

## REPUBLIC DAY

We celebrate the nation's Republic Day, on January 26<sup>th</sup> each year. ***Our Constitution*** came into force on **January 26, 1950**, completing the country's transition toward becoming an independent republic. This date was chosen as it was the anniversary of **Purna Swaraj Day**, which was held on January 26, 1930.

On this day, a grand parade is held in the national capital, New Delhi. The event begins with the Prime minister laying the wreath at **Amar Jawan Jyoti** at India Gate to pay his respect to the soldiers who laid down their lives for the protection of the sovereignty of India. This is followed by a **21 gun salute** after which the President unfurls the National Flag. Following the unfurling, the National Anthem is played. A foreign head of state is the President's chief guest on Republic Day.



The essence behind the celebration of Republic day is not only to celebrate India's secularism and democracy but also to make us feel proud of our culture, languages, traditions, customs and religions which contribute to a unique identity as a multi-cultural country.

### Origin of Republic Day :

India became independent from the British Rule on 15th August, 1947. However, the country did not have its own constitution and wholly depended on the modified colonial Government of India Act, 1935. Independence was achieved in 1947 while the professed pledge was redeemed on 26th January, 1950.



The Indian Constituent Assembly was called together on 9th December, 1946, where a committee was formed. **Dr. B.R. Ambedkar** became the chairman of the committee, who along with the other members drafted the Constitution.

The Constitution was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on 26th November, 1949. In the following year on 26th January, 1950, the Constitution of India came into force and India became a '**Sovereign Democratic Republic**'.

Today, the Indian Constitution is the longest in the world, providing a single citizenship for the whole nation. Good features of other constitutions have been included, with necessary modifications, in our constitution. For example, we have brought the 'bill of rights' from the American Constitution, parliamentary system of government from the British Constitution and Directive Principles of State Policy from the Irish constitution. The Indian Constitution has been described as a social document and it is also an extremely complicated document as it was developed by many lawyers. Federalism has been carried forward in a way that has led to the devolution of power to the states while not making the Centre powerless. To make our Constitution adaptable to the changing needs and circumstances it has been regularly amended.

**There will be a Republic day programme on Saturday, 26<sup>th</sup> January 2019 in school.**

- **The students from classes 6<sup>th</sup> Std -10<sup>th</sup> Std** will have to be present in school by **8.20 am** sharp. Attendance is mandatory. There will be flag hoisting followed by Republic day programme.
- Dispersal: **9.30am**. Parents are requested to make arrangements to drop and pick up the children **on time**.
- Children need to carry **only** their diaries and water bottle.
- Students need to come dressed neatly in their **sports uniform**.
- **Children from LKG to 5<sup>th</sup> Std will not have school on this day.**

**JAI HIND!!**

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(Principal)