

58th Republic day Celebrations Address by Sri Vidyadhar Joshi at Satkama School

1. Dear Respected chief guest, parents, teachers, brothers and sisters and dear students of satkama
2. I will take a few moments of your time since I have been asked to speak on Republic Day's relevance. Many of you may already aware of the importance of Republic Day. So I thought it would be more appropriate to not only bring to your attention the relevance of Republic Day but as well share with you my thoughts on how we can specifically associate it with our philosophy of value based education.
3. About the historical relevance of Republic Day,

India gained independence on August 15, 1947. But till January 26, 1950, it did not have the proper law of the land for ruling the country. On this particular date in 1950 the constitution of India came into force and India became true nation state with true sovereign and republic sense.

Our constitution was formed by the Indian Constituent Assembly. The Indian Constituent Assembly met on December 9, 1946. The Assembly appointed a number of committees to report on the various aspects of the proposed constitution. The Constituent Assembly had appointed Dr. B.R.Ambedkar as the Chairman to draft the Constitution. The committee finalized the draft with 395 Articles and eight Schedules and was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on November 26, 1949. The Indian Republic officially came into being on January 26, 1950.

This particular day was chosen as it was on this day 1927, The Indian National Congress then fighting for freedom voted for complete independence and pledged to work towards a sovereign republic India.

It is a celebration of this fact that we declared ourselves a sovereign republic on this day. It is with great fervour that this day is celebrated all over India. Our president addresses the nation on this day's eve, taking stock of the country's economic, social, technological and military situation. A Republic Day parade is held in New Delhi, with guests invited from over the world. India demonstrates its prowess in the fields of technology, military and other developments.

4. The constitution would be a very vast subject to be talked about here. I am not competent to speak on it. The preamble of our constitution is what I state here the basis for which we can summarize in one word as social order or social good.

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.**

5. Importance of being a Sovereign country.

Sovereignty is the exclusive right to exercise supreme [political](#) (e.g. legislative, judicial, and/or executive) [authority](#) over a geographic region, group of people, or oneself.

The constitution of India grants this sovereignty. Amongst the many laws, rules relating to law and order, I choose to only mention the fundamental rights of citizens as given in the constitution.

The **Fundamental Rights in India** enshrined in the Part III of the [Constitution of India](#) guarantee [civil liberties](#) such that all Indians can lead their lives in peace and harmony as [citizens of India](#).

The six fundamental rights are:

1. Right to equality
2. Right to freedom
3. Right against exploitation
4. Right to freedom of religion
5. Cultural and educational rights
6. Right to constitutional remedies

Rights literally mean those freedoms which are essential for personal good as well as the good of the community.

The *Fundamental Duties* are defined as the moral obligations of all citizens to help promote a spirit of patriotism and to uphold the unity of India. These duties—set out in Part IV–A of the constitution—concern individuals and the nation.

Interestingly while fundamentally rights are legally enforceable, the duties are not legally enforceable.

This is where individual consciousness really matters. It is then that the rights would really be guaranteed for all when individuals truly participate.

7. If one has Right to equality, one must treat others equal
8. If one has Right to freedom one must be free within
9. If one has Right against exploitation, one must also not exploit
10. If one has Right to freedom of religion one must be tolerant
11. and so on.

- a. Countries have constitution and sovereign would mean they are regarded as highest. That being something merely written on paper, no constitution or laws would be greater than the ones that a person nourishes within. In other words, the consciousness of person always remains primary to his actions and any external laws or constitutions would only form a secondary obligation. The actions of person always being governed by his consciousness, it would be a natural corollary that if the inner consciousness of the person is rooted for universal good, the social good would but be a part of his natural actions.

b.

6. The best sovereignty would be that which is imposed internally and that will happen best when we take to Divine Resource Development in us. I would quote our beloved Master Pujya Sri Ramchandraj Maharaj of Shahjahanpur who says that individual transformation alone will result in world transformation.
7. The universal values of Cooperation, Sharing, Service, Sacrifice, Love, Fraternity, Equality and all, are sought to be nourished and developed by us as a Divine Duty than as a requirement for social good, only then we would truly be performing our duties. Only then can we claim to be sovereign in the true sense of the term.
8. At Satkama, we endeavor to provide the environment and foundation for such education to take root.
9. Just like our family provides a ground for nourishing Love, Cooperation, Sharing, Service and Sacrifice, it is our country that provides the ground for extending it beyond the borders of our family.
10. We must be able to think universal though we are bound to act local. The law of the land or our constitution can be respected and followed best when we take to the efforts of becoming a Real Man as willed by the Great Master, Sri Ramchandraj Maharaj of Shahjahanpur, U.P India.
11. I end with a hope and prayer that with the sincere efforts we all are putting, the blessing of the Great Master will enable us to perform this task.

Thank You.