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Krishnamachari was also elected as the second vice president of the Constituent Assembly.26 November 1949: The Constitution of India was approved and adopted by the Assembly. 24 January 1950: last meeting of the Constituent Assembly. Ambedkar was a wise constitutional expert, had studied the constitutions of about 60 countries. (Calling a separate state, the Muslim League boycotted the meeting.) 11 December 1946: The Assembly appointed Rajendra Prasad as President, H. to ensure constitutional self-chony, its framers repealed the earlier acts of the British Parliament in Article 395. India celebrates its Constitution of 26 January as Day of the Republic. The Constitution declares India a sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic republic, ensuring its justice, equality and freedom and strives to promote fraternity. The original constitution of 1950 is preserved in a case full of helium in case of helium in a case full of helium in case of helium in a case full of helium in case of helium in case the House of Parliament in New Delhi. Of the 389 members, 292 came from governmental provinces, 4 from the provinces of the chief commissioner and 93 from the princely states.) 13 December 1946: an "objective resolution" was presented by Jawaharlal Nehru, laying the underlying principles of the Constitution. Mavlankar was the first speaker of the Lok Sabha (the Lower House of Parliament) after India became a Republic. One died and was not replaced. P. I am aware of the amount of work and enthusiasm that led to the work of drafting this constitution. â â€o â â â