

Programme Name: **Bhagat Singh**

Date: 23-9-2023

Organized by: Department of History

Brief Report:

Bhagat Singh was a prominent Indian freedom fighter and revolutionary who played a significant

role in the struggle for India's independence from British colonial rule. He was born on September 28, 1907, in Banga, Punjab, which is now in Pakistan. Bhagat Singh is remembered for

his dedication, courage, and sacrifice for the cause of India's freedom.

Key points about Bhagat Singh:

1. **Jallianwala Bagh Massacre:** Bhagat Singh was deeply affected by the Jallianwala Bagh Massacre in 1919, in which British troops killed hundreds of unarmed Indians. This event had a profound impact on his political consciousness.
2. **HSRA:** Bhagat Singh joined the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA), a revolutionary organization that aimed to overthrow British rule through armed struggle. He believed in the use of violence as a means to achieve independence.
3. **Assembly Bombing:** Bhagat Singh and his associates threw non-lethal smoke bombs in the Central Legislative Assembly in Delhi on April 8, 1929, to protest against repressive laws. They intentionally did not harm anyone but used the incident to publicize their cause.



Programme Name:Independence Day

Date: 15.08.2022

Organized by:Department of History

Brief Report:

India Celebrates 75 Years of Independence with the Theme “Nation First, Always First”

The Republic of India will celebrate the platinum anniversary of its independence in its remembrance to the declaration of Indian independence from Britain on 15 August 1947.

CPSC remembers its Indian brothers and sisters on this very auspicious and important day and joins in its celebrations.

The Government of India decided to celebrate the 75 years of Independence of India, with great excitement and tribute to freedom fighters. So, they decided to do various programs and the government named the celebration as 'Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav'. Amrit Mahotsav meaning Nectar of grand celebration which signifies the 75 years of India's independence from British Raj.

In the usual ceremonial practice the Prime Minister of India hoist the flag from Red Fort at Delhi followed by speech on achievements and proud moments as a people of this country. The individual states and cities of India will also celebrate the same at their local level. Thane, one of the popular cities of India has created its own version of Utsav 75 at Thane, which will be held from 12 to 15 August and spread all over the city. The celebrations include various programs, performances, various rallies, community carnivals, etc. On 31 July 2022, in Man Ki Baat Prime Minister of India urges Indians to replace their social media profile picture with the Flag of India from 2 August to 15 August. The government of India also started a campaign "Har Ghar Tiranga" where it will provide the National flag to every household.



Programme Name:Pingali Venkayya

Date: 02.08.2022

Organized by:Department of History

Brief Report:

Pingali Venkayya is the man behind the design of the Tricolour, India's national flag. Venkayya, who was born on August 2, 1878, was not just the creator of the historic flag, but in his life, he also worked as a teacher, author, agriculturist and linguist. However, he never had an easy life.

Despite being the designer of India's iconic national flag, Venkayya never cashed in on his reputation and lived a difficult life where he struggled to make ends meet, according to a report in *Times of India*. The hut where he lived in Chittinagar was built on land that was awarded to him as a token of appreciation for his service in the army.



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Programme Name: Mahatma Gandhi Death Anniversary

Date: 30-01-2022

Organized by: Department of History

Brief Report:

Mahatma Gandhi Death Anniversary, All About Mahatma Gandhi Assassination

Mahatma Gandhi Death Anniversary: Mahatma Gandhi was assassinated on January 30, 1948. Mahatma Gandhi Assassination was done by Nathuram Godse and Narayan Apte.

At the age of 78, Mahatma Gandhi was killed on January 30, 1948, in the grounds of Birla House, a sizable palace in the heart of New Delhi that is today known as Gandhi Smriti. Nathuram Vinayak Godse, a right-wing Hindu paramilitary group and member of the Hindu Mahasabha, was his assassin. Nathuram Godse was a Chitpavan Brahmin from Pune, Maharashtra, and a Hindu nationalist. Nathuram Godse believed that during the partition of India the year before, Mahatma Gandhi had been too accommodative to Pakistan.



Programme Name: Swami Vivekananda Jayanthi

Date: 12-01-2022

Organized by: Department of History

Brief Report:

Swami Vivekananda's birthday is celebrated on the 12th of January every year in India, especially in the state of West Bengal. The day is observed as the National Youth Day following the Government of India's declaration of the same in the year 1984.

Significance of Swami Vivekananda Birthday 2023

Swami Vivekananda inspired millions of youths throughout the world with his teachings. His prominence was felt at a convention in Chicago in the year 1893 where he was a participant and speaker. His famous speech on India's spirituality-driven culture and robust history drew praises from the Americans, especially from the intellectual circle. His strong personality, vast knowledge in science and Vedanta, and empathy towards human and animal life, made him the torchbearer of peace and humanity.



Programme Name:Jyothi rao Phule

Date: 28.11.2021

Organized by:Department of History

Brief Report:

Jyotirao Phule was born in a Mali (Gardner) family of Poona in 1827. He was educated at a Marathi school, with a three-year break at a mission school in Poona. In 1848 Phule began his work as a social reformer interested in the education of low caste boys and girls, when he started a school for girls of low and untouchable castes.

About Jyotirao Phule

- Jyotirao Phule was born in 1827.
- Jyotirao Phule was a social reformer, thinker and social activist.
- He was born in Katgun, Satara District, Maharashtra.
- Amongst the “low-caste” leaders, Jyotirao Phule was one of the most vocal leaders.
- He was educated in a school established by the Chrisitan Missionaries.
- Jyotirao Phule was from a caste society which was socially excluded.
- Jyotirao Phule was the founder of Satyashodak Samaj. It was founded in 1873. The primary emphasis of this Samaj was seeking truth.



Programme Name:Indian Constitutional Day

Date: 26.11-2021

Organized by:Department of History

Brief Report:

Constitution Day also known as 'Samvidhan Divas', is celebrated in our country on 26th November every year to commemorate the adoption of the Constitution of India. On 26th November 1949, the Constituent Assembly of India adopted the Constitution of India, which came into effect from 26th January 1950. The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment on 19th November 2015 notified the decision of Government of India to celebrate the **26th day of November** every year as 'Constitution Day' to promote Constitution values among citizens



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Subhas Chandra Bose Jayanthi

Programme Name:Subhas Chandra Bose Jayanthi

Date: 23-01-2021

Organized by:Department of History

Brief Report:

Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Jayanti, or Subhas Chandra Bose's birthday, is celebrated on 23rd January every year to remember and honour Netaji's vigour as one of the greatest freedom fighters of India. This day tributes the birth of India's most celebrated revolutionary and visionary freedom fighter, who spent his entire life fighting for the independence and honour of his nation. People across India celebrate this day in unity; some states even hold a public holiday. Subhash Chandra Bose was a man of great courage and willpower; he was a true son of his motherland, a scholar, a patriot, a leader, an intellectual, a visionary, a socialist, and a warrior. His untiring efforts for the freedom of his nation earned him the most significant and most respected title of all time, Netaji.



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Photo



Programme Name: Human Rights

Date: 10-12-2020

Organized by: Department of History

Brief Report:

What Are Human Rights?

Human rights are rights inherent to all human beings, regardless of race, sex, nationality, ethnicity, language, religion, or any other status. Human rights include the right to life and liberty, freedom from slavery and torture, freedom of opinion and expression, the right to work and education, and many more. Everyone is entitled to these rights, without discrimination.

International Human Rights Law

International human rights law lays down the obligations of Governments to act in certain ways or to refrain from certain acts, in order to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms of individuals or groups.

One of the great achievements of the United Nations is the creation of a comprehensive body of human rights law—a universal and internationally protected code to which all nations can subscribe and all people aspire. The United Nations has defined a broad range of internationally accepted rights, including civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights. It has also established mechanisms to promote and protect these rights and to assist states in carrying out their responsibilities.



Programme Name: Jyothi rao Phule jayanthi

Date: 28-11-2020

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- Jyotirao Phule was a social reformer, thinker and social activist.
- He was born in Katgun, Satara District, Maharashtra.
- Amongst the “low-caste” leaders, Jyotirao Phule was one of the most vocal leaders.
- He was educated in a school established by the Christian Missionaries.
- Jyotirao Phule was from a caste society which was socially excluded.
- Jyotirao Phule was the founder of Satyashodak Samaj. It was founded in 1873. The primary emphasis of this Samaj was seeking truth.



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Programme Name:Alluri Seetha Ramaraju Jayanthi

Date: 04-07-2019

Organized by:Department ofHistory

Brief Report:

Born on 04 July 1897, in a village called Mogallu near Bhimavaram in Andhra Pradesh, Alluri Sitarama Raju was a sanyasi and a strong believer in justice who raised his voice and waged many a battle against unlawful British policies.

It is said that Sitarama Raju completed his initial years of schooling in his native village and then shifted to Visakhapatnam for his higher studies. By the age of 18, he renounced all worldly pleasures and became a sanyasi. He roamed the hills and forests of the Agency area as a bala sanyasi and mingled with the local tribal community. The tribals, in turn, regarded him as a mystic who would rescue them from their humiliating existence at the hands of the British authorities.

Initially, Sitarama Raju, under the influence of Gandhiji's Non-cooperation movement, inspired the tribals to seek justice in the local panchayat courts and boycott the colonial courts. However, these steps did not alleviate their suffering and eventually, he used the this movement to spread awareness about the need for change.

Meanwhile, the British continued inflicting misery on the tribals. In a bid to alleviate their suffering, and being the just man that he was, Sitarama Raju surrendered, with the expectation that he would be given a fair trial in return. However, on 07 May 1924, he was treacherously trapped, tied to a tree, and shot dead. He was cremated on 08 May, thus marking the end of his glorious fight against the British Government.



Programme Name:Subhas Chandra Bose Jayanthi

Date: 23-01-2018

Organized by:Department of History

Brief Report:

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