



S.S.P.M MUMBAI's
GURUKRUPA COLLEGE OF EDUCATION &
RESEARCH
Kalyan (w)

आज़ादी का
अमृत महोत्सव



S.S.P.M. Mumbai's

GURUPKRUPA COLLEGE OF EDUCATION AND RESEARCH,
KALYAN(W.)

PRESENTS
AZADI KA AMRIT
MAHOTSAV
COLLEGE MAGAZINE
FOR
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OUR INSPIRATION



EDITORIAL BOARD



FROM PRINCIPAL'S DESK



Indian independence is getting matured by 75 years. The ministry of Education as well as the ministry of information and broadcasting have decided to commemorate 75 years of India's Independence by celebrating it under 'Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav'.

It is the matter of immense pride that Gurukrupa college of Education and Research, published a magazine on the occasion of 75th year of Indian independence to encourage the students to explore their creativity and talent. The magazine based on the theme 'Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav' - articles based on sub – themes like 'Atmanirbhar Bharat', 'Azadi ka Digital Mahotsav', 'India's Rich cultural heritage', 'Celebrating unsung heroes.

Towards this endeavor, the active participation of our college students is highly appreciable and relevant. I thanks to our Management for their motivation and support at each and every stage and I would like take this opportunity to congratulate the editorial board for bringing out this magazine as per schedule, which in itself is an achievement considering the effort and time required. May all our students soar high in uncharted skies and bring glory to the world and their profession with the wings of education.

Thank

FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK



Nurturing creativity and inspiring innovation are two of the key elements of a successful education, and college magazine is the perfect amalgamation of both. The college magazine reflects the identity of the educational institutions and is an integral part of the education system. It is necessary for all the educational institutions to provide an opportunity for the young talented ones by publishing magazines at least once in every two years and provide encouraging opportunity to the creative writers.

Hence, I am delighted to know that Gurukrupa college of Education and Research, resolve to participate pro-actively in celebrating the 'Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav' by publishing a magazine with articles written by students related to the magnitude of sacrifices this nation has seen for its independence, the progress it has made socially, politically and economically over the decades and celebrate the diversity that it holds. The objective is to increase awareness and interest in the nation's journey and prospective growth.

I take this opportunity to congratulate the editorial board for bringing out this magazine as per schedule, which in itself is an achievement considering the effort and time required. We have been able to achieve all those only because of the constant support of our Management. May all our students soar high in uncharted skies and bring glory to the world and their profession with the wings of education.

Thank you!



आजादी का अमृत महोत्सव
(कविता)

आजादी का अमृत महोत्सव,
भारतवर्ष मना रहा है।
आजादी के मतवालों की,
याद फिर से दिला रहा है।

भारतीय सभ्यता अति प्राचीन,
दुनिया को जिसने मार्ग दिखलाया।
खुद ही रास्ता भटक गए,
जब अंधकार का युग था आया।

बने गुलाम आक्रमणकारियों के,
आपसी तकरार के कारण हम।
विदेशी भी शासक बन बैठे,
ऐसे पतन में फस गए थे हम।

फिर 1857 में एक जली ज्वाला,
सोई आजादी के नाम पर।
फिर कुछ अपनों की निर्लज्जता से,
नहीं पहुंचे किसी अंजाम पर।

वीर शिवाजी, तात्या टोपे,
उस लक्ष्मीबाई रानी ने।
आजाद, भगत सिंह, मंगल पांडे,
लाला लाजपत राय की कुर्बानी ने।

जड़े हिला दी साम्राज्यवाद की,
गांधी जी के सत्याग्रह ने।
कुछ सत्य-अहिंसा की ताकत से,
कुछ जनता की जागृति ने।

आजादी को हुए साल पचहतर,
अभी तो ली अंगड़ाई है।
आगे मंजिलें और भी हैं,
अभी तो बाकी कई लड़ाई हैं।

याद करें उन रणबांकुरे को,
जो अपनी जानों पर खेल गए।
तन-मन को न्योछावर कर के,
काले-पानी की जेल गए।

नई पीढ़ी को भी जानना होगा,
क्या आजादी की कीमत है?
स्वतंत्रता ऐसे नहीं मिली थी,

फिर उठेगा मेरा भारतवर्ष,
फिर विश्व गुरु का मान होगा।
फिर बनेंगे हम आत्मनिर्भर,
फिर मुट्टी में आसमान होगा।



By:-Asmita Ojha S.Y.B.Ed



आत्मनिर्भर भारत.

AATMANIRBHAR BHARAT.

The **Turban Gallery** the Prime Minister has announced a Rs. 20 lakh crore economic package under the 'Aatma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan', to aid our country out of the Coronavirus crisis (by making us self-reliant). The swadeshi movement was one of India's most successful pre-independence movements. Self-reliance as a phrase and concept has been used by the country's former Planning Commission in multiple Five-Year Plans of India between 1947 and 2014.



Commentators have noted that India has been enacting policies and building institutions that promote self-reliance since the day it was created. Private companies and their products have been considered as fine examples of self-reliance in India encompassing sectors such as beverages, the automotive sector, cooperatives, the financial services and banking sector and the pharmaceutical and biotechnology sector.

The Turban Gallery Self-reliance demands the courage, the guts, to sacrifice something for the future. If no one does, there will be only one new export our current efforts will yield - brain and talent.



The Turban Gallery, CCL, NTPC and GAIL in the area of energy; criticising the advertising tactics. Some have re-phrased it to "Fend for Yourself" Campaign, while it has also been called as "economic nationalism". It has been noted (satirically) that the phrase has been used so extensively that it has become "India's overarching national policy... for growth and development". Unfinished reforms in the atmanirbhar Bharat agenda span from government reform to urban reform to civil service reform.

Calls for India to boycott Chinese products and promote an atmanirbhar Bharat instead, are practically difficult in the short term for India as the country imports \$75 billion worth of goods every year from China, to the extent that parts of Indian industry are dependent on China. Following the Galwan Valley skirmish on 15 June 2020 which resulted in a number of fatalities, Swadeshi Jagran Manch, an affiliate of the Rastriya Swayamsevak Sangh, said that if

government was serious about making India self-reliant, Chinese companies should not be given projects such as the Delhi-Meerut RRTS. In sectors such as food production (food grains such as wheat and rice; fruits, vegetables, milk, meat) India is self-sufficient. However, nutrition and hunger remain a challenge.

If we summarize the entire concept of Atmanirbhar Abhiyan, an initiative by our Hon'ble PM Shri Narendra Modi, it is an excellent platform for various Indians to increase their visibility, to show their entrepreneurship skills, to explore themselves rather than depending on others. The funds provided in this scheme can provide financial aid to many needy people. All Indians should take the advantage of this initiative to improve their economic status directly which indirectly will help in improving the status of India in global market.



By: Mrs. Vandana Gupta (S.Y.B.Ed)

AATMNI RBHAR BHARAT



Meaning of Atmanirbhar Bharat:

“Atmanirbhar” which is a Hindi word meaning in English is "Self-Reliant" which also refers don't be dependent of others. Atmanirbhar Bharat is basically a term formulated at the time of pandemic COVID-19 in India. It is actually the vision of our Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi ji to make India and Indians self-reliant by starting production of all mandatory items locally. Vocal for local also integral of Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan.

Motive behind Atmanirbhar Bharat Movement:

India is dependent on lots of imports from many countries across the world and pays a large import bill in comparison to export. During the time of pandemic all the import and export activities across the world was on halt. Then it was very difficult to live without resources as import of goods were not possible due to termination of transport activities.

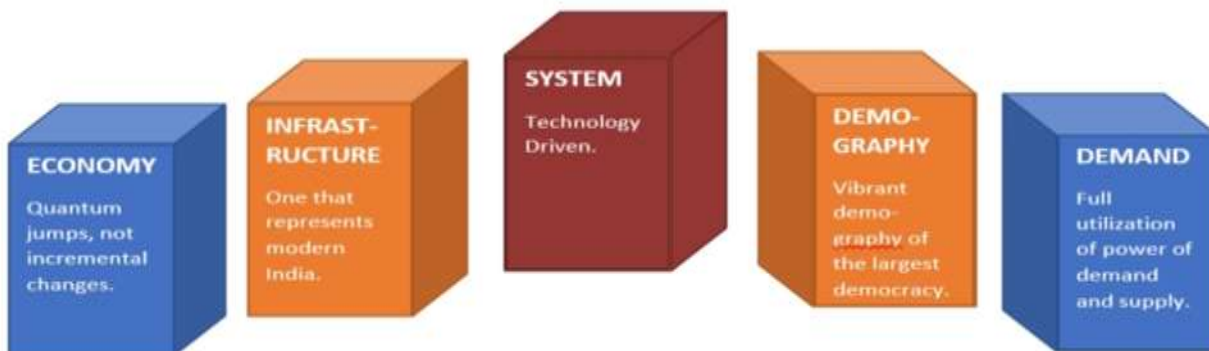
India faced problems in terms of shortage of Hospital beds, PPE kits, Covid test kits, medicines, ventilators and other necessary respiratory and medical equipment's including basic supplies of hand sanitizers, N95 Masks. To fulfil these demands and promote production of these items in the country our Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi started Atmanirbhar Bharat Campaign.

He defined the five pillars of Atmanirbhar Bharat to boost the economy and to turn difficulties into opportunity.

The Five pillars of Atmanirbhar Bharat focus on:

1. Economy
2. Infrastructure
3. System
4. Vibrant Demography
5. Demand

5 PILLARS OF ATMANIRBHAR BHARAT



The Five phases of Atmanirbhar Bharat are:

Phase-I: Businesses including MSMEs

Phase-II: Poor, including migrants and farmers

Phase-III: Agriculture

Phase-IV: New Horizons of Growth

Phase-V: Government Reforms and Enable

Impact of Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan:

Impact of Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan can be seen that from zero production of Personal Protection Equipment (PPE) Kits before March 2020, today India has created a capacity of locally producing more than 2 lakh PPE kits daily and it is growing steadily. Earlier to this India uses imported PPE kits and pays a lot of money in return. India also developed our own Covid testing kits and number of vaccines are in final stage of trails. In some ways Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan is the reinforcement of Make in India. Defence ministry is now also pushing to make indigenous production of weapons.



**By: Pooja Shardaprasad Mishra
&
Shipra Rawat, S.Y. B. Ed.**



प्रस्तावना :- एक व्यक्ति का सबसे बड़ा गुण होता है आत्मनिर्भरता। एक आत्मनिर्भर व्यक्ति अपने स्वयं के लिए सहारा बन सकता है। अगर कोई व्यक्ति स्वयं आत्मनिर्भर रहता है तो उसे किसी और के सहारे की जरूरत नहीं पड़ती है। हमारा भारत देश विश्व की प्राचीन संस्कृतियों में से एक रहा है और इस देश की संस्कृति, रंग - ढग देखकर हम कह सकते हैं की भारत पहले से ही काफी आत्मनिर्भर है। स्वयं के हुनर से स्वयं का विकास करना ही आत्मनिर्भरता का सही मतलब है। हर व्यक्ति यही चाहता है की वह आत्मनिर्भर बने, फिर चाहे उसके रहन - सहन से हो या उसके तौर तरीके से।

आत्मनिर्भर का अर्थ :- एक व्यक्ति विशेष को किसी और के सहारे न रहकर अपने स्वयं के सहारे रहना चाहिए। इसी को एक उदाहरण के साथ समझे तो मान लीजिए की आप अपने घर पर अकेले रहते हैं और अपने खाने पीने के साथ - साथ अपनी सुविधाओं के लिए आपको रिश्तेदारों पर निर्भर रहना पड़ता है, रिश्तेदार आपको खाना या तो टिफिन के जरिये पहुंचाता है या किसी और के सहारे से आप तक पहुंचाते हैं। इसके विपरीत अगर आप अपने खाने के लिए खुद मेहनत करते हैं और खुद खाना बनाते हैं, तो हो गये ना आप आत्मनिर्भर। इसको सीधी सी भाषा में समझे तो इसका मतलब यह होता है ही हम किसी और के भरोसे पर न रहे और स्वयं कोई ऐसा काम करे जिससे हमारा जीवन यापन हो सके।

आत्मनिर्भर भारत अभियान :- भारत को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के उद्देश्य से देश के प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र दामोदर दास मोदी ने 12 मई 2020 को इस अभियान की घोषणा की थी जिसमें उन्होंने देश को संबोधित करते हुए कहा था की भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था को सुधारने के लिए यह एक अच्छी पहल है। इस अभियान के तहत भारत आने वाले कुछ सालों में अधिकतर वस्तुओं का निर्माण भारत के किया जाएगा। इस कारण से ही इस अभियान का नाम आत्मनिर्भर रखा गया है। इस अभियान के तहत उन सभी विदेशी निर्भरताओं को कम करना है जिस वजह से भारत का ज्यादातर व्यापार दूसरे पड़ोसी देशों पर निर्भर है। इसमें बाहर की वस्तुओं पर निर्भर न रहकर बाहर अपने स्वयं के स्तर पर अच्छी गुणवत्ता वाले प्रोडक्ट को हमारे देश में ही तैयार करना है इस अभियान में शामिल है। आज की बात करे तो हमारे दैनिक जीवन में कई ऐसी वस्तुएं हैं जिसकी आपूर्ति हमें हमारा पड़ोसी देश चीन करता है।

चीन के अलावा अमेरिका, कोरिया, सऊदी अरब भी इसी श्रेणी में शामिल हैं जो हमारे सामान की मांग को पूरा करता है। भारत के विकास की झड़ें अगर मजबूत करनी हैं तो हमें पहले आत्मनिर्भर बनना पड़ेगा तभी हमारा भारत विकासशील से विकसित देश बनेगा। इस अभियान के तहत हमारे जरूरी व आवश्यक चीजों का निर्माण हमारे देश में ही किया जाएगा तभी हमारा देश आत्मनिर्भर भारत कहलायेगा।

आत्मनिर्भर भारत का सपना:- 1947 के बाद यानी देश की स्वतंत्रता के बाद से ही भारत आत्मनिर्भर बनने का सपना देख रहा है। आजादी से पूर्व ही भारत की आजादी की लड़ाई में महात्मा गांधी द्वारा सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन भी चलाया गया था जिसमें लोगों से विदेशी वस्तुओं पर निर्भर न रहकर भारत में बनी वस्तुओं पर निर्भर रहने की अपील की थी।

महात्मा गांधी स्वयं भी स्वदेशी वस्तुओं का उपयोग करते थे, और महात्मा गांधी ही ऐसे पहले व्यक्ति थे जिन्होंने आत्मनिर्भर भारत की तरफ पहला कदम उठाया था। परंतु दुख की बात करे तो आजादी के 70 साल बाद ही भारत ने इस सपने की ओर कोई और नया कदम नहीं उठाया। मगर विश्व में व्याप्त इस कोरोना महामारी की वजह से भारत को आत्मनिर्भर बनने का सपना एक बार फिर देखा और आत्मनिर्भर का सही मतलब समझा। इसके बाद ही भारत के दिल में आत्मनिर्भर बनने का सपना पलने लगा।



भारत को आत्मनिर्भर बनने की प्रेरणा महात्मा गांधी के उस सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन से ही मिली थी। इस आंदोलन के तहत लोगों ने विदेशी कपड़े पहनने बंद कर दिये थे और अपने हाथ से बुने हुए कपड़े पहने थे। अब वर्तमान में भारत का यह अभियान उसी सपने को पूरा करेगा और भारत बनेगा आत्मनिर्भर।

आत्मनिर्भर बनने के पांच स्तम्भ :- भारत के आत्मनिर्भर के पांच स्तम्भ जो भारत को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने में करेंगे मदद –

अर्थव्यवस्था – वर्तमान की भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था एक मिश्रित प्रकार की अर्थव्यवस्था है जिसमें परिवर्तन किया जाता संभव है। अर्थव्यवस्था ही एक ऐसा साधन है जो भारत को आत्मनिर्भर बनने की ओर मोड़ सकता है।

तकनीकी – भारत में तकनीकी काफी विकसित है और इसी तकनीक के चलते भारत में विश्व शक्ति बनने का साहस रखता है। भारत की तकनीकी इसी का एक मुख्य अंग है जो भारत को आत्मनिर्भर बनाएगा।

इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर – भारत का इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर इतना मजबूत है की यह भारत को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने के लिए मदद करेगा।

मांग – भारत में कच्चे माल की मांग इतनी ज्यादा बढ़ रही है की हमे पड़ोसी देश पर निर्भर रहना पडता है।

अगर हम कच्चे माल निर्माण भारत मे करते है तो उस स्थिति मे भारत आत्मनिर्भरता की ओर अग्रसर हो सकेगा।

बढ़ती जनसंख्या– भारत की जनसंख्या भी जंगल मे आग की तरह फैल रही है, इस पर नियंत्रण भी जरूरी हैं।



नाम:- भारती सिंह SY.Bed

ATMANIRBHAR BHARAT



Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan or Self-reliant India campaign is the vision of new India envisaged by the Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi. On 12 May 2020, our PM raised a clarion call to the nation giving a kick start to the Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan (Self-reliant India campaign) and announced the

Special economic and comprehensive package of INR 20 lakh crores - equivalent to 10% of India's GDP - to fight COVID-19 pandemic in India.



The aim is to make the country and its citizens independent and self-reliant in all senses. He further outlined five pillars of Aatma Nirbhar Bharat - Economy, Infrastructure, System, Vibrant Demography and Demand. Finance Minister further announces Government Reforms and Enablers across Seven Sectors under Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyaan.

Azadi Ka Amrut Mahotsav is an initiative of the Government of India to celebrate and commemorate 75 years of independence and the glorious history of its people, culture and achievements.

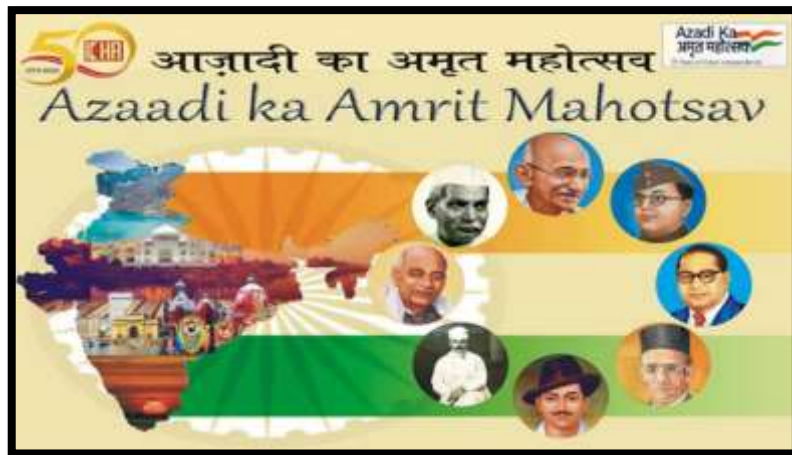
This Mahotsav is dedicated to the people of India who have not only been instrumental in bringing India thus far in its evolutionary journey but also hold within them the power and potential to enable Prime Minister Narendra Modi's vision of activating India 2.0, fueled by the spirit of Atmanirbhar Bharat.

The official journey of Azadi ka Amrut Mahotsav commenced on 12th March 2021 which started a 75-week countdown to our 75th anniversary of independence and will end post a year on 15th August 2023. Celebrating ideas and ideals that have shaped India. This theme focuses on programmes and events inspired by ideas and ideals that have shaped us and will guide us as we navigate through this period of Amrit Kaal (25 years between India@75 and India@100).

The world as we knew it is changing and a new world is unfolding. The strength of our convictions will determine the longevity of our ideas. Events and programmes under this theme include popular, participatory initiatives that help bring alive India's unique contribution to the world. These include events and initiatives such as Kashi Utsav dedicated to Hindi literary luminaries from the land of Kashi, Post Cards to Prime Minister wherein more than 75 lakh children are writing their vision of India in 2047 and their impressions of unsung heroes of India's freedom struggle.



By: Jaishna Krishnan Kutty (S.Y.B.Ed)



Atmanirbhar Bharat which translates to 'self-reliant India', is a phrase used and popularized by the Prime Minister of India Narendra Modi and the Government of India in relation to the economic vision and economic development in the country. In this context, the term is used as an umbrella concept with regard to making India a larger and more involved part of the world economy, pursuing policies that are efficient, competitive and resilient, that encourage equity, and being self-sustaining and self-generating.

The English phrase has been used by Modi since 2014 in relation to national security, poverty and digital India. The first popular mention in Hindi came in the form of the 'Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan' or 'Self-Reliant India Mission' during the announcement of India's COVID-19 pandemic related economic package in 2020. Since then, phrase has been used across ministries such as the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Defence in relation to press releases, statements and policies. The phrase has also been used by the government in relation to India's new National Education Policy and the 2021 Union Budget of India. The concept under the premiership of Narendra Modi has been adapted from previous explanations and usages of the concept in the Indian sub-continent.

The swadeshi movement was one of India's most successful pre-independence movements. Self-reliance as a phrase and concept has been used by the country's former Planning Commission in multiple Five-Year Plans of India between 1947 and 2014.

Following Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi's vision of Atmanirbhar Bharat, Shri Ajay Sawhney, Secretary, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology on December 3 felicitated the winners of the 'Swadeshi Microprocessor Challenge - Innovate Solutions for #AatmaNirbhar Bharat' during Azadi Ka Digital Mahotsav celebrations here today.

Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar, Minister of State, Ministry of Electronics & IT and Skill Development & Entrepreneurship, Shri Rajendra Kumar, Additional Secretary, MeitY, and Shri Abhishek Singh President and CEO, NEGD, and MyGov also graced the occasion and officially launched the National Strategy on Blockchain, Rudra Server, and Bio Inferno.

On August 18, 2020, Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology (MeitY) had launched the "Swadeshi Microprocessor Challenge - Innovate Solutions for #Aatmanirbhar Bharat" to promote a culture of innovation and entrepreneurship in the country by taking up complex designs and innovate frugal solutions around home-grown processor ecosystem (viz SHAKTI and VEGA Microprocessor).

As one of the concrete steps towards realizing the ambition of self-reliance and a momentous stride towards "Atmanirbhar Bharat", this initiative aimed at not only meeting India's future requirements of strategic and industrial sectors but also has the potential to mitigate the issues of security, licensing, technology obsolescence and cutting dependency on imports.

A total of 6,170 teams participated in the quarterfinals of the challenge. These teams were provided with mentorship, financial assistance and Swadeshi Processors (viz. SHAKI and VEGA) ported on Xilinx FPGA Boards to develop innovative Hardware Prototype solutions.

For the semi-finals, only 100 teams got shortlisted and all of them received Rs 1 Lakh each and access to SHAKTI and VEGA Processor ecosystem. For the finals, 30 teams were shortlisted and each team was awarded Rs 4 lakh. Out of the 30 teams, 10 most innovative teams won the challenge with their strategic solutions to various problems.

Vega FCS FT (AI Drone) came at the first position for their drone application and was awarded with Rs 35 Lakh cheque by Shri Ajay Sawhney, Secretary, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology. At the second position, HWDL won Rs 30 Lakh for FM Tracking. Meanwhile, Cytox, at the third position won Rs 25 Lakh for their 'cell count' project.

The rest of the teams came at the fourth position and received Rs 20 Lakh cheque each. The teams are: Spectro processor, Maternal Health Monitor, Avrio Energy, Anshashodhak (C Pulser), GE Resources, Jay Hawks, Astrek Innovations.

Congratulating the winners, Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar, Minister of State, Ministry of Electronics & IT and Skill Development & Entrepreneurship said, "I went around many of the stalls and I say this without fear of sounding like I am exaggerating that this is very high-quality work. As somebody who has spent over 3.5 decades in technology, I can surely recognize good technology work. Out of all the sessions which have happened before, this is the one that looks forward to the future".

He also appreciated the work conducted by C-DAC and IIT Chennai and said that people of the nation can sleep easy knowing that they are headed in the right direction. "It is MeitY's responsibility to help each of the entrepreneurs today who have showcased their products. We will do more than just help you incubate these projects. We will work as partners to make these seriously viable products in our country," he said.

Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar also set up a 24-month target for SHAKTI and VEGA to take every chip board and convert that into silicon so the entrepreneurs could use it into their products.

Speaking on the occasion, Shri Ajay Sawhney, Secretary, said: "Those that designed the microprocessor actually don't know the power of what they are designing. It's what you can do with the processor which is even more important than the processor itself.

As part of the Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav celebrations, it is wonderful to celebrate having microprocessors of our own and being able to see where all those can be used”.

Shri Rajendra Kumar, Additional Secretary, MeitY also congratulated the participants and the winners of the challenge. He said: “After seeing the enthusiasm and efforts at the exhibition, I think we can say with full confidence that we are well on our way to developing full spectrum of digital capabilities”.

Shri Arvind Kumar, Group Coordinator (R&D in Electronics & Cyber Security), MeitY highlighted that with the readiness level that Swadeshi Processors has achieved owing to the journey of Swadeshi Microprocessor Challenge and CDAC'S achievements for Rudra Server & BioInferno, India is poised to position itself as a leader in Swadeshi Compute Designs and pave the way for gaining the market share in ESDM space. While highlighting the visionary leadership of Shri Ajay Sawhney, Secretary, MeitY, he reminiscence the evolution of these programs and the effort gone towards while conceiving them”.

Indian word for culture is ‘Sanskrit’. From time immemorial, Indians have described their culture as ‘Human Culture’ (Manav Dharma/ Sanskrit). It has a universal appeal. The principle of ‘Unity in Diversity’ is the implicit law of nature, universe and life. People belonging to diverse communities, speaking different languages, having different food, performing different customs harmoniously co-exist in India. Thus, the soul of cultural heritage of India lies in the fact that it’s an all-embracing confluence of religions, traditions, customs and beliefs.

Over the years, numerous styles of art, architecture, painting, music, dance, festivals and customs have developed in India and this wide variety has made the Indian culture unparallel to which the entire world still looks up to. The cultural heritage of India still flourishes maintaining its original features together along with changes, a key indicator of its strength.

During the 'Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav', events, exhibitions (online and offline), publications, and develop museums keeping the unsung or unacknowledged heroes of the Indian freedom struggle will be planned. Many freedom fighters do not find place in the conventional freedom movement storyline.

Moreso, those from the tribal or marginalized sections of society. One such example is Veer Gundandhur, who led the tribals of Bastar in the freedom struggle. Then there is Velu Nachiyar, Bhikaji Cama, and many more whose contributions are yet to see the light of the day. The ideals of human resolve, kindness and selflessness will be celebrated and promoted during the course of the events. With the element of inclusion in the conventional storyline, local history shall find place under the "Dekho Apna Desh".

By Shruti Machado

Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav (Atmanirbhar Bharat)



The idea of self reliant nation in every aspect is being achieved by the pioneering vision of our Hon'ble Prime Minister. During the pandemic, India has demonstrated that it can cope up with dire situation. Atmanirbharat also gives a financial cushion to several businesses and encourage entrepreneurs to produce maximum goods and services within the country.

Who is Benefited with Atma Nirbhar Bharat

Introduction

A new scheme for a new India, it is 2020, a year with lots of ups and downs and there were many new things to see and feel this year. Either it was the medical sector or small industry; everyone got directly affected this year. It is a hard time for not only us, but also for the nation. Different countries are trying their best to develop their nation because everyone got affected this year due to the Corona epidemic. Our Prime Minister also launched a new scheme named as Atma Nirbhar Bharat many of us can directly avail of the scheme and Modi Ji in his speech announced that:

"This economic package is for our cottage industry, home industry, our small-scale industry, our MSMEs, which is a source of livelihood for millions of people, which is the strong foundation of our resolve for a self-reliant India,".

This clearly indicates that most of all the industries can directly be a part of this scheme. This scheme also encourages our youth to develop their own businesses and develop new jobs for others.

Conclusion

Our development indicates the development of our nation, so we should try our best for developing ourselves. The government can only launch a scheme but it is our duty to bring it into action. Many of us simply like to have a 9 to 6 job because business is risky sometimes. But we should come out of our comfort zone and try something new when we are getting such a good opportunity.

Some Facts to Know about Atma Nirbhar Bharat.

A scheme which was launched on 12 May 2020, by our Prime Minister Narendra Modi who told about this scheme in a public conference.

- Atmanirbhar Bharat Scheme was launched on 12 May 2020, by the Prime Minister Narendra Modi.
- This scheme will run under the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Health, and Ministry of Electronics & IT.
- The main motive of this scheme was to make India self-reliant India' so that we can minimize the import of at least small things.
- It was launched to encourage Indians to step into self-development through their talent and knowledge.
- PM Modi defines Atmanirbhar Bharat as "The state of the world today teaches us that (Atmanirbhar Bharat) "Self-reliant India" is the only path.
- The slogan of Atmanirbhar Bharat is 'vocal for local' which means raise your voice for local products because a famous brand was also local someday.
- The main reason behind this scheme was COVID-19 in which many people lost their jobs and laborers too.
- A package of 20 lakh Crore rupees was announced in this scheme to help people.

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- The main reason behind this scheme was COVID-19 in which many people lost their jobs and laborers too. So, this scheme was launched to help them. A package of 20 lakh Crore rupees was announced in this scheme to help people.
- Another reason for launching this scheme was the conflict between India and China. More than 50 Chinese apps have been banned to promote Indians to develop their own apps. Although there is no certain plan to totally abolish China it was launched just to promote national talent and promote India towards self-dependence.

Conclusion

Every year, the government launches various schemes for people as per their needs. The main motive of all these schemes is development, either on the individual basis of the nation. Although many of our friends and relatives get jealous of our growth it is a government that feels happy when we grow because it directly affects our GDP.

By :- Mahima Chaudhary S.Y.B.Ed

AZADI KA DIGITAL MAHOTSAV

Introduction

Digital India is an ambitious scheme which has been implemented by the Government of India. Its basic objective is to reach the Internet to every village in India and to benefit from the government schemes and government information through the Internet.

To implement this plan properly, a committee headed by the Prime Minister will be run the scheme which was launched on 1 July 2015 and it is targeted to be fully implemented by 2019.



Objectives of Digital India –

- **To provide high-speed broadband to 2.5 lakh gram panchayats.**
- **E-Governance.**
- **Bringing e-revolution so that all work is done in an accessible manner.**
- **To make phone facilities available to all.**
- **Connecting every Indian citizen to the Internet.**
- **Ensuring the benefits of information and government schemes to all.**
- **To promote electronic manufacturing.**
- **Generating IT employment opportunities.**

To directly benefit the citizens of all future government schemes.

Benefits of Digital India –

- It makes health service and literacy more reachable as one can utilize a hospital service, to get online registration, and appointment with the doctor payment of the fee diagnosis test online blood check, etc.
- It makes it possible for people to submit their documents and certificates online anywhere, which reduces physical work.
- To sign Framework citizens may digitally sign their records online.
- It provides benefits to the beneficiaries to the National scholarship portal by allowing submission of application verification process sanction and then payment or disbursal.
- It is a big platform that facilitates the efficient delivery of government or private services all over the country to its citizens.
- There is a plan of outsourcing policy also to help in the digital India initiative.
- For better management of online services on mobile such as voice data multimedia etc. BSNL's next-generation network will replace 30 years old telephone exchange.
 - National Centre for flexible electronics will help in the promotion of flexible electronics.



- Deployment of Wi-Fi hotspots has been planned by the BSNL all across the country in both urban and rural areas.
- There is a Broadband highway to handle all the connectivity related issues.
 - Open access of broadband highways in all the cities, towns, and villages will make possible the availability of world-class service on the click of a mouse.
- Under this, CCTV cameras will be installed in government buses, railway stations, police stations, hospitals, and offices.
- It helps the country to grow fast as it provides internet to rural areas which help in connecting them to cities and all the work will be faster.

- And it helps in the reduction of corruption. As all of the work will be done with mobile by own, then there will be no corruption.
- Also helps in the decrease of Black Marketing as all the transaction will be done through the digital process.

Conclusion –

There are illiteracy and poverty in our India country, which is very important to be removed if this work will be done by any other means, then it will take a lot of time. The digital India scheme can elevate India from all these evils. This scheme will work like nectar for the backward areas of India and will help in creating a new India. If this scheme is fully implemented on time, then it will not take much time for India to be a developed country. This project makes easy the development of the country by promoting e-services to all. And it helps in decreasing the problem of unemployment in India.



By:- Miss. Sushmita Rajendra Mokal {S.Y.B.ed}

AZADI KA DIGITAL MAHOTSAV



The ministry of Electronics and Information Technology hosted a week – long event called ‘Azadi ka Digital Mahotsav’ to mark the 75th year of Independence. It showcased how digital technology has triggered self-reliance in every sphere of life of an Indian. The event commenced on 29th November 2021 and concluded on 5th December 2021.

The event witnessed the launch of 75@75 India’s AI Journey. 75 success stories under Digital India, Digital India video, etc. The various ‘Public Digital Platforms’ were introduced which enables good governance. It also included successful e-governance initiatives and interactions with various states and UTs. Digital Mahotsav included sessions on ‘Leveraging AI to build solutions at Population scale’, how to ‘Use emerging technologies for social empowerment’, ‘AR/VR, Drone, IoT & GIS’, ‘Strengthening startup Eco-system Post Pandemic’ and ‘New Paradigm and Emerging Trends’.

There were multiple panel discussions on the theme 'Making India Atma Nirbhar in Electronic System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) – Roadmap to achieve the 250\$ Bn in Electronics manufacturing by 2025 – 26'.



Discussions were held on topics such as:

- **Scaling up production & Making India Export Hub for Mobile Phone & IT Hardware,**
- **Making India Atmanirbhar in Electronics components,**
- **Making India Atmanirbhar in Emerging Technologies & New age Devices &**
- **Developing a Semi – conductor & Display Eco-system in India.**

The leading electronic companies which contributed in 'MAKE IN INDIA' were recognized and awarded for their work.

There were sessions on 'CSC (Common Service Centre) Empowering citizens under Digital India'. The Common Service Centre (CSC) programme is an initiative of the Ministry of Electronics & IT (MeitY), Government of India.

These are the access points for delivery of various electronic services to villages in India, thereby contributing to a digitally and financially inclusive society. The 'CSC (Common Service Centre) Empowering citizens under Digital India' - aimed at showcasing the work done by Village Level Entrepreneurs(VLE) in promoting and delivering various digital services through CSCs at grassroots across the nation.

There are new Initiatives to be undertaken by Department of school education and Literacy, Government of India; with the help of NABARD and

HDFC. The Mahotsav also included discussion on 'Making India Atmanirbhar with Swadeshi Compute Designs'.

There were 30 finalists who demonstrated on 'Making India Atmanirbhar with Swadeshi Microprocessors'. Out of these 30, 10 finalists were awarded.

A day – long mela of citizen engagement was organized on 'Azadi ka Digital Mahotsav with MyGov', in which there were thought – provoking ideas and fun filled activities.

The last day of the Mahotsav was featured with panel discussion on 'Digital Payment Utsav'. The dignitaries like RBI, SBI, HDFC, ICICI, Phone Pay, Paytm, etc. took part in the discussions. There were presentations, cultural activities showcasing the journey of digital payments. The 'Chutki Bajake' anthem was also launched on the last day of Azadi ka Digital Mahotsav. The Mahotsav featured exhibitions, stalls which showcased Digital India initiatives, projects by school children, payment solutions, innovations by start-ups, robots, drones, etc.



By :- Shilpa Vasant Mahajan S.Y.B.E



Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav

Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav is an initiative of the Government of India to celebrate and commemorate 75 years of independence and the glorious history of its people, culture and achievements.

This Mahotsav is dedicated to the people of India who have not only been instrumental in bringing India thus far in its evolutionary journey but also hold within them the power and potential to enable Prime Minister Narendra Modi's vision of activating India 2.0, fuelled by the spirit of Aatmanirbhar Bharat.

The official journey of Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav commenced on 12th March 2021 which started a 75- week countdown to our 75th anniversary independence and will end post a year on 15th August 2023. Following are the five themes of Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav.

" Like the history of the freedom movement, the journey of 75 years after independence is a reflection of the hard work, innovation, enterprise of ordinary Indians. Whether in the country or abroad, we Indians have proved ourselves with our hard work. We are proud of our Constitution. We are proud of our democratic traditions.

The mother of democracy, India is still moving forward by strengthening democracy. India, rich in knowledge and science, is leaving its mark from Mars to the moon.

-Respected Narendra Modi Prime Minister of India



AZADI KA DIGITAL MAHOTSAV

As the nation celebrates the Aazadi ka Amrit Mahotsav, the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) announces a week-long Azadi Ka Digital Mahotsav.

The programme will showcase the best of India's achievements in the Digital space and also lay down the roadmap for the future. It will also highlight how digital technologies are transforming all sectors of the economy and impacting our socio-cultural, political, and economic identity, and fuel the spirit of self-reliance in the digital sector.

According to officials, the week-long occasion will witness the presence of Minister for Electronics & IT, Railways and Communications Ashwini Vaishnav, Minister of State for Electronics & Information Technology and Skill Development and Entrepreneurship Rajeev Chandrashekhar, and several senior officials from the Central Ministries/Departments, states and UTs and stalwarts from industries.

The key themes of events scheduled during the week are Digital India, Making India AatmaNirbhar in Electronics System Design and Manufacturing, empowering CSCs, making India AatmaNirbhar in Swadeshi Compute Designs, Citizen Engagement by MyGov, and Digital Payments Utsav.

The weeklong conference will comprise of plenary sessions, panel discussions, and exhibitions, a ministry release said. Shri Ashwini Vaishnav, Minister for Electronics & Information Technology, Railways and Communications congratulated the winners and placed a challenge before the bankers to create a platform as powerful and seamless as the UPI for providing quick and easy credit to the MSMEs, small industries, small businessmen and people at the bottom of the pyramid.

"You (bankers) have today a very good ecosystem of Aadhar, Digilocker and UPI to take up the challenge. Work on the challenge for the next three months, come back and I will work the whole day with you to look at the concepts you have brought," he said. Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar, Minister of State for Electronics & Information Technology and Skill Development and Entrepreneurship delivered a special address recognising the efforts of the BFSI & Fintech players for making the dream of a less-cash, digitally empowered and *AatmaNirbhar Bharat* a reality.

He said that it was due to the efforts of PM Shri Narendra Modi that now, even during the pandemic, citizens could get their benefits directly into their account with no leakage, corruption, and in the most responsible manner that any democratic government can do.

“The performance of India in digital payment space is the envy of nations around the world that years ago thought they are ahead in technology and innovation,” he added.

The keynote speaker at the event Shri Ajay Sawhney, Secretary, MeitY emphasised the vision to make India a less-cash society and shared his insights on the need for a robust and secure payment ecosystem. “Coming on top of Aadhar, UPI has created a certain magic, making it a living digital identity for which we don't even require a card in pocket. UPI is not just a database or a project, it is a nationwide ecosystem where everyone is welcome to join in.

UPI continues to grow at an unexpected pace...but we still have many miles to go. Till we see cash our work is not complete,” he said.

Ms. Simmi Chaudhary, Economic Adviser, MeitY highlighted the importance of digital payments in this unprecedented time caused by the COVID pandemic globally. “Thanks to the wide acceptance of customers, we have been witnessing exponential growth in Digital payments year after year and especially during the pandemic. The total transaction volume has increased from Rs 2,071 crore in financial year 2018 to Rs 5,551 crore in financial year 2021. Digital payments have been keeping the economy running and helping people reduce the contact with the virus”.

The event saw the launch of innovative solutions like:

- **Payments On the Go:** Wearables are re-defining the true paperless contactless payments, catalysing them further, City Union Bank launched Rupay-on-the-Go.
- **Inclusive Credit for All:** Credit cards represent the next big in fintech and contactless is truly the way forward. To drive it to the next level, India Post Payments Bank-Punjab National Bank, Kotak Bank, YES Bank, Indian Overseas Bank, ICICI Bank, Indian Bank, Bank of Maharashtra, and City Union Bank launched Contactless Credit cards on the RuPay network.

- **Empowering Small Merchants:** India has close to 1.5 crore retail stores/ Kiryana stores. Union Bank announced an android-based SOFTPOS mobile app for point of sales, which will further the cause of digital payment adoption.

As many as 40 stalls were set up by various fintechs, banks and other ecosystem partners, who have contributed to the revolution of digital payments in the country, as part of an Expo in the event.

The event was marked by various cultural activities, an Awards ceremony for banks and fintechs, the launch of "Chutki Baja Ke" Digital Payments Anthem, and the flag-off of Digital Payments Sandesh Yatra by the Union Minister and other dignitaries.

The Art & Cultural arena at the Utsav captured the attention of all the attendees through captivating performances like Flash Mob, Sand Artist performance, and varied stalls by banks & fintechs.

The Digital Payment Utsav was organised to bring together players of the BFSI and fintech space under one roof and celebrate their hard work and commitment towards the growth of digital payments backed up by constant innovation. The Hon'ble Minister called upon all entrepreneurs, investors, and professionals from the industry to partake in our endeavour to make India a pioneer in digital payments not only in India but globally.

'Digital Payment Utsav' celebrated the success of the tremendous growth of digital payment transactions over the past few years.



By :- Ketki Kiran Sable (S.Y.B.Ed.)



IDEAS, Achievement & Resolve

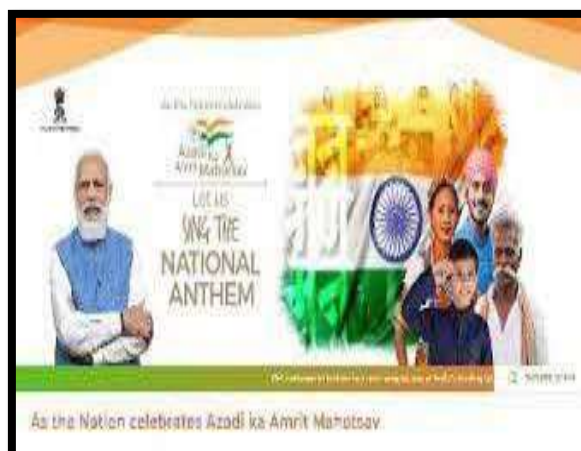
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Celebrating ideas and ideals that have shaped India

This theme focuses on programmes and events inspired by ideas and ideals that have shaped us and will guide us as we navigate through this period of Amrit Kaal (25 years between India@75 and India@100).



The world as we knew it is changing and a new world is unfolding. The strength of our convictions will determine the longevity of our ideas. Events and programmes under this theme include popular, participatory initiatives that help bring alive India's unique contribution to the world. These include events and initiatives such as Kashi Utsav dedicated to Hindi literary luminaries from the land of Kashi, Post Cards to Prime Minister wherein more than 75 lakh children are writing their vision of India in 2047 and their impressions of unsung heroes of India's freedom struggle.

Showcasing evolution and progress across different sectors



This theme focuses on marking the passage of time and all our milestones along the way. It is intended to grow into a public account of our collective achievements as a 75-year-old independent country with a legacy of 5000+ years of ancient history.

Events and programmes under this theme include initiatives such as Swarnim Vijay Varsh dedicated to the victory of 1971, launch of Shreshtha Yojana during Mahaparinirvan Diwas etc.

Reinforcing commitments to specific goals and targets



This theme focuses on our collective resolve and determination to shape the destiny of our motherland. The journey to 2047 requires each one of us to rise up and play our part as individuals, groups, civil society, institutions of governance etc.

Only through our collective resolve, well laid out action plans and determined efforts will ideas translate into actions. Events and programmes under this theme include initiatives such as Constitution Day, Good Governance Week etc. that help bring alive our commitment towards the 'PLANET AND PEOPLE' while being driven by a deep sense of PURPOSE.



By pancy paul S.Y.B.Ed

INDEPENDENCE 2.0

Introduction

Over the years, the notion of India has largely revolved around the diversity narrative. Keeping the larger vision for the nation in mind, both for contemporary times and for the future, emphasis now lies on local manufacturing ('Made in India' and 'vocal' about 'local'). Before the nation approaches the global level, creation of world-class products promoting investments and value pricing remain the focus. This shall lead to establishment of a level-playing business ecosystem, keeping the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in mind. Not only will sustainability remain a key, increased participation of local craftsmen and artisans shall be witnessed as well.

For a successful Independence 2.0, the sentiments of India's rich cultural heritage will be tapped. All the aforementioned elements (such as Visva Guru Bharat, Atmanirbhar Bharat) will be imbibed in spirit while implementing this vision. Along with imbibing ethos, marketing battles will also have to be fought in the fast-evolving consumer world. Once this is achieved, then the same ethos will be carried at the globular stage – with Indian products competing across international categories. Thus, walking on the path towards the long-awaited aspiration of India as 'Nation of the Future'.



Objectives of Independence 2.0–

- Citizen Campaign: Low Cost, People Intensive
- Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat
- Every State, Every Language: *Har Rajya, Har Bhasha*
- Emphasis on India's Glorious History
- Shatabdi Sankalp
- Showcasing India's Development
- Global Outreach

Independence 2.0

Under the Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav, government is focusing on local manufacturing i.e. 'Made in India' and being 'vocal' about 'local'. The major objective will be creation of world-class investment promotion products and value pricing. This step will help active and growing participation of local craftsmen and artisans. The feelings of India's rich cultural heritage, implementation of this vision such as Vishva Guru Bharat and Atmanirbhar Bharat will drive success of Independence 2.0.



Conclusion

Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav, with its many planned activities, will empower the youth with new opportunities, connect people & state and promote deeper inclusiveness across the nation, connect different parts of the country with 'Vande Bharat' trains, promote regional art, culture, tradition, wellness, and yoga, and much more. India's rich cultural heritage and the potential to become Vishva Guru and Atmanirbhar Bharat will drive success of Independence 2.0.

During this festival, India will also make a resolution (Shatabdi Sankalp) to steer its growth story during the next 25 years. The year 2047 will be a historic moment in 100 years of India's Independence and this festival is just the beginning of a series of milestones to etch a more glorified future.



By-Sharda R. Kamode {S.Y. B.Ed}

INDIA'S RICH CULTURAL HERITAGE

Indian word for culture is 'Sanskriti'. From time immemorial, Indians have described their culture as 'Human Culture' (Manav Dharma/ Sanskriti). It has a universal appeal. The principle of 'Unity in Diversity' is the implicit law of nature, universe and life. People belonging to diverse communities, speaking different languages, having different food, performing different customs harmoniously co-exist in India. Thus, the soul of cultural heritage of India lies in the fact that it's an all-embracing confluence of religions, traditions, customs and beliefs.

Over the years, numerous styles of art, architecture, painting, music, dance, festivals and customs have developed in India and this wide variety has made the Indian culture unparalleled to which the entire world still looks up to. The cultural heritage of India still flourishes maintaining its original features together along with changes, a key indicator of its strength.



Heritage means what we inherit from our ancestors and from our past. India is a land of varied cultures and traditions. People from numerous castes, religions, and creeds reside in our country. Each ethnic group in our country has its own tale of origin and its set of unique traditions and culture. They have all contributed to the making of Indian history and culture. Nature has made India into a distinct geographical entity.



Indian Heritage: A Gift from the Older Generations



Indian heritage and culture are vast and vivid because of the large number of religious groups residing in our country. Every community has its own set of customs and traditions which it passes on to its younger generation. However, some of our customs and traditions remain the same throughout India. Our traditions teach us to inculcate good habits and make us a good human being. Our cultural heritage is thus a

beautiful gift from our older generation that will help us become a better human being and build a harmonious society.

Respect for our Indian Heritage

The elders should take responsibility to invoke love for the Indian heritage in the younger generations. This must be done from the very beginning only then we can preserve our rich heritage. It is the duty of the elders to invoke love for the Indian heritage in the younger generations. This must be done from the very beginning only then we can preserve our rich heritage. Schools must teach students about Indian heritage and how it has survived for centuries. They must also share the importance of preserving it. This would help in invoking a feeling of pride in them and they would be inspired to continue the tradition and also pass it on to the new generation. This needs a collective effort by the teachers as well as parents.

Our Literature



Indian literature is as rich as its culture. We have various books written on many topics since ancient times. We have the Vedic literature, epic Sanskrit literature, Classic Sanskrit literature and Pali literature among other kinds of Indian literature. Many of our books are being translated to other languages to provide access to a greater number of readers so that more and people can benefit

from the knowledge. Such a wonderful and rich literature must be preserved at any cost.

Beautiful Geological Structures

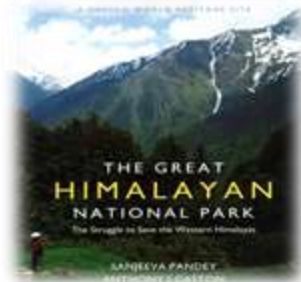
Numerous beautiful geological structures found in different parts of India. Best of the splendid geological structures that form a part of our country include Lonar Crater Lake, Siachen Glacier, Jammu and Kashmir, Pillar Rocks, Kodaikanal, Barren Island, Andamans, Magnetic Hill, Leh, Columnar Basaltic Lava, Udupi, and Toad Rock. All these structures are true wonders of nature. A lot of tourists every year from around the world especially visit these places just to catch a glimpse of these marvellous creations of God.

UNESCO World Natural Heritage Sites in India

The below geological places have been enlisted in UNESCO World Natural Heritage Sites. These sites include:



1. Home for the rare one-horned rhinoceros, Kaziranga National Park, in 1985.
2. Home for numerous species of beautiful birds, Keoladeo National Park, in 1985.
3. A beautiful wildlife sanctuary, Manas Wildlife Sanctuary, in 1985.
4. The biggest mangrove forest, Sundarbans, in the year 1987.
5. Nanda Devi and Valley of Flowers National Park, in 2004.
6. The Western Ghats, in 2012.
7. The Great Himalayan National Park was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in the year 2014.



By:-SNEHA YADAV S.Y.B.Ed

INDIA'S RICH CULTURAL HERITAGE



Indian word for culture is 'Sanskriti'. From time immemorial, Indians have described their culture as 'Human Culture' (Manav Dharma/ Sanskriti). It has a universal appeal. The principle of 'Unity in Diversity' is the implicit law of nature, universe and life. People belonging to diverse communities, speaking different languages, having different food, performing different customs harmoniously co-exist in India. Thus, the soul of cultural heritage of India lies in the fact that it's an all-embracing confluence of religions, traditions, customs and beliefs.

Over the years, numerous styles of art, architecture, painting, music, dance, festivals and customs have developed in India and this wide variety has made the Indian culture unparalleled to which the entire world still looks up to. The cultural heritage of India still flourishes maintaining its original features together along with changes, a key indicator of its strength.

Indian Heritage: A Gift from the Older Generations Indian heritage and culture are vast and vivid because of the large number of religious groups residing in our country. Every community has its own set of customs and traditions which it passes on to its younger generation.

- Elephant's howdahs
- The howdahs were a kind of two-compartment wooden seat (mostly covered with gold and silver embossed sheets), which were fastened onto the elephant's back. The front compartment, with more leg space and a raised protective metal sheet,

was meant for kings or royalty, and the rear smaller one for a reliable bodyguard disguised as a fly-whisk attendant.

- **Palanquins**

Palanquins were a popular means of travel and circumambulation for the ladies of the nobility up to the second quarter of the 20th century. They were also used by male nobility and royals on special occasions.

- **Daulat Khana - Treasures of Mehrangarh Museum**

This gallery displays one of the most important and best-preserved collections of fine and applied arts of the Mughal period of Indian history, during which the Rathore rulers of Jodhpur maintained close links with the Mughal emperors. It also has the remains of Emperor Akbar.

- **Armoury**

This gallery displays a rare collection of armour from every period in Jodhpur. On display are sword hilts in jade, silver, rhino horn, ivory, shields studded with rubies, emeralds and pearls and guns with gold and silver work on the barrels. The gallery also has on display the personal swords of many emperors, among them outstanding historical piece like the Khaanda of Rao Jodha, weighing over 3 kg, the sword of Akbar and the sword of Timur.

Respect for our Indian Heritage

The elders should take responsibility to invoke love for the Indian heritage in the younger generations. This must be done from the very beginning only then we can preserve our rich heritage. It is the duty of the elders to invoke love for the Indian heritage in the younger generations.

Thank You



By:-Sushma Yadav S.Y.B.Ed

INDIA'S RICH CULTURAL HERITAGE



Indian cultural heritage exemplifies vibrant medley of people belonging to different traditions, religions, culture, customs, cuisines, and languages. Morals and values play an imperative role in our Indian culture and our value system is something that has remains consistent and unchanged.

No matter you are living in a joint family or a nuclear family, you are a part of India's cultural heritage. The traditional joint family system is still prevalent in India, especially in villages. Marriage is also a crucial part of the family culture of India in which the entire family, society, friends, and relatives attend auspicious occasion.

India is known for giving birth to numerous yet greatest religions of the world, including Hinduism, Sikhism, Jainism, Buddhism etc. These religions together reflect the rich Indian cultural heritage. Each region has its own believes, rules, customs, and traditions.

India, being a multi-cultural, multi-ethnic and multi-religious society, celebrates holidays and festivals of various religions. Popular religious festivals include the Hindu festivals of Navratri, Janmashtami, Diwali,

Maha Shivratri, Ganesh Chaturthi, Durga puja, Holi, Rath Yatra, Ugadi, Vasant Panchami, Rakshabandhan, and Dussehra. Several harvest festivals such as Makar Sankranti, Sohrai, Pusnâ, Hornbill, Chapchar Kut, Pongal, Onam and Raja sankranti swinging festival are also fairly popular.

The great tradition of India is our *Indian Food and Cooking styles*. India celebrates a variety of festivals due to the large diversity of India. Many Religious festivals like Diwali (Hindu) Eid (Muslim) Christmas (Christian), etc. are celebrated by all.

Men in a *kurta* and a *dhoti* and women wearing *sarees* or *lehengas*, are sitting together to spend some quality time by having food together.

The dining table has a combination of a few main course meals made with various spices, grains, vegetables, chutneys or pickles and rice or bread. And of course there is a dessert to eat in the end. This is the scenario of the Indian culture where clothes are usually traditional and the Indian cuisine has touches of different flavors from across the whole country.

In India, music and dance are given utmost importance since the historical period. The most interesting segments of Indian Culture is the dressing sense, which entirely depends upon the climatic conditions of a particular region and also on the cultural beliefs of that area. The ancient architecture of India reflects the elements of self-expression and elements from other culture is all about uniqueness, which is attracting the Western societies.

Undoubtedly, India is taking forward its traditional value systems, but the country has always been open to scientific progress, rationality, new creative ideas, and innovations. The young generation is taught about not forgetting India's rich cultural heritage. younger generations should not neglect or let go their rich heritage and great cultural legacy.



Sneha Rathod ,B.Ed 2nd yr

INDIA'S RICH CULTURAL HERITAGE

India's cultural history is not only one of the oldest, but also one of the largest and most diverse. From prehistoric times to the present, a diverse range of races and religions have influenced the culture. These people came into contact with India either temporarily or permanently, resulting in the development of a distinct Indian culture. This gives rise to a synthesis of different civilizations emerged. As a result of its rich and valuable cultural and natural heritages, India has earned the reputation of being a nation of tremendous wonders and diversities. The style of life of the people of India is referred to as Indian culture. The languages, religions, dancing, music, architecture, food, and customs of India varies from region to region. Indian culture is frequently described as a synthesis of various cultures, including millennia-old traditions. It stretches across the Indian subcontinent. Many aspects of India's numerous cultural sectors have influenced people all across the world. These cultural elements are collectively referred to as Indian cultural heritage.

Concept of Culture and Heritage:

Tilling, or cultivating, refining, and adoration are all terms derived from the Latin term cult or cultus. To summarise, it is growing and refining anything to the point where the end result inspires our admiration and respect. Culture includes the foods you consume, the clothes you wear, the language you speak, and the God you serve. It is, in very simple terms, the manifestation of the way we think and act. It also includes the things we've inherited as members of society. Culture encompasses all of humankind's accomplishments as members of social organisations. Art, music, literature, sculpture, architecture, religion philosophy,

and science are the aspects of culture. However, culture also includes the customs, traditions, festivals, ways of living and one's outlook on various issues of life. As a result, culture refers to a man-made environment that encompasses all of the material and non-material products of collective life that are passed down from generation to generation. Culture is the way we live and think, and it is a manifestation of our nature. It can be found in our literature, religious traditions, and recreational and recreational activities. Culture is divided into two categories: material and non-material. Material culture includes items such as clothing, food, and home items that are tied to the material aspects of our lives. Ideas, values, thoughts, and beliefs are all examples of non-material culture.

them in a continuous manner, and they are proud of it. A few instances would aid in the understanding of the concept of heritage. The Taj Mahal, Mysore Palace, Red Fort of Agra, Qutub Minar, Jain Temple of Dilwara (Rajasthan), Golden Temple of Amritsar, Sanchi Stupa, Christian Church in Goa, India Gate, Somnath Temple of Gujrat etc., are all significant parts of our cultural history that must be protected at all costs. Intellectual achievements, philosophy, treasures of knowledge, scientific breakthroughs, and discoveries are all part of heritage, in addition to architectural works, monuments, and material items. Baudhayan, Aryabhata, and Bhaskaracharya's contributions to mathematics, astronomy, and astrology; Kanad and Varahmihir's contributions to physics; Nagarjuna's contributions to chemistry; Susruta and Charak's contributions to medicine; and Patanjali's contributions to yoga are profound treasures of Indian cultural heritage.

Our heritage, unlike our culture, does not change. Individuals who belong to a culture or a certain group may acquire or borrow cultural traits from other communities/cultures, but our cultural legacy as Indians will remain constant. Our

Indian cultural heritage will bind us together, for example, Indian literature and scriptures such as the Vedas, Gita, Upanishads, and Yoga System, among others, have made significant contributions to the development of civilization by providing right knowledge, right action, behaviour, and practises.

Characteristics of Indian Culture:

Indian culture, which is sometimes referred to as a mash-up of numerous cultures, has been affected by a millennia-long history that dates back to the Indus Valley Civilization and other early cultural locations. Many aspects of Indian culture have had a profound impact on the Indosphere, Greater India, and the world, including Indian religions, mathematics, philosophy, cuisine, languages, dance, music, and films.

1. Continuity and change:

Many amazing civilizations arose in many countries and places around the globe. Many of them have died out or been supplanted by new cultures. Indian culture, on the other hand, has a distinct personality. Despite massive upheavals and changes, substantial threads of continuity may be identified throughout Indian

2. Variety and Unity

Indian culture has successfully, but quietly, observed the best assimilable components from various religions and cultures from time to time and integrated them into itself during the last three millennia.

Our culture's diversity is reflected in our music, drama, dance forms, and visual arts like as paintings, sculpture, and architecture. This composite nature is also reflected in our literature, which is written in a variety of languages. Our political forms also express our unity in diversity. People used to migrate from place to place in quest of pastures throughout the early Vedic period, and civilization was pastoral. However, as these people began to practise agriculture, they began to settle down. This settled existence resulted in the development of communities and the growth of towns, which necessitated the establishment of laws and regulations.

3. Secular outlook

The intermingling of people from various ethnic groups over a long period of time has given Indian culture its secular nature. There have been a few little fights here and there, but for the most part, people have coexisted happily for millennia. India's popular cultural traditions are the best instances of this type of cultural synthesis, in which a significant number of individuals from many religious backgrounds come together.

4. Universalism

The concept of cohabitation is not limited to the country's physical and political limits. India has a global perspective and has been spreading the

message of peace and harmony throughout the world. India has been a vocal opponent of racial and colonial oppression.

It has spoken out against the development of global power blocs. In truth, India

advancement of other developing countries. In this way, India has fulfilled her responsibilities as a member of the international community and contributed to global progress.

5. Materialistic and Spiritualistic

India is widely seen as a spiritually enlightened country, particularly in the West. However, Indian history, from ancient times to the present, demonstrates that materialistic and non-materialistic cultures have coexisted. The Harappan culture was an urban one, as you may recall. It featured a well-organized town planning system, with roadways intersecting at right angles. They were well-versed in mathematics, as well as weights and measurements. They had constructed their cities in a scientific manner, with a sophisticated drainage system. External trade was important to the Harappans, and they travelled across the seas to trade with the Sumerians. There have been excellent books written about medicines, planets, stars, and plants. Indians discovered beliefs like "the earth rotates around the sun" and "the earth is spherical" long before Europe acknowledged them. Similarly, India's achievements in ancient times were noteworthy in the fields of mathematics, medicine, and other sciences. Religious or other thoughts offered no objection or impediment to the pursuit of such knowledge. There were books written about medicines, planets, stars, and plants.

Cultural identity, religion, region and ethnicity:

Our cultural identities are shaped by a variety of variables, including religion and geography. As a result, each Indian has a variety of identities. As a result, each person may have some traits in common with another, yet they may also be completely different.

In in other ways, they are very different. The tribal groupings have a strong ethnic culture. In the small state of New York, for example, There are more than a dozen tribes in Nagaland, all of which are distinct from one another in the way they dress, speak, and believe. Chhattisgarh's Bastar district has several ethnic groupings claim to be of distinct ethnic origins.

Characteristics of Indian Heritage:

Heritage is that which is inherited. Heritage is something which is specific and typical of a particular place, area, region or country on the one hand and of a family, community or people on the other. It is both natural and human made created or evolved during the course of history.

1. Tangible Heritage

The visible or seen built legacy is referred to as tangible heritage. Coins, monuments, artefacts, sculptures, seals, and inscriptions are examples of physical things and materials in tangible form. It is possible to see and touch items accumulated over a lengthy period of time, as well as artefacts in tangible forms kept in museums.

Indian Religions have build Indian Culture



**Hindu Kandariya
Mahadeva Temple**



**The 5th-century
Buddhist *vishvakarma* cave
at Ellora, Maharashtra**

2. Intangible Heritage

It is intangible, unseen, but observable living legacy. It encompasses a wide range of elements, including concepts, traditions, living styles, activities, beliefs, and conventions, among others.

Communities and groups constantly develop intangible cultural legacy in reaction to their surroundings, their relationship with nature, and their history, providing them with a feeling of identity and continuity. Respect for cultural diversity and human inventiveness is promoted as a result of this.

Indian Traditions and cultural heritage



Kathakali performances are a part of Onam festival tradition



Durga Puja is a multi-day festival in Eastern India that features elaborate temple and stage decorations

3. Natural Heritage

Mountains, deserts, forests, rivers, flora and fauna, and huge water bodies such as seas and oceans are examples of natural heritage. These are not human creations, but rather natural gifts that are subject to natural agents such as erosion, depletion, degradation, and human strain on resources, among others.

Natural features adds exposure to cultural heritage



4. Cultural Heritage

Cultural heritage is human-centered and has evolved over time as a result of people's creativity, imagination, intelligence, skills, and aesthetic ability. These are the cumulative effects of various religious and societal traditions. Customs, music, dance, living life styles, physical and behavioural patterns are all examples of this. From ancient to mediaeval to modern times, these have gone through a period of transition.

Cultural heritage is exploring heritage in itself



Illustration of different styles of sari, gagra choli and shalwar kameez worn by women in India.



Varieties of Food

In summary, India's rich culture and heritage, which dates back to one of the world's first civilizations, is a melting pot of religions, traditions, and customs. The treasures of Indian heritage include art, architecture, classical dance, music, flora and fauna, and the people's innate secular philosophy. A tour to the heritage sites is like taking a walk-through history, with each dynasty that dominated Indian soils altering roads. Everything from Indian craftsmanship to silk and cotton fabrics to ethnic jewellery has been passed down as a legacy from ancient times and is being passed down year after generation. Food in India is a legacy and part of Indian heritage, with variations in appearance and flavour in each state of India.



By:- Sonali patil sy.b.ed



MEHRANGARH FORT, JODHPUR, RAJASTHAN

Mehrangarh, also known as Mehran Fort, is one of the largest forts in the country. Mehrangarh Fort covers an area of 1,200 acres (486 hectares) in Jodhpur, Rajasthan, India. The complex is located on a hilltop around 122 metres above the surrounding plain, and was constructed circa 1459 by Rajput ruler Rao Jodha. Inside its boundaries there are several palaces known for their intricate carvings and expansive courtyards, as well as a museum housing various relic. A winding road leads to and from the city below.

HISTORY

The interesting history of Mehrangarh Fort takes us back to the time when Rao Jodha, the 15th Rathore ruler founded Jodhpur in the year 1459. Son of Raja Ram Mal, Rao Jodha ruled the city from Mandore but shifted his capital to Jodhpur. He, then, laid the foundation of the fort on Bhaucheeria hill which was just 9 km away from Mandore. The Fort was named as Mehrangarh Fort since the chief deity of Rathores was the Sun and the meaning of 'Mehran' is the sun. Apart from the major construction, many more additions were made by the other rulers of Jodhpur like Maldeo Maharaja, Ajit Singh Maharaja, Takhat Singh and Maharaja Hanwant Singh. There were many clashes between the rulers at those times, and then the Fort like this one was an object of great power and prestige.

ARCHITECTURE OF THE FORT

The Fort and palaces were built over a period of 500 years, and thus one can see the basic architectural style of the mid-15th century along with the features of 20th-century architecture. The fort has 68ft wide and 117 ft. long walls were overlooking the surrounding areas. The fort is located at the centre of the city spreading over 5 kilometres (3.1 mi) on top of a high hill. Its walls, which are up to 36 metres (118 ft) high and 21 metres (69 ft) wide, protect

some of the most beautiful and historic palaces in Rajasthan. Khandwalia community one of the old traditional communities had the knowledge of breaking the big stones made this fort with others. Entry to the fort is gained through a series of seven gates.

The most famous of the gates are:



- Jai Pol ("Gate of Victory"), built by Maharaja Man Singh in 1806 to celebrate his victory in a war with Jaipur and Bikaner.
- Fateh Pol, built to celebrate a victory over the Mughals in 1707;
- Gopal Pol, it is the second Pol after
- Fateh Pol.
- Dedh Kangra Pol, which still bears the scars of bombardment by cannonballs;
- Amruti Pol, it is in between Dedh Kangra Pol and Loha Pol.
- Loha Pol, which is the final gate into the main part of the fort complex. Immediately to the left are the handprints (*sati* marks) of the ranis and some princesses, who had committed Sati over the years after death of their husband.
- Suraj Pol, inner most gate which provides access to palace complex and Daulat Khana Chauk.

Galleries in Mehrangarh Museum

- The Turban Gallery

The Turban Gallery in the Mehrangarh Museum seeks to preserve, document and display the many different types of turbans once prevalent in Rajasthan; every community, region, and festival having had its own head-gear.

- Shahi Dera Lal - Shahi Lal Dera or Royal Red Tent is a part of royal collection at the fort.

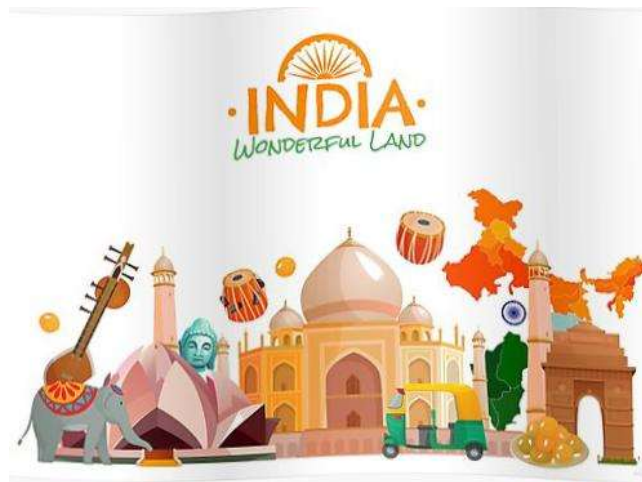
Visiting these forts and palaces is the best way to uncover a real treasure of Indian history. These serve as great reminders of the bygone eras, mystical kingdoms & their rulers. Most of the forts were built to act as a defence mechanism during wars in order to keep the enemies away.

These monuments still serve testimony to the test of time they have undergone and have yet maintained their beauty throughout these years. Today these forts are serene, with artfully crumbling yet proudly standing facades and spectacular views.



By:-Priyanka Surve, S.Y.B.Ed

India's Rich Cultural Heritage



India has a beautiful culture, which astonishes tourists from other parts of the world. It is not just because the culture is several thousands of years old. It is beautiful because of its ability to be secular and at the same time stick to the essence of each cultural group. India's unique culture has led to several celebrations, traditions, and customs.

Most of these customs have been rooted in texts and scriptures, which are older than science and have been scientifically proved to be advantageous for mental and physical health.

The Namaste Welcome

To welcome anyone, the locals do Namaste. Namaste is an act where the person would place his hands palm-to-palm and raise it up to his chest and say 'namaste'. It is translated as 'I bow to you'. Namaste was derived from Namaha, which means 'not mine', which indicates that the person performing Namaste is reducing any presence of ego in his mind to get to know the other person. Placing the hands parallel to the chest represents 'May our minds meet'.

Culture Derived Festivals

You cannot pick a week, where there is no celebration in India. With a diverse religious background, the country has numerous festivals and to top it all, each ethnic group, state, and every community has its own list of festivals.

Starting from Eid to Diwali, even religious festivals are not bound to one religion. Every celebration tactics like sharing sweets, greetings, and feasts are performed to bring all religious people together to spread happiness. In simple terms, festivals are forms of happiness and happiness knows no caste, religion or creed.

Family Values

While the entire world is trying to condense the universe into their phones, India still lives in the world of family values. The concept of joint family is thriving only in a few countries around the world and India is one such country. This cohesive element of society helps in bringing minds together to create a happy life. Scientifically, the joint family system is said to reduce financial and mental stress and problems, in the long run.

The Science of Religious Sites

Temples were built in the past by kings as a representation of their reign and a symbol of his control. These temples were built with strict architectural rules to create positive vibrations. For instance, copper plates are buried in the base of the temple to create a good resonance of energy. This is why people would feel energized when they enter into the temples. The temples are built with rugged stones and the devotees are expected to remove their footwear and walk barefooted to stimulate the pressure nodes in the sole to create better health. Each ritual starting from ringing bells to the sitting posture while praying are scientifically proved to create a good and healthy mental and physical being.

Atithi Devo Bhavah

This is the basis of almost all traditions in the country. This code of conduct represents the way children are taught to have empathy over others and also to develop them to become a better person. Atithi Devo Bhavah can be translated as 'Guest is God'.

Traditional Wear

Sari and dhoti are the basic traditional wear of the people. Several communities have their own set of traditional wear. These traditional wear represent the occupation of those communities in the past. The material used for the dresses represent the status of their community.

Traditional Dance and Music

You cannot represent the culture and heritage of the land without introducing dance and music. Every state has its own iconic dance and music, which are considered as a language to communicate with God and nature. Each movement of the dancer and each note of music have a positive effect on body and mind. There are so many festivals to recognize these dance and music forms of each land and the entire country too.

Language

Each region has its own language. Each community in the region has a version of that language. For instance, the entire Tamil Nadu speaks Tamil but, the tone and style of speaking differ between each region. There are more than 400 languages in India and only 22 are recognized by the constitution.

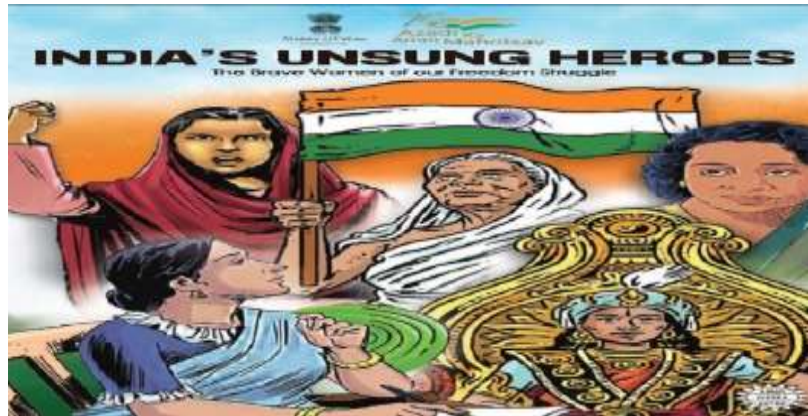
Ayurveda

Food is medicine; medicine is food. This is the basis of healing in India. Ayurveda has been in the culture for several thousand years before modern medicine and it has gained attention from people around the world. Himalayan regions and Kerala are famous for Ayurvedic treatments and massages. Many herbal oils are made for providing relief for various problems. Ayurveda is not just a list of medicines and massages. It is also a way of eating and living. People cook food in earthen pots and eat in fresh banana leaves. This promotes holistic wellness. People wear copper bracelets to provide better energy and drink water from copper vessels and so on.



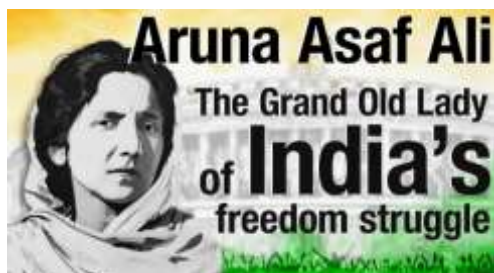
By:-VASUDHA SINGH S.Y.B.Ed

INDIA'S UNSUNG HEROES



Aruna Asaf Ali was an Indian educator, political activist, and publisher. An active participant in the Indian independence movement, she is widely remembered for hoisting the Indian National flag at the Gowalia Tank maidan, Bombay during a Quit India Movement in 1942, giving the movement one of its most long-lasting image. She became a member of Indian National Congress and participated in public processions during the Salt Satyagraha.

ARUNA ASIF ALI



She was arrested, and not released in 1931 under the Gandhi-Irwin Pact which stipulated release of all political prisoners. Other women co-prisoners refused to leave the premises unless she was also released and gave in only after Mahatma Gandhi intervened. She was politically not very active after her release, until 1942. Known for her independent streak, she even disobeyed Gandhi's request to surrender herself in 1946. Post-independence, she remained active in politics, becoming Delhi's first Mayor. She was also awarded the Padma Vibhushan in 1992 and the Bharat Ratna posthumously in 1997.

Aruna Asaf Ali, one of the leading female figures of India's freedom movement, was a revolutionary Leftist who picked up the mantle of leadership during the Quit India Movement in 1942.



Contribution to the freedom struggle

Raised in a liberal, upper caste Bengali family that was part of the Brahmo Samaj and related to Rabindranath Tagore, Aruna Ganguly was extremely well educated. She married Asaf Ali, a member of the Congress best known for defending Bhagat Singh, and later becoming the Indian ambassador to the United States of America, despite severe opposition. He was 23 years her senior, and died in 1953. Through Asaf Ali, Aruna associated with the leaders of the Indian freedom struggle and became an active member of the Congress. She was arrested in 1931, and her release was secured only when Mahatma Gandhi intervened after public protests. Other women prisoners refused to leave the premises until she was also released. In 1932, she was arrested again and held in Tihar Jail, where she launched a hunger strike to protest the treatment of other political prisoners. She was moved to solitary confinement in Ambala, and was politically inactive after her release for 10 years until the Quit India Movement. After 1942, her property was seized and sold.



Post-independence work

. In the early 1950s, she became a member of the Communist Party of India, though she quit the party in 1956 following Krushchev's denouncement of Stalin in the USSR. She remained a Leftist throughout her life, and was instrumental in developing the National Federation of Indian Women, the women's wing of the CPI While she worked towards the upliftment of women, she faced criticism from feminist groups for her resisting affirmative action for women.

She believed that education and better healthcare would do more for women than reservation. She rejoined the Congress in 1964, though she stepped back from active politics. She remained close to Indira Gandhi despite being a critic of the Emergency. Aruna was honoured both by the nationalists and the Left. Though she steered clear of accepting awards publicly, she was given the Order of Lenin and the Lenin Peace Prize in 1965. She was also awarded the Padma Vibhushan in 1992 and the Bharat Ratna posthumously in 1997. She was also the recipient of the Nehru Award for International Understanding.



By:- Jay Shinde S.Y.B.ED

UNSUNG HEROES



Unsung Heroes

Who are they?

Why are they unsung?

**Hero is a person whom we admire the most,
and to him we always consider foremost.**

But there are some heroes who are unsung,

Not famous, not praised by our tongues.

They took birth,

To save the pride of our mother earth.

They sacrificed their life,

Just to keep the rays of hopes alive.

Some heroes died on the border,

They closed their eyes with the memory of their loved ones.

We all are enjoying the freedom with no care,

But these unsung heroes gave their life for us happily with dare.

So let's take the pledge,
We will make our nation a better place,
Where there are no words like jealousy and revenge.
We will be always ready to do everything for our country's best,
The sacrifice of our unsung heroes will not let go in waste.....
Will not let go in waste.

Not all
heroes
wear a
cape...



Mrs. Shraddha S. Padave S.Y.B.Ed

UNSUNG HEROES OF FREEDOM STRUGGLE



Introduction

India's independence movement was a series of historic events and sacrifices by thousands of freedom fighters. Undoubtedly Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, Bhagat Singh, Mangal Pandey, Rani Lakshmi Bai and many more are amongst the famous freedom fighters and have got the spotlights but there are some unsung heroes who played crucial role in India's freedom movement. While the country celebrates 75 years of its Independence, let's take a look at some lesser-known freedom fighters of India.

Tiruppur Kumaran



Tirupur is a town near Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu and it was Kumaran's home town. In 1932, Kumaran organized a protest march against the British. He was carrying the Indian National Flag, which was banned by the British. This enraged British officials who then began assaulting the protesters, including Kumaran, insisting he put the flag down.

Kumaran held on to the Indian Flag even after being repeatedly beaten, He was mortally wounded and even when he fell into a faint before dying, he clung on to the Indian flag ensuring it did not fall to the ground. This incident gained him the title *Kodi Kaatha Kumaran* — Kumaran, the saviour of the national flag.



Born on April 3, 1903, she was a social reformer and freedom fighter. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay was best known for being the driving force behind the renaissance of Indian handicraft, hand loom, and theatre. She also fought for the upliftment of the socio-economic standard of Indian women by pioneering the co-operative movement. However, her contribution during the freedom struggle is not to be missed.

Married at 20, she was in London when she heard of Mahatma Gandhi's Non-Cooperation Movement in 1923. She promptly returned to India, to join the Seva Dal, a Gandhian organisation set up to promote social uplifting.

In 1926, she met Margaret E. Cousins, the founder of All India Women's Conference (AIWC), and was inspired to run for the Madras Provincial Legislative Assembly. She was also the first Indian woman to be arrested, when she entered the Bombay Stock Exchange to sell packets of salt. She spent close to a year in prison.

Khudiram Bose

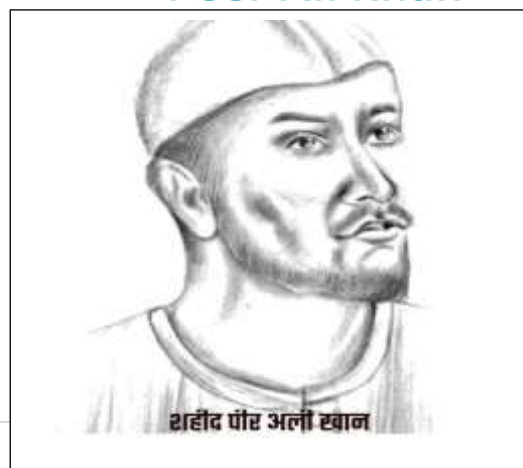


Bose's tale of valour is one that simultaneously invokes pride as well as pity for perhaps the same reason. He was 18 years old, when he was sentenced to death for his role in the country's freedom struggle.

In 1908, Bose was appointed to kill Muzaffarpur district magistrate Kingsford, the Chief Magistrate of Calcutta Presidency. Kingston had become unpopular for passing harsh and cruel sentences on young political activists. He was also notorious for inflicting corporal punishment on them. Thus, when he was transferred to Muzaffarpur, Bose was sent to there to kill him.

On April 20, 1908, Bose threw a bomb at a carriage, believed to be carrying Kingsford, outside the European club. But the carriage was occupied by the wife and daughter of barrister Pringle Kennedy, a leading pleader at the Muzaffarpur Bar. An extra police force was deployed to find the perpetrator. Bose, in the meantime, had walked 25 miles and reached Vaini railway station. He was arrested by two officers there and hanged to death on August 11, 1908.

Peer Ali Khan



Peer Ali Khan was part of the 1857 rebellion against the British. He was born in Muhammadpur, in Azamgarh district of Uttar Pradesh. When he was seven, he ran away, and arrived in Patna where he was given shelter and refuge by a *zamindar* who brought him up along with his son and educated him.

The start: Peer opened a book shop in Patna, which became the meeting point for freedom fighters to make plans to overthrow the British. In fact, the book shop was the point where everyone kept in contact not only among themselves but with Indian soldiers in the British army too. Ali conducted regular campaigns against the British, and became an integral part of the rebellion of 1857. While he was plotting with the soldiers of the Danapur Cantonment, two letters from them fell into British hands. They became aware of Peer Ali's involvement.

Ali realised what had happened, planned to attack the British and gathered those interested. He collected 50 guns with the help of his co-worker, Maulvi Mehdi and distributed them among his group members.

On July 4, 1857, Ali and 33 followers were arrested. Most of them were hanged the next day without a hearing. Peer Ali was brutally tortured and cross-examined. On July 7, he was hanged.

Matangini Hazra



Hailing from Tamluk (erstwhile Midnapore) in the Bengal Presidency of British India, Matangini Hazra was a champion of the Civil Disobedience Movement and the Quit India Movement. She was a force to reckon with. Born on October 19, 1870 to poor parents, she had no formal education. She was married early and was widowed at 18.

Turning point: In 1905, Hazra became actively interested in the independence movement. In 1932, she took part in the Civil Disobedience Movement and was arrested for participating in the Dandi March led by Mahatma Gandhi and breaking the Salt Act. British officials had introduced taxation on salt production, and so the walk to Dandi to make sea-salt was considered illegal. This caused resentment among people as it was the local practice in Dandi to produce salt from seawater. Hazra was imprisoned for six months in Baharampur.

A decade later, in 1942, she was a part of the Quit India Movement launched by Gandhiji, asking the British to put an end to their reign in India and leave. Hazra, who was 71 years at the time, led a procession of 6,000 supporters, mostly womevolunteers, to take over the Tamluk police station. As she stepped forward, she was shot. She eventually died from bullet wounds.



By:-Ashwini Kadam
S.Y.B.Ed

Celebrating Unsung Heroes



India's independence movement was a series of historic events and sacrifices by *thousands of freedom fighters*. *Undoubtedly Mahatama Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, Bhagat Singh, Mangal Pandey, Rani Lakshmibai and many more are amongst the famous freedom fighters and have got the spotlights but there are some unsung heroes who played crucial role in India's freedom movement. While the country celebrates 75years of its Independence, let's take a look at some lesser-known freedom fighters of India.*



Matangini Hazra | An Indian revolutionary, who became actively interested in the Indian independence movement as a Gandhian. In 1932, she took part of the Civil Disobedience movement and was arrested for breaking the Salt Act. Hazra was also part of the Quit India Movement and Non-Cooperation Movement. During

a procession, she was shot by the police but she kept chanting 'Vande Mataram' even after being repeatedly shot



Khudiram Bose | He was one of the youngest revolutionaries who opposed British rule of India. Bose's tale of valour and contribution in India's freedom struggle is significant as he was just 18 years old when he was sentenced to death.



Aruna Asaf Ali | An active participant in the Indian Independence movement, she gained prominence at the age of 33 as she hoisted the Indian National flag at the Gowalia Tank Maidan, Bombay during the Quit India Movement in 1942



Bhikaiji Cama | One must have heard her name on roads and building but many are not aware of her tale of valour. One of the prominent figures in the Indian Independence movement, she also stood for gender equality.



BY :- Namrata Anand Korde S.Y.B.Ed



