

బాపూ కుటుంబం
సంఖ్యలు : 04-07-2017
నామినేషన్లు
నామినేషన్లు

గాంధీ జీవన చిత్రమాల

HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE
SEETHANAGARAM GOWTHAMI
SATYAGRAHA ASHRAM IN
ESTABLISHMENT : 09-1924-4 "SATYANA"
FOUNDER : SATYAGRAHAMASRAMAM"
30-BIHARMAJUSULYA
AIM/OBJECT : SURINAMACHA GARU
CONSTRUCTIVE ACTIVITIES IN RURAL
AREAS AND TO TRAIN THE
VISITORS : SATYAGRAHIES
:MANJATHA GANDHI KASTURBAGAMHI
NATIONAL LEADERS VISITED THIS
ASHRAM IN MAY 1925, IN DECEMBER
1933 AND ALSO SUBSEQUENTLY.
DR. RAJENDRA PRASAD, K. RUPALANI,
ANDHRA KESARI, JAYAPRAKASH-
NARAYAN AND OTHERS

HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE
:BAPU KUTER WITH GANDHIS
REMARKING THIS ASHRAM IS
POPULARLY KNOWN AS DAKSHINA
SABARAKATHI AND ALSO SECOND
BARDOI AND SECOND HANDI IN
INDIAN HISTORY

PRESENT POSITION
:IT HAS CONVERTED IN 1946
KASTURBA GANDHI NATIONAL
MEMORIAL TRUST (ANDHRA BRANCH)
TO HELP THE DESERTED AND
NEEDY FOR WOMEN AND TRAIN
THE WOMEN IN DIFFERENT
HANDY CRAFTS.

:24 Kms. From RAJAHMUNDRY
E.G.D.t.

Fasts of Mahatma Gandhi

Arrests & Imprisonment Of Mahatma Gandhi

[illegible]

1 January 1982	100	for selling 100 M503 at 100 pence. The company was to be transferred and sold to a private company, which was to be owned by the Government. The company was to be owned by the Government.
7 October 1982	100	While following a common, unbroken line, the company was to be owned by the Government. The company was to be owned by the Government.
20 Feb. 1983	100	the company was to be owned by the Government. The company was to be owned by the Government.
6 March 1983	100	the company was to be owned by the Government. The company was to be owned by the Government.
8 May 1983	100	the company was to be owned by the Government. The company was to be owned by the Government.
9 May 1983	100	the company was to be owned by the Government. The company was to be owned by the Government.
10 December 1983	100	the company was to be owned by the Government. The company was to be owned by the Government.
14 April 1987	100	INDIA Selling 100 shares at 100 pence. The company was to be owned by the Government. The company was to be owned by the Government.
10 April 1987	100	the company was to be owned by the Government. The company was to be owned by the Government.
18 March 1982	100	the company was to be owned by the Government. The company was to be owned by the Government.
1 May 1983	100	the company was to be owned by the Government. The company was to be owned by the Government.
4 January 1982	100	the company was to be owned by the Government. The company was to be owned by the Government.
1 August 1982	100	the company was to be owned by the Government. The company was to be owned by the Government.
1 August 1984	100	the company was to be owned by the Government. The company was to be owned by the Government.

[illegible][illegible]

HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE OF SEETHANAGARAM GOWTHAMI SATYGRAHA ASHRAMAM

ESTABLISHMENT : 09-11-1924 "GAUTAMI

SATYAGRAHASRAMAM"

FOUNDER

: Dr. BRAHMAJYOSYULA

SUBRAHMANYAM GARU

AIM & OBJECT

: CONSTRUCTIVE ACTIVITIES IN RURAL
AREAS AND TO TRAIN THE
SATYAGRAHIES

VISITORS

: MAHATMA GANDHI, KASTURBAGANDHI
NATIONAL LEADERS VISITED THIS
ASHRAMAM IN MAY 1929, IN DECEMBER
1933 AND ALSO SUBSEQUENTLY -
Dr. RAJENDRA PRASAD, KRUPALANI,
ANDHRA KESARI, JAYAPRAKASH -
NARAYAN AND OTHERS

HISTORICAL
IMPORTANCE

: BAPU KUTEER WITH GANDHIJI'S
REMAININGS. THIS ASHRAMAM IS
POPULARLY KNOWN AS DAKSHINA
SABARMATHI AND ALSO SECOND
BARDOLI AND SECOND NANDI IN
INDIAN HISTORY

PRESENT POSITION

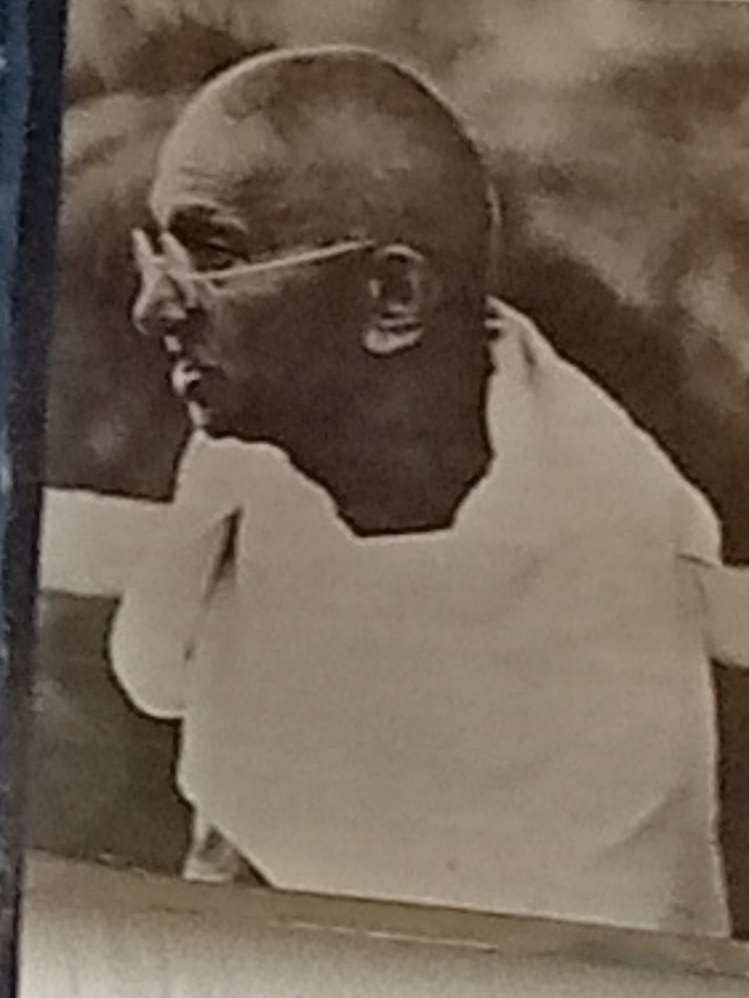
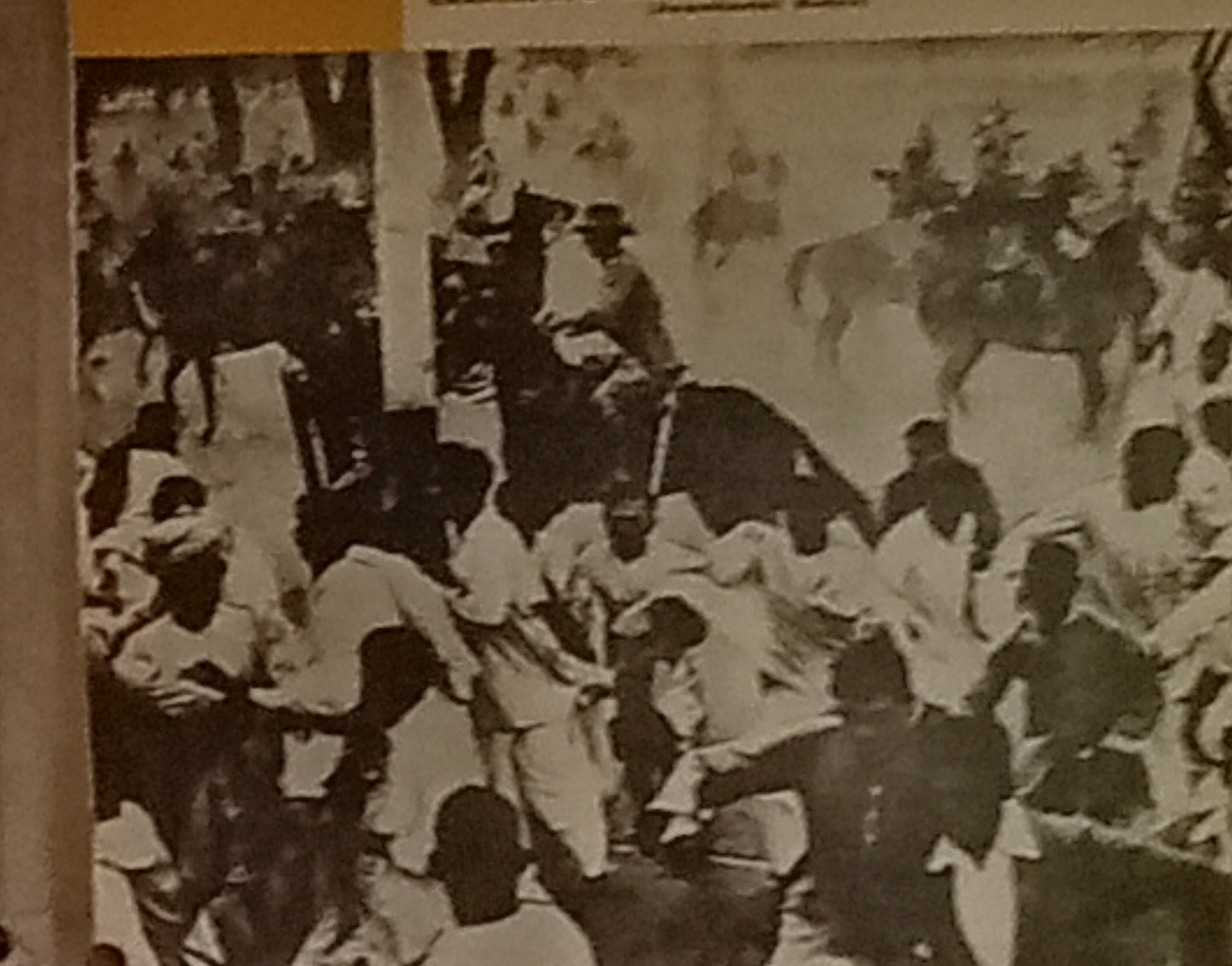
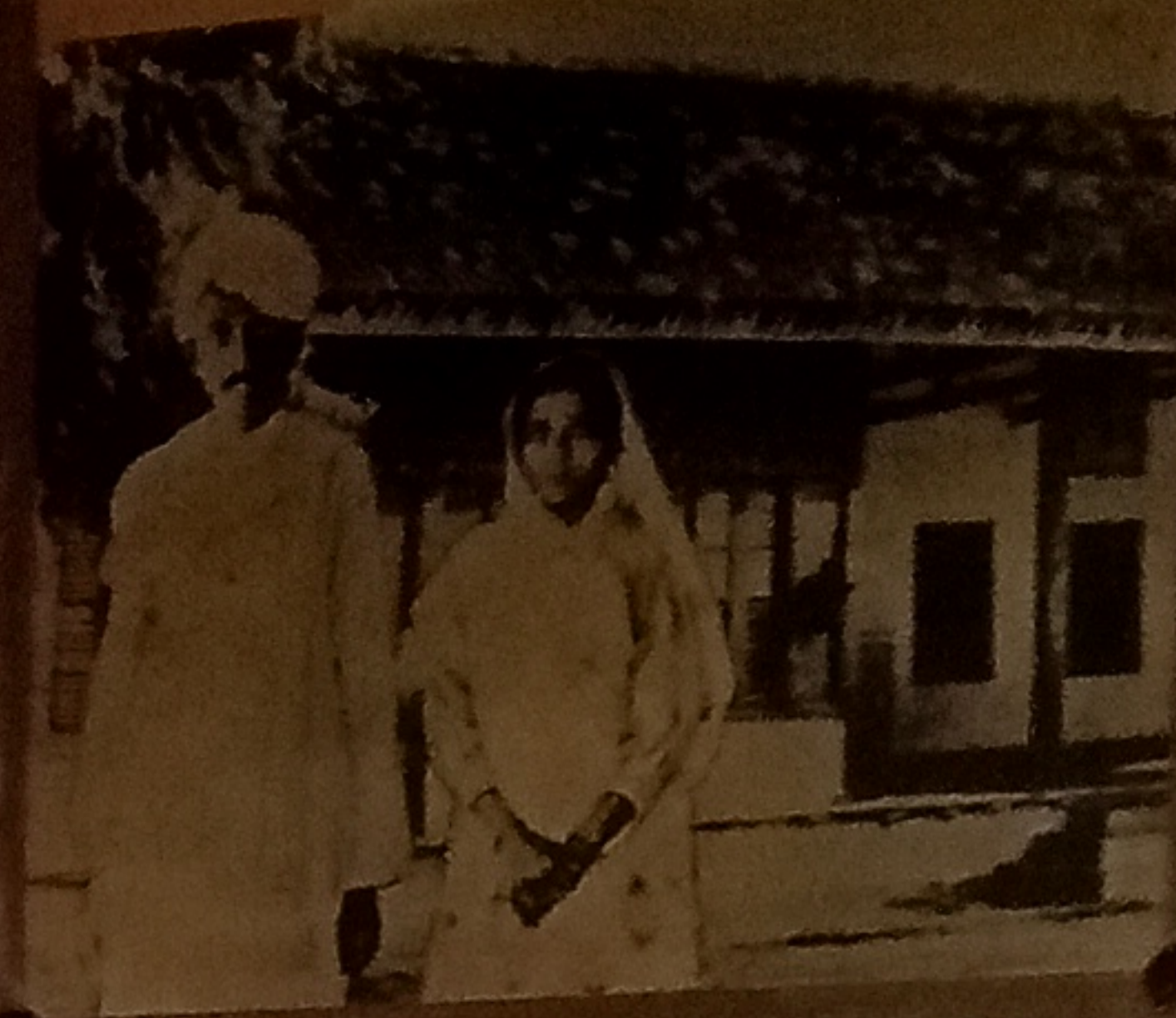
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HANDY CRAFTS.

WAY

: 24 Kms. From RAJAHMUNDRY
E.G. Dt.

SATYAGRAHA IN SOUTH AFRICA

Mahatma Gandhi took his first trip to South Africa in 1893. When at sea, he was told that he was not allowed to disembark. He had to wait for a week before he could get on land. He was then taken to a hotel where he was treated with great respect. He was then taken to a hotel where he was treated with great respect. He was then taken to a hotel where he was treated with great respect.



FOR THE EMANCIPATION OF THE HARIJANS

On his return to India, empty-handed, the Government put him into jail again. He was then taken to a hotel where he was treated with great respect. He was then taken to a hotel where he was treated with great respect. He was then taken to a hotel where he was treated with great respect.



Fasts of Mahatma

- 1913 (Phoenix) Penitence
- 1914 (Phoenix) Fasting
- 1 June 1915 Fasting
- 11 Sept., 1915 Fasting
- 15 March, 1918 Fasting
- 6 April, 1919 Fasting
- 13 April, 1919 Fasting
- 19-21 Nov., 1921 Fasting
- 8 Nov., 1921 Fasting
- 12-16 Feb., 1922 Fasting
- 17 Sep - 7 Oct, 1924 Fasting
- 24-30 Nov., 1925 Fasting
- 22-24 June, 1928 Fasting
- 20-25 Sept. 1932 Fasting
- 3 Dec., 1932 Fasting
- 8-29 May, 1932 Fasting
- 16-22 Aug., 1933 Fasting
- 7-13 August 1934 Fasting
- 3-6 March, 1939 Fasting
- 12-13 Nov., 1940 Fasting
- 25-27 May, 1941 Fasting
- 10 Feb.-3 Mar, 1943 Fasting
- 30 Nov., 1944 Fasting
- 20 October, 1946 Fasting
- 15 August, 1947 Fasting
- 1 to 3 Sept., 1947 Fasting
- 11 October Fasting

K.G.N.M.



Mahatma Gandhi's Life At A Glance

Fasts of Mahatma Gandhi

- 1913 (Phoenix)** Penitential fast for a week for moral lapse of two inmates at the settlement.
- 1914 (Phoenix)** Fourteen days fast for similar reason
- 1 June 1915** Fasted for a day on detecting untruth among Ashram boys.
- 11 Sept., 1915** Gave up evening meal due to some Ashramites' objection to the admission of a Harijan family in the Ashram.
- 15 March, 1918** For a rise in the wages of mill workers of Ahmedabad.
- 6 April, 1919** First day of the Satyagraha fight.
- 13 April, 1919** Began fast for 72 hours for Jallianwala Bagh massacre at Amritsar and disturbances at Bombay and Ahmedabad.
- 19-21 Nov., 1921** Fasted owing to disturbances at Bombay.
- 8 Nov., 1921** Took vow to fast for 24 hours every Monday till Swaraj was won and started it from that day.
- 12-16 Feb, 1922** Owing to the massacre at Chuari Choura
- 17 Sep - 7 Oct, 1924** For communal unity.
- 24-30 Nov., 1925** For having detected sexual aberration in some boys and girls of the Ashram.
- 22-24 June, 1928** Owing to moral lapses of an Ashram inmate
- 20-25 Sept. 1932** In protest against the decision to setup separate electorate for the Harijans.
- 3 Dece., 1932** In protest against Government not allowing a fellow prisoner to do scavenging work.
- 8-29 May, 1932** For self purification and of his colleagues.
- 16-22 Aug., 1933** In protest against Government's decision not to grant all the facilities for Harijan work which he was having previously in Jail.
- 7-13 August 1934** An irate reformer attacked an opponent of the Harijan upliftment movement with a lathi. Started fast to a tone.
- 3-6 March, 1939** For the breach of promise by the Rajkot ruler.
- 12-13 Nov., 1940** Fasted for two days for minor thefts in the Ashram.
- 25-27 May, 1941** For communal riots in Ahmedabad Mumbai.
- 10 Feb.-3 Mar, 1943** In protest against Government's propaganda that the responsibility of disturbances after Quit India resolution was that of Congress.
- 30 Nov., 1944** Fasted or thought of fasting for one or more days. Details and reason could not be traced.
- 20 October, 1946** Probably on account of an error by the person who prepared the fair copy of a letter written during negotiations with the Muslim League
- 15 August, 1947** Against partition of the country.
- 1 to 3 Sept., 1947** For communal harmony.
- 11 October** Birth date according to Vikram calendar. Fasted instead of celebrating it.

Arrests & Impreisonment Of Mahatma Gandhi

- 10 January, 1908** Arrested for failing to register or to leave Transvaal and was sentenced to two months simple imprisonment. On 30th Jan. following a compromise, released.
- 7 October, 1908** While returning from Natal as he was unable to show his registration which he had burnt, imprisonment with hard labour.
- 25 Feb., 1909** Arrested, Sentenced For 3 Months Imprisonment At Transvaal For Not producing registration certificate.
- 6 Nov., 1913** After the 'great March' he was arrested at Plam Fors released on 7th on bail furnished by Kallenbach.
- 8 Nov., 1913** Again arrested and released on bail
- 9 Nov., 1913** Arrested and sentenced to nine months imprisonment. At Volksrust sentenced for further three months. But unexpectedly released on 18 December, 1913.
- INDIA**
- 16 April, 1917** While touring Champaran served with a notice to the district but was not areested.
- 10 April, 1919** Arrested at Palwal on his way to Amritsar and was taken back to Bombay where he was released on 11 April.
- 10 March, 1922** Arrested near Sabarmati Ashram for writing three articles in Young India. Sentenced to six years imprisonment. Released from Yeravada prison on 5 February 1924 unconditionally after an operation on 12 January, 1924.
- 5 May, 1930** At 2'45 a.m arrested at Karadi near Dandi for violating Salt Law, without trail was imprisoned and released on 26 January, 1931 unconditionally.
- 4 January, 1932** Arrested in Bombay at 3a.m and taken Yaravada Jail, On 8 May 1933 as he started fast was released at 6 p.m
- 1 August, 1933** Arrested early morning at Bombay following his march toward Rass and released on 4 Aug. at 9 a.m. and was asked to leave Yeravada limits by 9.30 a.m did not comply, so arrested on 4th at 9.50 a.m. and sentenced to one year imprisonment. Started fast on 16th August and was released unconditionally on 23 August due to serious health condition
- 9 August, 1942** Arrested under Defense of India Rules in the early hours of the morning following 'Quit' India resolution and was lodged in Agakhan Palace Jail. Released unconditionally at 8 a.m. on 6 May, 1944.

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K.G.N.M. TRUST, SEETHANAGARAM, E.G.Dt. A.P.



A short Chronological Sketch

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|--|------------------------------|--|
| 2 October, 1869 | Birth at Porbandar in Gujarat | December, 1924 | Presided over the Belgaum Congress. |
| May 1882 | Married Kasturba. | December, 1928 | Attended Kolkatta Congress where a draft Constitution of India was adopted. |
| 4 Sep., 1888 | Left for London to study Law. | December, 1929 | Gandhiji's resolution on Complete Independence was adopted at open session of Lahore Congress along with immediate boycott of legislature. |
| 12 January, 1891 | Passed the Law examination. | 26 January, 1930 | Pledage of Independence day taken all over India |
| 10-11 June 1891 | Called to the British Bar and enrolled in the High Court. | 15 February, 1930 | All India Congress Committee adopted Civil Disobedience programme. |
| 12 June, 1891 | Set sail for home. | 12 March, 1930 | At 6.30 a.m. with 78 Ashramites Gandhiji started his famous Dandi March to break the Salt Law. |
| 6 July, 1891 | In India, introduced to Raychandbhai (Shrimad Rajchandra). | 5 May, 1930 | Arrested and taken to Yeravada Jail. |
| 16 Nov., 1891 | Applied for enrollment in the Bombay High Court. | 26 January, 1931 | Released from Jail. |
| 14 May, 1892 | Came to Bombay to start practice in the High Court as Barrister. | 5 March, 1931 | Gandhi-Irwin Pact was announced. |
| April, 1893 | Representing a Rlisee film set sail for South Africa. | 9 August, 1931 | Left for London to attend Round Table Conference. |
| June, 1893 | At Pietermaritzberg station Gandhiji was ordered to go into the van compartment of the train although he held a first class ticket. On his refusal, a Constable was brought and he was forcibly ejected, his bundles pitched out after him. He was left to shiver in the waiting room all night. | 5 Dec., 1931 | Decided to restart Non Co-operation Movement. |
| 22 May, 1894 | Proposed an Organization to watch the interest of Indians and to oppose colour bar against them in South Africa. | 4 January, 1932 | Arrested at 3.00 noon & taken to Yervada Jail. |
| 22 August, 1894 | Founded Natal Indian Congress to fight colour prejudice. | 8 May, 1933 | Started 21 days fast for the improvement of Harijan's condition and was released at 6 p.m. from Jail. |
| 3 Sept., 1894 | Admitted to Natal Supreme Court despite opposition by Natal Law Society. | 31 July, 1933 | Declared his intention of Individual Civil Disobedience. |
| 11 October, 1899 | Out break of Boer War and Gandhiji joined Ambulance Corps. | 1 August 1933 | Arrested and remained in Jail till 23 Aug. 1933. |
| 19 October, 1901 | Started for India assuring to return to South Africa if his service were to be needed. | 17 Sept., 1934 | Stated "I am going to resign from the Congress" |
| 27 Dec., 1901 | Moved a resolution on South Africa at Kolkatta Congress session. | 30 October, 1934 | Resigned from Congress. |
| 20 Nov., 1902 | At the growing pressure from Indians in South Africa, returned to South Africa. | 30 April, 1936 | Leave Wardha for Segaon. |
| 1903 | Founded Transvaal British India Association. | May, Oct., Nov., 1938 | North West Frontier tours. |
| 1 October, 1904 | Took over entire management responsibility of 'Indian Opinion'. | 3 March, 1939 | Started fast unto death at Rajkot and on settlement of the issue ended fast on 7 March, 1939. |
| Nov.-Dec., 1904 | Founded Phoenix settlement. | 15 October, 1940 | Started Anti-war Individual Satyagraha with Vinoba as the first Satyagrahi. |
| Sept., 1906 | Started Passive Resistance Movement. | 30 March, 1942 | The idea of 'Quit' India burst upon Gandhiji. |
| 13-22 Nov, 1909 | Wrote 'Hind Swaraj' in Gujarati on board S.S. Kildonan Castle on the way to South Africa from London. | 9 August, 1942 | Arrested and taken to Agakhan Palace-Jail |
| 9 January, 1915 | Returned to India permanently. | 15 August, 1942 | Lighted the pyre of Mahadev Desai, his secretary who died in Jail. |
| 25 May, 1915 | Founded Satyagraha Ashram at Kochrab, Ahmedabad. | 10 February 1943 | Started fast in Agakhan Palace-Jail |
| April, 1917 | Champaran Satyagraha. | 3 March, 1943 | Ended fast-in Jail. |
| 1918 | Ahmedabad Mill workers & Kheda Peasant Satyagraha. | 22 February 1944 | At 7.35 pm Kasturba Died. The saree woven from yarn spun by Gandhiji was wrappes round her body. |
| 17 June, 1917 | Founded Sabarmati Ashram. | 6 May, 1944 | Released from Jail. |
| 13 April, 1919 | Massacre at mass meeting at Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar, Gandhiji implored people to be calm. | Jan-July, 1945 | Simla Conference. |
| 8 October, 1919 | First issue of 'Young India' under Gandhiji's Editorship. | 1946 | Cabinet plan accepted. |
| 1920-21 | Khilafat and Non Co-operation Movements. | 10 October, 1946 | In Noakhali and other district in East Bengal in Human atrocities started |
| 4 February, 1922 | Chauri Chaura incident. | 6 November, 1946 | Left kolkatta for Noakhali by a special train. |
| 8 February, 1922 | Individual decision for withdrawal of Non Co-operation Movement. | Jan-Dec., 1947 | Toured troubled areas of Bengal, Bihar & Delhi. |
| 10 March, 1922 | Arrested. On 21 March sent to Yeravada Jail. Remained in Jail till March 1924 | 15 August, 1947 | At Calcutta, fasted as country was cut into two pieces. |
| 17 Sept., 1924 | Started 21 days' fast for Hindu-Muslim unity. | 13 January, 1948 | Started fast in Delhi against communal riots. |
| | | 16 January, 1948 | "I do nopt wish to live if peace is not established in India and Pakistan. |
| | | 18 January, 1948 | Broke fast by taking orange juice from Maulana Azad. |
| | | 20 January, 1948 | A bomb exploded during prayer. |
| | | 27, January, 1948 | Wrote that Congress should cease as political body and should devote to peoples service. |
| | | 30 January, 1948 | At 5-17 p.m. Shot dead on his way to evening prayer ground at Birla House Delhi. |

RATNA PRESS, 99485842

KASTURBA GANDHI NATIONAL MEMORIAL TRUST (Andhra Branch)
P. O. SEETANAGARAM, (Via) Rajahmundry, E. G. Dt.
ANNUAL MEETING OF STATES' REPRESENTATIVES WITH MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF K. G. N. M. TRUST HELD AT SITANAGARAM, 1959
STAFF OF THE TRUST IN ANDHRA



1st Row (Sitting) (L. to R.) 1. S. Andal, 2. S. Venkataradhnam, 3. M. Chittamma, 4. P. Venkata Subbamma, 5. K. Hari Babu, 6. M. Lalitha, 7. R. K. Andalamma, 8. G. Syamala, 9. Ch. Balasubramanyam, 10. N. Srinivasamma, 11. V. Rajalakshmi, 12. Shyamalaji, 13. Saraladevi Sarabhai.
2nd Row (Chair) 1. Umahai Kundapur, 2. Shanti Kumar N. Merarji, 3. Amalprabha Doss, 4. Pavilam Nair, 5. D. B. Krishnamma, 6. Premila V. Thackersey (Chairman), 7. Maniben Patel, 8. Sureshda Patil.
3rd Row (Standing) (L. to R.) 1. Banvarilal Choudary, 2. Kanishlal Lunya, 3. Manikben Patwardhan, 4. Shakuntala Choudary, 5. Jamuna Ghosh, 6. Rambhadevi, 7. R. Rajalakshmi, 8. Damayanthi Narang, 9. Gaura Devi Dutt, 10. Kuchikuttamma, 11. Taraben Maheswara, 12. Kesarpurigeswamy, 13. M. Vijayalakshmi, 14. R. Samrajyam.
4th Row (Standing) 1. Ch. Kamala, 2. G. Sureshda Devi, 3. G. Subhamamba, 4. B. Paduraja, 5. Y. Venkayamma, 6. K. Saraladevi, 7. S. Savitri, 8. B. Damayanthi, 9. M. Nagarajam, 10. B. Vasoda, 11. G. Hanumantha, 12. B. Pushpavathi, 13. M. V. Mani, 14. P. S. Satyanambha.
5th Row (Standing) 1. B. Gural, 2. M. Jagannadharan, 3. V. K. Thota, 4. E. M. Dhotey, 5. Manikchand.