

केन्द्रीय रेशम बोर्ड

(वस्त्र मंत्रालय - भारत सरकार)

केरेबो कांप्लेक्स, बी.टी.एम. लेआउट,
मडिवाला, बेंगलूरु-560 068.



CENTRAL SILK BOARD

(Ministry Of Textiles - Govt. of India)

CSB Complex, B.T.M. Layout,
Madiwala, Bengaluru-560 068.

No.CSB-47(1)/2014-ES.I. Vol.III

Date: 16-11-2022

All Main Institutes/RO's & Independent Units.


Sir/ Madam,

Sub: Celebration of "Constitution Day" on 26th November, 2022 – regarding.

I am directed to enclose herewith a copy of MOT's Office Memorandum No. 385/17/2022 Genl. Dated 14th November 2022 along with DO letter dated 11th November, 2022 received from the Secretary, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Department of Social Justice & Empowerment regarding celebration of "Constitution Day" on 26th November, 2022, which is self explanatory, for necessary compliance please.

Encl: As above.

Yours faithfully,


[Julian Tobias]
Joint Director (Admn)



Your Assurance of Pure Silk

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Eco Friendly Indian Silks

File No.385/17/2022Genl.
Government of India
Ministry of Textiles

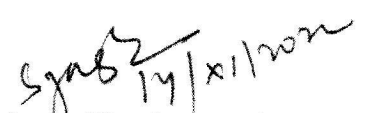
Udyog Bhawan, New Delhi,
14th November, 2022

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Celebrating Constitution Day on 26th November, 2022. Regarding

The undersigned is directed to forward herewith the D.O. letters dated 7th November, 2022 from Cabinet Secretary and 11th November, 2022 from Secretary Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment for strict compliance. Action Taken Report on the event/ activities undertaken may be sent to this Ministry at general-textiles@gov.in

This may be treated as Most Urgent


(Jayashree Sivakumar)

Under Secretary to the Govt. of India

Encl: As above.

To.

All Originations under Ministry of Textiles

अंजली भावड़ा, भा.प्र.से.
सचिव
Anjali Bhawra, IAS
Secretary



भारत सरकार
सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय
सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता विभाग
Government of India
Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment
Department of Social Justice & Empowerment

D.O. No.19022/07/2017-SCD-VI

November 11, 2022

Dear Secretary,

Please refer to the D.O. letter of Cabinet Secretary dated 07.11.2022 (copy enclosed) regarding celebrating Constitution Day on 26th November, 2022. The activities to be conducted by each Ministry/Department has been detailed in the above letter. In this connection, I will be grateful if the activities to be undertaken by your Ministry/Department are finalized at the earliest covering the following:

- a. Undertaking a pledge (copy enclosed) at **11 AM on 26th November, 2022** with all the employees and stakeholders.
 - b. Coordinating with Autonomous Bodies, Attached/Subordinate Offices, Organisations and institutions including educational institutions etc to celebrate the Constitution Day on 26th November, 2022.
 - c. Organising talks/Webinars covering the constitutional values and the fundamentals of the Indian Constitution.
2. Further, on completion of the Constitution Day events in your Ministry/Department, the action taken in this regard may kindly be furnished to the Department of Social Justice & Empowerment.

With regards.

Yours sincerely,

(Anjali Bhawra)

Secretaries to Govt. of India

Constitution Day Pledge

WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA,
having solemnly resolved to constitute India
into a **SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC**
REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens:
JUSTICE, social, economic and political;
LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;
EQUALITY of status and of opportunity;
and to promote among them all
FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and
the unity and integrity of the Nation;
IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this 26th day of
November, 1949, do **HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE**
TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION

हम, भारत के लोग,

भारत को एक सम्पूर्ण प्रभुत्व सम्पन्न समाजवादी
पंथनिरपेक्ष लोकतंत्रात्मक गणराज्य, बनाने के लिए,
तथा उसके समस्त नागरिकों को:
सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनैतिक न्याय, विचार,
अभिव्यक्ति, विश्वास, धर्म और उपासना की स्वतंत्रता,
प्रतिष्ठा और अवसर की समता, प्राप्त कराने के लिए,
तथा उन सब में,
व्यक्ति की गरिमा और राष्ट्र की एकता और अखण्डता,
सुनिश्चित करने वाली बन्धुता बढ़ाने के लिए
दृढसंकल्प होकर अपनी संविधान सभा में आज तारीख
26 नवम्बर 1949 ई. (मिति मार्गशीर्ष शुक्ल सप्तमी, संवत्
दो हजार छह विक्रमी) को एतद्वारा इस संविधान को
अंगीकृत, अधिनियमित और आत्मार्पित करते हैं।

श्री श्री श्रीनिवास
सचिव
GUDEY SRINIVAS
SECRETARY



सत्यमेव जयते

भारत सरकार
संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय
40, संसद भवन
नई दिल्ली-110001

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS
40, PARLIAMENT HOUSE,
NEW DELHI-110001

D.O. No. 15/17/2022-Admn.

EA Admn

Date: 09 November, 2022

Dear Secretary,

As you are aware, the Samvidhan Diwas (Constitution Day) is celebrated every year on 26th November to commemorate the adoption of the Constitution of India as *Jan Bhagidari* and to honour and acknowledge the contribution of Founding Fathers of the Constitution. This year the Constitution Day is being celebrated on 26th November on the subject of "India- the Mother of Democracy / भारत - लोकतंत्र की जननी". A copy of concept document from Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR), Ministry of Education, Govt. of India, is enclosed.

All Ministries / Departments are requested to participate in these celebrations on a mega scale with great fervor befitting the occasion. In this context, a program / list of activities may be finalized by your Ministry/Department *inter-alia* including the following:-

- Suitable instructions may kindly be issued to all offices / Attached Offices / Autonomous Bodies / Subordinate Offices / Organizations / Institutions etc. under your jurisdiction for reading the Preamble on 26th November, 2022 and participation in Online Quiz on " India -the Mother of Democracy / भारत - लोकतंत्र की जननी " in run up to the event.
- Webinars / programmes / workshops may be organized befitting the occasion. Activities undertaken may be given wide publicity through Social Media / Print Media by using #SamvidhanDiwas and #IndiaMotherOfDemocracy and reports thereof may be uploaded on the portal (constitutionquiz.nic.in/MPAEvents/Login.aspx)

This Ministry has developed two web-portals which are accessible to everybody and anyone can participate and get certificates of participation :

- Online reading of Preamble to the Constitution in 22 Official Languages and English (readpreamble.nic.in);
- Online Quiz on India - the Mother of Democracy / भारत - लोकतंत्र की जननी (constitutionquiz.nic.in).

All officers/ officials and other stakeholders may please be requested to have maximum participation with their families and friends on above portals.

Finally, I seek your cooperation for ensuring the success of Constitution Day celebrations.

With Regards,

Yours sincerely,

Signature
10/11/22

Signature
9/11/22
(Guddey Srinivas)

DS (Admn)
Date..... 10/11/22

VS (Admn)

All Secretaries to the Government of India.

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Dist. Section
Dy. No. 420961
Date: 14/11/22

Signature
14/11

50 (Admn)
Signature
11/11/22
To: m ble
M.P.

Concept Note by ICHR

'Bharat: Loktantra ki Janani'

The idea of Bharat needs to be cherished as there are millions and millions of Indians across the globe since times immemorial. It is so because Bharat and its 'Loktantra' have influenced as well as confluenced civilizations across the world. It made the world to know that the 'Lok' and its 'Tantra' are very symbiotic and complement each other to grant good governance. It is from this land of Bharat, that this spontaneous culture of serving the masses has made its origin.

A distinction needs to be drawn between *Praja-Tantra*, *Jana-Tantra*, and *Loka-Tantra*. One is a straight translation of the political system known as 'Democracy', the second is 'people versus the ruler(s) oriented system', and the third is 'a community-system oriented towards the welfare of the community'.

There are three dimensions of people's polity, a system of governance broadly referred to as 'Democracy': (i) limits on the 'Ruler(s)'; (ii) accountability of the 'Ruler(s)'; (iii) people's direct or indirect participation in governance and/or their rights of self-governance.

In India, from the Vedic times itself, two kinds of states, janapada and rajya have been in existence. The Indian experience evolved its own form of governance at the levels of the village and the central polity: (i) the federal/central political structures were delinked from the life of the community (village communities), and consequently (ii) village communities became self-governing and autonomous, and (iii) developed a hierarchy of self-governing institutions, such as Panchayat and Khaps, that enabled them to remain unaffected by and large by the changing kingdoms/ empires particularly those of the invaders hostile to Hindu culture.

This explains the survival of Hindu culture and civilisation in the face of 2000 years of invasions by alien ethnicities and cultures. This became possible because the Hindu mind from the beginning addressed the central question of how to weld this vast multiplicity that is India into a single larger community and from ancient times a geo-cultural definition has been given to this entity, rashtra, Bharata -- The country which lies to the south of the Himalayas and the north of the oceans is called Bharata and the Bharatiyas are the people of this country.

Democratic system in Bharat has evolved over the ages. There are ample archaeological, literary, numismatic, epigraphical, bhakti, and so on, evidences which emphasis on the Loktantrik tradition of Bharat. The roots of people's self-governance also lie in India's Vedic period going back, vide the recent archaeological excavations at Rakhigarhi and Sanauli, to at least 5000 BCE, if not more.

Vedic literature talks of cosmic cohesion, harmony of existence. The Upanishads stress on fundamental unity, right to life and existence for all beings. Shrimad Bhagavad Gita emphasizes on knowledge, faith, action, virtue all synthesized in human conduct.

The Vedic term for law is *Dharman*. In this age in other parts of the world law meant 'eye for an eye'. A Vedic prayer notes: "If I play false may I lose the merit of all my religions performances, gifts of good deeds -- my life and even my progeny".

Dharman was the anchor of society. Compassion, empathy, non-violence were ways of life. Good character and moral action were fundamentals of Bhartiya society.

In the *Rigveda* there are several terms which were undoubtedly applied to non-monarchical institutions. The two assemblies called *Sabha* and *Samiti* formed an essential feature of the government. The term *Sabha* denotes "The people in conclave. The *Samiti* in the sense of an assembly of people is mentioned in the *Rigveda*. It appears the *Samiti* was an august assembly of a larger group of people for the discharge of tribal (i.e., political) business and was presided over by the King. Both these Assemblies exercised considerable authority and must have acted as healthy checks on the power of the kings. Great importance was attached, not only to the concord between the king and the assembly but also to a spirit of harmony among members of the Assembly. The last hymn of the *Rigveda* invokes such unity: "Assembly, speak together, let your minds be all of one accord... the place is common, common the assembly, common the mind so be their thought united..." (Ghosh, R. C. Majumdar, p.357). It is clear that the importance of these two bodies continued in later period as well.

Also, there is no doubt that the people played an important part in politics. Thus, stress is laid on the necessity of concord between the king and his electors in a passage in the *Atharvaveda*, which is a clear testimony of the prevalence of the system of election of the kings.

Simultaneously, it should be underlined that the Bhartiya context of governance had a crucial difference with other ancient political philosophies like say Greece and Rome. In India there was the constant emphasis on inner consciousness and the need to integrate with the totality of the Universe.

Another key difference that separates Bharat from other ancient civilizations is -- there was no concentration of the prestige of birth, influence of wealth and political office which made social organizations autocratic and aristocratic. There was no aristocracy in India like say in Greece. The Hindu state rarely presented that high degree of centralization associated with the Roman empire.

Nevertheless, in Hindu political theory, sovereignty rests in *Dharma* or law in the wider context. One of the most profound ideas in ancient Indian political philosophy is that power or the office of the king is only a trust.

India to the great surprise of the world with all its multiple plurality is today the world's largest successful working democracy is, because Indian people, infused with the spirit of equality, have had since the very Vedic times a *lokatantrika-parampara*.

SUB -THEMES:

- (i) Archaeological evidences and democratic roots in Bharat;
- (ii) Examples of *loktanrika-parampara* in literature;
- (iii) Rigveda and roots of Bhartiya *loktanrika-parampara*;
- (iv) *Sabha* and *Samiti*: exploring Bhartiya democratic traditions;
- (v) *Dharma-Sutras* and *loktantra*;
- (vi) *Upanishads* and *Parishad*;
- (vii) Exploring *Dharama* as *loktanrika-parampara*;
- (viii) Kautilya's *Arthshastra* and Bhartiya *loktantra*;
- (ix) *Gana-Janpadas* and *Janatantra* during ancient period;
- (x) Epigraphical sources and *loktanrika-parampara*;
- (xi) Bhartiya *Kala*, Epigraphs and *loktanrik* traditions;
- (xii) Lichchhavi *Gana-rajya* and *loktantra*
- (xiii) *Bhakti* and democratic traditions;
- (xiv) local institutions/*khaps* and *loktanrika-parampara*; and,
- (xv) any other subject related to the main theme.