

**A.S.D Government Degree College for Women (A),**

**(Reaccredited with 'B' Grade by NAAC)**

**(Affiliated to Adikavi Nannaya University)**

**Jagannaickpur , Kakianda**



**Department of History**

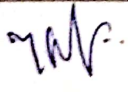

**Guest Lecture**

**On**

**10.10.2023**

**Topic: Highlights in Indian Freedom  
Struggle**

**A.S.D Govt. Degree College for Women, (Autonomous), KAKINADA**  
**Activity Register 2023-2024**  
**Department of History**

Date	10/10/2023
Conduct through (DRC/JKC/ELF/NCC/NSS/ Department etc...)	Department of History
Nature of Activity (Seminar/workshop/ Extn. Lecture etc...)	Guest Lecture
Title of the Activity	Guest Lecture on the topic " <b>Highlights in Indian Freedom Struggle</b> "
Name of the Department/ committee	Department of History
Details of Resource Persons (Name, Designation etc...)	Dr.V. Narasimha Swami, Principal , Govt. Degree College, Aalamuru
No. of students participated	60 students of I B.A & II B.A students
Brief Report on the Activity	On 10/10/2023 the Department of History arranged a Guest Lecture on the topic " <b>Highlights in Indian Freedom Struggle</b> " at 12.30 am in R.No.26, nearly 60 students of I & II B.A attended in the programme. Sri Dr.V. Narasimha Swami, Principal, Govt. Degree College, Aalamuru delivered a lecture. He spoke about the importance of the Indian Freedom struggle incidents, those were highlighted especially in Andhra, East & West Godavari Districts. Indian nationalism began to take shape in the late nineteenth century. The rebellion of 1857 marked the conscious beginning of the fight for independence from the British Empire's colonial oppression. The 1857 uprising went by many names, including the Sepoy Mutiny and India's First War of Independence. Although the revolt of 1857 started as a mutiny, soon it spread all over the country to overthrow the foreign domination. The revolt of 1857 was not successful but it sparked the fire for independence, which ultimately resulted in a series of Indian national movements with the ultimate goal of bringing an end to the British rule in India.
Name of the Lecturer who Planned & conducted the Activity	Y.Sita Maha Lakshmi, Lecturer in - Charge, Dept. of History L.Bhanu Teja , Guest Faculty of History
Signature of the Dept. in -charge/ convener of the committee	
Signature of the Principal	
Remarks	Students inspired and motivated about the highlights of the Indian Freedom struggle

## **Indian Freedom Struggle**

Indian nationalism began to take shape in the late nineteenth century. The rebellion of 1857 marked the conscious beginning of the fight for independence from the British Empire's colonial oppression. The 1857 uprising went by many names, including the Sepoy Mutiny and India's First War of Independence. Although the revolt of 1857 started as a mutiny, soon it spread all over the country to overthrow the foreign domination. The revolt of 1857 was not successful but it sparked the fire for independence, which ultimately resulted in a series of Indian national movements with the ultimate goal of bringing an end to the British rule in India.

### **List of Major Indian Freedom Movements [1857 to 1947] Indian Freedom Struggles**

- 1857 Revolt of 1857: Sepoy Mutiny began in Meerut, spread to Delhi, Agra, Kanpur and Luck now
- 1905-1911 Swadeshi movement: Partition of Bengal by Lord Curzon
- 1914-1917 Gadar Movement: Komagata Maru incident
- 1916-1918 Home Rule Movement: launched by Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Annie Besant
- 1917 Champaran Satyagraha: First non-violent protest in India by Mahatama Gandhi
- 1919 Rowlatt Satyagrah
- 1920 Khilafat and Non-cooperation Movement: First Mass Movement led by Gandhi
- 1930 Civil Disobedience Movement: launched to break the Salt law
- 1940 Individual Satyagraha: Launched against the August Offer,
- 1940.1942 Quit India Movement: Gandhi launched his third major movement against British rule.

## **Indian Freedom Movements**

### **Revolt of 1857:**

Also called India's first war of independence, it began at Meerut on May 10, 1857, and slowly spread across Delhi, Agra, Kanpur and Lucknow. It was the first significant uprising against the East India Company. Although the Revolt was unsuccessful, it had a significant impact on the masses and inspired India's entire Independence Movement. It was the revolt of 1857 which gave a clear message to the British Crown that the East India Company had failed to exercise control over the country, demonstrating its incapacity. The British East India Company's control came to an end with this fight for independence. After the British Crown seized control of India from the East India Company in 1858, it became a British colony in law. Following this, India was directly governed by the British government through governors general.

British India saw the rise of numerous political organisations in the late nineteenth century. The most notable one was the Indian National Congress, popularly known as the Congress Party, which was established in 1885. Its initial goal was to establish a platform for civil and political discussion between Indians and the British Raj in order to secure a larger political role for educated Indians. Later, under the leadership of individuals like Mahatma Gandhi, Jawarhal Nehru, Subhas Chandra Bose and Sardar Vallabhai Patel, the Congress party was instrumental in organising large-scale movements against the British government.

### **Swadeshi Movement – 1905-1911:**

The Swadeshi Movement was a consequence of Lord Curzon's announcement for the partition of Bengal in 1905, on the grounds that the population of Bengal as a whole would be difficult to govern over. However, the British declared the division of Bengal into two provinces with the intention of undermining nationalist unity. The "Boycott" resolution was adopted at a conference held at the Calcutta Town Hall on August 7, 1905, thus establishing the Swadeshi movement and bringing its previously fragmented leadership under one leadership. The goal of the Swadeshi movement was to encourage the usage of local goods and services while denouncing their British counterparts. This raised India's economic standing and demonstrated to the British that Indians could live independently. When British products were openly torched, this movement became violent. The British started detaining the agitators to address this issue, and ultimately Bengal was partitioned. The Swadeshi Movement was a turning point in Indian history because it demonstrated the nation's unity and helped people see that they could defeat the British if they united.

### **Ghadhar Movement- 1914-1917:**

The Ghadar Movement was a significant turning point in India's quest for independence. Early in the 20th century, a number of stringent immigration laws based on racial discrimination were put in place to reduce the number of Indian immigrants coming to Canada in search of employment.

**Komagata Maru Incident:** A ship from Canada by the name of Komagatamaru that was carrying immigrants from India was sent back. Several of the ship's passengers were killed or detained in a clash with the British police as it headed back to India. The Komagata Maru episode attracted worldwide attention and condemnation for the violation of human rights and racism. The episode further inspired the Ghadar party to engage in its struggle against colonial rule, and therefore it indirectly gave a fillip to the Indian struggle for freedom. After the brutal British repression, the Ghadar Movement started to wane. 1917 saw the Ghadar Party split into a Communist and a Socialist faction following the end of World War I. The Ghadar movement might be characterised as a story of extraordinary bravery, labour and toil that affected every Indian living in foreign countries. The powerful speeches by its leaders did shape the expatriate opinion against the misrule of the British in India. It truly qualifies as a major struggle which aroused the people to fight for freedom and sowed seeds for any other future course of action.

Komagata Maru Incident Ghadhar Party

### **Home Rule Movement – 1916-18:**

Home Rule Movement served as the country's response to the First World War and a powerful means to express opposition to British rule. Home Rule Movement was started by Bal Gangadhar Tilak at Belgaum in April 1916 and later by Annie Besant in Madras in September 1916. This movement was targeted at achieving self-rule, without the interference of the British Government. Movement sought to demonstrate the strength of India and its people by raising political awareness and assembling a bigger political representation for the nation in opposition to British Rule. This movement resulted in the 1917 Montague Declaration, which said that there

would be a greater representation of Indians in the administration, fostering the growth of institutions for self-governance and finally bringing about responsible governments in India.

### **Champan Satyagrah – 1917:**

Champan Movement was Mahatma Gandhi's first act of civil disobedience during the struggle for independence, which took place in the Bihar region of Champan in 1917. Gandhi was persuaded by an indigo farmer, Rajkumar Shukla, to visit Champan to look into the plight of the farmers, who were subjected to oppressive regulations and high taxes. Under the **tinkathia system**, they were compelled to grow indigo by the British colonists. Gandhi gathered support from the local farmers and masses to organise nonviolent protests against planters and landlords, and as a result, the government decided to do away with the oppressive tinkathia system. Additionally, the peasants were compensated with a part of the money taken from them. Gandhi organised three protests in Champan, Ahmedabad and Kheda during the years 1917 and 1918, before beginning the Rowlatt Satyagrah. Although the Champan Satyagrah was the first to be organised, the term 'Satyagrah' was first used during the anti-Rowlatt Act protest, which means, a non-violent method of protest.

### **Rowlatt Satyagrah- 1919**

The Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act of 1919, passed by the British Indian government, was more often known as the Rowlatt Act. The Act granted the government the authority to imprison anyone accused of engaging in terror activities for up to two years without a trial. The freedom of the press was likewise severely restricted by the Rowlatt Act. Mahatma Gandhi began a non-violent Satyagrah on April 6, 1919, to protest against the British government's unfair Rowlatt Act, which was called the Rowlatt Satyagrah. A nationwide hartal was declared and people were asked to hold meetings against the repressive act and refrain from going to work. While the hartal was successful in Delhi, violence was witnessed in Punjab and a few other places. Therefore, Gandhi suspended the hartal in the wake of the violence. The infamous Jallianwala Bagh massacre, which took place in Amritsar on 13th April 1919, was also the result of the protest against the Rowlatt Act. This incident was a great reason for Indians to struggle for India's independence even harder.

### **Khilafat and Non- Cooperation Movement – 1920**

**Khilafat Movement:** The Indian Muslims were not happy with the way the British dethroned the Caliph in Turkey. So, in 1919, various protests were held against the Britishers. The Muslim League and Congress came together during this time. Both of these parties worked together to organise numerous political protests. The movement was initially introduced on August 31, 1920, when the Khilafat Committee began a campaign of non-cooperation. The Indian National Congress (INC), led by Mahatma Gandhi, began the **Non-Cooperation Movement** on September 5, 1920. The Non-Cooperation Movement is one of the key movements in India's independence struggle. It was initiated by Gandhi in support of the Khilafat Movement. The aim was to boycott major social programmes, events, offices and schools to resonate with India's struggle for independence. In his declaration Gandhi, wanted people to adopt Swadeshi principles and work for the eradication of untouchability from society. The open, non-violent protest against the government by thousands of Indians was a true mass movement.

The Indian National Congress called for self-government or Swarajya and only non-violent methods were asked to be used while protesting. However, following the Chauri Chaura incident in February 1922, where during a fight between the police and protesters a violent crowd set fire to a police station, killing 22 policemen, Gandhiji decided to put an end to the movement.

### **Civil Disobedience Movement – 1930**

Mahatma Gandhi led a non-violent Civil Disobedience Movement in colonial India known as the Salt March, also known as the Salt Satyagrah, the Dandi March, and the Dandi Satyagrah. By 1930, the Congress Party had announced that the only goal of the liberation movement should be Poorna Swarajya or total independence. The 26 January 1930 was declared Poorna Swarajya Day. The movement began in 1930 after Indians became

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DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY**



**IMPORTANT DAY – 2023-2024**

**WORLD TOURISM DAY**

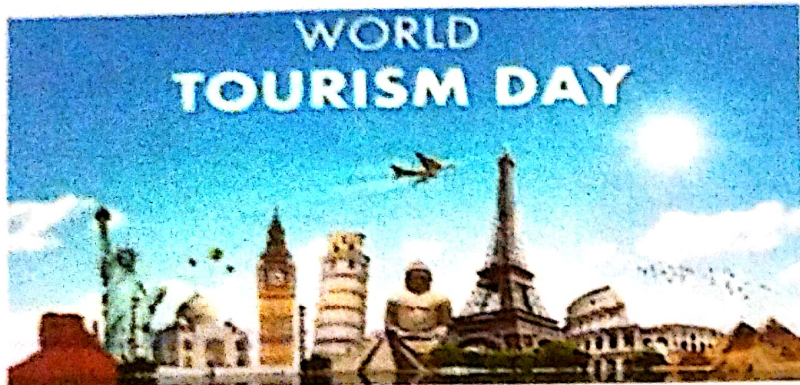
**27-09-2023**



**A.S.D Government Degree College  
for Women (Autonomous), KAKINADA**

**Department of HISTORY**

**WORLD TOURISM DAY  
CELEBRATIONS- 27-09-2023**



**TOURISM  
& GREEN  
INVESTMENTS  
WORLD TOURISM  
DAY 2023**

The Department of History happy to inform you that World Tourism Day is celebrating on 27-09-2023 at 11 am in Room No. RB1. All the staff members are informed to attend the program.

**President of the Program:** Dr.V. Anantha Lakshmi, M.Sc., M.Phil., Ph.D.

**Principal,  
A.S.D.GDC(W), (A), KAKINADA**

**Chief Guest: Sri. B. Surya Devara M.Sc. (Ph.D.)**

**Lecturer In-Charge,  
Dept. of Physics**

**A.S.D.GDC(W),(A)**

*Y. Sita Mahalakshmi*  
27-9-23

**Y. Sita Mahalakshmi  
Lecturer in- Charge,  
Dept.of History**

*V. Anantha Lakshmi*  
29/9/23

**Principal  
A.S.D.GOV.T. DEGREE COLLEGE (W)  
AUTONOMOUS  
KAKINADA**



LIST OF TEACHING STAFF - 2023 - 24

S.No	Name of the Employee	Designation	Signatures
1	Dr. V. Anantha Lakshmi	Principal	
2	M.Suvarchala	Lec. in Home Science	
3	Dr. P.Santhi	Lec. in English	
4	Dr. D.Krishna Gayatri	Lec. in Telugu	
5	Dr.P.Nagamallika	Lec. in Telugu	
6	Dr. K.Syamala Devi	Lec. in Telugu	
7	A.Swathi	Lec. in Hindi	
8	Dr. K.Jhansi Lakshmi	Lec. in Chemistry	K. Jhansi
9	Dr. K.Anitha	Lec. in Chemistry	
10	P. Leena	Lec. in Chemistry	P. Leena
11	K.N.V.S.N.Eswari	Lec. in Botany	K.N.V.S.N.Eswari
12	Dr. M.Sulakshna	Lec. in Botany	M. Sulakshna
13	B.Suryanarayana Devara	Lec. in Physics	
14	D. Jaya Sri	Lec. in Microbiology	
15	M.Vasantha Lakshmi	Lec. In Zoology	M. Vasantha
16	S. Madhavi	Lec. In Zoology	S. Madhavi
17	Dr. K. Lavanya	Lec. In Home Science	K. Lavanya
18	Dr. G. Anitha	Lec. In Home Science	G. Anitha
19	Y.Sita Maha Lakshmi	Lec. In History	
20	Dr. K. Yemuna	Lec. In Economics	K. Yemuna
21	G.Pavani Devi	Lec. In Economics	
22	N.N.Subramanyeswari	Lec. In Computer Science	N.N.C. Eswari
23	R.R.D. Sirisha	Lec. In Commerce	
24	N.P.V.L.Devi	Lec. In Commerce	
25	Dr.G.Sowjanya	Lec. In Commerce	
26	Lt.Dr.G.Pramilarani	Physical Director	



## Contract Faculty/Guest Faculty

S.No	Name of the employee	Designation	Signatures
1.	M.Subbalakshmi	C/F in Chemistry	M. Subba
2.	P. Baiya Lakshmi B.N. Prathyusha	C/F in Commerce English	B.N. Prathyusha
3.	K.N.B.Kumari	C/F in Commerce	
4.	K.kranthi	C/F in Physics	
5.	L.Malleswari	C/F in Home Science	L. Malleswari
6.	V.Geetha Satya Sri	G/F in Maths	
7.	G.Sridevi	G/F in Maths	
8.	V.Srinivas	G/F in M.COM	
9.	V.Venkata Ramana	JKC Mentor	V. Ramana
10.	P.Bhuvaneswari Devi	Guest Lec in Politics	
11.	M.Pushpa Latha	Guest Lec in Commerce	
12.	A.Sandhya	Guest Lec in Commerce	
13.	Ch.S.S.V.Prasad	Guest Lec in Commerce	
14.	R.Aruna Devi	Guest Lec in Sanskrit	
15.	N.Veera Chanti	Guest Lec.in Aqua	
16.	A.K.V.Acharyulu	Librarian	
17.	L.Bhanu Teja	Guest. Lec.in History	L. Bhanu Teja
18.	N.Pushpa	Guest. Lec.in Botany	N. Pushpa
19.	V.Srinivasa	Guest Lec.in Commerce	
20.	K.Surya Lakshmi	Guest Lec.in.Comp.Science	K. Surya Lakshmi

21. P. Pravano Sai

G/F in Botany

P. Pravano Sai



