

The Indian Constitution

Constituent Assembly

The Constituent Assembly was initially composed of 389 members.

292 members were elected through the Provincial Legislative Assemblies, 93 represented the Indian Princely States, and 4 represented the Chief Commissioners' Provinces.

Members were chosen by indirect election as per the Cabinet Mission's recommendations.

Inaugural Session

The Constituent Assembly held its first session on December 9, 1946, in the Constitution Hall of Parliament House, now known as Samvidhan Sadan.

Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha presided as the interim President during this inaugural meeting.

On December 11, 1946, Dr. Rajendra Prasad was appointed as the permanent President of the Constituent Assembly.

Drafting Committee

The Drafting Committee was elected on August 29, 1947.

The Committee worked for 141 days to prepare the Draft Constitution.

The Draft Constitution initially contained 315 articles and 8 Schedules before deliberations.

Finalized Document

Out of 7,635 proposed amendments to the Draft Constitution, 2,473 were moved for consideration by the Constituent Assembly.

The final Constitution included 395 articles, divided into 22 parts and 8 Schedules.

At the time of its adoption, it was the world's lengthiest written Constitution.

Key Dates

November 26, 1949. Constitution of India adopted

January 26, 1950 Constitution came into force, celebrated as Republic Day



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