

What is Republic day

- Republic Day honours the date on which the <u>Constitution of India</u> came into effect on 26 January 1950 replacing the <u>Government of India Act</u> (1935) as the governing document of India.
- The Constitution was adopted by the Indian Constituent Assembly on 26 November 1949, and came into effect on 26 January 1950 with a democratic government system, completing the country's transition towards becoming an independent republic.
- 26 January was chosen as the Republic day because it was on this day in 1930 when Declaration of Indian Independence (<u>Purna Swaraj</u>) was proclaimed by the <u>Indian National Congress</u> as opposed to the <u>Dominion</u> status offered by <u>British Regime</u>.

What it gave us - THE CONSTITUTION

- ► The Constitution of India (Bhāratīya Saṃvidhāna) is the supreme law of India. The document lays down the framework demarcating fundamental political code, structure, procedures, powers, and duties of government institutions and sets out fundamental rights, directive principles, and the duties of citizens. It is the longest written constitution of any country on earth. B. R. Ambedkar, chairman of the drafting committee, is widely considered to be its chief architect.
- ► It was adopted by the <u>Constituent Assembly of India</u> on 26 November 1949 and became effective on 26 January 1950. The constitution replaced the <u>Government of India Act</u>, 1935 as the country's

What we had to sacrifice...

- The <u>Indian independence movement</u> consisted of efforts by individuals and organizations from a wide spectrum of philosophies to obtain political independence from British, French and Portuguese rule through the use of a variety of methods.
- Post-Independence, "Freedom fighter" is an officially recognised category by the <u>Indian government</u> covering those who took part in the movement
- ► The Indian independence movement was a series of activities whose ultimate aim was to end the British Raj and encompassed activities and ideas aiming to end the East India Company rule (1757-1857) and the British Raj (1857-1947) in the Indian subcontinent.
- The movement spanned a total of 90 years (1857-1947) considering movement against British Indian Empire. The Indian Independence movement includes both protest (peaceful and non-violent) and militant (violent) mechanisms to root out British Administration from India.

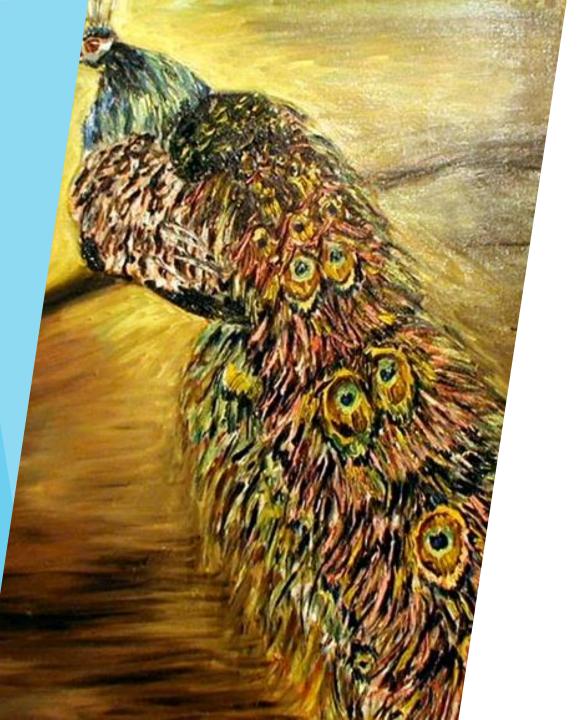
Improvements since Independence

- ▶ 1. We are the only nation in the world which gave every adult the right to vote from its first day. In the US, the world's second largest democracy this right was given more than 150 years after their independence.
 - 2. Just after birth we executed the world's largest merger and acquisition activity, when 560 small princely states joined (merged) into the Union of India. Hardly any blood was spilt, nor any bullet fired.
 - 3. We have the most number of languages spoken in any one nation; 29 languages are spoken in India, by more than one million people each. Canada almost broke up into two in 1960s because of tension between English and French.
 - 4. More than 1,650 dialects spoken.
 - 5. Fifteen major bloodless changes of power (Lok Sabha) at the Centre. Thailand has had 18 military coups since 1990.
 - 6. Constitution drafted by a Dalit.
 - 7. We have largest number of ethnic groups.
 - 8. Largest diversity of races.
 - 9. Largest number of elected persons in the world (one million), thanks to Panchayati Raj.
 - 10. Largest number of elected women (panchayats, etc).

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 - 11. Among the very first countries to have woman head of State.
 - 12. Has elected woman as Speaker, and President. Four major States have women CM, so also leader of Opposition.
 - 13. One of only three countries that refused to sign Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty on matter of principle.
 - 14. Developed nuclear technology indigenously under world boycott.
 - 15. Lowest cost producer of nuclear energy (\$ 1700 per kilowatt).
 - 16. Only country to develop thorium-based nuclear power.
 - 17. Among first country to develop satellite for domestic communication.
 - 18. Lowest cost launcher of commercial satellites into space.
 - 19. One of only five nations to launch nuclear submarine.
 - 20. One of only five nations to send unmanned mission to moon.





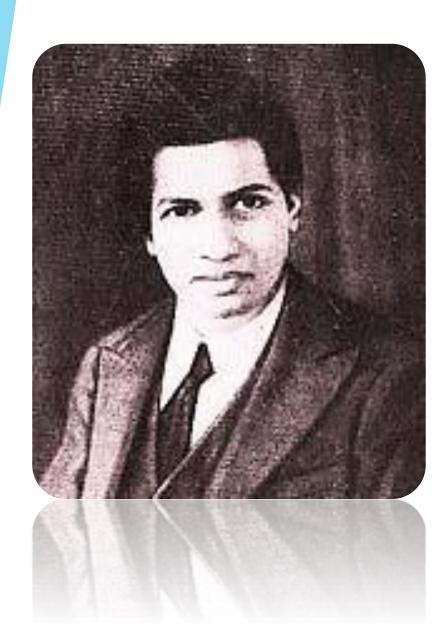


NATIONAL BIRD -PEACOCK

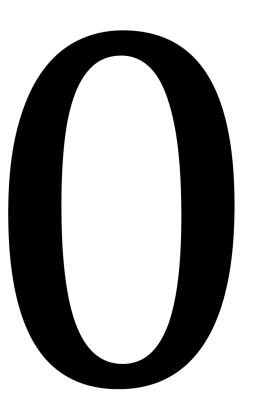
Aryabhatta



Invented the Zero

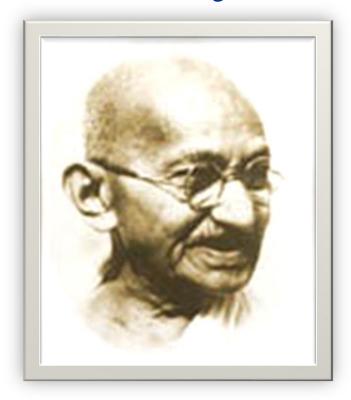


Ramanujam



$1^3 + 12^3 = 9^3 + 10^3$

Mahatma Gandhi



Father of the nation

Embodiment of Non-Violence

Swami Vivekananda



Champion of humanitarianism

Rabindranath Tagore



1913 – Nobel Prize in Literature



C.V Raman

1930 - Nobel Laureate in Physics Work on scattering of light and Raman effect





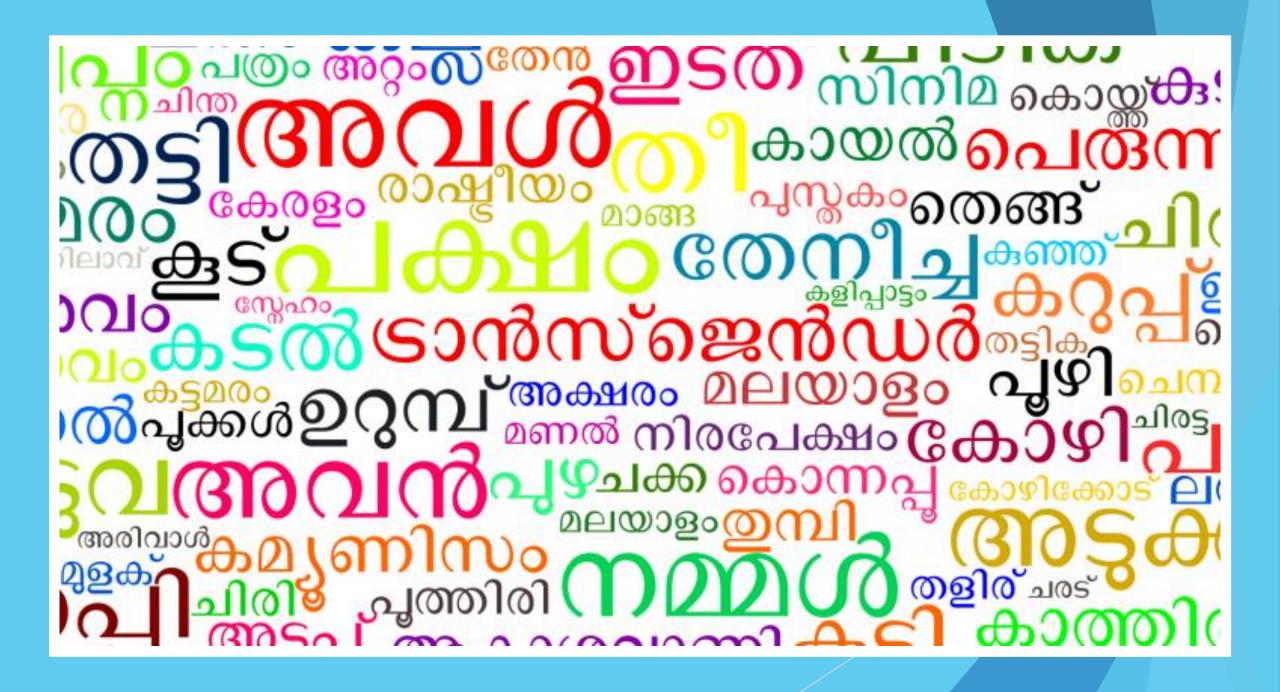








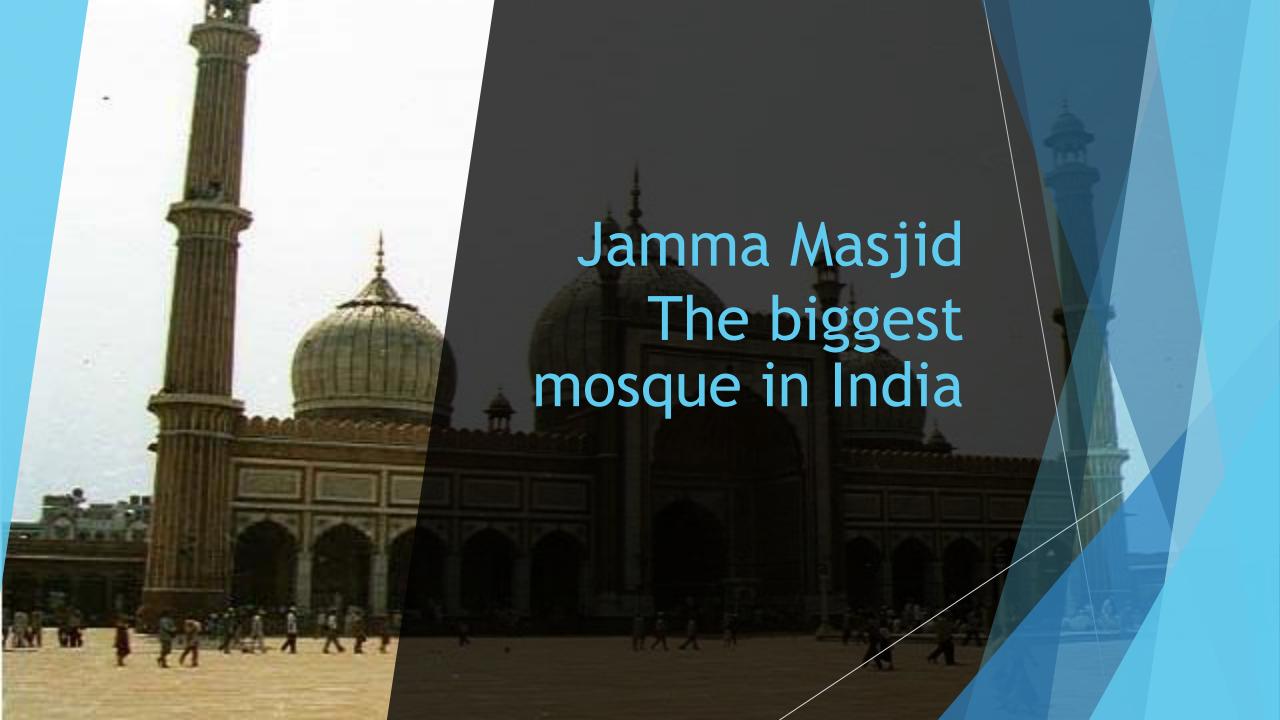




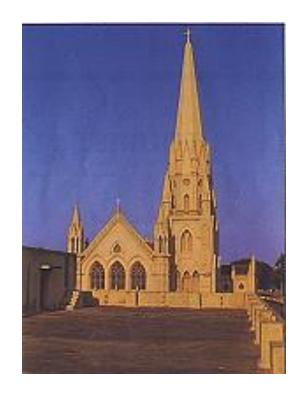












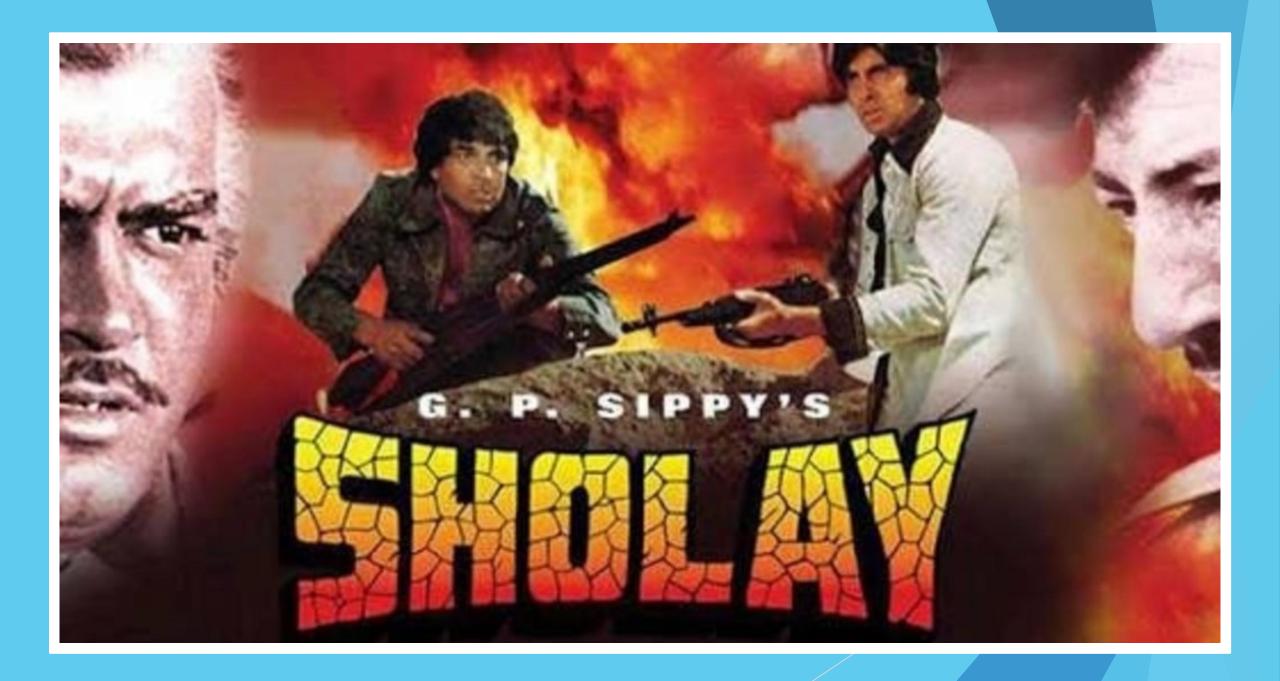
Saint Thomas Cathedral Statue of Virgin Mary brought from Portugal in 1543

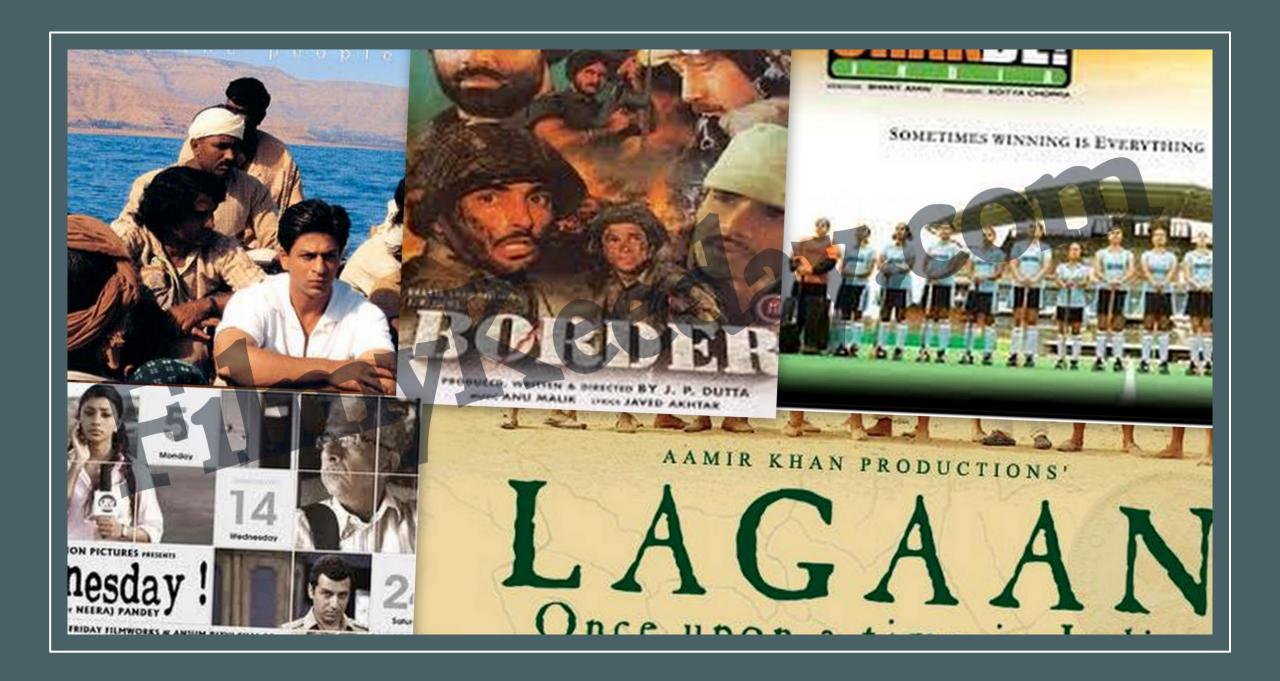
The Golden Temple

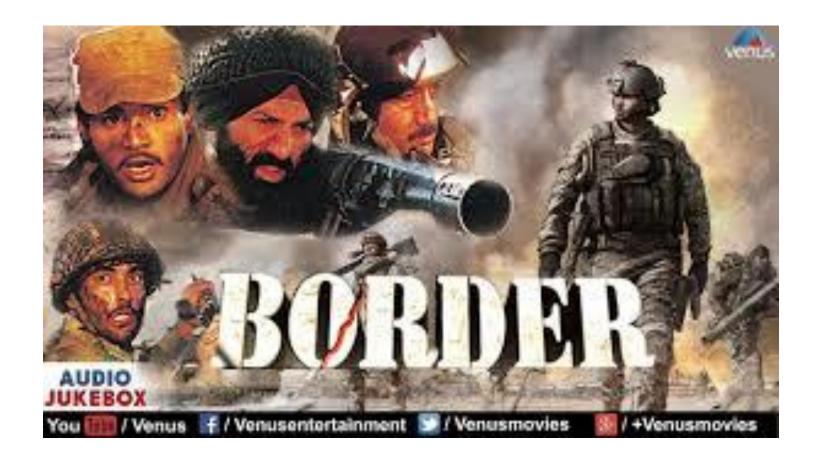








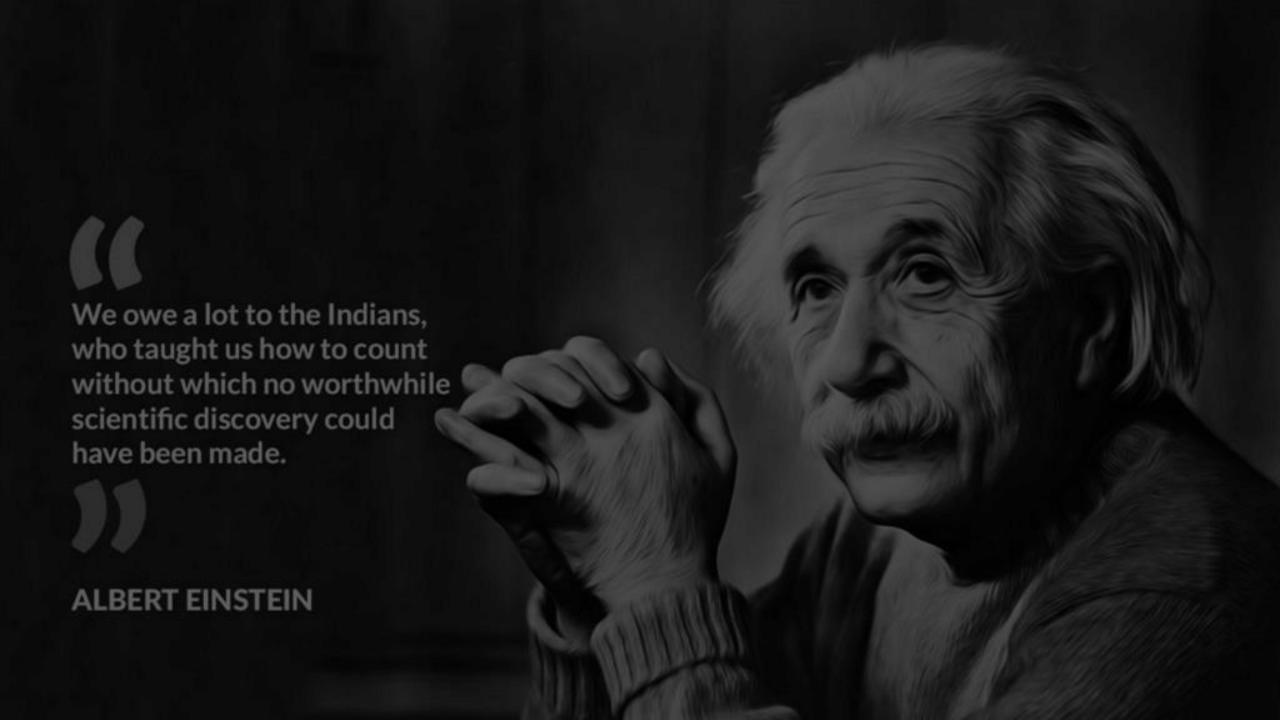












To other countries, I may go as a tourist, but to India. I come as a pilgrim. Martin Buther Ring Jr.

Many of the advances in

Many of the advances in the sciences that we consider today to have been made in Europe were in fact made in India centuries ago.

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GRANT DUFFBRITISH HISTORIAN



"If I were asked under what sky the human mind has, most fully developed some of its choicest gifts has, most deeply pondered on the greatest problems of life, and has found solutions, I should point to India."

- Max Mueller (Theoretical Physicist, Germany)

