



TEST- 13 (26.4.26)
Indian Polity
Interim Government (1946)

MEMBER	Portfolios Held
Pt Jawaharlal Nehru	External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations
Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel	Home Affairs/ information and Broadcasting
Dr Rajendra Prasad	Food and Agriculture
Dr John Mathai	Industries and Supplies
Jagjivan Ram	Labour
Sardar Baldev Singh	Defence
CH Bhabha	Works, Mines and Power
Liaquat Ali Khan	Finance
Abdur Rab Nishtar	Posts and Air
Asaf Ali	Railways and Transport
C Rajagopalachari	Education and Arts
Ibrahim Ismail Chundrigar	Commerce
Ghaznafar Ali Khan	Health
Joginder Nath Mandal	Law

First Cabinet of free India (1947)

Minister	Portfolios Held
Pt Jawaharlal Nehru	Prime Minister, External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, Scientific Research
Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel	Home Affairs, Information and Broadcasting and States Reorganization
Dr Rajendra Prasad	Food and Agriculture
Maulana Abul Kalam Azad	Education
Dr John Mathai	Railways and Transport
RK Shanmukham Chetty	Finance

Dr BR Ambedkar	Law
Jagjivan Ram	Labour
Sardar Baldev Singh	Defence
Rajkumari Amrit Kaur	Health
CH Bhabha	Commerce
Dr Shyama Prasad Mukherjee	Industries and Commerce
Rafi Ahmed Kidwai	Communications
NV Gadgil	Works, Mines and Power

Important Personalities Related to Constituent Assembly

Person (s)	Responsibilities in the Constituent Assembly
Sir BN Rau	Constitutional or Legal Advisor to the Constituent Assembly
HVR Iyengar Mukherjee	Secretary of the Constituent Assembly
Mukherjee	Chief Draftman of the Constitution in the Assembly
Prem Behari Narain Raizada	Calligrapher of the English version of the Indian Constitution
Beohar Rammanohar Sinha and Nand Lal Bose	Illumination, Beautification and Ornamentation of the Constitution (Nand Lal Bose worked on the Hindi version)
Vasant Krishna Vaidya	Calligrapher for the Hindi version of the Indian Constitution

Women Participation in Constituent Assembly

- There were fifteen female members in the Constituent Assembly and all of them had been freedom fighters. These women were a part of Presidential panel and various other sub-committees.
- Some of these women were **Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Sarojini Naidu, Sucheta Kripalani, Vijya Lakshmi Pandit and Durgabai Deshmukh.**

Name of the Committee	Chairman
Committee on the Rules of Procedure	Dr Rajendra Prasad

Steering Committee	DrRajendra Prasad
Finance and Staff Committee	DrRajendra Prasad
Adhoc Committee on the National Flag	DrRajendra Prasad
Credential Committee	AlladiKrishnaswamyAyyar
House Committee	B PattabhiSitaramayya
Order of Business Committee	KM Munshi
Committee on the Functions of the Constituent Assembly	GV Mavalankar
Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights, Minorities and Tribal and Excluded Areas	Vallabhbhai Patel
Minorities Sub-Committee	HC Mukherjee
Fundamental Rights Sub-Committee	JB Kripalani
North-East Frontier Tribal Areas and Assam Excluded and Partially Excluded Areas Sub-Committee	GopinathBordoloi
States Committee	Jawaharlal Nehru
Union Powers Committee	Jawaharlal Nehru
Union Constitution Committee	Jawaharlal Nehru
Excluded and Partially Excluded Areas Sub-committee	AV Thakkar

Sessions of Constituent Assembly

Session	Held
First	9 th -23 rd December, 1946
Second	20 th -25 th January, 1947
Third	28 th April 2 nd May, 1947
Fourth	14 th -31 st July, 1947
Fifth	14 th -30 th August, 1947
Sixth	27 th January, 1948
Seventh	4 th November,1948 - 8 th January, 1949
Eighth	16 th May - 16 th June, 1949
Ninth	30 th July - 18 th September, 1949

Tenth	6 th -17 th October, 1949
Eleventh	14 th -26 th November, 1949

Schedules and Parts of the Indian Constitution

- Twelve Schedules and Twenty two Parts of the Indian Constitution are-
- **Schedules of the Constitution**

Schedules	Features
First Schedule	The States and the Union Territories of India
Second Schedule	Salaries and emoluments
Third Schedule	Oath and affirmation
Fourth Schedule	Allocation of seats in the Council of States
Fifth Schedule	Scheduled Areas
Sixth Schedule	Tribal Areas of Assam, Mizoram, Tripura and Meghalaya
Seventh Schedule	Distribution of powers between Union and States
Eighth Schedule	Languages recognised by Constitution
Ninth Schedule	Special laws beyond the jurisdiction of courts but now under land Review.
Tenth Schedule	Anti-Defection Law
Eleventh Schedule	Panchayats
Twelfth Schedule	Municipalities

Parts of the Constitution

Part	Subject Matter	Articles Covered
I	The Union and its Territory	1 to 4
II	Citizenship	5 to 11
III	Fundamental Rights	12 to 35
IV	Directive Principles of State Policy	36 to 51
IV A	Fundamental Duties	51 A
V	The Union	52 to 151
	Chapter I The Executive	52 to 78

	Chapter II	Parliament	79 to 122
	Chapter III	Legislative Powers of the President	123
	Chapter IV	The Union Judiciary	124 to 147
	Chapter V	Comptroller and Auditor General of India	148 to 151
VI	The States		152 to 237
	Chapter I	General Definition	152
	Chapter II	The Executive	153 to 167
	Chapter III	The State Legislature	168 to 212
	Chapter IV	Legislative Powers of the Governors	213
	Chapter V	The High Courts	214 to 232
	Chapter VI	Subordinates Courts	233 to 237
VIII	The Union Territories		239 to 242
IX	The Panchayats		243 to 243-O
IX A	The Municipalities		243 P to 243 ZG
IX B	The Co-operative Societies		243 ZG to 243 ZT
X	The Scheduled and the Tribal Areas		244 to 244 A
XI	Relations between the Union and the States		245 to 263
	Chapter I	Legislative Relations	245 to 255
	Chapter II	Administrative Relations	256 to 263
XII	Finance, Property, Contracts and Suits		264 to 300 A
	Chapter 1	Finance	264 to 291
	Chapter II	Borrowing	292 to 293
	Chapter III	Property, Contracts, Rights Liabilities, Obligations and Suits	294 to 300
	Chapter IV	Right to Property	300 A
XIII	Trade, Commerce and Intercourse within the Territory of India		301 to 307
XIV	Services under the Union and the States		308 to 323
	Chapter I	Services	308 to 314
	Chapter II	Public Service Commission	315 to 323

XIVA	Tribunals	323A to 323 B	
XV	Elections	324 to 329 A	
XVI	Special Provisions Relating to Certain Classes	330 to 342	
XVII	Official Language		343 to 351
	Chapter 1	Language of the Union	343 and 344
	Chapter II	Regional Languages	345 to 347
	Chapter III	Language of the Supreme Court, the High Courts and so on	348 and 349
	Chapter IV	Special Directives	350 to 351
XVIII	Emergency Provisions	352 to 360	
XIX	Miscellaneous	361 to 367	
XX	Amendments of the Constitution	368	
XXI	Temporary, Transitional and Special Provisions	369 to 392	
XXII	Short Title, Commencement, Authoritative Text in Hindi and Repeals	393 to 395	

Union Territories and their Year of Formation

S.No	Union Territories	Year of Formation
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1956
2.	Delhi (National Capital Territory)	1956
3.	Lakshadweep	1956
4.	Puducherry	1962
5.	Chandigarh	1966
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	2019
7.	Ladakh	2019
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	2020

Year	Changes
1969	Madras was renamed as 'Tamil Nadu' by the Madras State (Alteration of Name) Act, 1968.
1973	Mysore was renamed as 'Karnataka', by the Mysore State (Alteration of Name) Act, 1973.
1992	The Union Territory of Delhi was redesignated as the National Territory of Delhi, by the 69th

	Constitutional Amendment Act, 1991.
2006	Pondicherry was renamed as 'Puducherry'.
2007	Uttaranchal was renamed as 'Uttarakhand'.
2011	Orissa was renamed as 'Odisha' by the Orissa (Alteration of Name) Act, 2011.

Benefits to OCI Cardholders

- OCI cardholders can enter India multiple times, get a multipurpose life-long visa to visit India and are exempted from registering with **Foreigners Regional Registration Office (FRRO)**.
- If an individual is registered as an OCI for a period of five years, he/she is eligible to apply for Indian citizenship. At all Indian international airports, OCI cardholders are provided with special immigration counters.
- OCI cardholders can open special bank accounts in India, buy the non-farm property and exercise ownership rights and can also apply for a **Pennant Account Number (PAN) card**.

Limitations to OCI Cardholders

- OCI cardholders do not get voting rights, cannot hold a government job and purchase agricultural or farm land.
- They cannot travel to restricted areas without government permission.

Non- Resident Indians (NRI)

- NRIs are those who have not acquired foreign citizenship but are ordinarily living in foreign countries and having Indian passport.
- A person is considered as NRI if he/she is not residing in India for 182 days or more in a financial year.
- Any other person deported on the **United Nations Organization** and any other appointments by Government of India are also placed under this category.
- They enjoy all the rights that are available to Indian citizens.

Voting Rights to NRI

- In year 2012, on occasion of 10th PBD, Indian Government allowed Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) to vote and participate in election process, after registration of overseas electors under **Representation of People Act, 1950**.
- In January, 2015, government accepted the recommendations of Election Commission's empowered committee to allow e-ballots for NRIs.

National Population Register (NPR)

- NPR is a record of usual residents of the country. It is a register consisting of people who have been residing in a local area for at least the last six months or intend to stay in a particular location for the next six months.
- The NPR is being prepared under provisions of the Citizenship Act, 1955 and the Citizenship (Registration of Citizens and Issue of National Identity Cards) Rules, 2003. It is mandatory for every usual **resident of India to register in the NPR**.
- The data for the NPR was first collected in 20B along with the house listing phase of **Census 2011**. The NPR exercise is conducted at the local, sub-district, district, state and national levels.
- The NPR will collect both demographic data and biometric data. Biometric data will be updated through Aadhar details.

National Register of Citizen (NRC)

- The National Register of Citizens (NRC) is a register containing names of all genuine Indian citizens residing in India. The register was first prepared and its updation process was put into action after the 1951 Census of India.
- The NRC is now being updated in **Assam** to include the names of those residents (or other descendants) who appear in the NRC, 1951 or in any of the Electoral Rolls up to the midnight of 24th March, 1971 or in one of the other admissible documents issued up to mid-night 24th March,

1971, which would prove then- presence in Assam or in any part of India on or before 24th March, 1971.

- Assam witnessed large-scale **illegal migration** from erstwhile East Pakistan and after 1971.from present-day Bangladesh.
- This led to the six-year-long **Assam Movement** from 1979 to 1985, for deporting illegal migrants. The **All-Assam Students' Union (AASU)** led the movement that demanded the updating I the NRC and the deportation of all illegal migrants who had entered Assam after 1951.

Indian Diaspora

- The Indian Diaspora is a generic term to describe the people who migrated from territories that are correctly within the borders of the **Republic of India**. It also refers to their descendants.
- According to the Ministry of Overseas Indian. Affairs, India has the second largest diaspora in the world after China.
- The Overseas Indian Community estimated at over 25 million is spread across every major region in the world.

Pravasi Bharatiya Divas

- Pravasi Bharatiya Divas (PBD) is celebrated on 9th January once in every two years in India, to mark the contribution of **overseas Indian community** in the development of India.
- The day commemorates the arrival of **Mahatma Gandhi** in India from South Africa r. 1915. Started in 2003, Pravasi Bharatiya Conference is sponsored by the **Ministry of overseas Indian Affairs**.