

Independence Day in India – the largest democracy in the world – is a national holiday marked on the **15th of August every year**. This year's Independence Day celebrations mark the 75th anniversary of the culmination of India's struggle for freedom. On this day, India commemorates its independence from the UK on **15th August 1947** – a significantly historical date when Agreements laid out in the **1947 Indian Independence Act** transferred legislative sovereignty to India's Constituent Assembly.

As one of the three National Holidays in India alongside Republic Day and Mahatma Gandhi's Birthday (celebrated on 26th January and 2nd October respectively), Independence Day is marked by celebrations in all the states and territories of India. The day is hugely significant as it marks the end of India's British Rule in 1947 which began in 1757. Additionally, the day marks the partition anniversary of the subcontinent India into two nations; Pakistan and India. That said, let's have a look at the historical significance of Indian Independence Day.

Quick Facts About Indian Independence Day

While there are a lot of things to remember about the struggle for independence in India, including the freedom influencers and the effects of war, there could also be some quick facts that you never knew. As such, here are a few things to note about Independence Day:

- **Jawaharlal Nehru** made the first speech on Independence Day with an opening statement, "At the stroke of midnight, when the world is asleep, India shall awake to life and freedom..."
- The national anthem was composed by **Rabindranath Tagore** as "**Bharoto Bhagyo Bidhata**" before it was adopted by the **Constituent Assembly of India** and renamed "**Jana Gana Mana**"
- **The Karnataka Khadi Gramodyoga Samyukta Sangha (KKGSS)** is the only company with the sole authority to manufacture and supply the national flag and is located in Dharwad, Karnataka. The national flag is also hand-spun and handwoven cotton khadi wafting.

History of Indian Independence Day

The British rule reigned over India for nearly two centuries starting from **1757**. But the struggle for freedom dubbed the Independence Movement gathered strength and pace in championing for complete Independence from Britain.

The centuries-old struggle for independence was further boosted by the emergence of prominent leaders such as **Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel**, **Mahatma Gandhi**, and **Jawaharlal Nehru**. Among others, these leaders are credited to have given more impetus to the struggle for independence that finally led the British to leave and transfer power to the Indian Constituent Assembly.

By 1946, Britain's Labor Government realized that its exchequer resources had been exhausted following the recently concluded **World War II**. Further, the Britons realized they neither had the domestic mandate nor the international military support to maintain control over an increasingly restless British India.

British **Viceroy Lord Mountbatten** subsequently advised the state to transfer power, and partition the country along religious lines in the belief that the perpetual contention between **the Muslim League** and the Congress might collapse the interim government. Following this advisory:

- **British Prime Minister Clement Attlee** agreed to grant India self-governance by June 1948 at the latest.
- The British government followed up the announcement by agreeing to partition British India into two states: India and Pakistan, with both successor states, granted dominion powers and implicit rights to secede from the British Commonwealth.
- Two independent dominions of India and Pakistan were set up as outlined by the Independent Act of India 1947, with treaty guidelines coming into effect on 15th August 1947 - what is presently celebrated as Independence Day.

The Immediate Background

In the aftermath of the culmination of the transfer of power, India retained **Britain's King George VI** as head of state. But the nation soon transitioned to a full republic upon the adoption of the Constitution of India three years later on 26th January 1950 (presently celebrated as the country's Republic Day).

Like many colonies, India's journey to independence was long and frustrating but was largely characterized by civil disobedience and non-violent resistance to the colonial regime. And as earlier stated, India's independence coincided with its partition that involved the separation of subcontinent India into Pakistan and India (including present-day Bangladesh).

On August 15th, 1947, India's first Prime Minister (Jawaharlal Nehru) marked the country's

historic day by raising the national flag atop the **Lahori Gate in Delhi's Red Fort** – in what has become customary for all incumbent Prime Ministers during Independence Day. The event is followed by the Prime Minister's address to the nation and is broadcast live on the national broadcaster, Doordarshan.

The Independence Day Celebrations

Indian Independence Day is marked across all its states and territories with the singing of the national anthem and flag-raising ceremonies. Furthermore, different cultural drills and programs are conducted in major state capitals. And in a major event that is televised and presided over by the Prime Minister, the following are key takeaways from Indian Independence Day celebrations:

- The Prime Minister participates in the customary flag-raising ceremony held at the Red Fort monument, Delhi.
- Next up, members of India's armed forces as well as the national police and paramilitary forces conduct parades that are accompanied by the singing of the national anthem (the Jana Gana Mana).
- The Prime Minister then follows with a televised state address to the country that echoes and recounts the struggle for independence, the government's major successes in the previous fiscal year, as well as future objectives.
- Elsewhere, those who aren't in Delhi's event aren't left behind. Cultural events take place across all state capitals, with flag-raising and kite flying a traditional occurrence on this day. In the State Capitals, Chief Ministers unfurl India's national flag, followed by military parades and pageants.
- In Delhi, public offices and institutions remain lit for 24 hours even when closed for the holiday.

Significance of Indian Independence Day

On August 15, 1947, the British ended their colonial rule over India, a historical day that has subsequently been celebrated every year as Indian Independence Day. Upon the stroke of midnight on the midnight of 14th August 1947, official ceremonies broke out in **New Delhi**. Nehru assumed office as India's Prime Minister, and crowds streamed the streets in celebrations.

But on the back of the announcement of Independence Day, the subcontinent British India had seen unprecedented religious violence and restlessness, with over 250,000 dead and 15

million others displaced, largely because of the partition and independence. And as crowds celebrated, others invoked Mahatma Gandhi's name, who spoke to crowds in Calcutta on the same day urging peace between Muslims and Hindus.

The unfurling of the national flag as done by Nehru at the Red Fort historical monument in India has become a tradition that is repeated on 15 August of every year. And even as India marks the 75th anniversary of her struggle for independence, we look at how significant Independence Day is to the country. On this day:

- Flag hoisting ceremonies are conducted across the country by both governmental and non-governmental institutions.
- Schools and colleges hoist flags and participate in numerous cultural events.
- Public and private institutions (including homes and businesses) decorate premises with balloons, papers, and portraits of India's freedom fighters.

Elsewhere, the **Indian Diaspora** join in the celebrations worldwide by conducting parades and pageants, while others (especially in regions with many immigrants) come together to follow the Prime Minister's televised address.