

Report on Republic Day Celebration on 26th January 2021

The programme began with the welcome note delivered by Prof M C Rajesh, VVLC. Guest Sri Mallikarjunaswamy, Rtd. Principal, Maharani's Science College, Mysuru, Hon'ble Treasurer Srishylarammanavar, VV Sangha, Mysuru and Principal of sister institution were present on dais. The guest was introduced by Prof Siddaraju of VVFGC.



Addressing the audience present Prof Mallikarjunaswamy began his speech highlighting the British Rule in India. They came to India with the object of trade but ruled us over a period of time. He noted 10 important incidents that led to Indian Independence. The First War of Independence Sepoy Mutiny in 1857 attempted to unite India against British. Indian National Congress was created and Gandhiji joined the party but British did not recognize the party. In 1916 Lucknow pact reached between INC and Muslim League pressurized the British to give independence. The incident of Jallianwala Bagh massacre in 1919 created havoc among Indians. The Non-cooperation movement was an important phase of the

Indian struggle for freedom British goods were refused, swadeshi was the main call. In 1935 Government of India Act was drafted for the creation of new constitution. The 1942 Quit India movement called for the withdrawal of British rule from India. Finally India got independence in the year 1947. But in vain India and Pakistan was divided.



Further highlighting on the drafting of Indian Constitution he said, there were several committees constituted to bring out the draft of the Constitution. The Drafting Committee had seven members: Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar, N. Gopalaswami; B.R. Ambedkar, K.M Munshi, Mohammad Saadulla, B.L. Mitter and D.P. Khaitan. At its first meeting on 30th August 1947, the Drafting Committee elected B.R Ambedkar as its Chairman. The preamble was drafted by BN Rau. It is considered as the soul of the constitution as it has everything about the constitution. It was adopted on 26th November 1949 and it was implemented from 26th January 1950 the day we celebrate as Republic Day. He further explained about the difference between democracy and republic. Republic is based on ideals of democracy. Liberty and equality is the base of republic. It has constitutional

base and legislative sanctions whereas democracy is way of life. It is a form of government in a state.



Presidential Speech was delivered by Hon'ble Treasurer, VV Sangha Srishylarammanavar who spoke on importance of celebrating Republic Day. In his speech he highlighted the incidents of Sepoy Mutiny, creation of INC which led to Indian independence. He cited the agricultural protests that have grown into a rebellion and rattled the government. The government has offered to amend the laws and suspend their implementation for 18 months. But farmers insist they will settle for nothing less than a complete repeal. Agriculture supports more than half of the country's 1.4 billion people. But the economic clout of farmers has diminished over the last three decades. Once accounting for a third of India's gross domestic product, farmers now account for only 15% of the country's \$2.9 trillion economy. He concluded his speech by calling for the support towards protection of farmers rights. The celebration concluded with the Vote of Thanks delivered by Prof Suresh.