

Department of History

Student Study Project Report

S.NO	YEAR	NAME OF THE STUDENT	PROGRAMME	NAME OF THE MENTOR	DEPARTMENT	PROJECT TITLE
1	2017-18	D.RAGHUPATHI	II BA	M.ANJANEYA REDDY	HISTORY	HISTORY OF BESANT THEOSOPHICAL COLLEGE
2	2018-19	G.HEMALATHA	II BA	M.ANJANEYA REDDY	HISTORY	HISTORY OF PUNGANUR ZAMINDARI
		P.KAMAKSHI	III BA	M.ANJANEYA REDDY	HISRTORY	CHITTOOR DISTRIST UNDER BRITISH RULE
3	2019-20	A.REDDY NARAYANA	III BA	M.ANJANEYA REDDY	HISTORY	HISTORY OF AMARAVATHI
		V.PUSHPA	II BA	M.ANJANEYA REDDY	HISTORY	HISTORY OF THETTU VENU GOPALA SWAMY TEMPLE
4	2020-21	P.GAYATHRI	II BA	M.ANJANEYA REDDY	HISTORY	CHITTORU JILLA LO DARSANEEYA STHALALU
5	2021 - 22	L.GANESH	I BA	M.ANJANEYA REDDY	HISTORY	CHILD LABOUR
		P.USHA RANI	II BA	M.ANJANEYA REDDY	HISTORY	IMPLEMENTATIO N OF NATIONAL SCHEMES
		S.MAHESH	I BA	M.ANJANEYA REDDY	HISTORY	PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM
6	2022 - 23	K.NANDU	II BA	M.ANJANEYA REDDY	HISTORY	REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT OF INDIA
		T.GIRIBABU	II BA	M.ANJANEYA REDDY	HISTORY	DWADASA JYOTHIRLINGALU
		P.VENKATESH	II BA	M.ANJANEYA REDDY	HISTORY	HISTORY OF BOYAKONDA GANGAMMA
		P.ASWINI	III BA	M.ANJANEYA	HISTORY	A PROJECT

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SUBHARAM GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE

PUNGANUR

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

ACTIVITY: PROJECT WORK (2021-22)



A PROJECT WORK ON

DWADASA JYOTHIRLINGALU

Submitted to

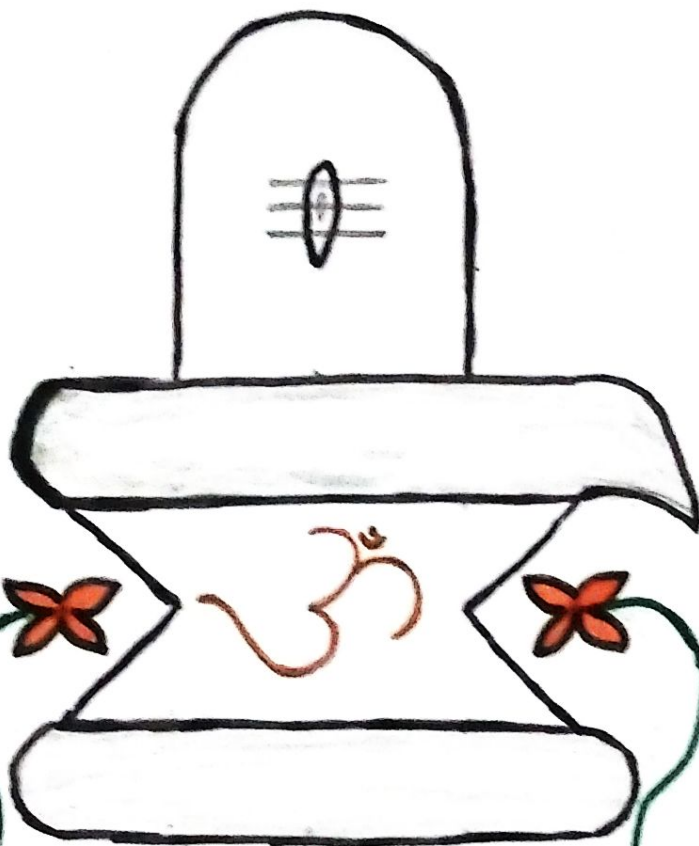
Sri. M. ANJANEYA REDDY,
Lecturer in HISTORY,
S R Govt. Degree College,
Punganur , Chittoor Dt. – 517247.

Submitted by

M. LAKSHMI PRIYA,
T. GIRI BABU,
L. GANESH.

DWADASA

JYOTHIRLINGALU



1. SOMNATH TEMPLE :-



The Somnath-temple, also called Somanatha-temple or Deo Patan is a Hindu temple located in Prabhas Patan, Veraval in Gujarat, India. It is one of the most sacred pilgrimage sites for Hindus and is believed to be first among the twelve jyotirlinga shrines of Shiva. The temple was reconstructed several times in the past after repeated destruction by multiple Muslim invaders and rulers, notably starting from an attack by Mahmud Ghazni in the 11th century. It is unclear when the first version of the Somnath temple was built with estimates varying between the early centuries of the 1st-millennium to about the 9th century CE.

The Somnath temple was actively studied by colonial era historians and archaeologists.

(2)

In the 19th and early 20th century, when its ruins illustrated a historic Hindu temple in the process of being converted into an Islamic mosque. After India's independence, those ruins were demolished and present Somnath temple was reconstructed in the Maru-Gujara style of Hindu temple architecture. The contemporary Somnath temple's reconstruction was started under the orders of the first Home Minister of India Vallabhbhai Patel and completed in May 1951 after his death.

Location :- The Somnath temple is located along the coastline in Prabhas Patan near Veraval, Saurashtra region of Gujarat. It is about 400 km. South west of Ahmedabad, 82 km (51 mi) South of Junagadh - another major archaeological and pilgrimage site in Gujarat. It is about 7 km (4 mi) Southeast of the Veraval railway Junction, about 130 km (81 mi) South-east of the Porbandar airport and about 85 km (53 mi) West of the Diu airport.

The Somnath temple is located close to the ancient trading port of Veraval, one of three in Gujarat from where Indian merchants departed to trade goods. Literature and epigraphical evidence suggests that the medieval era Veraval-Patan area port was also actively trading with

Jyotirlinga :-



Many Hindu texts provide a list of the most Sacred Shiva pilgrimage sites, along with a guide for visiting and the mythology behind each site. The best known were the Mahatmya genre of texts. Of these, Somanatha temple tops the list of Jyotirlingas in the Jnanasambhita. Chapter 13 of the Shiva Purana, and the 10 oldest known text with a list of Jyotirlinga.

The exact date of these texts is unknown, but based on references they make to other texts and ancient poets or scholars, these have been generally dated between the 10th and 12th century, with some dating it much earlier and others a bit later.

(3)

Scriptural mentions :- The Somnath temple is not mentioned in ancient Sanskrit texts of Hinduism but the prabhasa-pattana is mentioned as a tirtha for example :- Mahabharata (400CE). Book Three Vana parva and sections 10.45 and 10.78 of the Bhagavata purana state prabhasa to be a tirtha on the coastline of Saurashtra.

The town was therefore named prabhasa, meaning lustre. The alternative names Someshwar and Somnath.

The Brahmana layer of the Vedic literature already mention tirtha related to the Saraswati river. The Mahabharata then integrates the Saraswati legend of the Vedic lore with the prabhasa tirtha states Hildebrandt. It is described as a sacred site where Arjuna & Balarama go on tirtha, a site where Lord Krishna chooses to go and spends his final days, then dies.

Thus the mythology of prabhasa in the Mahabharata, which it states to be by the sea, near Dwarka. This signifies an expanded context of pilgrimage as a Vedic ritual equivalent, integrating prabhasa that must have been already important as a tirtha site when the Vana parva and Shalya compilation was complete.

SUBHARAM GOVERNMENT
DEGREE COLLEGE
A Student Study Project
Report

Topic :- Revolutionary movement
in India

By :- k. Nandu - II B.A [H.E.P]
B. Chandana - II B.A [H.E.P]

2022 - 2023

Guided by :- M. Anjaneya Reddy
Lecturer in History

REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT IN INDIA

The Revolutionary movement for Indian Independence was the part of the Indian independence movement comprising the actions of violent underground revolutionary factions. Groups believing in armed revolution against the ruling British fall into this category, as opposed to the generally peaceful civil disobedience movement spearheaded by Mohandas. Karamchand. Gandhi. The revolutionary groups were mainly concentrated in Bengal, Maharashtra, Bihar, the United Provinces and Punjab. More groups were scattered across India.

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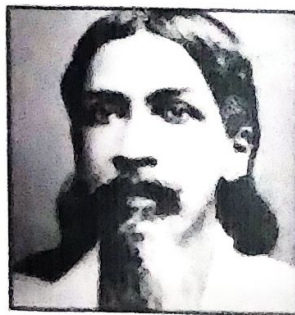
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Beginnings

Apart from a few stray incidents, the armed rebellion against the British rulers was not organised before the beginning of the 20th century. The revolutionary philosophies and movement made its presence felt during 1905 Partition of Bengal. Arguably, the initial steps to organise the revolutionaries were taken by Aurobindo Ghosh, his brother Barin Ghosh, Bhupendranath Datta, Lal Bal Pal and Subodh Chandra Mullick, when they formed the Jugantar party in April 1906. Jugantar was created as an inner circle of the Anushilan Samiti, which was already present in Bengal, mainly as a fitness club.

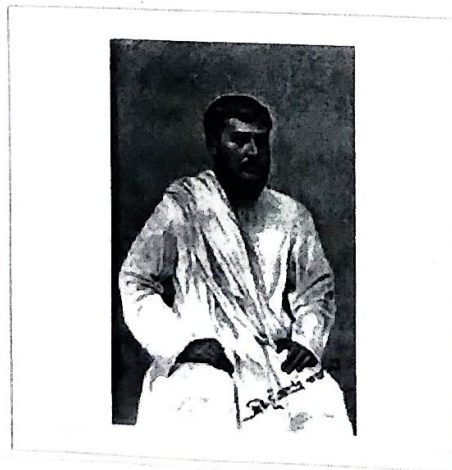


Lal Bal Pal



Aurobindo Gosh

Aurobindo Ghosh



Bhupendranath Datta