

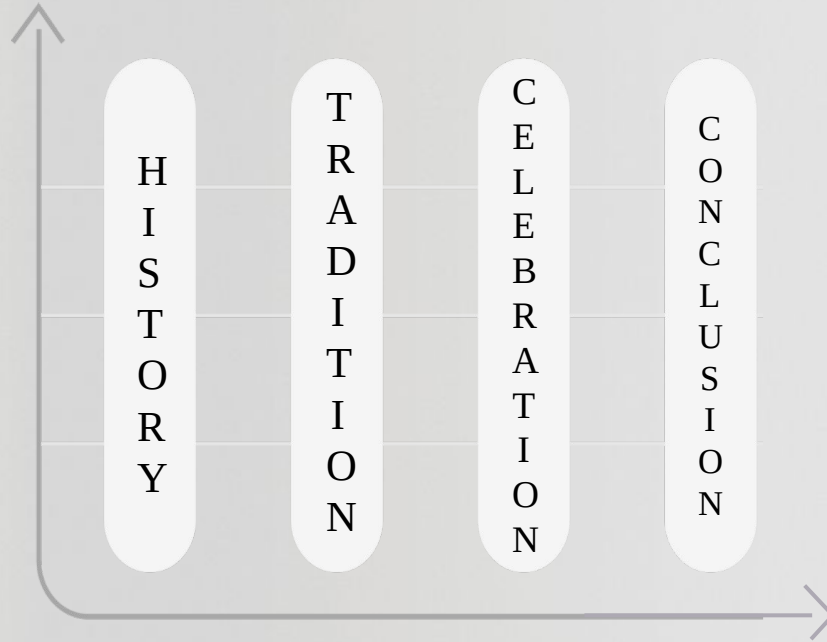
A dark brown, textured book cover is centered on a wooden surface. The cover features the title 'PRESENTATION OF HISTORY' in large, bold, gold-colored capital letters. The text is arranged in three lines: 'PRESENTATION' at the top, 'OF' in the middle, and 'HISTORY' at the bottom. The book has two gold-colored corner protectors, one in the top right and one in the bottom right. The spine of the book is visible on the left side.

**PRESENTATION
OF
HISTORY**

TOPIC : NATIONAL HOLIDAYS OF INDIA

PRESENTED BY : BHAVYA PATEL
GROUP : 20LL5a

ABOUT : REPUBLIC DAY OF INDIA - 26TH JANUARY

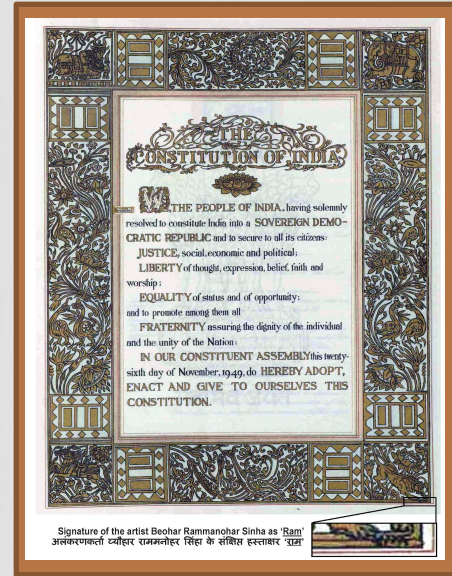


HISTORY

- ◆ India achieved independence from British Raj on 15th August 1947 following the Indian Independence Movement.
- ◆ The country, though, did not yet have a permanent constitution; instead its laws were based on the modified colonial Government Of India Act 1935.
- ◆ On 29th August 1947, a resolution was moved for the appointment of Drafting Committee, which was appointed to draft a permanent constitution, with Dr BR Ambedkar as chairman.
- ◆ A draft constitution was prepared by the committee and submitted to the Constituent Assembly on 4th November 1947.

HISTORY

- ◆ The Assembly meet in sessions open to public, for 166 days, spread over a period of 2 years, 11 months and 18 days before adopting the Constitution.
- ◆ After many deliberations and some modifications, the 308 members of the Assembly signed two hand-written copies of the document (one each in Hindi and English) on 24th January 1950.
- ◆ Two days later which was on 26th January 1950, it came into effect throughout the whole nation. On that day, Dr. Rajendra Prasad's began his first term of office as President of the Indian Union.



The original text of the Preamble to the Constitution Of India.

TRADITIONS AND CELEBRATIONS

- ◆ The main Republic Day celebration is held in the national capital, New Delhi, at the Rajpath before the President of India. On this day, parades take place at the Rajpath, which are performed as a tribute to India; its unity in diversity and rich cultural heritage.

- ◆ Celebrations done by 3 ways :
 1. Parade
 2. Beating Retreat Ceremony
 3. Awards

TRADITIONS AND CELEBRATIONS

◆ Delhi Republic Day parade

- ◆ The Delhi Republic Day parade is organized by the Ministry of Defense. Commencing from the gates of the Rashtrapati Bhavan (the President's residence), this event is the main attraction of India's Republic Day Celebrations and lasts for three days. The parade showcases India's Defense Capability, Cultural and Social Heritage



TRADITIONS AND CELEBRATIONS

◆ **Beating Retreat Ceremony**

◆ The Beating Retreat ceremony is held after officially denoting the end of Republic Day festivities. It is conducted on the evening of 29 January, the third day after the Republic Day. It is performed by the bands of the three wings of the military, the Indian Army, Indian Navy and Indian Air Force.

◆ When the President arrives, the commander asks the unit to give the National Salute, which is followed by the playing of the Indian National Anthem. The Army develops the ceremony by playing the bands in which Military Bands, Drum and Trumpeters from various Army Groups are present which play popular tunes like *Abide With Me*, and Mahatma Gandhi's favorite hymn "*Saare Jahan Se Accha*" at the end.

IMAGES OF CEREMONY



TRADITIONS AND CELEBRATIONS

◆ Award distribution

- ◆ On the evening of Republic Day, the President of India distributes Padma Awards to the civilians of India every year. These are the 2nd highest civilian awards in India after Bharat Ratna. These awards are given in 3 categories, in decreasing order of importance.
- Padma Vibhushan for "exceptional and distinguished service". the 2nd-highest civilian award in India.
- Padma Bhushan for "distinguished service of a high order". The 3rd-highest civilian award in India .
- Padma Shri for "distinguished service". The 4th-highest civilian award in India.



ATTITUDE OF YOUTH TOWARDS HOLIDAY

- ◆ Also Republic day are celebrated in Schools and Colleges by Hosting The National Flag of India along with the National Anthem “*Jana Gana Mana*”.
- ◆ A rally of small groups can be taken out by the teens of colleges and schools on Republic Day. The rally-group have Indian Flag in their hand and some people have banners in their hand on which quotes about patriotism are written on that.

DRESS

- ◆ The typical costume wear by the people on Republic day is traditional Kurta of Khadi fabric of orange or white colour generally by men and women generally wears White saree or Dress of White colour with either orange or green dupatta.



CONCLUSION

- ◆ While India's Independence Day celebrates as its freedom from British Rule, the Republic Day celebrates as coming into force of its constitution.
- ◆ Republic Day has been celebrated every year in India on January 26, since 1950 to honor the date on which the Constitution of India came into effect. And India has celebrated it's 71st Republic Day this year (2020).

A dark brown, textured book cover is centered on a rustic wooden surface. The words "THANK YOU" are printed in a bold, gold, sans-serif font, stacked vertically in the center of the cover. The top-left and bottom-left corners of the book are decorated with ornate, gold-colored metal corner protectors. The wooden background shows natural grain patterns and some darker spots, possibly from a footprint.

**THANK
YOU**