

Matoshri Bayabai Shripatrao Kadam Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Kadegaon, Dist-Sangli.

Celebration of Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru Jayanti (Bal Diwas)

Organizer

Library Committee Day and Date – Monday, 14st Nov. 2022 **Venue** Main Building B.V.M.B.S.K. Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Kadegaon, Dist-Sangli.



Jawahar Lal Nehru Jayanti is going to be celebrated on November 14, 2022. Jawahar Lal Nehru was the first Prime Minister of India. This day is celebrated to commemorate the birth anniversary of Jawahar Lal Nehru. Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru was a great man who used to love children very much that is why this day is also celebrated as Children's Day. Jawaharlal Nehru had immense love, care, and affection for children and so, they call him Chacha Nehru. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is well-known for his love for children and roses. He may not have time for adults but for children, he always had enough time. According to him "Children should be carefully and lovingly nurtured, as they are the future of the nation and the citizens of tomorrow. They are the strength of the country and the foundation of society."

Hon. Principal garlanded the picture photos of Hon. Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru.

Children's Day is also known as Bal Diwas and is celebrated on November 14 every year to spread awareness among people towards the rights, care, and education of children. Children are the future of the country, the key of success and development which leads the country in a new technological way. They are the god gifts to their parents, innocent, admirable and loved by everyone and also by Chacha Nehru.



B.V.M.B.S.K. Kanya Mahavidyalaya Kadegaon, Dist. Sangli



Matoshri Bayabai Shripatrao Kadam Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Kadegaon, Dist-Sangli.

Celebration of Birsa Munda Jayanti

Organizer

Library Committee Day and Date – Tuesday, 15st Nov. 2022 Venue

Main Building B.V.M.B.S.K. Kanya Mahavidyalaya, Kadegaon, Dist-Sangli.



Birsa Munda (15 November 1875 – 9 June 1900) was an Indian tribal freedom fighter, and folk hero who belonged to the Munda tribe. He spearheaded a tribal religious millenarian movement that arose in the Bengal Presidency (now Jharkhand) in the late 19th century, during the British Raj, thereby making him an important figure in the history of the Indian independence movement. The revolt mainly concentrated in the Munda belt of Khunti, Tamar, Sarwada and Bandgaon.

Birsa received his education in Salga under the guidance of his teacher Jaipal Nag.Later, Birsa converted into a Christian to join the German Mission School but soon dropped out after finding out that Britishers were aiming to convert tribals to Christianity through education.

After dropping out of school, Birsa Munda created a faith called 'Birsait'.

Members of the Munda community soon started joining the faith which in turn became a challenge for the British conversion activities.

The cause of the Munda revolt was the 'unfair land grabbing practices by colonial and local authorities that demolished the tribal conventional land system'.

Birsa Munda is known for challenging the Christian missionaries and revolting against the conversion activities along with the Munda and Oraon communities. His portrait hangs in the Indian Parliament Museum.

Birsa Munda was born on 15 November 1875, at the village of Ulihatu in the Lohardaga district of Bengal Presidency — now in Khunti district of Jharkhand — on a Thursday (Some sources claim he was born on 18 July 1872, and not in 1875) and hence named after that day, according to the then prevalent Munda custom. The folk songs reflect popular confusion and refer to Ulihatu or Chalkad as his birthplace. Ulihatu was the birthplace of Sugana Munda, father of Birsa. The claim 41 Page of Ulihatu rests on Birsa's elder brother Komta Munda living in the village, where his house still exists albeit in a dilapidated condition.



I/c. Principal B.V.M.B.S.K. Kanya Mahavidyalaya Kadegaon,Dist. Sangli