

Celebrating
75

YEARS *of the*
ADOPTION OF THE
CONSTITUTION OF INDIA *by*
ESTABLISHING INDIA'S FIRST CONSTITUTION MUSEUM



O.P. JINDAL GLOBAL
INSTITUTION OF EMINENCE DEEMED TO BE
UNIVERSITY
A Private University Promoting Public Service



THE CONSTITUTION
MUSEUM & THE
RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS
ACADEMY
A JGU INITIATIVE



GROUP PHOTO OF THE MEMBERS OF THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY IN 1950

O.P. JINDAL GLOBAL UNIVERSITY AT A GLANCE



14000+
STUDENTS

49% **51%**

80%
UNDERGRADUATE

20%
POSTGRADUATE

28
INDIAN STATES & UTs REPRESENTED BY STUDENTS

75+
COUNTRIES REPRESENTED BY STUDENTS



1100+
FACULTY

45% **55%**

45%
FACULTY MEMBERS ARE ALUMNI OF THE TOP 200 GLOBAL UNIVERSITIES

130
INTERNATIONAL FACULTY FROM 50+ COUNTRIES AND REGIONS



RESEARCH

7500+
PUBLICATIONS

60+
INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH CENTRES

45+
PROGRAMMES

30+ UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMMES
15+ POSTGRADUATE PROGRAMMES
DOCTORAL PROGRAMME

ALUMNI NETWORK WORLD-WIDE

12000+

INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATIONS

500+
COLLABORATIONS

75+
COUNTRIES & REGIONS

200+
FACULTY & STUDENT EXCHANGE COLLABORATIONS

35
FORMS OF GLOBAL PARTNERSHIPS



4
RESEARCH & CAPACITY BUILDING INSTITUTES



12
SCHOOLS



RANKINGS & RECOGNITIONS



OUTLOOK-ICARE RANKINGS 2024



QS WORLD UNIVERSITY RANKINGS BY SUBJECT 2024



OUTLOOK ICARE RANKINGS 2024



EDUCATION WORLD HIGHER EDUCATION RANKINGS 2023-24



QS WORLD UNIVERSITY RANKINGS 2023



TIMES HIGHER EDUCATION IMPACT RANKINGS 2024



TIMES HIGHER EDUCATION IMPACT RANKINGS 2024



QS WORLD UNIVERSITY RANKINGS 2023



QS GRADUATE EMPLOYABILITY RANKINGS 2022



QS YOUNG UNIVERSITY RANKINGS 2022

CONFERRED THE STATUS OF AN
INSTITUTION OF EMINENCE
BY THE
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MESSAGE FROM THE VICE CHANCELLOR

On 26th November 1949, 75 years ago, we adopted the Constitution of India, an extraordinary document that was prepared in the collective consciousness of the people, imbuing the spirit of their fight against colonialism and dreams about an independent India. The Constitution of India laid down the idea of India as the oneness of the people in their diversity.

Quite remarkably, in the last 75 years, we have not had the opportunity to establish a museum to pay tribute to the Constitution of India. We, at O.P. Jindal Global University (JGU), have embarked on a journey to build **India's First Constitution Museum and the Rights and Freedoms Academy** at the JGU campus.

On 30th September 2009, JGU was established as a philanthropic initiative of our Founding Chancellor and benefactor, Mr. Naveen Jindal, as a tribute to his father, Shri O.P. Jindal. As we complete 15 years of institution building, we draw inspiration from our Chancellor, who fought to give citizens of India the right to respectfully display the National Flag on all days of the year. Guided by his philanthropic and patriotic vision, JGU has been carrying forward his mission of nation building through institution building. In that pursuit, here we are with the nation's first Constitution Museum!

The Constitution Museum has five major objectives. *First*, its vision is to pay tribute and contribute to the legacy of the Constitution as an institution. *Second*, we want to advance the ideas of civic education, encouraging all Indians to recognise that the Constitution is not only our founding document, but a connect to our past, present and future. *Third*, we want to ensure that there is democratic access to the Constitution, taking it to every individual from all walks of life. *Fourth*, the Museum will pay tribute to the framers of the Constitution. *Fifth*, it will encourage conversations surrounding the ideas of democracy, republic, rights and freedoms. I welcome you to the Constitution Museum to behold the Constitution of India as the living, breathing and growing document it truly is.

The Ninth Edition of the JGU annual calendar is a special edition commemorating the 75 years of the adoption of the Constitution of India. Through this calendar, our hope is to inspire you with the stories that will come alive in our Constitution Museum about this extraordinary document that unified our nation and upheld the rights and freedoms of its people for 75 years.

Our Founding Chancellor and Benefactor, Mr. Naveen Jindal, and I wish you a very Happy, Healthy and Prosperous New Year!



Professor (Dr.) C. Raj Kumar

India Becomes a Republic

The Indian Independence Act 1947 endorsed the Cabinet Mission Plan 1946, establishing India's Constituent Assembly. Over 165 days, its members deliberated in eleven sessions and adopted the Constitution of India on 26 November 1949. Article 394 of the constitution repealed the Indian Independence Act 1947, symbolically severing legal continuity with the British Raj. On 26 January 1950, when the Constitution came into full force, India, that is *Bharat*, became the Sovereign Democratic Republic.



The text of the Constitution of India was calligraphed in English by Prem Behari Narain Raizada and in Hindi by Vasant Krishan Vaidya.



The first Prime Minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru, delivered the iconic "Tryst with Destiny" speech at the midnight session of the Constituent Assembly of India on 14/15 August 1947.
Photo Credit: Photo Division, Government of India



(L-R) Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Rajendra Prasad, Pyarelal Nayar, and others in a meeting at Bhangi Colony, New Delhi. | Photo Credit: Dinodia Photos



Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and other members of the Constituent Assembly signing the Constitution of India. | Photo Credit: The Prime Ministers Museum and Library

JANUARY 2025

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
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¹World Braille Day | ²International Day of Education

³Republic Day (India)

CELEBRATING 75 YEARS OF THE ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA BY ESTABLISHING INDIA'S FIRST CONSTITUTION MUSEUM



Eleven of the fifteen hon'ble women members of the Constituent Assembly who signed the Constitution of India on 24 January 1950. (L-R standing) Kamala Chaudhri, Sucheta Kripalani, G. Durgabai, Begum Aizaz Rasul, Purnima Banerji, and Dakshayani Velayudhan. (L-R sitting): Renuka Ray, Hansa Mehta, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Annie Mascarene, and Ammu Swaminathan. Four hon'ble members who are not in the picture are Leela Roy, Malati Choudhury, Sarojini Naidu, and Vijayalakshmi Pandit. | Photo Credit: Public Domain

The Architects of the Constitution

India's Constituent Assembly comprised many visionaries. Among them, to name a few, were its President, Rajendra Prasad, chairpersons of its key committees, Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, B.R. Ambedkar (Drafting Committee Chair), Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, K.M. Munshi, B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, and Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar. Other notable members included Syama Prasad Mookerjee, J.B. Kripalani, H.C. Mookerjee, and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. These and many others provided the language and substance of India's unity in diversity and the ideals enshrined in the Preamble: Justice, Liberty, Equality and Fraternity.



The first English text of the Indian Constitution was the world's longest with 1,46,385 words.





Drafting Committee of the Constitution of India. (L-R sitting) N. Madhava Rau, Syed Muhammad Sa'adulla, B. R. Ambedkar (Chairman), Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar, and B. N. Rau. (L-R standing) S. N. Mukherjee, Jugal Kishore, and Kewal Krishan.
Photo Credit: Photo Division, Government of India



A view of the Constituent Assembly in session in December 1946.
Photo Credit: The Prime Ministers Museum and Library

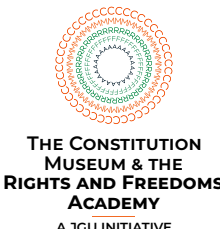
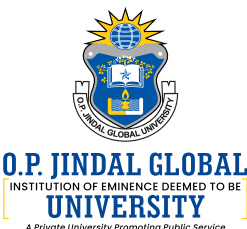
FEBRUARY 2025

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¹International Day of Human Fraternity

²International Day of Women and Girls in Science | ³World Day of Social Justice

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First Republic Day parade with a view of the Jaipur Column in New Delhi on 26 January 1950. | Photo Credit: Photo Division, Government of India

We the People

The Preamble of the Constitution initially described India as a Sovereign, Democratic Republic. The Constitution, which the people of India adopted, enacted and gave to themselves, secures JUSTICE, social, economic and political; LIBERTY, of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship; EQUALITY, of status and of opportunity; and promotes among them all FRATERNITY, assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation. In 1976, the 42nd Amendment added the words “Socialist” and “Secular” to the Preamble.

DID
YOU
KNOW?

B.R. Ambedkar in his last speech in the Constituent Assembly on 25 November 1949 said: “The credit that is given to me does not really belong to me. It belongs partly to Sir B.N. Rau, the Constitutional Adviser to the Constituent Assembly who prepared a rough draft of the Constitution for the consideration of the Drafting Committee.”



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Jawaharlal Nehru introduced the Objectives Resolution in the Constituent Assembly on 13 December 1946.
Photo Credit: The Prime Ministers Museum and Library



People gathered outside the Red Fort in New Delhi to watch the hoisting of the Indian National Flag on 16 August 1947. | Photo Credit: Photo Division, Government of India

MARCH 2025

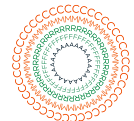
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¹Zero Discrimination Day | ²International Women's Day | ³World Poetry Day

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A blind old man being carried to a polling booth near Jama Masjid, Delhi to help him cast his vote.
Photo Credit: Photo Division, Government of India

Universal Adult Franchise

The Constituent Assembly, as a revolutionary step, granted India's citizens the right to vote (initially at 21 years, lowered later to 18), making India a full-fledged democracy. Before India became a Republic, barely 15 per cent of Indians could vote in elections. Historically, after protracted political struggles, most countries got universal adult suffrage incrementally. But the Constitution did not make Indians sit in the "waiting room of history". The first Election Commission, a constitutional institution headed by Sukumar Sen, conducted the world's largest election with 175 million voters from 25 October 1951 to 21 February 1952.

DID YOU KNOW?

In India's first General Elections, there were 1,96,084 polling booths, 27,527 of which were reserved for women.





Chief Election Commissioner Sukumar Sen and Secretary to the Commission, P. S. Subramaniam, examining ballot boxes in October 1951.
Photo Credit: Photo Division, Government of India



A view of polling booth at Modern High School, in New Delhi. A long queue of women voters are seen waiting for their turn to cast vote in 1952. | Photo Credit: Photo Division, Government of India

APRIL
2025

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21	22	23	24 ²	25	26 ³	27	28	29	30				

¹World Health Day | ²World Immunisation Week (24th - 30th April) | ³World Intellectual Property Day

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Constituent Assembly of India in session on 11 December 1946. Seated in the first row (L-R) are B. R. Ambedkar, B. G. Kher, and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.
Photo Credit: The Prime Ministers Museum and Library

Federalism

India has all the attributes associated with a federal political system, though the words “federal” or “federation” are not in the Constitution. The Constitution is flexible enough to foreground its federal or unitary characteristics to accommodate socio-political changes and states of exception, including emergencies. The Constitution grants powers to the Union and State governments by grouping legislation subjects into the Union, State and Concurrent Lists. India's federalism is a unique blend of unity and diversity, where the central and state governments constantly negotiate their shared and independent powers.



Sachchidananda Sinha, a parliamentarian, journalist, and Indian lawyer, was the first President of the Constituent Assembly.



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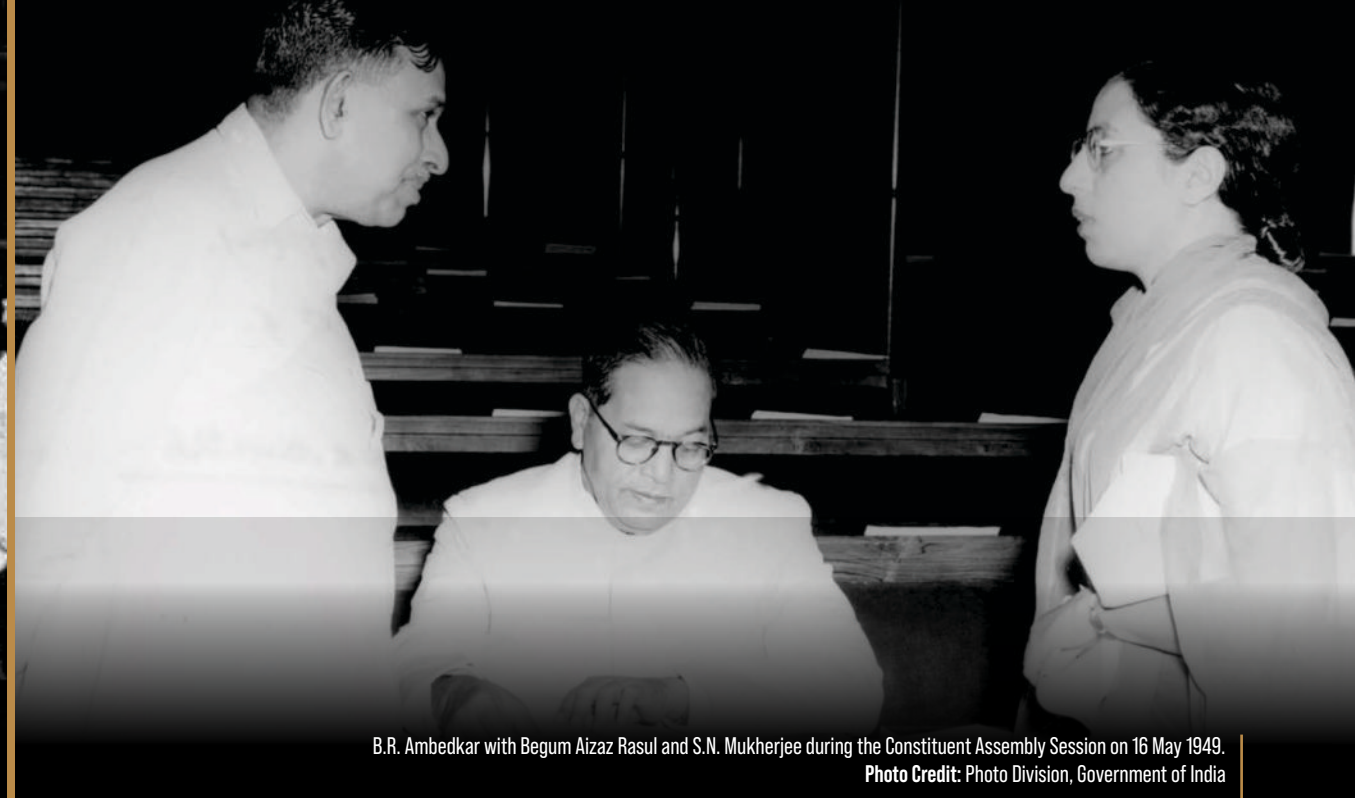


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Jawaharlal Nehru addressing a sub-committee meeting of the Constituent Assembly in 1949. | Photo Credit: The Prime Ministers Museum and Library



B.R. Ambedkar with Begum Aizaz Rasul and S.N. Mukherjee during the Constituent Assembly Session on 16 May 1949. Photo Credit: Photo Division, Government of India

MAY
2025

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
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¹World Press Freedom Day | ²World Day of Cultural Diversity for Dialogue & Development | ³International Day for Biological Diversity

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The Rashtrapati Bhavan, built in 1929, framed by the North and South Blocks of the Secretariat. | Photo Credit: Dinodia Photos

Constitutional Pillars

India's Constitution structures the government into the Executive, Legislature, and Judiciary, incorporating the States and Union Territories for federal balance. The Executive includes the President, Prime Minister, and Council of Ministers at the Union level, alongside the Governor, Chief Minister, and state ministers in the states. India's Parliament is bicameral, comprising the Rajya Sabha (Council of States) and Lok Sabha (House of the People). Legislatures are unicameral or bicameral in the states with legislative assemblies and, in some cases, legislative councils. The Judiciary, headed by the Supreme Court, includes High Courts and subordinate courts. The unified judicial structure ensures consistency in legal interpretation, upholds constitutional mandates and safeguards citizens' rights at the central and state levels. Separating powers among the three pillars creates the necessary checks and balances for accountability.



The Constitution of India was drafted over 2 years, 11 months and 17 days in eleven sessions over 165 days.



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The High Court of Bombay, established on 14 August 1862, through the Indian High Courts Act of 1861. | Photo Credit: Dinodia Photos



Calcutta High Court, the oldest high court in India, established on 1 July 1862, through the Indian High Courts Act of 1861. | Photo Credit: Public Domain

JUNE
2025

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¹World Environment Day | ²World Day Against Child Labour | ³World Refugee Day

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B. N. Rau and Jawaharlal Nehru at a sub-committee meeting. | Photo Credit: The Prime Ministers Museum and Library

Fundamental Rights & Directive Principles

Fundamental Rights (Part III) and Directive Principles of State Policy (Part IV) constitute the core of the Constitution's vision. They protect people and promote their welfare. Part III has provisions that guarantee the right to life and liberty, non-discrimination, equality, freedom of speech, expression, conscience, rights to practice religion, form associations, travel throughout India, and, importantly, the right to constitutional remedies for violations of these rights (Article 32). Part IV provisions, though not justiciable in courts, aim to realise social and economic democracy progressively and direct state action to promote welfare, reduce inequalities, and ensure the distribution of resources for the common good.

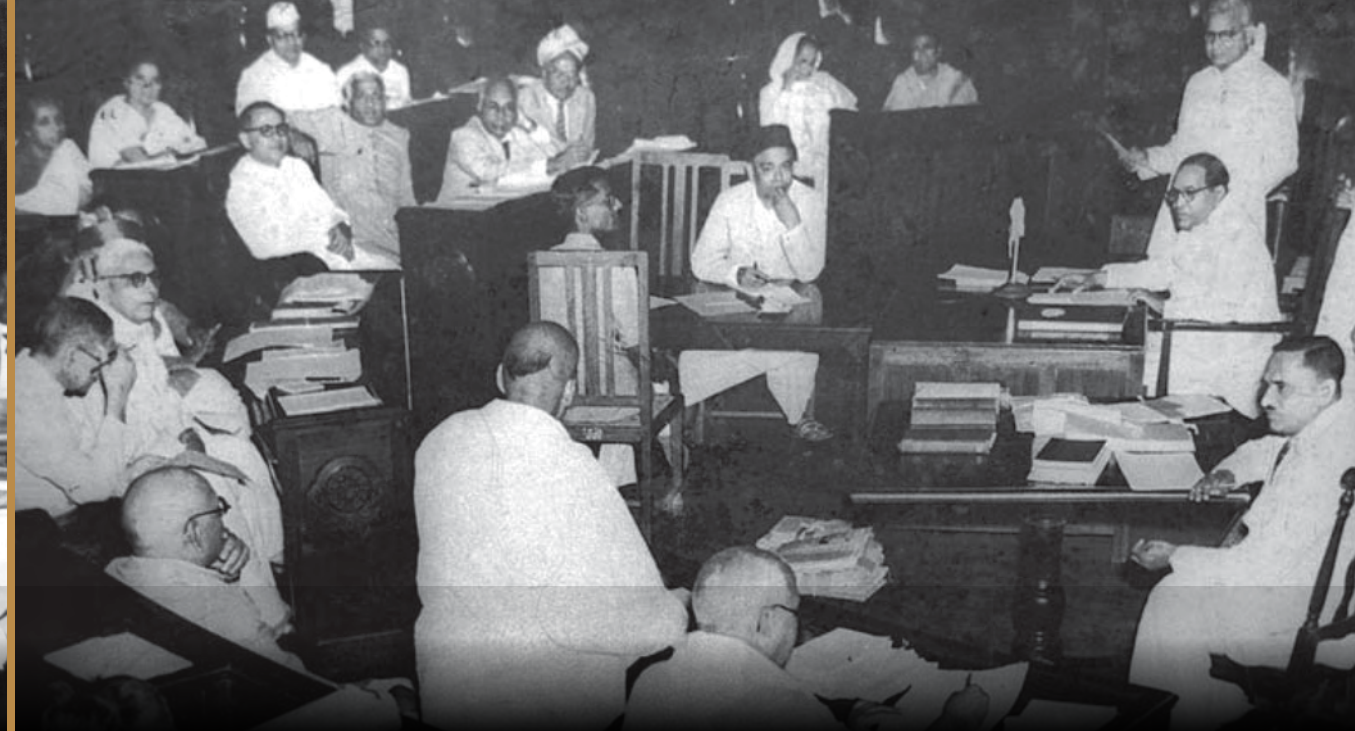
DID YOU KNOW?

The expenses incurred on the Constituent Assembly up to 22 November 1949 came to ₹ 63,96,729/-





Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel speaking at the Constituent Assembly on 24 January 1950.
Photo Credit: The Prime Ministers Museum and Library



B.R. Ambedkar in a Constituent Assembly Session in 1950.
Photo Credit: Public Domain

JULY
2025

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¹International Day of Cooperatives | ²World Population Day | ³Nelson Mandela International Day

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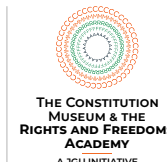
Mahatma Gandhi during Dandi March (Salt Satyagraha) in 1930. | Photo Credit: Dinodia Photos

Fundamental Duties

Fundamental Duties, enshrined in Part IV-A of the Constitution, emphasise the moral obligations of citizens to respect the Constitution, the national flag and the anthem, promote harmony, protect public property, develop a scientific temper, and safeguard the unity and integrity of India. India's civilisational concept of *Dharma* underscores individuals' ethical and moral obligations towards their family, society, nation, and the world. *Dharmic* duties foster tolerance, mutual respect, and harmony among diverse communities, ensuring social order and stability.



Nandalal Bose along with his team of students, Beohar Rammanohar Sinha, Dinanath Bhargava, Dharendra Krishna Deb Barman, Kripal Singh Shekhawat, Vinayak Sivram Masoji, Biswarup Bose, Gouri Bhanja, Nibedita Bose, Amala Sarkar, Jamuna Sen, Bani Patel, Sumitra Narayan and others, embellished the calligraphed manuscript of the Constitution with illustrations, mostly line-drawn sketches and a few painted pieces.





Subhash Chandra Bose becomes President of the Indian National Congress on 29 January 1939. | Photo Credit: Public Domain



Mahatma Gandhi with Sarojini Naidu at Boulogne station, France, on their way to England to attend the Round Table Conference on 12 September 1931. | Photo Credit: Dinodia Photos

AUGUST
2025

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¹New Academic Year at JGU | ²JGU Founder's Day | ³Independence Day (India)

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The Samvidhan Sadan (or Constitution House), was built in 1927 and served as the seat of the India's legislature until 2023. | Photo Credit: Public Domain

Constitutional Amendments

The amendment provision of the Constitution in Article 368 (two-thirds majority of voting members in Parliament and, in some instances, simple majority ratification of the majority of states) has kept India's democracy robust and responsive. The 44th Amendment of the Indian Constitution, enacted in 1978, restored and strengthened democratic values after the excesses of the 42nd Amendment during the Emergency period (June 1975-March 1977). It tightened the provisions related to the Emergency Proclamation under Article 352, ensuring that excesses of the Emergency do not happen again. It restored the jurisdiction and powers of the judiciary.



The original copies of the Constitution, written in both Hindi and English, are kept in a special helium-filled case in the Library of the Parliament of India.



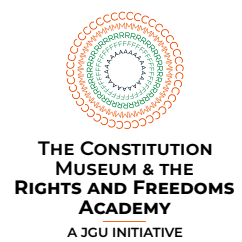


The first cabinet of India on 31 January 1950, along with the President of India. (L-R sitting) B. R. Ambedkar, Rafi Ahmad Kidwai, Sardar Baldev Singh, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Jawaharlal Nehru, Rajendra Prasad, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, John Matthai, Jagjivan Ram, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, and S. P. Mookerjee. (L-R standing) Khurshed Lal, R. R. Diwakar, Mohanlal Saksena, N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, N.V. Gadgil, K. C. Neogy, Jairamdas Daulatram, K. Santhanam, Satyanarayan Sinha, and B. V. Keskar.
Photo Credit: Photo Division, Government of India

SEPTEMBER 2025

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29	30 ³												

¹Teachers' Day (India) | ²International Day of Democracy
³JGU University Day



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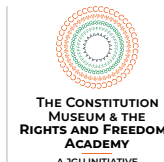
The first Chief Justice of India, Justice Harilal J. Kania, with other Judges of the Supreme Court of India in 1950. | Photo Credit: Photo Division, Government of India

Public Interest Litigation

India's Public Interest Litigation (PIL) (also termed Social Action Litigation) is unique because it allows any individual or group to approach the judiciary to seek justice for those unable to do so themselves, reflecting a pro-poor approach. The Indian Constitution empowers this through Articles 32 and 226, which grant the right to constitutional remedies. Article 32 provides citizens the right to access the Supreme Court directly to enforce fundamental rights, and Article 226 grants similar powers to High Courts. The liberal interpretation of the standing to sue, pioneered by Justices P.N. Bhagwati and V.R. Krishna Iyer simplified the procedure to seek writs to protect fundamental rights. PIL decisions have made governments more accountable and access to justice more equitable.



Approximately 7,635 amendments to the Draft Constitution were tabled, of which 2,473 were moved in the Constituent Assembly.





The Supreme Court of India was established on 26 January 1950, with the adoption of the Constitution. | Photo Credit: Supreme Court of India

OCTOBER
2025

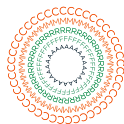
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13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24 ³	25	26
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¹Gandhi Jayanti & International Day of Non-Violence | ²World Mental Health Day | ³United Nations Day

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The first Chief Justice of India, Justice Harilal J. Kania, with other Judges of the Supreme Court on the dais and the Chief Justices of all High Courts on the inaugural sitting of the Supreme Court on 28 January 1950. | Photo Credit: Supreme Court of India

Landmark Judgments

The *Basic Structure Doctrine* enunciated in 1973 (*Kesavananda Bharati v. Kerala*) ensures that India's parliamentary democracy, federal framework, secularism, and judicial review remain inviolable. *Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India* (1978) declared that any law depriving a person of personal liberty must be just, fair, and reasonable. *S. R. Bommai v. Union of India* (1994) ruled that the Union government could not dismiss state governments under Article 356 without giving valid reasons subject to judicial review. *Navtej Singh Johar v. Union of India* (2018) held that criminalising same-sex sexual relations violated many fundamental rights. *Puttaswamy v. Union of India* (2017) declared that Article 21 includes the right to privacy.



Over the course of nearly three years, 53,000 citizens sat in the visitors' gallery to witness the Constituent Assembly sessions.



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Inaugural sitting of the Federal Court on 6 December 1937. [L-R sitting] G. Davis, J. Douglas Young, Harold Derbyshire, Shah Sulaiman, Maurice Gwyer, M.R.Jayakar, Courtney Terrell, John Thom, and J. Almond. | Photo Credit: Special Arrangements

NOVEMBER 2025

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
					01 ¹	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09
10	11 ²	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26 ³	27	28	29	30							

¹Haryana Day (India) | ²National Education Day (India) | ³Constitution Day (India)



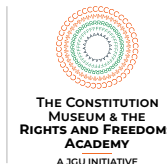
Bombay Municipal Corporation, BMC Building, Mumbai, Maharashtra in 1900s. | Photo Credit: Dinodia Photos

A Gandhian Dream: Local Self-Government

India's 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments, enacted in 1992, revolutionised grassroots democracy by instituting Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies. The 73rd Amendment mandated the establishment of elected Panchayats at the village, intermediate, and district levels. Similarly, the 74th Amendment brought urban governance into focus by requiring municipalities to be elected and granted them the authority to perform various functions related to urban management. They also reserved seats for women, Scheduled Castes, and Scheduled Tribes, ensuring inclusivity and representation in governance. India's democracy has deepened through empowerment of local governance.



T.M. Kalliannan Gounder was the last surviving member of the Indian Constituent Assembly, who died at the age of 101 in May 2021.





The Swaraj Flag being hoisted at Bellary in 1930.
Photo Credit: The Prime Ministers Museum and Library



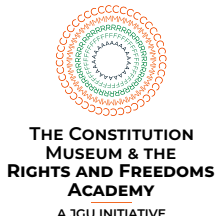
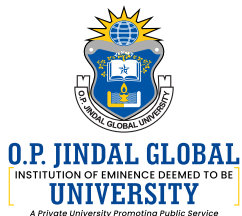
Mahatma Gandhi during the evening prayer at the Satyagraha Ashram in Ahmedabad, Gujarat.
Photo Credit: Dinodia Photos

DECEMBER 2025

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
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08	09 ²	10 ³	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31				

¹International Day of Persons with Disabilities | ²International Anti-Corruption Day | ³Human Rights Day

CELEBRATING 75 YEARS OF THE ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA BY ESTABLISHING INDIA'S FIRST CONSTITUTION MUSEUM



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On the cover page: A group photo of the Members of the Constituent Assembly in 1950, credited to The Prime Ministers Museum and Library.

JGU—An Initiative of Jindal Steel & Power Foundation

January						
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May						
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September						
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March						
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July						
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November						
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August						
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December						
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CALENDAR 2026