

No. 46/ 5 /2015- 5Pol
Haryana Government
Chief Secretary's Office
(Political & Parliament Affairs Department)

Dated Chandigarh the 18th November, 2022

To

1. All the Administrative Secretaries to Government, Haryana,
2. All Heads of the Departments.
3. The Divisional Commissioners of Ambala, Hisar, Karnal, Faridabad, Rohtak and Gurugram Divisions.
4. All the MDs/Boards/Corporations, Haryana.
5. All the Deputy Commissioners of the State.

Subject:- Celebration of "Constitution Day" on 26th November, 2022..

Sir/Madam,

I am directed to refer to the subject noted above and to enclosed a copy of D.O. NO. 701/2/2/2022-CA.V dated 7th November, 2022 received from Sh. Rajiv Gauba, Cabinet Secretary, New Delhi, Government of India, D.O. letter No. 19022/07/2017-SCD-VI dated 11th November, 2022 received from Anjali Bhawra Secretary, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Government of India and D.O. NO. 15/17/2022-Admn. dated 9th November, 2022 received from Sh. Gudey Srinivas Secretary, Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, 40, Parliament House, New Delhi, Government of India with the request that 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 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*".

2. Since the day is of utmost importance for the Nation Therefore, suitable directions may be issued to all Government offices, Schools/Colleges/Institutions/Autonomous Bodies/PSUs etc. under your control for ensuring en-masse reading of the Preamble to the Constitution on 26th November.

3. Further, you may also like to have your own programs on this occasion where active participation of people from all walks of life would spread our constitutional values to the nook and corner of the country. For wider participation of the people publicity may be given by using #Samvidhan Diwas and # Mother of Democracy.

This Ministry had developed two web-portal 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);
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- 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."

These portals will be accessible from 26th November 2022 and all citizens can participate and get their certificates.

Yours faithfully,



Superintendent Political

for Chief Secretary to Government Haryana.

Dated Chandigarh the 18th November, 2022.

Endst No. 46/5/2015-5Pol

A copy is forwarded to D.O letter dated 7th November, 2022 received from Sh. Rajiv Gauba, Cabinet Secretary, New Delhi, Government of India, D.O. letter dated 11th November, 2022 received from Anjali Bhawra Secretary, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Government of India and D.O. letter dated 9th November, 2022 received from Sh. Gudey Srinivas Secretary, Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, 40, Parliament House, New Delhi, Government of India New Delhi, for information.



Superintendent Political

for Chief Secretary to Government Haryana.

Dated Chandigarh the 18th November, 2022.

Endst No. 46/5/2015-5Pol

A copy is forwarded to Secretary, Haryana Vidhan Sabha for information and necessary action.



Superintendent Political

for Chief Secretary to Government Haryana.

Dated Chandigarh the 18th November, 2022.

Endst No. 46/5/2015-5Pol

A copy is forwarded to Principal Secretary to Government, Haryana, Information, Public Relation Department & Director General, Information, Public Relation Department, Haryana with the request to lead from the front in organisation of events.



Superintendent Political

for Chief Secretary to Government Haryana.

SSHRD

Diary No. (FR)

Date

124735

15/11/2022

212

राजीव गौबा
Rajiv Gauba



मंत्रिमंडल सचिव
भारत सरकार
CABINET SECRETARY
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

D.O. No. 701/2/2/2022-CA.V

Dated, 7th November, 2022

Dear Chief Secretary

As you are aware, 26th November is celebrated as Constitution Day to commemorate the adoption of the Constitution of India. As part of the celebrations, a number of activities aimed at highlighting and reiterating the values and principles enshrined in the Constitution are organised every year.

2. An important part of the celebrations is the reading of Preamble to the Constitution and reaffirming our commitment to uphold its ideology. Like previous years, it is requested that all offices of the State Government, Autonomous Bodies, organisations, Local Self Government institutions, educational institutions etc. may organise reading of the Preamble at 11 AM on 26th November from their respective offices / locations.

3. Other activities including Talks / Webinars on constitutional values and fundamental principles of the Indian Constitution may also be organised.

4. I would request you to kindly take necessary actions as indicated above and intimate the action taken to Department of Social Justice and Empowerment which is coordinating the activities relating to the Constitution Day.

With regards

Yours sincerely,

(Rajiv Gauba)



To.

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 Chief 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:

- Undertaking a pledge (copy enclosed) at **11 AM on 26th November, 2022** with all the employees and stakeholders.
 - Coordinating with Autonomous Bodies, Attached/Subordinate Offices, Organisations and institutions including educational institutions etc to celebrate the Constitution Day on 26th November, 2022.
 - 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)

Chief Secretaries of States/UTs

SSHRD

Diary No. (FR)

124821

Date

15/11/2022



SSHRD

Diary No. (FR)

124746

Date

15/11/2022

गुडे 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
Date: 09 November, 2022

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

Dear Chief 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.

Since the day is of utmost importance for the Nation and the States being partners to this National Celebration, I would like to request you for issuing suitable directions to all Government offices, Schools / Colleges / Institutions / Autonomous Bodies / PSUs etc. for ensuring en-masse reading of the Preamble to the Constitution on 26th November.

Further, you may also like to have your own programs on this occasion where active participation of people from all walks of life would spread our constitutional values to the nook and corner of the country. For wider participation of the people publicity may be given by using #SamvidhanDiwas and #IndiaMotherOfDemocracy.

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

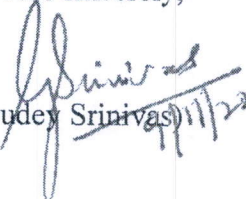
- Online reading of Preamble to the Constitution in 22 Official Languages and English (readpreamble.nic.in);
- Online Quiz on India – the Mother of Democracy / भारत – लोकतंत्र की जननी (constitutionquiz.nic.in).

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

Let us celebrate this occasion with great enthusiasm and make it a huge success.

With Regards,

Yours sincerely,


(Gudey Srinivas)

To,

Chief Secretaries of all States/ UTs.

'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 religious 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.