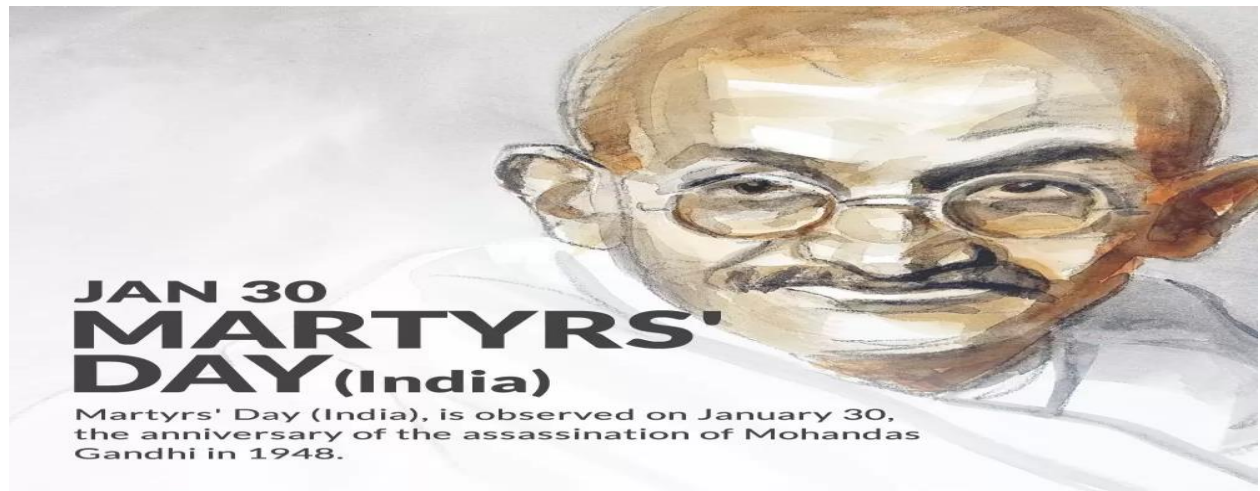




Vidyavardhaka Sangha®
VIDYAVARDHAKA LAW COLLEGE
Sheshadri Iyer Mysuru-01

IQAC
CELEBRATES



Distinguish Speaker

Sri. Mahesh D

Lecturer in History
Vidyavardhaka PU College,
Mysuru-01

Date: 31/01/2022

Time: 11.30AM

All are cordial welcome

Dr. Deepu P
Principal

Prof. K.B Vasudeva
Director of Legal Studies

Sri. Rajesh M C
Coordinator



Vidyavardhaka Sangha®
VIDYAVARDHAKA LAW COLLEGE
Sheshadri Iyer Road-Mysuru-01

Report on Celebration of Martyr's Day 2021-22

On 31st January 2022 Martyr's Day was celebrated in our college. In this occasion Sri. Mahesh D Lecturer in History, Vidyavardhaka PU College, Mysuru was the Distinguish Speaker. He explained about importance of celebration of Martyr's Day. Martyrs' Day, also known as Shaheed Diwas, is observed across the country on 30 January every year. The day marks the death anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi. On this day, Indians remember the slain freedom fighters who laid down their lives for the country's independence. Gandhi was assassinated by Nathuram Godse in the compound of Birla House after one of his routine multi-faith prayer meetings. Nathuram Godse, a member of Hindu Mahasabha, blamed Gandhi for favouring the Muslim community during the partition of India in 1947. He shot Gandhi thrice in the chest and abdomen. It is said that the last words Gandhi uttered were "Hey Ram". "Have I that non-violence of the brave in me? My death alone will show that. If someone killed me and I died with prayer for the assassin on my lips, and God's remembrance and consciousness of His living presence in the sanctuary of my heart, then alone would I be said to have had the non-violence of the brave," Gandhi had said a few days before he was killed.



He pointed out that, a lawyer, politician, leader, social reformer and a nationalist; Gandhi is one of the leading figures of the Indian independence movement. “Satya” or Truth and “Ahimsa” or non-violence was his two most important guiding principles and also his weapons which he wielded against the British Empire to secure the freedom of India. He was also a champion of the minority rights and devoted his life in building and strengthening communal harmony, particularly between the Hindu and Muslim communities. For his unparalleled contribution, he is regarded as the Father of the nation. He is also fondly remembered as Bapu.

The programme was presided over by our Principal Dr. Deepu P. In her presidential speech she pointed out that 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments were passed by Parliament in December, 1992. Through these amendments local self-governance was introduced in rural and urban India. The Acts came into force as the Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act, 1992 on April 24, 1993 and the Constitution (74th Amendment) Act, 1992 on June 1, 1993. These amendments added two new parts to the Constitution, namely, 73rd Amendment added Part IX titled “The Panchayats” and 74th Amendment added Part IXA titled “The Municipalities”. The Local bodies—‘Panchayats’ and ‘Municipalities’ came under Part IX and IXA of the Constitution after 43 years of India becoming a republic. The 73rd amendment, among other things, handed over the reins of power to the people at the panchayat level with a 33 per cent reservation of certain seats and key positions within the panchayat to women. The amendment also made it mandatory for all states to hold gram panchayat and municipal elections and empowered these bodies to undertake development activities at the local level. Women’s participation in panchayats is slowly and surely making an impact on grassroots governance, it can be said that the foundations have been laid to extend this social revolution to all levels of decision - making. Pointing out Mahatma Gandhiji’s views, she said Gandhi was of the opinion that women were superior to men in their moral and spiritual strength. They had greater powers of self-sacrifice and suffering. On this account, women were capable of infinite strength, which they only needed to realize and channel. Women had a key role to play in the family, in Gandhi’s opinion. The family was the crucible of society where future citizens, leaders and lawgivers were nurtured. Hence, it was here that the mother could mould the values and traits of her children in a direction that could lead to social progress. The ultimate aim was to teach children to be self-reliant and not keep them dependent on the family’s resources. Gandhi had strong views on

another key subject relating to women. This was the value of equality between the sexes. He was definitely against gender bias in the training of children. He asserted that girls ought not to be taught to adorn themselves as that identified them as objects of desire without any other distinct human qualities. He was also of the opinion that housework must be divided equally between boys and girls as the home belonged to both. Also, both boys and girls ought to have vocational training in some occupation so as to assure them a future livelihood when the need arose. With the backing of education and the discriminating use of their political rights, they could affect the process of decision making in the nation and initiate appropriate changes at all levels to promote the values of social and economic equality.

Finally programme was concluded with vote of thanks delivered by the coordinator Sri. Rajesh M C. This programme was witnessed by Ist year LL.B (3Yrs) students.