**Indian Independence Act of 1947**

The Indian Independence Act of 1947 provided that on 15th August, 1947, the appointed date, two independent dominions, India and Pakistan, would be set up and the Act provided for complete transfer of power.

1. The dominion of India for the territory of Bombay, Madras, U.P., Central Province, Bihar, East Punjab, West Bengal, Assam, Delhi, Ajmer, Coorg etc., and the rest of India except Sindh, Baluchistan, West Punjab, East Bengal, North-West Frontier Province and Sylhet in Assam which became the territories of Pakistan. For demarcating the boundaries, Boundary Commission was formed with Sir Cyril Radcliffe as the Chairman.
2. The Crown was no longer the source of authority.
3. The Governor General and Provincial Governors were to act as Constitutional heads. They lost extraordinary powers to legislate.
4. The office of the Secretary of State was abolished.
5. From 15th of August, 1947, the British Crown lost all rights of Paramountcy over India and the Indian states were free to join either Indian Union or Pakistan.
6. The power in each dominion was transferred to the Constituent Assembly which became fully sovereign from 15th August, 1947 and were absolutely free to frame the Constitution. The Constituent Assembly had a dual role i.e. Constituent and Legislative. They functioned as Central Legislature till the new legislatures were formed.
7. Until the new Constitution was framed, the Act of 1935 would govern the Centre and the Provinces with necessary modifications.

**Results of 1947 Act**

With the passage of the Indian Independence Act of 1947, India and Pakistan became free nations. Independence of India is one of the greatest events of history. Partition was inevitable. A hard earned, prized freedom was won after long, glorious years of struggle but a tragic partition rent as under the fabric of the newly emerging free nation.