

Volume - 14
Issue -09
October- 2023
06 PAGES

Christ College, Bhopal

(A CMI Institution)

ख़रीद लिंक

NEWSLETTER



National Constitution Day

26 November



PRINCIPAL'S MESSAGE



Constitution Day also known as "National Law Day", is celebrated in India on 26 November, by a gazette notification on 19 November 2015, every year to commemorate the adoption of the Constitution of India. On 26 November 1949, the Constituent Assembly of India adopted to the Constitution of India, and it came into effect on 26 January 1950. 26 November was chosen to spread the importance of the constitution and to spread thoughts and ideas of Ambedkar, who had chaired the drafting committee of the Constituent Assembly and played a pivotal role in the drafting of the constitution.

As per the Department of Education and Literacy, the preamble of the constitution was read in all schools by all students. The Constitution of India begins with a Preamble. The Preamble contains the ideals, objectives and basic principles of the Constitution. The salient features of the Constitution have evolved directly and indirectly from these objectives which flow from the Preamble. Our Constitution has adopted the best features of most of the major constitutions of the world as per the needs of the country. Though borrowed from many constitutions around the world, the Constitution of India has several salient features that distinguish it from the constitutions of other countries.

The Constitution of India is the foundational law laying down the basic political structure of India i.e. a Parliamentary Democracy and a Republic with a Federal Structure. It defines the 3 organs of the Republic of India – the Executive, the Legislature and the Judiciary and clearly defines their power as well as demarcates their responsibilities

Constitution is not a mere lawyers' document, it is a vehicle of Life, and its spirit is always the spirit of Age.” - “Law and order are the medicine of the body politic and when the body politic gets sick, medicine must be administered.

The constitution provides equal rights to all, whether a big person or a small. There is no institution, which will teach you to respect your constitution. There is no democracy without Constitution. Constitution defines democracy, so understand its supremacy. Our constitution is our pride, it is the lengthiest worldwide.

Prof. Fr. Johnson
Principal

Visit to Government Primary School, Shanti Nagar on Gandhi Jayanti

On the occasion of Gandhi Jayanti, Christ College organized a visit to the Government Primary School at Shanti Nagar under the banner of 'Swachh Bharat Shreshth Bharat'. The visit was aimed at spreading awareness about the importance of cleanliness, in alignment with the values that Mahatma Gandhi advocated throughout his life.

The event began with an engaging interaction between the college delegation and the school staff and students. Rev. Prof. Johnson, Principal of Christ College, addressed the gathering, emphasizing the significance of cleanliness and how it reflects the values of self-discipline and respect for the environment. He also encouraged the young students to adopt hygienic practices in their daily lives.

As part of the initiative, hand washes were distributed to the students to promote proper hand hygiene, which is a crucial step in preventing diseases. In addition, dustbins were donated to the school, reinforcing the importance of waste management. Dr. Diwakar Singh, Associate Professor at Christ College and coordinator of the event, demonstrated the proper use of the bins and explained how keeping the surroundings clean contributes to a healthy living environment.

The program also included refreshments for the students, creating a warm and welcoming atmosphere during the interaction. The entire event reflected the commitment of Christ College towards social responsibility and the well-being of the community.

The visit successfully achieved its goal of raising awareness among the young students about cleanliness and hygiene, inspiring them to become ambassadors of the Swachh Bharat mission in their own homes and communities.



Blood donation Camp

Christ College participated in Blood Donation Camp organized by St Paul's School Bhopal on the occasion of Gandhi Jayanti 2 October 2024. It was organized in collaboration with Bhopal Memorial Hospital and Research center. The students and the staff of Christ College participated in the donation drive. The participants included Rev Prof Johnson , Principal Christ College, Mr Augustin Williams, Dr Diwakar Singh, Ms Jaya Saini, Mrs Pushpa Prakash, Mr Raja Ram Vishwa Karma, Mr. Dheeraj Barmase and Ms Suruchi. The purpose of this camp was to fulfill the responsibility towards the society and also to create the awareness for this noble cause.



Birthday Celebrations

Mr. Prakash Jatav

Christ College on 7 October 2024 gathered to celebrate the birthday of Mr. Prakash Jatav, our dedicated driver whose services have been invaluable to the institution. The celebration began with Principal Rev. Prof. Johnson offering words of appreciation for Mr. Prakash's consistent hard work and commitment to the college.

A cake was cut to mark the occasion, and everyone joined in singing birthday songs, creating a warm and joyful atmosphere. Colleagues and students extended their good wishes to Mr. Prakash, acknowledging his dedication and contribution to the institution. Mr. Prakash expressed his heartfelt gratitude for the celebration and the support from everyone present.

The celebration underscored the spirit of unity and respect within the Christ College family, where each member's contribution is cherished and recognized.



Rev. Fr. Thomas K.P.

On October 21, 2024, the Christ College community gathered to celebrate the birthday of Rev. Fr. Thomas K. P., a respected and dedicated member of the institution. The celebration was marked by a warm and joyful atmosphere as staff and students came together to honor his contributions.

The event began with a heartfelt appreciation from Principal Rev. Fr. Johnson, who acknowledged Rev. Fr. Thomas's sincere dedication and unwavering commitment to the college's mission. His words underscored the impact Rev. Fr. Thomas has made on the college community through his service and leadership.

As a symbol of celebration, a cake was cut, and everyone present joined in singing a lively birthday song, extending their warm wishes. Rev. Fr. Thomas, in turn, expressed his gratitude to all, sharing his appreciation for the affection and support shown by his colleagues and students.

The celebration was a memorable one, reflecting the strong sense of community and camaraderie at Christ College.



Diwali Celebration at the College



The Diwali celebration at our college was a vibrant and joyous occasion, bringing together staff members in the spirit of togetherness and festivity. The event was marked by beautiful rangoli designs crafted by the staff, adding a colorful and artistic touch to the celebration.

The campus was adorned with these intricate rangolis, symbolizing the welcoming of prosperity and positivity. Earthen diyas were carefully placed on the rangolis and in various workplaces around the college, illuminating the campus with a warm, traditional glow. Father Principal personally lit the diyas, which added to the sacred atmosphere of the celebration.

Father Principal also shared heartfelt greetings with everyone present, conveying the festive spirit of Diwali. In his address, he highlighted the cultural and spiritual significance of Diwali, emphasizing the themes of light, hope, and the triumph of good over evil. His words inspired everyone to embrace the deeper meaning of the festival, beyond the lights and celebrations.

The event concluded on a sweet note as everyone gathered to share traditional Diwali sweets, creating a sense of unity and camaraderie among the staff. The Diwali celebration was truly memorable, leaving everyone with a sense of joy, togetherness, and appreciation for the cultural richness of the festival.

Role and Duties of Students According to the Indian Knowledge System

The Indian Knowledge System (IKS), rooted in ancient scriptures and philosophies, provides profound insights into the role and duties of students. These principles remain relevant in the modern education system, particularly as India emphasizes integrating traditional wisdom with contemporary learning in line with the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020.

1. Role of Students in the Indian Knowledge System

The concept of a student or 'shishya' in ancient India goes beyond mere acquisition of knowledge. It involves holistic development, where education encompasses moral, spiritual, and intellectual growth. The student is viewed as an active participant in the pursuit of knowledge, self-discipline, and community service. Some key aspects of the student's role include:

Seeker of Knowledge

A student is primarily a seeker, or 'vidyarthi', one who strives to attain wisdom and understanding. The Indian Knowledge System emphasizes the pursuit of 'vidya' (knowledge), not just for personal gain but to contribute to society. Knowledge in IKS is not limited to theoretical learning but includes life skills, ethical living, and the pursuit of truth.

Spiritual and Moral Growth

In ancient India, education was not separated from spiritual development. Students were expected to develop virtues like humility ('vinaya'), truthfulness ('satya'), non-violence ('ahimsa'), and self-discipline ('brahmacharya'). The concept of 'brahmacharya', or disciplined living, involved restraint, focus, and a commitment to learning, both intellectually and spiritually.

Service to Society

A student's ultimate duty in the IKS is to use their education to serve society. The notion of 'lokasamgraha'—the welfare of society—encourages students to apply their learning for the greater good. This aligns with the principles of sustainability, where students are encouraged to use knowledge to solve societal and environmental challenges.

2. Duties of Students According to Indian Knowledge System

The Indian Knowledge System places significant importance on the duties of students, emphasizing ethical conduct, respect for teachers, and dedication to learning. These duties were clearly outlined in texts such as the 'Upanishads', 'Smritis', and the teachings of ancient scholars.

Guru Bhakti (Respect and Devotion to Teachers)

One of the core tenets of IKS is the respect and devotion to the 'guru' (teacher). Students are expected to demonstrate reverence for their teachers, who are seen as guides to both worldly and spiritual knowledge. The 'guru-shishya' relationship is sacred, built on trust, humility, and mutual respect. The traditional practice of 'gurudakshina' symbolizes the student's gratitude towards their teacher.

Diligence and Perseverance

Students in the IKS are encouraged to show persistence and hard work. The pursuit of knowledge is not easy, and students are urged to cultivate 'tapas' (penance), or the ability to endure hardships, in order to achieve their goals. This concept of perseverance is critical in shaping strong, resilient individuals.

Humility and Modesty

Humility is considered a key virtue in the Indian Knowledge System. Students are reminded that the more they learn, the more they realize how little they know. The value of modesty ensures that students remain open to learning from all sources, maintain respect for others, and do not allow arrogance to obstruct their growth.

Self-Discipline (Brahmacharya)

The concept of 'brahmacharya' encompasses self-control, celibacy, and the practice of moderation in all aspects of life. It teaches students to lead a disciplined life, focusing on their studies while avoiding distractions. This period of disciplined learning was viewed as the foundation for future growth, both personally and professionally.

Simplicity and Minimalism

In ancient India, students led a simple life, free from materialistic pursuits. They lived in 'gurukulas' (residential schools) or 'ashrams', focusing solely on acquiring knowledge and practicing ethical living. This simplicity helped them to focus on learning and contributed to their development of empathy and compassion.

3. Integration of IKS in Modern Education

The National Education Policy 2020 places significant emphasis on integrating the Indian Knowledge System into modern education. This is aimed at creating a well-rounded individual who is not only academically competent but also ethically sound and socially responsible.

Some ways in which IKS is being integrated into contemporary education include:

- Value-based education: Encouraging students to adopt ethical practices and spiritual values along with academic pursuits.
- Environmental consciousness: Promoting the traditional values of living in harmony with nature, sustainable development, and conservation practices.
- Holistic learning: Emphasizing the all-around development of students, including physical, emotional, intellectual, and spiritual well-being.

Conclusion

The Indian Knowledge System presents a timeless framework for the role and duties of students, emphasizing a balance between academic knowledge, ethical conduct, and social responsibility. In an era where education is often reduced to a means of economic success, the IKS reminds us that the true purpose of learning is to foster personal growth, contribute to the welfare of society, and live in harmony with nature. By integrating these principles into modern education, we can nurture a generation of students who are not only knowledgeable but also wise, compassionate, and environmentally conscious.

List of Important Days in November 2024

November 3 celebrates the International Day for Biosphere Reserves, which underscores the importance of preserving natural ecosystems. This day also marks the death anniversary of Bhupen Hazarika, a legendary Assamese singer and filmmaker, and the birthday of Indian cricketer Virat Kohli.

November 5 brings awareness to World Tsunami Awareness Day, focusing on the importance of preparedness for natural disasters.

November 6 is the International Day for Preventing the Exploitation of the Environment in War and Armed Conflict, which highlights the need for protecting the environment during conflicts.

November 7 is notable for the birth anniversary of Dr. CV Raman, a celebrated physicist, National Cancer Awareness Day, and Infant Protection Day.

November 8 includes Guru Nanak Dev's Birth Anniversary, celebrating the founder of Sikhism.

November 9 observes National Legal Services Day, aimed at providing free legal services to those in need, and Uttarakhand Foundation Day, celebrating the formation of the state of Uttarakhand.

November 10 is marked by World Public Transport Day, which promotes the use of public transport systems for sustainable development, and World Science Day for Peace and Development, emphasizing the role of science in society.

November 11 celebrates National Education Day, honouring the contributions of education to societal progress, and Public Service Broadcasting Day, recognizing the role of public service broadcasting in informing and educating the public.

November 13 is World Kindness Day, encouraging acts of kindness to foster a more compassionate world.

November 14 is significant for Children's Day in India, which honours the birth anniversary of Jawaharlal Nehru, and World Diabetes Day, focusing on diabetes awareness and management. It is also International Day Against Illicit Trafficking in Cultural Property and Gujarati New Year.

November 15 features Parkash Purab – Sri Guru Nanak Dev Ji, commemorating the birth of Guru Nanak Dev Ji, and Jharkhand Foundation Day, celebrating the formation of the state of Jharkhand.

November 16 is National Press Day, acknowledging the role of the press in democracy, and International Day for Tolerance, promoting tolerance and peaceful coexistence.

November 17 is International Students' Day, celebrating student activism and student rights.

November 18 focuses on National Naturopathy Day, which promotes naturopathic medicine, World Toilet Day, highlighting the importance of sanitation, International Men's Day, and World Day of Remembrance for Road Traffic Victims.

November 19 also observes Women's Entrepreneurship Day, celebrating the achievements of women in business, National Integration Day, and World Day for Prevention of Child Abuse.

November 20 marks World Children's Day, celebrating children's rights and welfare, and Universal Children's Day.

November 21 is World Philosophy Day, encouraging philosophical reflection, World Television Day, recognizing the role of television in society, and World Fisheries Day, focusing on the sustainable use of aquatic resources.

November 24 is Shaheedi Diwas of Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji, remembering the martyrdom of Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji.

November 25 is dedicated to the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women, raising awareness about violence against women and advocating for their rights.

November 26 marks Indian Constitution Day, celebrating the adoption of the Indian Constitution, National Milk Day, and National Cadet Corps (NCC) Day.

November 27 commemorates the Formation Day of the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), which focuses on disaster management and response.