

Saga of Freedom - Known and Lesser-Known **Struggles**

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Why is in news? 'Saga of Freedom - Known and Lesser-Known Struggles' exhibition extended for public viewing till 30th October

Saga of Freedom: Known & Lesser-known Struggle' an exhibition organized by the National Archives of India has been extended till 30th October, 2022.

The exhibition was inaugurated by Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal, Minister of State for Culture and Parliamentary Affairs on 12th August and was open for public viewing till 30th September 2022.

The exhibition generated immense interest in public and thus the decision of extending the date is taken.

The exhibition will be open for public viewing till 30th October from 10:00 AM to 5:00 PM including Saturdays, Sundays and holidays.

This exhibition is based on original government documents, cartographic records, newspapers, private papers, contemporary photographs and proscribed literature housed in the National Archives of India.

This exhibition provides a glimpse into a number of revolutionary movements and struggles in various parts of the country including: Revolt of Jungle Mahal, or Chuar Uprising (1771-1809) (West Bengal), Sambalpur Revolt, Odisha (1827-62), Great uprising (1857), Kuka Namdhari Movement, Punjab (1871), Assassination of Plague Commissioner, Pune (Chapekar Brothers 1897), Munda Revolt, Ranchi (1894), Anushilan Samiti (1902), Alipore Bomb Conspiracy Case (1908), Howrah Gang Case (1910), Delhi-Lahore Conspiracy Case (1912), Ghadar Party 1913, Champaran Satyagarah (1917), Non-Cooperation Movement (1920), Chauri Chaura (1922), Rampa Rebellion, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh (1922-24), The Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA) 1923, Kakori Conspiracy Case (1925), Navjavan Sabha (1926-31), Kirti Kisan Movement, 1927, Chittagong Armoury Raid (1930), Civil Disobedience Movement/ Dandi March (1930), Central Assembly Bomb Case (1929) & Lahore Conspiracy Case (1931), Hareka movement (Rani Gaidinli1930), The Indian Independence League (1920s to the 1940s), Quit India Movement, (1942) and Royal Indian Navy Revolt 1946 etc.

The National Archives of India (NAI) is a repository of the non-current records of the Government of India and holds them in trust for the use of administrators and scholars.

Originally established as the Imperial Record Department in 1891, in Calcutta, the capital of British India, the NAI is situated at the intersection of Janpath and Rajpath, in Delhi.

It functions as an Attached Office of the Department of Culture under the Ministry of Culture, Government of India.

Kamaraj IAS Academy

Plot A P.127, AF block, 6 th street, 11th Main Rd, Shanthi Colony, Anna Nagar, Chennai, Tamil Nadu 600040

Phone: 044 4353 9988 / 98403 94477 / Whatsapp: 09710729833