Rousing Call To Nation i: Authentication Of New Constitution i From Our Special Representative The Times of India (1861-); Nov 28, 1949; ProQuest Historical Newspapers: The Times of India

# ROUSING CALL TO NATION

## Authentication Of New Constitution

### From Our Special Representative

, ITH the presidential authentication of India's new Constitution yesterday, the Constituent Assembly completed the historic task on which it embarked three years ago. Parliamentary circles hailed the occasion as the proudost moment of

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generation but the joy the present was subdued by the thought of the responsibilities and dangers of the task which lie ahead of the country. The day of speech-making and splitlegal constitutional and arguments has given place to that of action for implementing the new Constitution of the Indian Republic from now on, as parts of already come into operation. parts of it have

Among the speeches made at the concluding stage of the constional deliberations, those of constituarchitect of Ambedkar, the main of the Contitution, the new and Prasad, Dr. Rajendra President, came into bold relief because they assessed its merits with not only having been most intimately connected with its evolution but also because they made no secret of the inherent dangers and risks if the country does not remain eternally vigilant to protect its hard-won liberty. RESPONSIBILITY

#### Dr. Ambedkar in

concluding his valedictory address which eclipsed his previous performances, reminded the people that "by independence, we have lost the excuse of blaming anything going the British for hereafter things go If wrong, we will have nobody to blame except ourselves." He proceeded to point out that in the fast-changing times, when people, including own, are being attracted by new ideologies and appear tired of Government by the people, "there is a of things going danger The only way to serve the country was, in his view, to show initiative and courage to recognise the evils that remove across their path and which alone could induce in people a preference for democratic rule. Many members of the House agreed with his diagnosis when he said that Indians should place country above creed lest their independence were "put in jeopardy a second time and pro-ably lost for ever." The second point in Dr. Ambedkar's speech of which members took note was his plea that "we must

hold fast to constitutional methods of achieving our social and economic abandon the objectives and must bloody methods of revolution. means that we must abandon the method of civil disobedience non-cooperation and satyagraha." He added that there might have been justification for "the grammar of anarchy" in the past, but not now when constitutional methods were open to the people. The warning open to the people.

## was stated to be directed more against some Congressmen who inmore

dulge in such tactics and Socialists and Communists than against the common people. DANGEROUS ROAD Dr. Ambedkar also deplored hero worship "which is a sure road to degradation and eventual dictatorship" as also the life of contradiction involved in having achieved political equality whi'e still being subjected to social and economic unequalities.

While every one agreed that the in- ed.

equalities should be removed at the carliest possible moment lest those who suffer from them blow up the whole structure of political demoeracy which the Assembly had so laboriously built up", some Congress men felt that Dr. Ambedkar had them because of his exaggerated alleged prejudices against Congressmen in general and, caste Hindus in particular,

There was however, no objection from any quarter to his observation that the political power, which he alleged had too long been the monopoly of a few, should be shared under the new Constitution by many "who are not only beasts of burden but also beasts of prey." It is presumed that Dr. Ambedkar had the future of the Depressed Classes in his •mind when particularly "these that said are tired trodden classes of being governed and are impatient to govern themselves."

## VITAL TASKS

A much more important question, according to political circles here. was emphasised by Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Constituent Assembly. Dr. Prasad pointed out that the work | which confronted India today was much more difficult than that which presented itself before the British withdrawal. We had reconcile many conflicting a satisfactory claims, bring about distribution of the loaves and fishes of office and an equitable balance of power, Indian leaders should have the wisdom and the strength to rise above temptations and serve the country which they succeeded in liberating. Dr. Prasad reminded the House of

the stress laid by Mahatma Gandhi on the purity of the methods which had to be pursued for attaining their objectives. "I shall only hope," he added pointedly, "that all those whose good fortune it may be to Constitution in future, work this will remember that it is up to us to preserve and protect our independence and make it really bear fruit for the man in the street.." What India needed today was nothing more than, "a set of honest men" who would put the interests of the country before everything else. ENERGETIC ACTION

#### Many members of the Constituent Assembly feel that this is the most

important injunction which all political leaders should remember today. These circles suggest that the Congress Party which has shown such thought and remarkable unity of action in achieving independence and passing the new Constitution, should display equal energy and courage in bringing about more efficient and effective co-ordination of administration both at the Centre and in the provinces. in rooting out corruption, black marketing and nepotism and in securing a more equitable distribu-tion of the essentials of life, such as food, clothing and housing. Another direction in which they expect Congressmen in power to strain themselves is in seeing that the integrity of the services is maintained. The services, it is urged, should be able to advise ministers without fear or favour and not reduce themselves

to mere "yes-men" while the ministers on their part, should see that policies, once decided are implicitly

implemented by the officers concern-

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