

## SHAURYA CHAKRA TO J&K POLICE- Another Honour

Ministry of Defence which announced its awards has awarded Shaurya Chakra to J&K Police martyr SgCt Saifullah Qadri posthumously for displaying exemplary courage while fighting terrorists in Bishember Nagar operation in Srinagar.

On April 10, 2022, a specific input was received from reliable sources regarding presence of some unknown terrorists in Bishamber Nagar, Konkhan Dalgate Srinagar. Continuous tracking and follow-up on leads extracted from sources by SgCt Saifulla Qadri pin pointed the exact location of hiding of terrorists. The brave official without caring about his personal safety seized the initiative and engaged the terrorists. On challenging the terrorist hiding inside the target house, he drew heavy fire with utter disregard to his personal safety showing nerves of steel and succeeded in neutralizing 02 terrorists in the face of gunfight whose identification was later revealed as "Abu Arsalan @ Khalid (A-category) resident of Pakistan of LeT/TRF outfit and Mohammad Bhai @ AbuQasim @Mir Sahib, resident of Pakistan Category "A" of LeT outfit.

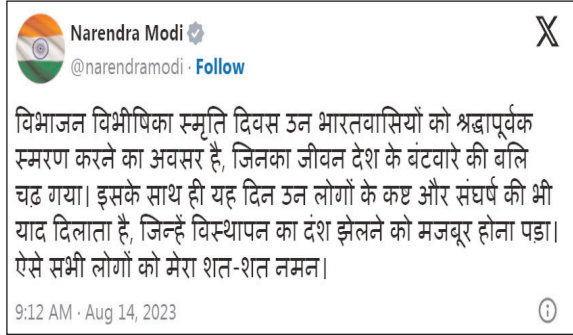
Undeterred by threats, the brave official continued to display raw courage and showing high spirit, he fell prey to bullets on May 24, 2022 from terrorists and attained martyrdom. His ultimate sacrifice for the nation has been one of the most supreme and exemplary.

For displaying indomitable courage and undoubting bravery beyond call of duty in eliminating two Pakistani terrorists, SgCt Saifullah Qadri has been awarded "SHAURYA CHAKRA". This recognition of valour and sacrifice will boost the morale of JKP personnel in the fight against different modes of terror.

Direcor General of Police J&K Dilbag Singh has congratulated the family of the brave heart and has also expressed his gratitude to MoD for bestowing yet another honour on J&K Police.

## Prime Minister remembers the victims of Partition

The Prime Minister, Narendra Modi remembered victims whose lives were lost in the partition of the country, as the nation observes 'Vibhajan Vibhishika Snuriti Diwas' today. Shri Modi paid tributes to them and recalled the the struggles of those who were uprooted from their homes.



## Millions of Tirangas billowing in Indian skies on Independence Day symbolize the Nation's collective will to make India the paragon of greatness

Union Home Minister and Minister of Cooperation, Amit Shah hoisted the Tiranga atop his residence in New Delhi, under Har Ghar Tiranga campaign and shared his selfie with the Tiranga. Through tweets, Amit Shah said that millions of Tirangas billowing in Indian skies before Independence Day symbolize the nation's collective will to make India the paragon of greatness again.

Union Home Minister said that Har Ghar Tiranga campaign called for by Prime Minister Narendra Modi is underway, across the country. He appealed to all the citizens of India to hoist the National Flag at their homes and upload selfies on <http://harghartiranga.com>. He also appealed everyone to also encourage their fellow citizens to do the same. Shah said that cherishing India's spirit of unity and fraternity, he has hoisted the Tiranga at his residence in Delhi today. Home Minister also shared a Certificate of Appreciation received for taking part in 'Har Ghar Tiranga' campaign.



**Amit Shah** @AmitShah Follow  
As the #HarGharTiranga campaign called for by PM @narendramodi Ji is underway it is my earnest appeal to the people of India to hoist the National Flag at their homes and upload selfies on [harghartiranga.com](http://harghartiranga.com). Also please encourage fellow citizens to do the same.



# Indians must carry with pride India's journey from British COLONY to SOVEREIGN Democratic Republic

## 14 August 1947 Midnight CA took over as Legislative Assembly of Independent India Dominion



■ DAYA SAGAR

We Indians celebrate today 77th Indian Independence Day. Let us observe this day as an eventful day remembering all those who made sacrifices in any form and magnitude to enable us live as sovereign in an environment where we have government of the people , government by the people and government for the people. Any one who

compares the sacrifices of the martyrs must be humbly respond- ed not to initiate such ventures. No sacrifice in common cause is less.

Section -1 of the Indian Independence Act 1947 of United Kingdom Parliament laid down 1.- (i) As from the fifteenth day of August, nineteen hundred and forty-seven, two independent Dominions shall be set up in India, to be known respectively as India and Pakistan. (2) The said Dominions are hereafter in this Act referred to as "the new Dominions ", and the said fifteenth day of August is hereafter in this Act referred to as " the appointed day ", Section 6 (1) said "The Legislature of each of the new Dominions shall have full power to make laws for that Dominion, including laws having extra-territorial operation. So, an independent Dominion of India came into existence on 15th Aug 1947. But this Independent India Dominion had on that date an interim Constitution in the form of Section-8(2) < (2) Except in so far as other provision is made by or in accordance with a Law made by the Constituent Assembly of the Dominion under subsection (i) of this section, each of the new Dominions and all Provinces and other parts thereof shall be governed as nearly as may be in accordance with the Government of India Act, 1935. The Dominion of India and Dominion of Pakistan were carved out of only the territories governed as British India but the Princely States of British Indian Empire" were left free by the Indian Independence Act 1947 where Section-7 said < particularly 7.--(1) As from the appointed day- (a) His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom have no responsibility as respects the government of any of the territories which, immediately before that day, were included in British India ; (b) the suzerainty of His Majesty over the Indian States lapses, and with it, all treaties and agreements in force at the date of the passing of this Act between His Majesty and the rulers of Indian States, all ..... > . So, in such an environment the then Indian leadership still

had a very hard task / challenges ahead more particularly dealing with the Princely states & aspirations of the Rulers of princely states along with duty to primarily carry the responsibility to execute the so far untried task of still to conceive , develop and adopt to self a Constitution. And the 'elder leadership' of the times successfully constituted India into a SOVEREIGN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICtravelling from a colony ( upto 14-08-1947) / a Dependency / upnivesh of British Empire Kingdom to Independent Dominion ( 15-08-1947) to SOV- EREIGN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC ( 26-11-1949 ) the day the constitution of SOVEREIGN DEMOCRATIC REPUB- LIC of India ( COI) was adopted & enacted by the Constituent Assembly of India where Art- 394 said < This article and articles 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 60, 324, 366, 367, 379, 380, 388, 391, 392 and 393 shall come into force at once, and the remaining provisions of this Constitution shall come into force on the twenty sixthday of January, 1950, which day is referred to in this Constitution as the commencement of this Constitution. And Art-395 said <" The Indian Independence Act, 1947, and the Government of India Act, 1935, together with all enactments amending or supplementing the latter Act, but not including the Abolition of Privy Council Jurisdiction Act, 1949, are hereby repealed">. Members of Constituent Assembly of India met again on 24 Jan 1950 and appended their signatures to it on 24 January, 1950. In all, 284 members actually signed the Constitution. On that day when the Constitution was being signed, it was drizzling outside and it was interpreted as a sign of a good omen. Hence w.e.f 26-01- 1950 India no more remained a Dominion and became Sovereign Democratic Republic moving much ahead of the Dominion status that was accorded by Parliament of UK under Indian Independence Act 1947. On that day, the Constituent Assembly ceased to exist leaving its shadows in Art-368 of COI, transforming itself into the Provisional Parliament of India until a new Parliament was constituted in 1952 with President as the head of State and supreme commander of armed forces with duty and authority to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of India under an Oath ( Art-60). No doubt we need to express all good this day, 15 August, since it is the most pious for every Indian. But do need to also have a count of the behaviour of the rulers of the Princely States during the inde- pendence movement with respect towlich the Indian princes had their own roles to play. To be brief first it was the movement against the British Rule

which is commonly known as 1857 Swatantrata Sangram where in the Indian prices like Rani Lakshmi Bhai of Jansi played a lead role but not only many Indian rulers did not support the movement , instead there were some prominent Rulers of Indian princely states who supported the British forces by proving financial support , by sending their regular forces and even artillery / cavalry for fighting against Rani Lakshmi Bhai.& her associates. Such Princes need be named. But inspite its failure, the 1857 Swatantrata Sangram did shake the might of British by laying tracks for undoing the foreign rule. In the aftermath of the 1st Indian Swatantrata Sangram ( British called it Revolt/ Mutiny of 1857 ) UK Government was forced to take serious note of growing outrage in India against for- eign rule. Hence Parliament of UK enacted the Government of India Act 1858 where under East India Company rule was ended and the company's territories in India were called the "British possession in India". After 1857 British had sensed that in the normal way they can not rule India for more time so they in a way can be said to have entered in an unwritten "social" agreement that British will not dismantl the families of Indian rulers who can stay with their local rule accepting the Suzerainty of British Empire over them. Queen Victoria's proclamation of 1st November 1858 to the "Princes, Chiefs, and People of India" unveiled a new British policy of perpetual sup- port for "native princes" including reversing Lord Dalhousie's policy of political unification through princely state annexation thereby leaving the princes free to adopt ( abolition of the Doctrine of Lapse).And after that it was in last decade of nine- teenth century that movement of peoples rule started simmer- ing prominently in British India ( territories that were directly ruled by the British). In the Princely states ( Native states ) after 1858 there was lesser political activity for peoples democ- racy against British as well as the local Autocracy on the lines it started in British India for independence from British rule. There is not much history of movement against the British in the Princely states out side British India. The British having also not included the Princely States through the Indian Independence Act 1947 in India Dominion and like also gives some idea about the role of Indian princes. Not all Indian princes acceded to India Dominion immediately before 15 Aug 1947 and had they done that may be many lives would have been saved.

(Daya Sagar is Sr Journalist & analyst of J&K affairs).

# PRESIDENT DROUPADI MURMU ON THE EVE OF THE 77th INDEPENDENCE DAY

My Dear Fellow Citizens, My heartiest greetings to all of you on our 77th Independence Day! It is a glorious and auspicious occasion for all of us. I am overjoyed to see that festivity is in the air. It is a matter of delight as well as pride for us to see how everyone - children, youth and the elderly, in cities and villages, everywhere in India - are excited and preparing to celebrate this festival of our freedom. The people have been celebrat- ing 'Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav' with great enthusiasm.

Independence Day celebrations also remind me of my childhood days. We could not contain our excitement of participating in the Independence Day celebrations in our village school. When the tri- colour was hoisted, we felt an electrifying energy pass through us. With our hearts full of patriotic pride, we saluted the national flag and sang the national anthem. Sweets were distributed and patri- otic songs were sung, which kept playing in our minds for many days. I was fortunate in having an opportunity to re-live these expe- riences when I became a school teacher.

When we grow up, we may not remain as expressive of our joy as children are, but I am sure that the intensity of the patriotic feeling associated with the celebration of national festivals is not dimin- ished at all. Independence Day reminds us that we are not merely individuals, but we are part of a great community of people. It hap- pens to be the biggest and the greatest community of its kind. It is the community of the citizens of the world's largest democracy.

What we celebrate on Independence Day is the fact that we are part of a great democracy. Each of us has many identities - apart from caste, creed, language and region, we are also identified with our families and professions - but there is one identity that is above all. That is our identity as citizens of India. Each one of us is an equal citizen; each one of us has an equal opportunity, equal rights and equal duties, in this land.

But it was not always so. India is the Mother of Democracy and since ancient times we had democratic institutions functioning at the grassroots. But long years of colonial rule wiped them out. On 15th August 1947, the nation woke up to a new dawn. We not only won freedom from foreign rule, but also the freedom to rewrite our destiny.

With our Independence began the era of foreign rulers withdraw- ing from many colonies and colonialism drew close to its end. What is special about our freedom struggle is not only the fact that its objective was achieved, but also how it was fought. Under the lead- ership of Mahatma Gandhi and a galaxy of extraordinary visionary leaders, our national movement was animated by a unique set of ideals. Gandhiji and others re-kindled the soul of India and helped the nation rediscover its civilisational values. Following India's shin- ing example, 'truth and non-violence', the cornerstone of our resist- ance, has been successfully employed in many political struggles around the world.

On the eve of Independence Day, I join my fellow citizens in pay- ing grateful tribute to the known and unknown freedom fighters whose sacrifices have made it possible for India to regain its right- ful place in the comity of nations. Great women freedom fighters like Matangini Hazra and Kanakakka Baruah laid down their lives for Bharat-Mata. Maa Kasturba matched the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi every step of the way on the difficult path of Satyagraha. Many great women leaders like Sarojini Naidu, Ammu Swaminathan, Rama Devi, Aruna Asaf-Ali and Sucheta Kriplani had set inspiring ideals for all future generations of women, to serve the nation and the society with self-confidence. Today, women are contributing extensively in every field of develop- ment and service to the country and are enhancing the nation's pride. Today our women have made their special place in many such fields in which their participation was unimaginable a few decades ago.

I am happy to note that the economic empowerment of women is being given special focus in our country. Economic empowerment strengthens the position of women in the family and society. I urge all fellow citizens to give priority to women empowerment. I would

like our sisters and daughters to overcome challenges with courage and move ahead in life. Development of women was among the ideals of our freedom struggle.

Dear Citizens,

Independence Day is an occasion to reconnect with our history. It is also an occasion to assess our present and reflect about our way forward. Looking at the present, we see that India has not only regained its rightful place on the world stage, but it has also enhanced its standing in the international order. During my visits and interactions with the members of the Indian diaspora, I have observed a new confidence in the India story. India is playing a cru- cial role in promoting developmental and humanitarian goals around the world. It has also assumed leadership of international forums, especially the presidency of G-20.

As the G-20 represents two-thirds of the world population, this is a unique opportunity to help shape global discourse in the right direction. With the G-20 presidency, India can nudge decision-mak- ing in trade and finance towards equitable progress. Beyond trade and finance, matters of human development too are on the agenda. There are many global issues that concern all humanity and are not limited by geographical boundaries. I am confident that with India's proven leadership in dealing with global issues, member-nations will be able to advance effective action on these fronts.

What is notable in India's presidency of G-20 is the way this diplo- matic activity has been taken to the grassroots. There has been a first-of-its-kind campaign to encourage people's participation. It is delightful to see, for example, students enthusiastically participat- ing in diverse contests organised in schools and colleges touching upon the themes of G-20. All the citizens are enthusiastic about events related to G-20.

Dear fellow citizens,

This enthusiasm, along with a sense of empowerment, is possible, because the nation has been taking great strides on all fronts. India's economy has proven to be not only resilient during turbulent times but is also a beacon of hope for others. The world economy is passing through a delicate stage, as the pandemic has been followed by international events that have added to the air of uncertainty. Yet, the Government has been able to navigate the stormy waters very well. India has converted challenges into opportunities and has recorded high GDP growth. Our Annadata farmers have con- tributed significantly to our economic growth. The nation feels indebted to them.

Inflation at the global level remains a cause for worry. But in India the Government and the Reserve Bank have managed to con- tain it. The Government has succeeded in protecting the common people from high inflation while also providing a more extensive security cover to the poor. The world looks up to India for global eco- nomic growth.

The continued economic progress is driven by a two-pronged strategy. On the one hand, there is a sustained push to unleash the forces of enterprise by making it easier to do business and generate job opportunities. On the other, proactive and expanded welfare ini- tiatives for the needy have been taken in various domains. Giving priority to the deprived remains the focus of our policies and actions that have lifted a large number of people out of poverty in the last decade. Similarly, there are specific programmes to improve the conditions of tribals and encourage them to join the journey of progress. I appeal to our tribal brothers and sisters to enrich their traditions while embracing modernity.

I am happy to note that along with economic growth, human- development-concerns have also been accorded high priority. Having been a teacher also, I have realised that education is the greatest tool of social empowerment. The National Education Policy of 2020 has started making a difference. From my interac- tions with students as well as educationists at various levels, I gath- er that the learning process has become more flexible. The vision- ary policy, which aims to merge ancient values with modern skills, will bring in unprecedented changes in the education sector over the

a sense of national pride, people enthusiastically buy such flags but the very next day, we find them being trampled upon on roads and thrown into dustbins. By allowing this to happen, people forget that they are insulting the flag.

Often, these flags are burnt along with the garbage. It is the duty of every individual to maintain proper respect towards their National flag. We also commonly see people waving the National flag proudly during national, cultur- al and sporting events. However, once the programme or

the event gets over, we see the flags strewn all over the place. This disrespect towards our flag must be stopped.

Even when the national anthem is played on radio or on television, people don't stand still and sing along. They are busy cooking in the kitchen or are busy talking on their mobile phones. As Indians, we should respect our country's national flag, national anthem and national song.

By: Jubel