

**A.G & S.G Siddhartha Degree College of Arts & Science,**  
**Vuyyuru**

➤ **2022-23**

Savitribai Phule Jayanthi

**Programme Name:** Savitribai Phule

**Date:** 03-01-2022

**Organized by:** Department of Telugu

**Brief Report:**

Savitribai Phule was the first female teacher in India, Indian social reformer, educationalist, and poet from Maharashtra. Along with her husband, Jyotiba Phule in Maharashtra, she played a vital role in improving women's rights in India. She is considered to be the pioneer of India's feminist movement. Savitribai and Jyotiba together founded one of the early modern Indian girls' school in Pune, at Bhidewada in 1848. She strived to abolish discrimination and unfair treatment of people on the basis of caste and gender.

However, In the 19th century, Christian missionaries founded some school for girls in India such as Robert May of the London Missionary Society, who was the first person to open a school exclusively for girls[5] in the region of Chinsurah, Bengal, in 1818. American Christian missionaries established some schools in Bombay, Ahemadnagar. The latter girl's schools inspired Jyotiba Phule to establish a girl's school in Pune.

She attended the Normal school in Pune and American christian missionary Cynthia Farrar's school in Ahmednagar where she attended the course for teachers training.[6]





**Programme Name:** Sankranthi Sambaralu

**Date:** 11.01.2023

**Organized by:** Department of Telugu

**Brief Report:**

Sankranti also called 'Makar Sankranti' is a festival celebrating the beginning of the harvesting season in India. It is celebrated almost all over the country, especially in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and Maharashtra. In Andhra Pradesh, the Makara Sankranti is celebrated for three days. During this time, the cultural supremacy of the state comes to the forefront as every place in Andhra Pradesh reflects the festive spirit.

**Why is Makar Sankranti Celebrated?**

Makar Sankranti kite festival is dedicated to Lord Sun. This day is also referred to as a specific solar day as per the Hindu Calendar. On this day, the sun enters Capricorn, the zodiac sign, also called Makar. This marks the end of winter season and the beginning of longer days. This is also the start of Magh month. To compensate for the difference that occurs due to the revolution around the sun, every 80 years the day of Sankranti is delayed by one day.





## Swami Vivekananda Jayanthi



**Programme Name:** Swami Vivekananda Jayanthi

**Date:** 12-01-2022

**Organized by:** Department of Telugu

### 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.







## Matru Basha Dinostavam

**Programme Name:** Matru Basha Dinostavam

**Date:** 21-02-2022

**Organized by:** Department of Telugu

### Brief Report:

21 February was declared to be International Mother Language Day by UNESCO on 17th November, 1999. It has been observed throughout the world since 21 February 2000. The declaration came up in tribute to the Language Movement done by the Bangladeshis (then the East Pakistanis).

When Pakistan was created in 1947, it had two geographically separate parts: East Pakistan (currently known as Bangladesh) and West Pakistan (currently known as Pakistan). The two parts were very different from each other in the sense of culture and language. The two parts were also separated by India in between.

In 1948, the Government of Pakistan declared Urdu to be the sole national language of Pakistan, even though Bengali or Bangla was spoken by the majority of people combining East Pakistan and West Pakistan. The East Pakistan people protested since the majority of the population was from East Pakistan and their mother language was Bangla. They demanded Bangla to be at least one of the national languages, in addition to Urdu. The demand was raised first by Dhirendranath Datta from East Pakistan on 23 February 1948, in the constituent Assembly of Pakistan.







**Programme Name:** International Women's Day

**Date:** 08-03-2022

**Organized by:** Department of Telugu

**Brief Report:**

International Women's Day is an annual event where people across the globe celebrate women's achievements, raise awareness about gender discrimination and take action to drive gender parity.

The annual event started in 1911 but takes its roots from the gender equality protests in New York in 1908, calling for better pay, working conditions and the right to vote. The date was unanimously accepted at the International Conference of Working Women in 1910 and in 1975, the day was formally adopted by the United Nations.

The theme for IWD23, is 'DigitALL: Innovation and technology for gender equality'. The event will focus on the advancement of transformative technology and digital education to help bridge the economic and social inequalities which are still present.

This year's theme resonates strongly with Lepra's work in marginalised communities in India and Bangladesh. Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) like leprosy and lymphatic filariasis are thought to disproportionately affect women. Although infection rates are likely similar between men and women, many social factors persist which mean that detection, treatment and recovery for women remains significantly more challenging. Tackling healthcare inequality, deeply held prejudice and fear of the social implications of a diagnosis are a central aim of Lepra's work in affected communities, and women are leading the fight in our innovative projects and programmes.





**Programme Name:** Potti Sriramulu jayanthi

**Date:** 16-03-2022

**Organized by:** Department of Telugu

**Brief Report:**

In this article, you will read about the life of Potti Sreeramulu, who died in a hunger strike for the formation of Andhra Pradesh on linguistic lines. His death led to the formation of the state. His death ignited the government to form the state on linguistic basis; many more states were carved out linguistically. This information is relevant for social issues and Indian society for the [UPSC](#) exam.

Potti Sreeramulu was born to Guravayya and Mahalakshamma in Nellore district in the erstwhile Madras State, today part of Andhra Pradesh.

He had his school education from Chennai and later studied engineering in Mumbai.

For some time, he worked with the Great Indian Peninsular Railway. After his wife died when he was 25 years old, he joined Mahatma Gandhi's Sabarmati Ashram.

He was a dedicated worker and Gandhi is said to have remarked of him, "If only I have eleven more followers like Sreeramulu I will win freedom [from British rule] in a year."

In 1946, he returned to Nellore and started working for the welfare of Dalits and also promoted khadi and village industries.

Between 1946 and 1948, he carried out three fasts in Nellore for the temple entry of Dalits.





**Programme Name:** Babu Jagjivan Jayanthi

**Date:** 05-04-2022

**Organized by:** Department of Telugu

**Brief Report:**

Jagjivan Ram, popularly known as babuji was a national leader, a freedom fighter, a crusader of social justice, a champion of depressed classes, an outstanding parliamentarian, a true democrat, a distinguished union minister, an able administrator and an exceptionally gifted orator.

Jagjivan Ram, popularly known as Babuji was a national leader, a freedom fighter, a crusader of social justice, a champion of depressed classes, an outstanding Parliamentarian, a true democrat, a distinguished Union Minister, an able administrator and an exceptionally gifted orator. He had a towering personality and played a long inning, spanning over half a century in Indian politics with commitment, dedication and devotion. Babuji was married to Indrani Devi in June 1935. Indrani Devi was herself a freedom fighter and an educationist. Her father Dr. Birbal, a renowned medical practitioner, had been in the British army and had been awarded the Victoria Medal by the then Viceroy, Lord Lansdowne for his services in the Chin-Lushai Expedition of 1889-90. A son, Suresh Kumar was born to them on 17 July, 1938, and a daughter Meira on 31 March, 1945. Suresh Kumar passed away on 21 May, 1985, leaving his parents completely heart-broken.





## Jyothi rao Phule jayanthi

**Programme Name:** Jyothi rao Phule Jayanthi

**Date:** 11-04-2022

**Organized by:** Department of Telugu

### 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:** Ambedkar Jayanthi

**Date:** 14-04-2022

**Organized by:** Department of Telugu

**Brief Report:**

Ambedkar Jayanti or Bhim Jayanti is observed on 14 April to commemorate the memory of B.R.Ambedkar, Indian politician and social reformer. It marks Ambedkar's birthday who was born on 14 April 1891. His birthday is also referred to as 'Equality Day' by some in India.

The Citizens paid tributes to Ambedkar on the occasion of his 125th birth anniversary, at Parliament House, in New Delhi on April 14, 2016.

Ambedkar Jayanti processions are carried out by his followers at Chaitya Bhoomi in Mumbai and Deeksha Bhoomi in Nagpur. It is a customary for senior national figures, such as the President, Prime Minister and leaders of major political parties, to pay homage at the statue of Ambedkar at the Parliament of India in New Delhi. It is celebrated throughout the world especially by dalits, adivasi, labour workers, women and also those who embraced Buddhism after his example. In India, large numbers of people visit local statues commemorating Ambedkar in procession with lot of fanfare. In 2020, the first online Ambedkar Jayanti was celebrated in the world.





## Alluri Seetha Rama Raju

**Programme Name:** Alluri Seetha Rama Raju Jayanthi

**Date:** 04-07-2022

**Organized by:** Department of Telugu

### Brief Report:

Born on July 4, 1897, into a humble middle-class family in a small village near the Coastal city of Visakhapatnam, Rama Raju was strongly influenced by patriotic discourse quite early in his life. When a friend gave him a handful of badges with King George's picture on it, the 13-year-old Raju threw all but one. He pinned it up on his shirt and would say: "To wear them is to flaunt our servitude. But I pinned it on my shirt near my heart to remind all of you that a foreign ruler is crushing our lives."





## Pingali Venkayya Jayanthi

**Programme Name:** Pingali Venkayya

**Date:** 02.08.2022

**Organized by:** Department of Telugu

### 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.





**Programme Name:** Tanguturi Prakasham Pantulu jayanthi

**Date:** 23-08-2022

**Organized by:** Department of Telugu

**Brief Report:**

In the history of the freedom movement in the Andhra region of Madras Presidency, the patriotic and heroic deeds of young Tanguturi Prakasham attracted the attention of contemporary British officials. Tanguturi Prakasham was born on 23 August 1872 at Kanuparthi in Ongole taluk. He was not only a great lawyer, student leader but an excellent writer. His book *The Journey of My Life (An Autobiography)* stands as the proof of his multifaceted talent. He did his Bar at Law from London in the year of 1904. Between the years 1907-1920 he became a very popular advocate in Madras High Court. He gave up his practice and jumped in to the Non-Cooperation Movement. In 1928 he led a brave procession against Simon Commission's visit to Madras. He exhibited great courage by challenging the reserve police at Madras at that time. He has shown his chest to the police and shouted to shoot him. He was hailed by his fellow satyagrahis as "*Andhra Kesari*". He had undergone jail imprisonment at Madras, Vellore in 1930s. He also played a key role in the Quit India Movement. In October 1953, he became the First Chief Minister of Andhra State and he died in May 1957 at Hyderabad.





## Mother Teresa Jayanthi



**Programme Name:** Mother Teresa Jayanthi

**Date:** 26-08-2022

**Organized by:** Department of Telugu

### **Brief Report:**

**On Mother Teresa's birth anniversary, here are some interesting about the nun:**

Mother Teresa also known as Saint Teresa of Calcutta, but her original name was Anjeze Gonxhe Bojaxhiu. The word "Anjeze" means "a little flower" in Albanian.

In 1928, when Mother Teresa was just 18 years old, she left her family to devote her life into social service. She had joined the Sisters of Loreto at Loreto Abbey in Rathfarnham, Ireland to learn English with the view of becoming a missionary. She never saw her mother or sister after leaving home.

Mother Teresa arrived in India in 1929, when she was mere 19. She spent most of her life in India. Mother Teresa was baptized in Skopje a day after her birth. She later started to consider the day of her baptised, August 27, as her "true birthday".





**Programme Name:** Matru Basha Dinostavam

**Date:** 29-08-2022

**Organized by:** Department of Telugu

**Brief Report:**

21 February was declared to be International Mother Language Day by UNESCO on 17th November, 1999. It has been observed throughout the world since 21 February 2000. The declaration came up in tribute to the Language Movement done by the Bangladeshis (then the East Pakistanis).

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In 1948, the Government of Pakistan declared Urdu to be the sole national language of Pakistan, even though Bengali or Bangla was spoken by the majority of people combining East Pakistan and West Pakistan. The East Pakistan people protested since the majority of the population was from East Pakistan and their mother language was Bangla. They demanded Bangla to be at least one of the national languages, in addition to Urdu. The demand was raised first by Dhirendranath Datta from East Pakistan on 23 February 1948, in the constituent Assembly of Pakistan.





**Programme Name:** Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan Jayanthi

**Date:** 05-09-2022

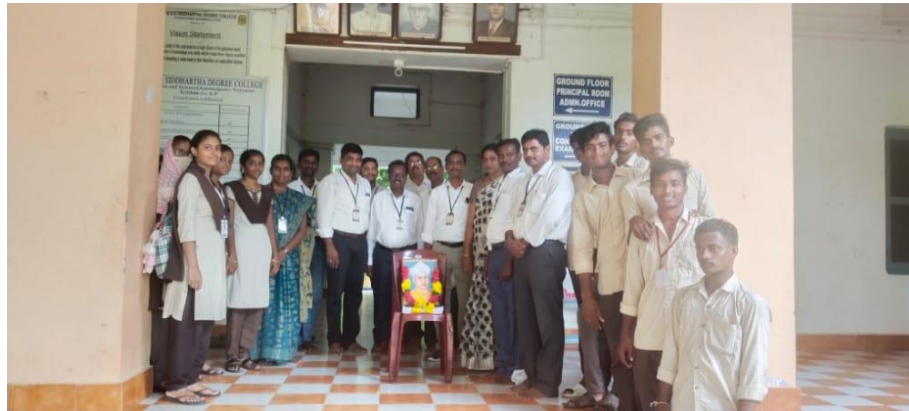
**Organized by:** Department of Telugu

**Brief Report:**

**On Mother Teresa's birth anniversary, here are some interesting about the nun:**

**Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan** 5 September 1888 – 17 April 1975), natively **Radhakrishnayya**, was an Indian philosopher and statesman. He served as the second president of India from 1962 to 1967. He was also the first vice president of India from 1952 to 1962. He was the second ambassador of India to the Soviet Union from 1949 to 1952. He was also the fourth vice-chancellor of Banaras Hindu University from 1939 to 1948 and the second vice-chancellor of Andhra University from 1931 to 1936.

One of the most distinguished twentieth-century scholars of comparative religion and philosophy, Radhakrishnan held the King George V Chair of Mental and Moral Science at the University of Calcutta from 1921 to 1932 and Spalding Chair of Eastern Religion and Ethics at University of Oxford from 1936 to 1952.





## **Programme Name: World Peace Meditation**

**Date:** 08-09-2022 & 15-09-2022

**Organized by:** Department of Telugu

### **Brief Report:**

People meditate for many reasons, but it is mainly done to gain a sense of calm. Now, imagine that you are determined to start meditating, you sit down but all you have on your mind is that your legs or your back are in pain. This indicates that there is a problem with the way you meditate. A correct meditation posture is nothing more than a comfortable position that relaxes your mind and helps you to let go of your worries. Having said that, there are specific guidelines you can follow to achieve your correct posture.

Before finding your posture

First things first, before finding your meditation posture, you need to find the clothing you are most comfortable in. You need to wear something in which your body does not feel restrained. The clothes should allow you to move and stretch your body freely. Avoid tight clothing like jeans, whereas yoga pants, gym shorts and a cotton t-shirt could be your go-to options.









**Programme Name:** A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Jayanthi

**Date:** 15-10-2022

**Organized by:** Department of Telugu

**Brief Report:**

**On Mother Teresa's birth anniversary, here are some interesting about the nun:**

**A.P.J.Abdul Kalam**, in full **Avul Pakir Jainulabdeen Abdul Kalam**, (born October 15, 1931, Rameswaram, India—died July 27, 2015, Shillong), Indian scientist and politician who played a leading role in the development of India's missile and nuclear weapons programs. He was president of India from 2002 to 2007.

Kalam earned a degree in aeronautical engineering from the Madras Institute of Technology and in 1958 joined the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO). In 1969 he moved to the Indian Space Research Organisation, where he was project director of the SLV-III, the first satellite launch vehicle that was both designed and produced in India. Rejoining DRDO in 1982, Kalam planned the program that produced a number of successful missiles, which helped earn him the nickname "Missile Man." Among those successes was Agni, India's first intermediate-range ballistic missile, which incorporated aspects of the SLV-III and was launched in 1989.





## Gurram Jashuva & Bagthsingh Jayanthi

**Programme Name:** Gurram Jashuva & Bagthsingh Jayanthi

**Date:** 28-10-2022

**Organized by:** Department of Telugu

### Brief Report:

**Gurram Jashuva** (Telugu: గుర్రం జాషువా; September 28, 1895 – July 24, 1971) was a Telugu poet. He is legendary figure in the Telugu literary world. With his immense wisdom and through the struggle he faced due to the caste-based discrimination, Jashuva wrote his poetry with a universal approach. He was called the "Poet of the Millennium" for his timeless pieces of poetry and literature.

Jashuva was born to Virayya and Lingamma in Vinukonda, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh, India to a community of leather workers. His father belonged to the Yadav caste and his mother belonged to the Madiga caste. Due to poverty and the intercaste marriage of his parents, his childhood was difficult in a society in which some castes were considered "untouchable." Jashuva and his brother were raised by his parents as Christians. In order to fulfill the requirements of higher education, Jashuva obtained the diploma Ubhaya Bhasha Praveena as a scholar of Telugu and Sanskrit languages later in his life.

**Bhagat Singh**, (born September 27, 1907, Lyallpur, western Punjab, India [now in Pakistan]—died March 23, 1931, Lahore [now in Pakistan]), revolutionary hero of the Indian independence movement.

Bhagat Singh attended Dayanand Anglo Vedic High School, which was operated by Arya Samaj (a reform sect of modern Hinduism), and then National College, both located in Lahore. He began to protest British rule in India while still a youth and soon fought for national independence. He also worked as a writer and editor in Amritsar for Punjabi- and Urdu-language newspapers espousing Marxist theories. He is credited with popularizing the catchphrase "Inquilab zindabad" ("Long live the revolution").





## Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Jayanthi

**Programme Name:** Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Jayanthi

**Date:** 31-10.2022

**Organized by:** Department of Telugu

### **Brief Report:**

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was a senior leader of the Indian National Congress and a prominent figure in the Indian Freedom Struggle, who later became India's first Deputy Prime Minister and first Home Minister.

Sardar Patel's contribution in integrating 565 princely states into a newly independent India is unforgettable.

In this post on Sardar Patel – who is popularly known as the Iron Man of India – we cover his life, vision, views, anecdotes, and important contributions to modern India.

### **Vallabhbhai Patel's early life**

Vallabhbhai Patel was born in Nadiad, Gujarat, on October 31, 1875 (His birth anniversary is now observed as National Unity Day or Rashtriya Ekta Diwas).

He hailed from a farmer's family. In his early years, Patel was considered by many as an unambitious man destined for a commonplace job. However, Patel proved them wrong. He passed law examination, often studying himself, with borrowed books.

Patel practised law at Godhra, Borsad, and Anand in Gujarat, after passing the bar examination. He earned the reputation of being a fierce and skilled lawyer.





## Matru Basha Dinostavam

**Programme Name:** Matru Basha Dinostavam

**Date:** 21-02-2023

**Organized by:** Department of Telugu

### **Brief Report:**

Telugu basha dinotsavam greetings in telugu, telugu basha dinotsavam subhakankshalu, august 29th telugu basha dinotsavam greetings, 2020 telugu basha dinotsavam, telugu basha dinotsava subhakankshalu, happy telugu basha dinotsavam, greatness of telugu language, gidugu rammorthy panthulu images, August 29th telugu basha dinotsavam greetings, happy telugu basha dinotsavam, history and significance of telugu languages, Famous latest Language Day Greetings in Telugu, Maatru Baasha dinotsava Subhakankshalu, Telugu Talli Hd Wallpapers, Telugu Talli png images, Telugu Talli Hd Wallpapers with Quotes, Maatru Baasha Dinotsava Subhakankshalu in Telugu, Telugu Talli Vector hd wallpapers, Telugu Greatness Language Day Greetings Quotes, Best Telugu Latest Languages Day Messages, Languages Day Quotes in Telugu

