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# PRATITEE

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DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE



**RADHA GOVINDA BARUAH COLLEGE**

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**EDITORS**

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# Principal's Message



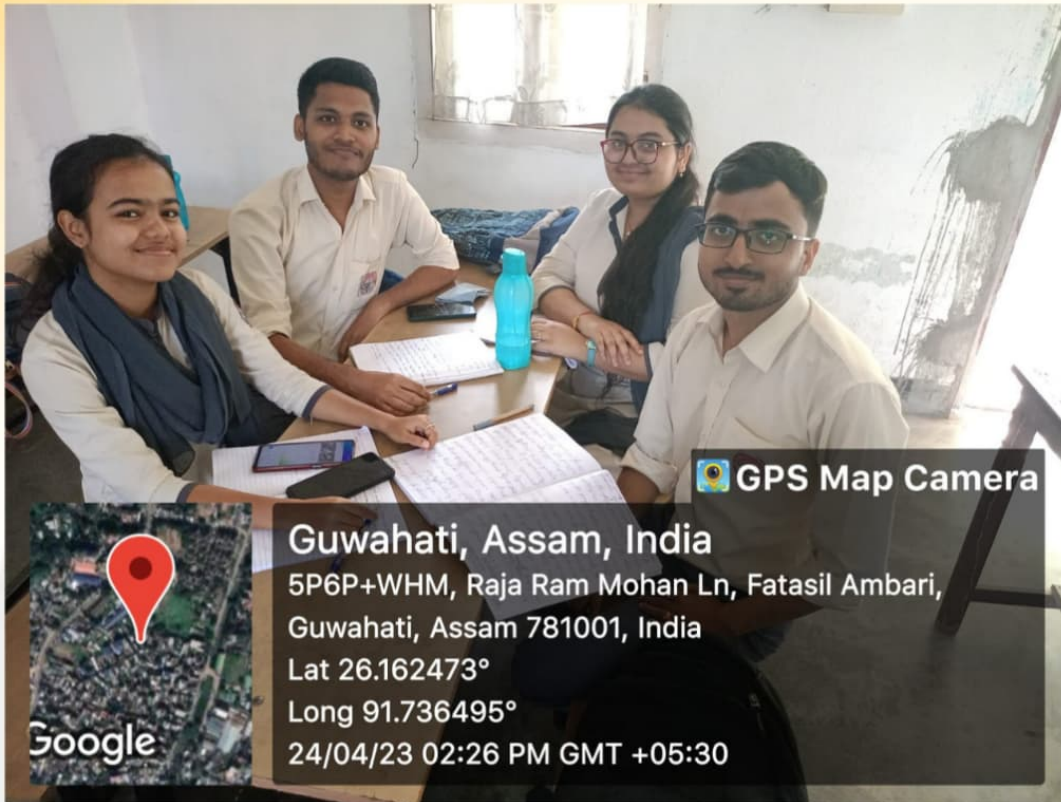
It is indeed an enormous pleasure that the Department of Political Science, R.G.Baruah College is publishing the departmental e-magazine “PRATITEE” for the year 2023. This e-magazine will be the first of its kind in the history of our college. I admire the efforts of the department. Such initiatives will definitely help the students to engage themselves in activities outside the prescribed syllabus as well as their alround holistic academic welfare.

Congratulations and best wishes.

**Dr. Pranjit Kumar Nath,  
Principal,  
R.G. Baruah College  
Guwahati-781025  
Assam, India.**



# ***Editor's Desk***



**We are really excited to publish the second edition e-magazine of our department. We sincerely thank Dr. Pranjit Kumar Nath Principal, R G Baruah College for his encouragement and support for permitting us to publish the e-magazine. We thank Dr. Mallika Kandali (HOD) Associate Professor, Dr. Bidisha Bora, Assistant Professor ( III). Dr. Deepan Das, Assistant Professor (II).Dr. Jintu Gohain, Assistant Professor (I). Of the Department of Political Science, for their valuable support**

**We thank everyone who have supported us in making it a success.**

**The freedom struggle of India was a turning point of Indian political history. It led to the growth of Indian nationalism in India. It helped in erasing the dark chapter of British colonialism. Each and every Indian wholeheartedly participated in this struggle.**

**The Northeast participation in India's freedom struggle is a tale of valour and courage which started in the 19th century itself with a mass peasant uprising against the British and resistance by the hill people. The political events in the rest of the country culminating in Independence in 1947, found a strong support and response in this region. The Northeast region of India went into the hands of the British starting with the occupation of Assam in 1826, after a decade of Burmese control of the land. Till then, the region remained mostly independent of the control of the Delhi Sultanate or any other external power. Assam especially faced many incursions, but thwarted them. Thus the independent spirit of the Assamese people showed in the immediate challenge to the British rule by a group of the erstwhile; British expansion to the hills faced fierce resistance by the hill tribes.**



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## **Chandraprabha Saikiani**

**Chandra prabha Saikiani was born as "Chandrapriya Mazumdar" or Chandrapriya Das on 16 March 1901 in the Kamrup district in the Northeast Indian state of Assam . Later she Choosed the name Chandra prabha Saikiani" for herself.Chandraprabha Saikiani was an Assamese freedom fighter ;She was the founder of The All Assam Pradeshik Mahila Samiti, a non governmental organization working for the welfare of the women of Assam.She was also an activist, writer and social reformer considered to be the pioneer of the feminist movement in Assam and was a recipient of the fourth highest Indian civilian award of Padma Shri for the year 1972 from the government of India.**



**She and one of her sisters was the one who the showed courage to go to the boy's school, because there were no girls school around there. At Nagaon Mission School, she protested against the school authorities who did not allow a girl to stay at hostel after rejecting a proposal to convert to Christianity. She finally saw the result of her protest, the authorities admitted induct the girl into the hostel. She was awarded a scholarship to the Nagaon mission School.**

**After the Indian independence , she joined the Socialist Party but returned to the Indian National Congress and unsuccessfully contested in the 1957 Assam legislative Assembly elections.**

**Source -**  
**[https://en.m.wikipedia.org](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chandraprabha_saikiani)**  
**[/wiki/Chandraprabha\\_saikiani](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chandraprabha_saikiani)**

**- Disha Roy**  
**B.A 4th semester (H)**



# Bipin Chandra Sharma

Freedom fighter Bipin Chandra Sarma was born on 24 October 1916 in the famous village of Kaniha located on the north bank of the Brahmaputra in Kamrup district. Clad in traditional attire -dhoti and kurta, he looked very simple and was a genius. He was the epitome of modesty, simplicity, and hard work. He was associated with a number of socio-cultural and religious organizations and served the country. The movement for Independent India, launched under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, had inspired people in some parts of North Kamrup of Assam as well. Bipin Chandra Sarma forgot his student life and participated in the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1930 under the leadership of Gandhiji along with other non-violent revolutionaries like Robin Kakati, Lakshindar Bora, and many others. In the same year, he offered individual Satyagraha in 1942 at Guwahati.



Bipin also actively participated in the Quit India Movement, organized camps, and carried on subversive activities personally on the instruction received from the All India Congress Committee through the District Congress Committee. His house was the main camp and served as a resting place for the activists. Police searched his house several times and sought to arrest him. He, however, avoided arrest for receiving secret information in 1943 from sources and continued to be underground till the year 1944. Bipin was a close associate and stayed in the same camp during the intervening period of 1933, 1934, 1939, 1940, and 1941. Once his younger brother, the late Nabin Chandra Sarma, stormed with the masses to destroy some government properties, and on the same day, a portion of the railway track had been removed. Thus, the active associate was arrested on 3 January 1943.

**Chiranjit Saha**  
**B.A 4th Semester(H)**

Source - <https://amritmahotsav.nic.in/unsung-heroes-detail.htm?l1188>

# Jaluki Kacharianai

The Indian Independence movement was a time of numerous revolts and rebellions of different Ideologies. Nationalist sentiment rose to Its peak and seeped into every nook and corner of the nation. It was a time when the nation witnessed innumerable stories of courage, determination and sacrifice. Assam was not left behind in this wide playing revolt. Several Individuals -men and women alike -dived into the movement with burning determination. Jalukl Kachariani were nowhere even a step behind the men in fighting for the country's independence. She participated fearlessly and wholeheartedly.

In fighting for the country's liberation, she had to bear the brunt of the British fury but that did not dampen their spirit. She was from Dhekiajuli (undivided Darrang). She was active participant of 1942 revolt. She got bullet injury in the Dhekiajull police firing on September 20, 1942, and died soon after due to her Injury on the left shoulder.

Pooja Paul  
B.A 4th Semester (H)





## **Tileswari Barua**

India's freedom struggle would not have been quite the same without the involvement of women. There were numerous women who in their own unique way, contributed to the freedom movement. Twelve -year-old Tileswari Barua was one such, for she exemplified the belief that women are capable of standing up for themselves, fighting for their country's freedom, and are willing to pay any price for it. The eldest born child of Bhabakanta Barua , a farmer of modest means, she was born in the village of Nijborgaon in the Dhekiajuli district in Assam. From a very young age, Tileswari Barua was influenced by the patriotic songs sung by the leaders involved in the freedom struggle. Tileswari Barua joined the 1942 Quit India Movement wholeheartedly.

Just 12 years old, the fearless Tileswari Barua joined the Mrityu Bahini . As part of the movement, procession of freedom fighters marched to hoist flags in the colonial police stations. On 20 September 1942 , Monbor Nath led the Mrityu Bahini to the Dhekiajuli police station. Tileswari Barua was part of the procession , and in the indiscriminate firing she was shot . The volunteers picked up her profusely bleeding body and placed her in the Varandah of a nearby Shop. 20th september, the day on which Tileswari Barua attained martyrdom, is celebrated as Martyrs day in Assam . The government of India, in its nationwide Har Ghar Tirangaa campaign, hailed Tileswari Barua as a Martyr and acknowledged her sacrifice. She is said to have been the youngest girl to be martyred during India's freedom struggle.

**Ankita Prasad**  
**B.A 4th Sem (H)**

**Source : [Indianculture.gov.in](http://Indianculture.gov.in)**





## **Moje Riba**

**Moje Riba was born at Dari village in Lepa Rada district of Arunachal Pradesh. He was the son of Gomo Riba . Moje was the most respected and elder person in the village . Moje had gained lots of knowledge and exposure during his trading trips to Assam during his youth days . This not only made him well versed with the Assamese language but also exposed him to the Indian National Movement that was going on in India. British officials ill-treated and discriminated against Galo people developmental activities and trading rights in Assam.**

Further, the forceful recruitment of Galo people as porters during the second world war by the British official embittered his ill feeling towards British rule. So Moje along with other leaders met at Dari village and decided to oppose British rule. He went to Dibrugarh and met Lalit Hazarika, the Secretary Dibrugarh Congress to get his guidance and support. A Conference was organized at Dipa village in 1946. Moje Riba was made the President of the Dipa Congress Committee. He toured many villages and distributed Congress flags, caps, and pamphlets among the people and motivated the people against British rule. This alarmed P.L.S. James, the Assistant Political Officer, Pasighat who ordered the arrest of Moje and others. Moje along with others was brought to Pasighat and was arrested and kept in jail for more than two months. Akber Hydari, the Governor of Assam visited Pasighat and advised James to release the Congress activists. Moje settled in his village and was appointed as the Gam and the President of Bogum Boka. He was awarded TAMRA PATRA in 1974 at Shillong by K.A.Raja, and then Chief Commissioner of Assam. The great soul passed away on 22 January 1980.





# Lalnu Ropuiliani

The Swadhinata Sangram of Bharat saw the mass participation of women on an unprecedented scale, but unfortunately, several of them remain invisible, unknown and unsung in the heap of our history textbooks that have been written in postIndependent India. Such is the story of Ropalian of the Lanhai Hills (present-day Mizoram). "There is very scan literature available in the public domain on the life History and the struggle of Lalu Ropulia against the British. Born in 1806, she was the daughter of the great chief Langs Vanbaliana of present-day Aizawl. She was married to Vandula, the son of Thatha and the grandson of Rofura Sailo, the famous chief of Haulwng and who was also once the ruler of the entire Southern Linhai Hills.

Ropulliani was thus the daughter-in-law of a ruling chief's family with a respectable social status and reputation. She inherited her exceptional warrior-like qualities and an uncompromising anti-colonial attitude from her father and as well as her husband Vandala who was the chief of Kalvawng, a place in the Southern Laushal Hills. Ropulliani succeeded her husband after his demise in 1889 in Dendung, and ruled her people initially from the village of Rahvang. Her husband having opposed the British in their attempts to suppress the Lashais, she carried forward his holding her head high. Since the period of her father and later her husband, Ropulliani was resentful of the British imperialist policy to annex the Lashai Hill. She sternly refused to acknowledge the supremacy of the British colonialists and their authority over the Lasha Hills and its people. She also played a pivotal role in influencing the other chiefs to resist the British annexation policy. In due course of time, Ropulliani emerged as a formidable opposition against the British. Gradually, she was able to establish her influence and undisputed control over nine different villages situated in Southern.

Source -

<http://www.myindiamyglory.com>

**Reshma Purbey**  
**B.A 4th Semester(H)**





# Right To Information

RTI or Right To Information which was Enacted in 15 June, 2005 in India is an act which provides the citizens the right to question the authorities working under Government in need, the authorities are responsible for answering them . Right to Information is not included as a Fundamental Right in the Constitution of India, it protects the fundamental rights to Freedom of Expression and Speech under Article 19(1)(a) and Right to Life and Personal Liberty under Article 21 guaranteed by the Constitution. The authorities under RTI Act 2005 are called public authorities.

The Act extends to the whole of India It covers all the constitutional authorities, including executive, legislature and judiciary; any institution or body established or constituted by an act of Parliament or a state legislature. It is also defined in the Act that bodies or authorities established or constituted by order or notification of appropriate government including bodies "owned, controlled or substantially financed" by government, or Non - Government organizations "substantially financed, directly or Indirectly by funds". The Act also requires every public authority to computerize their records ,and to effectively publish the important categories of information so that the citizens need minimum recourse to request for information formally. This Act give us the right that in need we can question them and express how we want the Public authorities to work efficiently for the public; active participation of the citizens against any unacceptable situation of public authorities can make our country a better place. RTI gave us the right to express ourselves against any unwanted situations which may cause chaos in future including disbalance in the work of the public Authorities.

**Niresh Kar**  
**B.A 2nd Semester(H)**





## **: Facts About Indian President :**

**President of India is the first citizen of India ,the head of state of the Republic of India . The President is the nominal head of the executive . President is the supreme commander of Three Armed Forces - Indian Army, Indian Navy and Indian Air Force.**

**Part V of the Indian Constitution is about the President of India. The President of India is guarded by President's Body Guard(PBG) which is the elite household cavalry regiment of the Indian Army. The President and their spouse can travel the whole world for free.**

# **: FORMER PRESIDENTS OF INDIA :**

**1. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was the first President of India. He is the only one who served continuously two terms as President . He was the longest serving President of India.**

**2. Dr. Zakir Hussein was the shortest serving President of India. He only served for two years.**

**3. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed was the fifth President of India. During his tenure the Emergency was declared.**

**4. Ramaswamy Venkataraman was the only President who have worked with four Prime Ministers**

**5 K.R Narayanan was the first Dalit President and also was the oldest President to be elected.**

**6 Draupadi Murmu is the current President of India. She is the first Tribal Women to be elected as President**

**- Sumit Dutta  
B.A. 4 th semester (H)**

**Source -  
[en.m.wikipedia.org](https://en.m.wikipedia.org)**





**Thank You**