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Christ College, Bhopal

NAAC Accredited, A - Grade
(A CMI Institution)

christ link

CHRIST COLLEGE
NEWSLETTER



NEWSLETTER

**Give her life
Invest in her education
Raise her as an equal
Love her unconditionally**



**INTERNATIONAL
GIRL CHILD DAY**
11 October

PRINCIPAL'S MESSAGE



The International Day of the Girl Child is an annual and internationally recognized observance on October 11 that empowers girls and amplifies their voices. In the UN General Assembly, a resolution was passed in 2011 which declared October 11 as a day to honour the girls. The theme for this year is aptly named 'Day of the Girl Child'. National Girl Child Day is observed in India, every year on January 24th. International Day of the Girl Child is observed to spread awareness regarding the inequalities faced by girl children in our society and also to promote the rights of the girl child and to promote the importance of female education, health and nutrition. Indian government has launched campaigns and programmes for female children like *Beti Bachao Beti Padhao*, 'Save the Girl Child', and *Laadli Lakshmi yojna*.

It is a great irony that a country where people worship Goddesses Durga, Kali, Lakshmi, Saraswati, Parvati and Sita, there are people who consider girls and women to be weak and helpless. Goddess Durga is the symbol of power and feminine energy. Kali is the symbol of motherly love, the destroyer of evil forces, and a divine protector. Lakshmi is the symbol of beauty and wealth. Saraswati is the symbol of knowledge, wisdom and music. Parvati is the symbol of love, devotion as well as divine strength, and Sita is the symbol of tolerance, self-sacrifice, courage and purity.

The elephant that does not know its strength can be tied to a small tree with a thin rope. It could then easily free itself by uprooting the tree or breaking the rope. But because its mind has been conditioned by its prior experiences, it does not make the slightest attempt to break free. All of us have a huge sleeping elephant within us, blinding us from seeing our true potential. Wake up the elephant in us to bring about a big shake up.

Women empowerment does not make the women stand in someone's shoes. Sometimes women vainly imitate men as an expression of women empowerment. Empowerment means the process of becoming stronger and more confident, especially in controlling one's life and claiming one's rights. It can be achieved through mutual support and encouragement. Every woman must discover her abilities and possibilities and bloom into a perfect human being.

A world without girl is as impossible as a world without water.

Prof. Fr. Johnson
Principal

ऐसे जिएं कि जैसे आपको कल मरना है
और सीखें ऐसे जैसे आपको हमेशा
जीवित रहना है ।
-महात्मा गांधी

“खुशहाल बालिका
भविष्य देश का” ।

Teachers' Day

Christ College celebrated Teachers' Day on 5 September 2022. The program commenced with lighting of the lamp and a welcome dance by Ms. Laxmi Shankar a student of B.Ed. III Semester. On the occasion the latest newsletter of the college, 'Christ Link' was officially released by Rev. Fr. Dominic, Director, Christ College, Prof. Fr. Johnson, Principal Christ College and Rev Fr. Antony, Administrator, Christ College along with the entire teaching staff. Teachers were then honoured for the services that they have been rendering to various institutions. Four of the teachers of Christ College, Dr. Diwakar Singh, Dr. Pallavi Shrivastava Sinha, Ms. Jaya Saini and Mr. Adarsh Roushan were given mementos and



certificates for the Faculty Development Program taken up by them in the month of July and August. After the ceremony a documentary dedicated to teachers was showcased. Games like dumb charades, passing the parcel and quiz were organized for the teachers. The winners of these games were Rev. Fr. Antony (Dumb Charades), Dr. Diwakar Singh (Passing the parcel) and Mr. Augustin William (Quiz). Teachers then walked the ramp reflecting different shades of their personalities. Rev. Fr Dominic, Director of Christ College on the occasion said that every teacher is unique and has something different to offer. Students of the organizing committee were then invited on stage to cut the cake on behalf of all the teachers and students. At the end, Mr. Sahib Singh proposed vote of thanks to the gathering. The teacher coordinator of the program was Mr. Shivaji Rai, Assistant Professor, Department of History. The student coordinator was Mr. Arpit Baresa, B.A. Final year. The day's grand celebration was a fitting tribute to all our teachers past and present.

Onam Celebration

Onam, a harvest festival of Kerala was celebrated on 9 September 2022 at Christ College campus. On the occasion Rev. Fr. Johnson, Principal of Christ College narrated the legend behind the festival and told that it is a secular festival celebrated by people of all religions and walks of life together. Onam is the most revered and celebrated festival of Kerala. cutting across all social boundries.



It is symbolic of King Mahabali's home-coming as it also celebrates the Vaman avatar of Lord Vishnu. This ten day long festival brings in the best of festive spirit among the people of Kerala and is celebrated with much splendor. During the program special sweets were shared among all present, wishing peace and prosperity to all.

Harvest Festivals of India

1. Makar Sankranti

M.P. U.P.

2. Baisakhi

Punjab

3. Ladakh Harvest Festival

Ladakh

4. Lohri

Punjab

5. Basant Panchami

Bihar, West Bengal

6. Bhogali Bihu

Assam

7. Wangala

Assam and Meghalaya

8. Ka Pomblang Nongkrem

Meghalaya

9. Nuakhai

Odisha

10. Gudi Padwa

Maharashtra

11. Nabanna

West Bengal

12. Onam

Kerala

13. Pongal

Tamil Nadu

14. Ugadi

Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka

15. Vishu

Kerala and Karnataka

16. Agera

Mumbai

17. Dree

Arunachal Pradesh

18. Holi

M.P. / U.P.

Academic Endeavors

Two Day National Workshop on 'Elements of Indian Iconography'

A two-day National Workshop was organized under the aegis of Indira Gandhi National Center for Arts, New Delhi on 9 and 10 of September 2022, in which Professor Ms. Sujata Roy Bandyopadhyay, Head, Department of History, University of Calcutta shared her knowledge and experience as a resource person. Mr. Shivaji Rai, Assistant Professor Department of History and Mr. Augustin William, Librarian, actively participated in this workshop which focused on the topic, 'Elements of Indian Iconography'. The Principal of the college and the colleagues sent them best wishes on their achievement.



Iconography is the use of visual images, symbols or figures to represent complex ideas, subjects or themes, that are important to different cultures. An understanding of the iconographic images and symbols used in a particular art work helps to reveal the meaning of the work.

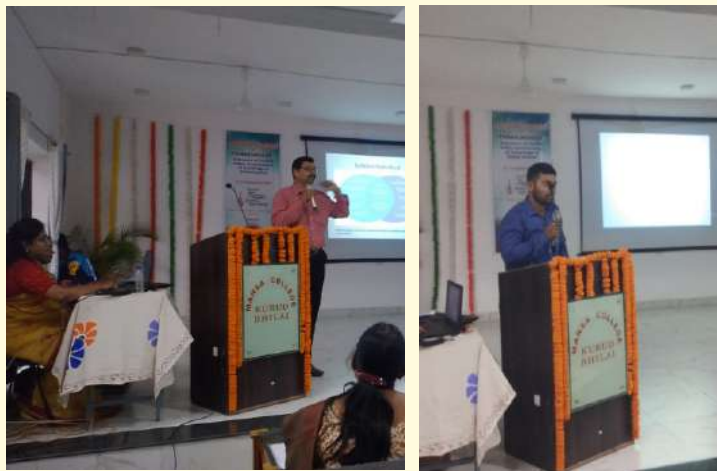
Different Iconographies in Indian Art

The iconography in Indian Art can be differentiated in following major heads on the basis of popular cults :

1. Buddhist Iconography
2. Jain Iconography
3. Saiva Iconography
4. Vaisnava Iconography
5. Sakti Iconography
6. Other Iconography Images of Surya, Ganesha etc.
7. Christian Iconography

PAPER PRESENTED IN ICSSR SPONSORED NATIONAL SEMINAR ON THE THEME PUNARJAGRAN

Dr. Diwakar Singh Associate Professor, Department of Education, has presented a paper in the National seminar held at Mansa College of Education, Bhilai, on 13 and 14 September 2022. His title of the paper was 'Padarth: Logical Vedic Approach for Developing a Rational Individual in the Age of Technological Advancement'. Another paper presentation was done by Mr. Adarsh Raushan, Assistant Professor, Department of Computer, who presented his paper on the title 'Impact of ICT on Critical Thinking Skills of Modern Day Learners'. In the national seminar 78 participants from various institutions across the country contributed and presented papers. 'It was a very enriching experience' said both the researchers of Christ College.



PUNARJAGRAN

Punarjagran is exploring and employing the Relevance of Ancient Indian Consciousness of knowledge in Global Content, as many concepts of Indian heritage have been globally accepted like 'Namaste' during pandemic isolation during sickness etc. Thus this is an urge felt to impart ancient values and consciousness into today's global education context. PUNARJAGRAN, the theme of the seminar was a combined effort of ICSSR & Mansa College of Education, Bhilai to promote legacy of our rich culture among academicians & other stakeholders.

Workshop on Emotional Intelligence for Teachers

The Research Cell of Christ College in association with Guidance and Counseling Cell organized a Workshop on Emotional Intelligence on 10/09/2022. “Intelligence quotient (IQ) gets you hired but emotional quotient (EQ) gets you promoted”. This popular quote by Times magazine during late nineties has made the concept of emotional intelligence more popular among people by highlighting its multiple implications and applications. The uses and utility of emotional intelligence at home, school and workplace have benefited thousands in many disciplines. The workshop was organized to sensitize the participants about the concept, theory and applications of emotional intelligence. The resource person for this workshop was Prof. Veena Dani, Retired Professor and Head of the Department of Psychology, Sarojini Naidu Girls PG College, Bhopal. This workshop helped the participants explore how our hearts rule over our heads for creative creation. It helped to focus on how various principles of emotional intelligence guide us in different contexts of life. The



awareness about the credo of emotional intelligence helped them to develop insights into self-regulation and realization of one's optimum potentials for better performance. The participants came to know about many unknown spheres of life, which will further help them to enhance their awareness to be effective on their roles. The workshop offered useful lessons with the help of practical exercises, visuals and interaction to show the road map of how to foster emotional intelligence for achieving health, happiness and optimal performance at work. The workshop was coordinated by Dr. Diwakar Singh, In charge of the Research Cell and Mrs. Jaya Saini, Incharge of the Guidance and Counseling Cell. Mr. Ritu Kant Sinha introduced the topic to the participants. The comparing of the workshop was done by Dr. Pallavi Shrivastava Sinha and Dr. Manjulata Bhammarkar. Technical support was provided by Mr. Adarsh Roushan. The Workshop was attended by 45 participants (teachers) from various institutions along with the students of B.Ed. and M.Ed.



Birthday Celebration

Christ College celebrated the birthday of Mr. Shivaji Rai, Assistant Professor, Department of History on 19 September 2022. On the occasion Rev. Fr. Johnson, Principal appreciated his contribution to the institution. Everyone present extended heartfelt wishes for a happy and a healthy life ahead to Mr. Shivaji. Birthday cake was cut and shared by all. Many Many Happy returns of the day, dear Shivaji Sir.



Special meeting on NAAC

A special meeting on preparation for NAAC inspection was held on 19 September 2022. The meeting was preceded by the Principal Rev. Fr. Johnson. In the meeting Rev. Father enquired about the reports and the documents, completion of the syllabus and any problems or concerns from teachers. He asked the teachers to keep their work updated. Father also asked teachers to propose and prepare for various activities, competitions and celebrations for upcoming month. At the end all the concerns and quarries of the teachers were solved and answered by the Principal along with the Director, Rev. Fr. Dominic. A hectic schedule was charted in view of the NAAC inspection due.



Photography- A Universal Language

“Photography is a way of feeling, of touching, of loving. What you have caught on film is captured forever... It remembers little things, long after you have forgotten everything.”— Aaron Siskind

Photography is the art, application, and practice of creating durable images by recording light, either electronically by means of an image sensor, or chemically by means of a light-sensitive material such as photographic film. It is employed in many fields of science, manufacturing (e.g., photolithography), and business, as well as its more direct uses for art, film and video production, recreational purposes, hobby, and mass communication.

How the term photography is derived???

The word "photography" has been derived from the Greek roots φωτός (phōtós), genitive of φῶς (phōs), "light" and γραφή (graphé) "representation by means of lines" or "drawing", together meaning "drawing with light".

Types of Photography:-

Amateur photographers take photos for personal use, as a hobby or out of casual interest, but professionals have a specific purpose. Amateurs can fill a gap in subjects or topics that might not otherwise be photographed if they are not commercially useful. Amateur photography grew during the late 19th century due to the popularization of the hand-held camera. Twenty-first century social media and near-ubiquitous camera phones have made photographic and video recording pervasive in everyday life.

Commercial photography is probably best defined as any photography for which the photographer is paid for images rather than works of art. In this light, money could be paid for the subject of the photograph or the photograph itself. Wholesale, retail, and professional uses of photography would fall under this definition.

Laws:-

Photography is both restricted and protected by the law in many jurisdictions. Protection of photographs is typically achieved through the granting of copyright to the photographer. In the United States, photography is protected as a First Amendment right and anyone is free to photograph anything seen in public spaces as long as it is in plain view.

In the UK a recent law (Counter-Terrorism Act 2008) increases the power of the police to prevent people, even press photographers, from taking pictures in public places. In South Africa, any person may photograph any other person, without their permission, in public spaces and the only specific restriction placed on what may not be photographed by government is related to anything classed as national security. Each country has different laws.

Modern technology has turned taking photos, editing them, and then sharing them easier than ever. However, this wonderful thing often works as a double-edged sword for photographers and their subjects. There are several misconceptions about the Intellectual Property (IP) law emphasizing who owns photos, what sorts of photos are fine to take, and what one can do with his/ her photos. As Privacy and Copyright Law related to photography is complicated and intricate, it usually raises plenty of myths and misunderstandings. Hence, learning regarding the basics of laws concerning photography is more vital than ever before.

In India, photographs are protected as artistic work under Section 2 (c) of the Copyright Act 1957. Since the quality of photos is immaterial to qualify as an artistic work, a bad photograph can also be protected.

No matter if one is a professional or just a hobbyist, the law applies to all. Therefore, breaking the law by either taking or sharing a photo that's not allowed, or illegally using someone else's photo, can make you fall in a lot of trouble. It can cost you thousands of rupees as legal penalties.

You don't make a photograph just with a camera. You bring to the act of photography all the pictures you have seen, the books you have read, the music you have heard, the people you have loved.

Mr. Arpit Baresa
B.A. Final Year

International Girl Child Day

In 1995 at the World Conference on Women in Beijing countries unanimously adopted the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action – the most progressive blueprint ever for advancing the rights of not only women but girls. The Beijing Declaration is the first to specifically call out girls' rights. On December 19, 2011, United Nations General Assembly adopted Resolution 66/170 to declare October 11 as the International Day of the Girl Child, to recognize girls' rights and the unique challenges girls face around the world.

The International Day of the Girl Child focuses attention on the need to address the challenges girls face and to promote girls' empowerment and the fulfillment of their human rights.

Adolescent girls have the right to a safe, educated, and healthy life, not only during these critical formative years, but also as they step into womanhood. If supported properly during the adolescent years, girls have the potential to change the world – both as the empowered girls of today and as tomorrow's workers,

mothers, entrepreneurs, mentors, household heads, and political leaders. An investment in realising the power of adolescent girls upholds their rights today and promises a more equitable and prosperous future, one in which half of humanity is an equal partner in solving the problems of humanity at large.

**“बेटी हैं कुदरत का उपहार,
जीने का इसको दो अधिकार।**

10 BASIC LEGAL RIGHTS AVAILABLE TO GIRL CHILDREN IN INDIA.

1. Right Against Female Feticide

As female feticide, that is, killing of a female foetus in the womb itself, rose to an all-time high, the government banned pre-natal sex determination. Therefore, one cannot find out the sex of their unborn child till birth.

2. Right To Education

The Right to Education Act, 2009, provides all children between the ages of six and 14 years the right to free and compulsory elementary education. Although this law is gender-neutral, it gives a push to the education of girl children, by giving them enhanced access to schooling.

3. Right To Be Raised In A Safe Environment

All children, including female children, have the right to be brought up in a safe and protected environment. The Juvenile Justice Act makes it illegal for parents and guardians of children to abuse, assault, neglect, or abandon a child.

4. Right Against Abusive Family Members

The Domestic Violence Act protects all females from any kind of physical, emotional, sexual, or financial abuse by family members. The protection extends to all family members with whom the female shares a house—including her own family like parents, siblings, uncles, aunts, etc.

5. Right To Stridhan

'Stridhan' is the property of a female, both movable and immovable, which is her own. It can be a gift, inheritance, maintenance, or even her own earnings. Only she has rights over her 'stridhan' and she can exclusively decide what she wants to do with it. This law applies only to Hindus.

6. Right To Inherit Property

Since 2005, Hindu women have equal rights as men to inherit property. Therefore, a girl can inherit the same amount of property as her brother. Inheritance can be through a Will or through succession (if the deceased person does not leave a Will, the property will pass on to legal heirs according to the law).

7. Right Against Child Marriage

The minimum age of marriage for girls is 18 years (and for boys, it's 21 years). Any adult responsible for marrying a female child under the age of 18 can be punished by law. Interestingly, the Parliament is now looking to increase the marriageable age for girls to 21 years now (at par with boys).

8. Right Against Sexual Harassment

Sexual harassment broadly means any kind of unwelcome physical contact, sexual gestures, comments, sexual advances, requests for sexual favours, etc. by a man to a woman. Indian law protects all women from sexual harassment by men. By virtue of this law, every girl child in India is protected against sexual harassment.

9. Right Against Sexual Harassment At The Workplace

It is common for young girls these days to intern or work in offices, while they are still studying. The Prevention of Sexual Harassment at Workplace Act protects all female workers, whether they are full-time, part-time, consultants, or even interns, against any kind of sexual harassment at work.

10. Right to Abortion

A female child has the right to abortion to terminate an unwanted pregnancy. The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971 permits a minor girl to have an abortion, with the written consent of her guardian. However, abortion is only permitted under special conditions like if the pregnancy is 'likely to cause injury to the physical or mental health of the pregnant women'.

Some Women Entrepreneurs and Achievers

Even though there are numerous women deserving of honour in their field of excellence, we name a few famous Indian women here who have made a lasting impression on the world.

1. The Fiscal Scholar - Gita Gopinath

Gita Gopinath is a Harvard economist who became the first Indian woman to assume the position of Chief Economist at IMF - the International Monetary Fund.

2. Dhing Express - Hima Das

Hima Das is the first Indian athlete (sprint runner) to win gold at the IAAF World Under-20 Athletics Championship in 2018, held at Tampere, Finland. Later, she went on to win gold and silver medals at the Asian Games held in Jakarta. She currently holds the Indian national record in 400 meters, with a timing of 50.79s.

3. Ms. Knock-out - Mary Kom

Chungneijang Mary Kom Hmangte is an Indian Olympic boxer from Manipur. She is the only woman to achieve the coveted No. 1 position in the International Boxing Association (AIBA) after becoming the World Amateur Boxing champion for a six times record.

4. Sky Warrior - Avani Chaturvedi

Flight Lieutenant Avani Chaturvedi, a young Indian Air Force officer, became the first Indian woman fighter pilot to fly the 'MiG-21 Bison' solo.

5. Biotech Pioneer - Kiran Mazumdar-Shaw

Kiran Mazumdar-Shaw started her own venture- Biocon in 1978. Today she is ranked 60th on the Forbes' list of most powerful women in the world and is the richest self-made woman billionaire of India.

6. Pepsi Queen - Indra Nooyi

Indra Nooyi is a business executive and former CEO of PepsiCo. She has consistently been ranked among the world's 100 most powerful women. She also featured on the Fortune List in 2015 as the 2nd most powerful woman in the world.

7. Tale of An Underdog- Richa Kar

Richa Kar is the founder of the well-known lingerie brand Zivame. As notable and acclaimed as the brand is now, Richa Kar's journey was a difficult climb to success.

8. Monarch of Wellness - Vandana Luthra

Vandana Luthra is the founder of VLCC which is a prominent health and wellness conglomerate and a leader in the Indian beauty and wellness industry.

9. Age is Just a Number - Falguni Nayar

A graduate of IIM, Ahmedabad, Falguni Nayar worked almost two decades as an investment banker and broker with the Kotak Mahindra Group. She then started her own health and beauty brand, now famously known as Nykaa. Today, Nykaa is evaluated at \$750 million.

10. Mother of Indian Venture Capitalism - Vani Kola

As an entrepreneur in the Silicon Valley for 22 years, Vani returned to India in 2006 and got involved in the start-up ecosystem, when the entrepreneurial landscape was still in its infancy.

She is currently the founder and Managing Director of Kalaari Capital.

All these women, and many more not named here, have broken stereotypes and have stood up for their rights. They are an inspiration to both men and women, having displayed exemplary dedication in their respective fields. So these examples tell us that girl child has equal potential to grow and prosper and hence getting equal rights at all the stages is important.

Mahatma Gandhi

Here are 10 lesser-known facts about Father of the Nation:

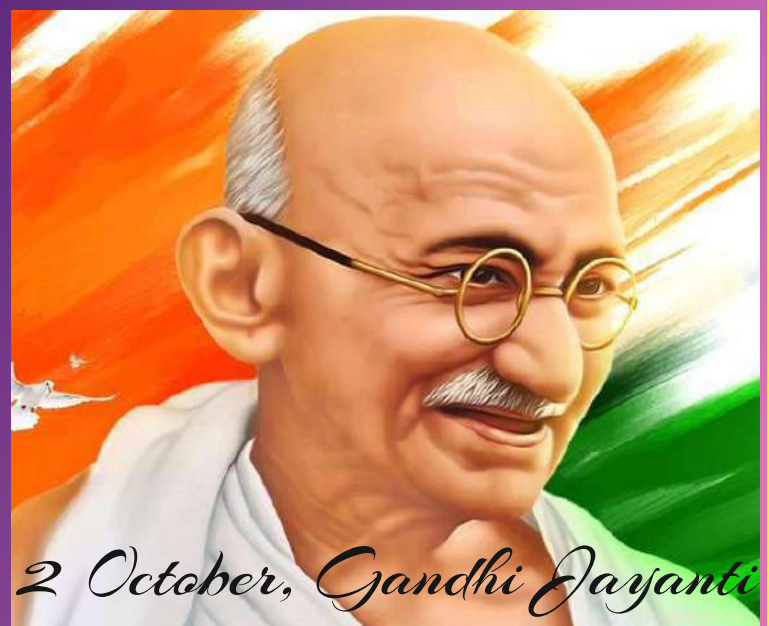
1. According to historians, poet and Nobel laureate Rabindranath Tagore gave the title Mahatma to Gandhi.
2. In 1930, Mahatma Gandhi was the Time Magazine Man of the Year.
3. He was a huge football fan and during his stay in South Africa, formed two football clubs - one in Johannesburg and the other in Pretoria.
4. Gandhi was nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize five times - 1937, 1938, 1939, 1947, and, finally, a few days before he was murdered in January 1948 – but he never won.
5. Great Britain, the country against whom he fought for India's Independence, released a stamp honouring him, 21 years after his death.
6. Gandhi wrote several books on food and health and is said to have made a diet chart for Subhash Chandra Bose.
7. He was also responsible for the Civil Rights movement in 4 continents and 12 countries.
8. Gandhi was only 13 years old when he married his 14-year-old Kasturba in 1882. The death of their first child made him a strong opponent of child marriage.
9. He reportedly wrote a letter to German dictator Adolf Hitler, addressing him as 'Dear Friend,' requesting him to stop the war. Hitler never replied.
10. It is said that several people attended Gandhi's funeral procession and that it was 8 kilometers long.

GANDHIAN PHILOSOPHY OF WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

Gandhi was instrumental in removing women from household duties and integrating them into society. He disapproved of the patriarchal structure of society. The Gandhian idea of women's independence is still important since public glass ceilings have yet to be broken.

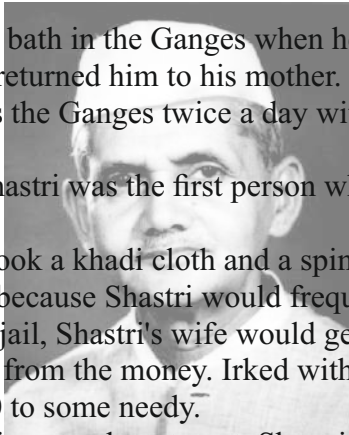
Education paves the way for a woman to transition from a family member limited to home responsibilities to a contributing member of society. The secret to empowering women is education. It gives women better access to and employment prospects, which increases their income and reduces their isolation at home or exclusion from financial decisions. Women who pursue their own ideals and ambitions can fulfil their dreams thanks to education.

Dr. Diwakar Singh
Associate Prof.



10 Facts About Lal Bahadur Shastri

1. Lal Bahadur got the title 'Shastri' in Kashi Vidyapeeth university in 1926 as a mark of scholarly success. In fact, it was a degree.
2. Shastri's mother had lost him while taking bath in the Ganges when he was just 3 months old. But following a FIR, a cowherd who had no children unwillingly returned him to his mother.
3. In school days, Shastri would swim across the Ganges twice a day with his book tied on top of his head since he didn't have enough money to take the boat.
4. As Minister of police in Uttar Pradesh, Shastri was the first person who used jets of water to disperse crowd instead of a lathi charge
5. On the occasion of his wedding, Shastri took a khadi cloth and a spinning wheel as part of the dowry.
6. Nehru had once called him half civilised because Shastri would frequently appear on dhoti-kurta.
7. During freedom struggle when he was in jail, Shastri's wife would get a pension of Rs 50 per month. Shastri's wife once informed him that she saved rs 10 from the money. Irked with her, Shastri asked the Servants of People's Society to reduce his pension and give Rs 10 to some needy.
8. When his son was given an undue promotion at a department, Shastri had it reversed immediately.
9. On the occasion of his birth centenary in 2004, the RBI issued a Rs.100 coin with his portrait on it, commemorating his life. The coin is non-circulating and is available on order alone.
10. Shastri died on 11 January 1966 in the then USSR's Tashkent due to heart failure, but his death is always seen with suspicion.



Important Festivals in October 2022

1. Navratri – 26 September to 5 October 2022.
A nine nights long celebration – is one of the most observed festivals in October, seen mainly in northern part of India and Gujarat. While the people of the northern states follow a religious fasting regime, those in Gujarat showcase a more vibrant fiesta. Every year people get engrossed in the highly enthralling Dandiya & Garba dances to honor and worship Goddess Amba in nine different avatars.
2. Dussehra – 5 October 2022
Dussehra is celebrated pan India with utmost joy and delight. This is one of the most popular festivals in October in India and marks the demise of Ravana, Meghnath, and Kumbhakarna. It is also popular as Vijaya Dashami. Along with Navratri, Ramlila is enacted for nine days and the 10th day – Dussehra – is celebrated with the enactment of Ravan Dahan.
3. Karva Chauth – 13 October 2022
Karva Chauth is one of the most important festivals in India and it is celebrated widely in the northern parts of the country. The festival is a celebration of love, sacrifice, and happiness between a husband and his wife. It is a one-day festival where married women keep fast for the good health and safety of their husbands.
4. Diwali – 24 October 2022
Diwali is a festival of lights and it is the most widely celebrated festival in India. This festival is celebrated to mark the return of Lord Ram after his 14 years of exile. People decorate their houses and streets with lights, burst crackers, and distribute sweets amongst each other. The festival is also celebrated by Jains, Sikhs, and Buddhists. It falls in the month of Karthik which according to the Gregorian calendar is observed in October and November. It is the victory of light over darkness and people forget their old enmity and spread the message of brotherhood.
5. Govardhan pooja – 25 October 2022
Govardhan Puja is celebrated after Diwali and this is one of the most important festivals in Hindu religion. People on this day worship Govardhan hill and offer many kinds of dishes to Lord Krishna as a symbol of gratitude.
6. Bhai Dooj – 26 October 2022
Bhai Dooj is celebrated on the second day of Sukla Paksha in the Hindu calendar month of Karthika. The celebration of this day is quite similar to that of Raksha Bandhan as on this day, brothers give gifts to their sisters and sisters pray for the long and peaceful life of their brothers.

Important Events in October 2022

1. 1 October 2022: International Coffee Day

We celebrate this day to recognise everyone who makes their livelihood from coffee. The International Coffee Organization held the first-ever International Coffee Day in Milan in 2015.

2. 2 October 2022: Gandhi Jayanti

Gandhi Jayanti marks the birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi. He was born in Porbandar in 1869. He was a freedom fighter who started the Non-Violence Movement and is remembered fondly as “Bapu”. He is also known as the Father of the Nation. The day is also celebrated as the International Day of Non-Violence. On 15th June 2007, the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution to mark this day.

3. 4 October 2022: World Animal Welfare Day

This day is marked to promote awareness about the rights of animals as well as their welfare. Theme for 2021 was “Forests and Livelihoods: Sustaining People and Planets.”

4. 5 October 2022: World Teachers’ Day

The world celebrates this day to mark the importance of teachers. It is commemorated each year on the anniversary of the ILO/UNESCO Recommendation adoption regarding the Status of Teachers in 1966. Theme for 2022 was “Teachers at the heart of education recovery.”

5. 8 October 2022: Indian Air Force Day

IAF celebrates the Indian Air Force Day at the Hindon base in the presence of senior officials and IAF chief of all three armed forces. In addition, there is a show with a display of aircraft to celebrate this day.

6. 9 October 2022: World Postal Day

This day is celebrated as the anniversary of the establishment of the Universal Postal Union in 1874. Today it marks the contribution of postal workers, their networks and their importance to the global economy.

7. 10 October 2022: World Mental Health Day

World Mental Health Day is celebrated to raise awareness about mental health issues. The theme for 2021 was “Mental Health Care for All: Let's make it a reality.” The day provides a platform for the stakeholders in mental health to talk about their work and make mental health care and affordable reality.

8. 11 October 2022: International Day of the Girl Child

In 1995, World Conference on Women in Beijing decided that they needed a day to celebrate the girl child. The theme for the 2022 International Day of the Girl Child was “Digital generation: Our generation.” UN's focus was that young girls were less likely to have access to digital devices, which affects their ability to get a job or develop tech-related skills.

9. 15 October 2022: World Students' Day

The birthday of former Indian President A.P.J. Abdul Kalam is celebrated as World Student's Day. 2021's theme was “Learning for people, planet, prosperity, and peace.” Moreover, the day aims to highlight Kalam's efforts towards education and students.

10. 16 October - World Food Day

World Food Day is celebrated every year on 16 October to inspire people about healthy diets. On this day Food and Agriculture Organisation was established and launched by the United Nations in 1945.

11. 16 October: World Spine Day

It is observed on 16 October to highlights the burden of spinal pain and disability around the world.

12. 17 October - International Day for the Eradication of Poverty

International Day for the Eradication of Poverty is observed on 17 October every year. This day marks the adoption of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) on 20 November 1989.

13. 20 October - World Statistics Day

World Statistics Day is celebrated every five years on October 20. The first such day was observed on October 20, 2010. This year the world witnessed the third World Statistics Day. The day was created by the United Nations Statistical Commission to acknowledge the importance of data authenticity and credibility across the globe.

14. 21 October - Police Commemoration Day

The day is observed on October 21 to honour police officials who have made the supreme sacrifice in the line of duty.

15. 24 October - United Nations Day

United Nations Day is observed on 24 October every year to mark the anniversary of the UN Charter's entry into force. Since 1948, this day is celebrated and in 1971 it was recommended by the United Nations General Assembly to observe by the Member States as a public holiday.

16. 31 October 2022: National Unity Day / Rashtriya Ekta Diwas

Celebrated in the honour of Sardar Vallabhai Patel, the National Unity Day marks his efforts in unifying India. The resolution to celebrate this day was announced in 2014.

Lal Bahadur Shastri

Lal Bahadur Shastri was appointed as the Prime Minister in 1964 after Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's death and held charge of the top post till 1966.

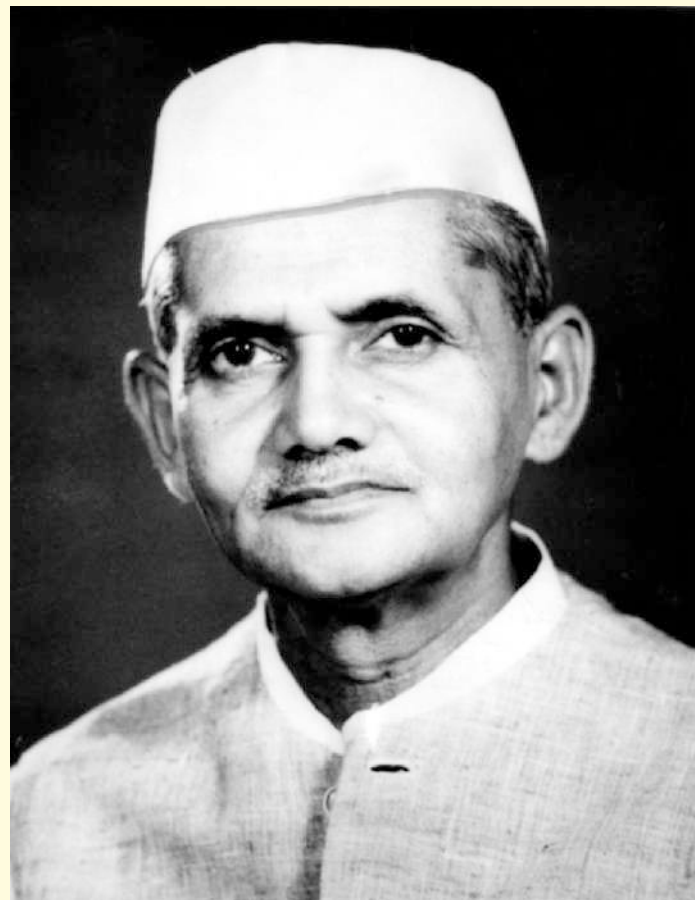
Lal Bahadur Shastri was born on October 2, 1904, in the Mughalsarai district of Uttar Pradesh. Being involved with politics at a very young age, Shastri played an important role in India's freedom struggle from the British Raj. Shastri, who was regarded as a secularist who rejected the mixing of politics and religion, also emphasised fighting for the country's poor population.

He led India during the Indo-Pak war of 1965 and gave the slogan 'Jai Jawan Jai Kisan'. He also promoted the White Revolution and Green Revolution in India.

Shastri died in Tashkent, Uzbekistan on January 11, 1966, a day after he signed a peace treaty to end the 1965 war with Pakistan. Even though it is officially said that Shastri passed away due to a heart attack, his wife Lalita alleged that he was poisoned for ulterior motives.

Here are some of the top quotes of Lal Bahadur Shastri:

- "Discipline and united action are the real source of strength for the nation."
- "We must fight for peace bravely as we fought in war."
- "I am not as simple as I look."
- "We believe in peace and peaceful development, not only for ourselves but for people all over the world."



जय जवान
जय किसान