



# POORNIMA

INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY

Affiliated to RTU, Kota • Approved by AICTE & UGC under 2(f) • Accredited by NAAC and NBA

Date: October 1, 2020

## NOTICE

**Subject: - Celebration of GANDHI JAYANTI AND SHASTRI JAYANTI along with online classes as one-hour activity.**

On October 2, 2020 (Friday), GANDHI JAYANTI AND SHASTRI JAYANTI will be celebrated as per the program mentioned below, after regular online classes as one-hour extra activity:

**Time: 10:00AM-12:00PM**

**Faculty:** Faculty engaging period along with Tutor/HoD

### Activities:

- **Floating of information** about Mahatma Gandhi and Lal Bahadur Shastri and their significant roles in Indian Freedom and Politics, by the Faculty. (Matter enclosed) **[15 minutes]**
- **Written Quiz** on Indian Freedom to be answered by students which includes 40 objective questions on Indian History and Freedom. Quiz can be made online also.
- **Paragraph Writing** on the given topics in the Quiz paper itself.
- **Any other relevant activity as decided by the respective Department**

### **NOTE:**

1. Faculty as per time table and the Tutor of respective class shall be present in the class.
2. Upon completion of the Quiz, faculty shall discuss the answers in the class either on the same day or in next class.
3. Paragraph shall be checked and evaluated by the tutors of respective class.
4. One topper from each class shall be identified and his name shall be submitted along with his quiz paper and marks to respective HoD Oct. 03, 2020.
5. The HoD of each Dept. shall submit the report of this event with snapshots of the screen to Registrar Office before Oct. 03, 2020. The list of participants shall be submitted to the Chief Proctor for DECA marks as per norms.

All faculty members and students of PIET are requested to participate actively in all activities.

**(Dr. Dinesh Goyal)**  
Director

# POORNIMA INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY, JAIPUR

## CELEBRATION OF GANDHI JAYANTI & SHASTRI JAYANTI OCTOBER 2, 2020

### MAHATMA GANDHI



**Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi** (2 October 1869 – 30 January 1948) was the preeminent leader of Indian nationalism in British-ruled India.

Employing non-violent civil disobedience, Gandhi led India to independence and inspired movements for civil rights and freedom across the world. The honorific **Mahatma** applied to him first in 1914 in South Africa, is now used worldwide. He is also called **Bapu** in India.

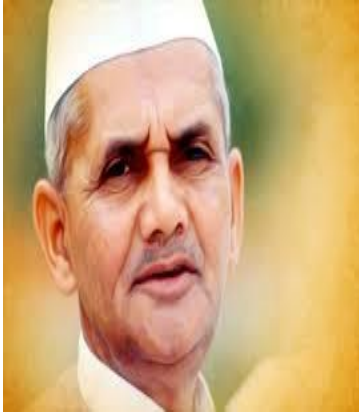
Born and raised in a Hindu merchant caste family in coastal Gujarat, western India, and trained in law at

the Inner Temple, London, Gandhi first employed non-violent civil disobedience as an expatriate lawyer in South Africa, in the resident Indian community's struggle for civil rights. After his return to India in 1915, he set about organizing peasants, farmers, and urban labourers to protest against excessive land-tax and discrimination. Assuming leadership of the Indian National Congress in 1921, Gandhi led nationwide campaigns for easing poverty, expanding women's rights, building religious and ethnic amity, ending untouchability, but above all for achieving Swaraj or self-rule. Gandhi famously led Indians in challenging the British-imposed salt tax with the 400 km Dandi Salt March in 1930, and later in calling for the British to *Quit* in 1942. He was imprisoned for many years, upon many occasions, in both South Africa and India. Gandhi attempted to practise non-violence and truth in all situations, and advocated that others do the same. He lived modestly in a self-sufficient residential community and wore the traditional Indian dhoti and shawl, woven with yarn hand spun on a *charkha*. He ate simple vegetarian food, and also undertook long fasts as means of both self-purification and social protest.

He was assassinated at his prayer meeting in Delhi by a Hindu Fanatic. Not only the people of India but peace-loving people all over the world mourned the loss of one of the greatest men that ever lived, and who nevertheless lived as the simplest and poorest.

Gandhi is commonly, though not officially, considered the Father of the Nation in India. His birthday, 2 October, is commemorated there as Gandhi Jayanti, and recognized world-wide as the International Day of Non-Violence.

# Lal Bahadur Shastri



**Lal Bahadur Shastri** (2 October 1904 – 11 January 1966) was the second Prime Minister of the Republic of India and a leader of the Indian National Congress party. He was a great patriot. He was born in Mughal Sarai.

Shastri joined the Indian independence movement in the 1920. Deeply impressed and influenced by Mahatma Gandhi, he became a loyal follower, first of Gandhi, and then of Jawaharlal Nehru. Following independence in 1947, he joined the latter's government and became one of Prime Minister Nehru's principal lieutenants, first as Railways Minister (1951–56), and then in a variety of other functions, including Home Minister.

Shastri as Prime Minister continued Nehru's policies of non- alignment and socialism. He became a national hero following the victory in the Indo-Pakistan War of 1965. His slogan of "Jai Jawan Jai Kisan" ("Hail the soldier, Hail the farmer") became very popular during the war and is remembered even today. The war was formally ended in the Tashkent Agreement of 10 January 1966; he died the following day, still in Tashkent, of a heart attack.

He adopted the principles in his administration and autonomous rights to the cabinet ministers. They were free to make decisions and worked independently. This helped in them being more efficient and work being done faster. He allowed the party to work independent of his political stature. He never interfered with the party matters. The states were also allowed to function independently. He was solely responsible for bringing in Indira Gandhi to join as Cabinet Minister. He made decisions calmly and efficiently. He resolved burning issues like Hindi versus English issue as to which should be the official language.

Lal Bahadur Shastri played major roles in

- Freedom struggle
- Post freedom, he worked as Parliamentary Secretary
- He was the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh
- Was the Minister of Police and Transport.
- Central cabinet Minister for Railways and Transport
- He worked as Home Minister, Central Cabinet
- As a Prime Minister he lead India to Victory in Indo-Pak war of 1965

Though small by stature, Lalbahadur Shastri's achievements were not small. He was highly principled and was always concerned about the country rather than his personal life. He has all qualities essential for a good politician. His concern for the soldiers and farmers who are the backbone of India could be understood by his slogan '**Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan**'. The death of Lalbahadur Shastri was so sudden, it left everyone by shock. People of his caliber are the need of the day to take India forward. After Shastri, the empty space left by him is yet to be filled.