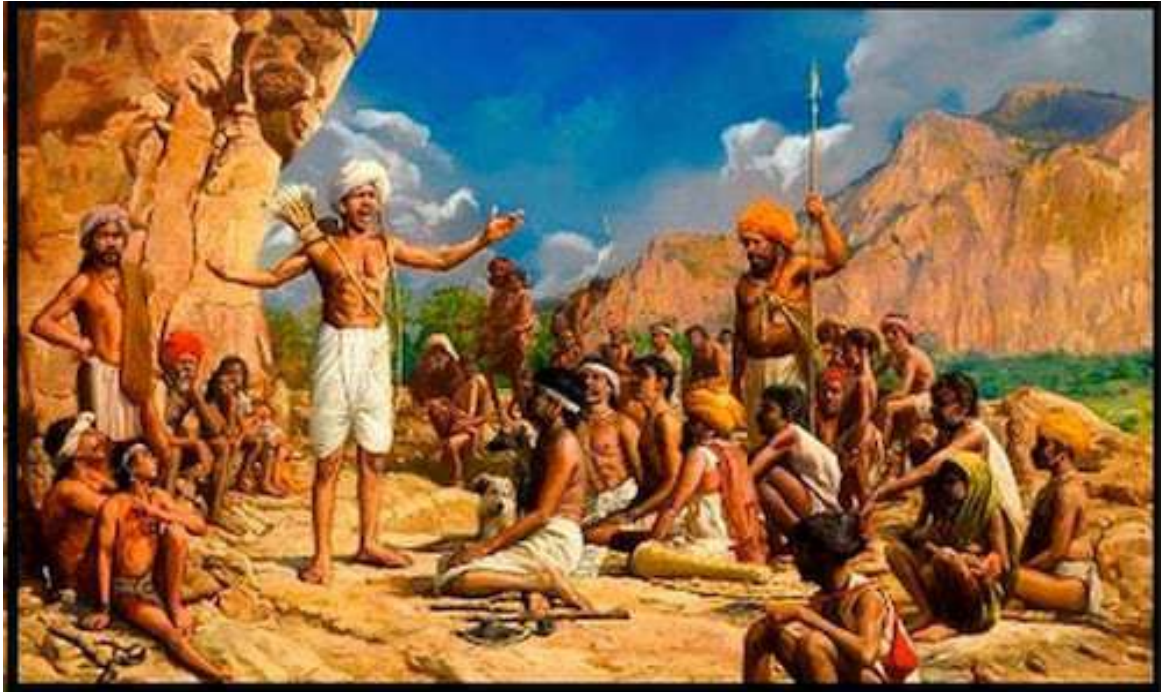


A BRIEF REPORT
ON
CELEBRATION OF JANJATIYA GAURAV DIVAS



15th November, 2022

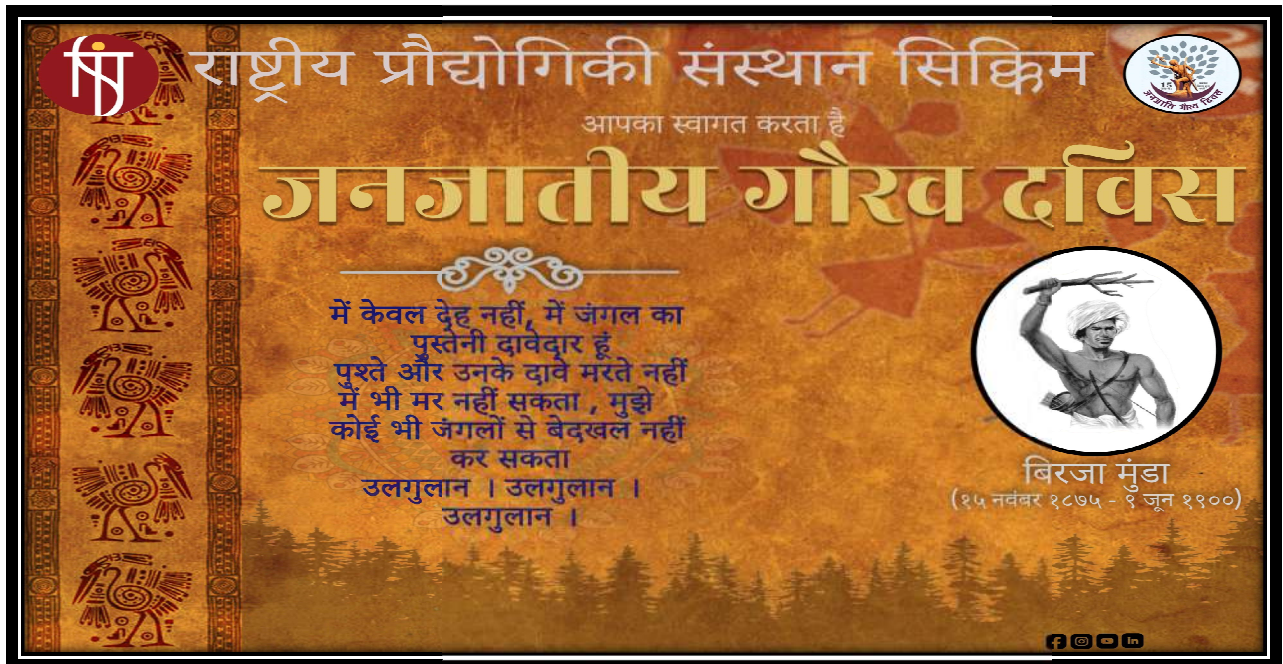
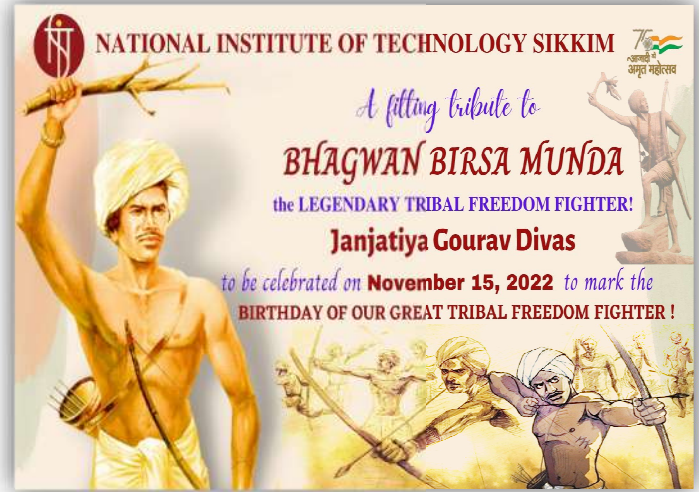


National Institute of Technology Sikkim

The Janjatiya Gaurav Divas

The birth anniversary of tribal freedom fighter Birsa Munda is celebrated as the Janjatiya Gaurav Divas or Tribal Pride Day on 15th November 2023.

The celebration is to seek dissemination of information and generate awareness to the coming generations on the sacrifices made by tribal freedom fighters in independence movement of India. The Janjatiya Gaurav Divas is celebrated every year for recognizing the efforts made by tribals in preserving their cultural heritage and promoting Indian values like national pride & hospitality. Tribals held several tribal movements across different regions of India against the British colonial rule.



Remembering some of the Tribal Heroes of Freedom Fighters:

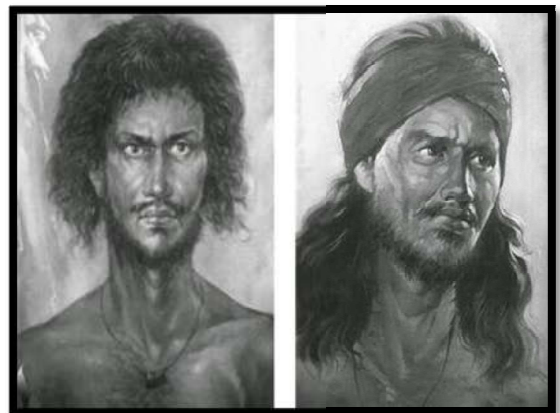
A: Birsa Munda:

- Birsa Munda born on 15th November 1875 was a member of the Munda Tribe of the Chhota Nagpur Plateau.
- He was an Indian freedom fighter, religious leader, and folk hero.
- He spearheaded an Indian tribal religious Millenarian movement during British rule in the late 19th century across the tribal belt of modern-day Jharkhand and Bihar.
- The tribals were quickly demoted from landowners to labourers under the zamindari system, which resulted in Birsa taking up the cause of the Adivasis.
- The religion preached the belief in a single God and urged people to return to their old religious convictions. People began to refer to him as a cost-effective religious healer, a miracle worker, and a preacher.
- Birsa Munda led the rebellion that came to be known as Ulgulan (revolt) or the Munda rebellion against the British government-imposed feudal state system.



B: Sidhu and Kanhu Murmu:

- On 30th June 1855, two years before the Great Revolt of 1857, two Santhal brothers Sidhu and Kanhu Murmu organised 10,000 Santhals and proclaimed a rebellion against the British.
- The tribals took an oath to drive away from the British from their homeland. The Murmu brothers' sisters Phulo and Jhano also played an active part in the rebellion.



C: Shri Alluri Seetha Ram Raju:

- He was born on 4th July, 1897 in a village called Mogallu near Bhimavaram in Andhra Pradesh.
- Alluri is best remembered for leading the Rampa Rebellion against the British in which he organised the tribal people of Visakhapatnam and East Godavari districts to revolt against the foreigners.
- He was inspired by the revolutionaries of Bengal to fight against the British government.



D: Rani Gaidinliu:

- She was a Naga spiritual and political leader who led a revolt against British rule in India. At the age of 13, she joined the Heraka religious movement of her cousin Haipou Jadonang.
- For her, the Naga people's journey to freedom was part of India's wider movement for freedom. She also spread the message of Gandhi ji in Manipur region.



E: Shaheed Veer Narayan Singh:

He is considered the Pride of Sonakhan in Chhattisgarh, he looted trader's grain stock and distributed them amongst the poor after the 1856 famine.

The sacrifice of Veer Narayan Singh made him a tribal leader and he became the first martyr from Chhattisgarh in the independence struggle of 1857.

Celebration at NIT Sikkim:

The Janjatiya Gaurav Divas was observed with full spirit to commemorate tribal freedom fighters on 15th November 2022 at National Institute of Technology Sikkim. The celebration of the event consisted of display of short documentary films/ video clips and power point presentation on notable Janjati freedom fighters such as Bhagwan Birsa Munda, Shri Alluri Seetha Ram Raju, Shaheed Veer Narayan Singh, Rani Gaidinliu, Sidhu and Kanhu Murmu etc.



Competitive activities such as short speech completion were also organized on the topic ‘contribution of Janjati heroes during the freedom struggle of India’ and open quiz completions for the



students of the Institute. The best performer was awarded with prizes.

Students have participated voluntarily in the events with songs, talks, poems, storytelling based on janjati's heroes and their contributions to India.

The program was address by the **Director, Prof. Mahesh Chandra Govil** where he said as the name suggests, Janjatiya Gaurav Divas is also a day to celebrate and take pride in the rich tribal culture and heritage of our country. He said that the contributions of Bhagwan Birsa Munda and other janjati freedom fighters will always be cherished and admired. He urged the students, faculty and staff

members to remember and disseminate the contribution and sacrifices made by those mahanayak during the freedom fighters of independence India.

The event concluded by paying tribute to the unsung Janjati heroes of Indian freedom fighters.



संस्कृति मंत्रालय
भारत सरकार

75
आजादी का
अमृत महोत्सव



वीर बुधु भगत


आजादी के लिये आदिवासियों को संगठित कर ब्रिटिश हुकूमत के विरुद्ध गुरिल्ला युद्ध छेड़ने वाले नायक

#PrideOfTribe

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75
Azadi Ka
Amrit Mahotsav

Anglo-Abor War of 1911



Matmur Jamoh

On the left Bank of Siang River nestles the beautiful and serene Komsing village, which rose to prominence when Matmur Jamoh killed British officer Noel Williamson.

However, he died in obscurity and very few records are available of his last days at the cellular jail, where he was sent after he surrendered, along with some others a few months later, unable to hide any longer in the face of an intense operation called the Abor Expedition of 1911-12.

JANJATI MAHANAYAK OF INDIA

Anti-opium campaign in tea gardens, 1921



#NAARI
Shakti


Malati Mem

An iconic freedom activist who led the anti-opium movement

In 1921, she was killed by british government supporters at Lalmati in Darrang district, a state of Assam.

75
Azadi Ka
Amrit Mahotsav

The Manjhi Revolt of 1785



Determined to defend his people and land, Tilka organized the Adivasis into an army trained in the use of bows and arrows. In 1770, he began his "Santhal Hool" (the revolt of the Santhals). He continued to attack the British and their sycophantic allies. From 1771 to 1784, Tilka did not surrender to the colonial authorities.

PHOTOS GALLERY

