1946.
- **Sovereign Status:** The Assembly became a sovereign body for the Dominion of India on 14th August 1947, with Dr. Rajendra Prasad as its President.



4. Key Committees and Their Chairmen

Committee	Chairman
Drafting Committee	Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
Union Constitution Committee	Jawaharlal Nehru
Union Powers Committee	Jawaharlal Nehru
States Committee	Jawaharlal Nehru
Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights, Minorities, Tribal and Excluded Areas	Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

5. Adoption of the Constitution

- The **Constitution of India was adopted** by the Constituent Assembly on **26th November 1949**.

6. Additional Individual Facts

- **Sachchidananda Sinha:** Besides being the temporary Chairman, he was also associated with the Quit India Movement.
- **G.V. Mavlankar:** He was the President (Speaker) of the Central Legislative Assembly (1946-1947) and later became the first Speaker of the Lok Sabha (1952-1956).

Know More About Constituent Assembly (1946):

- [Constituent Assembly \(1946\)-Old Year Questions and Answers](#)
- [Constituent Assembly \(1946\) One Liner Questions & Answers](#)

