



Government Degree College, Seethanagaram

Accredited by NAAC with "B" Grade, ISO 9001:2015 Certified College

Affiliated to Aadi Kavi Nannayya University  
Opp K.G.N.M. Trust, Purushottapatnam Road, Seethanagaram



# CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Organized by

**DEPARTMENT OF TELUGU**

## Independence Day Celebrations

15-08-2023



## About Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav

This year, the theme of the 75<sup>th</sup> Independence Day would be 'Nation First, Always First'. This year the Olympians who won medals at the Tokyo Olympics would get special invites to the event

Theme - "Nation First, Always First" Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav – Great Celebration for the Amirtham of Independence A. Azadi Ka – Independence B. Amrit – Amirtham Nector C. Mahotsav – Big celebration Great festival India will complete the 75 years of Independence on 15 th August 2022 but India will celebrate the 76th Independence day. 75th Year of Independence Day of India began on Friday 12 March 2021 and ends on Tuesday, 15 August 2023 Indian people celebrated their first Independence Day on 15 th August 1947, so if we count from 1947 then this will be the 76th Independence day celebration in 2022. So, they decided to do various programs and the government named the celebration as 'Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav'. The official website for Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav was launched by the Ministry of Culture in March. The celebrations for the 75th Independence Day kicked off on March 12, 2021 in a 75-week countdown and will end after a year on August 15, 2022

This 15th of August, India will celebrate 75 years of Independence. We as Indians pay respect to all the leaders who fought bravely for our nation's freedom in the past. On Independence Day 2022, the Prime Minister of India will hoist our tricolour flag at the Red Fort, Old Delhi. He will also deliver a speech to the nation as well.

## Independence Day 2022 History:

The Indian Independence movement began during World War I and was led by Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi. The Indian Independence Bill was introduced in the British House of Commons on July 4, 1947, and was passed within a fortnight. It marked the end of over 200 years of British rule on August 15, 1947. Many leaders played a prominent [role in the Indian freedom](#) struggle, including Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Bhagat Singh, Chandra Shekhar Azad, Subhas Chandra Bose, and many more.

## Independence Day 2022 Significance:

Indian Independence Day is observed as a national holiday throughout the country. It reminds us of the many sacrifices our freedom fighters made for the freedom movement and to get Independence from British rule. The country's history is written with many events of retaliation and uprisings led by the freedom fighters, eventually driving the Britishers out and forcing Lord Mountbatten, Viceroy of India at that time, to free the country from colonial rule on August 15, 1947. However, the day also marked the partition of British-ruled India into two countries - India and Pakistan.











## REPORT

The Department of Telugu has conducted cultural activities on the eve of INDIPENDENCE day in 2022-23 academic year.

Dr. D.Chitti Babu, principal, Government Degree College, Seethanagaram addressed the meeting and preside over the function.

Smt. P.Tulasi Kumari, lecturer in History has spoke on importance for freedom movement. Sri S.Rajendra Prasad, lecturer in Political Science spoke on the development of freedom movement in India.

All the students, Teaching staff and non teaching staff have attended the meeting.



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**Fresher's Day**

**30-12-2022**



# Fresher's Day

College organized fresher's party every year. The main aim of this party is to give an affectionate welcome to new students. Such parties instill confidence in students and enhance their creativity. It is accompanied by so many exciting events and programs like traditional, fusion, and modern dances, breathtaking singing performances, and splendid decoration, thus making it a soulful experience.

## **Welcome Speech for Fresher's Party:**

A fresher's party speech is a humble and warm gesture; you may convey to your juniors or new batch students that are going to join the graduate the college. It is a welcome speech to introduce them to the new life and the change, to the college and its environment.

It is important as this is an enlightening speech to welcome the fresher's to a new milestone and motivate them to build more such milestones in the future. As time fly's gradually, we understand that the fresher's today will be senior tomorrow, welcoming the new batch with the same energy and warmth.

# **Programme Sheet**

**Guests Invited by : S.Anitha ,III BA & Kanaka Durga III BSC MPC**

**Chairperson : Dr.D. Chitti Babu, Principal**

**Honorable Guest : Sri.K.Hare Rama Krishna Vice Principal**

**Special Invitees : 1. Sri.Sk.D.Madina ,IQAC Coordinator**

**2. Sri V.V.Subbarao, HoD English**

**Speakers : 1. P.Tulasi Kumari, Hod History**

**2. Ch.Sivaji ,Hod Economics**

**Vote Of Thanks : Dr.E.S.R.S.Sarma**











## REPORT

The Department of Telugu has conducted cultural activities on the eve of FRESHERS DAY in 2022-23 academic year.

Dr.D.Chitti Babu, Principal, Government Degree College, Seethanagaram addressed the meeting and preside over the function.

Sri.K.Hare Rama Krishna, HoD of the Commerce & Vice Principal of the College, spoke on importance and Significanc of the fresher's day celebrations.

Sri.S.D.Madina Lecturer in Commerce & IQAC Coordinator spoke on relationship development between Seniors and juniors.

Vote of Thanks given by Smt. P.Tulasi Kumari, lecturer in History for Fresher's day celebrations.

All the students, Teaching and non Teaching staff have attended the meeting.



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**SANKRANTHI SAMBARALU**



**10<sup>th</sup> January, 2023**

# SANKRANTHI SAMBARALU

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

## Why is Makar Sankranti Celebrated

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

From this auspicious day, the sun commences its northward journey or Uttarayan journey. Thus, Makar Sankranti is also called Uttarayan. To celebrate, farmers in India wish for a good harvest.

## How is Makar Sankranti Celebrated

The typical celebration of the 'Makar Sankranti' takes place for three days. All houses are decorated. Guests and in laws are invited and sweets are given out to all. People dress themselves up as characters from mythology. The first day, that is Bhogi Panduga, people burn all the old articles. The second day, Pedda Panduga is the Sankranti day when the big festival is held. People are dressed in new clothes and pray to God. There are also feasts arranged for the guests. Cock fighting was a favorite game during the Makar Sankranti, but it is now banned in Andhra Pradesh. The third day, the Kanuma Panduga is the day for having meat after excessive sweets.









## REPORT

The Department of Telugu has organized cultural activities on the occasion of Sankranti Celebrations in 2022-23 academic year.

Dr.D.Chitti Babu,Principal Government Degree College, Seethanagaram launched this programme.

Bhogali Bihu (also known as Bhogi or Magh Bihu) is actually a harvest festival mainly celebrated in Assam. Bhogi or Bogi festival is celebrated in the honour of Lord Indra, God of Clouds and Rains.Bhogi festival is celebrated at the time of Pongal festival, i.e., 1st day of Pongal festival is called Bhogi

On the occasion of this festival, people start their day early. On this day, people clean their homes wholly and wear new clothes for the festival. People throw their useless articles into fire, known as Bhogi Mantalu, which is made up of cow-dung cakes and woods.

Female members of the society dance and sing around the fire to praise the Lord Indra. The main reason of the bonfire is to make the weather warm to the last time of the winter season. For some people, this is a time to stay with their family and for some this is a reunion. People spend the day with their near and dear ones.

People also do domestic activities such as like cleaning their homes. Bhogi day is therefore also meant for Domestic Activities. The major attraction of this festival is the Buffalo fights. In Andhra Pradesh, Bhogi festival is celebrated with great enthusiasm. Mainly girls celebrate the day by wearing new clothes and burning their old clothes.

The reason behind the celebration of Bhogi festival is to please Lord Indra, i.e., the God of Clouds and Rains. With the help of Lord Indra's blessings, abundance of harvest can be possible which brings prosperity to the land. Hence, Bhogi festival day is sometimes also termed as Indran.

All the students, Teaching and non Teaching staff have attended the meeting.



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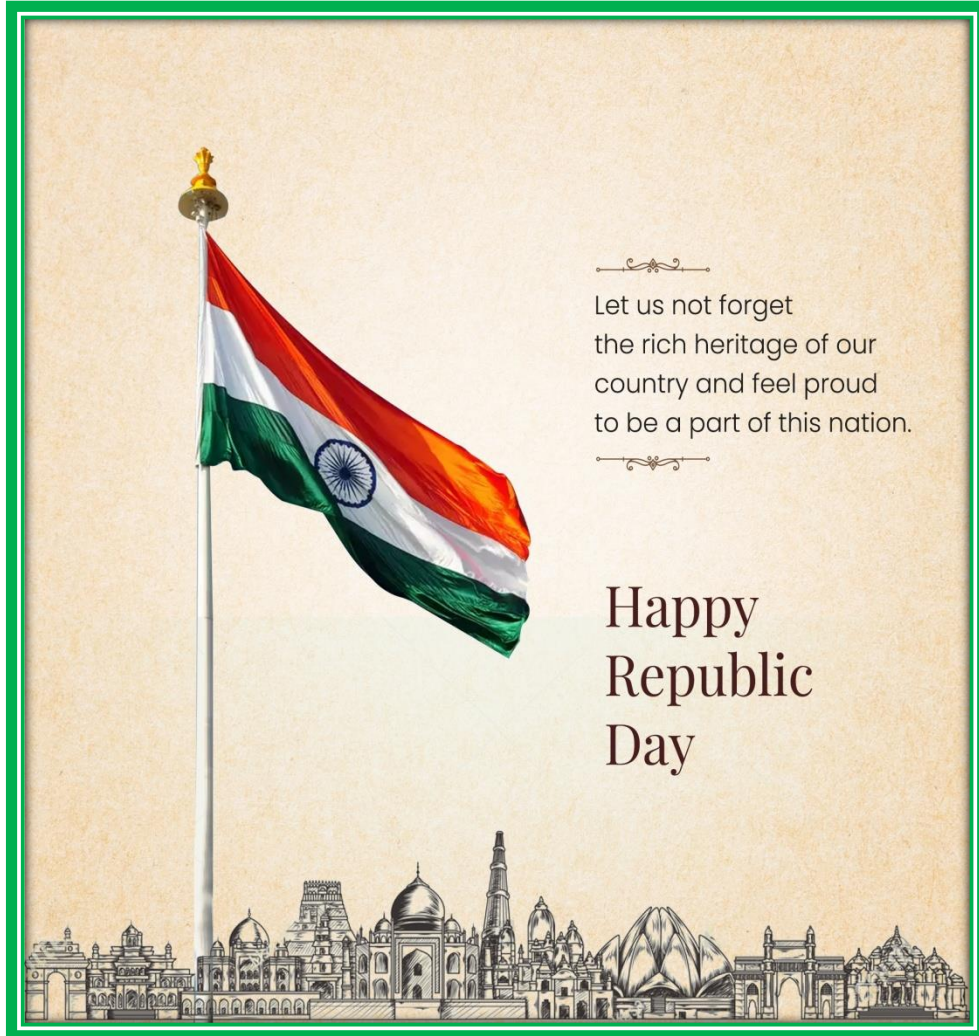
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**Republic Day**

**26<sup>th</sup> January 2023**



# Republic Day

**Republic Day** is the day when India marks and celebrates the date on which the Constitution of India came into effect on 26 January 1950. This replaced the Government of India Act 1935 as the governing document of India, thus turning the nation into a republic separate from British Raj. The constitution was adopted by the Indian Constituent Assembly on 26 November 1949 and came into effect on 26 January 1950. 26 January was chosen as the date for Republic Day as it was on that day in 1930 when the Declaration of Indian Independence was proclaimed by the Indian National Congress.

## History :

India achieved independence from the British Raj on 15 August 1947 following the Indian independence movement. The independence came through the Indian Independence Act 1947 (10 & 11 Geo 6 c 30), an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom that partitioned British India into the two new independent Dominions of the British Commonwealth (later Commonwealth of Nations).<sup>[2]</sup> India obtained its independence on 15 August 1947 as a constitutional monarchy with George VI as head of state and the Earl Mountbatten as governor-general. The country, though, did not yet have a permanent constitution; instead its laws were based on the modified colonial Government of India Act 1935. On 29 August 1947, a resolution was moved for the appointment of Drafting Committee, which was appointed to draft a permanent constitution, with Dr B R Ambedkar as chairman. While India's Independence Day celebrates its freedom from British Rule, the Republic Day celebrates the coming into force of its constitution. A draft constitution was prepared by the committee and submitted to the Constituent Assembly on 4 November 1947.<sup>[3]</sup> The Assembly met for

166 days in public sessions spanning two years, 11 months, and 17 days before adopting the Constitution. The 308 members of the Assembly signed two handwritten copies of the document (one in Hindi and one in English) on 24 January 1950, after much deliberation and some changes.<sup>[4]</sup> Two days later which was on 26 January 1950, it came into effect throughout the whole nation. On that day, Dr. Rajendra Prasad's began his first term of office as President of the Indian Union. The Constituent Assembly became the Parliament of India under the transitional provisions of the new Constitution.<sup>[5]</sup> On the eve of Republic Day, the President addresses the nation.

On November 25, 1949, in his final speech to the Constituent Assembly, Dr B R Ambedkar remarked about the potential and pitfalls of life after January 26, 1950

**On the 26th of January 1950, we are going to enter into a life of contradictions. In politics we will have equality and in social and economic life we will have inequality. In politics we will be recognising the principle of one man one vote and one vote one value. In our social and economic life, we shall, by reason of our social and economic structure, continue to deny the principle of one man one value. How long shall we continue to live this life of contradictions? How long shall we continue to deny equality in our social and economic life? If we continue to deny it for long, we will do so only by putting our political democracy in peril. We must remove this contradiction at the earliest possible moment or else those who suffer from inequality will blow up the structure of political democracy which this Assembly has so laboriously built up**







## **REPORT**

The Department of Telugu has organized cultural activities on the occasion of Republic Day 26<sup>th</sup> January 2023.

Dr.D.ChittiBabu, Principal, Government Degree College, Seethanagaram addressed the meeting . On the morning of Republic Day, the celebrations begin with the unfurling of the National Flag by the Principal.

Smt. P.Tulasi Kumari, lecturer in History has spoke on importance of Indian Constitution.

All the students, Teaching and non Teaching staff have attended the meeting.