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Power cuts

Port Blair, Jan 25: Power supply will remain suspended at Lillypur, Haddo area on 27.01.2023 (Friday) from 0830 Hrs. to 1200 Hrs. in connection with construction of transformer pedestal at Lillypur, Haddo, Port Blair

Islanders' ready to witness 74th Republic Day ceremony at Marina Park

AE Correspondent
Port Blair, Jan 25: The Andaman & Nicobar Islands is all set to celebrate '74th Republic Day-2023' in a befitting manner on January 26. The Republic Day is celebrated with grandeur every year with ceremonious parade. As per official release, after 30 years, the main Republic Day function this year will be held at Marina Park road stretch on Jan. 26. As per the minute to minute

RD function to be held at Marina Park after 30 years

Port Blair, Jan 25: After 30 long years, the people of the islands will witness the Republic Day function this year at Marina Park road stretch on Jan. 26 2023. It was about 30 years ago, the former Lt Governor shifted the Republic Day venue from Marina Park to Netaji Stadium. It is after many years, the people will again witness the RD function at Marina park road stretch. This is area is open from all sides which will enable many more people to witness the National festival compared to Netaji Stadium where only limited people can witness the function. Now it remain to be seen that whether it is a one time affair or the UT administration will continue to organize Republic Day and Independence Day function at Marina Park.

MP requests LG to construct overhead water tank of 15,00,000 Litres at Dairy Farm

Port Blair, Jan 25: During a recent meeting, the Member of Parliament, Shri. Kuldeep Rai Sharma, has requested the Lt Governor of Andaman & Nicobar Islands to construct an overhead water tank with a storage capacity of 15,00,000 Litres (Fifteen lakhs Litres) at Dairy Farm Ward No.15 in Port Blair from Port Blair Smart City Project fund for proper water supply to the residents of Dairy Farm and its adjoining areas. He informed the Hon'ble Lt Governor that even after making all possible efforts by the A&N Administration to ensure providing proper water supply to the residents, many people in the thickly populated Dairy Farm area are facing acute shortage of water due to non-See... Page No. 02

Special broadcast by AIR Port Blair on the occasion of RD

Port Blair, Jan 25: On the eve of Republic Day, Hon'ble President of India Smt. Draupadi Murmu will address the Nation at 1900 hrs on 25th January 2023. Thereafter a 'sarv bhasha kavi sammelan' will be broadcast from Delhi from 10 pm to 12 pm. Running commentary of State level function on Republic Day and address by Hon'ble Lt Governor Admiral D.K.Joshi to

Illumination of ships on 26 & 29 Jan 2023

Port Blair, Jan 25: As part of the Republic Day celebrations in the Andaman & Nicobar Islands, ships/vessels of Indian Navy, Indian Coast Guard, and DSS will be illuminated on 26 Jan 23 (Republic Day) and 29 Jan 23 (Beating Retreat) from 1800h See... Page No. 02

Prize distribution function held for winners of Rangoli Competition

Female Councillors of PBMC were the special invitees



Port Blair, Jan 25: In a special function held at Bathu Basthi for distribution of prizes to winners of Rangoli Competition organised on the occasion of "Pongal", female councillors were invited as special guest Smt. Kavita Uday Kumar, Chairperson, PBMC was the chief guest in the function. In the Guest of honours other female councillors were Smt. Laxmi Ganeshan Councillor, Smt. See... Page No. 06



"The Solivagant Musings"

The tricolor flag that flutters freely today Was once only a dream faraway When even dreams had a hefty price to pay A world where thoughts were shackled and burnt away. Letters drenched with tears lost on the way Of the mothers praying for their warrior sons all day With news of assassinations and massacres everyday How do you console these mothers, what do you say? The kids saw their fathers only in half broken frames, whose lives were burnt by those terrorizing flames. Not just lives but so much more was lost. Value this free air for it came at a great cost. Miss SNEHA DAS, young Poet pursuing MA English literature at JNRM, Author of poetry collection titled "The Solivagant Musings".

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EDITORIAL

The Andaman EXPRESS

26 January 2023

Open IIT gates

This year, for the first time, women make up 30% of the IIT-JEE applicant pool. This is entirely good news, because JEE results have long been grim advertisements for glaring gendered disparity. Girls routinely outperform boys in boards and medical entrance. That JEE has remained a hurdle was partly because many girls didn't even try. The reasons for this gender gap are complex. It is not differences in innate ability or a lack of interest in scientific and technical education. Implicit biases and the lack of role models might be central to the scarcity of women in science in the West, but in India, women make up 43% of the STEM education pool, one of the highest ratios in the world.

The government has made active interventions to spark girls' interest in STEM study, and institutions are assessed for their gender inclusion. IITs have tried to mend the gap too – the horizontal 'supernumerary' quota gives women who have passed the JEE Advanced an edge in courses of their choice and has taken the presence of women to 20% on IIT campuses, a visible improvement.

The reluctance to aim for the IITs, then, is not rooted in individual psyches as much as social constraints, and in the design of the high-stakes JEE. The exam, which usually involves years of intensive coaching in faraway locations, did not just filter out girls, it has also been skewed against students from rural and lower-income backgrounds. This year's jump in candidates from OBC and EWS categories is also heartening on that front. If the IITs are to be a magnet for India's brightest minds in science and tech, they must make sure that social disparities don't come in the way of talent.

Islanders' ready to...

Lt Governor. Soon after the presentation of awards, Lt Governor will address the Islanders. Before arriving at the main function, the Lt Governor will visit National Memorial Cellular Jail and place wreath at the 'Martyr's Column' here. The main attraction of the Republic Day is

from... Page 01

the march past in which the contingents of Defence Forces, Police, NCC, School (Boys & Girls) will participate. Cultural programme by school children will add grandeur to the Republic Day function at Marina Park road which will conclude with the National Anthem.

MP requests LG to...

availability of sufficient water storage and pumping at Dairy farm. He said that water is one of the basic needs for human consumption and the people residing in the area are fully dependent on the water being supplied by the Port Blair Municipal Council. The Member of Parliament added that owing to increase of population, houses, commercial activities etc, the residents of Dairy farm

from... Page 01

and its adjoining areas i.e. Ranchi Basthi, Junglighat, School Line etc are facing acute shortage of water due to lack of water storage and pumping facilities. He added that an overhead water tank with a storage capacity of 15,00,000 Litres would facilitate the P BMC for storage and subsequent supply of water to the residents of Dairy Farm and its adjoining areas.

Special broadcast by...

2023 from Kartavya Path and the function at National War Memorial New Delhi from 0940hrs which will be relayed by AIR Port Blair. Listeners can tune into MW 684 KHz to

from... Page 01

listen to these programmes on Radio. Listeners can also download 'newsonair' App from Google Play Store to listen to these programmes on Mobile App.

Illumination of ships...

to 2200h at anchorage off the Marine flag post sea front At 1800h on both days, the ships

from... Page 01

would fire colourful flares and switch on the colour illumination lights.

Group Study - Advantages and Disadvantages

-Vijay Garg

When the students study in small groups and share their views on a common educational topic, it is called studying in a group or group study. The group so formed is called a study group. The study group usually comprises of students which study in the same class or the same batch. It is not necessary that the students of a study group know each other. Before forming a study group it should be seen that the all the participating students must share a common topic or syllabus for studying so that they can share their views with each other. The participating students regularly meet and discuss the topics with each other. The group may be formal or informal. Informal study groups are formed by the students in their friend circle for studying together the difficult topics or to prepare for exams. The formal groups are formed by the authorities or the faculty in schools and colleges or at the offices for working on a common project. In these types of group, the participants meet for researching a topic and to prepare a group project which is to be submitted to the schools, colleges or offices.

Form a Study Group: Forming a study group is not an easy task. Furthermore, there are many consequences. The group may be or may not be successful. Forming a study group needs many wise decisions. Here are some points which should be kept in mind while forming a study group: **Deciding the Number of Members:** The first decision to be taken is about the number of members in the group. The maximum number of students in a study group should not be more than five. This is a very important decision as the number of students has a direct impact on the group. If the numbers of students are very less, that is, just two members of

the group, the group will be very inefficient. There will be a limited discussion. The group will turn out to be very boring. For a healthy discussion, two people are not enough. Often, when two people study together it is not termed as a group study. If the number of students is very large, that is, eight to ten members in a group or even more than that, then also the group will be very inefficient and unsuccessful. It is so because it is very difficult to communicate with so many students at a time during a discussion. Most of the people feel ignored. Moreover, time management becomes very difficult. All the students may not be free at a common time. In this case, it becomes very difficult to decide a fixed time for studying in a group. Deciding on a place for studying also becomes a problem as more number of students needs more seating arrangements to be made. So, deciding the number of students in the study group is the first and foremost decision to be made.

Choosing the Members of Groups: The second decision should be to select who all will form a part of your group. While choosing the students, a number of members should be kept in mind. The members should be chosen in such a way so that they can make the group efficient. Taking an example, suppose a student wants to form a study group for the preparation of his final exams, he should choose the members in such a way that neither all the members should be too intelligent nor all of them should be very weak in studies. If all

the students are very weak, there will be no one in the group who can take the responsibility of teaching other members. If all of them are very intelligent, the group turns out to be useless. The intelligent students will know almost everything in the syllabus and there will be no topic for discussion. Each and every member will then prefer self-study. The intelligence level of the group members



should be balanced. The group should comprise of weak students as well as the intelligent ones so that the intelligent students can teach the weak students. In this way, the weak students will get to know and understand the topics and it will be a revision for the intelligent students. Before choosing the members, it should be kept in mind that none of the members possesses any hard feeling for any other member of the group. This may lead to conflicts in the group leading to the failure of the study group. Therefore, the members of the group should be chosen wisely for the successful functioning of the group.

Choosing Leader: Every group requires a leader or a captain. The leader should be so chosen such that he is familiar with all the other members of the group. The leader would be responsible for almost everything in the group. The leader will organize meetings for the group. It is the responsibility of the leader to check that any discussion in the group should not take an unhealthy form. The leader should take the decisions about the timings of the groups. The leader will decide where the group members will meet. Also, it is the duty of the leader to regularly communicate with all the members for the proper functioning of the group. The leader should send regular emails or text messages to the members to fix the next meeting of the group.

Deciding Timings and Venue: The timings and the venue for the group meetings should be chosen in such a way that all the members are comfortable with it. In case, a group member is not comfortable with the timings or the venue, it should be immediately changed. If this is not done, the person will feel ignored and may exit the group. The timing should be so chosen that all the members are free at that time. While choosing the venue, it should be seen that all the members can easily reach over there. If the venue is very far or very near to the residence of any group member, it may lead to conflicts.

Study or Research Plans: Before forming the group, it should be decided that which all topics will be discussed in the group. The topics chosen should be of common interest

to all the group members. After every meeting of the group, it is the duty of the group leader to decide the next topic, with the consent of other members of the group, which will be discussed in the next meeting of the group. It will be a very effective plan if a proper timetable is made indicating which topic will be discussed in which meeting. Connect with Experts: Connect the group with one of the experts like a professor or a teacher who can guide all the members on the topics of discussion. While studying together, any doubt in any topic occurs; the group members should be able to contact the teacher for their help. It is a very important task because the students cannot have answers to every question. While studying new thing there may be a lot of doubts which other members of the group fail to explain. In this, an expert advice is needed.

For a successful study group, these are the characteristics: Each group member participates in the discussion. Only then the discussion can be healthy. If any member is quite all the time during the discussion it indicates that the topic is not of his interest or he is not satisfied with the group. The group members should listen to each other. The discussion should not take the form of a debate. Any member should not interrupt while another member is speaking. The group members should be already prepared with the topic of discussion. If all the members are already prepared it leads to a healthy discussion and a good exchange of knowledge. There should be no hesitation among the group members. They should be able to ask questions of each other very freely. If this is not the case, the doubts may remain in the minds of the

Conti.. Next Issue...

Skill development centre inaugurated

Billiground, Jan 25: Today the Skill Development Centre (A unit of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Institute of Technology, Pahargaoon, Port Blair) inaugurated at GMS Billiground on 25 January 2023 by Shri Manojit Halder, Pradhan GP Harinagar, in presence of Smti. Mamota Biswas, Up- Pradhan, Shri Dilip Kumar Das, PSM, Shri Sankar Mondal, ZPM, PRIs members and School Staffs. Total 40 students admission in the Skill Development centre and all students present the inauguration. (Reporter, Gurudas Biswas)



Training prog on Education & Health

Port Blair, Jan 25: Under Abhiyan (RGSA), a one day Health" for Pradhans, ANMs, Rashtriya Gram Swaraj training on "Education and Anganwadi Workers was



held at Community Hall, Ragat Block on 24 Jan 2023 in which a talk was given on " Rural Health Care: Towards a Healthy Rural India " by Dr. B. Bindu Kumar, Medical officer, CHC Rangat and a short Breathing exercise, Meditation and Hasya Yoga was given by Shri. Aji Kumar Das Yoga Instructor. (Reporter: V. Senthil Kumar)

Contribution of Newspapers to Education

-Vijay Garg

From birth to the last moments of life, man always has the desire to learn something. This desire to learn makes a person very wise and able to reflect in the society. Of course, a person learns a lot from school, books, home, society, but newspapers also have their own importance in human life. While newspapers increase the knowledge of man, they also become the decoration of the house. Thanks to them we know what is happening in the world. Also common a lot of information about knowledge is also obtained from newspapers. Even for those who are eager to find employment, there are often job advertisements in newspapers from time to time. Articles published in newspapers make a person who reads newspapers daily a scholar. By reading newspapers, a person's vocabulary increases significantly. It is very sad to say that nowadays people feel ashamed to read Punjabi

newspapers or read them at home. If Punjabi, English, Hindi newspapers are available in the house, then the children of the house They will also learn a lot easily. Later this knowledge will also help them to reach great places. Punjabi English Hindi Children will not be unaware of their heritage and will always be connected to their Punjabi mother tongue due to the presence of newspapers at home. Newspapers have suffered a huge decline during the Corona period. The main need of the day is that people should get Punjabi newspapers in their homes, offices, relatives and friends' homes. Even by doing this, a great service can be done to the Punjabi mother tongue. If every house If there is a newspaper, many people can also get employment. The pleasure you get from reading a real newspaper is not available from a mobile or computer. Let's take the initiative and cultivate the hobby of reading Punjabi newspapers from today.

Indian Constitution: Framing, implementation & Structure

Port Blair, Jan 25: The Constitution of India was framed by a Constituent Assembly setup under the Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946. The Assembly consisted of 389 members representing provinces (292), states (93), the Chief Commissioner Provinces (3) and Baluchistan (1). The Assembly held its first meeting on December 9, 1946, and elected Dr. Sachchidanand Sinha, the oldest member of the Assembly as the Provisional President. On December 11, 1946, the Assembly elected Dr Rajendra Prasad as its permanent Chairman. The strength of the Assembly was reduced to 299 (229 representing the provinces and 70 representing the states) following withdrawal of the Muslim League members after the partition of the country. The Constituent Assembly set up 13 committees for framing the constitution. On the basis of the reports of these committees, a draft of the Constitution was

prepared by a seven-member Drafting Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr B R Ambedkar. The drafting Constitution was published in January, 1948 and people were given eight months. After the draft was discussed by the people, the press, the provincial assemblies and the Constituent Assembly in the light of the suggestions received, the same was finally adopted on November, 26, 1949, and was signed by the President of the Assembly. Thus, it took the Constituent Assembly 2 years, 11 months and 18 days to complete the task. The Constitution of India was not an original document. The framers of the Constitution freely borrowed the good features of other constitutions. However, while adopting those features, they made necessary modification for its suitability to the Indian conditions and avoided their defects. The Constitutions which exercised profound influence on the Indian



Constitution were that of UK, USA, Ireland, Canada etc. The parliamentary system of government, rule of law, law-making procedure and single citizenship were borrowed from the British Constitution. Independence of Judiciary, Judicial Review, Fundamental Rights and guidelines for the removal of judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts were adopted from the US Constitution.

The federal system with a strong central authority was adopted from Canada. Directive Principles of State Policy were borrowed from the Constitution of the Republic of Ireland. The idea of Concurrent List was borrowed from the Australian Constitution. The provisions relating to emergency were influenced by the Weimer Constitution. Above all, the Government of India Act, 1935, exercised great influence of

the Indian Constitution. The federal scheme, office of Governor, powers of federal judiciary, etc., were drawn from this Act. In short, the Indian Constitution incorporated the best features of several existing constitutions.

Implementing: Though the major part of the Constitution came into force on January 26, 1950. The provisions relating to citizenship, elections, provisional

parliament and temporary and transitional provisions came into force with immediate effect, viz., from November 26, 1949.

The Structure: While guaranteeing the rights of the old services, the new Indian government envisaged the need for replacing with services controlled and manned by Indians. In fact as early as October 1964, Sardar Patel, the then Home Member in the

Governor General's Executive Council, had secured the agreement of the Provincial Governments to the formation of the two new All India Services – the Indian Administrative Service (IAS) and the Indian Police Service (IPS), to replace the old colonial ICS and IPS. The emergence of a free India on August 15, 1947 found the country in a deep crisis of person-nel. The new government

led by Jawaharlal Nehru promptly and courageously set about the task of filling the gaps in the services. The first step in this direction was to invite applications to fill about 200 – 300 posts in the newly created Foreign Service. The applications were solicited from persons from all walks of life and the age limit was specially raised to 45 years.

In 1948, a new Recruitment Board was set up to survey the available administrative manpower in the country both inside and outside the ranks of the Permanent Services, and to select men of the right requisite standards in order to make good the deficiency in services. With the inauguration of the Constitution of India in January 26, 1950, the Special Recruitment Board came to an end. The All India Service Act was passed by the parliament in October 1951 and the Indian Forest Service was constituted.

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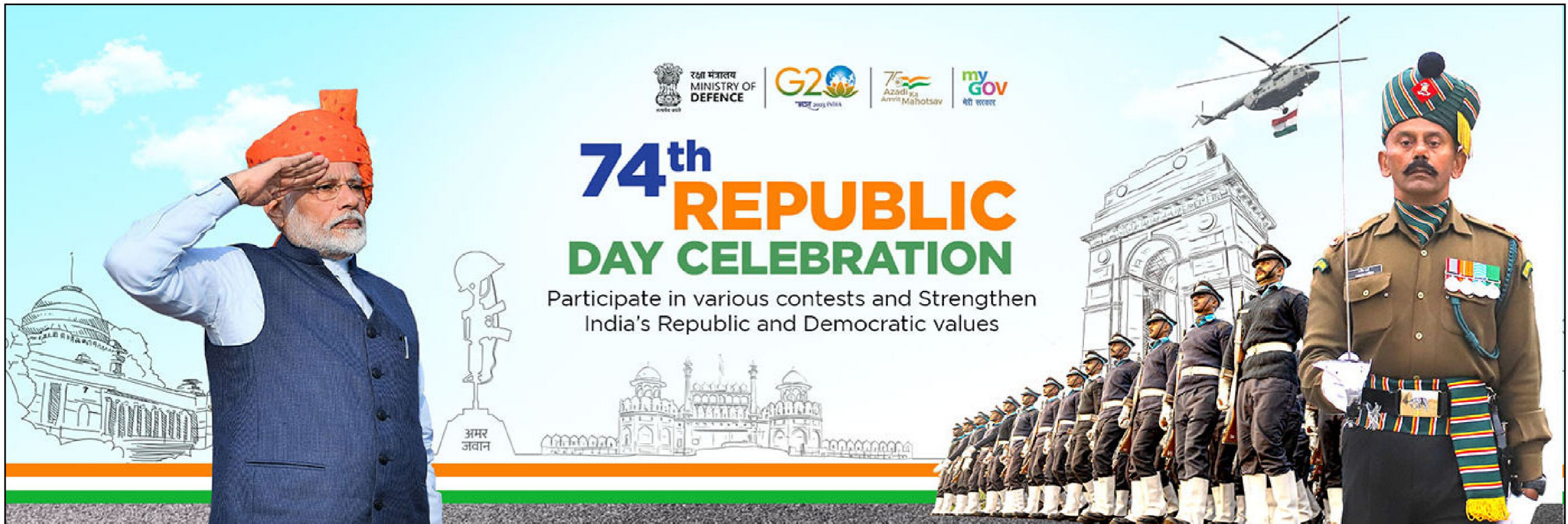


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How's it celebrated? RD

Republic Day is celebrated all over India with great gratification and joy. It's a day to honour the Constitution of independent India. National flag hoisting in schools and colleges are regular. Cultural events advocating India's struggle for freedom is held countrywide. In New Delhi, the national flag is hoisted by the President of India at India Gate. The gloriest of parades takes place at Rajpath, New Delhi. The parade is conducted by the Indian President and is arranged by the Ministry of Defence. Other than displaying its military prowess, the event also promotes India's diverse culture. The event also colonizes to the martyrs who have sacrificed their lives for the country. The Prime Minister of India honours the martyrs by putting a ringlet at the Amar Jawan Jyoti at India Gate. It's followed by a 21-gun salute, national flag hoisting, and national anthem. Awards are presented to the brave soldiers in the form of Paramvir Chakra, Ashok Chakra, and Vir Chakra. Even children and general

citizens who have displayed courage in times of adversity are honoured with awards.

The winners of gallantry awards salute the President in military jeeps. This is followed by India's display of its military power. March past by the armed forces, police, and National Cadet Corps also takes place with the President of India receiving the salute from different regiments. The parade comes to an end when the Indian Air Force fighter jets fly past Janpath. The celebration takes place all over the country, however, Delhi being the capital of India, witnesses the largest of Republic Day celebrations. Live Webcast of the Republic Day Parade is made accessible every year to millions of people who wish to

view the parade over the Internet. After the event is over, the exclusive footage is made obtainable as 'Video on demand'. Celebrations, though on a relatively smaller scale, are also held in all state capitals, where the Governor of the state unfurls the flag. Same celebrations are also held at district headquarters, subdivisions, talukas, and panchayats.

After all the celebrations are done the Beating The Retreat takes place which officially denotes the end of Republic Day festivities. All important Government Buildings are beautifully adorned with sparkly lights every evening from 26th to 29th. Beating the Retreat ceremony is conducted on the evening of January 29, the third day after the Republic Day. The drummers also give a solo performance (known as the Drummer's Call). The bands march back playing a popular martial tune Saare Jahan Se Achcha. At exactly 6 pm, National Flag is lowered, and the National Anthem is sung, bringing the Republic Day celebrations to a formal end.

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FLAG HOISTING VS UNFURLING

know the difference between

15 Aug. & 26 Jan. flag ceremony

Understanding the Difference:

On 15th August, Prime Minister of India will hoist the national flag to honour the historical event of India's Independence. On Republic Day, the President of India unfurls the flag on Rajpath before presiding over a parade. While both the events honour and pay respect to the national flag and might look the same in one way or another, but there are some differences in the ceremonies.

On Independence Day, the hoisting of the flag signifies the rise of a new nation, free from colonial domination. On Republic Day, the country celebrates the day when the Constitution was adopted.

The positioning of the flag matters a lot! One can spot the difference in unfurling and hoisting in the positioning of the flag. When the national flag hoists, it is tied and sits at the bottom of the pole. It is the



Prime Minister who raises the national flag up and hoists it with the aim to honour the historical event of the day. Whereas, when the flag is unfurled on Republic Day, it is closed and tied at the top of the pole. The President unfurls it without pulling the flag up as it takes place on Independence Day. The difference between the two ceremonies is that when India became Republic, it was already Independent.

Why the President unfurls

and Prime Minister hoists?

So far, it is clear who unfurls and hoists the national flag on which occasion, but why is this order followed in India? Of course, there is stated history due to which the Prime Minister hoists the flag on Independence Day, and the President of India unfurls the Tricolour on Republic Day.

History says, on the first Independence Day, there was no President. Lord Mountbatten was still the Governor General of India, the position that was equivalent to the President and preceded it before the office was abolished. Obviously, the coloniser would not hoist the flag of a newly independent nation, and the job, therefore, fell to the one person who, it was agreed, would be the representative of the people of India – the Prime Minister.

- Source : newsonair.com

WALK-IN INTERVIEW

The Govt. Polytechnic Diglipur will be engaging Guest Lecturers for Diploma program. The candidates who possess the under mentioned education qualification and who are willing to work may attend the walk-in interview in below mentioned time and venue with relevant document.

Sl. No	Name of the Post	Qualification	Venue and Time for Interview
1.	Guest Lecturer - 02 No. (Civil Engineering)	First class in B.Tech/B.E or M.Tech/ME (Civil Engineering) from recognized University.	GPD Campus at GMSSS Sitanagar, Diglipur on 02/02/2023 at 10 am.
2.	Guest Lecture -01 No (Management)	First class Master's Degree in appropriate subject with first class or equivalent at Bachelor's or Master's level	
3.	Guest Lecturer - 01 No. (Computer Science & Engineering)	First class in B.Tech/B.E or M.Tech/ME (Computer Science and Engineering) from recognized University.	
4.	Guest Lecture -01 No (Electronics Engg.)	First class in B.Tech/B.E or M.Tech/ME (Electronics Engineering) from recognized University.	
5.	Guest Lecture -01 No (Electrical Engg.)	First class in B.Tech/B.E or M.Tech/ME (Electrical Engineering) from recognized University.	

The selection will be based on the performance of candidate in the demo class/ interview. The topic of demo class/ interview will be collect from Govt. Polytechnic Diglipur Campus at GMSSS Sitanagar, Diglipur or Academic cell of DBRAIT, Port Blair. The selected candidate shall be paid a remuneration of max. of Rs. 250 per theory period and Rs. 125 per practical period with ceiling of Rs. 10,000/- p.m. IP/9611/23

2023/MediaRelease/92

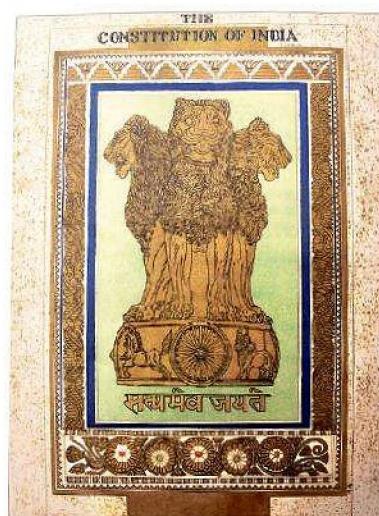
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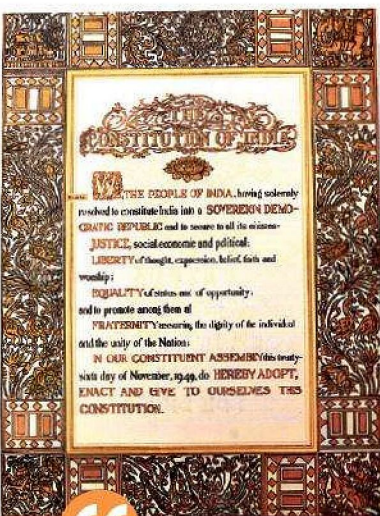
The Making of the Indian constitution

Port Blair, Jan 25: The Constitution of India was not prepared in haste but the process of the evolution of the constitution began many decades before India became independent in 1947. The process continued unabated since it originated in the freedom struggle till a new constitution was drafted after prolonged debates and discussions in the Constituent Assembly. The day 26th of January, 1950 was a red-letter day in the history of India. On that day the written constitution of India came into operation. January 26th was purposefully chosen (as the date on which the constitution became operative) because since 1930, the day has been celebrated as the day of complete independence throughout India by millions of people. It is very befitting to declare such a historic day as the day of operation of the Constitution of Republic of India. The Constitution of India was the longest written constitution having the best elements of all the existing constitutions up to that date.

The Constitution of India is the modern sacred text of the contemporary India. It reflects the new aspirations and values of the people of India and testifies how the people of India are the supreme masters in all matters concerning the welfare of Indians. A galaxy of learned wise men interested in the longevity of the emerging nation of India framed the constitution in its present form after a thorough debate and discussion of each proposal. The nationalists consciously, popularized the concepts of parliamentary democracy, republicanism, civil liberties, social and economic justice which happen to be the most basic tenets of the constitution. Bipan Chandra rightly remarks, "When the constitution in 1950 adopted a parliamentary form of government, with a cabinet led by a prime minister it was not, as is commonly supposed, the British parliament that it was emulating. It was formalizing nationalist practices, which the people were already familiar with". Even the spirit of democracy was familiarized by the national movement. Bipan Chandra correctly points out, "this found expression in widespread mass participation. It ensured a place for adult franchise after independence". Gandhi's statement made in 1922 proves "Swaraj will not be a free gift of the British Parliament. It will be a declaration of India's full self-expression. That it will be expressed through an act of Parliament is true. Swaraj can never be a free gift by one nation to another. It is a treasure to be purchased with a nation's best blood. It will cease to be a gift when we have paid clearly for it". This statement of Gandhi clearly proves beyond doubt that the British did introduce constitutional reforms by their voluntary initiative is a myth. No doubt, the



British introduced the principle of election in the 1892 Indian Council Act in partial response to a sustained struggle by the press and the Indian nationalists for more than two decades and while the nationalists demanded elections to the councils and elected majorities and greater powers to the non-official members, the British by the Act of 1892 provided for election principle but limited it to minority only. There was a sea-saw battle between the demands of the national movement and the concessions granted through the Acts of 1909, 1919 and 1935. The leaders of the national movement started demanding for grant of responsible government in India from 1890 onwards and by 1916 they began to "espouse the doctrine of self-determination or the right of the Indians to frame their own constitution". Thus, the desire to have a constitution based on self-determination was as old as 1916. In response to the continuous demand of the national movement, the British government appointed all-white Simon Commission in November 1927 to recommend constitutional changes. The Secretary of State, Lord Borkenhead, challenged the Indians "Let them produce a constitution which carries behind it a fair measure of general agreement among the great peoples of India" in 1925 and reiterated the challenge again in 1927, moving a bill for the appointment of the Simon Commission. In response the national movement as one man boycotted the Simon Commission in all parts of India and appointed a committee with Motilal Nehru as the Chairman in 1928 "to determine the principles of the constitution for India". The Nehru report was submitted on 10 August 1928. It was an outline of a draft constitution for India. Most of its features were later included in the



Constitution of India. It visualized a parliamentary system with full responsible government and joint electorates with time bound reservation of seats for minorities. The Nehru's report laid special emphasis on securing fundamental human rights for the people of India. Of the nineteen rights listed in the Nehru report, ten were incorporated into the constitution. The Nehru report has recommended that "the redistribution of provinces should take place on a linguistic basis". This was followed by the declaration of complete independence as their objective and followed with the launching of mass civil disobedience movement in April 1930. In 1934, the Congress Working Committee rejected the white paper presented by the British government on further constitutional reforms and resolved that the "only satisfactory alter-native to the white paper is a constitution drawn by a Constituent Assembly elected on the basis of adult suffrage or as near it as possible". After 1934 the demand for the Constituent Assembly became very frequent and they included it in the Congress manifesto for the year 1936-37 elections. The Congress won majority of states in 1937 elections and in its Faizpur session demanded the newly elected members of the assemblies to articulate the demand for a Constituent Assembly as soon as possible in the new legislatures. The demand for the Constituent Assembly became vociferous and in the meanwhile the Second World War broke out in 1939 and in order to secure the cooperation of the Indians in the Second World War, the British for the first time announced in 1940 by August offer that the framing of the new constitution should be primarily the responsibility of the Indians themselves. It also offered to set up, after the end of the war, "a body representative of the principal



elements in India's national life, in order to devise the framework of the new constitution". This offer, unfortunately, did not spell out, how the body is going to be constituted, and also the method to be followed in deciding the membership of the body to be constituted. This vague aspect proves that the British reluctantly agreed to this idea of Constituent Assembly and were not serious about its implementation. Consequently, this offer of 1940 was rejected by all the shades of nationalists and the Congress Party started the Individual Civil Disobedience movement to register their protest. In 1942, the British government appointed Cripps Mission. The Cripps proposals categorically stated that the constitution would be the sole responsibility of the Indians alone. The idea of the Constituent Assembly was also accepted and they spelled out its modalities and in other respects, it failed. Once again there was confrontation between the Congress and the British, which resulted in the Quit India movement of 9 August, 1942. For the first time openly and vehemently, the nationalists demanded the British to 'Quit India' and exhorted the Indians 'do or die' in this struggle. The Government of India took all measures to suppress this Quit India struggle and at the end of the war in 1945, they issued a white paper, which was followed by the abortive Simla Conference. The victory of the Labour Party in England and change in the guard enabled the British government to declare and promise to convene a constitution-making body as soon as possible. The Cabinet Mission was appointed to carry out this purpose and it visited India in 1946, on 24 March. After a lot of deliberation between the Congress and the Muslim League and the British, finally the Constituent Assembly came into existence.

Prize distribution function held for ...

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Pandi Selvi Councillor, Smt. Radhika Councillor, Smt. Shanti Vellakannu Ex-Pradhan and Shri K. Ganeshan Ex-Chairperson PBMC A grand function was organized by Shri. Vetri Velu Ward Councillor W -N: 19, at BathuBasthi on the occasion of Pongal. Wherein, several sports and Rangoli cultural events/competition were organized. Prizes to the winners of various competitions were distributed on the day of Pongal. Winners of the Rangoli competition were awarded with prizes in a function held today at BathuBasthi. Spatiality of this function was that only female councillors were invited at the venue and the function chaired by Smt. Kavita. - Source : PBMC

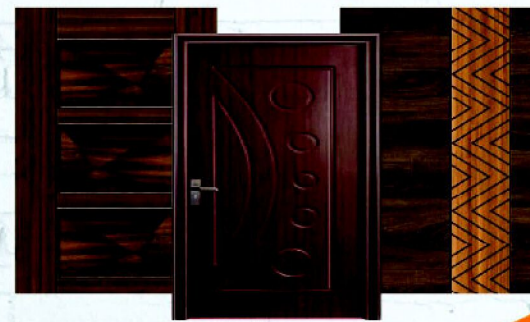
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