

Working of the Constituent Assembly

On December 9, 1946, the constituent Assembly met for the first time. Dr. Sachchidanand Sinha the oldest members was elected as the temporary president of the Assembly. The Muslim league boycotted the very first meeting of the constituent Assembly and rather it demanded the separate state of Pakistan. Therefore the meeting was only attended by the 211 members, the meeting was started under the leadership of Dr. Sachchidanand Sinha Later Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected as the president of the Constituent Assembly.

The Assembly had two vice-president namely H.C. Mukhjee and V.T. Krishnamachari. They were elected for the same post, or the assembly had two vice-presidents.

Objective Resolution

On December 13, 1946 Jawaharlal Nehru moved the historic 'Objective Resolution in the Assembly. It laid down the fundamental and philosophy of the constituent structure.

- The Constituent Assembly declares its firm and solemn resolve to proclaim India as an Independent Sovereign Republic and draw up for her future governance a Constitution.
- All the territories comprise British India, that territories form the Indian States. Other territories as are outside India and other provinces as are willing to be constituted into the independent sovereign India shall be union of them all.
 - Wherein the said territories, whether with their present boundaries or with such other as may be determined by the constituent Assembly and thereafter according to the law of the constitution shall possess and retain the status of autonomous unit together with residuary powers and exercise all powers and functions of government and administration save and except such powers

and functions as are vested in or assigned to the Union or as are inherent or implied in the Union or resulting therefrom.

- All the power and authority of the sovereign Independent India and its constituent part and organs of government are derived from the people of India.
- Wherein shall be guaranteed and secured to all the people of India justice: social, economic and political; equality of status of opportunity and before the law; freedom of thought, expression, belief, faith, worship, vocation, association and action, subject to law and public morality.
- The minorities, backward and tribal areas and depressed and other backward classes are being protected and
- Whereby shall be maintained the integrity of the territory of the Republic and its sovereign rights on land, sea and air according to justice and the law of civilized nations: and
- The sovereign India should attain its rightful and honoured place in the world and makes its full and willing contribution to the promotion of world peace and the welfare of mankind.

The resolution was unanimously adopted by the Assembly on January 22, 1947. It influenced the eventual shaping of the constitution through all its subsequent stages. Its modified version forms the preamble of the present Constitution.