

राज्यपाल के उप सचिव
Deputy Secretary to Governor



दूरभाष Telephone

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Raj Bhavan, Bhopal-462 052

ई-मेल

क्रमांक : 1550/रा.स./यू.ए.-3/2022

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दिनांक 22 नवम्बर, 2022

प्रति,

समस्त
शासकीय/निजी विश्वविद्यालय
मध्यप्रदेश।

विषय :- "संविधान दिवस" दिनांक 26 नवम्बर, 2022 को "भारत- लोकतंत्र की जननी" विषय पर कार्यक्रम आयोजित किये जाने के संबंध में।

—00—

कृपया विषयान्तर्गत संदर्भित पत्रों का अवलोकन करने का कष्ट करें। प्राप्त निर्देश के परिपालन में कार्यवाही किये जाने हेतु पत्र संलग्न है। तदनुसार राजभवन, सचिवालय को पालन प्रतिवेदन भेजना सुनिश्चित करें।

संलग्न:- उपरोक्तानुसार।

(स्वरोचिष सोमवंशी)
राज्यपाल के उप सचिव
मध्यप्रदेश

पृष्ठां. क्रमांक:
प्रतिलिपि :-

/रा.स./यू.ए.-3/2022

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दिनांक नवम्बर, 2022

1. भारत सरकार, संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली की ओर आपके अर्द्ध शास. पत्र क्रमांक D.O.No.15/17/2022-Admn. Date:10 November, 2022 के संदर्भ में सूचनार्थ।
2. विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग, शिक्षा मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार की ओर आपके अर्द्धशासकीय पत्र क्रमांक D.O. No. 21- 229/2022 (CPP-II) Nov. 2022 के संदर्भ में सूचनार्थ।

राज्यपाल के उप सचिव
मध्य प्रदेश

जगदीश कुमार



विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग
शिक्षा मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार
University Grants Commission
Ministry of Education, Govt. of India

Prof. M. Jagadesh Kumar
Chairman

D.O.No.21-229/2022 (CPP-II)

November, 2022

Dear Sir,

India is a diverse nation with different religions, languages, cultures, etc. But there is a common denominator that connects all Indians: the democratic value. The Indian democracy marching ahead in its 75th year, on the strengths of inclusiveness and diversity, is not only the world's largest democracy but also the mother of democracy.

The democratic system in India has evolved over the ages. There are ample pieces of evidence, right from the Vedic period, that emphasizes the democratic traditions of India. In order to celebrate Indian democracy, it has been decided that all universities in the country should organize lectures on the theme "India: The Mother of Democracy" on 26th November 2022.

A concept note on "Bharat: Loktantra Ki Janani (India: The Mother of Democracy)" is enclosed herewith. I request you to kindly encourage all universities in the State to organize lectures on 26th November 2022 on the above-given theme and celebrate Indian democracy.

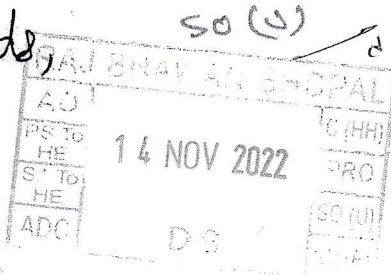
With regards,

Yours sincerely,

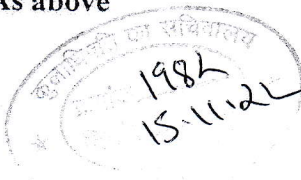
M Jagadesh Kumar

(Prof. M. Jagadesh Kumar)

To
Shri Mangubhai Patel
Hon'ble Governor of Madhya Pradesh
Raj Bhavan
Bhopal-462003
Madhya Pradesh.



Encl: As above



V.C.s may pl. be instructed, if not done.

AS
14/11/22

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

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

Date: 10 November, 2022

Dear Secretary to Hon'ble Governor/LG,

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 /UTs being partners to this National Celebration, I would like you to place matter before Hon'ble Governor/Lieutenant Governor for issuing suitable directions to concerned for ensuring en-masse reading of the Preamble to the Constitution on 26th November.

Further, 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, wider publicity may be given by using #SamvidhanDiwas and #IndiaMotherOfDemocracy.

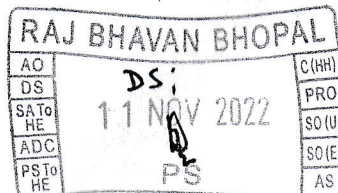
This Ministry has developed two web-portals which are accessible to everybody and anyone can participate and get certificates of participation :

- 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 of the organisations as appropriate 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) 10/11/22

To,

All Secretaries to Hon'ble Governors/LGs.

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) Lichehavi *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.

Principal Secretary Rajbhavan

celebration of Samvidhan Diwas (Constitution Day) on 26 November every year.

From : Gudey Srinivas <secympa@gov.in>

Fri, Nov 11, 2022 11:47 AM

Subject : Reg. celebration of Samvidhan Diwas (Constitution Day) on 26 November every year.

1 attachment

To : Governor Office, Jharkhand <jhrgov@jhr.nic.in>, Governor Uttar Pradesh <hgovup@gov.in>, secretary rb <secretary.rb@rajasthan.gov.in>, Principal Secretary Rajbhavan <psrajbhavan@mp.gov.in>, Prin Secy to Gov. of Mah. <secy.rb-mh@nic.in>, secy-gov-up@gov.in, Secretary to Governor <secy-governor.goa@gov.in>, Principal Secretary to Governor <secy-gs-bih@nic.in>, Saroj Uikey <rajbhavan.cg@nic.in>, secretary rbbla-ka <secretary.rbbla-ka@gov.in>, secretarytogovernor2016@gmail.com, Th. Ramananda Singh <rajbhavan.imp-mn@gov.in>, Rajbhavan Meghalaya <rajbhavan-meg@gov.in>, Governor Mizoram <governor-mz@gov.in>, secy rajbhavannagaland <secy.rajbhavannagaland@gmail.com>, Shri Saswat Mishra, IAS <govsecodisha@nic.in>, J M Balamurugan <sectogovernor@punjab.gov.in>, Secretary to Honble Governor <secy.rajbn-sik@nic.in>, govsec <govsec@nic.in>, rajbhavan ak <rajbhavan.ak@ap.gov.in>, rajbhavanagt@gmail.com, Secretary to Governor West Bengal <secy-gov-wb@nic.in>, Secretary to Governor, Haryana <secretaryrb@hry.nic.in>, R.P. Sisodia, IAS <secy-governor@ap.gov.in>, governor secy <governor.sec@yahoo.com>, raj bhavan assam <raj_bhavan_assam@yahoo.com>, prisecy-rajbhavan@gujrat.gov.in, Secretary to Hornable Governor <secy-gov-uk@gov.in>, secytolg <secytolg.and@nic.in>, Administrator DNH DD <administrator-dd-dnh@nic.in>, Secretary to LG <seclg@nic.in>, Principal Secretary to HLG <ps.rb-jk@nic.in>, Shri. A. Anbarasu IAS <lk-advisor@gov.in>

Cc : Satya Prakash <jsmpa@nic.in>, MUKESH KUMAR <mukesh.kumar.mopa@nic.in>, DHIRENDRA CHOUBEY <dhirendra.choubey@nic.in>, S.S.Patra <ss.patra@nic.in>, Naveen Bhardwaj <naveen.bhardwaj@nic.in>

Respected PPS/Sr. PPS to Secretary to the Governor/LG

Please find enclosed d.o. letter of Secretary, M/o Parliamentary Affairs regarding celebration of Samvidhan Diwas (Constitution Day) on 26 November every year.

Regards,

(J.N. Naik)
PS to Secy MoPA
T-+911123017663


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Azadi Ka
Amrit Mahotsav