

F. No. A-18011/1/2021-ESTT-IV
Government of India
Ministry of Jal Shakti
Department of Water Resources, RD & GR
Central Water Commission

03rd Floor (S), Sewa Bhawan,
R. K. Puram, New Delhi-110066
Dated the, 24th November, 2022

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject- Observance of Samvidhan Diwas (Constitution Day), 2022 - reg.

The undersigned is directed to forward herewith a copy of D.O. letter No. 15/17/2022-Admn. dated 09.11.2022 received from Secretary, Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and D.O. letter No. 19022/07/2017-SCD-VI dated 11.11.2022 received from Secretary, Department of Social Justice & Empowerment on the above mentioned subject.

2. All the Field Offices of CWC are requested to organize gathering on 25.11.2022 in their respective offices for reading out the Preamble to the Constitution of the India on the occasion of the Samvidhan Diwas. A copy of Preamble to the Constitution of India is enclosed.

3. It is also requested to participate in reading out the Preamble online on 26.11.2022 as well as in online quiz on India-Mother of Democracy by using the following web links:

- a) readpreamble.nic.in
- b) constituionquiz.nic.in

4. Action taken Report may be sent to CWC(HQ) in due course.

Enclosures: **As above.**



(Ajay Malik)
Under Secretary

To,
All the CEs/SEs in Field Offices of CWC(through Web Portal Circular).

Copy to: PPS to CE(HRM), CWC.

288676/2022/ESTT-IV

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

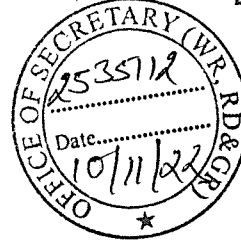
गुडे श्रीनिवास
सचिव
GUDEY SRINIVAS
SECRETARY



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.



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 :

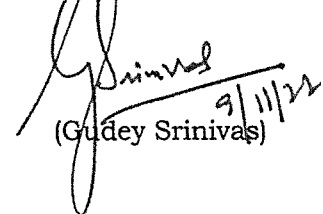
- Online reading of Preamble to the Constitution in 22 Official Languages and English (readpreamble.nic.in);
- Online Quiz on India - the Mother of Democracy / भारत - लोकतंत्र की जननी (constitutionquiz.nic.in).

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,


(Gudehy Srinivas)

All Secretaries to the Government of India.

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.

SUB -THEMES:

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

THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

PREAMBLE

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 twenty-sixth day of November, 1949 do **HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.**

भारत का संविधान

उद्देशिका

हम, भारत के लोग, भारत को एक सम्पूर्ण प्रभुत्व-संपन्न समाजवादी पंथनिरपेक्ष लोकतंत्रात्मक गणराज्य बनाने के लिए, तथा उसके समस्त नागरिकों को:

सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनैतिक न्याय,
विचार, अभिव्यक्ति, विश्वास, धर्म

और उपासना की स्वतन्त्रता,
प्रतिष्ठा और अवसर की समता

प्राप्त कराने के लिए,
तथा उन सब में

व्यक्ति की गरिमा और राष्ट्र की एकता
और अखंडता सुनिश्चित करने वाली बंधुता

बढ़ाने के लिए

दृढ़संकल्प होकर अपनी इस संविधान सभा में आज तारीख २६ नवम्बर, १९४९ ई. (मिति मार्गशीर्ष शुक्ला सप्तमी, संवत् दो हजार छह विक्रमी) को एतद्वारा इस संविधान को अंगीकृत, अधिनियमित और आत्मार्पित करते हैं।
