

**VPM'S B.N BANDODKAR COLLEGE OF SCIENCE (AUTONOMOUS), THANE (W)**

**ASC THANE NCC ARMY BOY'S UNIT**

**REPORT**

Name of activity	<b>Independence Day</b>
Objectives of the activity (maximum 40 words)	<b>Independence Day</b>
Organizing departments	1 MAH BN NCC
Collaborative institute	VPM'S B.N.BANDODKAR COLLEGE OF SCIENCE (Autonomous), Thane.
Date (DD/MM/YYYY)	15/08/2022
Venue	VPM's campus
Mode	Offline
Details of Resource person (name ,designation, institution)	Dr. Vijay Bedekar
Key participants	ASC THANE NCC ARMY BOY'S UNIT
Remarkable outcomes/key take-away messages	Independence Day is celebrated annually on 15 August as a public holiday in India commemorating the nation's independence from the United Kingdom on 15 August 1947, the day when the provisions of the Indian Independence Act, which transferred legislative sovereignty to the Indian Constituent Assembly, came into effect. India retained King George VI as head of state until its transition to a republic, when the Constitution of India came into effect on 26 January 1950 (celebrated as Indian Republic Day) and replaced the dominion prefix, Dominion of India, with the enactment of the sovereign law Constitution of India. India attained independence following the independence movement noted for largely non-violent resistance and civil disobedience led by Indian National Congress under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.
Details of participants	NCC Cadets, NSS Volunteers, College Students and all Staff
Total numbers	150
Outsiders	30
In-house	
	Faculty Members- 20 Male Students: 60 Female Students: 40
Additional information	European traders had established outposts in the Indian subcontinent by the late 17th century. Through overwhelming military strength, the East India Company fought and annexed local kingdoms and established themselves as the dominant force by the 18th century. Following the Indian Rebellion of 1857, the Government of India Act 1858 led the British Crown to assume direct control of India. In the decades following, civic society gradually emerged across India, most notably the Indian National Congress Party, formed in 1885.[6][7]:123 The period after World War I was marked by

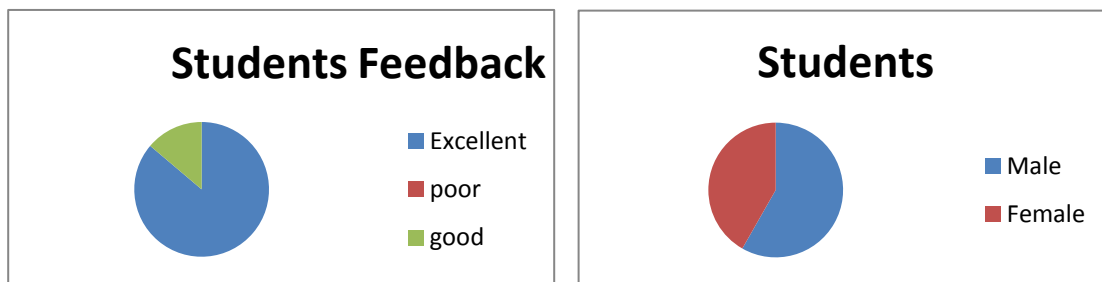
	colonial reforms such as the Montagu–Chelmsford Reforms, but it also witnessed the enactment of the unpopular Rowlatt Act and calls for self-rule by Indian activists. The discontent of this period crystallized into nationwide non-violent movements of non-cooperation and civil disobedience, led by Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi.
--	---

#### GEO TAGGED PHOTOS:



#### Graphical Presentation of Feedback

#### Students feedback



#### Did this Seminar helped you?

