

EXPRESSION SERIES

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Regional Institute of Education (NCERT), Bhubaneswar Celebrating Martyrs Day-2022



Martyrs' Day (Shaheed Diwas) 2020: Every year on March 23, Shaheed Diwas is celebrated. On this day, those who laid out their lives for us, and our Independence, are remembered. The day, in particular, pays tribute to Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev Thapar, and Shivaram Rajguru who died on March 23 in 1931. They were hanged to death for assassinating John Saunders, a British police officer in 1928.



They had mistook him for British police superintendent James Scott. It was Scott who had ordered *lathi* charge, which eventually led to the death of Lala Lajpat Rai. These three were among the countless who sacrificed their lives for the nation and died when they were very young. Their lives inspired countless youth and in their death, they set an example. And in doing so, they carved out their own path for independence where individual heroism and their aggressive need to do something for the nation stood out, departing from the path followed by the Congress leaders then.



Every year various leaders remember the slain freedom fighters and express their regard and gratitude for them. They remember their courage, and their determination to vindicate Lala Lajpat Rai's death.



Annually, March 23 is observed as Shaheed Diwas to pay tribute to Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev Thapar the Indian Revolutionaries who were hanged by the British Government in 1931. The trio were found guilty of the murder of deputy police superintendent JP Saunders in 1928, to avenge the death of Lala Lajpat Rai who had died a fortnight after being hit by police while on a march protesting the Simon Commission. The feeling was that Rai's death resulted from the police action, although he had addressed a meeting later.



Bhagat Singh was born in September/October 1907 at Banga, Punjab, British India (now Punjab, Pakistan). He was only 23-year-old when he was hanged by the British Government.



Shivaram Rajguru was born on August 24, 1908, in Khed, Bombay Presidency, British India. He was hanged by the British government at the age of 22.



Sukhdev Thapar was born on May 15, 1907, in Ludhiana, Punjab, British India. He was 23-year-old when British govt hanged him in 1931.

On the occasion of Martyrs' Day (Shaheed Diwas), Prime Minister Narendra Modi and several other ministers paid tribute to Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru for their sacrifices for the country.





Regional Institute of Education (NCERT), Bhubaneswar and Shiksha Sanskriti Uthan Nyas , New Delhi Organised Two Day Workshop on "Character Building and Holistic Personality Development".

Holistic development essentially means the development of intellectual, mental, physical, emotional, and social abilities in a child so that he or she is capable of facing the demands and challenges of everyday life. These abilities are vitally important for success in professional fields of work.



Every child is unique. He or she has unique personality traits, interests, preferences, values, attitudes, strengths, and weaknesses. The educational curriculum must be able to help every child find his or her unique place in the world in alignment with the uniqueness that he or she has. In order to achieve this, the holistic development of a child is of utmost importance.



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What is holistic development?

Holistic development is a comprehensive approach in learning which aims to develop multiple facets or abilities of a human brain. Conventional

educational and learning systems aim at the development of intellectual capabilities only. But holistic growth aims at the development of physical capabilities, intellectual abilities, cognitive or mental abilities, emotional abilities, and social skills.



Physical capability development includes:

- Development of gross motor skills – such as walking, running, climbing, etc. Gross motor skills involve the movement of the whole body.



- Development of psychomotor abilities – these refer to a very wide range of fine motor movements that occurs in response to conscious learning from five senses – mostly from sight, touch, and hearing. For example – painting, cutting of vegetables, making a clay model, typing on a computer keyboard, medical surgery, driving, writing, etc.

Intellectual capability and cognitive ability development include:

- Development of the abilities to learn from information and experience – this involves learning from data and information; learning from doing an activity, etc.



- Development of abstract thinking abilities – understanding and thinking about concepts, ideas, principles, and objects which are non-verbal or not physically present.
- Development of comprehension abilities – ability to understand and comprehend written and verbal information.
- Development of logical and analytical thinking abilities – analyzing reasons behind events and situations, understanding the causes behind an event or situation, etc.



- Development of critical thinking abilities – examining concepts, ideas, problems, and issues, etc.
- Development of creative thinking abilities – thinking of newer ways to solve problems; visualization; thinking of new ideas; etc.
- Development of problem-solving abilities – solving problems utilizing various concepts, solutions, etc.

Emotional ability development includes:

- Development of intra-personal abilities – this involves self-understanding (understanding of one’s strengths and weaknesses, one’s capabilities, etc.) and self-belief.



- Development of interpersonal abilities – abilities to understand others; what others are communicating; building relationships, etc.
- Development of self-regulation abilities – abilities to control and regulate one’s emotions and feelings.

- Development of empathy – the ability to understand and share others’ feelings and emotions.
- Development of social competencies – this involves abilities to interact and communicate with others, working in a team, coordination, and cooperation with others, etc.



Social skill development includes:

Studies have shown that through playful learning experiences, students can acquire broad, dynamic, and interconnected skills rapidly and effectively.

The aim of teachers and counselors in holistic growth is to chart out every child's individual capabilities and compare their abilities to the norms of a child their age. A comparative analysis and its results along with relevant readings are used to explain how the traits of the child and aspects of his/her environment may interact to influence his/her growth and development.



Holistic development of students seeks to address many factors such as the physical, emotional, spiritual, relational and intellectual aspects. The importance of the holistic approach lies in the fact that it is the children

who learn different skills in a stage-wise manner, including walking, running, talking, fine motor skills, etc.



Figure 1: Holistic Development – at a glance

Why holistic development?

Nowadays, most companies or organizations not only consider a student's overall academic performance but also consider the holistic development of students when they recruit for various jobs. This makes the holistic development of students in schools and colleges very important.

Gone are the days when parents used to spend their entire day with their children. With the way technology is advancing and education methods changing, the parents are now interested in making their children more engaged and involved in almost all facets of learning. Holistic development meaning has attained a lot of importance in parenting.



Right from the very beginning, a child is exposed to a variety of sports and activities that enable him/her to learn new things. This has resulted in a complete change in the way students are taught in schools as well. With the advent of new-age technologies and teaching methods, the overall holistic

development of a child in pre-schools has become a necessity. For the same reasons, the holistic development of students at primary and secondary schools has also become crucial.

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Key elements of holistic development

When we talk about the holistic development of a child, we need to understand that it is the overall development that matters. Thus, holistic

growth seeks to target child personality development in the following ways:

Cognitive

Cognitive development relates to the brain and its development, i.e., the child's intelligence. An average brain develops up to 90% of its potential by the age of 5, so children entering preschool are already nearing full development in terms of cranial capacity.

It is a well-known fact that young minds are quicker at absorbing information and noticing as well as adopting certain activities and behaviors. With proper guidance, these fresh minds can master much more. **Cognitive development involves thinking, problem-solving, and understanding of concepts** and is one of the vital elements of holistic development. It is a very important factor in the holistic development of a child.

Language

Language and speech are integral parts of an upbringing process. Speaking well and articulating are necessary skills in today's world. Below the age of

5, children capture linguistic abilities fast and bloom well. Since the brain develops rapidly, it is necessary to stimulate sight, sounds, and speech patterns. Children start with small words in their mother tongue and slowly move on to complex sentences. Gradually, the shift is made towards other languages, commonly English or a third language, and is the second most crucial element in the holistic development of the child.

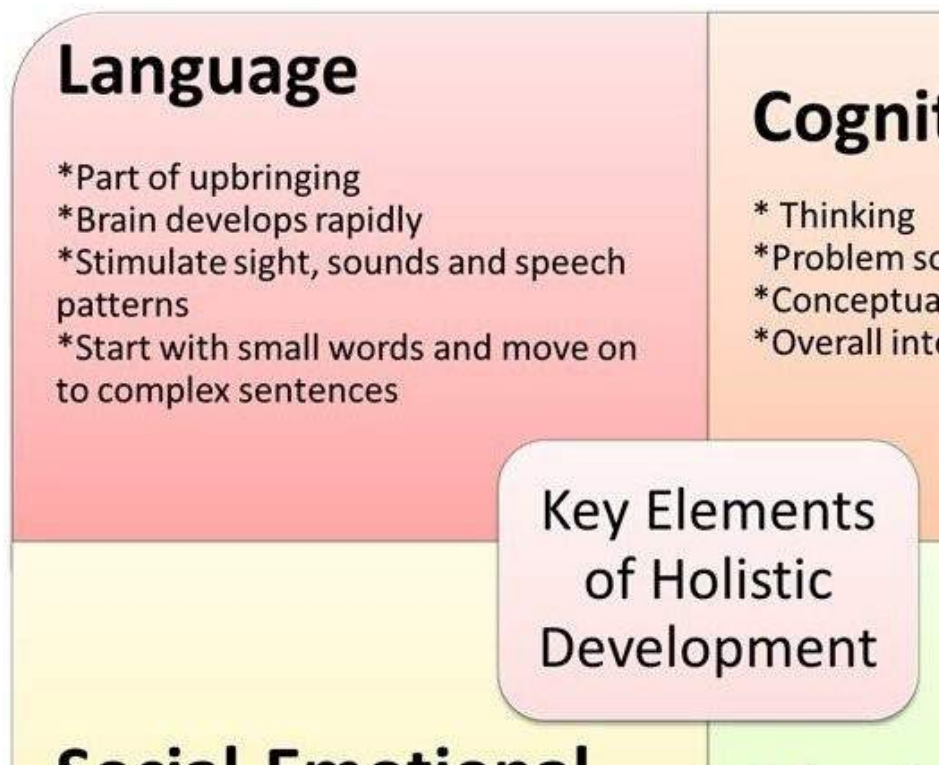


Figure 2: Key elements of holistic development

Social-Emotional

Bringing up the social and emotional sides of the brain requires students to go through experiences that allow provisions for positive relationships while exercising control of emotions. Trust and security are fundamental parts of this, without which a child may grow up to be unhinged.



A child in his/her developmental years is most vulnerable and requires attention and affection. Security found with trusted adults leads to attachments and a strong foundation for future emotional links as they learn to be confident and secure in their abilities and sense of self. Therefore, as

the third most important element of holistic development, it is necessary that teachers and parents maintain a secure and friendly environment for a child to ensure holistic growth.

Jobs in the education sector these days require the training of the caregivers so that they can encourage young minds in self-restraint or control over their rampant emotions and understanding of feelings inside. As the brain develops, children are overwhelmed by various new and fluctuating emotions like anger and sadness.



There is a need for assistance in order to teach them to take charge of these emotions. Anger management, dealing with sensitivity, depression, ego, etc. are aspects of healthy social-emotional development. This ensures a child is more open to other forms of development involved in the holistic approach.

Physical

It is common knowledge that children are little balls of unbridled energy. This energy is essential to make the necessary neural connections for overall holistic growth. Thus, exercise and movement of any form lead to increased blood flow in the body.

With increasing blood flow to the brain, the child becomes capable of acquiring new information and concepts. It is the development of gross and fine motor skills that enables a child to be healthy and fit. Not only that, children learn to be more aware of their sensory understandings and recognize their implications to implement well in the future.

Regional Institute of Education, NCERT, Bhubaneswar Celebrating National Mathematics Day.

The 2012 Indian stamp featured Srinivasa Ramanujan. The Indian government declared 22 December to be **National Mathematics Day**. It was introduced by Prime Minister Manmohan Singh on 26 December 2011 at Madras University, to mark the 125th birth anniversary of the Indian mathematician Srinivasa Ramanujan. On this occasion Prime minister Manmohan Singh also announced that 2012 would be celebrated as the National Mathematics Year.



Since then, India's National Mathematics Day is celebrated on 22 December every year with numerous educational events held at schools and universities throughout the country. In 2017, the day's significance was enhanced by the opening of the Ramanujan Math Park in Kuppam, in Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh.^[3] National Mathematics Day is celebrated in all schools and universities throughout the country.



Every year, December 22 is celebrated as National Mathematics Day in India in honour of mathematical genius **Srinivasa Ramanujan** (1887-1920).

The celebrations were announced by the then Prime Minister Manmohan Singh at Madras University in 2012. He had also declared that that the year would be celebrated as National Mathematics Year.



Ever since, numerous educational events are held at schools and universities throughout the country to mark National Mathematics Day on December 22. In 2017, Ramanujan Math Park in was inaugurated in Kuppam, in Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh which was dedicated to hands-on mathematics education.

Here are a few details about the genius who inspired generations to take up mathematics:



- Srinivasa Ramanujan was born on December 22, 1887 at Erode, Tamil Nadu.
- His disinterest in non-mathematical subjects led to his failure in college exams in 1903.

- In 1912, Ramanujan started working as a clerk in the Madras Port Trust. There, he was discovered by a colleague who was also a mathematician. The colleague referred him to Professor GH Hardy of Trinity College, Cambridge University.



- In 1916, Ramanujan received a Bachelor of Science (BSc) degree. He was elected to the London Mathematical Society in 1917.

- In 1918, he was elected a Fellow of the prestigious Royal Society for his research on Elliptic Functions and theory of numbers. In the same year he became the first Indian to be elected a Fellow of Trinity College.



- Ramanujan returned to India in 1919, but died a year later at 32.
- In 1991, Robert Kanigel wrote the biography 'The Man Who Knew Infinity: A Life of the Genius Ramanujan'. The book gives a detailed account of his upbringing in India, his mathematical achievements and his mathematical collaboration with mathematician GH Hardy.



- A feature film of the same title and based on the book was directed by Matt Brown using his own script. Srinivasa Ramanujan is played by Dev Patel, GH Hardy by Jeremy Irons, and Devika Bhise plays Janaki, Ramanujan's wife.

**Regional Institute of Education (NCERT), Bhubaneswar
organised SHIKSHA KA BHARATIYAKARAN by Shri
Mukul Kanitkar.**



Education is a value-building institution. When creative conception of this institution goes on edge, it loses its values and the culture disappears. Today, future of millions of students living in India is in dark. One of its reasons is Macaulayism of education. From the past five decades the educational system of Macale is prevalent in India, does it suit to Indian

life style? This question has thrown challenges before the educationalists. To counter that challenge many commissions and committees were constituted. The personalities like Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan^[3], Dr. Tarachand. Dr. K. L. Shreemali, Dr. Daulat Singh Kothari, Acharya Ramamurthy gave so much time and worked to counter that challenge, but what was the result?



Development of Indian culture is required to be infused in education of Indian students. But where there is oblivion of mother tongue, motherland and spontaneous culture, then how culture can be developed there? Is it not

something ironical where Indian children cannot read and speak their own country's languages? Those children are given more importance, who speaks English fluently. The future of those children are considered brighter, who do business or service in foreign countries. Those families are considered more progressive, who live in western life style. In such a situation who will care for Indian culture and civilization? Tamilians living in India have their own language and culture.



Bengalis are having their own language and culture. Assamese, Bihari, Punjabi etc. of different states are more or less conscious about their language and culture. But who cares for India? Who has attraction towards Indianism? How helpless India has become because of ignorance. Indian culture and India's national language is becoming victim of negligence. Unless various states of India think about Indian prospective, talking about national integration will be just a formality only.



When there is a question about the national integration, it is getting weakened now due to rising disputes in the name of region, caste,

communalism and language. I feel that today Indians are in minority in comparison to Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Jain, Punjabi^[2], Assamese, Bengalis etc. There are how many persons who stand above to this entire fanatic attitude and feel proud to be called an Indian.



Unless India becomes an undivided nation the dream of Indianization of education cannot be fulfilled. Unless the education is not Indianized, children's sleeping and working time cannot be Indianized. Their food habits cannot be Indianized. Supremacy of western culture will always continue on their dressing style. They will not develop intimacy with their

parents and relatives. The culture of feeling fortunate in serving old parents is getting diminished. The respect towards religion and religious teachers will vanish away. There are so many things, which are desirable in this Indian context, will disappear. The Indianization of education is the direct solution to the problem.



The education wing of RSS, Vidya Bharati, has forwarded a proposal to the HRD Ministry which would be focusing on the "Indianisation of education".

The policy, which was forwarded on a call for suggestions to the new education policy, suggests metropolitan city schools to run for 12 hours, in order to provide more time to the students to learn more languages.



Read on to find out more on what the policy proposed:

1. The policy stressed on the importance of learning languages-both Indian and foreign, and called for children to be taught "their mother tongue, Sanskrit, Hindi, English and regional languages."

2. Since it is easier for people to learn languages in their childhood, the RSS wing has suggested that a linguistic university be opened for students wanting to master linguistic skills.
3. Sanskrit should be taught from middle school level so that children do not need "the assistance of foreign words".



4. Moreover, the policy added that "pronunciation and spelling" skills of students would improve on learning Sanskrit.

5. As a proper language training for the children would not be possible in the six-hour school timings followed in most schools today, the policy has suggested that "schools should run at least for eight hours which is the minimum an employee spends in an office."



6. In metro cities, where both the parents are usually working, the policy suggested schools be run for 12 hours-from 7:30 am to 7:30 pm. "That will save parents from the exercise of making children do homework? nor will there be any need for tuition," said the proposal.

7. The extension of school hours would also give students adequate time to pursue other co-curricular activities such as, sports, drawing, music and dance.



8. The proposal also added that if schools timings are extended, "co-education will not be possible". "At a time when the co-ed schools face numerous issues, 12-hour classes cannot have both girls and boys together," said the proposal.

9. Recommendations were also given regarding the improvement of teacher training.

10. It called for compulsory entrance examinations for teacher training courses and the minimum eligibility criteria to be set at 50 per cent marks.

11. In order to ensure the maximum attendance of teachers, the policy suggested that CCTV cameras be set up in classrooms along with the implementation of a biometric attendance system.

India needs to discard Western education and embrace education that is rooted in Indian culture. The crux of Indian culture lies in spirituality which is universal, eternal and relevant to all ages.

Regional Institute of Education, NCERT, Bhubaneswar has celebrated National Education Day.

India celebrates November 11 as National Education Day to commemorate the birth anniversary of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the first Education Minister of the country.



On National Education Day, India remembers the contributions of Maulana Azad towards nation-building. A freedom fighter, scholar and educationist, Maulana Azad was a key architect of Independent India. He was

responsible for setting up top education bodies like the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) and the University Grants Commission (UGC).



The first Indian Institute of Technology, IIT Kharagpur, was established by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

Apart from IIT Kharagpur, UGC, and AICTE, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was also responsible for setting up Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR), Sahitya Academy, Lalit Kala Academy, Sangeet Natak Academy

and Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), He was posthumously awarded Bharat Ratna, India's highest civilian award, in 1992.



The Central government in September, 2008 announced November 11 as the National Education Day. The first National Education Day celebrations were inaugurated by then President Pratibha Patil on November 11, 2008 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi.

He also contributed to the establishment of educational institutes like Jamia Millia Islamia and IIT Kharagpur.



Several leaders have remembered the contribution of Azad in building the foundation of a strong education system in the country.

In a tribute to the first education minister of the country, PM Narendra Modi has said, “Tributes to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad on his Jayanti. A pathbreaking thinker and intellectual, his role in the freedom struggle is inspiring. He was passionate about the education sector and worked to further brotherhood in society.”

Tributes to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad on his Jayanti. A pathbreaking thinker and intellectual, his role in the freedom struggle is inspiring. He was passionate about the education sector and worked to further brotherhood in society.









Regional Institute of Education, NCERT, Bhubaneswar Celebrating National Unity Day.

National Unity day (also known as Rashtriya Ekta Diwas) is celebrated every year on 31st of October by the people all through India. It is celebrated to commemorate the birth anniversary of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel who really unified the country.



Rashtriya Ekta Diwas or National Unity Day was introduced by the Government of India in 2014 with the aim of celebrating this event every

year on 31st October. The aim of introducing this event is to pay tribute to the great man, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, on his birth anniversary by remembering his extraordinary works for the country. He really worked hard in keeping India united.



National Unity Day (or Rashtriya Ekta Diwas) is the birthday (birth anniversary) of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, a famous personality for uniting India. This day was decided and introduced by the central government of India in New Delhi in 2014 in order to observe the birth anniversary of

Patel every year as Rashtriya Ekta Diwas. It aimed to pay tribute to him for his great efforts made to unite India.



This day was inaugurated in 2014 by the Prime Minister, Narendra Modi, by paying floral tributes at the statue of Sardar Patel and flagging off a program known as ‘Run For Unity’ in New Delhi. This program was planned to highlight the efforts made by Sardar Patel for uniting country. At this day, a nationwide marathon is organized to increase awareness about Rashtriya Ekta Diwas and remember the great person.



Celebration of this occasion annually helps youth of the country to be aware of and provides an opportunity to everyone to maintain the integral strength of the nation. It makes Indian citizens to realize that how a national integrity helps in defeating the actual and potential threats for unity, integrity and security of the nation.

How National Unity Day is Celebrated

National Unity Day is an initiative celebrated every year to commemorate Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's birth anniversary. It is celebrated by the people of India by organizing variety of events.



A floral tribute is given to the statue of Sardar Patel every year at the Patel Chowk, Parliament Street, New Delhi in the morning. Various programmes are organized by the government of India to mark the occasion such as run for unity, pledge taking ceremony march past by the Indian police.

Run for Unity programme is held in the major cities, district towns and various places in the rural areas. Youths from the schools, colleges, universities, educational institutes, National Cadet Corps, National Service Scheme, etc take part in the programme very actively. It is organized at huge level in the National capital from Vijay Chowk to India Gate on the Rajpath at 8.30 am in the morning.



The second programme, which is organized most importantly in the government offices, public sectors, public institutions, etc, is pledge taking ceremony. It is organized to observe the occasion by truly taking the pledge

in group. Third event organized at this day is march past by the police (central armed police forces including scouts, guides, NCC, NSS, home guards, etc) on the streets of major cities and district towns. Somewhere, a pledge taking ceremony is held after the march past of police.



Employees and staffs from the municipal corporation of many cities also take part in the National Unity pledge and later in the Run for Unity. Students from various schools and colleges also perform variety of cultural activities including banners and posters making in order to spread the message of unity and security, essay writing, speech reciting, quiz competition, paintings, rhyme recitation, art making competition, debate on the related topic, etc. The main objective of organizing variety of

programmes at this day is to promote national integration among citizens of the India as well as maintain the unity and integrity of the country.



It has been requested by the Ministry of Human Resource Development to administer pledge taking in the schools and colleges so that students can be motivated and maintain the unity and integrity of the country in future. Thus, a notice has been issued by the Central Board of Secondary Education to administer the pledge in the schools.



Almost 250 centre coordinators has been appointed by the CBSE in schools all across India in order to organize the event in which more than 400-500 students come from the neighborhood schools at each centre to participate in the mass activities. Variety of activities play great role in conveying the message about importance of unity in maintaining peace, keeping public places clean, security, removing threats, etc in the country.

Sardar Patel – The Man behind United India

When India gained independence, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel became the Deputy Prime Minister of India, also holding the portfolio of the Union Home Minister.

When the British left India, there were around 565 princely states that gained independence and at that time were not in the Indian Union. Sardar Patel did a commendable job of uniting these kingdoms with the Union of India, using either his convincing abilities or military prowess. He was very clear in his objective that the map of India must be united throughout its length and breadth.

Observance

National Unity Day is observed throughout the nation with exceptional zeal and enthusiasm. Everywhere people pay tribute to the ‘Iron man of India’ and remembers his contribution to a politically integrated India.

The day also holds special significance for the Indian Administrative Services as Sardar Patel was the man who introduced the “modern all India services system”, formerly known as Indian Civil Services.

Officers of the Indian Administrative Services, gather in state Secretariats and other relevant locations, to pay their respect to the man remembered as the ‘patron saint of India’s civil servants’.

Significance

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was the first Deputy Prime Minister and Home Minister of India. He was the brain behind the political integration of India. Celebrating his birthday as the World Unity Day serves two significant purposes – firstly it is a befitting tribute to Sardar Patel the Iron man of India and secondly, it reminds us of our integration and unity. It makes our resolve for a unified India stronger.

A Tribute to Sardar Patel

Sardar Patel was the first Deputy Prime Minister of India who was instrumental in integrating small kingdoms into the Union of India. Before independence, he was a known social activist and freedom fighter associated with the Indian National Congress. He spearheaded the Satyagraha in Gujarat and also was active in the non-cooperation movement and Quit-India Movement.

Though, Sardar Patel was a renowned freedom fighter, his role as an administrator, during and after the independence of India is more significant. When the British left India, there were nearly 565 independent princely states those got free. Sardar Patel, who also held the portfolio of Home Minister at that time, persuaded these states to accede to the Union of India.

First National Unity Day

The decision to observe 31st October, the birth anniversary of Sardar Patel, every year as the National Unity day was taken through an official notification by the Home Ministry in 2014.

Ministry's official statement stated that "The observance of national unity day will provide an opportunity to reaffirm the inherent strength and resilience of our nation to withstand the actual and potential threats to the unity, integrity, and security of our country."

Events were organized at several places on the 139th birth anniversary of Sardar Patel in 2014. Run for Unity was organized in cities like Delhi, Nagpur, and Mumbai. Several politicians and sports persons took part in

the events. Prime Minister of India, Mr. Narendra Modi along with vice President, Venkaiah Naidu, paid tribute to Sardar Patel at Patel Chowk in New Delhi.

Commemoratory events were also held at Indian embassies located throughout the globe. People felicitated Sardar Patel and remembered his contribution to the integration of India.

Events and Activities

Several events are organized in educational institutions, schools, government offices, and other places on National Unity Day. Both the central and state governments issue guidelines to the concerned organizations in this regard.

Special commemorative events are held in schools, in which the children offer their respect to Sardar Patel and speak on his will and resolve for a politically integrated India.

A 182-meters long statue of Sardar Patel was inaugurated in Gujarat by the Prime Minister, Narendra Modi on 31st October 2018. It is located 150 km from Surat and faces Sardar Sarovar Dam. Thousands from various parts of

India visit the statue and the museum on National Unity Day, to pay their respect to Sardar Patel.

A befitting tribute is also paid to Sardar Patel in the Parliament, by the members of the ruling party as well as that of opposition.

Photographs of Martyrs Day-2022





Photographs of Character Building and Holistic Personality Development".





Photographs of National Mathematics Day.





Photographs of SHIKSHA KA BHARATIYAKARAN





Photographs of National Education Day.



Photographs of National Unity Day

