

**A
PROJECT
ON**

“BAPU: The Father of Nation”

Submitted to

**Shiksha Mandal's
G. S. COLLEGE OF COMMERCE & ECONOMICS, NAGPUR
(AUTONOMOUS)
In the Partial Fulfillment of**

B.Com. (Computer Application) Final Year

Submitted by

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Under the Guidance of

Pravin J. Yadao



**Shiksha Mandal's
G. S. COLLEGE OF COMMERCE & ECONOMICS, NAGPUR
(AUTONOMOUS)
2021-2022**

Shiksha Mandal's
**G. S. COLLEGE OF COMMERCE & ECONOMICS,
NAGPUR
(AUTONOMOUS)**
CERTIFICATE

(2021 - 2022)

This is to certify that Mr. Nitin Kothekar & Rushikesh Tejane has completed their project on the topic of Freedom Fighter of India prescribed by G. S. College of Commerce & Economics, Nagpur (Autonomous) for B.Com. (Computer Application) – Semester-VI.

Date:

Place: Nagpur

**Pravin J. Yadao
Project Guide**

External Examiner

Internal Examiner

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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We also wish to express our sincere thanks to Principal Dr. N. Y. Khandait for providing us wide range of opportunities, facilities and inspiration to gather professional knowledge and material without which this project could not have been completed.

Nitin Kothekar

Rushikesh Tejane

Date:

Place: Nagpur

DECLARATION

We **Nitin Kothekar & Rushikesh Tejane** hereby honestly declare that the work entitled **“Bapu: The Father of Nation”** submitted by us at G. S. College of Commerce & Economics, Nagpur (Autonomous) in partial fulfillment of requirement for the award of B.Com. (Computer Application) degree by Rashtrasant Tukadoji Maharaj, Nagpur University, Nagpur has not been submitted elsewhere for the award of any degree, during the academic session 2021-2022.

The project has been developed and completed by us independently under the supervision of the subject teacher and project guide.

Nitin Kothekar

Rushikesh Tejane

Date:

Place: Nagpur

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Introduction :

Introduction :

In our project we are going to provide detail information about the life of Mahatma Gandhi, whole India call him by the name Bapu with love, so we give name to our website

“BAPU: The Father of Nation”.

Mahatma Gandhi, byname of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, (born October 2, 1869, Porbandar, India—died January 30, 1948, Delhi), Indian lawyer, politician, social activist, and writer who became the leader of the nationalist movement against the British rule of India. As such, he came to be considered the father of Nation. Gandhi is internationally esteemed for his doctrine of nonviolent protest (satyagraha) to achieve political and social progress.

In the eyes of millions of his fellow Indians, Gandhi was the Mahatma (“Great Soul”). The unthinking adoration of the huge crowds that gathered to see him all along the route of his tours made them a severe ordeal; he could hardly work during the day or rest at night. “The woes of the Mahatmas,” he wrote, “are known only to the Mahatmas.” His fame spread worldwide during his lifetime and only increased after his death. The name Mahatma Gandhi is now one of the most universally recognized on earth.

Objectives:

Objectives:

The main objectives of freedom fighter of India are as follows:

- **InformationWebsite:**

This website can provide information to all about freedom fighter of India. The purpose of an informative website is to convey specific, helpful information to a specific user so that they learn something new and understand a topic better. The website is ready towards providing information.

- **UserFriendly:**

This website is user-friendly and easy to access by users. It is easy to handle as user can get all the information present on fingertips i.e. all the information can be accessed by a single click. Unnecessary elements from the design, content, and code.

- **Time Saving:**

This website is time saving, because of faster, cheaper more accurate, quick to analysis, easy to use for participants, easy to use for researcher easy to style more flexible.

- **Flexible:**

It is very flexible to add or delete any information as it is based on HTML. By flexibility it is faster to access. This website can be used again and again.

- **Reliability:**

No one should assume that information on the internet is accurate, timely, clear and important. Many of us have the perception that if something appears in print, then it must be true. Any person with

minimum computer skills can set up a website. There are no restrictions on what a person can place on a site, and there no requirement that material be edited or reviewed.

- **Information:**

By giving a valuable and usable information to user we can gain their trust by using the website. It gives all the relevant information to solve all queries also web provide ever advertised to care through various forms such as television printed media.

- **Accuracy:**

By providing relevant accurate information to user for example, data received from an unknown website created by the average should be considered less reliable than data received from a government maintained site. Create ability shouldn't be the only factor, however as it is possible for inaccuracies to be posted anywhere on the World Wide Web.

- **Easy to use:**

This website is easy to use. Easy to understand all the information about Freedom Fighter of India . This website has some form of navigation. An easy, effective to browse a competitor website.

- **Maintenance:**

Managing and maintaining data becomes easier and cost effective due to very high amount of reliability of storage space available in the proposed website.

- **Simplicity:**

This website simple for user to use because simplicity in website doesn't necessarily equate with a minimalist designaesthetic. In this sites remove all unnecessary elements from the design, content, and code.

PRELIMINARY SYSTEM ANALYSIS

Preliminary system analysis :

Preliminary system analysis basically consists of things to be done before starting a particular project. In short it starts from analyzing the need of user. It also includes various steps to create the need of project, even if the user doesn't have it.

It also analysis whether the project is feasible or not. In our daily life we come across various informative website such as Google, Mozilla, etc. Each and every website has a need to be developed in such a way that the information which is to be give need to be easily understandable and presentable. Every system has common things and that is-

- They are independent and inter-related.
- They work for common objectives.

This in order to carry out of the project successfully it should be analysis is properly. Purpose of preliminary system analysis is to find that whether the project will be successful or not. The project would be possible with all available resources like cost, time, human, resources, current business, environment and technology. System analysis is the method where the whole system is studied very extremely and as the basic this analysis a complete in front of the customer. The phases which should be studied in the preliminary system analysis as follows:

- Identification of need.
- PreliminaryInvestigation.
- Feasibilitystudy.
- Needof newsystem.

IDENTIFICATION OF NEED

Identification of need:

Identification of need is referring to the finding out valid reason for developing a project. The success of depends largely on how accurately a problem is defined thoroughly investigate and properly carried out through the choice of solution.

When I start to develop this project " Bapu: The Father of Nation " in web page designing opted to gather information by visiting several website regarding this need of new system there are many website providing freedom information. May be there are some websites regarding Bapu: The Father of Nation but there is lots of modification user friendliness required.

It is informative: -

Now a day's many websites about nature but there are only a few websites that are completely informative in nature. If we take a book also, they are found to be short of information due to information of size. So the website of "Bapu: The Father of Nation" is also an informative website.

It is non-commercial website: -

Many websites are available on internet are commercial in nature and the user has to make a donation of some kind of other to get actual information out of it. Hence, the need of a non-commercial website is arising.

PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION

PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION:

This "Bapu: The Father of Nation" website implementation used for annual system into a digital or computerized system. This all system are using the manual which computerized the system. Journal and converting this manual system into the coding of an HTML and CSS. Using such language make the website easy handle for the user in a computerized system.

The first step in the system development lifecycle is the identification of need. This is a user's request change, improve or enhance an existing system. The Initial Investigation is one way to handle this. The objectives is to determine whether the request is valid and feasible before a recommendation is reached to do nothing, improve or modify existing system or build a new one. The preliminary investigation of our project revealed that the user has to visit multiple different website to gain information and have to go through Goggle images related to a particular place.

The users have to go through multiple websites as he has to search each of them differently which increase the load of the system and it is a very time consuming and a hectic task to perform as the user have to switch from one tab to another. We have also found that the present websites are not so attractive and accurate in case of information which means that the visitors are not interested in gaining the information as the website seems boring without any images.

FEASIBILITY STUDY

FEASIBILITY STUDY:

In the website is the stage where the feasibility is being studied by the developer for the project. The study is useful to evaluate the benefits of the new website requested.

The feasibility study is basically the test of the proposed website in the light of workability meeting user's requirements of effective use of resources and of course the effectiveness the main goal of feasibility study, benefits and the limitations with greater accuracy. It evaluates the benefits of new website. Its objective to define the problem clearly and effective use of resources are also important in website.

□ Technical Feasibility: -

Technical feasibility means to solve the problem as related the software and hardware technical feasibility means refers to the technical resources need to develop the new website the analysis must find out whether current technologies are sufficient to proposed system which includes. We can strongly say that the technically feasible.

Since there is no difficulty in getting the required resources for the development of the project. All the resources needed for the development of the software as well as maintenance of the same is available in the organization from where we utilizing the resources. The system project is considered as technically feasible if the internal technical capability is sufficient to system.

□ Economic Feasibility:-

Economic feasibility is a way to determining the cost of resources determination compare the project benefits of the proposed website. Economic analysis could also be referred to as benefit analysis. It is the most frequently used method forevaluating the effectiveness of the website.

□ Operational Feasibility:

Operational feasibility means that the website will be use effectively after it has been developed. The operational feasibility depends upon the determining human resources for the website they will put all efforts to see that it become operational. Operational feasibility is a measure of how well a proposed website solves the problem. This website is operational feasible as it developed in accordance with rules and regulations, laws and organizational culture etc. this an operational feasibility is measure of how well a proposed website solves the problem and satisfies the requirement while taking the advantages of opportunities have been identified during scope definition in relation to website development.

Essentials of operational feasibility are:

- Is the project feasible within the limits of current technology?
- Does the technology have the capacity to handle the solution?
- Can the technology be easily applied to current problem?

NEED OF NEW SYSTEM

NEED OF NEW SYSTEM:

System is the organized working of all its units and sub-units. In order to drive the objective of the project, the system is selected in such a way so that it would satisfy all the requirements of project. It also helps to get output.

In today's world of computer where every aspects of the life is computerized so that the system used should be efficient and accurate. As per the old system like books and journals or any other media, it is very difficult to view a lot of featured contents as we can see using modern techniques such as reading E-books or getting information directly from the informative website. If we use the old techniques, we can access only limited amount of data and if we are in search of popular topics the nit is becoming very difficult to search that content. A website which is completely designed for giving information to users and it is also non-commercial in nature is the need of the user because this kind of website will facilitate user all over the world accessing the topic of interest. The need of new system arises from the webpage that exist in the present manual system. The new system is required to save resources such as time and manpower, which are valuable in the present scenario of the system. The new system helps to handle large database in a smooth and also makes the updating data very easy.

- This project will be user-friendly.
- This project will provide performance application.
- This is informative website.
- Accuracy and efficiency of the project is better ordinary function to the project

PROJECT CATEGORY

PROJECT CATEGORY :

HTML: -

HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language. HTML is use to create a web pages. With the help of that user design the web pages as perrequirement.

HTML describes the structure of webpages using Markup.

HTML elements are the buildings blocks of HTML pages.

HTML elements are represented by tags.

HTML tags label pieces of content such as heading, paragraph, table and so on.

CSS: -

CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheet is a simple mechanism for adding style (e.g. fonts, color, spacing) to web document.

CSS is use to make attractive webpage.

CSS is a language that describes the style of the HTML document.

- **HTMLTAG:** `<html>... </html>`
- **HEAD TAG:** The html `<head>` tag represents the head section of the HTML document. `<head>... </head>`
- **TITLE TAG:** The HTML `<title>`tag is use for title, name of the
- **HTML**
document. `<title>... </title>`
- **BODY TAG:** An HTML body tag is a basic kind of marker for a portion of an HTML documents. `<body>... </body>`
- **ANCHOR TAG:** This tag is use to create hyperlink by using `<a>... `tag. This tag is mainly used for creating links to other web pages or within the same webpage.

- **HREF TAG:** HREF is an attribute of anchor element. The HREF attribute is use to specify the path and file name of HTML page that we need to access by using the Hyperlink.
- **BREAKTAG:** The
 tag is use to give single line break.
- **IMAGE TAG:** Image are essential to design of a webpage, as they give visual appeal and also communicate the idea or connect easily. Generally, GIF and JGEG format files are used in webpage.
- **HEIGHT & WIDTH TAG:** The height and width attribute is used to specify the height and width of the image.
- **MARQUEE TAG:** The Marquee tag is used to move the selected text from left to right or vice versa as per requirement.
- **FORM TAG:** The HTML <form> tag represents form in an HTML document. It is used for conjunction with form associated elements. To create a form, you typically nest form associated elements inside the opening/closing form tag.
- **FONT TAG:** The font tag is used to specify the size, face and color of text.

REQUIREMENT & SPECIFICATIONS

REQUIREMENT & SPECIFICATIONS:

Tools & plat form language to be used: -

FRONT END:-

The front-end is used to display the website. The use of HTML (Hyper text Markup Language) and CSS (Cascading Style Sheet) for developing a website with an easy to understand the language for creating a website. Improve the appearance of the website respectively.

HTML document are composed entirely of HTML element. Their most general form has three contents i.e. "pair of element tag", a "start tag"and "endtag",

Some element attribute within the "start tag" and finally any textual and graphical content between the start and end tag. The HTML element is everything between and including the tag. Each tag is enclosedinangularbrackets.

HARDWARE: -

Hardware contains how much processor & how much RAM will be used for better performance of the website.

RAM

HARDDISK

MOUSE

PROCESSOR

SOFTWARE:

Software is considered as under it contains in which Operating System & web browser has supported for the performance of the website.

- **BROWSER**

INTERNET EXPLORER

GOOGLECHROME

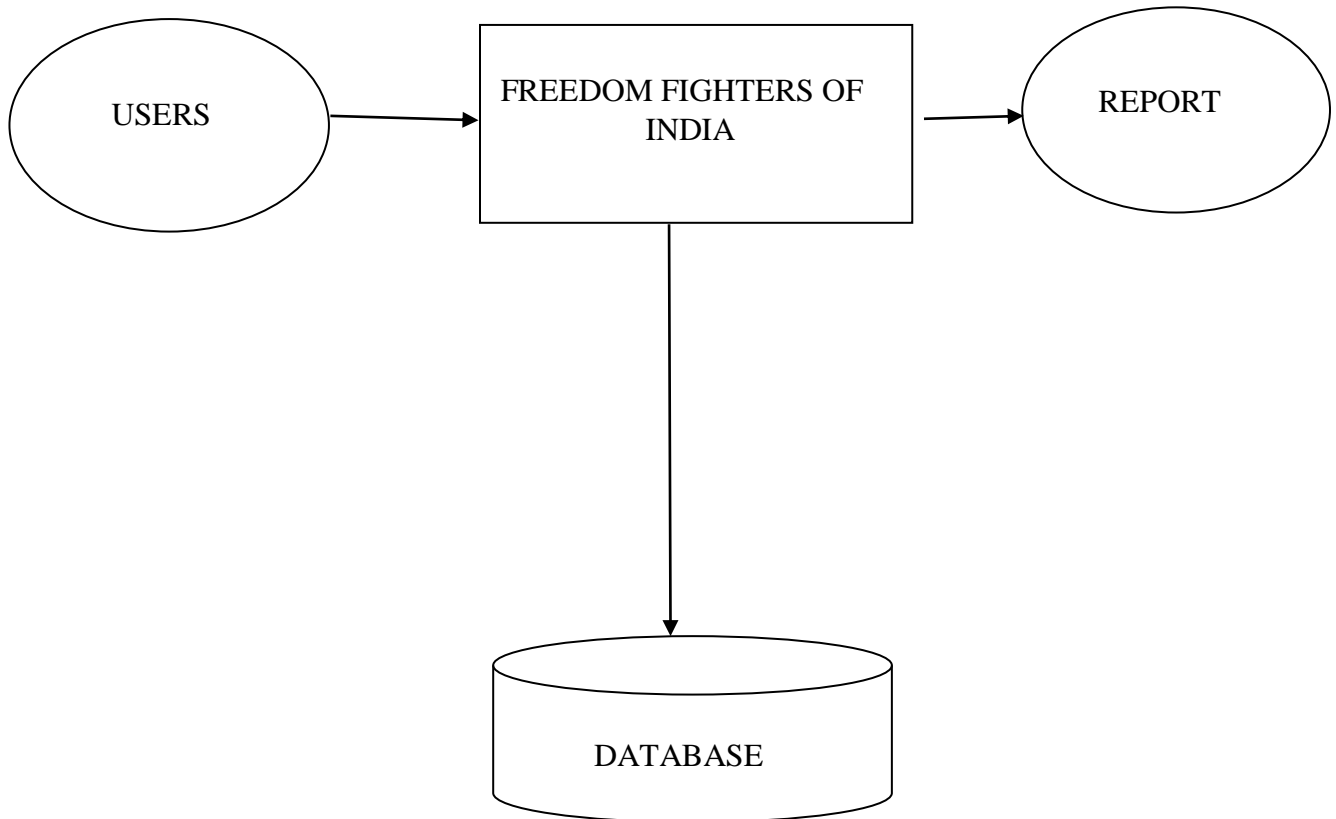
- **TEXT EDITR**

NOTEPAD

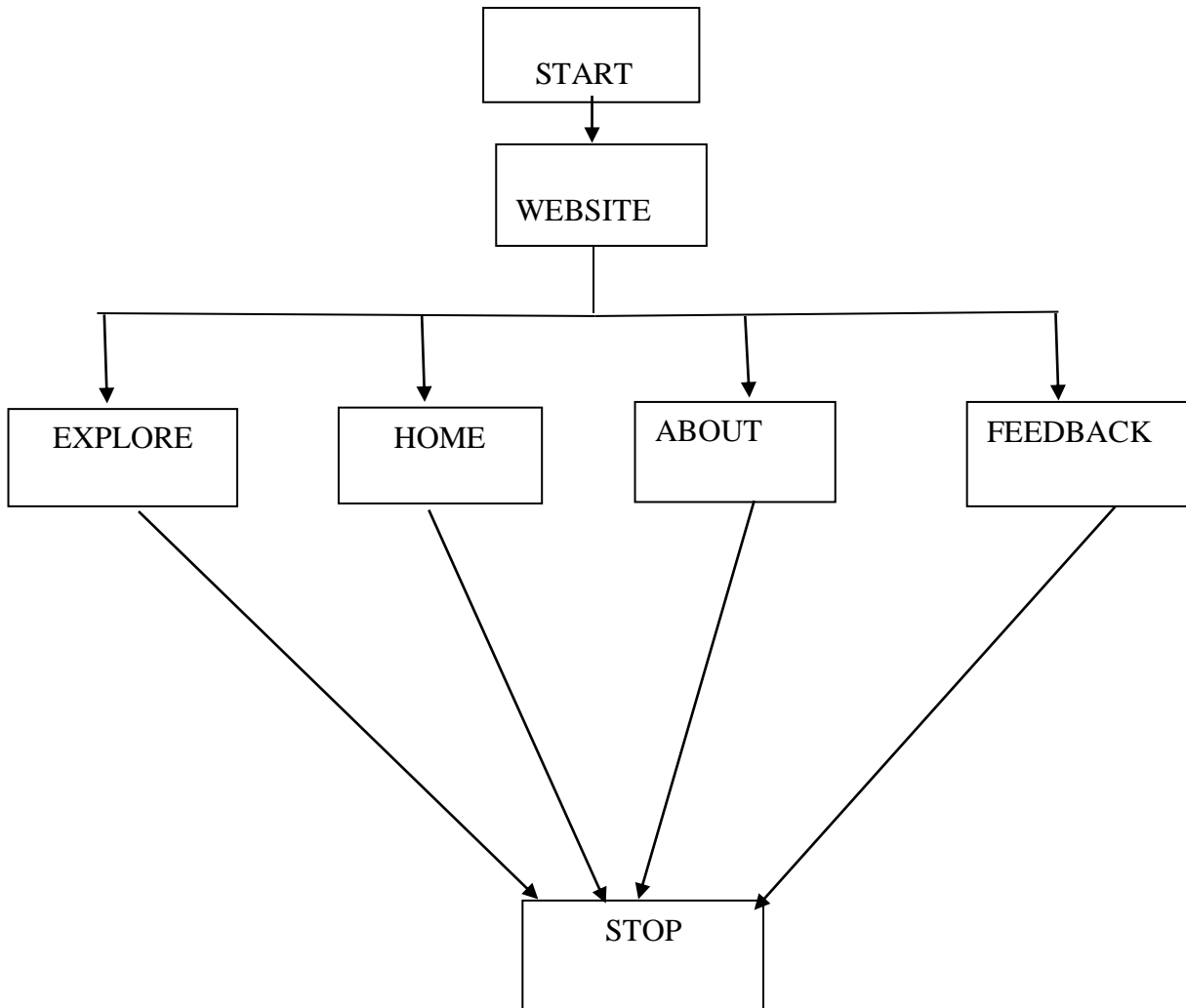
DETAILED SYSTEM ANALYSIS

DETAILED SYSTEM ANALYS

Data flow Diagram:



Structure of website:



SYSTEM DESIGN

DETAILED SYSTEM ANALYSIS:

SOURCE CODE

Index Page :

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible"
content="IE=edge">
  <meta name="viewport"
content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Document</title>
  <style>
.mainp .anchor1 {
  position: absolute;
  bottom: 95%;
  left: 75%;
  color: white;
}
.mainp .anchor2 {
  position: absolute;
  bottom: 95%;
  left: 80%;
  color: white;
}
```

```
.mainp .anchor3{
  position: absolute;
  bottom: 95%;
  left: 86%;
  color: white;
}
.btn{
  position: absolute;
  bottom: 60%;
  left: 45%;
  height: 30px;
  width: 190px;
  font-size: 20px;
  font-family: Cambria, Cochin, Georgia,
Times, 'Times New Roman', serif;
  background-color: rgb(46, 56, 56);
  border-radius: 5%;
  color: white;
}
.btn:hover{
  background-color: gray;
  color: black;}

h1{
  font-size: 70px;
  font-family: 'Anybody', cursive;
  text-align: center;
  position: absolute;
```

```

    bottom: 70%;
    color: rgb(83, 6, 29);
    margin: 30px;
    }
</style>
</head>
<body>

    <div class="mainp">
        
        <a
            href="homepage.html"><button
            class="btn" > Explore</button></a>
        <a
            href="index.html">Home</a>
            class="anchor1"
        <a
            href="about.html">About</a>
            class="anchor2"
        <a
            href="feedback.html">Feedback</a>
            class="anchor3"
        <h1>Bapu:The Father Of Nation</h1>

    </div>
</body>
</html>

```

Output:



Home Page:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">

<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width,
initial-scale=1.0">
  <link rel="preconnect" href="https://fonts.googleapis.com">
  <link rel="preconnect" href="https://fonts.gstatic.com"
crossorigin>
  <link
href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css2?family=Merriweather:i
tal@1&display=swap" rel="stylesheet">
  <title>Document</title>
  <style>
    .heading1 {
      font-size: 70px;
      font-family: Cambria, Cochin, Georgia, Times, 'Times
New Roman', serif;
      color: #59150b;
      text-align: center;
    }

    body {
      /* padding: 8%; */
      font-family: 'Merriweather', serif;
      background-color: #FFEEEE;
    }

    td {
      border: 1px solid black;
      border-radius: 10px;
```

```
}

.image {
  height: 300px;
  width: 300px;
  margin-left: 240px;
  border-radius: 50%;
  box-shadow: 3px 3px 15px black;

}

.main {
  display: flex;
}

.right {
  padding: 70px;
}

.right h2 {
  text-align: center;
  font-size: 50px;
  font-weight: 700;
}

.left {
  border: 2px solid gray;
  box-shadow: 5px 5px 10px gray;
  width: 1500px;
  overflow-y: scroll;
  height: 700px;
  /* display: flex; */
  padding: 20px;
```



```

        background-color: #9f5b89;

    }
    .btn{
    background-color: black;
    color: rgb(215, 206, 96);
    text-decoration: none;
    }

</style>
</head>

<body>
    <a href="index.html"><button class="btn"><h3>Previous
Page</h3></button></a>
    <h1 class="heading1"> Bapu:Father of Nation</h1>

    <div class="main">

<div class="left">

        <option value="bio"></option>
        <h1>Biography</h1>

        <a href="earlylife.html">
        <h2>Early Life and Background</h2>
        </a>
        <a href="london.html">
        <h2>Three Years In London</h2>
        </a><br>
        <a href="SF.html">
        <h2>Years in South Africa(1893-1914)</h2>
        </a><br>
        <a href="India.html">
        <h2>Struggle for Indian Independence</h2>

```


 <h3>*Khilafat movement</h3>

 <h3>*Non-Co-operation Movement</h3>

 <h3>*Salt Satyagraha(Dandi March)</h3>

 <h3>*Gandhi as folk hero</h3>

 <h3>*Bapu Kuti(SEVAGRAM ASHRAM)</h3>
</td>

 <h3>*Negotiations</h3>

 <h3>*Round Table Conferences</h3>

 <h3>*Quit India Moment</h3>

 <h3>*Death(Assassination of Bapu)</h3>

 <h1>His Principals,Achivements,

practics,Books</h1>

<h3>On wars</h3>

<h3>Truth and
Satyagraha</h3>

<h3>Nonviolence</h3>

</div>

<div class="right">

<h2>Introduction</h2>

<p> Mahatma Gandhi, byname of Mohandas
Karamchand Gandhi, (born October 2, 1869, Porbandar,
India—died

January 30, 1948, Delhi),

Indian lawyer, politician, social activist, and writer
who became the leader of the nationalist
movement

against the British rule of India.

As such, he came to be considered the father of
Nation. Gandhi is internationally esteemed for his
doctrine of nonviolent protest (satyagraha) to
achieve political and social progress.

</p>

<p> In the eyes of millions of his fellow Indians,
Gandhi was the Mahatma (“Great Soul”).

The unthinking adoration of the huge crowds that
gathered to see him all along the route of his
tours

made them a severe ordeal; he could hardly work during the day or rest at night.

“The woes of the Mahatmas,” he wrote, “are known only to the Mahatmas.” His fame spread worldwide during his lifetime and only increased after his death.

The name Mahatma Gandhi is now one of the most universally recognized on earth.

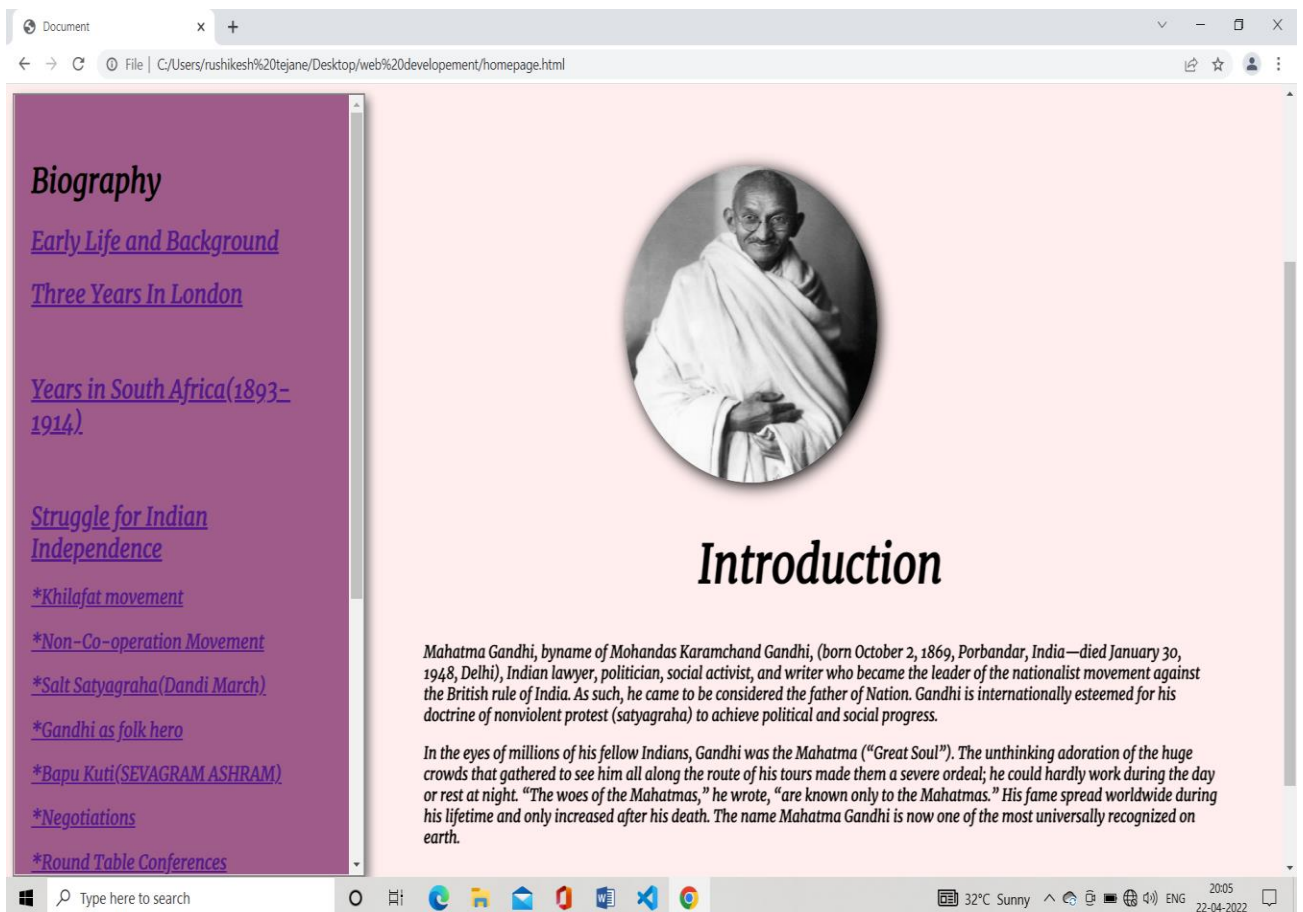
</div>

</div>

</body>

</html>

OUTPUT:-



About us Page:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width,
initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Document</title>
  <style>
    .btn{
      background-color: black;
      color: rgb(182, 32, 139);
      text-decoration: none;
    }
    body{
      text-align: center;
      font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
      font-size: 20px;
      background-color: rgb(196, 192, 141);
    }
    .main ul li{
      text-align: center;
      font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
      font-size: 20px;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>

  <div class="main">
```

About Project

"Bapu: The Father of Nation" is a concept of building a Website on Mathma Gandhi,"The Father of Nation".

This project is about life Mathma Gandhi and his journey for independence of India.

Their simple living and great thinking attitude.

About Team

Memebers

Nitin Kotheekar

Email Id:nitinkotheekar7113@gmail.com

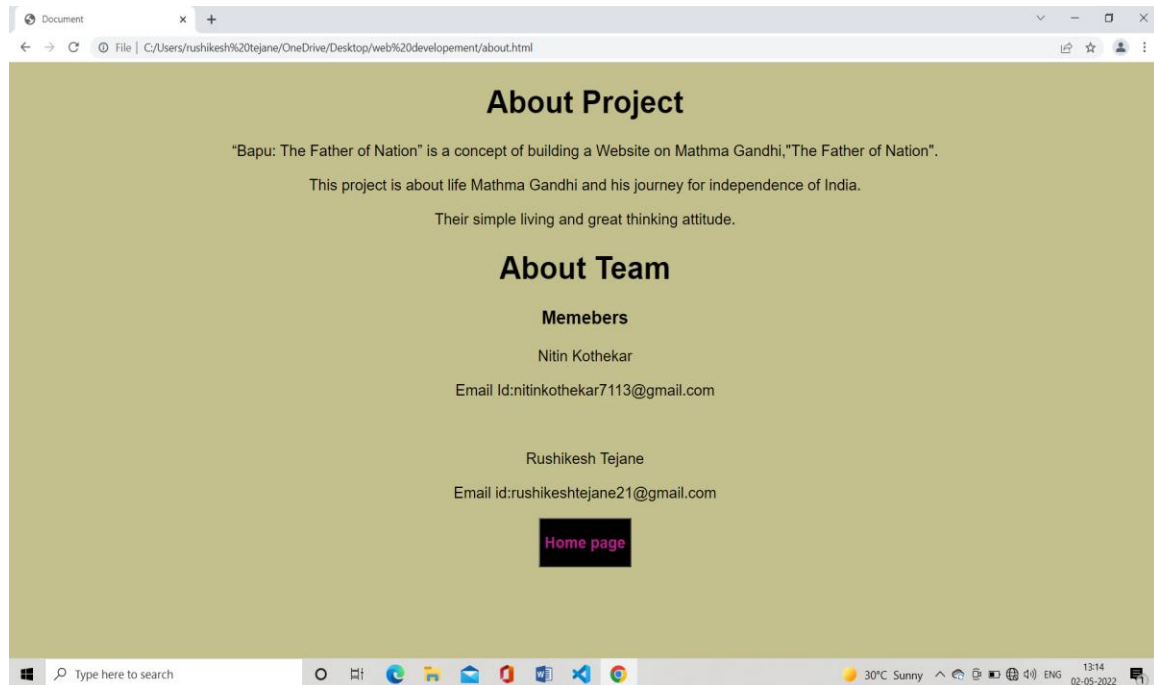
Rushikesh Tejane

Email id:rushikeshtejane21@gmail.com

[Home page](homepage.html)

```
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

OUTPUT:-



Early Life page:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width,
initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Document</title>
  <style>
    body{
      padding: 5%;
      font-family: Cambria, Cochin, Georgia, Times, 'Times
New Roman', serif;
      background-color: hsl(176, 15%, 65%);
      line-height: 30px;
    }
    .btn{
      background-color: black;
      color: white;
      text-decoration: none;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <a href="homepage.html"><button class="btn"><h2>Home
page</h2></button></a>
  <p><center><h1>Early Life and Background</h1></center>
  <center></center>

  <center><p> Gandhi was the youngest child of his father's
fourth wife.
```

His father—Karamchand Gandhi, who was the dewan (chief minister) of Porbandar, the capital of a small principality in western India (in what is now Gujarat state) under British suzerainty—did not have much in the way of a formal education.

He was, however, an able administrator who knew how to steer his way between the capricious princes, their long-suffering subjects, and the headstrong British political officers in power.

Gandhi's mother, Putlibai, was completely absorbed in religion, did not care much for finery or jewelry, divided her time between her home and the temple, fasted frequently, and wore herself out in days and nights of nursing whenever there was sickness in the family.

Mohandas grew up in a home steeped in Vaishnavism—worship of the Hindu god Vishnu—with a strong tinge of Jainism, a morally rigorous Indian religion whose chief tenets are nonviolence and the belief that everything in the universe is eternal.

Thus, he took for granted ahimsa (noninjury to all living beings), vegetarianism, fasting for self-purification, and mutual tolerance between adherents of various creeds and sects.

</p></center>

<p> The educational facilities at Porbandar were rudimentary; in the primary school that Mohandas attended, the children wrote the alphabet in the dust with their fingers.

Luckily for him, his father became dewan of Rajkot, another princely state.

Though Mohandas occasionally won prizes and scholarships at the local schools, his record was on the whole mediocre.

One of the terminal reports rated him as “good at English, fair in Arithmetic and weak in Geography; conduct very good, bad handwriting.”

He was married at the age of 13 and thus lost a year at school.

A diffident child, he shone neither in the classroom nor on the playing field.

He loved to go out on long solitary walks when he was not nursing his by then ailing father (who died soon thereafter) or helping his mother with her household chores.

He had learned, in his words, “to carry out the orders of the elders, not to scan them.” With such extreme passivity, it is not surprising that he should have gone through a phase of adolescent rebellion, marked by secret atheism, petty thefts, furtive smoking, and—most shocking of all for a boy born in a Vaishnava family—meat eating.

His adolescence was probably no stormier than that of most children of his age and class. What was extraordinary was the way his youthful transgressions ended.

</p>

<p>“Never again” was his promise to himself after each escapade. And he kept his promise. Beneath an unprepossessing exterior, he concealed a burning passion for self-improvement that led him to take even the heroes of Hindu mythology, such as Prahlada and Harishcandra—legendary embodiments of truthfulness and sacrifice—as living models.

In 1887 Mohandas scraped through the matriculation examination of the University of Bombay (now University of Mumbai) and joined Samaldas College in Bhavnagar (Bhaunagar). As he had to suddenly switch from his native language—Gujarati—to English, he found it rather difficult to follow the lectures.

Meanwhile, his family was debating his future. Left to himself, he would have liked to have been a doctor. But, besides the Vaishnava prejudice against vivisection, it was clear that, if he was to keep up the family tradition of holding high office in one of the states in Gujarat, he would have to qualify as a barrister.

That meant a visit to England, and Mohandas, who was not too happy at Samaldas College, jumped at the proposal. His youthful imagination conceived England as “a land of philosophers and poets, the very centre of civilization.” But

there were several hurdles to be crossed before the visit to England could be realized.

His father had left the family little property; moreover, his mother was reluctant to expose her youngest child to unknown temptations and dangers in a distant land.

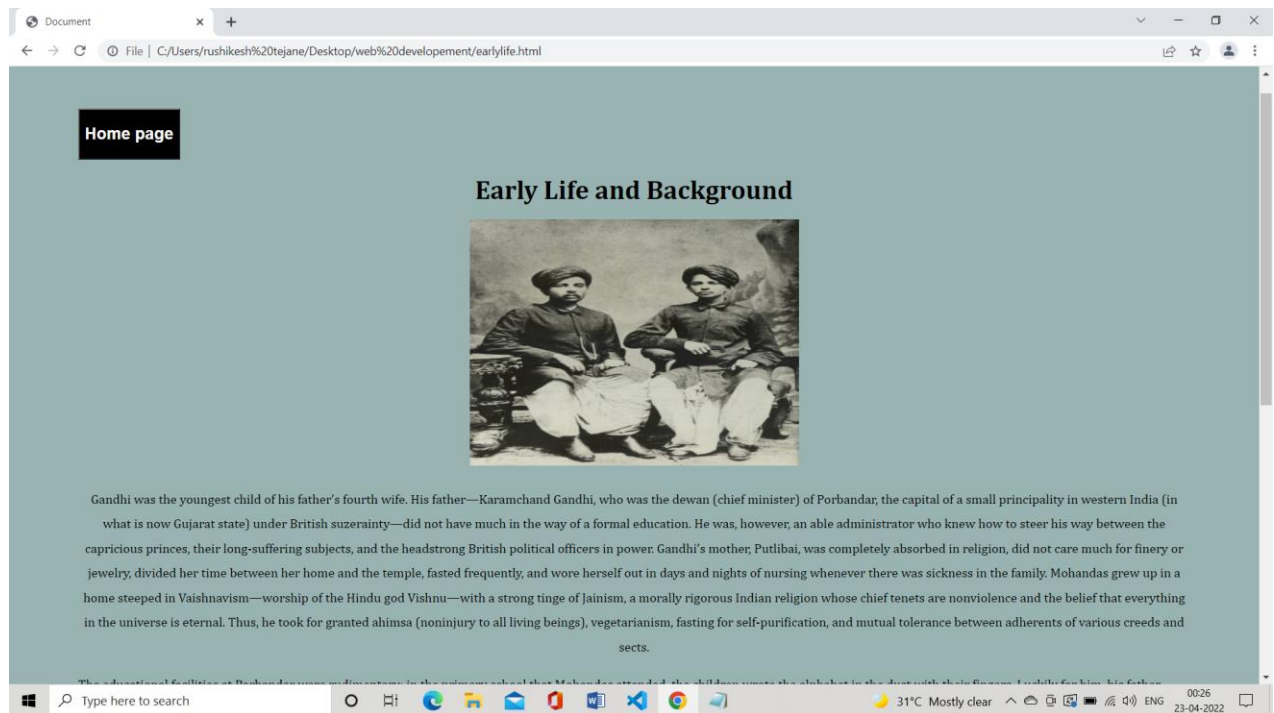
But Mohandas was determined to visit England. One of his brothers raised the necessary money, and his mother's doubts were allayed when he took a vow that, while away from home, he would not touch wine, women, or meat.

Mohandas disregarded the last obstacle—the decree of the leaders of the Modh Bania subcaste (Vaishya caste), to which the Gandhis belonged, who forbade his trip to England as a violation of the Hindu religion—and sailed in September 1888.

Ten days after his arrival, he joined the Inner Temple, one of the four London law colleges (The Temple).

</p>


OUTPUT:-



The screenshot shows a web browser window with a single tab titled 'Document'. The address bar shows the file path: 'File | C:/Users/rushikesh%20tejane/Desktop/web%20development/earlylife.html'. The page content includes a 'Home page' button in the top left, a main heading 'Early Life and Background', and a photograph of two men sitting on a bench. Below the photo, there is a paragraph of text describing Gandhi's early life. The browser's taskbar at the bottom shows the search bar, several application icons, and system tray information including the temperature (31°C), weather (Mostly clear), and date (23-04-2022).

Home page

Early Life and Background



Gandhi was the youngest child of his father's fourth wife. His father—Karamchand Gandhi, who was the dewan (chief minister) of Porbandar, the capital of a small principality in western India (in what is now Gujarat state) under British suzerainty—did not have much in the way of a formal education. He was, however, an able administrator who knew how to steer his way between the capricious princes, their long-suffering subjects, and the headstrong British political officers in power. Gandhi's mother, Putlibai, was completely absorbed in religion, did not care much for finery or jewelry, divided her time between her home and the temple, fasted frequently, and wore herself out in days and nights of nursing whenever there was sickness in the family. Mohandas grew up in a home steeped in Vaishnavism—worship of the Hindu god Vishnu—with a strong tinge of Jainism, a morally rigorous Indian religion whose chief tenets are nonviolence and the belief that everything in the universe is eternal. Thus, he took for granted ahimsa (noninjury to all living beings), vegetarianism, fasting for self-purification, and mutual tolerance between adherents of various creeds and sects.

Struggle for Indian independence page:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width,
initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Document</title>
  <style>
    body{
      padding: 3%;
      background-color: #D3D3D3;
      font-family: Cambria, Cochin, Georgia, Times, 'Times
New Roman', serif;
      background-color: hsl(176, 15%, 65%);
    }
    .btn{
      background-color: black;
      color: white;
      text-decoration: none;
    }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <a href="homepage.html"><button class="btn"><h2>Home
page</h2></button></a>
  <center><h1>Struggle for Indian independence (1915–
1947)</h1></center>

  <p> At the request of Gopal Krishna Gokhale, conveyed to
him by C. F. Andrews, Gandhi returned to India in 1915. He
brought an international reputation as a leading Indian
nationalist, theorist and community organiser.
```

Gandhi joined the Indian National Congress and was introduced to Indian issues, politics and the Indian people primarily by Gokhale.

Gokhale was a key leader of the Congress Party best known for his restraint and moderation, and his insistence on working inside the system.

Gandhi took Gokhale's liberal approach based on British Whiggish traditions and transformed it to make it look Indian.

Gandhi took leadership of the Congress in 1920 and began escalating demands until on 26 January 1930 the Indian National Congress declared the independence of India.

The British did not recognise the declaration but negotiations ensued, with the Congress taking a role in provincial government in the late 1930s.

Gandhi and the Congress withdrew their support of the Raj when the Viceroy declared war on Germany in September 1939 without consultation.

Tensions escalated until Gandhi demanded immediate independence in 1942 and the British responded by imprisoning him and tens of thousands of Congress leaders.

Meanwhile, the Muslim League did co-operate with Britain and moved, against Gandhi's strong opposition, to demands for a totally separate Muslim state of Pakistan.

In August 1947 the British partitioned the land with India and Pakistan each achieving independence on terms that Gandhi disapproved.

Role in World War I

In April 1918, during the latter part of World War I, the Viceroy invited Gandhi to a War Conference in Delhi.

Gandhi agreed to actively recruit Indians for the war effort.

In contrast to the Zulu War of 1906 and the outbreak of World War I in 1914, when he recruited volunteers for the Ambulance Corps, this time Gandhi attempted to recruit combatants.

In a June 1918 leaflet entitled "Appeal for Enlistment", Gandhi wrote "To bring about such a state of things we should have the ability to defend ourselves, that is, the ability to bear arms and to use them..."

If we want to learn the use of arms with the greatest possible despatch, it is our duty to enlist ourselves in the army."

He did, however, stipulate in a letter to the Viceroy's private secretary that he "personally will not kill or injure anybody, friend or foe."

Gandhi's war recruitment campaign brought into question his consistency on nonviolence.

Gandhi's private secretary noted that "The question of the consistency between his creed of 'Ahimsa' (nonviolence) and his recruiting campaign was raised not only then but has been discussed ever since."

</p>

<center><h2>Champanan agitations</h2></center>

<p>

Gandhi's first major achievement came in 1917 with the Champanan agitation in Bihar.

The Champanan agitation pitted the local peasantry against largely Anglo-Indian plantation owners who were backed by the local administration.

The peasants was forced to grow Indigofera, a cash crop for Indigo dye whose demand had been declining over two decades, and were forced to sell their crops to the planters at a fixed price.

Unhappy with this, the peasantry appealed to Gandhi at his ashram in Ahmedabad.

Pursuing a strategy of nonviolent protest, Gandhi took the administration by surprise and won concessions from the authorities.

</p>

<center><h2>Kheda agitations</h2></center>

<center></center>

<p>

In 1918, Kheda was hit by floods and famine and the peasantry was demanding relief from taxes.

Gandhi moved his headquarters to Nadiad, organising scores of supporters and fresh volunteers from the region, the most notable being Vallabhbhai Patel.

Using non-co-operation as a technique, Gandhi initiated a signature campaign where peasants pledged non-payment of revenue even under the threat of confiscation of land.

A social boycott of mamlatdars and talatdars (revenue officials within the district) accompanied the agitation.

Gandhi worked hard to win public support for the agitation across the country.

For five months, the administration refused, but by the end of May 1918, the Government gave way on important provisions and relaxed the conditions of payment of revenue tax until the famine ended.

In Kheda, Vallabhbhai Patel represented the farmers in negotiations with the British, who suspended revenue collection and released all the prisoners.

</p>

</body>

</html>

OUTPUT:-



In April 1918, during the latter part of World War I, the Viceroy invited Gandhi to a War Conference in Delhi. Gandhi agreed to actively recruit Indians for the war effort. In contrast to the Zulu War of 1906 and the outbreak of World War I in 1914, when he recruited volunteers for the Ambulance Corps, this time Gandhi attempted to recruit combatants. In a June 1918 leaflet entitled "Appeal for Enlistment", Gandhi wrote "To bring about such a state of things we should have the ability to defend ourselves, that is, the ability to bear arms and to use them... If we want to learn the use of arms with the greatest possible despatch, it is our duty to enlist ourselves in the army." He did, however, stipulate in a letter to the Viceroy's private secretary that he "personally will not kill or injure anybody, friend or foe." Gandhi's war recruitment campaign brought into question his consistency on nonviolence. Gandhi's private secretary noted that "The question of the consistency between his creed of Ahimsa (nonviolence) and his recruiting campaign was raised not only then but has been discussed ever since."

Champaran agitations

Gandhi's first major achievement came in 1917 with the Champaran agitation in Bihar. The Champaran agitation pitted the local peasantry against largely Anglo-Indian plantation owners who were backed by the local administration. The peasants were forced to grow Indigofera, a cash crop for Indigo dye whose demand had been declining over two decades, and were forced to sell their crops to the planters at a fixed price. Unhappy with this, the peasantry appealed to Gandhi at his ashram in Ahmedabad. Pursuing a strategy of nonviolent protest, Gandhi took the administration by surprise and won concessions from the authorities.

Kheda agitations



TESTING AND VALIDATION CHECKS

TESTING:

Software testing must be planned carefully to void wastage of time and resources. Initially individual components are tested and debugged. After the individual component have been tested and added to the system integration testing take place. Once the full software product is completed, system testing is performed. The test specifications, document should be reviewed like all other software engineering work products.

Software testing is a process of executing a program or application in the intent of finding the software bugs. It can also be stated as the process of validating and verifying that software program or application or product that meets the business and technical requirements that guided it's design and development.

TEST TECHNIQUES: PROGRAM

TESTING: -

Under this testing we have to concentrate on the software part. In this type of testing, we check the entire website to find out that the website is completely free from errors and working properly. System should be free from error, either syntax or logical error. I have done system testing ; the output of this test is satisfied.

STRESS TESTING: -

It is the software testing activity that determines the robustness of software by testing beyond the limits of normal operation. Stress testing is particularly important for "mission critical" software, but is used for all types of software. Stress testing, commonly put a greater emphasis on error handling under a heavy load, than on what would be considered correct behavior under normal circumstances.

Mostly, it tests the limits, at which the system software or hardware breaks. It also checks whether systems demonstrate effective error management under extreme conditions.

DOCUMENTATION TESTING: -

Documentation testing is necessary for the project. It tries to find out what documents supplied are satisfactory if any further documents should be supplied. Documentation testing is very important and helps in avoiding errors in the future. In this project, we have done documentation testing, so all documents which are supplied with the project are satisfied.

VALIDATION CHECKS

The process of evaluating a website during the development process or at the end of the development process to determine whether it satisfies information requirements. Validation testing ensures that the product actually meets the user needs. It can also be defined as to demonstrate that the information fulfills its intended use when deployed in an appropriate environment.

Validation testing can be best demonstrated. The website under test is evaluated during this type of testing.

VALIDATION INPUT TRANSACTION: -

Validation input data is largely done through website which is the programmer's responsibility but it is important that system analyst must know what a common problem might in validation a transaction. Business committed to quality will include validation checks a part of their routine website.

- Submitting the wrong data to system.
- Submitting the data by an unauthorized person.
- Asking the system to perform an unacceptable function.

VALIDATION INPUT DATA: -

It is essential that the input data themselves along with the transaction requested are valid. Several texts can be incorporated into website to ensure the validity. We consider many possible ways to validate input and they are as follows:

- Test for missing data.
- Test for correct field length.
- Test for range or reasonable.
- Test for comparison with stored data.

**IMPLEMENTATION,
EVALUATION AND
MAINTAINANCE**

IMPLEMENTATION

The system implementation the conversion of design into actual system. The system implementation stands for conversion are of three types:

Conversion of manual system into computerized system is the way to understand by the user of the project can access easily.

Conversion of existing computerized system into modified version of hardware. This is the stage where hardware and software both are checked for the better performance of the running project. Keeping the hardware and implementing the new techniques is the stage where checked other hardware i.e. RAM, HARDDISK for better performance of the project.

This project is going to implement the manual system into computerized system, which is very easy to handle and save time and is very valuable in today's world. Therefore, each user can access or search this website very easily. Manual system in the system of reading other books, journal and converting this manual system into the coding of an HTML and CSS using such languages make the website easy to handle.

EVALUATION:

The evaluation includes the study of the existing system their drawbacks and the various options to improve the system. The Concentration should be on the satisfying the primary requirements of the user. The system is evaluated on the basis of:

System availability

Compatibility

Cost Performance

Usability

This project evaluation is made on the existing system and their drawbacks, what improvement can be providing facility to user. Collecting the data required for improvement in implementing it.

MAINTENANCE:

Maintenance is performed for two reasons. The first of these is to correct website errors. It doesn't matter that how thoroughly the website is tested, bugs and error deep into the computer program. The second reason for performing website maintenance is to enhance the software capabilities in response to change organizational needs. Generally involving one of the following situations : User often request additional features after they become familiar with the system and its capabilities.

Hardware and software are changing at an accelerating phase.

Total cost of maintenance is likely to exceed system of development. At certain point it becomes more feasible to perform a new information system. Maintenance is an outgoing process over the life cycle of an information system. After the system is installed, maintenance is done.

FUTURE SCOPE

FUTURE SCOPE:

Our website “Indian Bapu: The Father of Nation” is informative website which provides complete information about Indian Bapu: The Father of Nation.

We will add more content on them in future. In our web site right now, only Indian Bapu: The Father of Nation with their information available but in future we will add freedom fighter of more countries.

We will also provide more images related to our website in future. We will try to find out more about this topic and add in future. We will try to make a website more attractive so that visitor cannot get bored while reading. We will provide login id to each and every users so that he can access our website from anywhere through log in id and password.

CONCLUSION

CONCLUSION:

Our website is an informative website. In this we have provided the information about freedom fighter along with their respective images.

This website is useful for all the age group as this contains all the information about the brave heroes which can be read and understood. This website is informative and anyone can use this for learning purpose. We have developed this website just to ake people aware about the BAPU: The Father of Nation.We have provided photo gallery so that user should get the beauty of India.

We have provided feedback form as visitor can give their suggestions and their thoughts regarding website. While making this website we have learned about freedom fighter very much. We have used Html and CSS to make this website more attractive. Visitors can easily access all the information any time from anywhere. This project is developed so that the user can get a good quality of website and provide high level of satisfaction to the users.

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