

The Statesman



DOMINIONS ARE BORN

Political Freedom For One-Fifth Of Human Race



Close Friendship with Britain

POWER ASSUMED

WORK FOR COMMON PROSPERITY



the pertraits on the walls were covered with bright nations flags. Dangene continue and all were in Direct or Merits or Aciana

parried by load speakers.

Help the Chandni Chowk, Delh

The Kindustan Times

BESIGNERS & PRINTERS

INDEPENDENT **ENDS**

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY TAKES OVER

MOUNTBATTEN'S APPOINTMENT AS GOVERNOR-GENERAL ENDORSED COLOURFUL CEREMONY MARKS BIRTH OF NATION

(By Our Special Representative)

NEW DELHI, Thursday - At midnight tonight the Constituent Assembly consisting of the chosen representatives of the Indian people, assumed sovereign power and the members solemnly took the pledge to serve India and her people. " We end today a period of all fortune and India discovers herself again," said Pandit Nehru in calling upon the members to take the new pledge.

Earlier the president of the constituent assembly. Dr Rajendra Prasad., said: "To all] we give the assurance that it will be our endeavour to end poverty and squalor and it's com- midnight on Thursday. hunger and disease to shelich distinctions, and exploitation and to ensure decent. Both, Orteian, Medicard Side Hole



astituent Assembly - at the Government House where the two Indian

Governors Sworn In As Free India Is Born

s, during which it assumed powers of govern-the E. P. is a fee lodge. ontbatten as Governor-general. Dr Rajendra | The oath of allegiance and office was

lag presented to the Assembly by Mrs. Hansa monorGove pested amidst cheers of thousands who had parked After the securing in correctly to est stroke of midnight there was blowing of Reliath Paut and three other minis ma Gandhi ki Jai " went up. That these were Brulso and Tholor Hubara Single.

tect of the nation to whom both Pandit Nehru Mr Astronder De

of Indian people on attaining freedom was an BUHAR

ment House to inform Lord Mounthatten of administrative by the chief Justice of took the pledge of dedication to the

EAST

LEADERS TELL NATION OF TASKS AHEAD

The appointed day has come - the day appointed by des-tiny -and India stands forth again after long slumber and truggle, awake, vital, free and independent, says Pandit lawaharlal Nehru in a message to the Nation on Freedom Day

"The past clings on to us still in some measure and we have o do much before we redeem the pledges we have so often taken. Yet the turning point is past, history begins above for us, the history which we shall live and act and others wi write about.

for all Asia and for the world. A new star rises, the star of freedom in the East, a

the architect of this freedom, the Father of our nation who, embodying the old spirit of India, held aloft the torch of freedom and lightened up the darksess that surrounded us. We have often seen sinusethy followers of his and have strayed from his message, but not only we but succeeding generation will remember this message and bear the imprint in their bearts of this great som of India, magnificent in his faith and strength and courage and humanity. We shall never allow that torch of freedom to

Attlee's Greetings To Nehru



the seek.

Sovereignty

Crown rule in India ended to-day, with the celebration of the birth of the new sovereign State of Pakistar



NEW YORK WORLD-TELEGRAM, THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1947.

2 New Nations Born in India As British End 200-Yr. Rule

iceroy, Viscount Mountbatten,

a. m. (11:30 p. m. Thursday

T) when Lord Mounthatten,
offered a resolution embodying the
new Indian oath of allegiance and
dedicating the new nation to world
peace and the welfare of mankind.

Congress Watching

Congress Watching

Congress Watching

Auto Body Strike

ainst a background of vio-Britain Relinquishes and strife which took a tell Rule Over Pakistan indreds dead and wounded in ommunal disturbance centers by the Associated Press.

S Constituent Assembly met Lord Mounthatten today relin-

United Press Staff Writer.

NEW DELHI, Aug. 15 (Friday).—At the stroke of midnight iast night the British raj died and the new nations of Indian and the new nations of Indian and president tween the wrathful Hindus and pakistan were born.

Gandhi began in 1919—their namous income lined the route as Mountbatten passed.

Mahomed All Jinnah, president of the Moslem League and leading advocate for Pakistan, already has seeking to encourage peace between the wrathful Hindus and of its constituent assembly.

Moslems, his own residence the Moslems, his own residence the The birth of freedom mean

remaily handed over power to the ew nation of Pakistan, the great ew Hindu state of India took and beside its Moslem neighbor nartyrs of the independence movenartyrs of the independence move- populated by 89,000,000 Moslems onweath.

The ceremony for the creation India began just before midthe india began just before midthe independence movepopulated by 69,000,000 Moslems.

Sikhs, Parsis and the countless violent and nonviolent—to end Britain's 200-year rule of the subdivided between the two.

By Seripps-Rouard Reuspapers. WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Three

investigators for the joint Conhore, Amritsar and Calcutta, KARACHI, Aug. 14.—Vicercy management relations are in Degressional committee on labor-

Nation takes pedge of dedication to service of motherland Historic Session Of Birth Of Pakistan An Event In History Con.sembly

AKES TO LIFE & FREEDOM

MOUNTBATTEN ADDRESSES CONSEMBLE

Welfare of all Communities League's 3

KARACHI, Ang. 14.—Amidst empressedented scenes of splea-dons and colour in this feative capital city of the new deminion, the Vicercy, Lord Louis Mounthatter addressed this recoming the Constituent Assembly of Pakking Deminion fifth largest decriopens contains and an exchanged corridal compliments, and crowds streamed to the vicinity of Connell Hall school-action pursuits had parried by lord speakers.

There were traffic last in Parliament that and other main roads leading to the Council nion to the world with 10 million inhabitants, on the are of its uttalning complete Dreadom.

ting below the flower met of 11 PM. A droved in who Khedi, tack the chair. There hashed silence and marker a tree that PWch function jewelled yet dept miners and secure gibineing under the husbers are all Cartiforia, Lave Lesia Mesofiction. Above on the Gelleries, visitors were best wives and senters of the Department and courables of the Department's Corps with who was in the Admiral's uniform, de-limeted by ultrario speech instag. It talemes in a dignified and pressured The loubles of the House vary cramme.

With distinguished visitors and while a barrery of The loubles of the House vary crammes. The House was filtered and at 11-5 F.M. Mrs. release Weigeland and Mrs. National Resident Services. The House was related Weigeland and Mrs. National Resident Services. The House was related to the House was related t Crisi-Azon Kalammas Ali Jia-ira, Prasinet al lin Cermitana As-erial, Jan the Viscous on its artisal rise large parent lines with his son-ferlist than the descriptor dis-locate Australity, Continuates—an-liest at India, New York Educa-tion of Australity, Continuates—an-liest at India, New York Educa-



Triophone No. 3661

Philosophy of Indian constitution

Preamble of the Indian Constitution

WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens:

JUSTICE, social, economic and political;

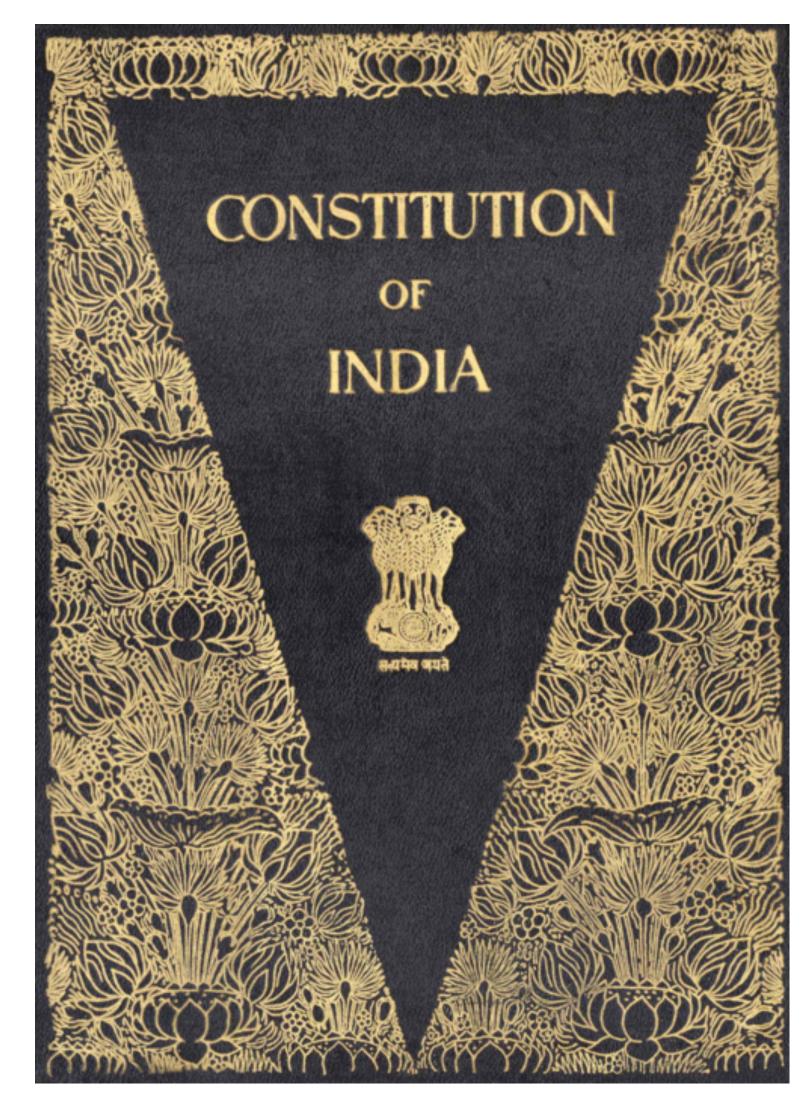
LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;

EQUALITY of status and of opportunity;

and to promote among them all

FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation;

IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, DO HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.



Features of Indian Constitution

Written Constitution	Fundamental Rights
Drawn from Various Sources	Fundamental Duties
Blend of Rigidity and Flexibility	Directive Principles of State Policy
Parliamentary Form of Democracy	Secularism with Indian Characteristics
Integrated and Independent Judiciary	Single Citizenship
Rule of Law	Universal Adult Franchise
Federal System with Unitary Bias	Autonomous Constitutional Bodies
Division of Power	Three-tier Government
Balance of Power	Co-operative Societies

Fundamental Rights

Article 14- Equality before Law

Article 15- Right against Discrimination

Article 16- Equality of Opportunity

Article 17- Abolition of Untouchability

Article 18- Abolition of Titles

Article 19- All citizens shall have the right—

- (a) to freedom of speech and expression;
- (b) to assemble peaceably and without arms;
- (c) to form associations or unions;
- (d) to move freely throughout the territory of India;
- (e) to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India;
- (g) to practise any profession, or to carry on any occupation, trade or business.

Fundamental Rights

Article 20- Protection with respect to conviction for offences

Article 21- Protection of Life and Personal Liberty

Article 22- Protection against Arrest and Detention

Article 23- Protection of Human Trafficking and Forced Labour

Article 24- Prohibition of Child Labour

Article 25- Freedom of Conscience, Profession, Practice and Propagation

Article 26- Freedom to Manage Religious Affairs

Article 27- Freedom from Taxation for Promotion of a Religion

Article 28- Freedom from Attending Religious Instruction

Article 29- Protection of Interests of Minorities

Article 30- Right of Minorities to Establish and Administer Educational Institutions

Article 32- Right to Constitutional Remedies

President of India

- Head of the state
- **Appointment-** Proportional Representation with means of a single transferable vote and secret ballot system
- Qualification-

He should be an Indian Citizen

His age should be a minimum of 35 years

He should qualify the conditions to be elected as a member of the Lok Sabha

He should not hold any office of profit under the central government, state government, or any public authority

• Impeachment- For violation of Constitution

President of India

Powers and Duties

- Executive
- Legislative
- Judicial
- Financial
- Military
- Diplomatic
- Emergency

The Union Executive

Council of Ministers

- There is a Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister to aid and advise the President in exercise of his functions. The Prime Minister is appointed by the President, who also appoints other ministers on the advice of Prime Minister.
- It is the duty of the Prime Minister to communicate to the President all decisions of Council of Ministers relating to administration of affairs of the Union and proposals for legislation and information relating to them.
- Principle of Collective Responsibility
- Principle of Secrecy
- The total number of ministers, including the Prime Minister, in the COM shall not exceed 15% of the total strength of the Lok Sabha.
- The advice tendered by Ministers to the President shall not be inquired into in any court.
- A minister who is not a member of the Parliament (either house) for any period of six consecutive months shall cease to be a minister.

The Union Executive

Prime Minister

- Article 74(1)- There shall be Counsel of Ministers with the Prime Minister as the head to aid and advise the President.
- The Prime Minister is appointed by the President. The President has to invite the leader of majority party in the Lok Sabha to become the Prime Minister.
- Qualification-
 - A citizen of India
 - Member of either Rajya Sabha or Lok Sabha

The Union Executive

Prime Minister- Powers and Functions

- Formation of Council of Ministers
- Portfolio allocation and reshuffling
- Chairman of the Cabinet
- Co-ordination of Administration
- Chief Adviser to the President
- Executive Powers
- Conduct of International Relations
- Head of Nuclear Command Authority, NITI Aayog, Appointments Committee of the Cabinet etc

Parliament of India

Rajyasabha

- Upper House, represents the states and union territories of the Indian Union
- Strength- 229 members represent the states, 4 members represent the UTs and 12 are nominated by the President
- Presiding Officer- Vice-President
- Tenure of members- 6 years
- Quorum- one tenth members of the total strength
- Qualification of members- Citizen of India, minimum 30 years of age
- **Privileges and Immunities of the members-** Freedom of expression in the House, he can not be tried in any court of law for any speech made by him on the floor of the House. Beside this immunity, he cannot also be arrested in any criminal case 40 days before the beginning of session and 40 days after the last sitting of House.

Parliament of India

Loksabha

- Lower House, represents the people of India
- Strength- 545 (530 from states, 13 from UT, 2 nominated from Anglo-Indian community)
- Tenure- 5 years
- Elections- Universal Adult Franchise, First Past the Post System
- Presiding Officer- Speaker
- Quorum- one tenth members of the total strength
- Special Powers- Money Bills, No-Confidence Motion

Parliament of India

Powers and Functions

Legislative Powers

Control over the Finance

Control over Executive

Supreme Court of India

Jurisdiction- Original, Advisory, Appellate

Guardian of the Constitution

Judicial Review- Review of Legislative Actions, Administrative Actions and Judicial Decisions

Court of Record- Article 129 of the Constitution of India declares Supreme Court to be a court of record. The judgment, proceedings, and act of supreme court are recorded for permanent memory and testimony and these records can be produced before any court because they have evidentiary value and they cannot be questioned.

Judicial Activism

Public Interest Litigation