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Ref. No.....

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A REPORT ON 'HISTORIUM', DEPARTMENTAL MAGAZINE, DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY.

The Department of History at Harimohan Ghose College was successfully and consistently published its HISTORIUM, Departmental Magazine, in two consecutive years--- Volume-I in the session 2022-23 and Volume-II in the session 2023-24.

The First Volume explored 'The Role of Women Freedom Fighters in the Indian Freedom Movement.' Students wrote articles on various aspects of the issue. Topics ranged from the life and times of Matangini Hazra to Pritilata Wadedar.

The Second Volume of the magazine was on Modern and Contemporary Indian History. This time, the students chose lighter and off beat topics like the Evolution of the Indian Flag. Origin of Indian National Song and the History of the National Anthem.

Hopefully, next year the department of history will be able to keep up with the exemplary tradition of coming up with another fresh volume of HISTORIUM.

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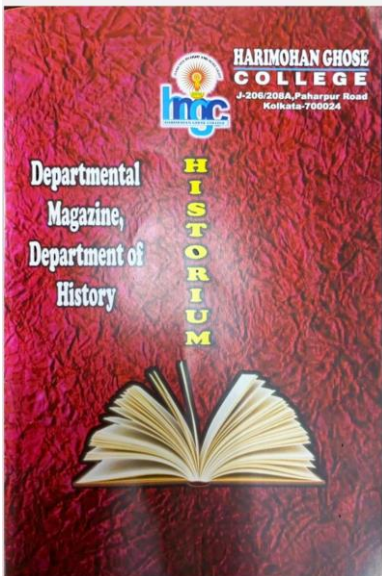
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FROM THE DESK OF THE FACULTY

Harimohan Ghose College has been the hub of higher education since its inception in 1963. Both the teachers and the students have worked together to give shape to a number of literary courses & subjects. The Department of History and the Department of History (Honours starting from 2007). Both the predecessors and the present professors of the department have put in their efforts to nurture various activities of the department. The only achievement of the department so far has been the launch of departmental Magazine.

Now the teachers & the students have jointly overcome this limitation and initiated the venture of introducing a Departmental Magazine, "HISTORIUM". "Historium" today and tomorrow will be a nest of publications of students and teachers that will enlighten the department in the years to come.

May "HISTORIUM" bloom to its full potential



Prof. Sanchita Sen, Associate Professor & Head, Department of History
 Dr. Sayantani Sur, Assistant Professor, Department of History
 Prof. Shyamsri Hazra, Guest Lecturer, Department of History



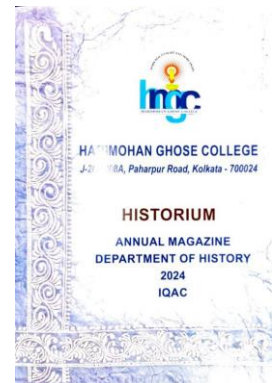
Role of Women in Indian Freedom Movement

Name - Zalya Farveen, semester VI
 Introduction: The untold, unmet and unspoken facts of the struggle for independent India. The role of India women freedom fighters in the journey of Freedom struggle, in reality without the help of women movements and women freedom fighters the success of an independence struggle would have remained a blank.

Many prominent women freedom fighters like Rani Laxmi Bai, Begum Hazrat Mahal etc. who fought for the freedom of India in the year of 1857. The revolt of 1857 which was the first independence revolt in India history. In this revolt many women played a great role as one of the major role players in Begum Hazrat Mahal.

Role of Begum Hazrat Mahal in Indian freedom movement: Begum Hazrat Mahal (or Begum of Awadh) was one of India's first female freedom fighters, leading the battle in the Free India's first female freedom fighters, leading the battle in the Free India's first female freedom fighters in India and also known as a counterpart of Jhansi ki Rani Laxmi Bai. In 1857 when the revolt started, she was the one who rose their voice against British rule. But what is significant is that it was painful and tragic. As far as the most commonly accepted version goes, she was born to an uneducated and uneducated Alambuddin Khan. Her parents, who had had her to the royal harem of the ruler of Awadh, her husband Wajid Ali Shah (The Shah of Awadh) was exiled to Calcutta. She was the British rule for the first time. She was the first woman to lead the revolt in the region of Awadh. When the Begum assumed control of Awadh, they started forcing Company officials to leave Lucknow. In September 1857, when Lord Dalhousie wanted to take control of Lucknow, he ordered the royal ladies to vacate the palace. Queen Hazrat Mahal decided to fight and with the help of her loyal followers, she took control of Lucknow. However, her army was ill-equipped and had little training. The Indian troops were not able to manage the British because of ammunition shortage and lack of training. On 30th May, the British General Colin Campbell's forces finally proved to be insurmountable in the struggle. She was discomfited with this unyielding and took to the battlefield alongside her warriors with her Laxmi Bai, Sachi Bai and Manji Abdullah. She also worked closely with Nana Sahab and was in to assist Manji Sahab during the attack on Bahadurpore.

Despite all this, she remained defiant and declared an order of the British. She remained in Lucknow and refused all terms of agreement made by the British government. British Indian ruler issued a proclamation stating that the Company possessions in India, she was the only one who responded and criticized the British. She recruited the British of leaving the country by being sympathetic or disloyal among the Indians. The Begum had her own well-armed supplies, chivalrous ideas and ultimately enough firepower. By March 1858, the fall of Lucknow was inevitable. The British had made earlier offers to the Begum in person, rule under the British and march. But the Begum had rejected them all. It was all or nothing for her. And that would be the case till the end. She retreated to Lucknow before the end, making her way to the Hazratganj forests in the north, fighting bitterly at every step against pursuing the British, before finally seeking refuge in Nepal.



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ভারতের জাতীয় পতাকার ইতিহাস
শ্রুতি মাস, GEM - 6
ভারতের স্বাধীনতার আন্দোলনের এক অমূল্য স্মৃতি এই যে ভারতের জাতীয় পতাকা ছিল না, যা একটি জাতির প্রতিদ্বন্দ্বিতা করতে পারে।

জাতীয় পতাকার যোগ্যতর পূর্বকাল পর্যন্ত কোনো জাতীয় পতাকার অস্তিত্বই উপলব্ধি হয়নি। প্রথম দিকে (১৯০৬ খ্রি: পূ: মাস) অস্বাভাবিক পরিস্থিতিতে পতাকা উত্তোলন করা হয়। এই পতাকারই ভিত্তি করেই পরে শিল্পকারাগার গঠিত হয়। দেশের স্বাধীনতা আন্দোলনের সময় পতাকা উত্তোলন করা হতো। দেশের স্বাধীনতা আন্দোলনের সময় পতাকা উত্তোলন করা হতো। দেশের স্বাধীনতা আন্দোলনের সময় পতাকা উত্তোলন করা হতো।

১৯২১ খ্রিস্টাব্দের চিত্রিত ভারতের পতাকা



১৯২১ সালে পশ্চিমী মিন্টার পিন্টি ডেখাইয়েকে দিয়ে খাম্বাইয়া অফিসেরে জন একটি জাতীয় পতাকা তৈরি করিয়েছেন। সেই পতাকার লক্ষ্য ছিল উপনিষাদের মূল, স্বাভাবিক সূত্র এবং বিচারের দ্বারা ভারতের স্বাধীনতা আন্দোলনের সময় পতাকা উত্তোলন করা হতো।



১৯০১ খ্রিস্টাব্দের চিত্রিত ভারতের পতাকা

১৯০১ সালে পতাকার ইতিহাসের একটি স্মরণীয় দৃশ্য। ভারতের স্বাধীনতা আন্দোলনের সময় পতাকা উত্তোলন করা হতো। দেশের স্বাধীনতা আন্দোলনের সময় পতাকা উত্তোলন করা হতো। দেশের স্বাধীনতা আন্দোলনের সময় পতাকা উত্তোলন করা হতো।

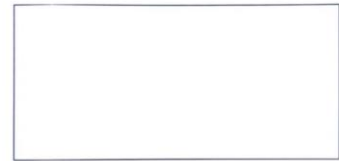


১৯৩১ খ্রিস্টাব্দের চিত্রিত ভারতের জাতীয় পতাকা

ভারতের জাতীয় পতাকার ইতিহাসের একটি স্মরণীয় দৃশ্য। ভারতের স্বাধীনতা আন্দোলনের সময় পতাকা উত্তোলন করা হতো। দেশের স্বাধীনতা আন্দোলনের সময় পতাকা উত্তোলন করা হতো। দেশের স্বাধীনতা আন্দোলনের সময় পতাকা উত্তোলন করা হতো।



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National Anthem of INDIA:
The Song of A Golden Bird

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The National Anthem of India is "Jana Gana Mana". It was originally composed in Sanskrit by Rabindranath Tagore in 1882. It was first sung in English at the Indian National Congress in 1911. It was later adopted as the national anthem of India in 1947. The lyrics are in Sanskrit and the melody is in the style of a golden bird. The song is a tribute to the diversity of India and its people. It is a beautiful and inspiring piece of music that has become an integral part of Indian culture.

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