



ALL INDIA PEACE & SOLIDARITY ORGANISATION **West Bengal State Committee**

OBSERVANCE OF SPECIAL DAYS

21 January – Peace & Solidarity Movement Martyr Day

The All India Peace & Solidarity Organisation, West Bengal State Committee appeals to the peace-loving people of the state to observe 21 January every year the Peace & Solidarity Movement Martyr Day. The day marks the martyrdom of Sukhendu Bikash Nath and Dhir Ranjan Sen in Kolkata on 21 January 1947 while observing the Vietnam Solidarity Day at the call of the All India Students' Federation (AISF). The AISF organized students' processions on the day in Kolkata. The gathering was huge in College Street area adjacent to Calcutta University campus. The police force of the colonial masters was, however, in no mood to allow the procession to proceed further. Sukhendu Bikash Nath, a student of Scottish Church College, was killed on the spot just in front of the then Senate Hall of Calcutta University when the police force fired indiscriminately to disperse the procession. Dhir Ranjan Sen, a student of Calcutta Medical College & Hospital was seriously injured in police firing. He breathed his last in the hospital after three days.

The martyrdom of Sukhendu Bikash Nath and Dhir Ranjan Sen has been a source of inspiration to the peace and solidarity movement even to-day.

23 January -- *Deshprem Divas* (Day of Patriotism) – Birthday of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose



Born on 23 January 1897, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose is one of the most prominent leaders of the Indian freedom struggle. After completing his graduation from Calcutta University, he went to England to appear for the Indian Civil Services (ICS) examination. He came fourth in the ICS examination and was selected. But, Subhas Chandra resigned from the service to join the national liberation struggle led by the Indian National Congress.

Bose was elected Congress President for two consecutive terms during 1938 and 1939. After his forced resignation from the Congress Presidentship, Subhas Chandra formed All India Forward Bloc in June 1939.

A staunch supporter of militant anti-colonial movement Bose escaped from British India in 1941 and later formed the Azad Hind Government in exile, and regrouped and led the Indian National Army (Azad Hind Fouz).

Netaji is hailed by his countrymen as a great patriotic leader. Gandhiji himself once paid tribute to Subhas by mentioning him as the “patriot of patriots.” Netaji’s name in modern India stands as a symbol of patriotism.

All India Peace & Solidarity Organization, West Bengal State Committee appeals to observe Netaji’s Birthday, 23 January, as the ‘*Deshprem Divas*’ - the Day of Patriotism.

5 March --Day of Campaign for Abolition of Foreign Military Bases



The All India Peace & Solidarity Organisation West Bengal State Committee appeals to the peace-loving people of the state to observe 5 March as the Day of Campaign for Abolition of Foreign Military Bases. The day marks the inauguration of the first International Conference of anti-military base activists held in Quito, Ecuador, 5-9 March 2007. Abolishing foreign military bases around the world and working toward demilitarization is essential in the struggle for peace. This biggest gathering of anti-bases activists provided an opportunity for closer, ongoing interaction; for sharing experiences, exchanging strategies and lessons learned; for laying the groundwork for more effective global coordination, and for building strategies for more effective international action.

Attended by over 1,000 delegates from 30 countries, the Conference created the International Network for the Abolition of Foreign Military Bases which coordinates actions against the military bases worldwide.

8 March-- International Women's Day

The All India Peace & Solidarity Organisation, West Bengal State Committee appeals to the peace-loving people of the state to observe 8 March as the International Women’s Day.

The decision to observe a day as the International Women's Day was first taken at an International Women’s Conference held in Copenhagen, Denmark in August 1910. The proposal was moved by German Socialist Luise Zietz and was seconded by fellow socialist leader Clara Zetkin. The intention was to honour the movement for women's rights and to build support for achieving universal suffrage for women. The proposal was greeted with unanimous approval by the conference. The conference selected no fixed

date for the observance. However, the 8 March was fixed as the International Women's Day later.

In 1975, during International Women's Year, the United Nations began celebrating International Women's Day on 8 March. In 1977, the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution proclaiming a United Nations Day for Women's Rights and International Peace to be observed by member countries.

21 March- International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination



The International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination is observed annually on 21 March. On that day, in 1960, police opened fire and killed 29 people at a peaceful demonstration in Sharpeville, South Africa, against the apartheid "pass laws". Proclaiming the Day in 1966, the General Assembly called on the international community to redouble its efforts to eliminate all forms of racial discrimination.

Since then, the apartheid system in South Africa has been dismantled and racist laws and practices have been abolished in many countries.

But, racial and ethnic discrimination occur on a daily basis, hindering progress for millions of people around the world. Racism and intolerance can take various forms — from denying individuals the basic principles of equality to fuelling ethnic hatred that may lead to genocide — all of which can destroy lives and fracture communities. The struggle against racism is a matter of priority for the international community as the prohibition of racial discrimination is enshrined in all core international human rights instruments.

The All India Peace & Solidarity Organization West Bengal State Committee appeals to the people of the state to observe the day to strengthen political commitment in fighting racism and racial discrimination.

25 March -- *Deshprem* International Day of Remembrance of the Victims of Slavery and the Transatlantic Slave Trade



For over 400 years, more than 12 million men, women and children were the victims of the tragic transatlantic slave trade, one of the darkest chapters in human history.

The annual observance of 25 March as the International Day of Remembrance for the Victims of Slavery and the Transatlantic Slave Trade serves as an opportunity to honour and remember those who suffered and died at the hands of the brutal slavery system, and to raise awareness about the dangers of racism and prejudice today.

In commemoration of the memory of the victims, the General Assembly, in its resolution 62/122 of 17 December 2007, declared 25 March the International Day of Remembrance of the Victims of Slavery and the Transatlantic Slave Trade, to be observed annually.

The resolution also called for the establishment of an outreach programme to mobilize educational institutions, civil society and other organizations to inculcate in future generations the “causes, consequences and lessons of the transatlantic slave trade, and to communicate the dangers of racism and prejudice.”

The All India Peace & Solidarity Organization West Bengal State Committee appeals to the people of the state to observe the day in a befitting manner.

14 April - Tagore for Humanism Day (Day of delivering the lecture, ‘Crisis in Civilization’)

The All India Peace & Solidarity Organisation West Bengal State Committee appeals to the peace-loving people of the state to observe 14 April every year as the Tagore for Humanism Day. The day marks the delivery of the lecture, ‘The Crisis of Civilization’, by Rabindranath Tagore



(1861-1941) on 14 April in the year 1941.

Tagore rose to every occasion against war-mongering and imperialist machinations all through his life. Especially during the period between two World Wars, he was associated with almost all international moves against fascism, imperialism and colonial despotism.

Tagore drafted 'The Crisis of Civilization' just three months before his death –“As I look around I see the crumbling ruins of a proud civilization strewn like a vast heap of futility. And yet I shall not commit the grievous sin of losing faith in Man. I would rather look forward to the opening of a new chapter in his history after the cataclysm is over and the atmosphere rendered clean with the spirit of service and sacrifice.

Perhaps that dawn will come from this horizon, from the East where the sun rises. A day will come when unvanquished Man will retrace his path of conquest, despite all barriers, to win back his lost human heritage.”

20 April 1941- World Peace Council Day



It was at a historic juncture after the end of the Second World War, the peace and solidarity activities began to take shape as an organized international movement. People from all walks of life came forward during 1948-50 to organize an international platform to promote anti-imperialist peace movement across the globe.

In 1948, the World Congress of Intellectuals for Peace was held successfully in Wroclaw (Poland). In Wroclaw the idea was born to hold a World Peace Congress and very soon a preparatory meeting was held in February 1949 in Paris. From 20 to 25 April 1949, the First World Congress of Partisans for Peace was held in Paris, with more than 2,198 delegates from 72 countries. Simultaneously, a session The same day 281 delegates gathered in the Prague session of the Congress, because they were denied entry to France. The All India Peace & Solidarity Organisation West Bengal State Committee appeals to all concerned to observe 20 April, the day of inauguration of the Paris Peace Conference, the World Peace Council Day to highlight the role of the Council in promoting peace and solidarity movement across the globe since its inception.

29 April --Day of Remembrance for all Victims of Chemical Warfare



The United Nations observes 29 April each year as the Day of Remembrance for all Victims of Chemical Warfare.

Chemical weapons are classified as weapons of mass destruction by the United Nations according to UN Resolution 687 (passed in April 1991) and their production and stockpiling was outlawed by the Chemical Weapons Convention of 1993; the Chemical Weapons Convention officially took effect on 29 April, 1997.

The Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) was established in 1997, soon after the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) entered into force, to implement the provisions of the Convention. The OPCW promotes the universality of the CWC; verifies and confirms the destruction of existing chemical weapons; monitors and verifies certain activities in the chemical industry to reduce the risk of commercial chemicals being misused for weapons purposes; provides assistance and protection to Member States against the use or threat of use of chemical weapons, including by terrorists; and promotes international cooperation for peaceful uses of chemistry.

The All India Peace & Solidarity Organisation, West Bengal State Committee, appeals to the peace-loving people of the state to observe the Day with due seriousness.

1 May – May Day: International Workers’ Day

The All India Peace & Solidarity Organisation, West Bengal State Committee, appeals to the peace-loving people of the state to observe the May Day or the International Workers’ Day on 1 May every year as an expression of our solidarity with the working people across the globe.



The May Day celebration marks the courageous protest movement of the workers in Chicago, USA in May 1886 when workers took to the streets in a country-wide general strike to force the ruling regime to recognize the eight-hour working day. However, the police tried to suppress the movement with unparalleled brutality.

In 1889, the first congress (July 1889) of the Second International, meeting in Paris for the centennial of the French Revolution, called for international demonstrations on the

1890 anniversary of the Chicago protests. The May Day was formally recognized as an annual event at the International's Second Congress in 1891.

The first May Day celebration in India was organised in Madras (now Chennai) by the Labour Kisan Party of Hindustan, led by Singaravelu Chettiar, in 1923.

9 May – Victory over Fascism Day



The All India Peace & Solidarity Organisation, West Bengal State Committee appeals to all concerned to observe 9 May the Victory over Fascism Day to commemorate the day of the Great Peoples Victory against the fascist threat. It was the day that in 1945 the Soviet Flag was raised in Reichstag in Berlin, symbolically marking the end of the Second World War and the Antifascist Victory of the Peoples on European soil.

Victory Day was established by a decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on 9 May 1945. German Field-Marshal Wilhelm Keitel submitted the capitulation of the Wehrmacht to Marshal Georgy Zhukov in the Soviet Army headquarters in Berlin-Karlshorst. To commemorate the victory in the war, the ceremonial Moscow Victory Parade was held in the Soviet capital on 24 June 1945 (four years and two days after the beginning of Operation Barbarossa - the invasion of the Soviet Union).

Despite the efforts of the so-called mainstream Western historians to rewrite history, it is impossible to erase the contribution of the erstwhile USSR. More than 27 million civilians and soldiers of the Soviet Union were perished during the war.

The UN General Assembly also observes 8–9 May as a Time of Remembrance and Reconciliation for Those Who Lost Their Lives during the Second World War.

19 May -- Ho Chi Minh Birthday

The All India Peace & Solidarity Organisation West Bengal State Committee appeals to the people of the state to observe the birthday of Ho Chi Minh (originally Nguyen That Thanh), former President of Vietnam and a great leader of anti-imperialist struggle.

Hồ Chí Minh was born on 19 May 1890 in Nghệ An Province, in French-ruled Vietnam, then known as French Indo-China. He died on 2 September 1969 at a very crucial time of Vietnam's liberation struggle against the US armies.



Ho Chi Minh led the Vietnamese nationalist movement for more than three decades, fighting against the Japanese, the French colonial power and then the US imperialism.

The city of Saigon was renamed Ho Chi Minh City in 1975 in his honour. To pay tribute to him, the Harington Street in Central Kolkata was renamed Ho Chi Minh Sarani.

In the year 1990, the Unesco observed Ho Chi Minh's birth centenary across the globe. Ho Chi Minh, Unesco pointed out in its resolution, " devoted his whole life to the national liberation of the Vietnamese people, contributing to the common struggle of peoples for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress .

21 May --World Day for Cultural Diversity for Dialogue and Development

The World Day for Cultural Diversity for Dialogue and Development held annually on May 21 to help people learn about the importance of cultural diversity and harmony.

The decision to declare 21 May as the World Day for Cultural Diversity for Dialogue and Development was taken by the UN General Assembly in December 2002, which was celebrated as the UN Year for Cultural Heritage. It may be noted that the UNESCO adopted the Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity in Paris, France, on 2 November, 2001.



The World Day for Cultural Diversity for Dialogue and Development was first observed in 2003.

The day provides us with an opportunity to deepen our understanding of the values of cultural diversity and to learn to live together better and emphasizes links between the protection of cultural diversity and the importance of dialogue between civilizations in the modern world.

5 June - World Environment Day



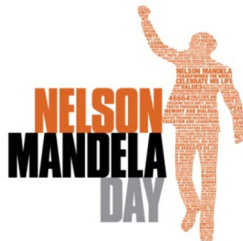
The All India Peace & Solidarity Organisation, West Bengal State Committee appeals to the people of the state to observe 5 June the World Environment Day.

Established by the UN General Assembly in 1972 and coordinated by the UN Environment Programme (UNEP), the World Environment Day celebration commenced in 1973 and has grown to become one of the main vehicles through which the UN stimulates worldwide awareness of the environment and encourages positive environmental action.

It was on 5 June 1972 the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment inaugurated in Stockholm, Sweden. This 12-day conclave was the first occasion on which the political, social and economic problems of the global environment were discussed at an intergovernmental platform with a view to address the challenges actively.

The world is now faced with a degradation of the environment and ecology, which threatens life and nature on the planet. Imperialist globalization has heightened the despoliation of nature and the loot of natural resources by big corporations. Global warming and climate change is a common threat to humanity as a whole but the responsibility for this lies more with the rich industrialized countries. The predatory nature of capitalism is the primary cause for the threat to the world environment and ecological sustainability.

18 July- Nelson Mandela International Day



In November 2009, the UN General Assembly declared 18 July 'Nelson Mandela International Day' in recognition of Mandela's values and his dedication to the service of humanity, in the fields of conflict resolution, race relations, the promotion and protection of human rights, reconciliation, gender equality and the rights of children and other vulnerable groups, as well as the upliftment of poor and underdeveloped communities.

Mandela was born in Transkei, South Africa on 18 July 1918. A professional lawyer, Mandela joined the African National Congress in 1944 and was engaged in resistance against the ruling National Party's apartheid policies after 1948. He went on trial for treason in 1956-1961 and was acquitted in 1961.

However, Mandela was arrested in 1962 and sentenced to five years' imprisonment with hard labour. In 1963, with many fellow leaders of the ANC Mandela was brought to stand trial for plotting to overthrow the government by violence. On 12 June 1964, eight of the accused,

including Mandela, were sentenced to life imprisonment. Nelson Mandela was released on 11 February 1990. Subsequently, he took charge as the first democratically elected president of a free South Africa in 1994.

The Mandela Day is observed to pay our respect to Mandela's indomitable spirit to fight apartheid and for a democratic transformation of South African society.

The All India Peace & Solidarity Organisation, West Bengal State Committee, appeals to the peace-loving people of the state to observe the Day with due seriousness.

26 July – Moncada Day--Cuba Solidarity Day



The Moncada Army Barracks was a military barracks in Santiago de Cuba (the headquarters of Batista's military dictatorship in the East and the second most important military garrison in the country). On July 26, 1953, the barracks was the site of an armed attack by a small group of revolutionaries led by Fidel Castro. This heroic action encouraged the mass struggle that led to the victory of the Cuban Revolution and is widely accepted as the beginning of the Cuban Revolution. The date on which the attack took place, 26 July, was adopted by Castro as the name for his revolutionary movement (Movimiento 26 Julio or M 26-7) which eventually toppled the dictatorship of Fulgencio Batista in 1959.

A handful of rebels, including Fidel Castro, escaped into the nearby countryside but were apprehended shortly after the attack. The trial in the Santiago de Cuba Palace of Justice began on 21 September 1953 and ended on 6 October 1953, after eleven sessions. Castro, a qualified lawyer, used his time in prison to write a speech entitled 'History Will Absolve Me'. The Batista regime had to release Castro. The action paved the way for a revolutionary war led by the 26 July Movement, culminating in a popular insurrection that toppled the US-supported Batista dictatorship on 1 January 1959.

The All India Peace & Solidarity Organisation West Bengal State Committee appeals to all concerned to observe the 26 July every year as the 'Moncada Day' to express solidarity with the Cuban people in defending their country.

30 July --International Day of Friendship



The International Day of Friendship was proclaimed in by the UN General Assembly with the idea that friendship between peoples, countries, cultures and individuals can inspire peace efforts and build bridges between communities.

The resolution places particular emphasis on involving young people, as future leaders, in community activities that include different cultures and promote international understanding and respect for diversity.

The Day is also intended to support the goals and objectives of the Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace and the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World (-

To mark the International Day of Friendship the UN encourages governments, international organizations and civil society groups to hold events, activities and initiatives that contribute to the efforts of the international community towards promoting a dialogue among civilizations, solidarity, mutual understanding and reconciliation.

6/ 9 August- Hiroshima/ Nagasaki Day



The All India Peace & Solidarity Organisation, West Bengal State Committee appeals to the people of the State to observe both the Hiroshima and Nagasaki Days respectively on 6 August and 9 August every year.

The atomic bombings of the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in Japan were conducted by the United States during the final stages of the Second World War in 1945.

Within the first two to four months of the bombings, the acute effects killed 90,000–166,000 people in Hiroshima and 60,000–80,000 in Nagasaki, with roughly half of the deaths in each city occurring on the first day. During the following months, large numbers died from the effect of burns, radiation sickness, and other injuries, compounded by illness. Most of the dead were civilians.

On 15 August 1945, six days after the bombing of Nagasaki, imperial Japan announced its surrender to the American forces, signing the 'Instrument of Surrender' on 2 September, officially ending World War II.

Though the bombings forced the Japanese forces to surrender, the real purpose of the move was to threaten the USSR considering the Red Army's decisive role in the Second World War in

defeating Nazi Germany. The USA wanted to dominate the post-War international politics projecting its atomic might.

However, the experiences in Hiroshima and Nagasaki gave birth to a more enlightened and organized peace initiative for a nuclear-free world.

9 August--International Day of the World's Indigenous Peoples



The International Day of the World's Indigenous People is observed on 9 August every year . The date marks the inauguration of the first meeting, in 1982, of the UN Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights. The day was established by the UN General Assembly in December 1994.

The UN General Assembly had proclaimed 1993 the International Year of the World's Indigenous People, and the same year, the Assembly proclaimed the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People, starting on 10 December 1994. The goal was to strengthen international cooperation for solving problems faced by indigenous people in such areas as human rights, the environment, development, education and health.

The All India Peace & Solidarity Organisation, West Bengal State Committee appeals to the people of the State to observe the day with due seriousness.

15 August- Independence Day – Defend Democracy Day



The birth of the independent India on 15 August 1947 after nearly 200 years of British colonial rule was an event of great importance in the life of our people and the democratic polity of our country.

The achievement of independence provided with a great opportunity of reordering our national life and strengthening of secular democratic system to set a new journey towards national development, long cherished by the common people.

The very sustenance of such a multi-ethnic and multi-linguistic and multi-religious country like ours depends on

29 August- International Day against Nuclear Tests



The International Day against Nuclear Tests is observed on 29 August every year. It was established by the UN General Assembly in 2009 by adopting a resolution unanimously to this effect. The resolution, initiated by the Republic of Kazakhstan and several sponsors and cosponsors with a view to commemorate the closure of the Semipalatinsk Nuclear Test site (Kazakhstan) on 29 August 1991, calls for increasing awareness and education “about the effects of nuclear weapon test explosions or any other nuclear explosions and the need for their cessation as one of the means of achieving the goal of a nuclear-weapon-free world.” The day was first observed in 2010.

The All India Peace & Solidarity, Organisation West Bengal State Committee, appeals to the peace-loving people of the State to observe the day to strengthen the demand for a nuclear-free world.

1 September-- World Anti-Imperialist Day

On 1 September 1939, without a formal declaration of war, Hitler’s Germany invaded Poland launching the Second World War in Europe.



The WW II was a long and bloody war that lasted for six years, in which the Allies (principally Soviet Union, United States, Britain, France, China) defeated the Axis powers (principally Nazi Germany, Fascist Italy, and Japan). Britain and France declared war on Germany on 3 September 1939 as a result of the German invasion of Poland. Italy entered the war on 10 June 1940 shortly before the collapse of France (armistice signed on 22 June 1940). On 22 June 1941 Nazi Germany attacked the Soviet Union and on 7 December 1941 the Japanese attacked the USA at Pearl Harbor. On 8 September 1943 Italy surrendered, the war in Europe ending on 9 May 1945 with the unconditional surrender of the Germans. The Japanese capitulated on 14 August 1945.

The All India Peace & Solidarity Organisation West Bengal State Committee appeals to the peace-loving people of the State to observe the day to strengthen the demand for a nuclear-free world.

21 September – International Day of Peace



Established by the United Nations, the International Day of Peace is observed every year on 21 September.

The International Day of Peace was established in 1981 by resolution 36/67 of the UN General Assembly to coincide with its opening session, which was held annually on the third Tuesday of September. The first Peace Day was observed in September 1982. The United Nations also observed the year 1982 as the International Year of Peace and the year 2000 as the International Year for the Culture of Peace.

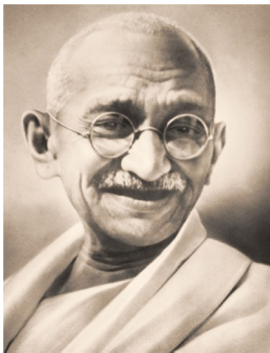
In 2001, the General Assembly unanimously adopted the Resolution 55/282, which established 21 September as the annual “International Day of Peace”.

The United Nations invites all nations and people to honour a cessation of hostilities during the Day, and to otherwise commemorate the Day through education and public awareness on issues related to peace.

World Peace Council also observes the day.

The All India Peace & Solidarity Organisation West Bengal State Committee appeals to the peace-loving people of the State to observe the day.

2 October – Mahatma Gandhi’s Birthday: Defend Secularism Day



A legendary leader of India’s freedom movement, Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi (2 October 1869– 30 January 1948) has been remembered for his many splendored role in shaping the modern history of India.

Born and raised in a Gujarati family in coastal Gujarat, Western India, and trained in law at the Inner Temple, London, Gandhi first employed non-violent civil disobedience as an expatriate lawyer in South Africa, in the resident Indian community's struggle for civil rights. After his return to India in 1915, he set about organising peasants and urban labourers to protest against excessive land-tax and discrimination. Assuming leadership of the Indian National Congress in 1921, Gandhi led nationwide campaigns for easing poverty, expanding women's rights, building religious and ethnic amity, ending untouchability, but above all for achieving freedom from colonial subjugation.

Gandhi's vision of a free India is based on religious pluralism, secular values and communal harmony. Gandhi’s birthday, 2 October, is commemorated as Gandhi Jayanti, a national holiday

in India. The UN General Assembly resolved in 2007 to observe the ‘International Day of Non-Violence’ on October every year.

The All India Peace & Solidarity Organisation, West Bengal State Committee, appeals to the people of the state to observe Gandhiji’s birthday as the Day of Fighting Communalism.

6 October -- Birthday of Dr. Meghnad Saha



Dr. Meghnad Saha (6 October 1893 – 16 February 1956) is one of the best known scientists India has ever produced.

Born in a village near Dhaka (now in Bangladesh), he belonged to a poor family and had to struggle to rise in life. Dr. Saha served University of Calcutta and Allahabad University as professor of Physics. He was president of the 21st session of the Indian Science Congress in 1934. Dr. Saha founded the Institute of Nuclear Physics (later renamed as Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics) in Kolkata. He was one of the architects of river planning in India. He also served as a member of Lok Sabha.

Pro-people and radical in his views, Dr. Saha was one of the early organizers of peace and solidarity movement in the country. Along with Dr. P C Mahalanabis and Acharya Nandalal Basu, Dr. Saha was invited from Kolkata to attend the Second World Peace Congress held in Warsaw, Poland in November 1950. Dr. Saha was also elected President of the West Bengal Peace Committee at the Second State Peace Conference held in Kolkata in May 1951.

The All India Peace & Solidarity Organisation West Bengal State Committee observes Dr. Meghnad Saha’s birthday in memory of his contribution to the peace movement.

16 October --World Food Day

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations observes 16 October every year as the World Food Day with the objective to increase understanding of problems and solutions in the drive to end hunger.

Today nearly 900 million people worldwide are chronically undernourished. Unsustainable models of development are degrading the natural environment, threatening ecosystems and biodiversity that will be needed for our future food supply.

A food system is made up of the environment, people, institutions and processes by which agricultural products are produced, processed and brought to consumers. Every aspect of the food system has an effect on the final availability and accessibility of diverse, nutritious foods – and therefore on consumers' ability to choose healthy diets. What is more, policies and interventions on food systems are rarely designed with nutrition as their primary objective.

The All India Peace & Solidarity Organisation, West Bengal State Committee, appeals to the people of the State to observe the day throughout the state.

17 October-International Day for the Eradication of Poverty

INTERNATIONAL DAY FOR THE
eradication of poverty



The International Day for the Eradication of Poverty has been observed every year since 1993, when the UN General Assembly designated this day in 1992 to promote awareness of the need to eradicate poverty and destitution in all countries. Fighting poverty remains at the core of the UN development agenda.

The observance of the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty can be traced back to 17 October 1987. On that day, over a hundred thousand people gathered at the Trocadéro in Paris, where the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was signed in 1948, to honour the victims of extreme poverty, violence and hunger. The eradication of poverty is one of the prerequisites for a sustainable peace.

They proclaimed that poverty is a violation of human rights and affirmed the need to come together to ensure that these rights are respected. The All India Peace & Solidarity Organisation, West Bengal State Committee, appeals to the people of the State to observe the day throughout the state.

10 November- World Science Day for Peace and Development



The World Science Day for Peace and Development is celebrated on 10 November each year. The purpose of the World Science Day for Peace and Development is to renew the national, as well as the international commitment, to science for peace and development and it aims at raising public awareness of the importance of science and to bridge the gap between science and societies.

Proclaimed by the UNESCO General Conference in 2001, the World Science Day for Peace and Development is an annual event celebrated across the globe to recall the commitment made at the World Conference on Science held at Budapest, Hungary in 1999 under the auspices of UNESCO and International Council for Science. The first World Science Day for Peace and Development was celebrated worldwide in 2002.

The All India Peace & Solidarity Organisation, West Bengal State Committee appeals to the people of the State to observe the day throughout the state.

29 November- International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People



Established by the United Nations General Assembly in 1977, the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People is observed on 29 November every year across the globe.

On that day in 1947, the General Assembly adopted a resolution, known as the Partition Resolution which provided for the establishment in Palestine of a “Jewish State” and an “Arab State”, with Jerusalem as a corpus separatum under a special international regime. But, so far only one state, Israel, has come into being.

The International Day of Solidarity provides an opportunity to focus our attention on the fact that the Palestinian people are yet to attain their inalienable rights as defined by the General Assembly, namely, the right to self-determination without external interference, the right to national independence and sovereignty, and the right to return to their homes and property from which they had been displaced.

The All India Peace & Solidarity Organisation, West Bengal State Committee appeals to the people of the State to observe the day.

10 December - Human Rights Day



The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 10 December 1948. The date is observed worldwide as the Human Rights Day.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is the foremost statement of the fundamental rights and freedoms to which all men and women, everywhere in the world, are entitled, without any distinction.

The Declaration also serves as the foundation for an expanding system of human rights protection that today focuses also on vulnerable groups such as disabled persons, indigenous peoples and migrant workers.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was translated and disseminated into nearly 400 languages and dialects. The Universal Declaration is thus the most translated document - indeed, the most “universal” one in the world.

The All India Peace & Solidarity Organisation, West Bengal State Committee appeals to the people of the State to observe the day throughout the state.

14 December — Day of Solidarity with the Anti-Colonial Struggle



The All India Peace & Solidarity Organisation West Bengal State Committee appeals to the people of the State to observe 14 December every year as the Day of Solidarity with the Anti- Colonial Struggle.

The day marks the adoption of a historic resolution, the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples [Resolution XV)] by the UN General

Assembly. The Declaration affirmed the right of all people to self-determination and proclaimed that colonialism should be brought to a speedy and unconditional end. Eighty-nine countries voted in favour, none voted against. But nine countries abstained: Australia, Belgium, Dominican Republic, France, Portugal, Spain, South Africa, United Kingdom and the United States of America.

UN General Assembly declared 1990-2000 the First International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism, 2001–2010 the Second International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism and 2011–2020 Third International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism.

Since the creation of the United Nations more than 80 former colonies have gained their independence. There are 16 Non-Self-Governing Territories remaining today.

When the United Nations was established in 1945, 750 million people - almost a third of the world's population - lived under colonial subjugation. Today, fewer than 2 million people live in non-self governing territories.

20 December - International Human Solidarity Day



The United Nations General Assembly, on 20 December 1971, by a resolution established the World Solidarity Fund, which was set up in February 1972 as a trust fund of the United Nations Development Programme. Its objective is to eradicate poverty and promote human and social development in developing countries, in particular among the poorest segments of their populations. Solidarity is identified in the Millennium Declaration as one of the fundamental values of international relations in the 21st Century. Consequently, in the context of globalization and the challenge of growing inequality, strengthening of international solidarity is indispensable.

Therefore, the UN General Assembly decided in 1978 to proclaim 20 December of each year International Human Solidarity Day.

The All India Peace & Solidarity Organisation, West Bengal State Committee appeals to the people of the State to observe the day.

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