

QIM 4 marks

7.1.9. Sensitization of students and employees of the Institution to the constitutional obligations: values, rights, duties and responsibilities of citizens

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1. Display of National Symbols in the college premises

National Identities, Symbols & Monuments of India

NATIONAL PLEDGE

The National Pledge

- India is my country and all Indians are my brothers and sisters.
- I love my country and I am proud of its rich and varied heritage.
- I shall always strive to be worthy of it.
- I shall give respect to my parents, teachers and all elders and treat everyone with courtesy.
- To my country and my people, I pledge my devotion. In their well-being and prosperity alone lies my happiness.

National Symbols and Identities of a country represent a host of objects that paint a unique identity about the Country's sensibilities. Indians of all demographic backgrounds across the world are proud of these National symbols as they infuse a sense of pride and patriotism in every Indian's heart.

NATIONAL FLAG OF INDIA



It was adopted on 22 July 1947 during a meeting of the Constituent Assembly. It is also called as tricolor. The flag was designed by Pingali Venkayya. It is rectangular in shape and has three colours deep saffron, white and green with Ashoka chakra at its centre.

NATIONAL ANTHEM



The National Anthem of India 'Jana-gana-mama', composed originally in Bengali by Rabindranath Tagore, was adopted in its Hindi version by the Constituent Assembly as the National Anthem of India on 24 January 1950.

NATIONAL SONG



The first two verses of song "Vande Mataram", composed in Sanskrit by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee was adopted as the National song of India in 1950. "Vande Mataram" was first song during the 1896 session of the Indian National Congress by Rabindranath Tagore. The song was a part of Bankimchandra's most famous novel Anand Math (1882).

NATIONAL EMBLEM



Asoka at Samath was adopted on 26th of January in 1950 by the Indian Govt. as the National Emblem of India. It is taken from sacred Hindu Vedas. This graphic representation was originally placed by the Emperor Ashoka in 250 BCE at the Buddhist site. Emblem of India symbolizes power, courage, pride, and confidence. It depicts four lions standing back to back. There is a horse and a bull on each sides of the Wheel.

NATIONAL CURRENCY



The Indian rupee symbol derived from the Devanagari Consonant "₹" (ra) and the Latin letter "R" was adopted in 2010 and designed by Udaya Kumar Dharmalingam an Assist. Prof. at IIT Guwahati, born 10 Oct 1978 in Kallakurichi, Tamil Nadu.

<http://knowindia.gov.in/national-identity-elements/>

National Identities, Symbols & Monuments of India

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NATIONAL FLOWER



The national flower, lotus symbolises fertility, knowledge, prosperity, honour, long life, good fortune, purity of heart and mind. Lotus (botanical name is *Nelumbo nucifera*) is a sacred Indian flower and symbolizes It is the flower of goddess Laxmi and symbolises

NATIONAL FRUIT



The national fruit, Mango symbolises the tropical of India. Mango (botanical name is *Mangifera indica*) is called as the king of all fruits. It is cultivated in almost all regions of India.

NATIONAL SWEET OF INDIA



Jalebi is recognized as the national sweet of India.

NATIONAL VEGETABLE



Meetha kaddu

NATIONAL GAME OF INDIA



Hockey : In spite of cricket's huge popularity in India, hockey is still the national game of India. The game has seen a golden era during 1928-1956, when India won 6 consecutive gold medals in the Olympics. At that time India had played 24 Olympic matches and won all of them. Dhyan chand was the best indian hockey player of all time.

NATIONAL DANCE



There is no national dance as such like national song, national anthem and national animal etc for India. We have extremely diverse dance forms including 8 principal/classical dance forms and hundreds of folk dances like, Bharatanatyam, Kathakali, Kuchipudi, Rasleela, Garbha, Lavani, Mohiniattam, Odissi, Chauu, Bhangra, Nautanki and the list is unending.

NATIONAL COLOUR



ORANGE

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 Sudha Surendra Menier College of
 Computer & Management
 EIA Street, Kalamna Mkt Rd Nagpur

National Identities, Symbols & Monuments of India

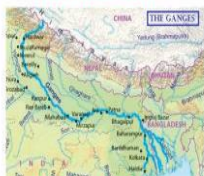
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NATIONAL CALENDAR

GREGORIAN	Shak	date & month	Days
21/22 March	1 Chaitra		30/31
21 April	1 Vaishakha		31
22 May	1 Jyaishta		31
23 June	1 Asadha		31
23 July	1 Sravana		31
23 August	1 Bhadra		31
23 October	1 Kartika		30
22 November	1 Agrahayana		30
22 December	1 Pausa		30
21 January	1 Magha		30
20 February	1 Phalgun		30

India has two calendars, the Saka calendar and the Vikram Savat Calendar. This is the nation's Civil Calendar which is used for functions such as planning, Civil events, announcing national holidays, and arranging the term times for schools and universities.

NATIONAL RIVER



The Ganges or Ganga is the national river of India. It is the longest river of India flowing over 2,510 Kms. It originates in the snowfields of the Gangotri Glacier in the Himalayas as the Bhagirathi River. It is worshiped as the Goddess by the people of Hindu religion.

NATIONAL ANIMAL



The National Animal of India is Tiger. It symbolises power. The Bengal Tiger was declared as the National Animal of India in April 1973. Prior to this, the lion was the National Animal of India.

NATIONAL BIRD



The National Bird, Peacock Symbolises elegance. The Peacock, commonly known as Indian Peafowl was declared the nation bird of India in 1963. It is considered as Vehicle of the Lord Muruga in hinduism and symbol of "Resurrection" in Christianity

NATIONAL REPTILE



King Cobra (*Ophiophagus hannah*) can grow upto a length of 5.8 meters. It has great significance in Hindu Culture and is worshipped as an idol of Lord Shiva.

NATIONAL TREE



The National Tree, Banyan (*Botanical Name Ficus bengalensis*) symbolises immortality.

MAHARASHTRA SYMBOLS

National symbols of a country represent a host of objects that paint a unique identity about a country's sensibilities, Indians of all demographic backgrounds across the world are proud of these National symbols as they infuse a sense of pride and patriotism in every Indian's heart.

State Animal - Indian Giant Squirrel (*Ratufa indica*)



State flower - Pride of India *Lagerstroemia speciosa*



State bird - Yellow footed green Pigeon *Treron phoeniceus*



State Butterfly *Papilio polymnestor*



State Tree - Mango Tree *Mangifera indica*

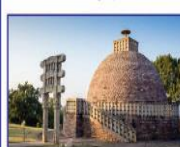


NATIONAL MONUMENTS

Taj Mahal, Agra



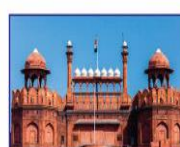
Sanchi Stupa, Sanchi



Hawa Mahal, Jaipur



Red Fort, Delhi



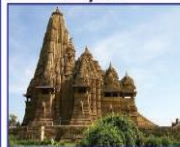
Gol Gumbaz



Chatrapati Shivaji Terminus, Mumbai



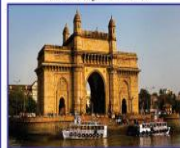
Kandariya Mahadeo Temple, Khajuraho



Ajantha caves, Mumbai



Gateway of India



Hampi Temple, Vijaynagar



Char Minar, Hyderabad



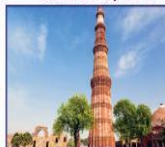
Mysore Palace, Mysore



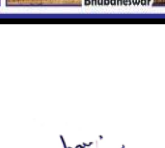
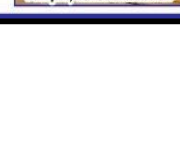
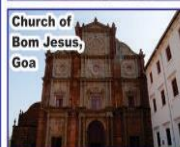
Golden Temple, Harmandir Sahib, Amritsar



Qutub Minar, Delhi



Shiva Temple, Hampi



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2. Banner displayed in college premises

LIST OF FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES OF INDIAN CITIZENS

(Constitution Part IV A, Article 51 –A)

1. Abide by the Constitution and respect National Flag & National Anthem
2. Follow ideals of the freedom struggle
3. Protect sovereignty & integrity of India
4. Defend the country and render national services when called upon
5. Sprit of common brotherhood
6. Preserve composite culture
7. Preserve natural environment
8. Develop scientific temper
9. Safeguard public property
10. Strive for excellence
11. Duty of all parents/guardians to send their children in the age group of 6-14 years to school.

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3. Free eye check camp on 29.04.2024



4. General Medicine Free Health Checkup Camp



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**4. Cleanliness drive organised by R.T.M Nagpur University under
“Swatchta hi Seva abhiyn” on 1.10.2023**



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