



BACKGROUNDERS
Press Information Bureau
Government of India

The Journey of India as a Republic

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Republic Day: The Making of the Indian Republic

Republic Day marks a defining milestone in India's national journey. It marks the day the Constitution of India came into force on 26th January 1950, formally establishing the country as a 'Sovereign Democratic Republic'. While independence on 15th August 1947 ended colonial rule, it was the adoption of the Constitution that completed India's transition to self-governance based on law, institutional accountability, and the will of the people of India.



This constitutional milestone is commemorated each year through observances that reflect the functioning of democratic institutions and the diversity of the nation. Republic Day celebrations bring constitutional ideals into the public domain, most visibly through the national ceremony and parade held in New Delhi along the Kartavya Path. The parade presents a coordinated display of military discipline, cultural heritage, and regional representation, with tableaux from states and Union Territories highlighting India's cultural plurality. Across the country, flag-hoisting ceremonies, official programmes, and cultural events are organised in

state capitals, districts, educational institutions, and local communities. These events make Republic Day a shared civic occasion that reaffirms the values and principles enshrined in the Constitution.

77th Republic Day: 150 Years of Vande Mataram

The 77th Republic Day celebrations are organised around the central theme “150 Years of Vande Mataram”. The theme runs across the Republic Day Parade, cultural performances, tableaux, public competitions, and outreach programmes, placing the national song at the heart of this year’s observance while linking freedom, cultural expression, and contemporary national aspirations.

At the national level, the Republic Day Parade 2026 has been planned as a large-scale ceremonial and cultural event with enhanced public participation. The President of the European Council and the President of the European Commission will be the Chief Guests, reflecting India’s engagement with key international partners. This year’s parade will also feature a Battle Array format by the Indian Army for the first time, alongside traditional marching contingents and service presentations.

Key events of the Republic Day Parade 2026 include:

- A total of 30 tableaux, presented by States, Union Territories, and central ministries, built around the themes *Swatantrata ka Mantra – Vande Mataram* and *Samriddhi ka Mantra – Atmanirbhar Bharat*.
- Participation of around 2,500 artists in the cultural presentation at Kartavya Path.
- Invitation of approximately 10,000 Special Guests from across the country, representing farmers, artisans, scientists, innovators, women entrepreneurs, students, sportspersons, beneficiaries of flagship government schemes, and frontline workers.

Complementing the parade, a range of citizen-centric initiatives have been launched in the run-up to Republic Day to extend participation beyond the ceremonial space. Through platforms such as MyGov and MY Bharat, the Government has organised national competitions designed to engage citizens—especially youth and creative communities—with the Republic Day theme. These include:

- An essay competition on *Swatantrata Ka Mantra – Vande Mataram*.
- A painting contest on *Samriddhi Ka Mantra – Atmanirbhar Bharat*.
- Singing competitions featuring renditions of *Vande Mataram*.
- Quizzes on themes such as the evolution of *Vande Mataram*, India’s achievements in space and sports, and national development initiatives.

Participation in these activities is facilitated through a dedicated [MY Bharat portal for Republic Day 2026](#), which enables registration, coordination, and outreach. Selected winners are also invited to be associated with Republic Day events, creating a direct link between public engagement and the national celebration.

Taken together, the theme-driven parade, expanded public presence, and nationwide participatory programmes position the 77th Republic Day as a celebration that combines ceremonial tradition with inclusive engagement, allowing citizens to connect with the occasion both as spectators and participants.

26th January: From Purna Swaraj to the Constitution

The decision to declare 26th January as Republic Day reflects a deliberate historical choice to anchor India's constitutional beginning in the milestones of its freedom struggle. Over two decades, the date came to symbolise a clear progression—from the assertion of complete independence in 1930 to the formal adoption of a constitutional system of self-government in 1950. Understanding this journey is essential to understanding Republic Day itself, as it reveals how political aspiration was gradually transformed into a durable, constitutional order.

India's path from Independence to Republic

- **26th January 1930 – Call for Purna Swaraj**

The demand for *Purna Swaraj* (complete independence) became a formal political objective in 1929, after resolutions adopted during the national struggle for freedom. On 26th January 1930, Indians across the country observed *Purna Swaraj Day*, committing themselves to the goal of complete self-rule and rejecting dominion status under British governance. This declaration and nationwide observance marked a decisive shift in the freedom movement, articulating a clear political objective that went beyond demands for constitutional reforms under colonial rule.

- **9th December 1946 – Constituent Assembly begins work**

The Constituent Assembly of India met for the first time on 9th December 1946 at the Constitution Hall, now the Central Hall of Parliament House. This marked the formal beginning of India's constitution-making process. Entrusted with the responsibility of framing a Constitution for independent India, the Assembly worked for two years, eleven months, and seventeen days to complete this historic task. During this period, it held eleven sessions spread over 165 days, with 114 days devoted to detailed discussion of the Draft Constitution. Its members were chosen through indirect elections by the Provincial Legislative Assemblies, along with representatives of the princely states, ensuring that the Constitution was shaped through a broadly representative and deliberative process.

- **15th August 1947 – India attains independence**

On 15th August 1947, India attained independence, bringing an end to nearly two centuries of colonial rule. The transfer of power marked the culmination of a long and sustained freedom struggle led by leaders, freedom movements, and ordinary citizens across the country. Independence restored political sovereignty to the Indian people and initiated the task of nation-building, as the newly free nation began shaping its future based on democratic ideals, unity, and self-determination.

- **26th November 1949 – Constitution of India adopted**

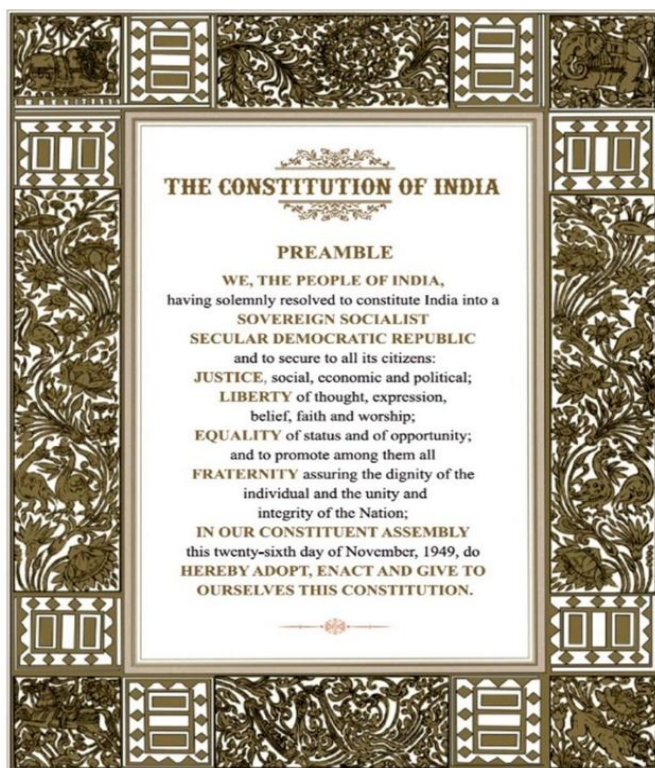
After nearly three years of extensive deliberations, the Constituent Assembly adopted the Constitution of India, completing one of the most significant exercises in democratic institution-building. The drafting process involved detailed discussions on the nature of the Indian State, the rights and duties of citizens, the balance of power between different parts of



government, and safeguards for social justice and equality. The adoption of the Constitution marked the culmination of this collective effort to establish a governance framework rooted in democratic values and constitutional principles. The date of adoption, 26th November 1949, is formally recorded in the concluding line of the Preamble, underscoring its constitutional authority and historical importance.

- **26th January 1950 – Constitution comes into force**

When the Constitution came into effect on 26th January 1950, India was formally established as a Sovereign Democratic Republic, marking the beginning of constitutional governance in independent India. Through the 42nd Amendment Act in 1976, 'Socialist and Secular' were added, thereby making India Sovereign, Socialist Secular Democratic Republic. The newly drafted Constitution was enforced by replacing the Government of India Act 1935. With this, authority was given to democratic institutions operating under the Constitution, and sovereignty was placed with the people. The choice of 26th January was deliberate, as the date carried the historical legacy of the Purna Swaraj observance of 1930, when complete independence had been asserted as the national objective. By bringing the Constitution into force on this date,



independent India symbolically connected the political aspirations of the freedom movement with the institutional framework of a constitutional republic.

The Constitution of India

Adopted: 26 November, 1949

Came into force: 26 January, 1950

The Constitution of India is the foundational document that governs the functioning of the Indian State. With its commencement, India formally became a Sovereign Democratic Republic, guided by law and democratic institutions. Through the 42nd Amendment Act in 1976, 'Socialist and Secular' were added, thereby making India Sovereign, Socialist Secular Democratic Republic.

The Preamble sets out the guiding principles of the Republic—justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity—which inform the working of the Constitution and the interpretation of its provisions.

The Constitution defines the structure of governance by laying down the powers and responsibilities of the Legislature, Executive, and Judiciary at both the Union and State levels. It establishes a system of checks, balances, and accountability.

It also provides for:

- Fundamental Rights, ensuring essential freedoms and legal protections
- Directive Principles of State Policy, guiding governance and public policy
- Fundamental Duties, underscoring civic responsibility

Together, these provisions form the constitutional framework through which India is governed and continue to guide the Republic's democratic functioning.

Republic Day Today: National Celebration and Living Constitutional Values

Republic Day unfolds each year as a shared national moment, where ceremony, colour, and collective memory come together. From the capital to the farthest corners of the country, the day is marked by flag hoisting ceremonies and parades by armed forces and school children, creating a shared sense of significance.

The grandest and most important of these parades is held at the Kartavya Path in New Delhi, which showcases a multi-hued image of the country's cultural heritage and military prowess. The day begins with a solemn tribute at the National War Memorial, where the Prime Minister pays homage to our fallen soldiers, setting a reflective tone before the main ceremony.



At Kartavya Path, the arrival of the President of India formally marks the commencement of the proceedings. The unfurling of the National Flag, accompanied by the National Anthem and a 21-gun salute, signals the beginning of the parade. Marching contingents of the Army, Navy and Air Force, along with other uniformed services, pass in ceremonial formation, reflecting discipline and coordination. Mechanised columns and selected defence presentations further add to the spectacle.





A distinctive feature of the parade is the presentation of tableaux by States/ Union Territories and the Ministries, which highlight regional culture and themes of national importance. Cultural performances integrated into the procession also add visual depth without interrupting its formal rhythm. One of the main functions of the parade is to honour the martyrs who have sacrificed their lives for the country and to bestow bravery awards upon military personnel and citizens. Signature segments such as the motorcycle display and the Indian Air Force fly past bring the parade to its grand conclusion.



The ceremonial observances conclude a few days later on January 29. This is called the Beating the Retreat ceremony which is held at Vijay Chowk, marking the formal close of Republic Day celebrations. 'Beating Retreat' marks a centuries old military tradition, when the troops ceased fighting, sheathed their arms and withdrew from the battlefield and returned to the camps at sunset at the sounding of the Retreat.

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