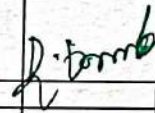


S.V.L.N.S GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE
BHEEMUNIPATNAM

DEPARTMENT OF
HISTORY
DEPARTMENTAL ACTIVITY REGISTER

Dr. B.R. AMBEDKAR JAYANTHI

S.N O	DATE	CONDUTED THROUGH	NATURE OF THE	NAME OF THE	DETAILS OF RESOURCE PERSON/	NO. OF	SIGNATURE OF
		DRC/JKC/IQAC	ACTIVITY	LECTURER	NAME AND DESG.	STUDENS ATTENTE D	LECTURER INCHARGE
1	14-04-2022	DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY	Dr. B.R. AMBEDKAR JAYANTHI	SRI R. UMA MAHESWARA RAO	Dr. R. MANJULA	90	

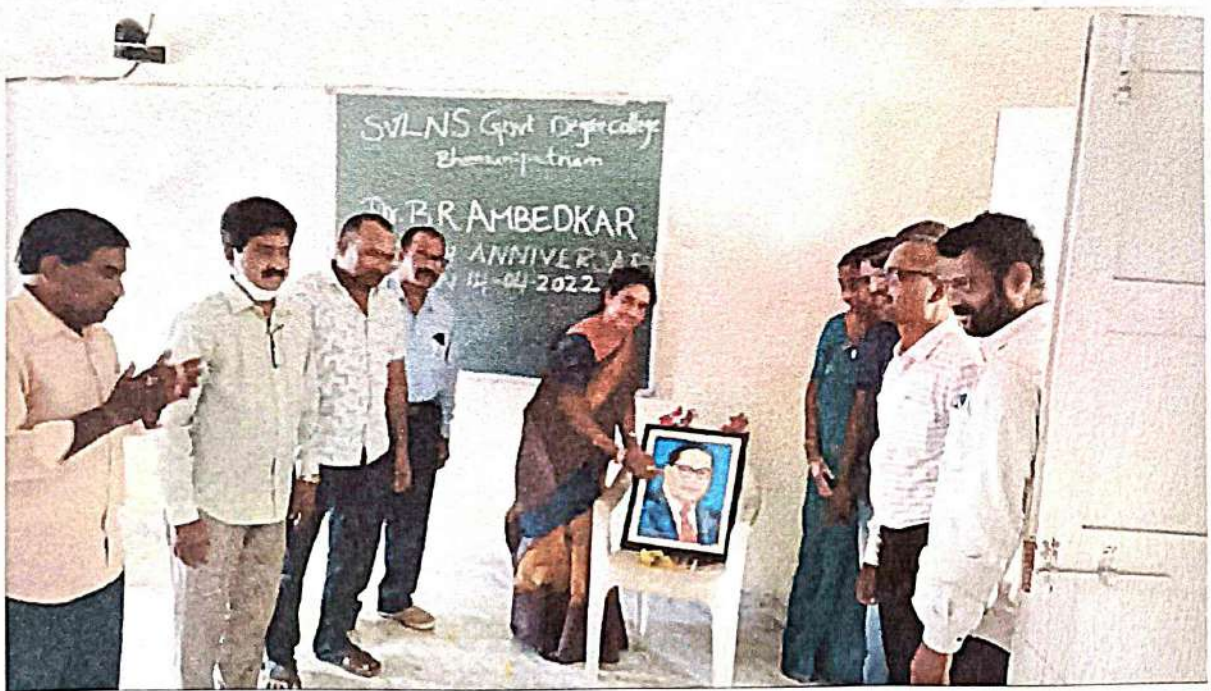
ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

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

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

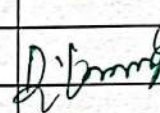
Ambedkar Jayanti processions are carried out by his followers at Chaitya Bhoomi in Mumbai and Deeksha Bhoomi in Nagpur.^[6] It is a customary for senior national figures, such as the President, Prime Minister and leaders of major political parties, to pay homage at the statue of Ambedkar at the Parliament of India in New Delhi. It is celebrated throughout the world especially by dalits, adivasi, labour workers, women and also those who embraced Buddhism after his example. In India, large numbers of people visit local statues commemorating Ambedkar in procession with lot of fanfare. In 2020, the first online Ambedkar Jayanti was celebrated in the world.

Ambedkar Jayanti is a public holiday in more than 25 states and union territories of India, including Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Ladakh, Madhya



Imagnus

ALLURI SEETHARAMA RAJU JAYANTHI

S.NO	DATE	CONDUTED THROUGH	NATURE OF THE	NAME OF THE	DETAILS OF	NO. OF	SIGNATURE OF
		DRC/JKC/IQAC	ACTIVITY	LECTURER	RESOURCE PERSON/ NAME AND DESG.	STUDENS ATTENDED	LECTURER INCHARGE
1	23-08-2022	DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY	ALLURI SEETHARAMA RAJU JAYANTHI	R.UMA MAHESWARARAO	Dr. R. MANJULA	85	

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

Speakers Speak to Alluri Sitarama Raju (4 July 1897 or 1898 – 7 May 1924)¹ was an Indian revolutionary who waged an armed campaign against the British colonial rule in India. Born in present-day Andhra Pradesh, he was involved in opposing the British in response to the 1882 Madras Forest Act, which actively restricted the free movement of Adivasis in their forest habitats, and prevented them from practicing their traditional form of agriculture called podu. Rising discontent towards the British led to the Rampa Rebellion of 1922 in which Alluri Sitarama Raju played the major role as its leader. Mustering combined forces of Adivasis, farmers and other sympathizers, he engaged in guerilla campaigns against the British in the border regions of then Madras Presidency (now parts of East Godavari and Visakhapatnam). He was given the title: "*Manyam Veerudu*" (transl. Hero of the Jungle) by the local people for his heroic exploits.^[2]

Born into a Telugu speaking family, Alluri who took up sannyasa at 18, became a charismatic leader of the downtrodden tribal people in 20th century colonial India. Harnessing widespread discontent against British colonial rule in the backdrop of the 1920 Non-cooperation movement, Alluri led his forces in the Rampa Rebellion of 1922 against the colonial rulers with an aim to expell them from the Eastern Ghats region. During this rebellion he led numerous raids on the imperial police stations to acquire firearms for his under-equipped forces. After each raid, he would leave behind a letter written by him informing the police about the details of his plunder there, including details of the weaponry he parted away with and dare them to stop him

If they can. Police stations in and around areas of Annavaram, Addateegala, Chintapalle, Dammanapalli, KrishnaDevi Peta, Rampachodavaram, Rajavommangi, and Narsipatnam were all targeted by his forces, resulting in significant police casualties. In response to these raids, and to quell the rebellion, the British colonial authorities undertook a nearly two-year long manhunt for Alluri, resulting in expenditures reaching over ₹4 million rupees then. Eventually in 1924, he was trapped by the British at the village of Koyyuru in Chintapalle forests. There, he was captured, tied to a tree and summarily executed by a firing squad. His final resting place lies at Krishnadevipeta in Andhra Pradesh.

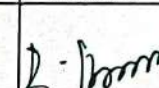


Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh, India
 VCW9+CRR, Bheemunipatnam, Bheemili, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh 531163, India
 Lat 17.896076°
 Long 83.419512°
 26/11/22 11:27 AM



Handwritten signature

SRI PINGALI VENKAYYA JAYANTHI

S.NO	DATE	CONDUTED THROUGH	NATURE OF THE	NAME OF THE	DETAILS OF	NO. OF	SIGNATURE OF
		DRC/JKC/IQAC	ACTIVITY	LECTURER	RESOURCE PERSON/	STUDENS	LECTURER
				INVOLVED	NAME AND DESG.	ATTENTE D	INCHARGE
1	02-08-2022	DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY	SRI PINGALI VENKAYYA JAYANTHI	SRI R. UMA MAHEWAARA RAO	Dr. R. MANJULA	60	

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

Speakers speak to Pingali Venkayya (2 August, 1876/8 – 4 July 1963) was an Indian freedom fighter and a Gandhian. He was the designer of the flag on which the Indian National Flag was based.¹ He was also as a lecturer, author, geologist, educationalist, agriculturist, and a polyglot. At the age of 19, Venkayya had enrolled in the British Indian Army and was deployed to South Africa during the Second Boer War (1899–1902). During the war when the soldiers had to salute the Union Jack, the national flag of Britain, Venkayya realised the need for having a flag for Indians. When Venkayya attended the AICC session in 1906 in Calcutta, he was inspired to design a flag for the Indian National Congress as he opposed the idea of hoisting the British flag at Congress meetings.

Various flags had been used by members of the Indian independence movement before independence was achieved in 1947. Pingali Venkayya designed the National Flag and presented it to Mahatma Gandhi during the latter's visit to Vijayawada city on 1 April 1921. Venkayya's first draft of the flag was in red and green — the red representing Hindus and green the Muslims living in the country. On Gandhi's suggestion, Venkayya added a white stripe to represent all other denominations and religions present in India. Since 1921, Venkayya's flag has been used informally at all Congress meetings. The flag was adopted in its present form during a meeting of the Constituent Assembly on July 22, 1947.

Venkayya was an agriculturist and also an educationist who set up an educational institution in Machilipatnam. He died in relative poverty in 1963 and was largely forgotten by society.^{[6][10]} A postage stamp was issued to commemorate him in 2009. In 2012, his name was proposed for a posthumous Bharat Ratna though there has been no response from the central government on the proposal

Pingali Venkayya was born in a Telugu Brahmin family on 2 August 1876 or 1878 at Bhatlapenumarru, near Machilipatnam, in what is now the Indian state of Andhra Pradesh.^{[2][5][11]} His parents were Hanumantha Rayudu and Venkata Ratnam. He studied at the Hindu High School in Machilipatnam. He also spent his childhood in various places in the Krishna district like Yarlagadda and Pedakallepalli. He married Rukminamma, the daughter of the Karanam of Pamaru village.

At the age of 19, he enrolled in the British Indian Army and was deployed to South Africa during the Second Boer War (1899–1902), where he met Gandhi for the first time.^[2] It was during the war when the soldiers had to salute the Union Jack, the national flag of Britain, that Venkayya realised the need for having a flag for Indians.¹

Venkayya earned a diploma in Geology from the Madras Presidency College. From 1911–1944, he worked as a lecturer at the Andhra National College in Machilipatnam. From 1924 to 1944, he researched mica in Nellore. He also authored a book titled 'Thalli Raayi' on geology.

Venkayya was also popularly nicknamed 'Diamond Venkayya', as he was an expert in diamond mining. He was also called 'Patti Venkayya' (Cotton Venkayya), because he dedicated most of his time to researching staple varieties of cotton and did a detailed study on a variety called Cambodia Cotton.^{[5][14]} He was a polyglot who was proficient in many languages including Japanese and Urdu.^{[5][6]} He delivered a full-length speech in Japanese at a school in Bapatla in 1913. From then, he also came to be referred to as 'Japan Venkayya'. Gandhi's Flag, designed by Venkayya, was introduced at the Congress meeting in 1921.

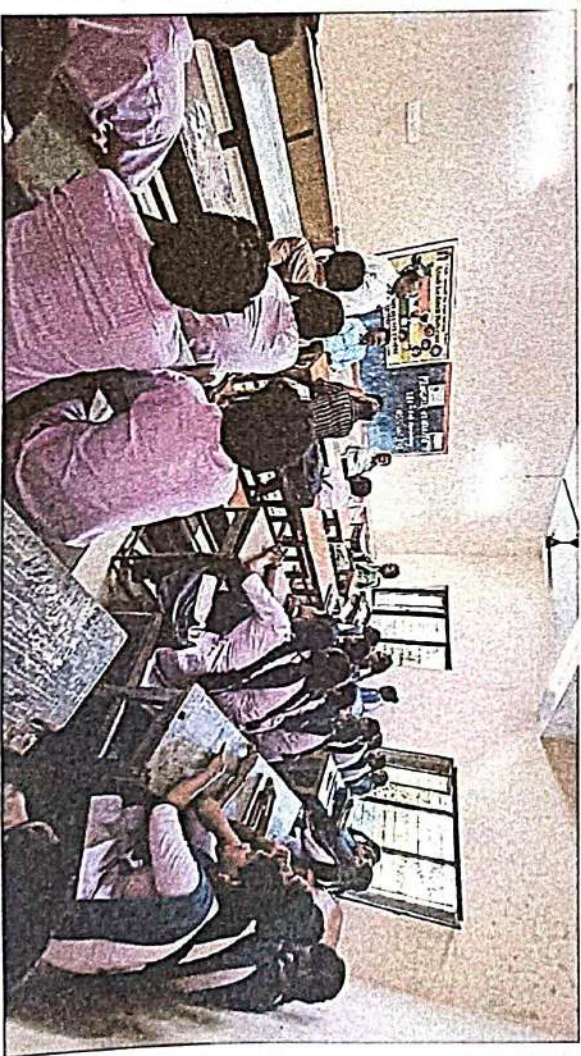
When Venkayya attended the All India Congress Committee (AICC) session in 1906 in Calcutta under the leadership of Dadabhai Naoroji, he was inspired to design a flag for the Indian National Congress as he opposed the idea of hoisting the British flag at

Congress meetings. Venkayya worked on potential designs that could be used as flags for the newly-coined Swaraj movement to signify independence. There were over 25 drafts of the flags with different significance and relations with Indian culture, heritage and history. In 1916, he published a book titled *Bharatha Desaniki Oka Jatiya Patakam* (transl. A National Flag for India) with 30 potential designs for a flag. From 1918 to 1921, he proposed various ideas to Congress leadership. At the time, he was also working at the Andhra National College in Machilipatnam.

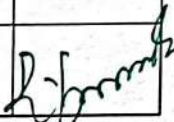
In 1921, the AICC held its two-day crucial session in Bezawada (now Vijayawada) on March 31 and April 1. When Gandhi asked Venkayya to submit a design for the flag at the session, he did it within three hours. Venkayya had shown Gandhi a rudimentary design of a flag on a Khadi bunting. This first flag was coloured red and green — the red representing Hindus and the green representing Muslims in the country. On Gandhi's suggestion, Venkayya added a white stripe to represent all the other denominations and religions present in the country. While the flag was not officially adopted by the AICC, which reordered the stripes and changed the red to orange in 1931, it came to be used across the country. Since 1921, Venkayya's flag has been used informally at all Congress meetings. The flag was adopted in its present form during a meeting of the Constituent Assembly on July 22, 1947, twenty days before India's Independence.



Handwritten signature



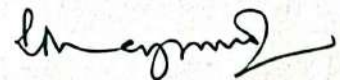
TANGUTURI PRAKASAM PANTHULU JAYANTHI

S.NO	DATE	CONDUTED THROUGH	NATURE OF THE	NAME OF THE	DETAILS OF	NO. OF	SIGNATURE OF
		DRC/JKC/IQAC	ACTIVITY	LECTURER	RESOURCE PERSON/ INVOLVED	STUDENS ATTENDED	LECTURER INCHARGE
					NAME AND DESG.		
1	23-08-2022	DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY	TANGUTURI PRAKASAM PANTHULU JAYANTHI	R.UMA MAHESWARARAO	Dr. R. MANJULA	85	

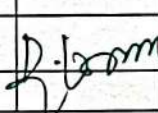
ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

Speakers speak to Tanguturi Prakasam Panthulu was born into a Telugu speaking family of Subbamma and Gopalakrishnayya in the village of Addanki, 26 km (16 mi) from Ongole in Madras presidency (now Prakasam district, Andhra Pradesh). When he was 11, his father died and his mother had to run a boarding house at Ongole, a profession that was looked down upon at the time.

When E. Hanumantha Rao, his teacher at school, moved to Rajamahendravaram, he took Prakasam along with him as that place had better opportunities for education. He acted in *Gayopakhyanam* by Chilakamarti Lakshmi Narasimham in 1890 along with his teacher.^[2] He was interested in becoming a lawyer since childhood, but Prakasam failed his matriculation examination. However, he managed to go to Madras and become a second-grade pleader. Returning to Rajamahendravaram, he eventually became a successful lawyer. He was elected as Municipal Chairman of Rajamahendravaram in 1904 when he was 31 years old. This election was not easy for Prakasam. He was funded for his education by Zamindar Kanchumarthi Ramachandra Rao, who was at that time received patronage from Raja Vogeti Ramakrishnayya, a wealthy landlord and was also a municipal councillor for a long time and an honorary magistrate in Rajamahendravaram under Ramachandra Rao. Prakasam was given the utmost support by Ramachandra Rao even though they disagreed in their political ideology.



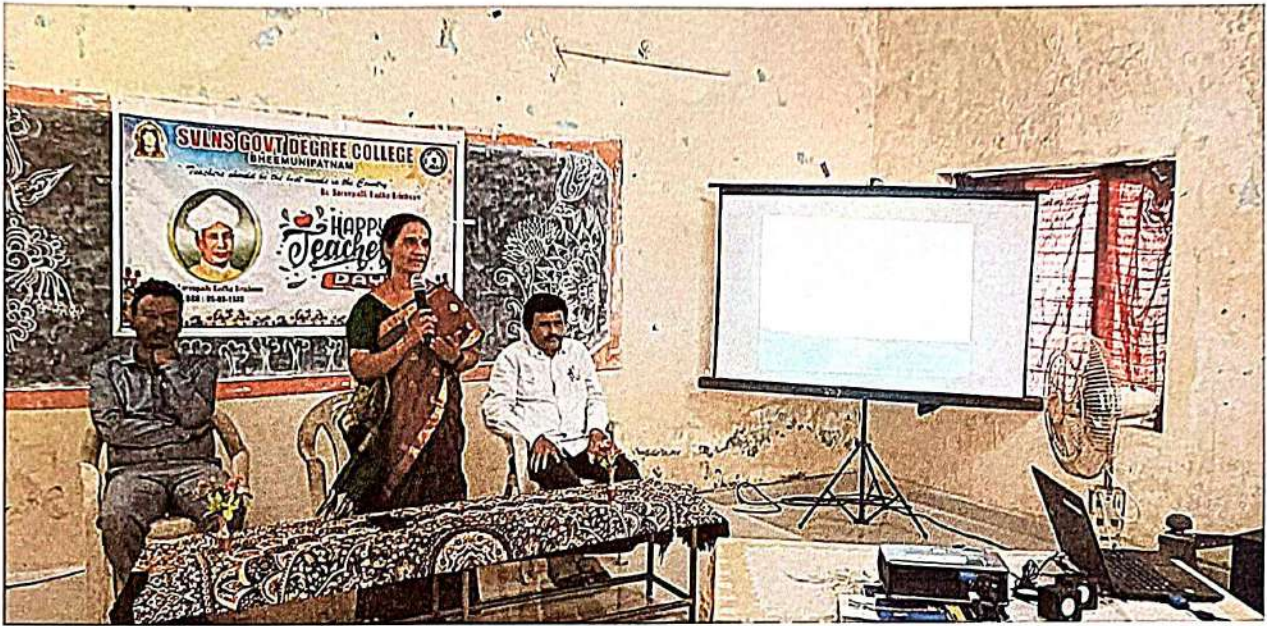
TEACHERS DAY

S.NO	DATE	CONDUTED THROUGH	NATURE OF THE	NAME OF THE	DETAILS OF	NO. OF	SIGNATURE OF
		DRC/JKC/IQAC	ACTIVITY	LECTURER	RESOURCE PERSON/ INVOLVED	STUDENS ATTENTED	LECTURER INCHARGE
					NAME AND DESG.		
1	05-09-2022	DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY	TEACHERS DAY	R.UMA MAHESWARA RAO	Dr. R. MANJULA	120	

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

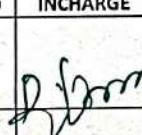
Speakers to speak Teachers' Day 2022: **Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan** was born on September 5, 1888, in Thiruttani, Madras Presidency, British India (now in Tamil Nadu, India). His birthday is observed as Teachers Day across the country.

Teachers are the pillars of our society, they play an extraordinary part in the lives of our children, equipping them with knowledge, and strength and making them learn to face the hardships of life. They involve themselves in molding their students into responsible citizens of the country. India is considered a heaven for the knowledge imparted by great teachers of all times. Since 1962, India has been celebrating Teachers' Day on 5th September.



Imagines

MAHATMA GANDHI JAYANTHI

S.NO	DATE	CONDUTED THROUGH	NATURE OF THE	NAME OF THE	DETAILS OF	NO. OF	SIGNATURE OF
		DRC/JKC/IQAC	ACTIVITY	LECTURER	RESOURCE PERSON/ NAME AND DESG.	STUDENS	LECTURER
				INVOLVED		ATTENDED	INCHARGE
1	02-10-2022	DEPARTMENT OF	MAHATMA	R.UMA MAHESWARA RAO	Dr. R. MANJULA	75	
		HISTORY	GANDHI JAYANTHI				

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

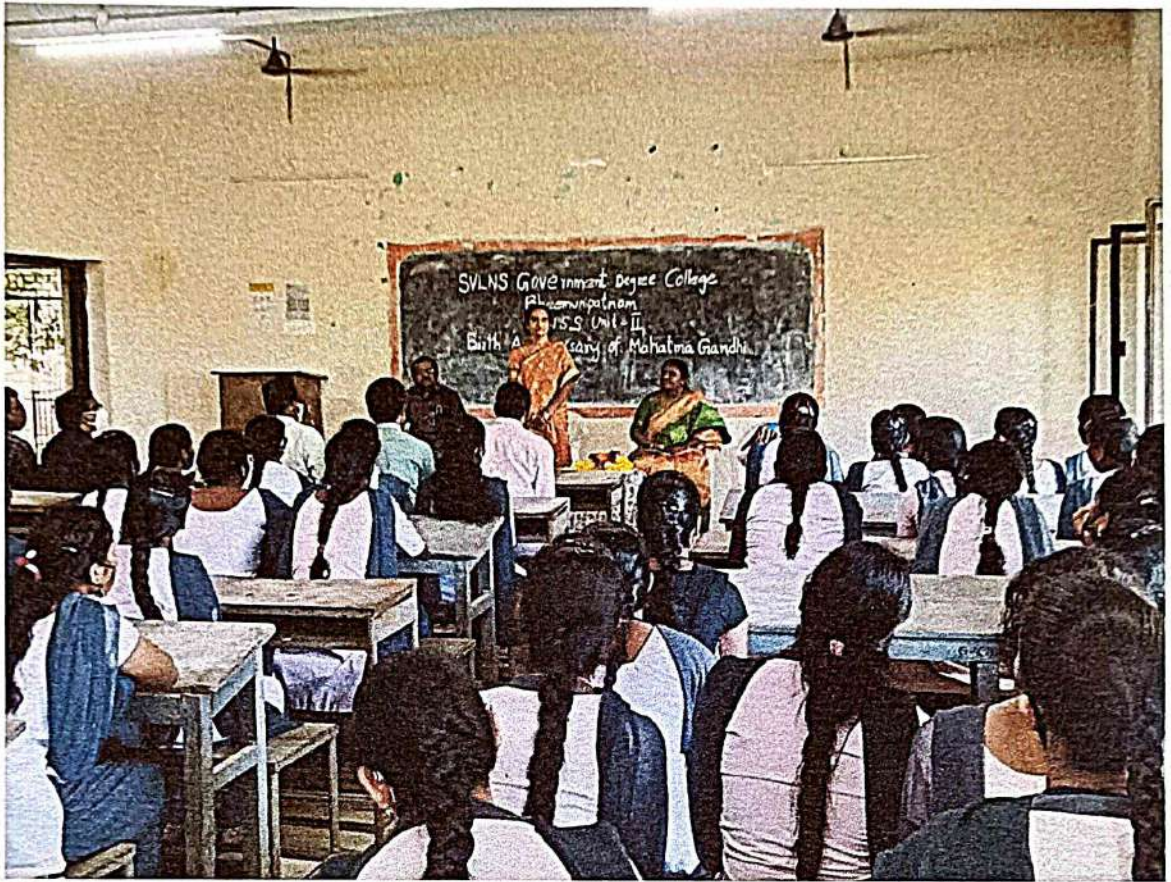
Speakers to speak Born on 2nd October 1869, Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was India's tallest leader of the independence movement. He successfully led India's non-violent movement against the British, which in turn inspired many civil rights movements across the world.

Gandhi had studied law and he went to South Africa to represent a client. Upon return, he joined the Indian National Congress and led nationwide campaigns for farmers, peasants, and labourers. He also fought against caste discrimination and fought for expanding women's rights.

He led some of the most historic movements in India's freedom struggle. He led Indians to break the salt law, through the Dandi March in 1930, which helped Indians believe that they can challenge the might of the British. He also led the Quit India movement in 1942.

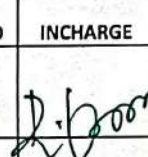
Mahatma Gandhi believed in religious pluralism. He wanted India to be a secular nation and he fought to make it a reality. But his vision was hindered by Muslim nationalists led by the Muslim league on one side and the Hindu Mahasabha and the Rashtriya Swayam Sevak on the other side leading the Hindu nationalists. Gandhi, who opposed the Partition, could not prevent the partition of India into a Hindu majority India and Muslim majority Pakistan.

Gandhi was killed by Hindu nationalist Nathu Ram Godse on January 30, 1948.



Shyam

U. N.O. DAY

S.NO	DATE	CONDUTED THROUGH	NATURE OF THE	NAME OF THE	DETAILS OF	NO. OF	SIGNATURE OF
		DRC/JKC/IQAC	ACTIVITY	LECTURER	RESOURCE PERSON/ NAME AND DESG.	STUDENS	LECTURER
				INVOLVED		ATTENDED	INCHARGE
1	24-10-2022	DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY	U.N.O DAY	R.UMA MAHESWARA RAO	Dr. R. MANJULA	65	

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

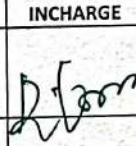
Speakers speak to Founded in October 1945, in the aftermath of World War Two, the United Nations is now one of the most recognized and influential organizations in the world. With that said, the UN is also regularly criticized for its perceived lack of action and high-profile failings. There are those who argue the United Nations is no longer fit for purpose. However, the UN is actually hugely important, and in many ways people do not expect. Let us show you.

The first reason why the United Nations is important is because it is a global forum of nations. One of the aims of the UN is to be a place where states can resolve their issues through dialogue without resorting to conflict. The UN plays a key role in bringing nations together to work through their differences.

With 193 member states, almost every country in the world is part of the United Nations. This gives the UN enormous legitimacy. It also allows the UN to bring nations together to work on global issues. This is hugely important.

International diplomacy is vital in coordinating global actions, helping countries to resolve their disputes through dialogue and allowing nations to work together. The United Nations plays a vital role in international diplomacy and it is major reason why it is a crucial global institution.

INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL DAY

S.NO	DATE	CONDUTED THROUGH	NATURE OF THE	NAME OF THE	DETAILS OF RESOURCE PERSON/ NAME AND DESG.	NO. OF STUDENS ATTENDED	SIGNATURE OF LECTURER INCHARGE
		DRC/JKC/IQAC	ACTIVITY	LECTURER INVOLVED			
1	26-11-2022	DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY	INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL DAY	R.UMA MAHESWARA RAO	Dr. R. MANJULA	110	

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

Speakers to speak India celebrates Constitution Day, or National Law Day, every year on November 26 as it marks the day the Indian Constitution was adopted by the Constituent Assembly in 1949.

It was in 2015 when the Government of India decided to establish November 26 as Constitution Day to advance "constitutional values among residents". The day was declared in the year which marked the 125th birth anniversary of Dr Bhimrao Ambedkar, the chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constitution.

Constitution Day is also known as *Samvidhan Divas*. After India became an independent country, the Constituent Assembly entrusted the job of drafting the Constitution to a committee chaired by Dr BR Ambedkar. Dr Rajendra Prasad, the first President of India, was the President of the Constituent Assembly, which was established in 1946.

At the beginning of 1948, Dr Ambedkar completed the draft of the Indian Constitution and presented it in the Constituent Assembly. It was on November 26, 1949, that this draft was adopted with very few amendments. The Indian Constitution came into effect on January 26, 1950, which is observed as Republic Day.

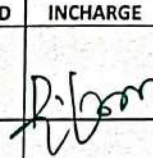
The Constituent Assembly took almost three years to complete the important and most historic task of drafting a Constitution for Independent India. Indian Constitution is the largest written constitution in the world.

The Preamble of the Constitution of India declares the country as a sovereign, socialist, secular and democratic republic and aims to secure justice, liberty, and equality for all citizens and promote fraternity to maintain the unity and integrity of the nation.



Emergus

WORLD HUMAN RIGHTS DAY

S.NO	DATE	CONDUCTED THROUGH	NATURE OF THE	NAME OF THE	DETAILS OF	NO. OF	SIGNATURE OF
		DRC/JKC/IQAC	ACTIVITY	LECTURER	RESOURCE PERSON/ NAME AND DESG.	STUDENS ATTENDED	LECTURER INCHARGE
1	10-12-2022	DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY	WORLD HUMAN RIGHTS DAY	R.UMA MAHESWARA RAO	Dr. R. MANJULA	80	

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

Speakers to speak Join us for a year-long campaign to promote and recognise the 75th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The 75th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights will be celebrated on 10 December 2023. Ahead of this milestone, starting on this year's Human Rights Day on 10 December 2022, we will launch a year-long campaign to showcase the UDHR by focusing on its legacy, relevance and activism.

In the decades since the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948, human rights have become more recognised and more guaranteed across the globe. It has since served as the foundation for an expanding system of human rights protection that today focuses also on vulnerable groups such as persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and migrants.

However, the promise of the UDHR, of dignity and equality in rights, has been under a sustained assault in recent years. As the world faces challenges new and ongoing – pandemics, conflicts, exploding inequalities, morally bankrupt global financial system, racism, climate change – the values, and rights enshrined in the UDHR provide guideposts for our collective actions that do not leave anyone behind.

The year-long campaign seeks to shift the needle of understanding and action towards greater knowledge of the universality of the UDHR and the activism associated with it.



Emmanuel

Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Pondicherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal etc.

Babasaheb Ambedkar's first birthday was publicly celebrated on 14 April 1928 in Pune, by Janardan Sadashiv Ranapisay,^[10] who was an Ambedkarite and social activist. He started the tradition of Babasaheb's birth anniversary or Ambedkar Jayanti.^[11] Ambedkar passed his matriculation in 1907. Then, he pursued BA honours in economics and political science from Elphinstone college. He enrolled in Columbia University, New York for the Masters of Arts and got his PhD in economics in 1927. In 1916, he took the admission for the Bar Course at Gray's Inn along with this he also did another doctoral thesis in economics from the London School of Economics. Ambedkar was master in 64 subjects and was proficient in 11 languages.¹