CONSTITUTION OF INDIA IN HINDI: PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT Our Special Correspondent The Times of India (1861-); May 19, 1949; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Times of I

## CONSTITUTION OF INDIA IN HINDI

## President's Statement In Assembly

From Our Special Correspondent NEW DELHI, May 18.

Eflorts will be made to enact Free India's constitution in sim-

ple Hindi or Hindustani.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Constituent Assembly, declared in the House today that, in !keeping with national dignity and honour, "we should finally adopt the constitution in our own language." He was warmly cheered.

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Dr. Prasad said he had appointed a committee of experts to prepare a new translation of the constitution which would be "intelligible to the public at large".

It was likely that after the Assembly had adopted all the articles of the constitution in English, the translation would be placed before the

lation would be placed before the House. Members would be permitted to move verbal amendments to this draft, but all amendments which seek to change the meaning of the adopted articles would be ruled out of order. This was indicated by Dr. Prasad in reply to a point raised by Mr. Santhenam.

## TRANSFER OF DETENUS

Earlier, the House passed a Bill moved by Mr. N. V. Gadgil to transfer detenus from one province to province to another.

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Proceeding briskly with the consideration of the Draft Constitution, the Assembly adopted six articles dealing 'inter alia' with the duration, prorogation and dissolution of the two Houses of Parliament.

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Controversy raged round a new article sought to be introduced by Dr. Ambedkar which provides that a person must be 35 years of age to qualify for filling a seat in the Council of States, (the Upper House). In the case of the House of the People however, the prescribed age-limit is 25.

## "AGE AND WISDOM"

Sanskrit and Persian couplets were tossed to an appreciative House by Mr. Kamath and Mr. Tajamull Hussain to illustrate that wisdom has little to do with age and that some of the world's greatest leaders were comparatively young men. None of the speakers had, however, moved an amendment to Dr. Ambedkar's proposition except Mrs. Durgabai who sought the reduction of the agelimit to 30 years. Her amendment was accepted by the House,