



टी. बोर्ड. भारत Tea Board India

14, बी.टी.एम. सरनी (ब्रेबोर्न रोड) कोलकाता 700001

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Ref. No.: 25(85)/Sectt/2019/

Dated: 16th November, 2022

CIRCULAR

In terms of Letter No. F-20019/8/2019-E-3-DoC dated 15th November, 2022 issued by the Estt.III Section, Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India forwarding therewith a D.O. Letter No. 701/2 /2/2022-CA.V dated 7th November, 2022 of Cabinet Secretary, Government of India and another D.O. Letter No. 15/17/2022-Admn. Dated 9th November, 2022 issued by the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, Government of India regarding "Celebration of the Samvidhan Diwas(Constitution Day) on 26th November, 2022 and requested that activity wise action points may be prepared.

Accordingly, all concerned are hereby requested to observe Samvidhan Diwas(Constitution Day)on 26th November, 2022, as per instructions contained in the aforesaid letters and to take pledge (text enclosed) in their respective Branches/Departments at 11:00 AM on 26th November, 2022.

Dr. Rishikesh Rai

(Dr.Rishikesh Rai)
Secretary(I/c)

Distribution:

1	All HoD's in Head Office	With request to bring the content of this Circular to the knowledge of all officials working under them and submit Action Taken report at the earliest to this Office.
2	Executive Director, Tea Board, Guwahati	
3	Executive Director, Tea Board, Coonoor	
4	All Regional/sub-Regional Offices	
5	Secretary to Dy. Chairman	For kind information please
6	P.A. to FA&CAO	
7	Estate Officer	For display in the Notice Board
8	IT Cell	For uploading in the website of Tea Board
9	Establishment Branch (with spare copies)	

चाय पियो मस्त जियो !



MOST IMMEDIATE

No. F-20019/8/2019-E-3-DoC
Government of India
Ministry of Commerce & Industry
Department of Commerce

Vaniya Bhawan, New Delhi
Dated the 15th November, 2022

To,

- i) DG, DGFT; DG, DGTR; DG, DGCI&S, CEO (GEM-SPV);
- ii) DCs/ JDCs of Cochin SEZ, Madras SEZ, KASEZ, VSEZ, FALTA SEZ, SEEPZ SEZ, Indore SEZ, NOIDA SEZ.
- iii) Chairpersons/ Directors of Coffee Board, Tea Board, Spices Board, Rubber Board, Tobacco Board, IIP, MPEDA, APEDA, IIFT (New Delhi), EIC of India.
- iv) CMDs of STC Ltd., MMTC Ltd., ITPO, PEC Ltd., ECGC Ltd.

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

Sir/Madam,

I am directed to forward herewith a copy of D.O letter No. 701/2/2/2022-CA.V dated 07.11.2022 from Cabinet Secretary wherein it has been informed that 26th November, 2022 will be celebrated as Constitution Day to commemorate the adoption of Constitution of India. It is therefore requested that following activities may be planned and organized to celebrate the occasion in a befitting manner:-

- a) Reading of Preamble at 11 A.M. on 26 November, 2022 from your respective offices/locations.
 - b) Other activities including talks/webinars on constitutional values and fundamental principles of the Indian Constitution may also be organized.
2. Kindly take necessary actions as indicated above and intimate the action taken (in MS Word format) to Department of Commerce at moc_est3@nic.in for compilation and onward submission to Department of Social Justice and Empowerment.

Yours faithfully,

Encl: As above

Satish

(Satish Kumar)
Section Officer

Tel: 011- 23039960

E-mail: moc_est3@nic.in

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 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 Central Government, Attached / Subordinate Offices, Autonomous Bodies, organisations, institutions including 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,
Secretaries to the Government of India (All)



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 :

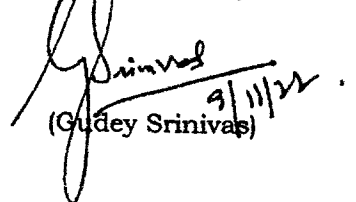
- Online reading of Preamble to the Constitution in 22 Official Languages and English (readpreamble.nic.in);
- Online Quiz on India - the Mother of Democracy / भारत - लोकतंत्र की जननी (constitutionquiz.nic.in).

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) 9/11/22

To,

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.

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.



OF 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

हैम, भारत के लोग, भारत को एक संपूर्ण 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 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 संयुक्त

बढ़ाने के लिए

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