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ROTARACT CLUB LATUR

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INDIPENDENCE DAY SPECIAL

RTR. ADV. NILESH N. JAJU.

RTR. GAJANAN DHAGE.

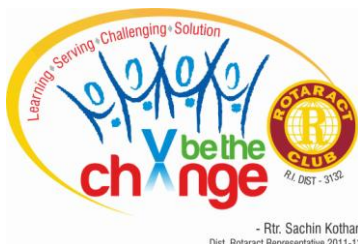
PRESIDENT.

SECRETARY.

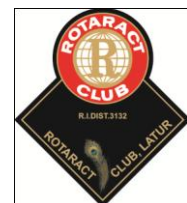
RTR. SHUBHANGI BERKILE.

EDITOR

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- Rtr. Sachin Kothari
Dist. Rotaract Representative 2011-12



Indian Independence Day

Celebration

The midnight of August 15, 1947 is memorable for every Indian on earth, as it is the time, when India gained independence from the stranglehold of the mighty British. The otherwise suppressed tri-colored flag of India was given its due respect, when it was hoisted in the midnight on the Independence Day. Since then, the red-letter day is celebrated with pomp and gaiety, across the length and breadth of India. Cultural programs and flag-hoisting ceremonies are the predominant affair of the day, while colorful kites fill the sky in the evening, to symbolize freedom. People indulge themselves in remembering the heroes of the freedom struggle and pay homage to them.

In all the schools and colleges across India, no academic work is done on Independence Day, but all the students and staff members would be present in their respective educational institutions, to celebrate the day. A sort of social gathering is arranged in the educational institutions, wherein cultural programs are organized. Flag hoisting ceremony takes place within their respective premises. As the flag is hoisted by the head of the institution (mostly the principal), students sing national anthem and pay respect to their flag and to uphold the sovereignty of the country.

Students and teachers celebrate the day at their respective educational institutions, while others back home spend the day either by going for an outing or watching special programs on television. Majority of the people tune in to Doordarshan in the morning, to watch the live telecast of Prime Minister's speech at the Red Fort in Delhi, as it is the major highlight of the Independence Day of India. Prime Minister's speech and patriotic songs and documentaries showing excerpts from the freedom struggle are aired on the national channels, while the private television channels make it a point that their viewers are amused all through the day. Hence, they telecast cultural programs, movies related to independence, apart from the patriotic songs that regenerate the hidden patriotism in people.

Shops across India are strictly directed to keep their shutters down on Independence Day, while you can still spot the groceries and small stores opening up late in the evening. All government offices remain closed on August 15. India Gate is the center of attraction and a nice place to hang out in the evening of Independence Day, as the structure is attractively illuminated. The sky is filled with kites of various shapes and colors. As a whole, it can be said that Independence Day is a holiday much awaited by people in India, every year.

The courage and the devotion of the freedom fighters towards their motherland is the living spirit of India that has been passed on through the generations. This indomitable spirit still burns brightly in the hearts of all the Indians. The living spirit India manifests itself whenever the country calls upon her sons for protection and defence. Even after Independence the ensuing battles, to uphold the sovereignty of the country, have seen heroic martyrs who've answered the call of their mother land with their lives. The living spirit of India is therefore, immortal.

: SOME PROMINENT MARTYRS OF THE COUNTRY :

Tatia Tope

He was the here of the Revolt of 1857, he was among the first to raise his voice for the freedom of his country. The British rulers feared this courageous and mighty general. When he was deceived by his friend, he faced his death like a hero.



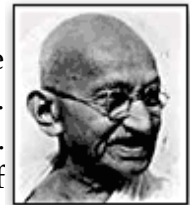
Rani Laxmi Bai

She symbolizes the bravery of Indian women and their sacrifice for the country. She led her troops to battle against the British in the Revolt of 1857. One of the first women martyrs of the country.



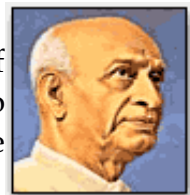
Mahatma Gandhi

The Mahatma who is considered to be the father of the nation was the architect of India's freedom and arguably the greatest man of this century. Gandhiji's life was dedicated to the ideals of Truth, Non- violence and Love. He led the non violent movement for freedom and became an ambassador of peace to the world.



Sardar Patel.

India's Man of Steel as he is better known is responsible for the existence of united India today. During the indepenence procedures, he managed to persuade the different princely states to join the Indian Union and make India a single country.



Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

He gave the people a strong cause to fight for when he said "Swaraj is our birthright". He was an indefatigable worker for India's freedom and development, he founded schools and published newspapers. He wore himself out, in his bid to awaken the sleeping patriotism of his fellowmen.



Bhagat Singh.

He was a fierce patiot, a young revolutionary. His bravery has made him i a symbol of the heroism of the youth of India. He threw a bomb when the Legislature was in session, to warn the British Government. He was executed by the British Government but lives on in the heart of India as a beloved hero.



Ashfaqualla Khan

He was the young pathan patriot who kissed his hangman's noose and gave up his soul with the name of Allah on his lips. A courageous young man endowed with a will of steel, he dedicated everything to the service of India and her struggle for freedom.



Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

Azad took part in the Khalifat movement. He wrote in a revolutionary journal called Al Hilal. He joined the Indian National Congress (I.N.C) in January 1920. He presided over the special session of Congress in September 1923 and at 35 years of age, was the youngest man to be elected the President of the Congress.



Surendranath Banerjee

Surendranath Banerjee played a major part in channelizing the youth forces of Bengal towards the the struggle for freedom. He served as the President of the Indian National Congress twice, in 1895 and 1902. He became the editor of a paper called "Bengalee" from 1878 and wrote fearlessly on patriotism, freedom, unity and culture.



Dr. Annie Besant

Annie Besant was born of Irish parents in London but made India her home from November, 1893. It was said of her that "there was scarcely any modern reform (in England) for which she had not worked, written spoken and suffered." She was the one who started the Home Rule league in India.



:SYMBOL OF FREEDOM :

: NATIONAL ANTHEM OF INDIA :

Jana-Gana-Mana-Adhinayaka, Jaya He
Bharata-Bhagya-Vidhata
Punjab-Sindhu-Gujarata-Maratha- Dravida-Utkala-Banga
Vindhya-Hinachala -Yamuna-Ganga
Ucchhala -Jaladi Taranga
Tava Subha Name Jage
Tava Subha Ashisha Mage
Gaya Tava Jaya Gatha.
Jana-Gana-Mangala Dayaka, Jaya He
Bhatara-Bhagya-Vidatha,
Jaya He, Jaya He, Jaya He,
Jaya Jaya Jaya, Jaya He.



The Indian Tricolour

The Indian flag is rectangular in shape made up of three horizontal breadths of different colours - Saffron, White and Green. The Saffron stands for courage nad sacrifice, White for purity and Green for fertility. There is a wheel with 24 spokes in the middle of the white coloured part of the flag. The wheel

represents the Dharma Chakra

National Emblem of India

The National Emblem India has been adopted from the Sarnath pillar of Ashoka. The Lion Capital with the four lions facing in four different directions standing upon an abacus. The abacus carries carvings of four different animals - an elephant, a horse, a bull and a lion separated by the four dharmachakras, wheels with 24 spokes. Below the abacus is the line - Satya Meva Jayate. The words 'Satyameva Jayate' have been taken from Mundaka Upanishad, and it means 'Truth Alone Triumphs'.



National Animal

Tiger

National Bird

Peacock



National Flower

Lotus



|| THANK YOU ||

We meet every Sunday at 10.30 AM in Bhalchandra Blood Bank.

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