

**GOVERNMENT OF JAMMU & KASHMIR
DIRECTORATE OF SCHOOL EDUCATION JAMMU
MUTHI CAMP, JAMMU-181205**

**The Chief Education Officers (All)
Jammu Division.**

No: DSEJ/CUL/ 20443-70

Date: 25/11/2022

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

Ref No1: Circular No 45-JK (GAD) of 2022 dated: 23-11-2022.

Ref No2: Edu/NCSE/184/2022-01 dated: 24-11-2022.

Sir/Ma'am,

Constitution Day also known as **Samvidhan Divas** is celebrated across the country to commemorate the adoption of the Constitution of India. This year the Constitution Day is being celebrated on 26th November on the subject-**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.

In this connection, you are requested to organize en-masse **Preamble Reading Ceremony** in all the Schools and subordinate offices of your respective district at **11:00 A.M** on 26th November, 2022 to celebrate the occasion. The copy of the Preamble (in English, Hindi, Dogri & Urdu) is enclosed.

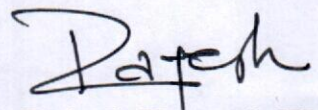
The Ministry has developed two web-portals which are accessible to everybody and anyone can participate and get certificate of participation.

- **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).

Accordingly, you are requested to ensure maximum participation of stake holders in online reading of Preamble & online Quiz and also furnish the consolidated Action Taken Report with regard to celebration of Constitution Day-2022 by e-mail to culturalcelldsej.media22@gmail.com before 30th November, 2022.

Treat the matter as most urgent.

Encl: 01(12pages)


**(Dr. Rajesh Kumar) JKAS
Personnel Officer**

Directorate of School Education Jammu

Copy to the:-

1. Principal Secretary to Government, School Education Department, Civil Secretariat, J&K for favour of kind information.
2. Joint Directors (All) Jammu Division for information and necessary action.
3. Principal, DIETs (All) Jammu Division for necessary action.
4. PA to DSEJ for information of the Director.
5. I/C Cultural & Education Cell, for necessary action.
6. I/C Website, DSEJ for uploading on official website of this Directorate.

THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

PREAMBLE

WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a ³[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 ⁴[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.

³ Subs. by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976, s. 2, for "SOVEREIGN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC" (w.e.f. 3-1-1977).

⁴ Subs. by s. 2, ibid., for "unity of the Nation" (w.e.f. 3-1-1977).

भारत का संविधान

उद्देशिका

है, भारत के लोग, भारत को एक संपूर्ण प्रभुत्व-संपन्न समाजवादी पंचनिरपेक्ष 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 अखंडता सुनिश्चित करने वाली बंधुता
बढ़ाने के लिए

दृढ़संकल्प होकर अपनी इस संविधान सभा में आज तारीख
26 नवंबर, 1949 ई. (चित्ति मार्गशीर्ष शुक्ला सप्तमी, संवत् दो
हजार छह विक्रमी) को एतद् द्वारा इस संविधान को अंगीकृत,
अधिनियमित और आत्मार्पित करते हैं ।

تمہید

بھارت کا آئین

تمہید

ہم بھارت کے عوام متانت و سنجیدگی سے عزم کرتے ہیں کہ
بھارت کو ایک مقتدر سماج وادی غیر مذہبی عوامی
جمہوریہ بنائیں اور اس کے تمام شہریوں کے لیے حاصل کریں:

انصاف، سماجی، معاشی اور سیاسی؛

آزادی خیال، اظہار، عقیدہ، دین اور عبادت؛

مساوات بہ اعتبار حیثیت اور موقع،

اور ان سب میں

اخوت کو ترقی دیں جس سے فرد کی عظمت اور قوم کے اتحاد اور

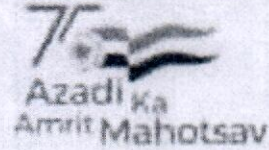
صلابت کا تقین ہو؛

اپنی آئین ساز اسمبلی میں آج چھبیس نومبر، ۱۹۴۹ء کو یہ آئین ذریعہ ہذا

اختیار کرتے ہیں، وضع کرتے ہیں اور اپنے آپ پر نافذ کرتے ہیں۔



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF
PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS



PREAMBLE TO THE CONSTITUTION

उद्देशका

अस, भारत दे लोक, भारत जी इक सपूरा प्रभुत्व-संपन्न
समाजवादी पंथनिरपेक्ष लोकतंत्रात्मक गणराज्य बनाने
आस्तै, ते उसदे सभनें नागरकें जी :

समाजक, आर्थक ते राजनैतक न्यांस;
बचार अभिव्यक्ति, विश्वास, धर्म

ते उपासना दी सुतेंतरता;
प्रतिष्ठा ते अवसर दी समता

प्राप्त करने आस्तै
ते उ'नें सभनें च

माहनू दी गरिमा ते राष्ट्र दी एकता
ते अखंडता पक्की करने आह्ला भाषा

बधाने आस्तै

द्रिढ़ संकल्प होइयै अपनी इस संविधान सभा च
अज्ज तरीक 26 नवंबर 1949 ई. (तित्थ मघेर शुक्ल
सतमीं संवत् दो जहार छे विक्रमी) जी एतद् राहें इस
संविधान जी अंगीकृत, अधिनियमत ते आत्म-अर्पत
करने आं।



Government of Jammu and Kashmir
School Education Department
J&K Civil Secretariat, Jammu

The Secretary,
JKBOSE, Jammu.

Director,
School Education,
Jammu/Kashmir.

Project Director,
Samagra Shiksha,
J&K.

Joint Director,
SCERT,
Jammu/Kashmir.

No. Edu/NCSE/184/2022-01

Dated. 24.11.2022

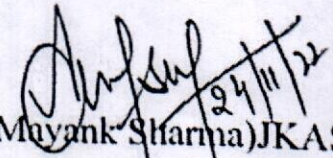
Subject: Celebration of Constitution Day on 26th November, 2022.

Sir,

I am directed to forward herewith a copy of OM No. Law-PAW/73/2022 dated 21.11.2022 received from Department of Law, Justice & Parliamentary Affairs alongwith its enclosures, regarding the subject cited above and request to kindly take necessary appropriate action in the matter.

Encls: A/a.

Yours faithfully,


(Mayank Sharma)JKAS
Under Secretary to the Government
School Education Department

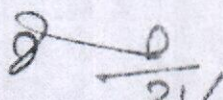
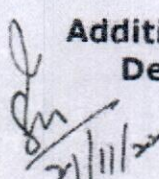
**GOVERNMENT OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR,
Department of Law, Justice & Parliamentary Affairs
Civil Secretariat, Srinagar/Jammu**

No. LAW-PAB/73/2022

Dated: 21.11.2022

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

The Undersigned is directed to forward to all the Administrative Secretaries a copy of communication No. 15/17/2022-Admn dated 09.10.2022 received from Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi regarding the subject cited above for information and appropriate necessary action.


21/11
Additional Secretary to Government
Department of Law Justice & PA

21/11/22

All Administrative Secretaries

Encls (As Above)

Copy for information and similar necessary action to the:-

1. Secretary, J&K Legislative Assembly Secretariat for information with the request to celebrate the Constitution Day in the Central Hall of Legislative Assembly at Jammu/Srinagar as per past practice .
2. Director Estates, Jammu for information and necessary action.
3. State Information Officer, NIC, Civil Secretariat for information and further appropriate necessary action.

गुडे श्रीनिवास
सचिव
GUDEY SRINIVAS
SECRETARY

Secy (GAM)
Secy (Lus)



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,

(Gudehy Srinivas)

To,

Chief Secretaries of all States/ UTs.

1

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.



GOVERNMENT OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT
Civil Secretariat, J&K.

Subject: **Celebration of the Constitution Day on 26th November, 2022-
instructions thereof.**

Circular No.45-JK(GAD) of 2022
Dated:23.11.2022

The Constitution Day, also known as "Samvidhan Divas" is celebrated every year on 26th November to commemorate adoption of the Constitution of India. On 26th November 1949, the Constituent Assembly of India adopted the Constitution of India, which came into effect from 26th January 1950. The sanctity of the auspicious occasion necessitates rightful duty of the citizens to celebrate the august occasion. This year the Constitution Day is being celebrated on 26th November on the subject – 'India-the Mother of Democracy'.

Accordingly, for the celebrations and sensitizing citizens in respect of ideals enshrined in the Constitution, **Preamble reading ceremonies shall be held across the country on 26th November, 2022 at 11.00 a.m.** It has been also decided that similar Preamble reading ceremonies shall be held across the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir, in all Government offices/Autonomous Bodies/PSUs/Local Self Government Institutions (Panchayats/Municipal Bodies)/Schools/Colleges. Further, talks, webinars, discussions to embolden the constitutional values and fundamental principles, shall also be taken up on the Constitution Day. The copy of the Preamble is also enclosed for reference. Besides, to facilitate online reading of Preamble to the Constitution in 22 Official languages, a online weblink has been created viz, **www.readpreamble.nic.in**. The citizens, in addition can participate in an online quiz on the theme 'India-the Mother of Democracy' on the web portal **www.constitutionquiz.nic.in**. A concept note on the theme is also enclosed herewith for reference and information of all.

Accordingly, the Divisional Commissioner(s)/Heads of the Department(s)/Deputy Commissioner(s) and Managing Director(s) of all PSUs/Corporations are directed to organize Preamble reading ceremonies on similar lines, on the scheduled date and time in their respective offices/locations as mentioned above.

(Dr. Piyush Singla) IAS

Secretary to the Government

Dated: 23.11.2022

No. GAD-ADM/59/2021-02-GAD-Part(1)

Copy to:

1. All Financial Commissioners (Additional Chief Secretaries).
2. Director General of Police, J&K.
3. All Principal Secretaries to the Government.
4. Director General, J&K Institute of Management Public Administration and Rural Development.
5. Principal Resident Commissioner, J&K Government, New Delhi.
6. Joint Secretary (Jammu, Kashmir & Ladakh), Ministry of Home Affairs Government of India.
7. All Commissioners/Secretaries to the Government.
8. Chief Electoral Officer, J&K.
9. Divisional Commissioner, Kashmir/Jammu.
10. All Heads of Departments/Managing Directors.
11. All Deputy Commissioners/
12. Director, Information, J&K.
13. Principal Private Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor.
14. Director, Archives, Archaeology and Museums, J&K.
15. Director, Estates, Jammu/Kashmir.
16. Director, Archives, Archaeology & Museums.
17. Private Secretary to the Chief Secretary, J&K.
18. Private Secretary to Advisor (B) to the Lieutenant Governor.
19. Private Secretary to Secretary to the Government, GAD.
20. Circular/Stock file/Website, GAD. "Hindi and Urdu Order shall follow"