

**A
PROJECT
ON**

“Unique Information About Freedom Fighters”

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)
2022-2023**

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

CERTIFICATE

(2022 - 2023)

This is to certify that Mr. /Miss Bhakti Raja & Gayatri Mongarkar has completed their project on the topic of “Unique Information About Freedom Fighters” 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

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1. Bhakti Raja

2. Gayatri Mongarkar

Date:

Place: Nagpur

DECLARATION

We (**Bhakti Raja & Gayatri Mongarkar**) hereby honestly declare that the work entitled “**Unique Information About Freedom Fighters**” submitted by us at G. S. College of Commerce & Economics, Nagpur (Autonomous) in partial fulfillment of the 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 2022-2023. The project has been developed and completed by us independently under the supervision of the subject teacher and project guide.

1. Bhakti Raja

2. Gayatri Mongarkar

Date:

Place: Nagpur

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INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

Freedom fighters were people who sacrificed their lives selflessly for India. India got Independence on 15th August 1947, due to the struggle of our freedom fighters to make it independent. They devoted everything to the progress of their nation. They brought freedom to India after a century of revolution, bloodshedding, and battles. The freedom fighters of India played an extensive role in getting independence for the country.

It has been almost seven decades since India gained independence and the country has progressed at a faster pace. The nation has been growing economically and socially and is heading toward development. If these freedom fighters had not contributed to the freedom struggle, the current situation of the country would have been different. India, the democratic republic, might not have headed for success. We are independent and free today only because of the efforts and sacrifices made by our country's freedom fighters.

Mahatma Gandhi, who is considered to have played a very important role in the struggle, is known as the 'Father of the Nation'. DR. Rajendra Prasad became the first President of the Republic of India. Jawaharlal Nehru became the first Prime Minister of independent India and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel became the first Deputy Prime Minister. B. R. Ambedkar became the principal architect of the Constitution of India.

The main motive of this website is to provide unique information about freedom fighters and their sacrifices for the nation. Our freedom fighters sacrifice their life for the nation but we don't know about their real contribution to the independence of India. So by making this website we want to make awareness in this generation of our great freedom fighters. By exploring the history of freedom fighters, we can gain a deeper understanding of their sacrifices for the independence of India.

Overall, this site helps you provide unique information about the Freedom fighters and their journey for the independence of India. Their simple living and great thinking attitude make everyone curious about their independent history.

In this website, Unique information means their biography, education, lifestyle, thoughts and opinions, political career, death, etc., we give unique information about 20 male freedom fighters and 20 female freedom fighters, as they are given below:

20 MALE FREEDOM FIGHTERS are:

1. MAHATMA GANDHI
2. DR. BHIMRAO RAMJI AMBEDKAR
3. BAL GANGADHAR TILAK
4. CHANDRASEKHAR AZAD
5. DADABHAI NAOROJI
6. TATYA TOPE
7. LALA LAJPAT RAI
8. VALLABHBHAI JHAVERBHAI PATEL
9. RAJENDRA PRASAD
10. JAWAHARLAL NEHRU
11. MANGAL PANDEY 12. BHAGAT SINGH
13. RAM SINGH KUKA
14. RAM PRASAD BISMIL
15. CHITTARANJAN DAS
16. C. RAJAGOPALACHARI
17. K.M. MUNSHI
18. SHYAMJI KRISHNA VARMA
19. SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE
20. BIPIN CHANDRA PAL

20 FEMALE FREEDOM FIGHTERS are:

1. SAVITRI BAI PHULE
2. RANI LAXMI BAI
3. SAROJINI NAIDU
4. SUCHETA KRIPLANI
5. AMMU SWAMINATHAN
6. ANNIE BESANT
7. ARUNA ASAF ALI
8. KAMALA NEHRU
9. KAMALADEVI CHATTOPADHYAY
10. KASTURBA GANDHI
11. KANAKLATA BARUA
12. CAPTAIN LAXMI SEHGAL
13. TARA RANI SRIVASTAVA
14. MADAM BHIKAIJI CAMA
15. RANI GAIDINLIU
16. BEGAM ROYEKA
17. UDA DEVI
18. UMABAI KUNDAPUR
19. DURGA BAI DESHMUKH
20. MATANGINI HAZRA

This Website is developed by keeping user interest in mind and to spread knowledge about the freedom fighters and their sacrifices.

OBJECTIVES

Following are the objectives of Unique Information About Freedom Fighters of India are:

➤ **Information Website:**

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

➤ **User Friendly:**

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

➤ **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 are requirements that material be edited or reviewed.

➤ **Information:**

By giving valuable and usable information to users we can gain their trust by using the website. It gives all the relevant information to solve all quarries to the nation's freedom fighters.

➤ **Accuracy:**

By providing relevant accurate information to users, 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. Accuracies can 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, and effective to browse a competitor's website.

➤ **Simplicity:**

This website is simple for users to use because simplicity in the website doesn't necessarily equate with a minimalist design aesthetic. On this site remove all unnecessary elements from the design, content, and code.

➤ **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.

➤ **Maintenance:**

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

➤ **Provides platform:**

This website provides a platform where people curious to know about the story of Freedom Fighters of India can easily get the detailed information they need.

➤ **Fewer Efforts:**

By using this website, users do not need to search various websites as everything is present on a single website and can have a quick review anytime.

➤ **Time-Saving:**

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

PRELIMINARY SYSTEM **ANALYSIS**

PRELIMINARY SYSTEM ANALYSIS

PRELIMINARY SYSTEM ANALYSIS :

Preliminary system analysis consists of things to be done before starting a particular project. In short, it starts by analyzing the need of the user. It also includes various steps to create the need of the project, even if the user doesn't have it. It analyses whether the project is feasible or not. In our daily life, we come across various informative websites such as Google, Mozilla, etc. Every website need to be developed in such a way that the information which is to be given needs to be easily understandable and presentable. Every system has common things and that is-

- They are independent and interrelated.
- They work for common objectives.

To carry out the project successfully it should be analysis is properly. The purpose of preliminary system analysis is to find 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 are as follows:

- Identification of need.
- Preliminary Investigation.
- Feasibility study.
- Need of new system.

PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION

This "Unique Information About Freedom Fighters of India" website implementation is used for the annual system into a digital or computerized system. All systems are using the manual which computerized the system. Journal and convert this manual system into the coding of HTML, CSS, and PHP. Using such language makes the website easy to handle for the user in a computerized system.

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

The users have to go through multiple websites as he has to search each of them differently which increases the load of the system and it is a very time-consuming and hectic task to perform as the user has 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.

Present System in Use

To know the Freedom Fighters of India and several information and systems are used, including:

1. Historical research:

This involves examining historical information, and other sources of information India has a rich history of freedom fighters who fought for India's independence from British rule. Some of the most well-known Indian freedom fighters were Mahatma Gandhi, Bhagat Singh, Subhas Chandra Bose, Jawaharlal Nehru, Chandra Shekhar Azad, and many others. Historical research can provide valuable insights into the sacrifices, blood shedding, social, and cultural

2. Consumer surveys:

History is an important topic in UPSC IAS Prelims and Mains Exams. The event of Indian independence portrayed in Modern Indian history also has a prominent role in all competitive exams.

The Indian independence movement was a great movement by various people from the nooks and corners of the country. They had sacrificed their lives and soul for the independence of their country.

Numerous freedom fighters in India have fought against British rule. This easy table will help you remember the famous freedom fighters along with their notable contributions to the Indian freedom fight.

Flaws in the present system:

In today's scenario, there are several websites available on the internet that provide detailed information about the freedom fighters and does not highlight the unique information about the freedom fighters we provide detailed information about freedom fighters with unique event and facts of their life.

Need of new System

In today's scenario, there are several websites available on the internet that provide detailed information about the freedom fighters but do not highlight the unique information about the freedom fighters. and visitors may not know the facts due to detailed information they may not be able to focus on the facts to eradicate this problem we developed a website that provides detailed information about freedom fighters with unique events and facts about their life.

FEASIBILITY STUDY

FEASIBILITY STUDY

FEASIBILITY STUDY

The website is the stage where the feasibility is studied by the developer for the project. The study is useful to evaluate the benefits of the new website requested. The feasibility study is the test of the proposed website in the light of workability meeting users' requirements of effective use of resources and of course the effectiveness of the main goal of the feasibility study, benefits, and limitations with greater accuracy. It evaluates the benefits of the new website. Its objective to define the problem clearly and effective use of resources is also important in the website.

- **Technical Feasibility:-**

Technical feasibility means to solve the problem as related to the software and hardware technical feasibility means refers to the technical resources needed to develop the new website the analysis must find out whether current technologies are sufficient for a proposed system which includes. We can strongly say that it 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 are available in the organization from where we utilize the resources. The system project is considered technically feasible if the internal technical capability is sufficient for to system.

- **Economic Feasibility: -**

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

- **Operational Feasibility: -**

Operational feasibility means that the website will be used 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 becomes operational. Operational feasibility is a measure of how well a proposed website solves a problem. This website is operationally feasible as it was developed by rules and regulations, laws and organizational culture, etc. this operational feasibility is a measure of how well a proposed website solves the problem and satisfies the requirement while taking the advantage of opportunities that have been identified during scope definition about website development.

PROJECT CATEGORY

PROJECT CATEGORY

Project category:

In this project “Unique Information About Freedom Fighters”, we use HTML language as the front, and for the styling of a website we use CSS, and also used PHP for feedback using MySQL.

HTML (Hyper Text Markup Language):

- HTML stands for Hyper Text Markup Language. It is used to design web pages using a markup language.
- HTML is a combination of Hypertext and Markup language.
- Hypertext defines the link between the web pages. A markup language is used to define the text document within the tag which defines the structure of web pages.
- This language is used to annotate (make notes for the computer) text so that a machine can understand it and manipulate text accordingly.
- Most markup languages (for e.g. HTML) are human-readable. The language uses tags to define what manipulation has to be done on the text.
- HTML is a markup language used by the browser to manipulate text, images, and other content, in order to display it in the required format.
- The Hyper Text Markup Language or HTML is the standard markup language for documents designed to be displayed in a web browser.
- It can be assisted by technologies such as Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) and scripting languages such as JavaScript.
- Web browsers receive HTML documents from a web server or from local storage and render the documents into multimedia web pages.

- HTML describes the structure of a web page semantically and originally included cues for the appearance of the document.
- Hyper Text Markup Language (HTML) is the set of markup symbols or codes inserted into a file intended for display on the Internet.
- The markup tells web browsers how to display a web page's words and images.
- Each individual piece markup code (which would fall between "<" and ">" characters) is referred to as an element, though many people also refer to it as a tag. Some elements come in pairs that indicate when some display effect is to begin and when it is to end.
- HTML elements are delineated by tags, written using angular brackets.
- Tags such as and <input> directly introduce content into the page.
- Other tags such as <p> surrounded and provide information about document text and may include other tags as sub-elements.
- Browsers do not display the HTML tags, but use them to, interpret the content is the page.
- Hyper Text is the method by which Internet users navigate the web.
- By clicking on special text called hyperlinks, users are brought to new pages.
- The use of hyper means it is not linear, so users can go anywhere on the Internet simply by clicking on the available links.
- Markup is what HTML tags do to the text inside of them; they mark it as a specific type of text.
- For example, markup text could come in the form of boldface or italicized type to draw specific attention to a word or phrase.

SYNTAX:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
  <HTML>
    <HEAD>
      <TITLE> Page Title </TITLE>

    </HEAD>

    <BODY>
      Main Content
    </BODY>
  </HTML>
```

Syntax Explained:

The `<!DOCTYPE html>` declaration defines that this document is an HTML5 document.

<HTML>: The `<HTML>` element is the root element of an HTML page. HTML document starts and ends with an `<HTML>` tag. Once you open an `<HTML>` tag, you are expected to close it by calling `</HTML>` tag.

<HEAD>: The `<HEAD>` element contains Meta information about the HTML page. To create a head element, start with `<head>`, then include all of the elements you want in your head section, then end the head element with a `</head>` tag.

<TITLE>: The <TITLE> element specifies a title for the HTML page (which is shown in the browser's title bar or in the page's tab).

<BODY>: The <BODY> element defines the document's body, and is a container for all the visible contents, such as headings, paragraphs, images, hyperlinks, tables, lists, etc. The real content for any HTML document occurs in the body section, which is enclosed between <BODY> and </BODY> tags.

ELEMENTS:

There are two categories of HTML elements used in the body section:

- Block-Level Elements
- Text-Level Element

Block-level elements: Block-level elements are used to define groups of text for a specific role. They include tags that position text on the page, begin new paragraphs, set heading levels and create lists. Some commonly used blocklevel elements and their tags are: Paragraph: <P> and </P>

Heading, level one: <H1 > and </H1 >

Heading, level two: <H2> and </H2>

Horizontal rule: <HR>

Centering: <CENTER>

Paragraph: <P> and </P>

Heading, level one: < HI > and </HI >

Heading, level two: <H2> and </H2>

Horizontal rule: <HR>

Centering: <CENTER>

Bold: and

Italic: <I> and </I>

Line-break: < BR>

Link anchor: and

CSS (Cascading Style Sheets):

- Cascading Style Sheets, fondly referred to as CSS, is a simply designed language intended to simplify the process of making web pages presentable.
- CSS allows you to apply styles to web pages.
- More importantly, CSS enables you to do this independent of the HTML that makes up each web page.
- CSS is easy to learn and understood, but it provides powerful control over the presentation of an HTML document.
- Cascading Style Sheets, fondly referred to as CSS, is a simply designed language intended to simplify the process of making web pages presentable.
- CSS allows you to apply styles to web pages. More importantly, CSS enables you to do this independent of the HTML that makes up each web page.
- CSS is easy to learn and understood, but it provides powerful control over the presentation of an HTML document.
- A CSS comprises style rules that are interpreted by the browser and then applied to the corresponding elements in your document.
- A style rule set consists of a selector and declaration block.

There are three types of CSS which are given below:

- Inline CSS
- Internal or Embedded CSS
- External CSS

Properties:

CSS uses various properties to enhance the presentation of results. These properties are background, border, font, float, display, margin, opacity, padding, text-align, vertical-align, position, color etc.

SYNTAX:

1. Inline CSS:

```
<html tag style="cssproperty1:value; cssproperty2:value;">
</html tag>
```

2. Internal or Embedded CSS:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<HTML>
    <HEAD>
        <!-- Head section of web page -->
        <TITLE></TITLE>

        <!-- Stylesheet of web page -->
        <STYLE></STYLE>
    </HEAD>
```

External CSS:

```
<link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="style.css">
```

PHP(Personal Home Page):-

- PHP means – Personal Home Page, but it now stands for the recursive backronym PHP: Hypertext Pre-processor.

- PHP code may be embedded into HTML code, or it can be used in combination with various web template systems, web content management system and web frameworks.
- A PHP file can also contain tags such as HTML and client side scripts such as JavaScript.
- HTML is an added advantage when learning PHP Language. You can even learn PHP without knowing HTML but it's recommended you at least know the basics of HTML.
- Database management systems DBMS for database powered applications.
- For more advanced topics such as interactive applications and web services, you will need JavaScript and XML.

MySQL :

MySQL is a database system used for developing web-based software applications.

- MySQL used for both small and large applications.
- MySQL is a relational database management system (RDBMS).
- MySQL is fast, reliable, and flexible and easy to use.
- MySQL supports standard SQL (Structured Query Language).
- MySQL is free to download and use.
- MySQL was developed by Michael Widenius and David Axmark in 1994.
- MySQL is presently developed, distributed, and supported by Oracle Corporation.
- MySQL Written in C, C++.

Features of MySQL-

- MySQL server design is multi-layered with independent modules.
- MySQL is fully multithreaded by using kernel threads. It can handle multiple CPU if they are available.
- MySQL provides transactional and non-transactional storage engines.
- MySQL has a high-speed thread-based memory allocation system.
- MySQL supports in-memory heap table.
- MySQL Handles large databases.
- MySQL Server works in client/server or embedded systems.
- MySQL Works on many different platforms.

SOFTWARE & HARDWARE REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATIONS

SOFTWARE & HARDWARE **REQUIREMENT SPECIFICATIONS**

Tools & platform 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 language for creating a website. Improve the appearance of the website respectively.

HTML documents are composed entirely of HTML elements. Their most general form has three contents i.e., a "pair of element tags", a "start tag" and an "end tag". 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 enclosed in angular brackets.

HARDWARE: -

Hardware contains how many processors & 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
- GOOGLE CHROME

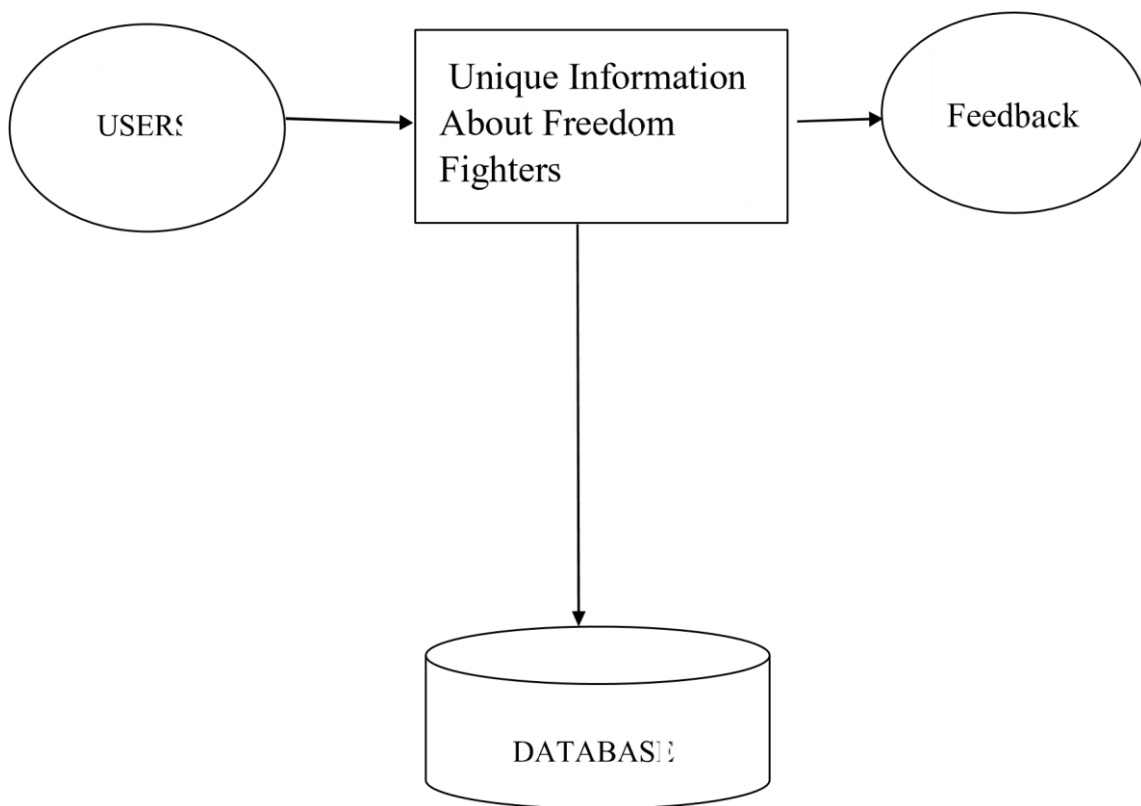
- TEXT EDITOR
- Visual studio code

DETAILED SYSTEM **ANALYSIS**

DETAILED SYSTEM ANALYSIS

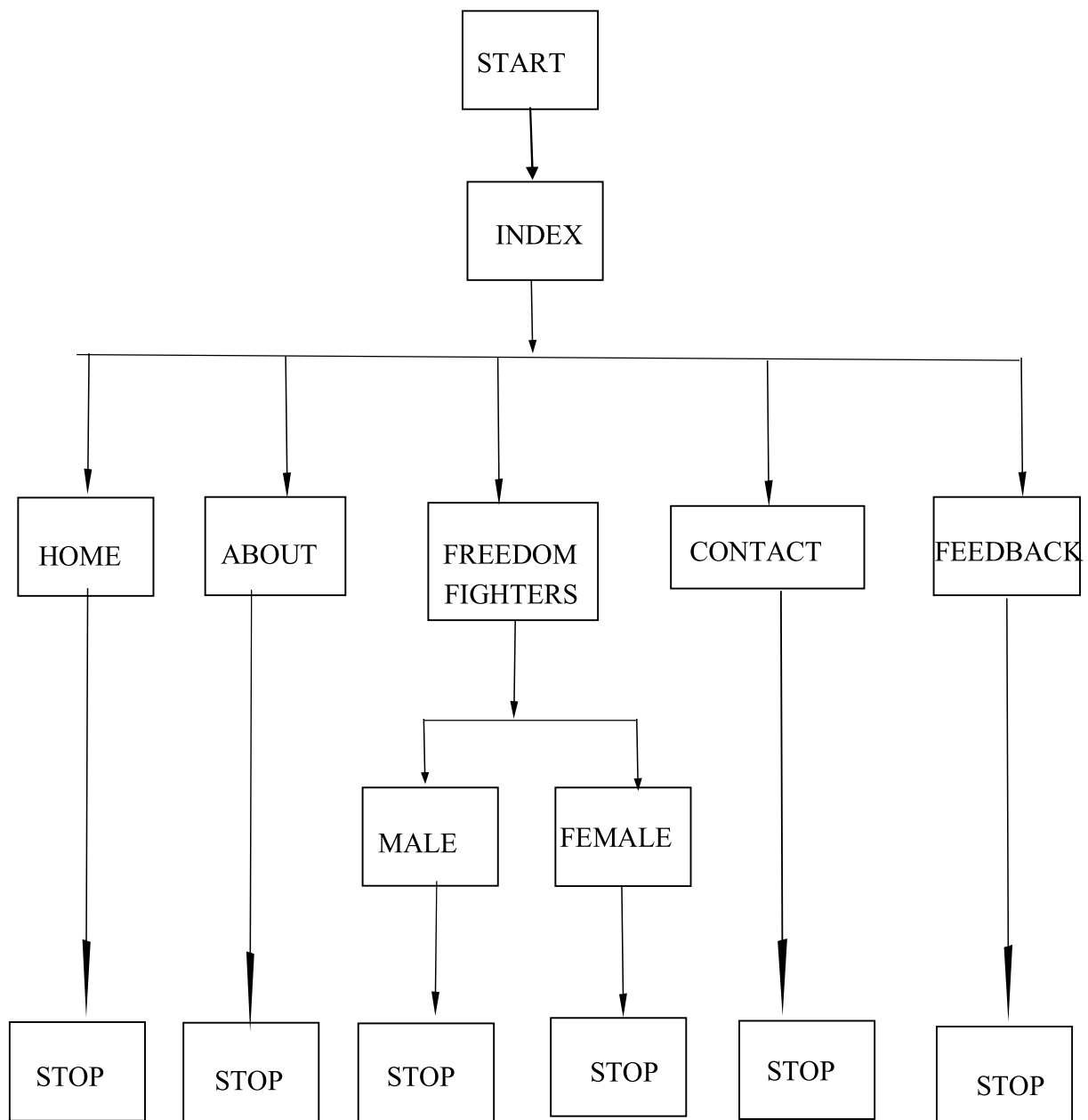
DETAILED SYSTEM ANALYSIS

Data flow Diagram:



STRUCTURE OF WEBSITE

Structure of website:



SYSTEM DESIGN

FORMS DESIGN

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>
<link rel="stylesheet" href="path/to/font-awesome/css/font-awesome.min.css">
<link rel="stylesheet" href="index.css">
<link
rel="stylesheet"href="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/swiper@8/swiper-
bundle.min.css" />
</head>
<body>
<div class="navbar">
<div>

<!--this if for the logo you can place a img here-->
</div>
<nav>
<ul>
<li><a href="home.html">Home</a></li>
<li><a href="About.html">About</a></li>
<li class="dropdown">
<a href="#">Freedom Fighters</a>
<ul class="dropdown-menu">
<li><a href="Mfreedomfighters.html">Male</a></li><br>
<li><a href="FFreedomfighters.html">Female</a></li><br>
</ul>
</li>
<li><a href="contact.html">Contact</a></li>
<li><a href="feed.php">Feedback</a></li>
</ul>
```

```

</nav>
</div>
<div class="container">
  <div class="swiper">
    <!-- Additional required wrapper -->
    <div class="swiper-wrapper">
      <!-- Slides -->
      <div class="swiper-slide"></div>
      <div class="swiper-slide"></div>
      <div class="swiper-slide"></div>
    </div>
    <h1>UNIQUE INFORMATION ABOUT </h1>
    <h1>FREEDOM FIGHTERS</h1>
    <div class="btn">
      <a href="home.html" class="button">LEARN MORE</a>
    </div>
  </body>
  <!-- If we need pagination -->
  <div class="swiper-pagination"></div>
</div>
</div>
  <script src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/swiper@8/swiper-
bundle.min.js"></script>
  <script>
    const swiper = new Swiper('.swiper', {
      autoplay:{
        delay:3000,
        disableoninteraction:false,
        },loop:true,
      pagination: {
        el:'.swiper-pagination',
        clickable: true,
      }
      navigation: {
        nextEl: '.swiper-button-next',
        prevEl: '.swiper-button-prev',
      },
    });
  </script>
</body>
</html>

```

INDEX.CSS:-

```
*{ margin: 0;
padding: 5px; box-
sizing:border-box;
}
body
{ background-
image:url(bg.jpeg);
background-repeat: no-
repeat; background-
attachment: fixed;
background-size: 100%
100%;
}
.navbar {
display: flex;
font: bold; align-
items: center;
padding: 2px;
padding-left:
10px; padding-
right: 10px;
padding-top: 1px;

/* this if for setting the dimension of the navigation bar*/
} .logo {
width:100px;
cursor:
pointer;
} nav { background-
color: transparent;
overflow: hidden;
padding-top: 10px;
width: 100%; display:
inline-block;
} nav ul { list-
style-type: none;
float: right;
justify-content: space-between;
} nav ul
li {
```

```

float:
left;
}
nav ul li a { display: block; color:
white; text-align: center; padding:
20px 34px; text-decoration: none;
color: black; font-size: 20px; font-
weight: 600; } nav li.dropdown:hover
.dropdown-menu { display: block; }
.dropdown-menu {
display: none; position:
absolute; background-
color: transparent;
border-radius: 10px; }
.dropdown-menu
li { display:
block; }
.dropdown-menu li
a { color: black;
padding: 12px
16px; text-
decoration: none;
display: block;
text-align: left;
}
.dropdown-menu li a:hover {
background-color: green;
} nav ul li a:hover {
background-color:
green; border-radius:
10px;
} .container{
width: 100%;
height: 600px;
align-items: center;
justify-content:
center;
}
.h1{
font-family:'Times New Roman', Times,
serif; font-size: large; float: left;
} .swiper{ width:
60%; padding-top:

```

```

2px; height:fit-
content; padding-
right: 35%; }
.swiper-slide img{
width: 90%;
height: 20%;
padding-top: 1px;
float: right; } .button
{ padding: 15px
32px; text-align:
center; text-
decoration: none;
display: inline-
block; font-size:
16px; margin: 4px
2px; cursor:
pointer; border-
radius: 25px; font-
weight: bold;
border: 4px solid
white;
} .btn { text-align:
left; background:
transparent; color:
black; cursor:
pointer; padding-
bottom: 20px;
}.button:hover {
background-color:
#ed8d17; transition: 3s;
}

```

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">
  <title>Document</title>
</head>

```



```

<style>
body {
  background-image: url(home2.jpg);
  background-repeat: no-repeat;
  background-attachment: fixed;
  background-size: 100% 100%;
}
.navbar {
  display: flex;
  font: bold;
  align-items: center;
  padding: 2px;
  padding-left: 10px;
  padding-right: 10px;
  padding-top: 5px;
  /* this if for setting the dimension of the navigation bar*/
}
.logo {
  width: 100px;
  cursor: pointer;
}
nav {
  background-color: transparent;
  overflow: hidden;
  width: 100%;
  display: inline-block;
}
nav ul {
  list-style-type: none;
  margin: 0;
  padding: 0;
  float: right;
  justify-content: space-between;
}
nav ul li {
  float: left;
}
nav ul li a {
  display: block;
  color: white;
  text-align: center;

```

```
padding: 20px 34px;
text-decoration: none;
color: black;
font-size: 20px;
font-weight: 600;
}
nav ul li.dropdown:hover .dropdown-menu {
display: block;
}
.dropdown-menu {
display: none;
position: absolute;
background-color: transparent;
border-radius: 10px;
}
.dropdown-menu li {
display: block;
}
.dropdown-menu li a {
color: black;
padding: 12px 16px;
text-decoration: none;
display: block;
text-align: left;
}
.dropdown-menu li a:hover {
background-color: green;
}
nav ul li a:hover {
background-color: green;
border-radius: 10px;
}
.info h1 {
padding-top: 50px;
text-align: center;
font-weight: 600;
font-size: 30px;
}
.info p {
float: right;
font-size: 20px;
```

```

background-color: antiquewhite;
text-align: justify;
padding-left: 40px;
padding-right: 40px;
}
</style>
<body>
<div class="navbar">
<div>

<!--this if for the logo you can place a img here-->
</div>
<nav>
<ul>
<li><a href="home.html">Home</a></li>
<li><a href="About.html">About</a></li>
<li class="dropdown">
<a href="#">Freedom Fighters <i class="fas fa-caret-down"></i></a>
<ul class="dropdown-menu">
<li><a href="Mfreedomfighters.html">Male</a></li><br>
<li><a href="FFreedomfighters.html">Female</a></li><br>
</ul>
</li>
<li><a href="#">Contact</a></li>
<li><a href="feed.php">Feedback</a></li>
</ul>
</nav>
</div>
</body>
</html>

```

ABOUT 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="stylesheet" href="About.css">
<title>Document</title>
</head>

```

```

<body>
  <div class="navbar">
    <div>
      
      <!--this if for the logo you can place a img here-->
    </div>
    <nav>
      <ul>
        <li><a href="home.html">Home</a></li>
        <li><a href="About.html">About</a></li>
        <li class="dropdown">
          <a href="#">Freedom Fighters</a>
          <ul class="dropdown-menu">
            <li><a href="Mfreedomfighters.html">Male</a></li><br>
            <li><a href="FFreedomfighters.html">Female</a></li><br>
          </ul>
        </li>
        <li><a href="contact.html">Contact</a></li>
        <li><a href="feed.php">Feedback</a></li>
      </ul>
    </nav>
  </div>
  <div class="about">
    <h1><b>ABOUT</b></h1>
  </div>
  <div class="image">
    
  </div>
  <p class="para">India is a land of great freedom fighters who have contributes to making India a free nation.The greatest role in the freedom of India was played by our great heroes majorly Bhagat Singh, Mahatma Gandhi, Subhash Chandra Bose, Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Lala Lajpat Rai, Lal Bhadur Shashtri, and Bal Gangadhar Tilak to make this beautiful country a union of states. <br><br> Besides these other Freedom Fighters and thousands of Indian patriots were also involved in freeing India from British Control. Visti the complete website to know more about our Freedom Fighters of India, their contributions, and other details.</p>
</body>
</html>

```

About.css:-

```
body {  
    background-  
image:  
url(images/bg.jp  
g);  
    background-  
repeat:      no-  
repeat;  
    background-  
attachment:  
fixed;  
    background-  
size:        100%  
100%;  
}  
.navbar {  
    display: flex;  
    font: bold;  
    align-items:  
center;  
    padding: 2px;  
    padding-left:  
10px;  
    padding-right:  
10px;  
    padding-top:  
5px;  
    /* this if for  
setting the  
dimension of the  
navigation bar*/  
}  
.logo {  
    width: 100px;  
    cursor: pointer;  
}  
nav {
```

```
background-  
color:  
transparent;  
  overflow:  
hidden;  
  width: 100%;  
  display: inline-  
block;  
}  
nav ul {  
  list-style-type:  
none;  
  margin: 0;  
  padding: 0;  
  float: right;  
  justify-content:  
space-between;  
}  
nav ul li {  
  float: left;  
}  
nav ul li a {  
  display: block;  
  color: white;  
  text-align:  
center;  
  padding: 20px  
34px;  
  text-  
decoration:  
none;  
  color: black;  
  font-size:  
20px;  
  font-weight:  
600;  
}
```

```

nav          ul
li.dropdown:hov
er  .dropdown-
menu {
    display: block;
}
.dropdown-
menu {
    display: none;
    position:
absolute;
    background-
color:
transparent;
    border-radius:
10px;
}
.dropdown-
menu li {
    display: block;
}
.dropdown-
menu li a {
    color: black;
    padding: 12px
16px;
    text-
decoration:
none;
    display: block;
    text-align: left;
}
.dropdown-
menu li a:hover
{
    background-
color: green;
}
nav ul li a:hover
{

```

```
background-
color: green;
border-radius:
10px;
}
.image img {
width: 450px;
height: 400px;
border: 5px
solid black;
float: right;
margin: 5px;
}
.text {
font-family:
'Times New
Roman', Times,
serif;
font-size:
35px;
padding-top:
1px;
padding: 20px;
padding-right:
1px;
}
.para {
font-family:
'Times New
Roman', Times,
serif;
font-style:
normal;
font-size:
180%;
width: 60%;
text-align: left;
padding: 5px;
text-align:
justify;
```



```
}
```

```
.about {  
  margin: 10px;  
  padding-top:  
5px;  
  font-family:  
'Times      New  
Roman', Times,  
serif;  
}
```

FEMALE FREEDOM FIGHTERS 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>  
</head> <style body {  
  background-image:  
url(images/bg.jpg);  
  background-repeat: no-repeat;  
  background-attachment: fixed;  
  background-size: cover;  
}  
.navbar {  
  display: flex;  
  font: bold;  
  align-items: center;  
  padding: 2px;  
  padding-left: 10px;  
  padding-right: 10px;  
  padding-top: 5px;  
  /* this if for setting the dimension  
of the navigation bar*/  
}  
.logo {  
  width: 100px;  
  cursor: pointer;  
}
```

```

nav {
  background-color: transparent;
  overflow: hidden;
  width: 100%;
  display: inline-block;
}
nav ul {
  list-style-type: none;
  margin: 0;
  padding: 0;
  float: right;
  justify-content: space-between;
}
nav ul li {
  float: left;
}
nav ul li a {
  display: block;
  color: white;
  text-align: center;
  padding: 20px 34px;
  text-decoration: none;
  color: black;
  font-size: 20px;
  font-weight: 600;
}
nav ul li.dropdown: hover
.dropdown-menu {
  display: block;
}
.dropdown-menu {
  display: none;
  position: absolute;
  background-color: transparent;
  border-radius: 10px;
}
.dropdown-menu li {
  display: block;
}
.dropdown-menu li a {
  color: black;
  padding: 12px 16px;
}

```

```

    text-decoration: none;
    display: block;
    text-align: left;
}
.dropdown-menu li a:hover {
    background-color: green;
}
nav ul li a:hover {
    background-color: green;
    border-radius: 10px;
}
h1 {
    padding-top: 20px;
    font-size: 30px;
    font-weight: 630;
    text-align: center;
    font-style: italic;
}
p {
    font-size: 22px;
    font-weight: 430;
    text-align: center;
}
.ff h1 {
    font-size: 30px;
    font-weight: 530;
    text-align: center;
font-family: 'Times New Roman',
Times, serif;
    font-style: italic;
}
.row {
    margin: 0;
    padding: 0;
}
.ff-col {
    flex-basis: 31%;
    margin-bottom: 5px;
    text-align: left;
    float: left;
    padding-left: 3px;
    padding-right: 3px;

```

```

    text-align: center;
}
.ff-col img {
    padding: 20px;
    width: 250px;
    height: 250px;
    display: block;
}
.ff-col a {
    text-decoration: none;
    color: black;
    font-size: 15px;
    font-weight: 250;
    text-decoration: none;
    padding-top: 10px;
}
</style></style>
<body>
<div class="navbar">
<div>

<!--this if for the logo you can place a img here-->
</div>
<nav>
<ul>
<li><a href="home.html">Home</a></li>
<li><a href="About.html">About</a></li>
<li class="dropdown">
<a href="#">Freedom Fighters</a>
<ul class="dropdown-menu">
<li><a href="Mfreedomfighters.html">Male</a></li><br>
<li><a href="FFreedomfighters.html">Female</a></li><br>
</ul>
</li>
<li><a href="contact.html">Contact</a></li>
<li><a href="feed.php">Feedback</a></li>
</ul>
</nav>
</div>
<h1>Top 20 Female Freedom Fighters</h1>
<div class="row">
<div class="ff-col">


```

```

        <a href="SAVITRI BAI
PHULE.html">SAVITRI BAI
PHULE</a>
    </div>
    <div class="ff-col">
        <a href="RANI LAXMI BAI.html">RANI
LAXMI
BAI</a>
    </div>
    <div class="ff-col">
        <a href="sarojini
naidu.html">SAROJINI
NAIDU</a>
    </div>
    <div class="ff-col">
        <a href="SUCHETA
KRIPLANI
.html">SUCHETA KRIPLANI</a>
    </div>
    <div class="ff-col">
        <a
href="AMMU
SWAMINATHAN.html">AMMU SWAMINATHAN</a>
    </div>
    <div class="ff-col">
        <a href="ANNIE
BESANT.html">ANNIE
BESANT</a>
    </div>
    <div class="ff-col">
        <a href="ARUNA
ASAF
ALI.html">ARUNA ASAF ALI</a>
    </div>
    <div class="ff-col">
        <a
href="KAMALA
NEHRU.html">KAMALA NEHRU</a>
    </div>

    <div class="ff-col">

```

 [CHATTOPADHYAY.png](#) <a href="KAMALADEVI
CHATTOPADHYAY.html">KAMALADEVI
CHATTOPADHYAY


</div>

<div class="ff-col">

 [GANDHI.jpg](#) KASTURBA GANDHI

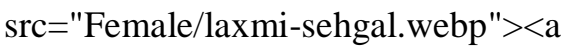
</div>

<div class="ff-col">

 [BARUA.png](#) KANAKLATA BARUA


</div>

<div class="ff-col">

 [sehgal.html](#) <a href="laxmi
SEHGAL

</div>

<div class="ff-col">

 [RANI](#)
SRIVASTAVA.html">TARA RANI SRIVASTAVA

</div>

<div class="ff-col">

 [MADAM BHIKAIJI](#)
CAMA.html">MADAM BHIKAIJI CAMA


</div>

<div class="ff-col">

 [RANI](#)
GAIDINLIU.html">RANI
GAIDINLIU

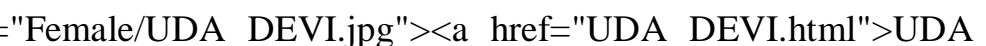
</div>

<div class="ff-col">

 [BEGUM](#)
ROKEYA.html">BEGAM ROKEYA

</div>

<div class="ff-col">

 [UDA DEVI.html](#) UDA
DEVI

</div>

```

<div class="ff-col">
    <a
href="UMABAI
KUNDAPUR.html">UMABAI KUNDAPUR</a>
</div>
<div class="ff-col">
    <a href="DURGA
BAI
DESHMUKH.html">DURGA BAI DESHMUKH</a>
</div>
<div class="ff-col">
    <a
href="MATANGINI
HAZRA.html">MATANGINI HAZRA</a>
</div>
</div>
</body>
</html>

```

SAVITRI BAI PHULE:-

```

<!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>Savitri Bai Phule</title>
</head>

<style>
body {
    background-image: linear-gradient(to right, orange, white, green);
    border: 5px solid;
    border-width: thick;
}
marquee {
    font-weight: 800;
    font-size: 30px;
    padding-bottom: 20px;
    text-shadow: 2px 2px #1daf66;

```

```

}
table,
th,
td {
    border: 1px solid black;
    border-collapse: collapse;
    margin-right: 150px;
    margin-top: 2px;
    font-size: 16px;
    text-shadow: 1px 1px #02157e;
}
th,
td {
    padding: 5px;
    text-align: center;
}
table {
    float: right;
}
.personal img {
    width: 450px;
    height: 350px;
    border: solid;
    padding-left: 10px;
    padding-right: 10px;
    padding-top: 10px;
    padding-bottom: 10px;
    margin-left: 30px;
}
.head h1 {
    text-align: center;
    text-shadow: 2px 2px #FF0000;
}
.early {
    text-align: center;
    text-transform: capitalize;
    text-decoration: underline;
    margin-top: 30px;
    padding-top: 10px;
}
.desc {
    text-align: justify;

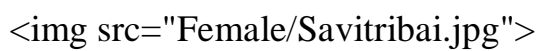
```



```

font-size: 20px;
font-family: 'Times New Roman', Times, serif;
margin-left: 45px;
margin-right: 45px;
line-height: 1.5;
}
.button {
padding: 15px 32px;
text-align: center;
text-decoration: none;
display: inline-block;
font-size: 16px;
margin: 4px 2px;
cursor: pointer;
border-radius: 25px;
font-weight: bold;
border: 4px solid white;
}
.btn {
text-align: center;
background: transparent;
color: black;
cursor: pointer;
padding-bottom: 20px;
}
.button:hover {
background-color: #ed8d17;
transition: 3s;
}
ul li {
font-size: 20px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<div class="main">
<div class="head">
<h1>SAVITRI BAI PHULE<br>(1831-1897)</h1>
<marquee>"Education is the only way to change a society, There is no greater
power than knowledge."</marquee>
</div>
<div class="personal">

```



Name:	SAVITRI BAI PHULE
Birth Date:	3 January 1831
Place of Birth:	Naigaon, Bombay Presidency, British India
Nationality	Indian
Spouse	Jyotirao Phule
Parents	Khandoji Navse Patil(Father) Laxmibai(Mother)
Occupation	Teacher, activist, social reformer Era 1831- 1897
Alma mater	Normal school, Poona Teachers training program, Ahemadnagar
Organization	Satya Shodhak Samaj

Savitribai was illiterate at the time of her marriage. Jyotirao educated Savitribai and Sagunabai Shirsagar, his cousin sister at their home along with working at their farm. After completing her primary education with Jyotirao, her further education was the responsibility of his friends, Sakharam Yeshwant Paranjpe and Keshav Shivram Bhavalkar. She also enrolled herself in two teacher's training programs; the first was at institution run by an American missionary, Cynthia Farrar, in Ahmednagar, and the second course was at a Normal School in Poona. Given her training, Savitribai may have been the first Indian woman

teacher and headmistress.

</p>

<h3 class="early">

Career</h3>

<p class="desc">

After completing her teacher's education, Savitribai Phule started teaching girls at in Poona. She did so alongside Sagunabai Kshirsagar, sister of Jyotiba Phule who was a revolutionary feminist as well as a mentor to Jyotirao. Not long after beginning to teach with Sagunabai, Savitribai and Jyotirao Phule along with Sagunabai started their own school at Bhide-wada. Bhidewada was the home of Tatya Saheb Bhide, who was inspired by the work that the trio was doing. The curriculum at Bhidewada included traditional western curriculum of mathematics, science, and social studies.

 By the end of 1851, Savitribai and Jyotirao Phule were running three different schools for girls in Pune. Combined, the three schools had approximately one hundred and fifty students enrolled. Like the curriculum, the teaching methods employed by the three schools differed from those used in government schools. The author Divya Kandukuri believes that the Phule methods were regarded as being superior to those used by government schools. As a result of this reputation, the number of girls receiving their education at the Phule's schools outnumbered the number of boys enrolled in government schools.

 Unfortunately, Savitribai and Jyotirao Phule's success came with much resistance from the local community with conservative views. Kandukuri states that Savitribai often travelled to her school carrying an extra sari because she would be assailed by her conservative opposition with stones, dung, and verbal abuse. Savitribai and Jyotirao Phule were living at Jyotirao's father's home. However, in 1839, Jyotirao's father asked him abandon this work or leave his home because orthodox people around him threatened to boycott him from the community or by author Divya Kandukari their work was considered a sin as per the Manusmriti and its derived Brahmanical texts.

After moving out of Jyotirao's father's home, the Phule's moved in with the family of one of Jyotirao's friends, Usman Sheikh. It was there that Savitribai met a soon to be close friend and colleague named Fatima Begum Sheikh.

According to Nasreen Sayyed, a leading scholar on Sheikh, "Fatima Sheikh knew how to read and write already, her brother Usman who was a friend of Jyotiba, had encouraged Fatima to take up the teacher training course. She went along with Savitribai to the Normal School and they both graduated together. She was the first Muslim woman teacher of India". Fatima and Savitribai opened a school in Sheikh's home in 1849. In the 1850 Savitribai and Jyotirao Phule established two educational trusts. They were entitled: the Native Male School, Pune and the Society for Promoting the Education of Mahars, Mangs, and Etceteras. These two trusts ended up encompassing many schools which were led by Savitribai Phule and later, Fatima Sheikh. Jyotirao summarises Savitribai and his work in an interview given to the Christian missionary periodical, Dnyanodaya, on 15 September 1853, saying, It did occur to me that the improvement that comes about in a child due to the mother is very important and good. So those who are concerned with the happiness and welfare of this country should definitely pay attention to condition of women and make every effort to impart knowledge to them if they want the country to progress. With this thought, I started the school for girls first. But my caste brethren did not like that I was educating girls and my own father threw us out of the house. Nobody was ready to give space for the school nor did we have money to build it. People were not willing to send their children to school but Lahuji Ragh Raut Mang and Ranba Mahar convinced their caste brethren about the benefits of getting educated. Together with her husband, she taught children from different castes and had opened a total of 18 schools. The couple also opened a care centre called Balhatya Pratibandhak Griha for pregnant rape victims and helped deliver and save their children.

Personal life

Savitribai and Jyotirao had no children of their own. It is said that they adopted Yashawantrao, a son born to a Brahmin widow. However, there is no original evidence available yet to support this. It is said when Yashwant was about to get married, no one was willing to give him a girl because he was born to a widow. Hence Savitribai arranged his marriage to her organization's worker Dynoba Sasane's daughter in February 1889.

Poetry and other work

Savitribai Phule was also an author and poet. She published Kavya Phule in 1854 and Bavan Kashi Subodh Ratnakar in 1892, and also a poem entitled "Go, Get Education" in which she encouraged those who are oppressed to free themselves by obtaining an education. As a result of her experience and work, she became an ardent feminist.

She established the Mahila Seva Mandal to raise awareness for issues concerning women's rights.

She also called for a gathering place for women that was free of caste discrimination or differentiation of any kind.

She was also an anti-infanticide activist. She opened a women's shelter called the Home for the Prevention of Infanticide,

where Brahmin widows could safely deliver their children and leave them there to be adopted if they so desired.

 She also campaigned against child marriage and was an advocate of widow remarriage. Savitribai and Jyotirao strongly opposed Sati Pratha, and they started a home for widows and forlorn children.

<p class="desc">In a letter to her husband Jyotirao, Savitribai told the story about a boy about to be lynched by his fellow villagers for having relations with a woman of lower caste when Savitribai intervened.

</p>

She wrote, "I came to know about their murderous plan. I rushed to the spot and scared them away, pointing out the grave consequences of killing the lovers under the British law. They changed their mind after listening to me".

<h3 class="early">

Death</h3><p class="desc">

Savitribai and her adopted son, Yashwant, opened a clinic to treat those affected by the worldwide Third Pandemic of the bubonic plague when it appeared in the area around Nalasopara in 1897.The clinic was established at stern outskirts of Pune, in an area free of infection.

 Savitribai died a heroic death trying to save the son of Pandurang

Babaji Gaekwad. Upon learning that Gaekwad's son had contracted the Plague in the Mahar settlement outside of Mundhwa, Savitribai Phule rushed to his side and carried him on her back to the hospital. In the process, Savitribai Phule caught the Plague and died at 9:00pm on 10 March 1897

</p>

<h3 class="early">

Bust of Savitribai Phule in Pune</h3>

<p class="desc">

Statues of Jyotirao Phule and Savitribai Phule, at Aurangabad in Maharashtra</p>

<h3 class="early">

Legacy</h3>

<p class="desc">

Savitribai Phule's legacy lives on today, her work for Girl's- women's education are hugely respected Along with B. R. Ambedkar and Annabhau Sathe, Phule has become an icon in particular for the backward classes. Women in local

branches of the Manavi Hakk Abhiyan (Human Rights Campaign, a Mang-Ambedkarite body) frequently organise processions on their jayanti (birthday in Marathi and other Indian languages). Pune City Corporation created a memorial for her in 1983.

On 10 March 1998 a stamp was released by India Post in honour of Phule.Savitribai's birthdate, 3 January, is celebrated as Balika Din (lit. 'Girl child day') in the whole of

Maharashtra, especially in girls' schools. In 2015, the University of Pune was renamed as Savitribai Phule Pune University in her honour.

On 3 January 2017, the search engine Google marked the 186th anniversary of the birth of Savitribai Phule Google doodle.

</p>

<h3 class="early">

In popular culture</h3>

<p class="desc">

Krantijyoti Savitribai Phule, an Indian drama television series based on her life was aired on DD National in 2016.

Savitri Jyoti, a Marathi drama television series based on the life and work of Savitribai Phule and Jyotiba Phule was aired on Sony Marathi in 2019-2020.

Savitribai Phule, an Indian Kannada-language biopic was made about Phule in 2018.

In 2021, Pune university created a 12.5 foot, life-size bronze metal statue of Phule, It is expected to inaugurate in 2022.

</p>

<h3 class="early">

Savitribai Phule quotes in English</h3>

<p class="desc">

“If you educate a man, you educate an individual; if you educate a woman, you educate a family. If we educate our women well, we can change the course of history.”

Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world.

The woman who has a mind of her own has a husband who is not worth having.

If you want to learn how to think, read books. If you want to learn how to act, watch acting.

I believe that education is the key to every woman's liberation.

Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the whole community.

Education is the key to unlock your mind, and it empowers you to do something with your life.

Education is the only path to self-reliance.

Education is the great equalizer, and it will take us out of our caves.

Your education is your passport to a better future.

"Education is the key to success. It opens doors that were formerly closed, it helps us to choose which door we should enter and it helps us survive in an ever changing world."

Education is the best weapon against ignorance.

A woman without education is like a banyan tree without roots or leaves; she cannot provide for her children and stay alive herself.

Education is a process of learning how to learn as much as you can about as much as you can for as long as possible with minimum effort on your part. – Savitribai Phule quotes in English

"Education is our passport to the future. It is the only tool that can lift our people out of poverty and ignorance."

The greatest revolution in the world has been going on silently in every home, school and college for years now.

Women are not born to be conquered, they are born to be respected.

“I started charitable work and helping the poor and needy, I also want to take my share of responsibility, I assure you that I will always help you, I hope God’s work helps more people.”

Raising a daughter before marriage so that she can easily differentiate between good and evil.

Education is what makes men intelligent; ignorance is what makes them stupid.

A strong, educated woman can build a civilized society, so she should also have the right to education.

Education is an assurance against all your fears.

The highest form of patriotism is to give yourself for the good of others.

Education opens the door to heaven, and gives the opportunity to know oneself.

It is not enough to teach children; we have to educate them.

Nothing can be so powerful as an idea whose time has come.

Education is the path to the future, not a straight road to success.

Women are not only forced to work at home and on the farm, they can do a better job than men.

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Click To Go Back

</div>

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KASTURBA GANDHI:-

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included in the Constitution"
            </marquee>
        </div>
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```

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|---|
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| |
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| |
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| |
| <th>Parent</th> |
| <td>Gokuldas Kapadia(Father)
VrajKunwerba Kapadia(Mother)</td> |
| |
| <th>Spouse</th> |
| <td>Mahatma Gandhi (m. 1883)</td> |
| |
| <th>Children</th> |
| <td>Harilal,Manilal,Ramdas,Devdas</td> |
| |
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| |
| <th>Date of Death:</th> |
| <td>22 February 1944 (aged 74)</td> |
| |
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| <td>Aga Khan Palace, Pune, Bombay Presidency,
 British India (now Maharashtra, India)</td> |
| |
| |

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<h3 class="early">

Early life

</h3>

<p class="desc">

Kasturbai Gokuldas Kapadia was born on 11 April 1869 to Gokuladas Kapadia and Vrajkunwerba Kapadia. The family belonged to the Modh Bania caste of Gujarati Hindu tradesmen and were based in the coastal town of Porbandar. Little is known of Katsurbai's early life. In May 1883, 14-year-old Kasturbai was married to 13-year-old Mohandas in a marriage arranged by their parents, arranged marriage being commonplace and traditional in India.

They were married for a total of sixty-two years.

Recalling the day of their marriage, her husband once said, "As we didn't know much about marriage, for us it meant only wearing new clothes, eating sweets and playing with relatives."However, as was prevailing tradition, the adolescent bride was to spend the first few years of marriage at her parents' house, and away from her husband.Writing many years later, Mohandas described with regret the lustful feelings he felt for his young bride, "even at school I used to think of her, and the thought of nightfall and our subsequent meeting was ever haunting me." At the beginning of their marriage, Mohandas was also possessive and manipulative; he wanted the ideal wife who would follow his command.

Although their other four sons (Harilal, Manilal, Ramdas, and Devdas) survived to adulthood, Katsurbai never fully recovered from the death of her first child.The first two sons were born before Mohandas first went abroad. When he left to study in London in 1888, she remained in India. In 1896 she and their two sons went to live with

him in South Africa.

<h3 class="early">

Gandhi with her four sons

</h3>

<p class="desc">

Later on, in 1906, Mohandas took a vow of chastity, or brahamacharya. Some reports indicated that Katsurbai felt that this opposed her role as a traditional Hindu wife. However, Gandhi quickly defended her marriage when a woman suggested she was unhappy. Gandhi's relatives also insisted that the greatest good was to remain and obey her husband, the Mahatma.

Ramachandra Guha's biography Gandhi Before India described the marriage, saying, "They had, in the emotional as well as sexual sense, always been true to one another. Perhaps because of their periodic, extended separations, Kasturba deeply cherished their time together.

</p>

<h3 class="early">

Political career

</h3>

<p class="desc">

Bengali poet Rabindranath Tagore with Mahatma Gandhi and Kasturba Gandhi at Santiniketan, 1940. Kasturba Gandhi first involved herself with politics in South Africa in 1904 when, with her husband and others, she established the Phoenix Settlement near Durban. In 1913 she took part in protests against the ill-treatment of Indian immigrants in South Africa, for which she was arrested and on 23 September 1913 was sentenced to hard labour.

Gandhi and Mohandas left South Africa in July 1914 and returned to live in India. In spite of Kasturba's chronic bronchitis she continued to take part in civil actions and protests across India and often took her husband's spot when he was in prison. The majority of her time was dedicated to helping out and serving in ashrams. Here, Gandhi was referred to as "Ba" or Mother, because she served as mother of the ashrams in India. A point of difference between Gandhi and Mohandas was the treatment of their children in their ashram. Mohandas believed that their sons did not deserve special treatment, while Kasturba felt that Mohandas neglected them.

In 1917, Gandhi worked on the welfare of women in Champaran, Bihar where Mohandas was working with indigo farmers. She taught women hygiene, discipline, health, reading and writing. In 1922, she participated in a Satyagraha (non-violent resistance) movement in Borsad, Gujarat even though she was in poor health. She did not take part in Gandhi's famous Salt March in 1930, but continued to take part in many civil disobedience campaigns and marches. As a result, she was arrested and jailed on numerous occasions.

In 1939, Gandhi took part in nonviolent protests against the British rule in Rajkot, after the women in the city specifically asked her to advocate for them. Gandhi was arrested once again, and kept in solitary confinement for a month. Her health worsened but she continued to fight for independence. In 1942, she was arrested again, along with Mohandas and other freedom

fighters for participating in the Quit India movement. She was imprisoned in the Aga Khan Palace in Pune. By this time her health had severely deteriorated and she died at the detention camp in Pune.

Mohandas wrote of his wife in terms which showed that he always continued to expect obedience from her. "According to my earlier experience, she was very obstinate. In spite of all my pressure she would do as she wished. This led to short or long periods of estrangement between us. But as my public life expanded, my wife bloomed forth and deliberately lost herself in my work."</p>

</p>

<h3 class="early">

Health and death</h3>

<p class="desc">

Gandhi with Mohandas in the 1930sKasturba and her husband Mohandas Gandhi, 1902 Kasturba Gandhi memorial stone (on the right) with the memorial stone of Mahadev Desai in Aga Khan Palace, Pune where she died Gandhi suffered from chronic bronchitis due to complications at birth. Her bronchitis was complicated by pneumonia. Her health further deteriorated in January 1908, as she fasted while her husband was in prison, and she became gravely ill. She came so close to death that Mohandas apologised to her, and promised he would not remarry if she were to die.

The British doctors prescribed penicillin, which could cure her, but Mohandas refused to allow an injection of foreign medicine. In January 1944, Gandhi suffered two heart attacks, after which she was confined to her bed much of the time. Even there she found no respite from pain. Spells of breathlessness interfered with her sleep at night.
 Gandhi asked to see an Ayurvedic doctor, a more familiar form of Indian treatment. After several delays, the government allowed a specialist in traditional Indian medicine to attend to her. At first she responded, recovering enough by the second week in February to sit on the veranda in a wheelchair for short periods and talk with him. Later she suffered a relapse.

She died at the Aga Khan Palace in Pune, at 7:35 PM local time on 22 February 1944, aged 74. The Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust Fund was set up in her memory. Mohandas requested that this fund be used to help women and children in villages in India.

</p>

<h3 class="early"> Legacy </h3>

<p class="desc">

Many institutions, roads, and cities are named after her:

Kasturba Gandhi College for Women

Kasturba Hospital (Wardha)

Kasturba Hospital (Valsad)

Kasturba Medical College, Manipal

Kasturba Nagar railway station

Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya

Kasturba Nagar (Delhi Assembly constituency)

Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust

Kasturba Health Society

Kasturba Nagar, Chennai

Kasturba Nagar, Puducherry

Kasturba College for Women, Villianur, Puducherry

Kasturba Road

 Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi.

 Kasturba Nagar, Kochi.

 Kasturba Nagar, Bhopal.

 Mohandas K. Gandhi and Kasturbai Gandhi at Eternal Gandhi Multimedia
 Museum, Gandhi Smriti
 (Birla House), Tees January Marg, New Delhi.

 In popular culture
 Narayan Desai wrote a play, Kasturba, based on Kasturba Gandhi. It was
 directed by Aditi Desai and was staged several times.

 In the 1982 film Gandhi, the role of Kasturba Gandhi was played by Rohini
 Hattangadi
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KAMALADEVI CHATTOPADHYAY:-

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1955)</td>
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  Girijabai(mother)</td>
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  <h3 class="early">
    Biography
    Early life</h3>

  <p class="desc">

```

Born in a Saraswat Brahmin family on 3 April 1903 in Mangaluru, Karnataka, Kamaladevi was the fourth and youngest daughter of her parents. Her father, Ananthayya Dhareshwar, was the District Collector of Mangalore, and her mother, Girijabai, from whom she inherited an independent streak, belonged to a land-owning Chitrapur Saraswat brahmana family from coastal Karnataka.

 Kamaladevi's paternal grandmother was well-versed in the ancient Indian epics and puranas, and Girijabai was also well-educated, although mostly home-tutored. Together, their presence in the household gave Kamaladevi a firm grounding and provided benchmarks to respect for her intellect as well as her voice, something that she came to be known for in the future.

Kamaladevi was an exceptional student and also exhibited qualities of determination and courage from an early age. Her parents befriended many prominent freedom fighters and intellectuals such as Mahadev Govind Ranade, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, and women leaders like Ramabai Ranade, and Annie Besant. This made young Kamaladevi an early enthusiast of the swadeshi nationalist movement. She studied about the ancient Sanskrit drama tradition of Kerala - Kutiyattam, from its greatest Guru and authority of Abhinaya, Nāṭyāchārya Padma Shri Māni Mādhava Chākyār by staying at the Guru's home at Killikkuru ssimangalam.

Tragedy struck early in life when her elder sister and best friend Saguna, whom she considered a role model, died in her teens, soon after her early marriage, and when she was just seven years old her father died as well. To add to her mother Girijabai's trouble, he died without leaving a will for his vast property, so according to property laws of the times, the entire property went to her stepson (Kamaladevi's half brother), and they only got a monthly allowance. Girijabai defiantly refused the allowance and decided to raise her daughters on her dowry property.

Her rebellious streak was visible even as a child when young Kamaladevi questioned the aristocratic division of her mother's household, and preferred to mingle with her servants and their children wanting to understand their life aswell. She was a great freedom fighter.

<h3 class="early">

First marriage and widowhood</h3>

<p class="desc">

She got married in 1917 at the age of 14, but was widowed two years later.

1920s Marriage to Harindranath:</p>

Meanwhile, studying in Queen Mary's College in Chennai, she came to know Suhasini Chattopadhyay, a fellow student and the young sister of Sarojini Naidu, who later introduced Kamaladevi to their talented brother, Harindranath

Chattopadhyay, by then a well-known poet-playwright-actor. It was their mutual interest in the arts, which brought them together.

Finally, when she was twenty years old, Kamaladevi married Harin, much to the opposition of the orthodox society of the times, which was still heavily against widow marriage. Their only son Rama was born in the following year. Harin and Kamaladevi stay together to pursue common dreams, which wouldn't have been possible otherwise, and in spite of many difficulties, they were able to work together, to produce plays and skits.

Later she also acted in a few films, in an era when acting was considered unsuitable for women from respectable families. In her first stint, she acted in two silent films, including the first silent film of Kannada film industry, Mricchakatika (Vasantsena) (1931), based on the famous play by Shudraka, also starring Yenakshi Rama Rao, and directed by pioneering Kannada director, Mohan Dayaram Bhavnani.

In her second stint in films she acted in a 1943 Hindi film, Tansen, also starring K. L. Saigal and Khursheed followed by Shankar Parvati (1943), and Dhanna Bhagat (1945).

Eventually, after many years of marriage, they parted ways amicably. Kamaladevi broke a tradition by filing for divorce.

</p>

<h3 class="early">Move to London</h3>

<p class="desc">

Shortly after their marriage, Harin left for London, on his first trip abroad, and a few months later Kamaladevi joined him, where she joined Bedford College, University of London, and later she received a diploma in Sociology.

</p>

<h3 class="early">Call of the freedom movement</h3>

<p class="desc">

While still in London, Kamaladevi came to know of Mahatma Gandhi's Non-Cooperation Movement in 1923, and she promptly returned to India, to join the Seva Dal, a Gandhian organisation set up to promote social upliftment. Soon she was placed in charge of the women's section of the Dal, where she got involved in recruiting, training and organising girls and women of all ages across India, to become voluntary workers, 'sevikas'.

In 1926, she met the suffragette Margaret E. Cousins, the founder of All India Women's Conference (AIWC), who inspired her to run for the Madras Provincial Legislative Assembly. Thus she became the first woman to run for a

legislative seat in India. Though she could campaign for only a few days, she lost by a small margin of 55 votes.

</p>

<h3 class="early">The All-India Women's Conference</h3>

<p class="desc">

In the following year, she became a founding member of the All-India Women's Conference (AIWC) and was its first Organizing Secretary. In the following years, AIWC grew up to become a national organisation of repute, with branches and voluntary programs run throughout the nation, and work steadfastly for legislative reforms.

 During her tenure, she travelled extensively to many European nations and was inspired to initiate several social reform and community welfare programs, and set up educational institutions, run for the woman, and by women. Another shining example in this series was the formation of Lady Irwin College for Home Sciences, one of its kind college for women of its times, in New Delhi.

1930s

Later she was a part of the seven member lead team, announced by Mahatma Gandhi, in the famous Salt Satyagraha (1930), to prepare Salt at the Bombay beachfront, the only other woman volunteer of the team was Avantikabai Gokhale. Later in a startling move, Kamaladevi went up to a nearby High Court, and asked a magistrate present there whether he would be interested in buying the "Freedom Salt" she had just prepared.

On 26 January 1930 she gained widespread media attention when in a scuffle, she clung to the Indian tricolour to protect it.

1940s

When World War II broke out Kamaladevi was in England, and she immediately began a world tour to represent India's situation to other countries and drum up support for Independence after the war.

While on this tour she journeyed across the southern United States. In 1941 she boarded a segregated train. In Louisiana, a conductor tried to remove her from a car reserved for white passengers. Upon realizing that she was not a Black American, the conductor reportedly grew confused about how he should proceed and asked her where she was from. To her first answer, "New York," he pressed to learn "which land from," to which she reportedly responded:

"It makes no difference.
 I am a colored woman obviously and it is unnecessary for you to disturb me for I have no intention of moving from here." The conductor left her sitting in that train car.

</p>

Post-independence work

Independence of India, brought Partition in its wake, and she plunged into rehabilitation of the refugees. Her first task was to set up the Indian Cooperative Union to help with rehabilitation, and through the Union she made plans for a township on cooperative lines. At length Jawahar Lal Nehru reluctantly gave her permission on the condition that she did not ask for state assistance, and so after much struggle, the township of Faridabad was set up, on the outskirts of Delhi, rehabilitating over 50,000 refugees from the Northwest Frontier. She worked tirelessly in helping the refugees to establish new homes and new professions; for this they were trained in new skills. She also helped set up health facilities in the new town. Thus began the second phase of her life's work in rehabilitation of people as well as their lost crafts. She was considered singlehandedly responsible for the great revival of Indian handicrafts and handloom, in the post-independence era, and is considered her greatest legacy to modern India.

1950s and beyond

Around this time she became concerned at the possibility that the introduction of Western methods of Factory-based(machinery) mass production in India as part of Nehru's vision for India's development would affect traditional artisans, especially women in the unorganised sectors. She set up a series of crafts museums to hold and archive India's indigenous arts and crafts that served as a storehouse for indigenous know how. This included the Theater Crafts Museum in Delhi.

She equally promoted arts and crafts, and instituted the National Awards for Master Craftsmen, and the culmination of her enterprising spirit led to the setting up of Central Cottage Industries Emporia throughout the nation to cater to the tastes of a nation, rising to its ancient glory.

In 1964 she started the Natya Institute of Kathak and Choreography (NIKC), Bangalore, under the aegis of Bharatiya Natya Sangh, affiliated to the UNESCO. Its present director is famous danseuse Maya Rao.

Chattopadhyay was a woman ahead of her times, she was instrumental in setting up the All India Handicrafts Board, she was also its first chairperson. The Crafts Council of India was also the first president of the

World Crafts Council, Asia Pacific Region.

Chattopadhyay also set up the National School of Drama and later headed the Sangeet Natak Akademi, and also a member of UNESCO. Her acclaimed autobiography, Inner Recesses and Outer Spaces: Memoir was published in 1986. She died on 29 October 1988 in Bombay, aged 85.

</p>

<h3 class="early">Awards and recognition</h3>

<p class="desc">

The Government of India conferred on her the Padma Bhushan in 1955, and the Padma Vibhushan in 1987, which are among the most revered civilian awards of the Republic of India. She was awarded the Ramon Magsaysay Award in 1966 for Community Leadership. In 1974, she was awarded the Sangeet Natak Akademi Fellowship, Ratna Sadasya, in recognition of her lifetime's work. The Fellowship is the highest award of Sangeet Natak Akademi, India's National Academy of Music, Dance and Drama.

UNESCO honoured her with an award in 1977 for her contribution towards the promotion of handicraft. Shantiniketan honoured her with the Desikottama, its highest award. On 3 April 2018, on what would have been her 115th birthday, Google honoured her with a Doodle on their homepage.

</p>

<h3 class="early">Books by Kamaladevi Chattopadhyay</h3>

<p class="desc">

(1)The Awakening of Indian women, Everyman's Press, 1939.

(2)Japan-its weakness and strength, Padma Publications 1943.

(3)Uncle Sam's empire, Padma publications Ltd, 1944.

(4)In war-torn China, Padma Publications, 1944.

(5)Towards a National theatre, (All India Women's Conference, Cultural Section. Cultural books), Aundh Pub.

Trust, 1945.

(6)America,: The land of superlatives, Phoenix Publications, 1946.

(7)At the Cross Roads, National Information and Publications, 1947.

(8)Socialism and Society, Chetana, 1950.

(9)Tribalism in India, Brill Academic Pub, 1978, ISBN 0706906527

</p>

</div>

</div>

<div class="btn">

Click To Go Back

</div>

</body>

</html>

MALE FREEDOM FIGHTERS:-

```
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<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>
</head> <style body {
  background-image:
url(images/bg.jpg);
  background-repeat: no-repeat;
  background-attachment: fixed;
  background-size: cover;
}
.navbar {
  display: flex;
  font: bold;
  align-items: center;
  padding: 2px;
  padding-left: 10px;
  padding-right: 10px;
  padding-top: 5px;
  /* this if for setting the
dimension of the navigation bar*/
}
.logo {
  width: 100px;
  cursor: pointer;
}
nav {
  background-color: transparent;
  overflow: hidden;
  width: 100%;
  display: inline-block;
}
nav ul {
  list-style-type: none;
  margin: 0;
```

```

padding: 0;
float: right;
justify-content: space-between;
}
nav ul li {
float: left;
}
nav ul li a {
display: block;
color: white;
text-align: center;
padding: 20px 34px;
text-decoration: none;
color: black;
font-size: 20px;
font-weight: 600;
}
nav ul li.dropdown:hover
.dropdown-menu {
display: block;
}
.dropdown-menu {
display: none;
position: absolute;
background-color: transparent;
border-radius: 10px;
}
.dropdown-menu li {
display: block;
}
.dropdown-menu li a {
color: black;
padding: 12px 16px;
text-decoration: none;
display: block;
text-align: left;
}
.dropdown-menu li a:hover {
background-color: green;
}
nav ul li a:hover {
background-color: green;
}

```

```

    border-radius: 10px;
}
h1 {
    padding-top: 20px;
font-size: 30px;
    font-weight: 630;
    text-align: center;
    font-style: italic;
}
p {
    font-size: 22px;
    font-weight: 430;
    text-align: center;
}
.ff h1 {
    font-size: 30px;
    font-weight: 530;
    text-align: center;
font-family: 'Times New Roman',
Times, serif;
    font-style: italic;
}
.row {
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    padding: 0;
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.ff-col {
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    margin-bottom: 5px;
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    float: left;
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    padding-right: 3px;
    text-align: center;
}
.ff-col img {
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    display: block;
}
.ff-col a {

```



```

<div class="ff-col">
  <a href="Bal Gangadhar Tilak.html">Bal
Gangadhar Tilak</a>
</div>
<div class="ff-col">
<a href="Chandrasekhar Azad.html">Chandrasekhar Azad</a>
</div>
<div class="ff-col">
<a href="Dadabhai Naoroji.html"> Dadabhai
Naoroji</a>
</div>
<div class="ff-col">
  <a href="Vinayak Damodar Savarkar.html">Vinayak Damodar Savarkar</a>
</div>
<div class="ff-col">
<a href="Lala Lajpat Rai.html"> Lala
Lajpat Rai</a>
</div>
<div class="ff-col">
  <a href="Vallabhbhai Jhaverbhai Patel.html">Vallabhbhai Jhaverbhai Patel </a>
</div>
<div class="ff-col">
  <a href="Rajendra Prasad.html">Rajendra
Prasad</a>
</div>
<div class="ff-col">
  <a href="Jawaharlal Nehru.html">Jawaharlal Nehru</a>
</div>
<div class="ff-col">
  <a href="Mangal Pandey.html">Mangal Pandey</a>
</div>
<div class="ff-col">
  <a href="Bhagat singh.html">Bhagat
singh</a> </div>

```

```

<div class="ff-col">
  <a href=".html">Ram Singh
Kuka</a>  </div>
<div class="ff-col">
  <a href="Ram Prasad Bismil.html">Ram
Prasad Bismil</a>
</div>
<div class="ff-col">
  <a href="Chittaranjan Das.html">Chittaranjan
Das</a>
</div>
<div class="ff-col">
  <a href="C. Rajagopalachari.html">C.
Rajagopalachari</a>
</div>
<div class="ff-col">
  <a href="K. M. Munshi.html"> K. M.
Munshi</a>
</div>
<div class="ff-col">
  <a href="Shyamji Krishna Varma.html">Shyamji Krishna Varma</a>
</div>
<div class="ff-col">
  <a href="Subhash Chandra Bose">Subhash
Chandra Bose</a>
</div>
<div class="ff-col">
<a href="Bipin Chandra Pal.html">  Bipin
Chandra Pal</a>
</div>
</div>
</div>
</div>
</section>
</body>
</html>

```


MAHATMA GANDHI :-

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<html lang="en">
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  <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
  <title>Document</title>
</head>
<style>
  body {
    background-image: linear-gradient(to right, orange, white, green);
    border: 5px solid;
    border-width: thick;
  }
  marquee {
    font-weight: 800;
    font-size: 30px;
    padding-bottom: 20px;
    text-shadow: 2px 2px #1daf66;
  }
  table,
  th,
  td {
    border: 2px solid black;
    border-collapse: collapse;
    margin-right: 140px;
    margin-top: 30px;
    font-size: 19px;
    text-shadow: 0px 1px #02157e;
  }
  th,
  td {
    padding: 5px;
```

```

    text-align: center;
}
table {
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}
.personal img {
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    height: 450px;
    border: solid;
    padding-left: 10px;
    padding-right: 10px;
    padding-top: 10px;
    padding-bottom: 10px;
    margin-left: 30px;
}
.head h1 {
    text-align: center;
    text-shadow: 2px 2px #FF0000;
}
.early {
    font-size: 22px;
    text-align: center;
    text-transform: capitalize;
    text-decoration: underline;
    font-family: 'Gill Sans', 'Gill Sans MT', Calibri, 'Trebuchet MS', sans-serif;
    margin-top: 30px;
}
.desc {
    text-align: justify;
    font-size: 20px;
    font-family: 'Times New Roman', Times, serif;
    margin-left: 45px;
    margin-right: 45px;
    line-height: 1.5;
}
.button {
padding: 15px 32px;
text-align: center;
text-decoration: none;
display: inline-block;
font-size: 16px;
margin: 4px 2px;
cursor: pointer;

```

```
border-radius: 25px;
font-weight: bold;
border: 4px solid white;
}
.btn {
text-align: center;
background: transparent;
color: black;
cursor: pointer;
padding-bottom: 20px;
}
.button:hover {
background-color: #ed8d17;
transition: 3s;
}
</style>
```

```
</head>
<body>
<div class="main">
  <div class="head">
    <h1>MAHATMA GANDHI<br>(1869-1948)</h1><br>
    <marquee>"The best way to find yourself is to lose yourself in the service of
others." </marquee>
  </div>
  <div class="personal"><br>
    
    <table>
      <tr>
        <th>Name</th>
        <td>Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi
      </tr>
      <tr>
        <th>Birth Date</th>
        <td>2 October 1869</td>
      </tr>
      <tr>
        <th>Place of Birth</th>
        <td> Porbandar, Porbandar State, Kathiawar Agency, British Raj</td>
      </tr>
      <tr>
        <th>Nationality</th>
        <td>Indian</td>
      </tr>
```

```

<tr>
  <th>Spouse</th>
  <td>Kasturba Gandhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <th>Parent</th>
  <td>Karamchand Gandhi (father)<br>
    Putlibai Gandhi (mother)</td>

</tr>
<tr>
  <th>Movement</th>
  <td>Indian independence movement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <th>Occupation</th>
  <td>Lawyeranti-colonialistpolitical ethicist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <th>Political Party</th>
  <td>Indian National Congress (1920–1934)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <th>Awards</th>
  <td>Time Person of the Year (1930)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <th>Date of Death</th>
  <td>30 January 1948 (aged 78)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <th>Place of Death</th>
  <td>
    New Delhi, Dominion of India</td>
</tr>
</table>
</div>
<div class="details">
  <h3 class="early">Biography of Mahatma Gandhi (Father of Nation)</h3>

  <p class="desc">

```

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, more popularly known as Mahatma Gandhi, was born in the small city of Porbandar in Gujarat (October 2, 1869 - January 30, 1948). He was a politician, social activist, Indian lawyer, and writer who became the prominent Leader of the nationwide surge movement against the British rule of India. He came to be known as the Father of The Nation. October 2, 2022, marks Gandhi Ji's 153rd birth anniversary, celebrated worldwide as International Day of Non-Violence, and Gandhi Jayanti in India.

Gandhi Ji was a living embodiment of non-violent protests (Satyagraha) to achieve independence from the British Empire's clutches and thereby achieve political and social progress. Gandhi Ji is considered 'The Great Soul' or 'The Mahatma' in the eyes of millions of his followers worldwide. His fame spread throughout the world during his lifetime and only increased after his demise. Mahatma Gandhi, thus, is the most renowned person on earth.

</p>

<h3 class="early"> Education of Mahatama Gandhi </h3>

<p class="desc">

Mahatma Gandhi's education was a major factor in his development into one of the finest persons in history. Although he attended a primary school in Porbandar and received awards and scholarships there, his approach to his education was ordinary. Gandhi joined Samaldas College in Bhavnagar after passing his matriculation exams at the University of Bombay in 1887. Gandhiji's father insisted he become a lawyer even though he intended to be a doctor. During those days, England was the centre of knowledge, and he had to leave Smaladas College to pursue his father's desire. He was adamant about travelling to England despite his mother's objections and his limited financial resources. Finally, he left for England in September 1888, where he joined Inner Temple, one of the four London Law Schools. In 1890, he also took the matriculation exam at the University of London. When he was in London, he took his studies seriously and joined a public speaking practice group. This helped him get over his nervousness so he could practise law. Gandhi had always been passionate about assisting impoverished and marginalised people.

</p>

<h3 class="early">Mahatma Gandhi During His Youth</h3>

<p class="desc">Gandhi was the youngest child of his father's fourth wife. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was the dewan Chief Minister of Porbandar, the then capital of a small municipality in western India (now Gujarat state) under the British constituency.

Gandhi's mother, Putlibai, was a pious religious woman. Mohandas grew up in Vaishnavism, a practice followed by the worship of the Hindu god Vishnu, along with a strong presence of Jainism, which has a strong sense of non-violence. Therefore, he took up the practice of Ahimsa (non-violence towards all

living beings), fasting for self-purification, vegetarianism, and mutual tolerance between the sanctions of various castes and colours.

His adolescence was probably no stormier than most children of his age and class. Not until the age of 18 had Gandhi read a single newspaper. Neither as a budding barrister in India nor as a student in England nor had he shown much interest in politics. Indeed, he was overwhelmed by terrifying stage fright each time he stood up to read a speech at a social gathering or to defend a client in court. In London, Gandhiji's vegetarianism missionary was a noteworthy occurrence. He became a member of the executive committee in joined the London Vegetarian Society. He also participated in several conferences and published papers in its journal. Gandhi met prominent Socialists, Fabians, and Theosophists like Edward Carpenter, George Bernard Shaw, and Annie Besant while dining at vegetarian restaurants in England.

Political Career of Mahatma Gandhi

Nevertheless, in July 1894, when he was barely 25, he blossomed overnight into a proficient campaigner. He drafted several petitions to the British government and the Natal Legislature signed by hundreds of his compatriots. He could not prevent the passage of the bill but succeeded in drawing the attention of the public and the press in Natal, India, and England to the Natal Indian's problems. He still was persuaded to settle down in Durban to practice law and thus organised the Indian community. The Natal Indian Congress was founded in 1894, and he became the unwearying secretary. He infused a solidarity spirit in the heterogeneous Indian community through that standard political organisation. He gave ample statements to the Government, Legislature, and media regarding Indian Grievances. Finally, he got exposed to the discrimination based on his colour and race, which was pre-dominant against the Indian subjects of Queen Victoria in one of her colonies, South Africa.

Mahatma Gandhi spent almost 21 years in South Africa. But during that time, there was a lot of discrimination because of skin colour. Even on the train, he could not sit with white European people. But he refused to do so, got beaten up, and had to sit on the floor. So he decided to fight against these injustices, and finally succeeded after a lot of struggle.

It was proof of his success as a publicist that such vital newspapers as The Statesman, Englishman of Calcutta (now Kolkata) and The Times of London editorially commented on the Natal Indians' grievances.

In 1896, Gandhi returned to India to fetch his wife, Kasturba (or Kasturbai), their two oldest children, and amas support for the Indians overseas. He met the prominent leaders and persuaded them to address the public meetings in the centre of the country's principal cities. Unfortunately for him, some of his

activities reached Natal and provoked its European population. Joseph Chamberlain, the colonial secretary in the British Cabinet, urged Natal's government to bring the guilty men to proper jurisdiction, but Gandhi refused to prosecute his assailants. He said he believed the court of law would not be used to satisfy someone's vendetta.

</p>

<h3 class="early">Death of Mahatma Gandhi</h3>

<p class="desc">Mahatma Gandhi's death was a tragic event and brought clouds of sorrow to millions of people. On the 29th of January, a man named Nathuram Godse came to Delhi with an automatic pistol. About 5 pm in the afternoon of the next day, he went to the Gardens of Birla house, and suddenly, a man from the crowd came out and bowed before him. Then Godse fired three bullets at his chest and stomach, who was Mahatma Gandhi. Gandhi was in such a posture that he to the ground. During his death, he uttered: "Ram! Ram!" Although someone could have called the doctor in this critical situation during that time, no one thought of that, and Gandhiji died within half an hour.

How Shaheed Day is Celebrated at Gandhiji's Samadhi (Raj Ghat)?

As Gandhiji died on January 30, the government of India declared this day as 'Shaheed Diwas'.

On this day, the President, the Vice-President, the Prime Minister, and the Defence Minister every year gather at the Samadhi of Mahatma Gandhi at the Raj Ghat memorial in Delhi to pay tribute to Indian martyrs and Mahatma Gandhi, followed by a two-minute silence.

On this day, many schools host events where students perform plays and sing patriotic songs. Martyrs' Day is also observed on March 23 to honour the lives and sacrifices of Sukhdev Thapar, Shivaram Rajguru, and Bhagat Singh.

</p>

</div>

</div>

<div class="btn">

Click To Go Back

</div>

</body>

</html>

DR. BHIMARAO AMBEDKAR:-

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</head>
<style>
    body {
        background-image: linear-gradient(to right, orange, white, green);
        border: 5px solid;
        border-width: thick;
    }
    marquee {
        font-weight: 800;
        font-size: 30px;
        padding-bottom: 20px;
        text-shadow: 2px 2px #1daf66;
    }
    table,
    th,
    td {
        border: 2px solid black;
        border-collapse: collapse;
        margin-right: 100px;
        margin-top: 10px;
        font-size: 18px;
        text-shadow: 1px 1px #02157e;}
    th,
    td {
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        text-align: center;
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    .personal img {
        width: 610px;
        height: 450px;
        border: solid;
        padding-left: 10px;
        padding-right: 10px;
        padding-top: 10px;
        padding-bottom: 10px;
        margin-left: 30px;
    }
    .head h1 {
        text-align: center;

```



```

        text-shadow: 2px 2px #FF0000;
    }
    .early {
        font-size: 22px;
        text-align: center;
        text-transform: capitalize;
        text-decoration: underline;
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        margin-top: 30px;
    }
    .desc {
        text-align: justify;
        font-size: 20px;
        font-family: 'Times New Roman', Times, serif;
        margin-left: 45px;
        margin-right: 45px;
        line-height: 1.5;
    }
    .button {
padding: 15px 32px;
text-align: center;
text-decoration: none;
display: inline-block;
font-size: 16px;
margin: 4px 2px;
cursor: pointer;
border-radius: 25px;
font-weight: bold;
border: 4px solid white;
    }
    .btn {
text-align: center;
background: transparent;
color: black;
cursor: pointer;
padding-bottom: 20px;
    }
    .button:hover {
background-color: #ed8d17;
transition: 3s;
    }
</style>
<div class="main">

```

```

<div class="head">
  <h1>B. R. Ambedkar<br>(1891-1956)</h1><br>
  <marquee>"I like the religion that teaches liberty, equality and fraternity."
</marquee>
</div>
<div class="personal"><br>
  
  <table>
    <tr>
      <th>Name</th>
      <td>Bhīmrāo Rāmjī Āmbēḍkar
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <th>Birth Date</th>
      <td>14 April 1891</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <th>Place of Birth</th>
      <td>Mhow, Central India Agency, British India</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <th>Nationality</th>
      <td>Indian</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <th>Spouse</th>
      <td>Ramabai Ambedkar<br>
        Savita Ambedkar</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <th>Parent</th>
      <td>Ramji Maloji Sakpal (Father)<br>
        Bhimabai Sakpal(Mother)</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <th>Resting place</th>
      <td>Chaitya Bhoomi, Mumbai, India</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <th>Profession</th>
      <td>Jurist, economist, academic, politician, social reformer, and
writer</td>
    </tr>
  </table>

```

<th>Political Party</th>
<td>Independent Labour Party Scheduled Castes Federation</td>
</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<tr>
<th>Awards</th>
<td> Bharat Ratna (posthumously in 1990)</td>
</td>
</tr>
<th>Date of Death</th>
<td>6 December 1956 (aged 65)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<th>Place of Death</th>
<td>New Delhi</td>
</tr>
</table>
</div>

</div>

<div class="details">

<h3 class="early">Biography of B. R. Ambedkar</h3>

<p class="desc">

Dr. B.R.Ambedkar was born in Mhow of Madhya Pradesh. His father was Ramji Makoji Sakpal, who was an army officer in the British India army. Dr. B.R.Ambedkar was the fourteenth son of his father. Bhimabai Sakpal was his mother. His family was of Marathi background from the town of Ambawade. Dr. B. R.Ambedtkar was born as a Dalit and he was treated as an untouchable. He was subjected to regular social and economic discrimination. Although Ambedkar attended school, he and other Dalit students were treated as untouchables. They were separated from another group of students from other caste and were not given attention by the teachers. They were even not allowed to sit with other students for their own drinking water.

He used to drink water with the help of the peon as he and other Dalit students were not allowed to touch anything. His father retired in 1894 and his mother passed away 2 years after they moved to Satara. Of all his brothers and sisters, Ambedkar was the only one who passed his examination and went to high school. Later in high school, his school, a Brahmin teacher, changed his surname

from Ambadawekar, which was given by his father to Ambedkar in records. This shows the level of discrimination that was done on Dalits. Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar Education In 1897, Ambedkar became the only untouchable to get enrolled at the Elphinstone High School. In 1906, Ambedkar, who was 15 years old, married a 9 years old named Ramabai.

The marriage was done by the couple's parents as per the rituals. In 1912, he obtained his degree in political science and economics from Bombay University and was employed by the Baroda state government. In 1913, Ambedkar

moved to the United States as he was awarded a scholarship for three years by Sayajirao Gaekwad three. The scholarship was designed to provide opportunities for post-graduate education at Columbia University in New York City. In 1915, he majored in Economics, Sociology, History, Philosophy, and Anthropology. In 1917, he completed his master's degree and wrote a thesis on "The problem of the rupee- its origin and solution," and in 1923, he completed a D.Sc in Economics, which was awarded by the University of London.

The birthday of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, or Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar, is on April 14 as he was born on that day in Mhow, India, in the year 1891 and died on December 6, 1956, in New Delhi. His mother's name was Bhimabai and

father's name was Ramji Sakpal. He was born in an army cantonment in Madhya Pradesh as his father was an army subedar. Once his father retired, they moved to Satara and that's where his mother passed away. His father remarried four years after the death of his mother and the family relocated to Bombay. When Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar

was 15 years old, he was married to Ramabai, who was a 9-year-old girl, in 1906. In 1912, the father of Ambedkar died in Bombay.

Ambedkar had a difficult time in his childhood because he always faced caste discrimination. He belonged to a Dalit family and Dalits were considered "untouchables," a low caste. When Ambedkar was in an army school, he

faced discrimination there as well. Due to this, teachers usually made a separate arrangement for low caste students so that they are not mixed with high caste students like Brahmins. Sometimes, Ambedkar and other low caste students were even asked to sit outside the classroom by the teachers as they feared it might cause problems if low caste students were mixed with high-class students.

The problem of caste discrimination didn't end for Ambedkar even when he was enrolled in a local school in Satara. This discrimination seemed to be following him. When he came back from America, the King of Baroda

appointed him as his defense secretary. Even being in such a high position, he was called 'untouchable' by his upper-class officials.

</p>

<h3 class="early"> Education of Mahatama Gandhi </h3>

<p class="desc">

In 1908, Ambedkar passed his tenth class from the Elphinstone High School. He graduated from Bombay University in 1912 and his subjects included political studies and economics. Ambedkar was an intelligent student and cleared all his exams without much problem. Gaekwad ruler of, Sahyaji Rao III was so impressed with him that he gave a scholarship of 25 rupees per month to Ambedkar. Ambedkar used all that money to continue his studies outside India. He applied for Columbia University in New York to complete his master's degree in Economics.

He was selected in that university and completed his master's degree in 1915 and this is the time when he gave his thesis called 'Ancient Indian Commerce. In 1916, he started working on his new thesis, 'The problem of the rupee: Its origin and its solution' and this was the time when he applied for the London School of Economics and got selected. In this thesis, he was also helped by Governor Lord Sydenham. In Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, he became a political science professor, but he decided to continue his further studies and went to England. He completed his Ph.D. degree in 1927 in Economics and was awarded a Doctorate by the University of Columbia in the same year.

</p>

<h3 class="early">Achievements of Dr B. R. Ambedkar</h3>

<p class="desc">Ambedkar played a key role in the formation of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in 1935. Back in 1955, he was the first person to propose the partition of Madhya Pradesh and Bihar for better government. He also wanted to make Sanskrit the Indian union's official language and he took part in the 'Lok Sabha' election twice but failed to win on both occasions. 'Waiting for a Visa,' his autobiography, is used as a textbook at Columbia University. He was opposed to the principle of employment and constituency reservation and didn't want the system to exist at all. He was the first Indian to earn a Ph.D. degree outside of India. Ambedkar was the one who pushed for a reduction in India's working hours from 14 to eight hours a day. He was a vocal opponent of the Indian constitution's 'Article 370,' which granted the state of Jammu and Kashmir special status.

In 1916, Dr. B.R.Ambedkar worked as the defense secretary for the princely state of Baroda. As he was a Dalit work was not easy. He was ridiculed by the people and often ignored. After continuous caste discrimination, he quit his job as the defense secretary and took up jobs as a private tutor and accountant. He later established consulting firm, but it failed to flourish. The reason has been that he was a Dalit. He finally got a job as a teacher at the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics in Mumbai. As Ambedkar was a victim of caste discrimination, he thrived on uplifting the pitiable state of the untouchables in society. He founded a weekly journal called "Mooknayak," which enabled him to criticize the beliefs of the Hindus. He was passionate about eradicating the practice of caste discrimination in India which led him to establish "Bahishkrit Hitakarni Sabha."

The main goal of the organization was to provide education to the backward classes. In 1927, he continuously worked against untouchability. He followed the footsteps of Gandhi and led a Satyagraha movement. The untouchables were denied access to the main source of drinking water and entry in Temples. He fought for the rights of the untouchables. In 1932, the "Poona Pact" was formed that allowed reservation for the depressed class in the regional legislative assembly and central council states. In 1935, he founded the "Independent labor party," which secured fourteen seats in the Bombay election.

In 1935, he published books such as 'The Annihilation of Caste,' which questioned orthodox Hindu beliefs, and the very next year, he published another book by the name 'Who Were the Shudras?' in which he explained how the untouchables were formed. After India's Independence, he served on the board of the defense advisory committee and as the minister for labor for the 'viceroy's executive council.' His dedication towards the work earned him the chair of India's first law minister. He was the first chairman of the drafting committee of the Constitution

of India.

He also established the finance committee of India. It was through his policies the nation progressed both economically and socially. In 1951, 'The Hindu Code Bill' was proposed to him, which he later rejected and resigned from the Cabinet. He contested for the seat of Likh Sabha but was defeated. He was later appointed to the Rajya Sabha and remained a member of the Rajya Sabha until his death in 1955.

</p>

<h3 class="early">Thoughts and Opinions</h3>

<p class="desc">

B.R. Ambedkar was a leading social reformer and an activist who dedicated his entire life to the betterment of the Dalits and other socially backward classes of India. Ambedkar continuously fought for the eradication of caste discrimination that had spread like a disease in Indian society. As he was born in a socially backward family, Ambedkar was a Dalit who was a victim of caste discrimination and inequality. However, against all odds, Ambedkar became the first Dalit to complete higher education. He then went on and completed college and got a doctorate in economics from London University. He entered politics entirely, aiming to fight for the rights of the backward classes and against the inequality practiced in society. After India became independent, he went on to become the first law minister of free India and the chief architect of the 'Constitution of India.' Later in 1956, he converted to Buddhism, as he considered it to be 'the most scientific religion.'

Within 2 months of the conversion anniversary, Ambedkar died of diabetes in 1956. Conclusion Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar, popularly known as Baba Saheb, was a jurist, politician, economist, writer, editor. He was a Dalit who was a usual subject to caste discrimination. He was not allowed to eat with other caste children or even drink water at school. His story is the best example of determination and showcases how education can change the fortune of anyone. A child who was subject to caste discrimination went on to become a man who was the architect of Independent India's constitution. A story is written in heaven's which is the best example of not giving up on yourself even if the odds are against you.

</p>

<h3 class="early">Top 10 Facts You Did Not Know About B.R. Ambedkar
</h3>

<p class="desc">

1. Ambedkar played a key role in the establishment of 'Reserve Bank of India' in 1935.

2. He had suggested the division of Madhya Pradesh and Bihar for better governance way back in 1955.

3. He wanted to sponsor Sanskrit as the official language of the Indian union.

4. Ambedkar contested the 'Lok Sabha' election twice, failing to win the election on both occasions.

5. His autobiography 'Waiting for a Visa' is used as a text book in the 'Columbia University.'

6. He opposed the whole idea of reservation of jobs and constituencies and didn't want the reservation system to exist at all.

7. He was the first Indian to complete a doctorate degree overseas.

8. Ambedkar was the one who insisted on reducing the working hours from 14 to eight hours a day in India.

9. He strongly opposed 'Article 370' of the Indian constitution which gave special status to the state of Jammu & Kashmir.

10. He played a key role in forming the 'National Employment Exchange Agency' in India.

</p>

<h3 class="early">Political Career of B.R. Ambedkar
</h3>

<p class="desc">In 1936, Ambedkar founded the Independent Labor Party. In the 1937 elections to the Central Legislative Assembly, his party won 15 seats. Ambedkar oversaw the transformation of his political party into

the All India Scheduled Castes Federation, although it performed poorly in the elections held in 1946 for the Constituent Assembly of India.

Ambedkar objected to the decision of the Congress and Mahatma Gandhi to call the untouchable community as Harijans. He would say that even the members of untouchable community are same as the other members of the society. Ambedkar was appointed on the Defence Advisory Committee and the Viceroy's Executive Council a Minister for Labor.

His reputation as a scholar led to his appointment as free India's first Law Minister and chairman of the committee responsible to draft a constitution for independent India.

</p>

<h3 class="early">B.R. Ambedkar & Conversion to Buddhism
</h3>

<p class="desc">In 1950, Ambedkar travelled to Sri Lanka to attend a convention of Buddhist scholars and monks. After his return he decided to write a book on Buddhism and soon, converted to Buddhism. In his speeches,

Ambedkar lambasted the Hindu rituals and caste divisions. Ambedkar founded the Bharatiya Bauddha Mahasabha in 1955. His book, "The Buddha and His Dhamma" was published posthumously.

On October 14, 1956 Ambedkar organized a public ceremony to convert around five lakh of his supporters to Buddhism. Ambedkar traveled to Kathmandu to attend the Fourth World Buddhist Conference. He completed his final manuscript, "The Buddha or Karl Marx" on December 2, 1956.</p>

<h3 class="early">Death of B.R. Ambedkar
</h3>

<p class="desc">

Since 1954-55 Ambedkar was suffering from serious health problems including diabetes and weak eyesight. On 6 December, 1956 he died at his home in Delhi. Since, Ambedkar adopted Buddhism as his religion, a Buddhist-style cremation was organized for him. The ceremony was attended by hundreds of thousands of supporters, activists and admirers.


```

    </p>
</div>
</div>
<div class="btn">
    <a href="Mfreedomfighters.html" class="button">Click To Go Back</a>
</div>
</body>
</html>

```

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU:-

```

<!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>
</head>
<style>
    body {
        background-image: linear-gradient(to right, orange, white, green);
        border: 5px solid;
        border-width: thick;
    }
    marquee {
        font-weight: 800;
        font-size: 30px;
        padding-bottom: 20px;
        text-shadow: 2px 2px #1daf66;
    }
    table,
    th,
    td {
        border: 2px solid black;
        border-collapse: collapse;
        margin-right: 140px;
        margin-top: -460px;
        font-size: 18px;
        text-shadow: 1px 1px #02157e;
    }
    th,
    td {

```

```

padding: 5px;
text-align: center;
}
table {
float: right;
font-family: 'Times New Roman', Times, serif;
}
.personal img {
width: 630px;
height: 450px;
border: solid;
padding-left: 10px;
padding-right: 10px;
padding-top: 10px;
padding-bottom: 10px;
margin-left: 30px;
}
.head h1 {
text-align: center;
text-shadow: 2px 2px #FF0000;
}
.early {
font-size: 22px;
text-align: center;
text-transform: capitalize;
text-decoration: underline;
font-family: 'Gill Sans', 'Gill Sans MT', Calibri, 'Trebuchet MS', sans-serif;
margin-top: 30px;
}
.desc {
text-align: justify;
font-size: 20px;
font-family: 'Times New Roman', Times, serif;
margin-left: 45px;
margin-right: 45px;
line-height: 1.5;
}
.button {
padding: 15px 32px;
text-align: center;
text-decoration: none;
display: inline-block;

```

```

    font-size: 16px;
    margin: 4px 2px;
    cursor: pointer;
    border-radius: 25px;
    font-weight: bold;
    border: 4px solid white;
}
.btn {
    text-align: center;
    background: transparent;
    color: black;
    cursor: pointer;
    padding-bottom: 20px;
}
.button:hover {
    background-color: #ed8d17;
    transition: 3s;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
    <div class="main">
        <div class="head">
            <h1>Jawaharlal Nehru<br>(1889-1964)</h1>
            <br>
            <marquee>"Facts are facts and will not disappear on account of your
likes."</marquee>
        </div>
        <div class="personal"><br>
            <br><br>
            <table>
                <tr>
                    <th>Name</th>
                    <td>Jawaharlal Nehru
                </tr>
                <tr>
                    <th>Birth Date</th>
                    <td> 14 November 1889</td>
                </tr>
                <tr>
                    <th>Place of Birth</th>
                    <td>Allahabad, North-Western Provinces, British India
                </td>
                </tr>
            </table>
        </div>
    </div>

```

<th>Resting place</th>	<td>Shantivan</td>
<th>Spouse</th>	<td>Kamala Kaul</td>
<th>Parent</th>	<td>Motilal Nehru(father) Swarup Rani Nehru(mother)</td>
<th>Movement</th>	<td>Indian independence movement</td>
<th>Alma mater</th>	<td>Harrow School Trinity College, Cambridge Inner Temple (Barrister-at-Law)</td>
<th>Political Party</th>	<td>Indian National Congress</td>
<th>Awards</th>	<td> Bharat Ratna (1955) </td>
<th>Date of Death</th>	<td> 27 May 1964 (aged 74) </td>
<th>Place of Death</th>	<td>New Delhi, India</td>

</table>

</div>

</div>

<div class="details">

<h3 class="early">Jawahar Lal Nehru's Biography </h3>

<p class="desc">Jawahar Lal Nehru was an Indian independence fighter and the first prime minister of India. He was considered as a central warrior in Indian Politics before independence as well as after independence. He was born on 14 November 1889 in Allahabad and served the nation from 1947 until his death in 1964. The birthplace of Jawahar Lal Nehru is Prayagraj which is in Ahmedabad. Due to his association with the Kashmiri Pandit community, he was also known as Pandit Nehru, while the Indian kids referred to them as Chacha Nehru. Jawahar Lal Nehru's birthday is widely celebrated as children's day.

 His father's name is Motilal Nehru who served as Indian Prime minister in 1919 and 1928. His mother's name is Swarup Rani Thussu and she was the second wife of Motilal's. Jawahar Lal Nehru had 2 sisters and he was the eldest among all. Vijay Laxmi was the eldest sister who later became the President of the United Nations General Assembly. And the youngest sister Krishna Hutheesing was a noted writer and authored several books on her brother. Jawahar Lal Nehru was married to Kamala Nehru who was born in 1899.

 Childhood and Early Age:

He grew up in a privileged atmosphere in rich homes. His father trained him by private governesses and tutors. Nehru became interested in science and theosophy under the influence of Ferdinand T. Brooks' tutelage. At the age of thirteen, family friend Annie Besant subsequently introduced him to the Theosophical Society. For nearly three years Brooks was with me and in some ways, he influenced me greatly.

 Jawahar Lal Nehru's Education:

In October 1907, Nehru visited Trinity College, Cambridge, and graduated with an honours degree in science in 1910. He also studied politics, economics, history, and literature with little interest during this time. Most of his political and financial philosophy was molded by the writings of Bernard Shaw, H. G. Wells, Maynard Keynes, Bertrand Russell, Lowes Dickinson, and Meredith Townsend.

After completing his degree in 1910, Nehru moved to London and studied law at the Inner Temple Inn. During this period, including Beatrice Webb, he continued to research the Fabian Society scholars. He was called to the Bar in 1912.

</p>

<div class="details">

<h3 class="early">Early Struggle for Independence (1912 - 1938) </h3>

<p class="desc">During his time in Britain as a student and a barrister, Nehru developed an interest in Indian politics. Nehru attended an annual session

of the Indian National Congress in Patna within months of his return to India in 1912. In 1912, Congress was the party of progressives and elites, and he was disconcerted by what he saw as **"very much an English-knowing upper-class affair."** Nehru had reservations about Congress' efficacy but decided to work for the party to support the Indian civil rights movement led in South Africa by Mahatma Gandhi, raising funds for the movement in 1913. Later, in the British colonies, he protested against indentured labour and other such injustice faced by Indians.

<div class="details">

<h3 class="early">Non-Cooperation Movement </h3>

<p class="desc">Nehru's first significant national participation came at the beginning of the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1920. Nehru was arrested in 1921 on charges of anti-government activities Nehru remained loyal to Gandhi in the rift that developed within the Congress following the sudden closure of the Non-Cooperation movement after the Chauri Chaura incident and did not the Swaraj Party formed by his father Motilal Nehru and CR Das.</p>

<div class="details">

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<div class="details">

<h3 class="early">Salt Satyagraha Success</h3>

<p class="desc">The Salt Satyagraha succeeded in attracting the world's attention. Increasingly, Indian, British, and world views started to accept the validity of the Congress party's independence claims. Nehru found the high-water mark of his involvement with Gandhi to be the salt satyagraha and thought that its enduring significance was in transforming India attitudes.</p>

<div class="details">

<h3 class="early">Jawahar Lal Nehru The First Prime Minister of India</h3>

<p class="desc">Nehru served for 18 years as prime minister, first as temporary prime minister, and then as prime minister of the Republic of India from 1950. In the 1946 elections Congress captured a majority of seats in the assembly and, with Nehru as prime minister, led the provisional government. On 15 August 1947, Jawaharlal Nehru was sworn in as the first Prime Minister of Free India. On 15 August, he took office as the Prime Minister of India and gave his inaugural entitled "Tryst with Destiny".</p>

<div class="details">

Hindu Marriage Law and Role of Jawahar Lal Nehru

Several laws passed such as the Hindu Code law in the 1950s that sought

to codify and amend Hindu personal law in India. After India's independence in 1947,

this codification and change, a process initiated by the British Raj, was completed by the Indian National Congress government headed by Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru. The object of the Hindu Code Bill was to provide a civil code instead of a body of personal Hindu law, which had been amended only to a limited extent by the British authorities. On 9 April 1948, the bill was submitted to the Constituent Assembly, but it created a lot of uproars and was subsequently broken down to three more specialized bills that came before the 1952-7 term of the Lok Sabha. The Hindu Marriage Bill abolished polygamy and included restrictions on inter-caste marriages and divorce procedures; the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Bill had the adoption of girls as its main thrust, which had been little practiced until then; the Hindu Succession Bill put daughters on the same footing as widows and sons when it came to family property inheritance.

Death of Jawahar Lal Nehru

After 1962, Nehru's health started to decline slowly, and he spent months recovering in Kashmir until 1963. He felt very relaxed after his return from Dehradun on 26 May 1964 and went to bed, as usual, had a restful night after he returned from the bathroom, Nehru complained of back pain. He talked to the doctors who were attending him for a short time, and Nehru collapsed almost instantly. Before he died, he remained unconscious. His death was registered to Lok Sabha on 27 May 1964 (the same day) the cause of death is suspected to be a heart attack. The body of Jawaharlal Nehru was put for public viewing on the Indian national Tri-colour flag. Nehru was cremated on 28 May at Shantivan on the banks of the Yamuna by Hindu rituals, witnessed by 1.5 million mourners flocking to the streets of Delhi and the cremation grounds.

[Click To Go Back](Mfreedomfighters.html)

CONTACT PAGE:-

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <title>Contact us</title>
  <link rel="stylesheet" href="stylesheet.css" type="text/css">
  <style>
body {
  background-image: url(images/bg.jpg);
  background-repeat: no-repeat;
  background-attachment: fixed;
  background-size: cover;
}
.navbar {
  display: flex;
  font: bold;
  align-items: center;
  padding: 2px;
  padding-left: 10px;
  padding-right: 10px;
  padding-top: 5px;
  /* this if for setting the dimension of the navigation bar*/
}
.logo {
  width: 100px;
  cursor: pointer;
}
nav {
  background-color: transparent;
```



```

    overflow: hidden;
    width: 100%;
    display: inline-block;
}
nav ul {
    list-style-type: none;
    margin: 0;
    padding: 0;
    float: right;
    justify-content: space-between;
}
nav ul li {
    float: left;
}
nav ul li a {
    display: block;
    color: white;
    text-align: center;
    padding: 20px 34px;
    text-decoration: none;
    color: black;
    font-size: 20px;
    font-weight: 600;
}
nav ul li.dropdown:hover .dropdown-menu {
    display: block;
}
.dropdown-menu {
    display: none;
    position: absolute;
    background-color: transparent;
    border-radius: 10px;
}
.dropdown-menu li {
    display: block;
}
.dropdown-menu li a {
    color: black;
    padding: 12px 16px;
    text-decoration: none;
    display: block;
    text-align: left;

```

```

}
.dropdown-menu li a:hover {
  background-color: green;
}
nav ul li a:hover {
  background-color: green;
  border-radius: 10px;
}
h1 {
  padding-top: 20px;
  font-size: 30px;
  font-weight: 630;
  text-align: center;
  font-style: italic;
}
p {
  font-size: 22px;
  font-weight: 430;
  text-align: center;
}
.ff h1 {
  font-size: 30px;
  font-weight: 530;
  text-align: center;
font-family: 'Times New Roman', Times, serif;
  font-style: italic;
}
.row {
  margin: 0;
  padding: 0;
}
.ff-col {
  flex-basis: 31%;
  margin-bottom: 5px;
  text-align: left;
  float: left;
  padding-left: 3px;
  padding-right: 3px;
  text-align: center;
}
.ff-col img {
  padding: 20px;

```

```

width: 250px;
height: 250px;
display: block;
}
.ff-col a {
text-decoration: none;
color: black;
font-size: 15px;
font-weight: 250;
text-decoration: none;
padding-top: 10px;
} </style>
</head>
<body>
<div class="navbar">
<div>

<!--this if for the logo you can place a img here-->
</div>
<nav>
<ul>
<li><a href="home.html">Home</a></li>
<li><a href="About.html">About</a></li>
<li class="dropdown">
<a href="#">Freedom Fighters</a>
<ul class="dropdown-menu">
<li><a href="Mfreedomfighters.html">Male</a></li><br>
<li><a href="FFreedomfighters.html">Female</a></li><br>
</ul>
</li>
<li><a href="contact.html">Contact</a></li>
<li><a href="feed.php">Feedback</a></li>
</ul>
</nav></div>
<div class="background"></div>
<br><br><br><br><br>
<center>
<form class="contus">
<h1><b>Contact Us</b></h1><br>
<h3>You can <u>contact us</u> if you face any problem</h3>
Click on the below options to contact us
<br><br>

```

```
<br><br><br>
Use this Email to send us about the problems faced.<br>
<label for="email">Email: <a>bhaktiraja@gmail.com</a></label><br>
<label for="email">Email:
<a>gayatrimongarkar@gmail.com</a></label>
<br><br>
Toll Free Number:+1800 200 300 400
<br><br>
</form>
</center>
</body>
</html>
```

FEEDBACK FORM :-

Feedback.php

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Forms</title>
</head>
<style> body {
    font-
family:'Times
New Roman',
Times, serif;
    background-
image:
url("images/bg.jpg");
    background-
size:cover;
}
.navbar {
    display: flex;
    font: bold;
    align-items:
center;
    padding: 2px;
    padding-left:
10px;
```

```
padding-right:
10px;
padding-top:
5px;
```

```
/* this if for
setting the
dimension of the
navigation bar*/
```

```
}
.logo {
width: 100px;
cursor:pointer;
}
```

```
nav {
background-
color: transparent;
overflow:
hidden;
width: 100%;
display:
inline-block;
}
```

```
nav ul {
list-style-type:
none;
margin: 0;
padding: 0;
float: right;
justify-
content: space-
between;
}
```

```
nav ul li {
float: left;
}
```

```
nav ul li a {
display: block;
color: white;
text-align:
center;
```

```

        padding: 20px
34px;
        text-
decoration: none;
        color: black;
        font-size:
20px;
        font-weight:
600;
    }
    nav ul
li.dropdown:hover
.dropdown-menu
{
    display: block;
}
.dropdown-
menu {
    display: none;
    position:
absolute;
    background-
color: transparent;
    border-radius:
10px;
}
.dropdown-
menu li {
    display: block;
}
.dropdown-
menu li a {
    color: black;
    padding: 12px
16px;
    text-
decoration: none;
    display: block;
    text-align:
left;
}

```

```

.dropdown-
menu li a:hover {
    Background-
color: green;
}
nav ul li
a:hover {
    background-
color: green;
    border-radius:
10px;
}
.box{
    padding-top:
30px;
}
.container{

    border:
2px solid black;
    max-
width: 350px;
    text-align:
center;
    width:
100%;
    margin:
20px auto;

background-color:
white;
    padding:
10px;
    box-
shadow: 5px 5px
5px rgba(0, 0,0,
0.5);
    label {
        color: black;
    }
    h1 {
        bottom: auto;

```

```

        color:
#2A363B;
        text-align:
center;
    }
    fieldset{
        align-items:
right;
        border: 6px
solid rgb(16, 18,
18);
        margin:
15px;
        text-
align:center;

margin:initial;
        display:table;
    }
</style>
<body>
<div class="navbar">
    <div>
        
        <!--this if for the logo you can place a img here-->
    </div>
    <nav>
        <ul>
            <li><a href="home.html">Home</a></li>
            <li><a href="About.html">About</a></li>
            <li class="dropdown">
                <a href="#">Freedom Fighters</a>
                <ul class="dropdown-menu">
                    <li><a href="Mfreedomfighters.html">Male</a></li><br>
                    <li><a href="FFreedomfighters.html">Female</a></li><br>
                </ul>
            </li>
            <li><a href="contact.html">Contact</a></li>
            <li><a href="feed.php">Feedback</a></li>
        </ul>
    </nav>
</div>

```



```

<div class="box">
  <form action="connection.php" method="POST">
    <div class="container">
      <legend>
        <h1>FEEDBACK</h1>
        Your Details:
      </legend>
      <label>
        Name:  <input type="text" name="name" size="30" maxlength="100">
      </label>
      <br />
      <label>
        Email:  <input type="email" name="email" size="30" maxlength="100">
      </label>
      <br />
      <br />
      <legend>
        Your Review:  </legend>
      <p>
        <label for="hear-about">
          How did you hear about us?
        </label>
        <select name="referrer" id="hear-about">
          <option value="select">Select</option>
          <option value="google">Google</option>
          <option value="friend">Friend</option>
          <option value="advert">Advert</option>
          <option value="other">Other</option>
        </select>
      </p>
      </p>
      Would you visit again?
      <br />
      <label>
        <input type="radio" name="rating" value="yes" />
        Yes
      </label>
      <label>
        <input type="radio" name="rating" value="no" />
        No
      </label>
      </label>

```

```
<input type="radio" name="rating" value="maybe" />
Maybe
</label>
</p>
<p>
<label for="comments">
Comments:
</label>
<br />
<textarea rows="4" cols="40" name="comments">
</textarea>
</p>
<label>
<input type="checkbox" name="subscribe" checked="checked" />
Sign me up for email updates
</label>
<br />
<input type="submit" value="Submit" class="btn" name="submit" />
</fieldset>
</div>
</form>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

Connection.php

```
<?php
//error_reporting(0);
$server = "localhost";
$username = "root";
$password = "";
$dbname = "feedback";

$con = mysqli_connect($server, $username, $password, $dbname);

if(!$con)
{
    // echo "not connected";
}
else
{
    //echo "connected";
}
//start

$name = $_POST['name'];
$email = $_POST['email'];
$referral = $_POST['referrer'];
$rate = $_POST['rating'];
$comm = $_POST['comments'];

$sql = "INSERT INTO `feed`(`Name`, `Email`,`Review`, `Visit`,
`Comments`)
VALUES ( '$name ', '$email', '$referral', '$rate', '$comm')";

$result = mysqli_query($con, $sql);

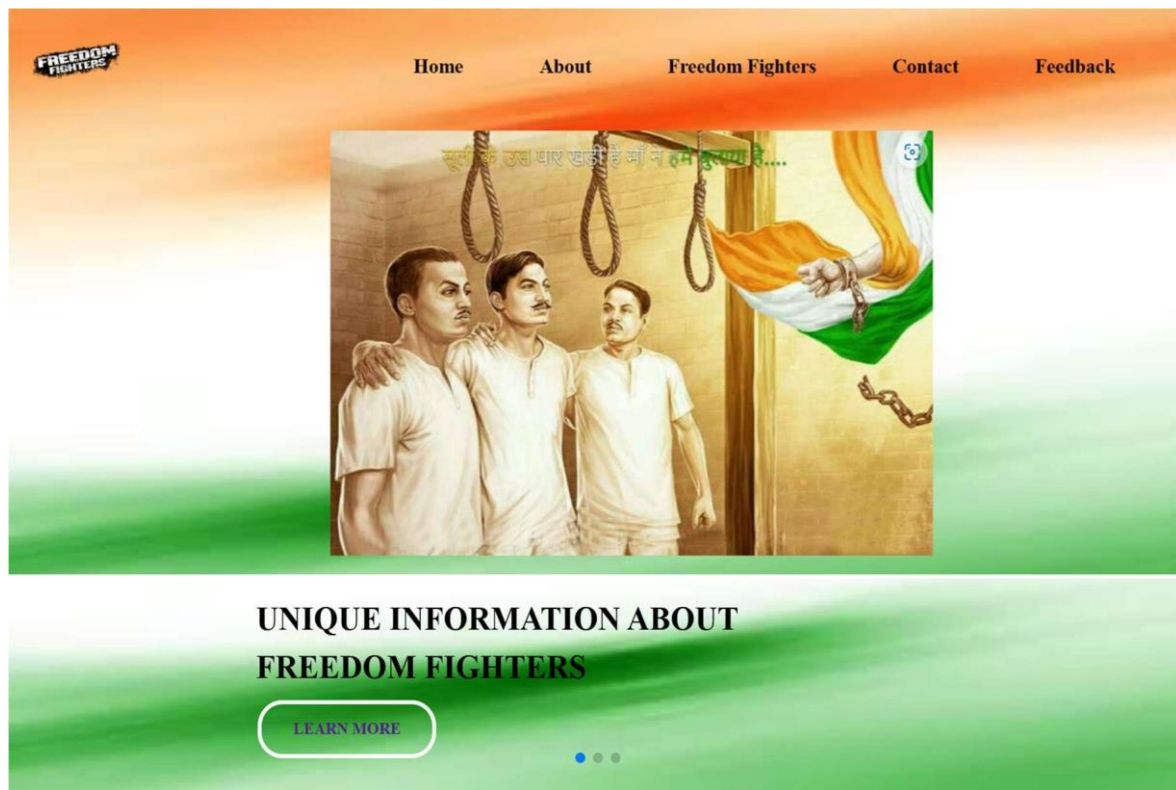
if($result)
{
    echo "data submitted";
}

else
{
    echo "query failed...!";
}
?>
```

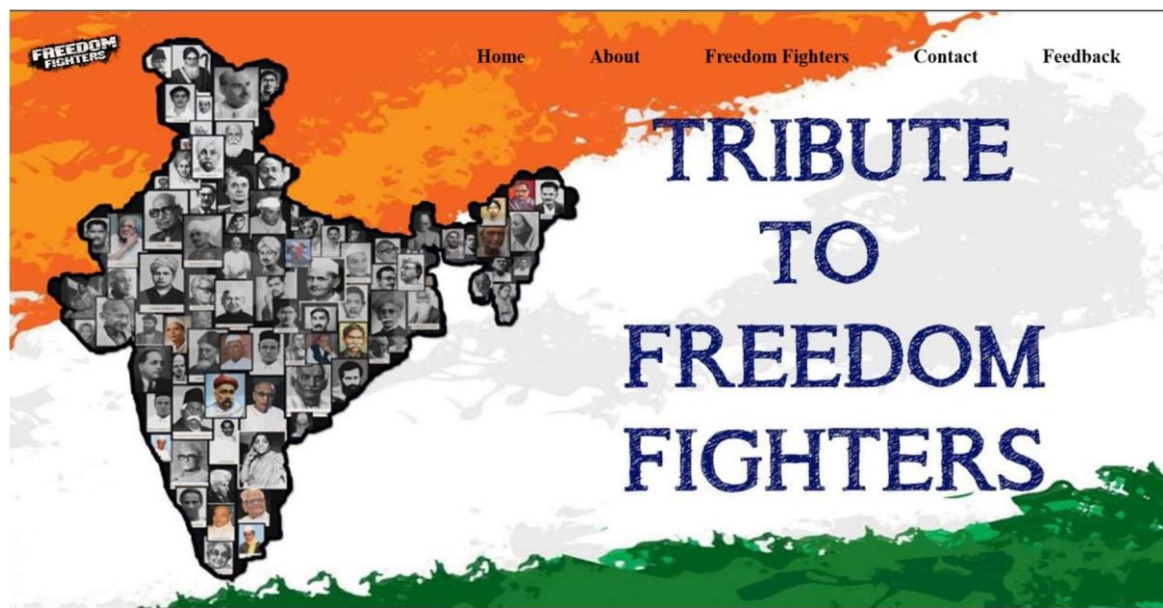
OUTPUT SCREEN

OUTPUT SCREEN

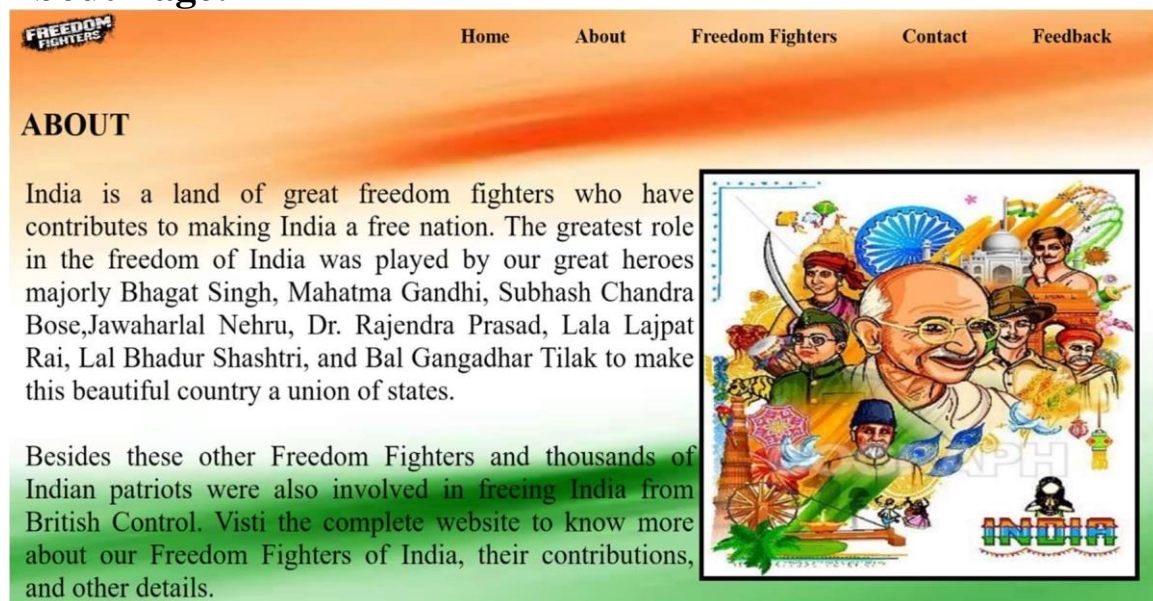
Index page:-



Home page:-

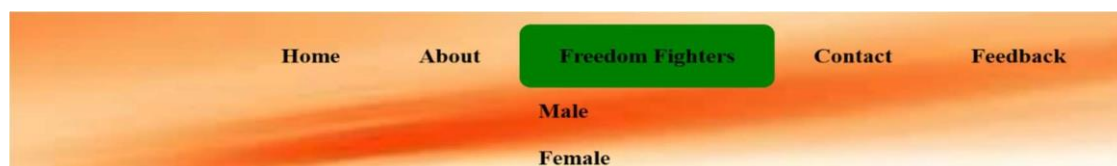


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Female Freedom Fighters:-

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Top 20 Female Freedom Fighters

			
SAVITRI BAI PHULE	RANI LAXMI BAI	SAROJINI NAIDU	SUCHETA KRIPLANI
			
AMMU SWAMINATHAN	ANNIE BESANT	ARUNA ASAF ALI	KAMALA NEHRU
			
KAMALADEVI CHATTOPADHYAY	KASTURBA GANDHI	KANAKLATA BARUA	CAPTAIN LAXMI SEHGAL
			
TARA RANI SRIVASTAVA	MADAM BHIKAJI CAMA	RANI GAIDINLIU	BEGAM ROKEYA
			
UDA DEVI	UMABAI KUNDAPUR	DURGA BAI DESHMIKH	MATANGINI HAZRA

SAVITRI BAI PHULE FORM:

SAVITRI BAI PHULE (1831-1897)

"Education is the only way to change a society, There is no greater power than knowledge."



Name:	SAVITRI BAI PHULE
Birth Date:	3 January 1831
Place of Birth:	Naigaon, Bombay Presidency, British India
Nationality	Indian
Spouse	Jyotirao Phule
Parents	Khandoji Navse Patil(Father) Laxmibai(Mother)
Occupation	Teacher, activist, social reformer Era 1831- 1897
Alma mater	Normal school, Poona Teachers training program, Ahmednagar
Organization	Satya Shodhak Samaj
Known for	Girl's education, Women's emancipation Notable work, Bavankashi Subhodi Ratnakar
Date of Death:	10 March 1897 (aged 66)
Place of Death:	Pune, Bombay Presidency, British India (present-day Maharashtra, India)

Early Life

Savitribai Phule was born on 3 January 1831 at the village of Naigaon in Satara District, Maharashtra. Her birthplace is about fifteen km (9.3 mi) from Shirval and about 50 km (31 mi) from Pune. Savitribai Phule was the youngest daughter of Lakshmi and Khandoji Navse Patil, both of whom belonged to the Mali Community. She had three siblings. Savitribai got married to her husband Jyotirao Phule at the age of 9 or 10 (he was 13).

Though they had no children of their own. It is said that they adopted Yashwantrao, a son born to a Brahmin widow. However, there is no original evidence available yet to support this. It is said that Yashwant was unable to get married because he was born to a widow, and community beliefs disallowed marriage of "such people". Hence Savitribai arranged his marriage to her organization worker Dynoba Sasane's daughter in February of 1889.

Education

Savitribai was illiterate at the time of her marriage. Jyotirao educated Savitribai and Sagunabai Shirsagar, his cousin sister at their home along with working at their farm. After completing her primary education with Jyotirao, her further education was the responsibility of his friends, Sakharam Yeshwant Paranjpe and Keshav Shivram Bhavalkar. She also enrolled herself in two teacher's training programs; the first was at institution run by an American missionary, Cynthia Farrar, in Ahmednagar, and the second course was at a Normal School in Poona. Given her training, Savitribai may have been the first Indian woman teacher and headmistress.

Career

After completing her teacher's education, Savitribai Phule started teaching girls at in Poona. She did so alongside Sagunabai Kshirsagar, sister of Jyotiba Phule who was a revolutionary feminist as well as a mentor to Jyotirao. Not long after beginning to teach with Sagunabai, Savitribai and Jyotirao Phule along with Sagunabai started their own school at Bhide-wada. Bhidewada was the home of Taty Saheb Bhide, who was inspired by the work that the trio was doing. The curriculum at Bhidewada included traditional western curriculum of mathematics, science, and social studies.

By the end of 1851, Savitribai and Jyotirao Phule were running three different schools for girls in Pune. Combined, the three schools had approximately one hundred and fifty students enrolled. Like the curriculum, the teaching methods employed by the three schools differed from those used in government schools. The author Divya Kandukuri believes that the Phule methods were regarded as being superior to those used by government schools. As a result of this reputation, the number of girls receiving their education at the Phule's schools outnumbered the number of boys enrolled in government schools.

Unfortunately, Savitribai and Jyotirao Phule's success came with much resistance from the local community with conservative views. Kandukuri states that Savitribai often travelled to her school carrying an extra sari because she would be assailed by her conservative opposition with stones, dung, and verbal abuse. Savitribai and Jyotirao Phule were living at Jyotirao's father's home. However, in 1839, Jyotirao's father asked him abandon this work or leave his home because orthodox people around him threatened to boycott him from the community or by author Divya Kandukuri their work was considered a sin as per the Manusmriti and its derived Brahmanical texts.

After moving out of Jyotirao's father's home, the Phule's moved in with the family of one of Jyotirao's friends, Usman Sheikh. It was there that Savitribai met a soon to be close friend and colleague named Fatima Begum Sheikh. According to Nasreen Sayyed, a leading scholar on Sheikh, "Fatima Sheikh knew how to read and write already, her brother Usman who was a friend of Jyotiba, had encouraged Fatima to take up the teacher training course. She went along with Savitribai to the Normal School and they both graduated together. She was the first Muslim woman teacher of India". Fatima and Savitribai opened a school in Sheikh's home in 1849.

In the 1850s, Savitribai and Jyotirao Phule established two educational trusts. They were entitled: the Native Male School, Pune and the Society for Promoting the Education of Mahars, Mangs, and Etceteras. These two trusts ended up encompassing many schools which were led by Savitribai Phule and later, Fatima Sheikh.

Jyotirao summarises Savitribai and his work in an interview given to the Christian missionary periodical, Dnyanodaya, on 15 September 1853, saying, It did occur to me that the improvement that comes about in a child due to the mother is very important and good. So those who are concerned with the happiness and welfare of this country should definitely pay attention to the condition of women and make every effort to impart knowledge to them if they want the country to progress. With this thought, I started the school for girls first.

Personal Life

Savitribai and Jyotirao had no children of their own. It is said that they adopted Yashwantrao, a son born to a Brahmin widow. However, there is no original evidence available yet to support this. It is said when Yashwant was about to get married, no one was willing to give him a girl because he was born to a widow. Hence Savitribai arranged his marriage to her organization's worker Dynoba Sasane's daughter in February 1889.

Poetry And Other Work

Savitribai Phule was also an author and poet. She published Kavya Phule in 1854 and Bavan Kashi Subodhi Ratnakar in 1892, and also a poem entitled "Go, Get Education" in which she encouraged those who are oppressed to free themselves by obtaining an education. As a result of her experience and work, she became an ardent feminist.

- She established the Mahila Seva Mandal to raise awareness for issues concerning women's rights.
- She also called for a gathering place for women that was free of caste discrimination or differentiation of any kind.
- She was also an anti-infanticide activist. She opened a women's shelter called the Home for the Prevention of Infanticide, where Brahmin widows could safely deliver their children and leave them there to be adopted if they so desired.
- She also campaigned against child marriage and was an advocate of widow remarriage. Savitribai and Jyotirao strongly opposed Sati Pratha, and they started a home for widows and forlorn children.

In a letter to her husband Jyotirao, Savitribai told the story about a boy about to be lynched by his fellow villagers for having relations with a woman of lower caste when Savitribai intervened.

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Death

Savitribai and her adopted son, Yashwant, opened a clinic to treat those affected by the worldwide Third Pandemic of the bubonic plague when it appeared in the area around Nalasopara in 1897. The clinic was established at stern outskirts of Pune, in an area free of infection.

Savitribai died a heroic death trying to save the son of Pandurang Babaji Gaekwad. Upon learning that Gaekwad's son had contracted the Plague in the Mahar settlement outside of Mundiwa, Savitribai Phule rushed to his side and carried him on her back to the hospital. In the process, Savitribai Phule caught the Plague and died at 9:00pm on **10 March 1897**

Bust Of Savitribai Phule In Pune

Statues of Jyotirao Phule and Savitribai Phule, at Aurangabad in Maharashtra

Legacy

Savitribai Phule's legacy lives on today, her work for Girls' women's education are hugely respected. Along with B. R. Ambedkar and Annabhau Sathe, Phule has become an icon in particular for the backward classes. Women in local branches of the Manavi Hakk Abhiyan (Human Rights Campaign, a Mang-Ambedkarite body) frequently organise processions on their jayanti (birthday in Marathi and other Indian languages). Pune City Corporation created a memorial for her in 1983.

On 10 March 1998 a stamp was released by India Post in honour of Phule. Savitribai's birthdate, 3 January, is celebrated as Balika Din (lit. 'Girl child day') in the whole of Maharashtra, especially in girls' schools. In 2015, the University of Pune was renamed as Savitribai Phule Pune University in her honour. On 3 January 2017, the search engine Google marked the 186th anniversary of the birth of Savitribai Phule with a Google doodle.

Savitribai Phule Quotes In English

- "If you educate a man, you educate an individual; if you educate a woman, you educate a family. If we educate our women well, we can change the course of history."
- Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world.
- The woman who has a mind of her own has a husband who is not worth having.
- If you want to learn how to think, read books. If you want to learn how to act, watch acting.
- I believe that education is the key to every woman's liberation.
- Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the whole community.
- Education is the key to unlock your mind, and it empowers you to do something with your life.
- Education is the only path to self-reliance.
- Education is the great equalizer, and it will take us out of our caves.
- Your education is your passport to a better future.
- "Education is the key to success. It opens doors that were formerly closed, it helps us to choose which door we should enter and it helps us survive in an ever changing world."
- Education is the best weapon against ignorance.
- A woman without education is like a banyan tree without roots or leaves; she cannot provide for her children and stay alive herself.
- Education is a process of learning how to learn as much as you can about as much as you can for as long as possible with minimum effort on your part. – Savitribai Phule quotes in English
- Women are not born to be conquered, they are born to be respected.
- "I started charitable work and helping the poor and needy, I also want to take my share of responsibility, I assure you that I will always help you, I hope God's work helps more people."
- Raising a daughter before marriage so that she can easily differentiate between good and evil.
- Education is what makes men intelligent; ignorance is what makes them stupid.
- A strong, educated woman can build a civilized society, so she should also have the right to education.
- Education is an assurance against all your fears.
- The highest form of patriotism is to give yourself for the good of others.
- Education opens the door to heaven, and gives the opportunity to know oneself.
- It is not enough to teach children; we have to educate them.
- Nothing can be so powerful as an idea whose time has come.
- Education is the path to the future, not a straight road to success.
- Women are not only forced to work at home and on the farm, they can do a better job than men.

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Male Freedom Fighters:-

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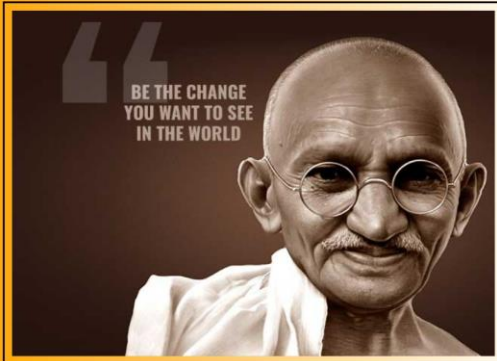
Top 20 Male Freedom Fighters

			
Mahatma Gandhi	Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar	Bal Gangadhar Tilak	Chandrasekhar Azad
			
Dadabhai Naoroji	Vinayak Damodar Savarkar	Lala Lajpat Rai	Vallabhbhai Jhaverbhai Patel
			
Rajendra Prasad	Jawaharlal Nehru	Mangal Pandey	Bhagat Singh
			
Ram Singh Kuka	Ram Prasad Bismil	Chittaranjan Das	C. Rajagopalachari
			
K. M. Munshi	Shyamji Krishna Varma	Subhash Chandra Bose	Bipin Chandra Pal

MAHATMA GANDHI FORM:

MAHATMA GANDHI (1869-1948)

"The best way to find yourself is to lose yourself in the service of others."



Name	Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi
Birth Date	2 October 1869
Place of Birth	Porbandar, Porbandar State, Kathiawar Agency, British Raj
Nationality	Indian
Spouse	Kasturba Gandhi
Parent	Karamchand Gandhi (father) Putlibai Gandhi (mother)
Movement	Indian independence movement
Occupation	Lawyeranti-colonialistpolitical ethicist
Political Party	Indian National Congress (1920–1934)
Awards	Time Person of the Year (1930)
Date of Death	30 January 1948 (aged 78)
Place of Death	New Delhi, Dominion of India

Biography Of Mahatma Gandhi (Father Of Nation)

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, more popularly known as Mahatma Gandhi, was born in the small city of Porbandar in Gujarat (October 2, 1869 - January 30, 1948). He was a politician, social activist, Indian lawyer, and writer who became the prominent Leader of the nationwide surge movement against the British rule of India. He came to be known as the Father of The Nation. October 2, 2022, marks Gandhi Ji's 153rd birth anniversary, celebrated worldwide as International Day of Non-Violence, and Gandhi Jayanti in India. Gandhi Ji was a living embodiment of non-violent protests (Satyagraha) to achieve independence from the British Empire's clutches and thereby achieve political and social progress. Gandhi Ji is considered 'The Great Soul' or 'The Mahatma' in the eyes of millions of his followers worldwide. His fame spread throughout the world during his lifetime and only increased after his demise. Mahatma Gandhi, thus, is the most renowned person on earth.

Education Of Mahatma Gandhi

Mahatma Gandhi's education was a major factor in his development into one of the finest persons in history. Although he attended a primary school in Porbandar and received awards and scholarships there, his approach to his education was ordinary. Gandhi joined Smaldas College in Bhavnagar after passing his matriculation exams at the University of Bombay in 1887. Gandhiji's father insisted he become a lawyer even though he intended to be a docto. During those days, England was the centre of knowledge, and he had to leave Smaldas College to pursue his father's desire. He was adamant about travelling to England despite his mother's objections and his limited financial resources. Finally, he left for England in September 1888, where he joined Inner Temple, one of the four London Law Schools. In 1890, he also took the matriculation exam at the University of London. When he was in London, he took his studies seriously and joined a public speaking practice group. This helped him get over his nervousness so he could practise law. Gandhi had always been passionate about assisting impoverished and marginalised people.

Mahatma Gandhi During His Youth

Gandhi was the youngest child of his father's fourth wife. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was the dewan Chief Minister of Porbandar, the then capital of a small municipality in western India (now Gujarat state) under the British constituency. Gandhi's mother, Putlibai, was a pious religious woman. Mohandas grew up in Vaishnavism, a practice followed by the worship of the Hindu god Vishnu, along with a strong presence of Jainism, which has a strong sense of non-violence. Therefore, he took up the practice of Ahimsa (non-violence towards all living beings), fasting for self-purification, vegetarianism, and mutual tolerance between the sanctions of various castes and colours. His adolescence was probably no stormier than most children of his age and class. Not until the age of 18 had Gandhi read a single newspaper. Neither as a budding barrister in India nor as a student in England nor had he shown much interest in politics. Indeed, he was overwhelmed by terrifying stage fright each time he stood up to read a speech at a social gathering or to defend a client in court. In London, Gandhiji's vegetarianism missionary was a noteworthy occurrence. He became a member of the executive committee in joined the London Vegetarian Society. He also participated in several conferences and published papers in its journal. Gandhi met prominent Socialists, Fabians, and Theosophists like Edward Carpenter, George Bernard Shaw, and Annie Besant while dining at vegetarian restaurants in England.

Political Career Of Mahatma Gandhi

Nevertheless, in July 1894, when he was barely 25, he blossomed overnight into a proficient campaigner. He drafted several petitions to the British government and the Natal Legislature signed by hundreds of his compatriots. He could not prevent the passage of the bill but succeeded in drawing the attention of the public and the press in Natal, India, and England to the Natal Indian's problems. He still was persuaded to settle down in Durban to practice law and thus organised the Indian community. The Natal Indian Congress was founded in 1894, and he became the unwearied secretary. He infused a solidarity spirit in the heterogeneous Indian community through that standard political organisation. He gave ample statements to the Government, Legislature, and media regarding Indian Grievances. Finally, he got exposed to the discrimination based on his colour and race, which was pre-dominant against the Indian subjects of Queen Victoria in one of her colonies, South Africa. Mahatma Gandhi spent almost 21 years in South Africa. But during that time, there was a lot of discrimination because of skin colour. Even on the train, he could not sit with white European people. But he refused to do so, got beaten up, and had to sit on the floor. So he decided to fight against these injustices, and finally succeeded after a lot of struggle. It was proof of his success as a publicist that such vital newspapers as The Statesman, Englishman of Calcutta (now Kolkata) and The Times of London editorially commented on the Natal Indians' grievances. In 1896, Gandhi returned to India to fetch his wife, Kasturba (or Kasturbai), their two oldest children, and amass support for the Indians overseas. He met the prominent leaders and persuaded them to address the public meetings in the centre of the country's principal cities. Unfortunately for him, some of his activities reached Natal and provoked its European population. Joseph Chamberlain, the colonial secretary in the British Cabinet, urged Natal's government to bring the guilty men to proper jurisdiction, but Gandhi refused to prosecute his assailants. He said he believed the court of law would not be used to satisfy someone's vendetta.

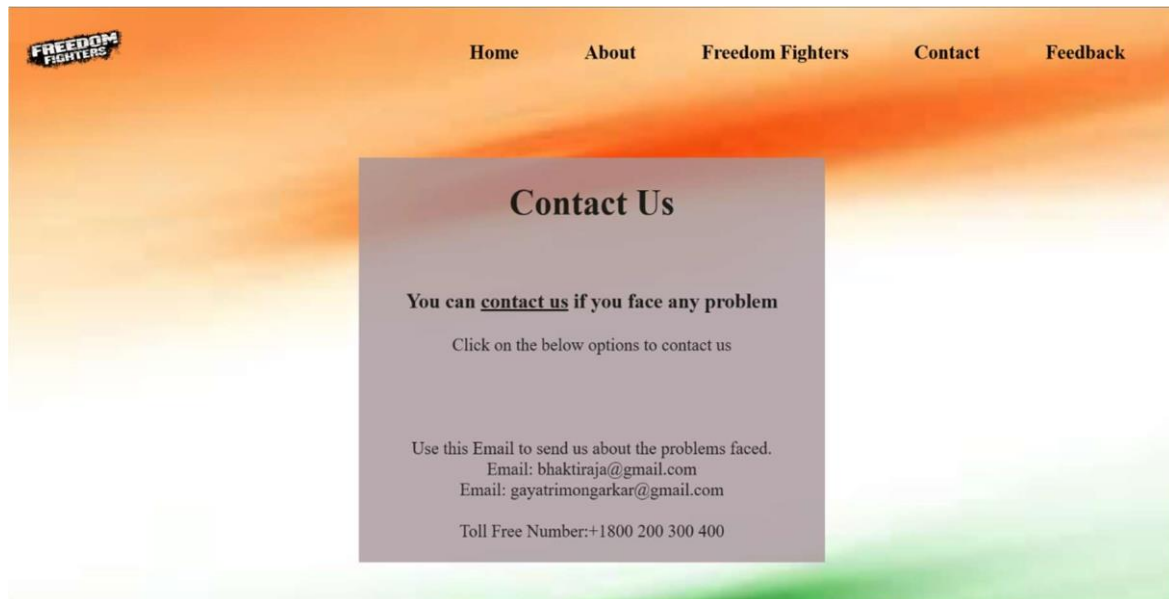
Death Of Mahatma Gandhi

Mahatma Gandhi's death was a tragic event and brought clouds of sorrow to millions of people. On the 29th of January, a man named Nathuram Godse came to Delhi with an automatic pistol. About 5 pm in the afternoon of the next day, he went to the Gardens of Birla house, and suddenly, a man from the crowd came out and bowed before him. Then Godse fired three bullets at his chest and stomach, who was Mahatma Gandhi. Gandhi was in such a posture that he to the ground. During his death, he uttered: "Ram! Ram!" Although someone could have called the doctor in this critical situation during that time, no one thought of that, and Gandhiji died within half an hour.

How Shaheed Day is Celebrated at Gandhiji's Samadhi (Raj Ghat)? As Gandhiji died on January 30, the government of India declared this day as 'Shaheed Diwas'. On this day, the President, the Vice-President, the Prime Minister, and the Defence Minister every year gather at the Samadhi of Mahatma Gandhi at the Raj Ghat memorial in Delhi to pay tribute to Indian martyrs and Mahatma Gandhi, followed by a two-minute silence. On this day, many schools host events where students perform plays and sing patriotic songs. Martyrs' Day is also observed on March 23 to honour the lives and sacrifices of Sukhdev Thapar, Shivaram Rajguru, and Bhagat Singh.

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Email: bhaktiraja@gmail.com
Email: gayatrimongarkar@gmail.com
Toll Free Number:+1800 200 300 400

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How did you hear about us?

Would you visit again?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ Maybe

Comments:

☒ Sign me up for email updates

TESTING AND VALIDATION **CHECKS**

TESTING:-

Software testing must be planned carefully to void the 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 and document should be reviewed like all other software engineering work products. Software testing is the process of executing a program or application with the intent of finding software bugs. It can also be stated as the process of validating and verifying that a software program or application or product meets the business and technical requirements that guided its 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. The system should be free from errors, either syntax or logical errors. I have done system testing; the output of this test is satisfactory.

STRESS TESTING: -

It is the software testing activity that determines the robust tens of software by testing beyond the limits of horal 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.

Most promise the limits, at which the system software or hardware breaks. It also checks whether the system demonstrates effective error management under extreme conditions.

DOCUMENTATION TESTING: -

Documentation testing is necessary for the project. It tries to find out if our documents supplied are satisfactory and 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 document which is supplied with the project is 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 satisfied information requirements. Validation testing ensures that the product meets the user's needs. It can also have defined as demonstrating 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 of input data is largely done through a website which is the programmer's responsibility but the system analyst must know what a common problem might be in the validation of a transaction. A business committed to quality will include validation checks as part of its routine website.

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

VALIDATION INPUT DATA:-

The input data themselves along with the transaction requested must be valid. Several texts can be incorporated into the website to ensure 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** **MAINTENANCE**

IMPLEMENTATION, EVALUATION AND MAINTENANCE

System implementation is the conversion of design into an actual system.

The system implementation stands for the conversion of three types:

Conversion of the existing computerized system into a modified version of the hardware. This is the stage where hardware and software both are checked for 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 a computerized system, which is very easy to handle and saves 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, and journals 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 its drawbacks and the various options to improve the system. The Concentration should be on satisfying the primary requirements of the user. The system is evaluated based on:

- System availability
- Compatibility
- Cost Performance
- Usability

This project evaluation is made on the existing system and its drawbacks, what improvement can be provided the 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 how thoroughly the website is tested, bugs and errors are deep into the computer program. The second reason for performing website maintenance is to enhance the software capabilities in response to changing organizational needs. Generally involving one of the following situations:

Users often request additional features after they become familiar with the system and its capabilities.

Hardware and software are changing at an accelerating phase.

The total cost of maintenance is likely to exceed the system of development. At a 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 “Unique Information About Freedom Fighters” is an informative website that provides complete information about Indian freedom fighters. We will add more content in our website in future related to freedom fighters. On our website right now, only Indian freedom fighters are mentioned with their information, but in the future we will add freedom fighters from other countries.

We will also provide more images related to our website in the future. We will try to find out more about our freedom fighters and add it in the future. We will try to make the website more attractive so that visitors cannot get bored while reading. We have provide a feedback form in our website to get feedback from every user so they can comments their feedback related to our website from anywhere.

CONCLUSION

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Our website is informative. In this, we have provided information about Freedom Fighters and their respective images. This website is useful for all age groups 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 purposes and know about unique information about freedom fighters. We have developed this website just to make people know unique information about Freedom fighters of India

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

Bibliography & Reference

- www.wikipedia.com
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- www.google.com
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- www.vedantu.com

**A
PROJECT SYNOPSIS
ON
“UNIQUE INFORMATION
ABOUT FREEDOM FIGHTERS ”**

**Submitted to
G. S. COLLEGE OF COMMERCE & ECONOMICS, NAGPUR
AUTONOMOUS
In the Partial Fulfillment of
B.Com. (Computer Application) Final Year**

**Synopsis Submitted by
Student Name**

Bhakti N. Raja

Gayatri M. Mongarkar

**Under the Guidance of
Pravin J. Yadao**



**Shiksha Mandal's
G. S. COLLEGE OF COMMERCE & ECONOMICS, NAGPUR
AUTONOMOUS
2022-2023**

1. Introduction: (Write 4 to 5 lines)

Freedom fighters were those who laid their lives to fight against the British for India's Independence. We live in an independent and democratic society today because of their sacrifices. They had the vision to see India as an Independent nation. This website will provide unique information about freedom fighters to a new generation that they don't know.

2. Objectives of the project: (Write only 5 points)

- To provide unique information about freedom fighters.
- Getting information in one place.
- The young generation can get unique information that they don't know about freedom fighters on this verbal website.
- To upgrade the knowledge of visitors of the website.
- To know the information and find out unique information about freedom fighters.

3. Project Category:

Informative Website

4. Tools/ Platform/ Languages to be used:

- **Language:** HTML, CSS, JAVASCRIPT, PHP, MYSQL
- **Platform:** Visual Studio

5. Scope of future application: (Write 4 to 5 points)

- No need to search in books for all information available on the website.
- A new generation can know unique information about freedom fighters very well on this website.
- No need to find unique information on the different-different websites.
- All the unique information about freedom fighters will be found on one platform.
- Unique Information about freedom fighters will available at the fingertips of users.

Submitted by,

**Bhakti Raja
Gayatri Mongarkar**

Approved by,

**Prof. Pravin Yadao
Project Guide**

Name and Signature of the student