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- ❖ **2022 Sri Lankan Crisis and India-Sri Lanka Relations**
- ❖ **India-Canada Relations and G7**
- ❖ **GI TAGS: A Path towards *Viksit Bharat***
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Celebrating Constitution Day

Celebration of ‘Constitution Day’ (*Samvidhan Diwas*) on November 26 every year was made official in 2015 by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India. The announcement was aligned with Dr. B. R. Ambedkar’s 125th birth anniversary which was being celebrated as ‘Law Day’ till then. Thus, it was the ‘Law Day’ which was declared to be the ‘Constitutional Day’ for all future purposes. Objective behind doing so was to instill constitutional values and reiterate faith in democratic traditions in the heart and minds of the citizen of India. Contemporary India thus celebrates ‘Constitution Day’ as a national festival to continue to repose its faith and trust in the constitutional values and remember the democratic journey of India against different odds and churning torments. It is celebrated to reaffirm commitment of Indian citizens to the ideals enshrined into the Constitution of India.

Constitution Day also marks the adoption of the Constitution of India on November 26, 1949, even though it was implemented letter and spirit on January 26, 1950. This year’s theme has been “*Hamara Samvidhan—Hamara Swabhiman*” (Our Constitution—Our Pride). The theme reflected the nation-wide campaign for constitutional dignity, unity, national duties, and citizen’s participation. The day is celebrated from Parliament to almost all the educational institutions, governmental institutions, Panchayati Raj bodies of the country including many in the private sectors. Even virtual events are organized on online platforms.

The celebration commemorates with mass reading of the Preamble. Different types of contests, blog competitions, public pledges, quizzes and campaigns are organized to teach and preach the constitutional values among the citizens of the country, especially the children and youth of the educational institutions. Visionaries behind making of the constitution and the sacrifices that they made to put together the longest written constitution of the world are remembered and accorded honour on the occasion. Celebration also marks the reason behind the necessity to keep this fundamental law of the land at highest pedestal. All other laws must be in consonance with the principles and power arrangements enshrined into the Constitution. All laws must flow from the Constitution and not *vice versa*. Hence, any law made by the Parliament could be declared as null and void if it is found in contravention with any of the provisions of the Constitution.

Such celebrations, undoubtedly promotes Constitutional literacy and inculcates civic pride among the citizens of the country and help them understand the significance of the sacrosanct document. It builds public consciousness about the Constitution, its makers, and its relevance to modern India. The outreach of the Constitution of India stands expanded among citizens and they get to know and understand the tool that governs the country and the meaning of the term ‘rule of law’. Several outreach activities also marked the occasion like: special assemblies, seminars, debates, exhibitions, rangoli/poster/painting competitions, skits, and short films were organized at all levels of citizenry. Citizens were also provided with the option to download and share participation certificates. Constitution of India was released in nine regional languages and a commemorative booklet on Constitutional art and calligraphy was released by the Ministry of Culture, this year to mark the occasion.

Undoubtedly, the celebration of the Constitution Day reasserts the commitment of citizens to their motherland as well as the governing law. Citizens are required to be made aware of the law that governs them, and this is the best way of doing so. Undoubtedly, India is a ‘civilizational state’ and citizens are required to be made aware about the same and feel pride in its ancient knowledge system and cultural traditions which has helped her to continue to have faith and trust in the instrumentality of multiculturalism. Citizens are also required to be made aware about the fact of achieving multiculturalism within the Constitutional framework of India. Notion of ‘Civilizational state’ and the ‘Constitutional Framework’ must not come in conflict with each other rather both must complement each other.

Constitution is thus, not a legal document alone, but representative of collective vision, aspirations, and struggles of millions of Indians who aspired for a free, fair, prosperous, and an equitable society. Thus, it protects and promotes the rights of every citizen on the one hand, and makes them aware of their duties towards society and the country, on the other.

—BK