

Negative Energy

Positive Energy



worried

sadness

complain

lazy

dishonest

regret

hate

fake

ego

ignorant

stress

fear

arrogant

greed

anger

selfish

violent

impatient

loneliness

indifferent

uncertainty

giving

forgiving

calm

honesty

motivated

trust

bravery

inspired

love

joy

happy

selfless

creative

passionate

proactive

kindness

inspired

responsible

confidence

loyal

peaceful

सृजन
2022-23

Positive Mind Happy Life

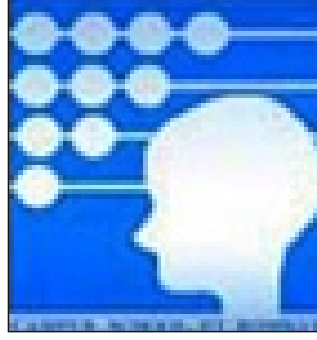
Negative Mind Dead Life

Arindita Pawan Singh^{8th}



***YOUR
FUTURE
IS CREATED BY
WHAT YOU DO
TODAY,
NOT TOMORROW***







IIT Campus School & Jr. College



Powai, Mumbai - 400 076.

सृजन - 2022-23

**“Learning Today
Leading Tomorrow”**



*Positive people also have
negative thoughts, they don't let
those thoughts grow,
and destroy them*



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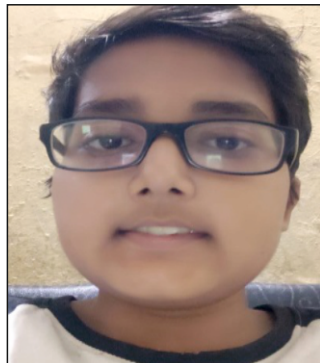
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OUR DIAMONDS

HSC Toppers



SSC Toppers



Best Outgoing Student



TEACHER'S ACHIEVEMENTS

- 1) **S ward 2nd prize in mono act.**
- 2) **District level 2nd prize in mono act.**
- 3) **Over all best theatre Team in Apratimotsav 2022 at S. M. Shetty School.**
- 4) **Mentor of I.I.T.B. Theatre Team in Inter I.I.T. Competition.**
- 5) **One of the organizer for Institute Theatre fest 2022-23.**
- 6) **Director of P. G. Cult Theatre Production..**



Mr. Shikhardeep Arora

PGT (Hindi)

From the Principal's Desk



Ms. M.K. Valsalakumari
Principal

Dear Students, schooling is our first contact with the world, a period of joy, healthy competition, fearing, adjustment, sharing and love. It is not the wide open spaces, classrooms, the library, laboratories or the large fields that make the school. Life is in the heart of the students and staff that the true institution exists.

I strongly feel that education is a blend of academic excellence and creativity and as the Principal of the School, my motto is to encourage and empower our students to grow as a strong, reflective and humble individuals with discerning minds, prepared to make a mark in all spheres of life.

According to academic analysts, the youth of future generation are going to be more prone to violence and deviant behavior. This deteriorating trend is a matter of great concern to parents as well as teachers. We are all aware through media reports of incidents of abuse, self-inflicted violence, violent outburst, depression, violence using social media and other on-line forms.

Learning is not a process limited to schools and colleges only, nor does it end with the conclusion of one's school career. It is indeed a lifelong process. Ourschool is oriented to the total formation of a child and to adaptations of various methods suiting the dynamics of changing world in order to achieve common goals and objectives. It is further characterized by shared vision-responsibility.

Dear students, it is my message to you all that the people of fine character live by their values. They are honest and are committed to truthfulness in thought, word and deed. True character thus encompasses the capacity for self-discipline.

Character creates self respect, which in turn leads to high self esteem. Maturity is reflected in all aspects of character-the decision we make, the friends we select and the responsibilitieswe accept. Always remember to uphold the dignity of people. Be always ready to give preference to other. What you are is god's gift to you. What you become is your gift to God. Have somethingto live for. Bring out the best in you.

"With warm wishes and God's blessings".

FROM EDITOR'S PEN



Dear all,

Welcome again to the new annual issue of our school magazine SRIJAN. IIT Campus School and Junior College known for its imbibing the values of life among its children. Here they are taught the life stories of our great fore-fathers so that they will take inspirations from them. Narrating importance of education, Krantijyoti Savitrimai Phule says-

सर्वाना सांगण्याजोगा मार्ग आहे हा
शिक्षणाने मनुष्याचे पशुत्व हटते पहा

Education makes humans different from other animals. Rationality is the most important quality in leading a meaningful life. Education makes person rational. Rational person is generally a responsible person. SRIJAN is the endeavour to make our children, the responsible citizens of our country, a real human being.

I conclude the editor's note with the humble hope that you will enjoy and appreciate **सृजनात्मकता** (CREATIVITY) of our budding writers, poets and artists. Happy reading. Fulfil your dreams through SRIJAN. It's a time to dream to SRIJAN the world.

THE TRUE ARTIST



When they were little, they scribbled-
As for the colors, they didn't care,
Their fists held tight around the crayons;
Circles and lines were everywhere.
Through time, their talents surfaced
And true artists they have become
Shapes and colors now have meaning,
It's not like when they were one.
They have learned to stay within the lines,
To cut and paste and glue.
Art of cheerios and macaroni -
A true masterpiece, who knew?
Time and effort glue each piece,
No reason, nor thought of waste.
Cautiously, the work evolves; Little fingers stuck
with glitter paste.
And for a moment, time stands still
Sweet child creating what we hold dear -
A pure and priceless work of art,
For which we know we will never part

Sourav Chanda

GLIMPSES OF THE YEAR



15th August Independence Day celebration,
Director is escorted by NCC pilots



Flag Unfurled by the director IITB
On 15th August 2022



Azadi ka Amrut Mahostav
Prize Distribution



Azadi ka Amrut Mahostav
Prize Distribution



26th November
CONSTITUTION DAY
CELEBRATION



26th November
CONSTITUTION DAY
CELEBRATION

GLIMPSES OF THE YEAR



International yoga day



International yoga day



Investiture ceremony



Investiture ceremony



Kid zone inauguration



Kid zone inauguration

GLIMPSES OF THE YEAR



NCC Combined annual training camp 21-22 addressed by Col. Rajesh Nawarkhele



NCC Combined annual training camp 21-22 (firing lesson)



NCC Constitution awareness



Principal addressing the NCC cadets in the school on Republic day



Sports activities in the school



Sports activities in the school

GLIMPSES OF THE YEAR



S Ward Science Exhibition



S Ward Science Exhibition



LEAF Brochure Published by Principal



Rolling trophy winner team (KV IITB) with the guests



LEAF Festival



LEAF Festival

GLIMPSES OF THE YEAR



In Vanmahotsav, Campus School children with the Director IIT Bombay



In Vanmahotsav, Campus School children with the Director IIT Bombay



Cultural programme at IIT Gymkhana on Republic Day



Republic Day Celebration at IIT Gymkhana



Aksharmanch volunteers team



Eco-friendly Ganesh idols making competition

GLIMPSES OF THE YEAR



Book exhibition inauguration and an expert talk



Career Guidance Programme



Children's Day Celebration



Kid zone inauguration by Prof. P. P. Date,
Associate Chairman IIT Campus School & Jr. College

GLIMPSES OF THE YEAR



Health check camp for parents in the school with Principal Ms. Valsala Kumari

हाल के वर्षों में कतिपय नागरिकों के बीच संविधान के रचनाकारों और इस दस्तावेज़ की आलोचना करना एक फैशन सा बन गया है। ऐसे लोगों को लगता है कि 1950 के बाद देश में जिस तरह की घटनाएँ घट रही हैं उन्हें देखते हुए इस संविधान को बदल दिया जाना चाहिए। उनका कहना है कि यह संविधान 'विफल' हो गया है। मेरे विचार में यह एक भ्रामक सोच है। अपने बल पर संविधान कभी 'सफल' नहीं होते। कोई भी संविधान स्वयं में निष्क्रिय ही होता है। उसे 'सफल' बनाने के लिए नागरिकों तथा निर्वाचित नेताओं को श्रम करना पड़ता है।

-ग्रेनविल ऑस्टिन लिखित
"भारतीय संविधान : राष्ट्र की आधारशिला"
(THE INDIAN CONSTRUCTION : CORNERSTONE OF A NATION)



Dhanashree Jabade Std. 7

BIRTH OF A FLOWER

Watch the little seeds as they burrow into the earth
These little seeds have a huge future worth
Little bit of water and sun, soon you'll see their Birth.

A stem without a leaf sprouting out of the earth
Slowly but surely, you'll see the Birth
of a tiny, yet powerful Bud.

But wait yet is not time for the best to come
At the time of spring they shall blossom
do not forget growing flowers need to groomed



- Shaikh Sarah Sani - Class 6

STRANGE FACTS

Do you know that the sea horse is the only true fish which swims in a standing up position, and not lying down as other fish do.

Do you know that insects don't have red blood like us. Instead their blood is either colourless or a very faint green or yellow. If you manage to squash an insect and you see red blood, you can be sure that red has come from the blood of some animal the insect has bitten.

Why does hair turn grey?

The colour of our hair depends on the amount of pigment (coloring matter) in it. Dark hair contains more of it than fair hair. This coloring matter is produced in our bodies and is controlled by the nervous system. If anything goes wrong with this control through illness but more often by wearing out in old age, then hair turns grey or white.

Falguni Yelve, class 7

BHAGAT SINGH



Bhagat Singh was a young Indian revolutionary who is known as 'Shaheed Bhagat Singh'. He is considered to be one of the most influential revolutionaries of the Indian Independence movement. Sardar Bhagat Singh is the most prominent name in the amar shahids. His slogan '**Inquilab Zindabad**' made a great impact on the youth during the freedom movement.

Bhagat Singh was born on September 28, 1907 in a Sikh family of Banga Village in District of Leelapur, Punjab. His father's name was Sardar Kishan Singh and mother's name was Vidyavati Kaur. His Grand Father Arjun Singh, Father Kishan Singh and Uncle Ajit Singh were all active in the freedom struggle.

While studying at local D.A.V. School in Lahore, in 1916, young Bhagat Singh came into contact with some well known political leaders like Lala Lajpat Rai and Ras Bihari Bose.

The Jalianwala Bagh Massacre in Amritsar on April 13, 1919 had a profound effect on Bhagat Singh's thinking. After leaving the studies of the National College of Lahore, Bhagat Singh established the Navjawan Bharat Sabha for India's Independence.

Bhagat Singh exploded Bombs in the Central Legislative Assembly, Delhi in 1929. He was hanged with two comrades on 23rd March 1931. He was just 23 years old when he was hanged to death.

He has respectfully been given a title of Shaheed - e - Azam (King of Martyrs)

- Adarsh Abhishek Giri

Std - 7th



A DREAM COME TRUE



In a town named Fortunia, lived a pair of identical twin girls named Milli and Billi. The girls were complete opposites. They had only one thing in common except for their Looks: they had always longed to go to the moon. One night as they lay asleep in their bed they shared a dream. In their dream, they were on a rocket, which was about to go to the Moon. Inside the missile, the girls were very excited. Very soon, the countdown started ten, nine.....one, zero blast off. As soon as the rock was of the piles of the earth's surface. Billi asked Milli “Milliieeee, why are we going so fast? Don't you think km per second is a bit too fast? I'm going to get a tummy ache.” I thought you knew that the speed that we are flying is the speed which is needed to escape the earth's gravity “relied on Mili. about 10 minutes later Billi had a tummy ache and asked Milli “Oh Milli my tummy aches. Why are we still going so fast?” “Oh Billi, all the planets in our solar system could fit in the space between earth and the moon. So if did not go so fast, it could take us weeks to reach the moon.” replied Milli. “Alright Milli, I'll just take some Medicine”, said Billi. Soon when the rocket was about to land on the Moon, Billi got scared and told Milli “Milliiee, what in the world are you doing? the tip of our rocket can't possibly stand up straight on the The moon we'll crash”. “Silly Billi ' I am about to turn the rocket around and go backwards so that the leaves of our rocket face the moon and then we will be able to safely land on the moon”, replied Milli. Very soon, they opened the rocket door and set foot on the moon. Oh! how happy the girls were. Their wish finally come true. Then all of a sudden, there was a message from earth “Earth to moon rocket is to record your first expressions of the moon”. Milli said “well it's a strange sight no plants no animals no blue sky terrifying to look at”. Billi said, “looked like a desert at night only without the stars twinkling”. There is another message from earth saying wake up Milli and Billi and as soon as they opened their eyes, they saw their mother trying to wake them up. The girls went to school. They were so inspired by their dream that when they became older they became the first women on the moon.

By Sarah Sani 6thstd



SUNSHINE AND MOONLIGHT

Into the sunshine
full of the light
Leaping and flashing
from morn till night

Into the moonlight
whiter than snow
waving so flower - like
when the winds blow

Into the starlight
Rushing in spray
Happy at midnight
Happy by day

Ever in motion
Blith and cheery
still climbing heaven
never weary

- Ananya A. Singh

VI th



Pranav K. Shewale

TEENAGE LIFE

teenage life
teenage strife
that how it'll always be

more pressure than ever
to be even better
than the year just gone through

and the teenage fights
the if's and might's
that keeps you second guessing

your dearest friends
through the turns and bends
they have kept you In that way

and still you set the result
but all the adults
don't seem to care
all they can say
is that
the exams are getting easier
ohhh! save it !!!

- Palak Singh

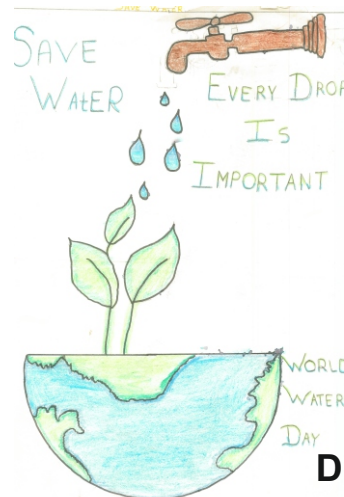
Std - 9th

Life without Internet

In this century every one uses internet and no one can imagine their life without internet because internet provides lot of knowledge and information related to different activities, for instance, sports, news, entertainment, discovery and many more. I cannot imagine my life without internet, because I use the internet for social media, to purchase products and to search different information. The internet has both positive and negative impact on my life. The positive impacts that the internet has in my life is that I am able to research anything. I want to learn about. I am able to do educational activities online for my classes at school.

One of the negative impacts is that I spend too much time on the internet. I tend to procrastinate on homework assignments by using the internet. I get distracted a lot by using the internet when I am supposed to be doing important tasks. People today have lost the connection with nature, with real people, with their friends and families.

They hardly need to do their day-to-day work by themselves and have become physically unfit. If someone loses their mobile phone, it feels as if they have lost an organ. Life without internet seems impossible today.



- Ananya Pawan Singh

Std - 6th

Diksha Raju Damodar
Std - 5th

SCHOOL DAYS

School is the place where cherished moments are made
The times during which we laughed and played
We got thrills from the smallest of things,
Like the many naughty catapult flings!

The amusing free periods were loved by all
As we had a chance to play tennis or football
Sometimes we roamed through the school without any aim
or took part in lit fest and the inter house games.

Ananya Singh
Std. 6

We shared the sorrows of getting bad marks
And the wonderful pleasures in the good remarks
Exams were the days which were most feared
Upon finishing which, our minds were cleared!

School days are the ones we won't forget
But missing all the fun surely make us regret!



- Nishal Kashyap



Riddhi B. Talpe
Std. 9

YOUR BEST

If you always try your best
Then you'll never have to wonder,
about what you could have done
If you'd summoned all your thunder.

And if your best
was not as good
As you hoped it would be,
you still could say,
"I gave today
All that I had in me"

Meaning of colours that I like

1. Yellow stands for happiness and energy, but also jealousy betrayal, illness and danger.
2. Blue is a cool and calming color that shows creatively and intelligence, that is even symbolizes loyalty, strength, responsibility and trust. Also it symbolizes the water and sky.
3. Pink color represents caring, compassion and love. Pink color stands for unconditional love and sweetness, understanding, Pink combine the energy of red and white and passion.
4. Green is the color of nature and environment that combines the power of blue and yellow. It represents growth, nature, freshness, money, fertility and safety. Green is the most restful colour for our eyes.

Who discovered color ?

Ans : Sir Isaac Newton. The first color wheel was presented by sir Isaac Newton in the 17th Century.

- Divya Avinash Rawtale

Std. 7th



Anonymous



Aaradhya Shirsath

Waste Management

Waste Management is very important matter in today's society. Due to rapid and continuous increase in population, the amount of waste generation is increasing day by day and it is affecting many people's life.

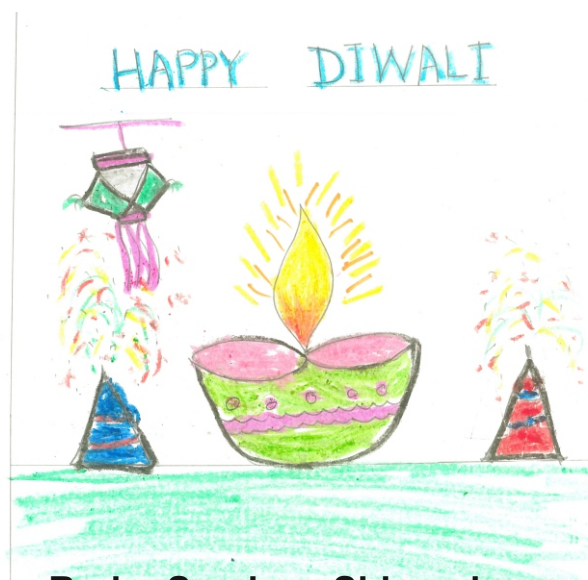
Do you know ? What is waste ?

Waste is nothing but the discarded eliminated and unwanted things which is used after a stage some - thing worthless. In simple words, "waste management" is the management of waste. Waste management is the process of collecting, recycling, processing and monitoring the use of waste.

One important method is Recycling in this we use 5R's
* refuse * reduce * reuse * repair * recycle using different methods, it decreases the bad smell, reduces population and generates employment. So, the management of waste is very important to develop a green and clean society and world.

So, always remember 'Our waste' our responsibility. Nature does not hurry Time spent in nature. Let everything an accomplish that time is realizing it all and that you never will

- Divya Avinash Rawtale (Std - 7th)



Rudra Sandeep Shingade
Std. 1st



Traffic Rules



Introduction :-

Traffic rules are imposed by the government for the safety people. Traffic rules are very important for road safety. It is important for everyone to follow traffic rules. The traffic signals help a smooth movement of the vehicle. Breaking the rules is very harmful led to traffic problems.

Importance of Traffic Rules -

Traffic rules are not made by the government for earning money. It is for the protection of drivers. Traffic rules are the most important to make the roads free of hustle and bustle from the traffic and other things. It is necessary that rules are to be followed by each and every citizen. Rules regulate the work and help it move along the desired path. Every country has its own road safety rules and regulations. for the best interest of citizens.

Road Safety Rules -

Whenever riding Scooter a motor cycle or even a bicycle, make sure you wear a helmet. When you are changing lanes, overtaking the other car, or taking a turn always use turn signals or indicators to make fellow drivers know about your turn. Make it a rule to never take more than one passenger with you on your two - wheeler keeping one's eyes on the roads is very important people nowadays have got accustomed to using a cell phone while driving we shall use the horn only at essential circumstances. Horn must be used with care and must not be a case of noise pollution. Always follow the police officer's directions and traffic signals.

Conclusion :-

Traffic rules are very important on the roads. on which we drive our vehicles without its proper usage, we can expect to Face lots of traffic jams. slow driving lanes and worse than any of these a car accident in India. If the drivers drive according to the traffic rules, they can save these lives and make it easier for new drivers to feel less intimidated by driving on roads.

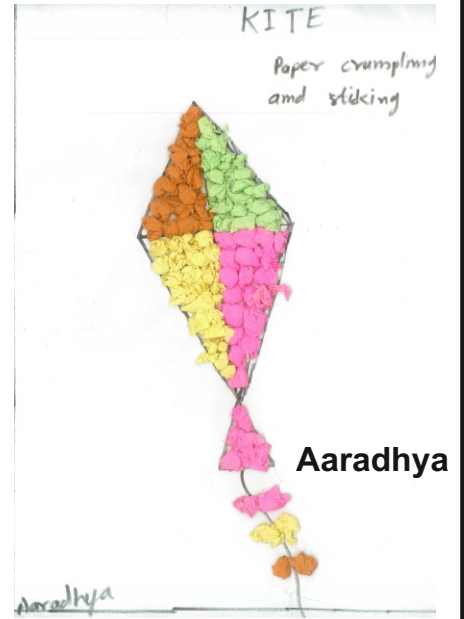
- **Sagar Gawali** (9th Std)



THE SEMPITERNAL TRUTH

A tiny dew drop appeared on the flower
Its size not justifying its power
To shine like a diamond
As the sun's first rays crossed it
To fall into the soil and be
A source for other to live
To be an inspiration for many
who longed for a life of simplicity
To be a home to those little beings
who lived and fed in its shelter
so what if it was infinitesimal ?
Does size settle strength of beings ?
may be it appeared that way
But the truth that way
That soul, not show mattered
In deciding what was good or bad
That heaven or hell was decided
By deeds and actions, not form
And that had been the sempiternal truth
That existed since time infinitely
And would last for eternity.

- Nisha Konkali
Std - VI



Yaha sab kuch bikta hain,

Yaha sab kuch bikta hain,
dost rehna zara sambhal ke.....
Bechne wala hawa bhi bechh deta hai,
gulabrao mein daal ke....
Sachh bikta hain, jhoot bikta hain,
bikta hai har kahani
Teen lok mein faila hai,
Fir bhi bikta hain botal mein paani....
kabhi phoolon ki tarah mat jeena,
jis din khiloge, toot kar bikhar jaoge...
jeena hai toh pathar ki tarah jiyo...
Jis din tarashe gaye, khuda ban jaoge....

Purnima Dubey
Std - 8th



Who is your life partner ?

Mom ?
Dad ?
Wife ?
Son ?
Husband ?
Daughter ?
Friends ?

Not at all

Your real life - partner is your body.

Once your body stops responding no one is with you. you and your body stay together from birth till death. What you do to your body is your responsibility and that will come back to you.

The more you care for your body, the more your body, will care for you.

What you eat, what you do for being fit, How you deal with stress, how much rest you give to it, will decide how your body going to respond.

Remember, your body is the only permanent address where you live.

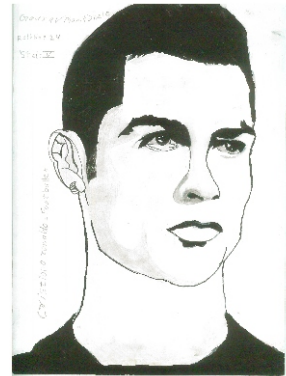
Your body is your asset, liability, which no one else can share. Your body is your responsibility.

Because you are the real - life partner, be fit. Take care of yourself. Money comes and goes. Relatives and friends are not permanent.

Remember, no one can help your body other than you.

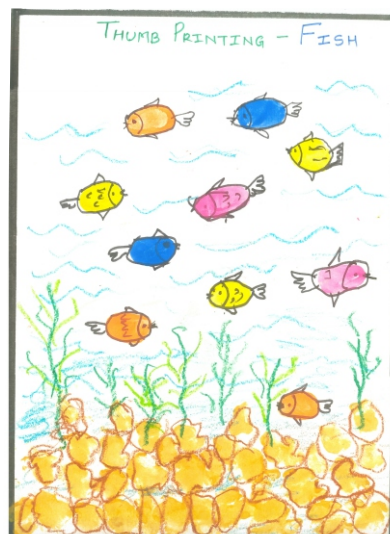
Pranayama - For Lungs
Meditation - For Mind
Yoga - For Body
Walking - For Heart
Good Food - for Intestines
Good thoughts - For soul
Good Karma - for world

- By Vivek Rakshe



Gaurav Manik Dhele

Std. 5th



Manas M. Mhatre
Std. 1st



RANI LAXMI BAI

Khoob Ladi Mardani Who To Jhansi Wali Rani Thi



Rani Lakshmi Bai was the queen of the princely state of Jhansi, which is located on the northern side of India. She was one of the most leading personalities of the first war of India's independence that started in 1857. In this article, we will present you with the biography of Jhansi ki Rani – Rani Lakshmi Bai, who was an epitome of bravery and courage.

'Early Life of Jhansi ki Rani'

She was born to a Maharashtrian family at Kashi (now Varanasi) in the year 19 November 1835. During her childhood, she was called by the name Manikarnika. Affectionately, her family members called her Manu. At a tender age of four, she lost her mother. As a result, the responsibility of raising her fell upon her father. While pursuing studies, she also took formal training in martial arts, which included horse riding, shooting and fencing. To know the complete life history of Jhansi ki Rani – Rani Lakshmi Bai. In the year 1842, she got married to the Maharaja of Jhansi, Raja Gangadhar Rao Newalkar. On getting married, she was given the name Lakshmi Bai. Her wedding ceremony was held at the Ganesh temple, located in the old city of Jhansi. In the year 1851, she gave birth to a son. Unfortunately, the child did not survive more than four months. In the year 1853, Gangadhar Rao fell sick and became very weak. So, the couple decided to adopt a child. To ensure that the British do not raise an issue over the adoption, Jhansi ki Rani – Rani Lakshmi Bai got this adoption witnessed by the local British representatives. On 21st November, 1853, Maharaja Gangadhar Rao died.

'Meri Jhansi Nahin Doongi'

On 7 th March 1854, the British issued a gazette dissolving the State of Jhansi. Rani Lakshmi Bai was enraged due to the injustice when an English officer, Major Ellis came to meet Jhansi Ki Rani – Rani Lakshmi Bai. He read out the official declaration dissolving the State. The furious Rani Lakshmi Bai told Ellis "Meri Jhansi Nahin Doongi (I shall not part with my Jhansi)' when he sought her permission to leave. Ellis heard her and left. Battle of 1857 The battle for freedom that started from January 1857 engulfed even Meerut on 10 th May. Along with Meerut, Delhi and Bareilly, Jhansi also was freed from the British rule. Three years after Jhansi was freed, Rani Lakshmi Bai took over the control of Jhansi and she made preparations to defend Jhansi from the likely attack by the British. Sir Hugh Rose was appointed by the British to capture Rani Lakshmi Bai, alive. On 20th March 1858, Sir Hume encamped with his army 3 miles away from Jhansi and sent a message to her that she should surrender; but rather than surrendering, she stood on the rampart of her fort motivating her army to fight with the British. The battle started. Jhansi canons started routing the British. Even after 3 days of continuous firing, the fort of Jhansi could not be attacked; therefore, Sir Hugh decided to adopt the path of treachery. Finally,



on 3rd April, the army of Sir Hugh Rose entered Jhansi. The soldiers started looting people. Jhansi ki Rani – Rani Lakshmi Bai decided to join Peshava by breaking the bloc of the enemy. In the night, with her troupe of trusted 200 cavalry, she tied her 12 year old son Damodar to her back and raising the slogan of 'Jai Shankar' left her fort. She penetrated the British bloc and rode towards Kalpi. Her father Moropant was with her. While breaking the faction of the British army, her father got injured, was captured by the British and was hanged.

Fight of Kalpi

After riding continuously for 24 hours covering a distance of 102 miles, the Rani reached Kalpi. Peshava judged the situation and decided to help her. He provided his squads of army to her as per her requested requirement. On 22nd May, Sir Hugh Rose attacked Kalpi. Jhansi ki Rani – Rani Lakshmi Bai rushed to the front like lightening whilst holding her sword. Her forceful attack resulted in a setback for the British army. Sir Hugh Rose disturbed with this setback brought his reserved camel troops onto the battlefield. The fresh reinforcement of the army affected the ardour of the revolutionaries and Kalpi was taken over by the British on 24th May. Defeated Raosaheb Peshave, Nawab of Banda, Taty Tope, Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi and all the chieftains gathered at Gopalpur. Jhansi ki Rani – Rani Lakshmi Bai suggested taking over Gwalior. Shinde, the Ruler of Gwalior, was pro-British. Jhansi ki Rani – Rani Lakshmi Bai won over Gwalior and handed it over to Peshava. Sacrifice of life on the altar of freedom Sir Hugh Rose had heard about the defeat of Gwalior by Rani Lakshmi Bai. He realized that the situation could go out of control if time was wasted; therefore, he marched towards Gwalior. Lakshmi Bai and Peshva decided to fight the British as Sir Hugh Rose touched Gwalior. Lakshmi Bai took it upon herself to safeguard the East side of Gwalior. The unprecedented valour of Lakshmi Bai inspired her army; even her maids attired in men's uniform took to the battlefield. The bravery of Lakshmi Bai, resulted in the retreat of the British army. On 18th June, the British attacked Gwalior from all sides. She decided to break the enemy front and go out rather than surrendering. While breaking the military front, she came across a garden. She was not riding her 'Rajratan' horse. The new horse started going round and round near a canal instead of jumping and crossing it. Jhansi ki Rani – Rani Lakshmi Bai realized the consequences and turned back to attack the British army. She got injured, started bleeding and fell from her horse. Being in a man's costume, the soldiers did not recognize her and left her there. The faithful servants of Rani took her to a nearby Gangadas Mutt and gave her Gangajal. She expressed her last wish that her body should not be touched by any British man and embraced a brave death. The revolutionaries all over the world, the organization of Sardar Bhagat Singh and in the end even the army of Netaji Subhashchandra Bose were inspired by the valour shown by Jhansi ki Rani – Rani Lakshmi Bai. The Jhansi ki Rani – Rani Lakshmi Bai breathed her last at the young age of 23 years.



- Ishita Naresh Wankhade
8th Std.

The Ant and the Dove

One hot day, an ant was searching for some water after walking around for some time, she came to a spring to reach the spring she had to climb up a blade of grass.

While making her way up, she slipped and fell into the water. She could have drowned if a dove up a near by tree has not seen her.

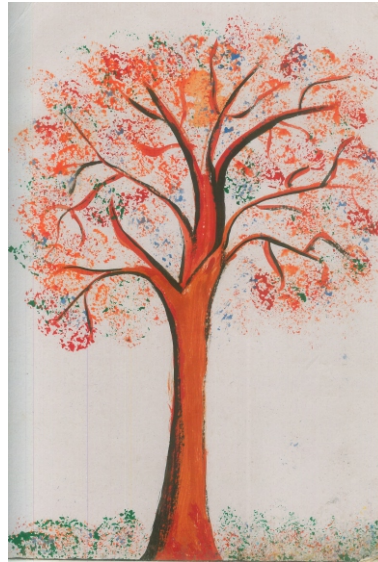
Seeing that the ant was in trouble the dove quickly plucked off a leaf and dropped into in into the water near the struggling ant.

The ant moved towards the leaf and climbed up there. Soon it carried her safely to dry ground. Just at that time a hunter nearby was throwing out his net toward the dove, hoping to trap it.

Guessing what he was about to do the ant quickly bit him on the heel. Feeling the pain, the hunter dropped his net. The dove was quick to fly away to safety.

- Purvi Hadal

Std. V



Anugrah Vishal Kharat

Std. 1st

UNSUNG HEROES OF INDIAN FREEDOM STRUGGLE

Chembrasser Thangal (1857 - 1922)

Chembrasser Thangal, real name Syed Mohammad Hydrose Thangal was a Khilafat leader from the Malabar region of Kerala. He was a best friend of the Malabar revolutionary leader Variyamkunnath Kunjammad Haji. He was highly revered among muslims for his knowledge of the Quran, Figh and Tasawwuf. Thangal along with Variyamkunnath led the Mappila guerillas who attacked and causes huge losses to the British Government camp in Pandikad. British arrested him through treachery and shot him to death on January 9, 1922. British then denied him a burial and burnt his body secretly.

- Written by - Vivek Rakshe

जीवन

पूछा जो मैंने एक दिन खुदा से
अंदर मेरे ये कैसा शोर है,
हँसा मुझ पर, फिर बोला
चाहते तेरी कुछ और थी
पर तेरा रास्ता कुछ और है,
रुह को संभालना था तुझे
पर सूरत संवारने पर तेरा ज़ोर है
सपने देखता है, खुली फिज़ाओं के
पर बड़े शहरों में बसने की कोशिश पर जोर है।
थोडा ठहरा और सोचा
काश जिंदगी सचमुच किताब होती,
पढ़ सकता मैं की आगे क्या होगा
क्या पाऊंगा और क्या दिल खोयेगा
कब थोड़ी खुशी मिलेगी, कब दिल रोयेगा,
काश जिंदगी सचमुच किताब होती
पढ़ सकता मैं ऊन लम्हों को,
जिन्होने मुझे रुलाया है
जोड़ता कुछ पन्ने
जिनकी यादों ने मुझे हँसाया है
हिजाब तो लगा पाता कितना
खोया कितना और पाया कितना,
काश जिंदगी सचमुच किताब होती,
वक्त से आँखें चुराकर पीछे चला जाता,
टूटे सपनों को फिर अरमानों से सजाता,
कुछ पल के लिए मैं भी मुस्कुराता
काश! जिंदगी सचमुच किताब होती
फिर किसी अपने ने समझाया तो समझ आया,
छोटी सी है जिंदगी
हर बात में खुश रहो,
जो चेहरा पास न हो
उसकी आवाज में खुश रहो,
कोई रुठा हो आपसे
उसके अंदाज में खुश रहो
जो लौट के नहीं आने वाले
उनकी याद में खुश रहो,
कल किसने देखा है
अपने आज में खुश रहो।



Pranav Shewale

Verma Vaishnavi Rakesh



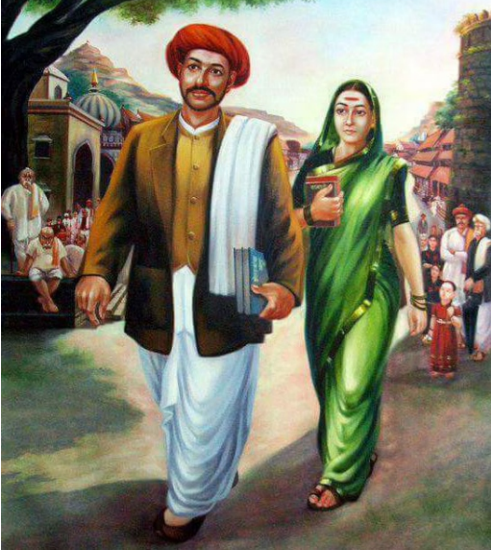
Verma Vaishnavi Rakesh



Akshat D. Pandey

Std. 3rd

पुर्णिमा दुबे - ८वी



सावित्रीबाई फुले

ज्ञानज्योती सावित्रीबाई फुले ह्या भारताच्या पहिल्या महिला शिक्षिका तसेच थोर समाज सेविका होत्या. त्यांचा जन्म ३ जानेवारी १८३१ रोजी सातारा जिल्ह्यातील नायगाव या गावी झाला. वयाच्या अवघ्या नवव्या वर्षी त्यांचा विवाह ज्योतिराव फुले यांच्याशी झाला.

सावित्रीबाईंना ज्योतिराव फुले यांच्या रूपाने एक सुशिक्षित, समाजहितवादी, परोपकारी व समंजस पती लाभले, त्याकाळी समाजात बालविवाह, सतीप्रथा, जातीभेद, अंधश्रद्धा इ. वाईट प्रथा रुढ होत्या. त्या दूर करण्यासाठी ज्योतिरावांनी समाजाला शिक्षित करण्याचे

ठरवले, यासाठी प्रथम सावित्रीबाईंना शिक्षण देण्याचे धाडसी पाऊल त्यांनी उचलेले.

१ जानेवारी १८४८ रोजी ज्योतिरावरावांनी पुण्यातील भिडे वाड्यात पहिली मुलींची शाळा काढली. या शाळेच्या पहिल्या शिक्षिका म्हणून सावित्रीबाईंना मान मिळाला. समाजातील महिलांना शिकवण्याचे महान कार्य करताना सावित्रीबाईंना अनेक संकटांना सामोरे जावे लागले. रस्त्यावरून जाता येता लोक त्यांच्या अंगावर दगड, शेण व चिखल फेकायचे; पण त्या डगमगत्या नाहीत. आपले शिक्षणाचे कार्य त्यांनी चालूच ठेवले. त्यांनी स्त्रियांनी सुशिक्षित, सुसंस्कृत बनवले. समाजातील विषमता दूर करण्यासाठी अथक परिश्रम केले.

सावित्रीबाईंनी केवळ शिक्षणापुरते आपले कार्य मर्यादित न ठेवता विधवांसाठी तसेच बालकांच्या हत्या रोखण्यासाठी अनाथाश्रम उभारले. गोर-गरीब, अस्पृश्य समाजाकरता बहुमुल्य कार्य केले. त्यांच्या या कार्याचा गौरव ब्रिटीश अधिकारी मेजर कॅन्ही यांनी १२ फेब्रुवारी १८५२ रोजी केला. सावित्रीबाईंनी काव्यफुले बावनकशी अशा काव्यरचना करून आपल्या विचारांचा प्रसार समाजात केला. पतीच्या खांद्याला खांदा लावून पुरुषांनाही लाजवेल असे अखंड कार्य करणाऱ्या ह्या सावित्रीबाई क्रांतिज्योती म्हणून प्रसिद्ध झाल्या.

इस. १८९० मध्ये ज्योतिबांनी अखेरचा श्वास घेतला. ते सावित्रीबाईंना सोडून गेले. तरीही सावित्री डगमगल्या नाहीत. त्यांनी आपला समाजसेवेचा वसा पुढे चालू ठेवला. इ. स. १८९७ ला पुण्यात प्लेगच्या साथीने थैमान घातले. यामध्ये रूग्णांची सेवा त्या करीत असताना त्यांना या आजाराने ग्रासले. अखेर १० मार्च १८९७ रोजी ज्ञानज्योती सावित्रीबाईंनी जगाचा निरोप घेतला.

नई शिक्षा नीति २०२०

प्रस्तावना -

शिक्षा जीवन की तैयारी नहीं,
ये अपने आप में ही एक जीवन है।

जॉन डुबे

शिक्षा शेरनी का वो दूध है, जो पियेगा वो गुरगुरेगा, और जो नहीं पियेगा वो थरथरेगा - डॉ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर. अतः शिक्षा एक राष्ट्रीय लक्ष्य है। यह एक ऐसा उत्प्रेरक साधन है, जिससे देश के बच्चों और युवाओं का भविष्य रूपांतरित हो सकता है। लोगोंकी गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा, नवाचार और अनुसंधान संबंधी आवश्यकताओं के बदलते परिपेक्ष का सामना करने के लिए ऐसी राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति को लागू करना चाहिये जो छात्रों / विद्यार्थियों को जरूरी कौशलों एवं ज्ञान से लैस कर देश को नॉलेज सुपरपावर के रूप में स्थापित करें।

शिक्षा - मूलभूत अधिकार -

१९४८ में संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासभा में अपनाए गए ऐतिहासिक मानवअधिकारकी सार्वभौमिक घोषणा बताती है कि “सभी को शिक्षा का अधिकार है” शिक्षा का परिणाम मानव व्यक्तित्व के सर्वांगीण विकास के रूप में होना चाहिए। जीवनभर की शिक्षा इन चार स्तंभों पर आधारित है - जैसे की जानने के लिए सीखना, होने के लिए सीखना।

शिक्षा - नीति - पार्श्वभूमी -

नई शिक्षा नीति लागू करने के पीछे कुछ प्रक्षेपित उद्देश्य निर्धारित है। यह उद्देश्य हमारी पिछली शिक्षा नीतियों को आगे ले जाना है। तो हम उन नीतियों के बारे में संक्षेप में जानेंगे।

राष्ट्रीय पाठ्यचर्चा की संक्षिप्त रूपरेखा (National curriculum framework - 2005) NCF - 2005 का मार्गदर्शक सिद्धांत - पाठ्यक्रम को व्यावहारिक जीवन से जोड़ना। ज्ञान को स्कूल के बाहरी जीवन में जोड़ा जाए। परीक्षा को कक्षा गतिविधियों को जोड़ते हुए अधिक लचीला बनाने का उद्देश्य निर्धारित था। पढ़ाई को रटन प्रणाली से मुक्त किया जाए यह भी प्रावधान था। हमारे राष्ट्रीय महत्व के बिंदुओं को पाठ्यक्रम में शामिल करना यह भी एक उद्देश्य था। “बिना भार के अधिगम” यह उसकी मुख्य सुची थी। उसका पूरा गठन व्यवहारवादी मानसशास्त्र (Behaviourist Psychology) पर टिका हुआ था।

उसके परिपेक्ष इस प्रकार के थे।

- १) राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा को सशक्त बनाना।
- २) पाठ्यचर्चा के भार को कम करना।
- ३) संवैधानिक मूल्यों के अनुसार पाठ्यक्रम।
- ४) सभी के लिए गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा
- ५) ज्ञान और पारंपारिक कौशल का विकास
- ६) आत्मनिर्भरता व गौरव की भावना का विकास
- ७) समेकित शिक्षा (inclusive education) को प्राथमिकता



Srushti Santosh Thorat
Std. 1st



- ८) बालक के विचार, जिज्ञासा व प्रश्न को उचित महत्व
- ९) त्रिभाषा सूत्र - मातृभाषा / क्षेत्रीय भाषा, हिंदी भाषा, गैरहिंदी / अंग्रेजी
- १०) बालकेंद्रित - आनंदमय, रुचिकर अधिगम, राष्ट्रीय पाठ्यचर्या रूपरेखा में निम्नलिखित कुछ मुद्दों पर सुधार की आवश्यकता थी।
 - १) पूर्व प्राथमिक तथा आँगनवाड़ी कक्षाओं को शिक्षा के दायरे में लाना।
 - २) कला और कार्यानुभव को शिक्षा के मूलभूत ढाँचे में समावेशित करना।
 - ३) त्रिभाषा सूत्री को विस्तारवादी दृष्टिकोण से सहन कराना।
 - ४) सामाजिक शास्त्रों की आवश्यकता पर जोर देना।
 - ५) सर्वशांति शिक्षा को मूल्याधारित शिक्षा में समावेशित करना।
 - ६) कालांश के समयनिर्धारण का पुनरावलोकन करना।
 - ७) शिक्षा के सर्वसमावेशिकरण में निचले पायदान के लोगों के आशा आकांक्षाओं को परावर्तित करना।

८) बाहरी परीक्षा प्रावधान से व्यवस्था को पारदर्शकता से परखना।

इन्हीं आशा आकांक्षाओं से प्रेरित नई शिक्षा नीतिके मसुदे बनाने की घोषणा की गई। जनवरी २०१५ में भूतपूर्व कॅबिनेट सचिव टी सुब्रमणियम के अगुवाही में मसुदा बनाया गया। कमिटी ने जून २०१७ में अपना रिपोर्ट सौंप दिया। उसपर गहन चर्चा विमर्श के बाद चेअरमन श्री. के कस्तुरीरंगन और जानेमाने शिक्षा क्षेत्र के विशेषज्ञों ने अपनी रिपोर्ट विद्यमान सरकार को पेश की।

नई शिक्षा नीति के लक्ष्य -

- १) वैश्विक लक्ष्यों के साथ संरेखण (alignment) २०२३ के वैश्विक एजेंडा के सतत विकास लक्ष्य में गुणवत्तावाली शिक्षा सुनिश्चित करने और सभी के लिए आजीवन सीखने के अवसरों को बढ़ावा देने का प्रयास करता है।
- २) शिक्षा के लिए एकीकृत मगर लचीला दृष्टिकोण, अमूर्त चिंतन, लिबरल आर्ट्स, शिक्षा के अलावा उपयुक्त विकल्पों के साथ बहुविषयक अध्ययन समावेश है।
- ३) उच्च शिक्षा में लिबरल आर्ट दृष्टिकोण - सीखने की सामान्य क्रिया और इसका आनंद लेने के अलावा, यहाँ के परिणामों में अन्य बातों के साथ अधिक आलोचनात्मक चिंतन, गहन अधिगम, समस्या, समाधान और संचार कौशल शामिल है।
- ४) उच्च गुणवत्तावाले अनुसंधान पर फोकस - डिग्री, रिसर्च हेतु तैयार करना, इससे शोध एक महत्वपूर्ण घटक होगा।
- ५) शिक्षा प्रणाली के रूपान्तरण को सुगम बनाना स्कूलों के संदर्भ में, स्कूल कॉम्प्लेक्स का विकास एक नयी परंपराओं को विकसित करेगा।
- ६) राष्ट्रीय विकास को सुविधाजनक बनाना भारत २०३२ तक दुनिया की तीसरी सबसे बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था होगी।





दृष्टी - (Vision) -

राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति २०२० एक भारत केंद्रित शिक्षा प्रणाली की कल्पना करती है जो सभी को उच्च गुणवत्ता की शिक्षा प्रदान करके, हमारे राष्ट्र को एक न्यायसंगत और जीवंत ज्ञान समाज में लगातार बदलने में योगदान देती है।

नई शिक्षा नीति के विभिन्न अध्यायों को संक्षेप में जानेंगे।

१) प्रारंभिक बाल्यावस्था में देखभाल और शिक्षा :

सीखने की बुनियाद ECCE (Early childhood care and education) की व्याप्ति अब ३ साल से ८ साल तक की जायेगी। अंगनवाड़ी केंद्रों का प्राथमिक तथा पूर्वप्राथमिक के साथ जोड़ना अभी अनिवार्य है।

२) बुनियादी साक्षरता एवं संख्याज्ञान -

प्राथमिक वर्गों में बुनियादी साक्षरता एवं संख्याज्ञान पर जोर देना शामिल है।

३) ड्रॉपआउट रोकना -

ड्रॉपआउट रोकना तथा ड्रॉपआउट बच्चों को शिक्षा से पुनः जोड़ना और सभी तक शिक्षा की पहुँच सुनिश्चित करना।

४) स्कूलों में शिक्षाक्रम और शिक्षणशास्त्र -

रटने के प्रचलन को खत्म करके २१ वीं शताब्दी में आवश्यक ज्ञान, मूल्य, रुझान, हुनर और कौशल को बढ़ावा दिया जा सके। त्रिभावा सूत्री का अमल होना। विज्ञान दो भाषाओं में सीखना। सायंटिफिक टेम्पर कला और सौंदर्य बोध प्राप्त करना। शारीरिक शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य और खेल पर विशेष ध्यान देना।

५) शिक्षक - पात्रता एवं गुण

स्कूल शिक्षा के सभी स्तर के सभी विद्यार्थियों का शिक्षण उत्साहित, प्रेरित उच्च योग्यता वाले प्रशिक्षित और निःपुण शिक्षकों द्वारा हो।

६) शिक्षक शिक्षा -

४ वर्षीय एकीकृत बी.एड कार्यक्रम या शिक्षण में लेट्रल एंट्री के लिए दो वर्षीय बी.एड. कार्यक्रम।

७) समतामूलक और समावेशी शिक्षा -

गरीब, पीछड़े, सामाजिक, आर्थिक कमजोर वर्ग, महिला, अल्पसंख्यक इन्हे शिक्षा का अवसर दिलाना।

८) स्कूल कॉम्पलेक्स -

एकीकृत शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देना।

९) स्कूली शिक्षाका विनियमन एवं प्रमाणन बाहरी एजेंसी द्वारा करवाना।

१०) गुणवत्तापूर्ण विश्वविद्यालय एवं महाविद्यालय का निर्माण कराना।

११) व्यावसायिक शिक्षा - २०२५ तक देश के ५०% छात्रों तक पहुँचाना।

१२) प्रौढ शिक्षा - २०३० तक भारत १००% साक्षर कराना।



93) भारतीय भाषाओं का संवर्धन और प्रसार करवाना।

बदलाव और नवनिर्धारित उद्देश्य

9) स्कूली शिक्षा -

90 + 2 ढाँचा बदलके अभी “५ + ३ + ३ + ४” ढाँचे में परिवर्तित हो जायेगा।

५ - तीन साल फ्री स्कूल और कक्षा १, २ (फाउंडेशन)

३ - कक्षा ३, ४ और ५ (प्राथमिक)

३ - कक्षा ६, ७ और ८ (उच्च प्राथमिक)

४ - कक्षा ९, १०, ११ और १२ (माध्यमिक)

यानि अब बच्चे ३ साल की उम्र में फॉर्मल स्कूल में जायेंगे। अब शिक्षा का अधिकार (RTE) ३ से १८ साल के बच्चों के लिए लागू होगा।

२) त्रिभाषा सूत्र -

प्रचलित व्यवस्थानुसार ही होगा सिर्फ कक्षा ५ वीं तक मातृभाषा या स्थानीय भाषा में पढ़ाई पर ज़ोर दिया गया है।

३) बोर्ड परिक्षाएँ -

दसवीं और बारवीं में वैकल्पिक तौर पर होगी। ३, ५ और ८ कक्षा में राज्य सरकारे मूलभूत ज्ञान संपादित आकलन जाँच करेगी।

४) अंडर ग्रेजुएट, पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट में क्या बदला ?

चार साल के ग्रेजुएट कोर्स के पहले साल के बाद सर्टिफिकेट, दूसरे साल के बाद - एडवांस सर्टिफिकेट, तीसरे साल के बाद - डिग्री, और चौथे साल के बाद - डिग्री शोध के साथ बहाल किया जायेगा।

५) IIT और NEET परीक्षा -

नेशनल टेस्टिंग एजेंसी द्वारा परीक्षा करायी जाएगी। राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर ओलंपियाड परिक्षाएं करायी जाएगी।

६) उच्च शिक्षा में स्कॉलरशिप का प्रावधान 50% छात्रों के लिए रखा गया है।

७) प्राचीन भारतीय परंपरा विज्ञानिक आधारों पर जाँचने के बाद पाठ्यक्रम में समाविष्ट हो सकती है।

आशिष पाटील - टीजीटी-विज्ञान

शिवरायांकडून प्रत्येकाने शिकाव्या ह्या १० गोष्टी

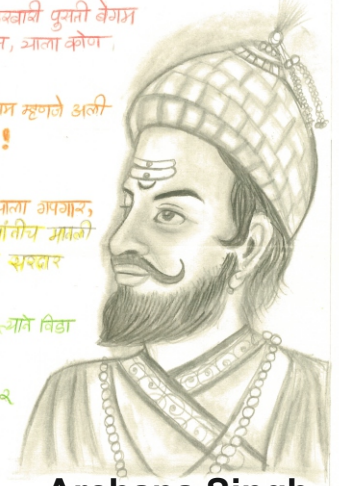
- १) दूरदृष्टी
- २) व्यवस्थापन
- ३) योग्य सहकाऱ्यांची निवड
- ४) टीम वर्क
- ५) लीडरशिप
- ६) टाइम मॅनेजमेंट
- ७) आत्मविश्वास
- ८) दीर्घकालीन विचार
- ९) शांततेने निर्णय
- १०) छोटी सुरुवात

* महाराजांची कीर्ती बेफाम पोवाडा *

महाराजांची कीर्ती बेफाम पोवाडा
महाराजांची, शिवाजी महाराजांची कीर्ती,
बेफाम होती
महाराजांची कीर्ती बेफाम, दरबारी पुजारी बेगम
भुल्या भुल्यांत फुटला चाम, आला कोण,
चालिल येवत
दरबारी पुजारी बेगम, वडी बेगम म्हणले अली
आदिलशाहाची आई बर का !

नज्म तिच्या अंगार, दरबार झाला गणगार,
कुपी घेईना पुढाकार, साऱ्यांचीय मागणी
हार, शाब्दान अचानक एक सरदार
उठला झोला
हम लायेगे शिवाजी के, उन त्याने विवा
उचलला
नाम त्याचं अफजलखाव...२

जिना जागता जयू रॉनात
आव झोलता आनी ठोकून,
जिबबला टफतो ठोकून



Archana Singh
Std. 10th

• APK Pure

Archana

Archana Singh

NEVER TELL A LIE

Ah, here is my favourite red nail paint this will go perfectly with my outfit today!

Let me take a shower first and get ready.

Wow! this colour is so beautiful

I will paint an apple today with this

My friends will be so happy seeing my painting.

I kept it right her, were is it ?

Oh! How can I misplace my favourite nail paint ? To fu,

Have you seen my red nail paint ?

I Can't find it.

I kept it on my bed.

Umm! NO. What are you thinking about?

I was in the living room completing

My art homework.

I have no idea about your nail paint

Humm!

I will teach him a lesson now, since he lied to me

Where is my painting?

How steal show it to friends and tear?

Hay god punished me stealing

It's nail paint

Poor Tofu.

He didn't know he lied and hurt me



Gauri Kale
Std. 5th





Reason Behind Locust Attack

Locust means 'Tiddiyan'. It belongs to the grasshopper's family, which is a desert creature. But unlike grasshopper, locust exist in two phases. Solitary Phase, where locust stays mostly alone and eat leaves, in short behaves like grasshoppers. Gregarious Phase, but when they come in Gregarious phase, then they make a big problem. In this phase Locust come together in a huge number. And they transform everything, Habits, behavior and even Appearance. They change their colour from green to yellow and black. In the gregarious phase, they become aggressive attack in this phase. In this phase, their diet increases so much that they can eat anything, from leaves to flowers to seeds to stems and even hard thing like tree bark. That is why they destroy everything from where they pass.

It is been said that locust swarm can eat the diet of 35000 people. That is why it is a big problem for the farmers. According to the reports Locust swarm can travel around 150 kms in a day with the speed of 16 to 19 km/h. This is not the first attack. People have faced Locust attack in the past too. But this kind of attack has happened 27 years ago in India. But according to researches the main reason for this attack is Climate change. We all know that our planet is going through global warming, and Indian ocean was affected the most because of global warming. resulting frequent unseasonal rain and cyclones. In December 2019, Africa faced a lot of floods, and these floods turned the environment conditions in favour of gregarious phase of locust. Actually there ia s structure of Locust to enter Gregarious Phase. They enter this phase only when the environment condition is in their favour. Like when there is rainful soil is moist and there is a lot of vegetation around. Due to heavy rain and floods in Africa, Even in desert area, soil got moist and vegetation increased. And in February 2020 locust's gregarious phase started.

So it all started from Africa. And through Iran and Pakistan came to India now till when will they stay in India and where will they go ! Itis very hard to predict. But I hope, the reason is clear scientist believe because of climate change these attacks can be frequent. That's why we might have to live with it. And nature made a natural defence for these scenario. Sparrow bird. But we don't see these birds like we used to see them earlier. Scientists believe the reason for sparrow disappearing is our mobile's radiation. And sparrow being disappearing is our mobile's radiation. And sparrow being not there stopping locust attack is even more difficult. But the good part is there is no such evidence. Yet that locust has done any harm to the humans. But they indirectly harm us. Because they destroy crops which directly impacts Economy. Locust attacks is one of the so many effects of Global warming and its high time we accept that it is a Real thing and we should start to work towards making our planet Greener. Recycle, Reuse and Reduce Let's make these three R's Part of our lives. And move towards sustainable living. So that we don't have to face more such problems.



Will water cause world war 3?

We know, we have less water. Have read it in school from our childhood. But have never read as to why we have less water. To know this answer. You don't have to watch a video or read a book. You just have to step out from our home go outside, room, around and observe what you can see on roads concrete roads, cinder, blocks and trees which are cut everyday. The trees which are not cut, there is very little soil beside them. If even their roots won't get water then how will it reach the ground? Problem is simple rainwater never goes into the ground, so our ground water needs to be recharged. Yes, it is that obvious. Like your mobile gets discharged and needs to be recharged. Similarly our ground water needs to be recharged. We Indians are the largest consumer of ground water in the world. And ground water level has decreased so much that we just dont believe it. Out of the 91 total reservoirs, 33 reservoirs are drying out. Because of lack of water every year. India is ranking 120th among 120 nations where water is most polluted. This is not a good news at all. This ground water is used for agriculture every year. Agriculture is drinking 90% of ground water. Out of which 80% is used only for 3 crops wheat, rice and sugarcane. Governments come and go. Some of them even pointed out the problem. But who will take the action? There is no central law for ground water usage. Some states made laws but they were never implemented. Today we face a very weird problem. In rainy season it rains so heavily that there is a floodlike situation. Mumbai is flooded evert year. But the same city faces water problem after few months. We are not able to save water from the rains which we get. All the water is drained out. Every year Bihar gets flooded, Assam gets flooded. And some people face droughts like in Maharashtra, Rajasthan etc. Just think after facing such serious problems, Indian citizen would be treating water like gold, isn't it ? Not at all. That we are not able to properly utilise our resourious.



Anonymous



Anonymous

My visit to the Raigad Fort

On 17th October 2021, I visited Raigad Fort the capital of Swaraj with my family. It was a very special day for me. The fort rises 820 meters above base level and 1,356 meters above sea level in the Sahyadri mountain ranges. We used Raigad Ropeway to reach the fort in just 4 minutes. A tourist guide gave us all the information about the fort throughout our journey. We went to the throne of Shivaji Maharaj and the place where all his ministers used to sit. We visited the "Holi Mand" where the festival Holi was celebrated.

I was astonished to see the huge market place on the fort. Then we visited the "Hirkani Buruj". The guide told us why Hirkani Buruj was built. He said that it was built and named after the brave woman name Hirkani. The fort also overlooks an artificial lake known as the 'Ganga Sagar' lake. From the fort we saw the execution point called 'Takmak Tok', a different from which sentenced prisoners were thrown to their death. The fort has an ancient temple of Lord Shiva named 'Jagadishwar Mandir'. There is samadhi of Shivaji Maharaj near the Jagadishwar Mandir. The surrounding view of mountain ranges is mesmerising. With lots of memories of the fort, we took the return journey to the bottom of the rope way. I would like to visit the Raigad Fort again to explore more about the history.

Gauri Kale
V Std.



Advika Mehra
Std. 1st



Anonymous

Maths Puzzle

$$1 + 4 = 5$$

$$2 + 5 = 12$$

$$3 + 6 = 21$$

$$8 + 11 = 41 ?$$

1. How do you make the number 7 on even number without addition, subtraction, multiplication or division?

Ans: Drop the "S" In "Seven" if we remove "S"

2. The ages of a father and son add up to 66, The father's age is the son's age reversed. How old could they be?

Ans: (3 Possible solution)

51 and 15, 42 and 24, 60 and 06

3. A Sphere has three, a circle has two, and a point has zero. What is it ?

Ans: Dimensions

$$4. \quad 81 \times 9 = 801$$

What must you do to make this equation true?

Ans: Turn it upside down. $108 = 6 \times 18$

Riddles Quiz :

1. What is half of two plus two?

Explanation :-

(Half of two) + two

Half of two is 1 . so

$$1 + 2 = 3$$



Anonymous



Indian Constitution is not merely a book of laws but powerful instrument of social revolution



(winner - consolation prize)

When a question is asked to all of you as “Why do you observe 26th January since 1950 as a Republic Day ? The obvious answer “The Constitution of India came into effect on that momentous Day” The term ‘Republic Day’ thus overshadows the constitution. So the Constitution Day for the first was observed on 26th November 2015 to highlight its importance.

It is important to discuss the thoughts of 3 eminent leaders here according to Gandhi ji the wishes of the people to be reflected in the constitution of India. Mr. Nehru said, “ The first task of constituent assembly is to free India through a new constitution, to feed the starving people and to cloth the naked masses, and to give every Indian the fullest opportunity to develop himself according to his capacity. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar in his last speech on 25th Nov 1949 warned of 3 possible dangers to the new born democracy. These related to social and economic inequalities, the use of unconstitutional methods, and hero-worship.

Social change refers to a process responsive to many types of changes in the man made conditions of life to change in the attitudes and beliefs of men, and to the changes that go beyond the human control to the biological and the physical nature of things social change brings about social revolution which is observable difference between two different times in the way of life social process and interactions. In the case of India that conspicuously happened following the constitution of India coming into effect in 1950.

With the advent of constitution the dominion status came to an end and India became a virtual sovereign state. India’s adherence to socialism (Democratic, socialism which is not state socialism) witnessed the introduction of planning and nationalization of heavy industries along with banks. Several socialistic measures have been taken to end poverty, ignorance, disease, inequality between man and woman especially in wages, insecurity of the old, disabled, orphans, invalid and widow exploitation of the working class. Abolition of Zamindari, Land reforms, tenancy reforms, ceiling on land holdings, consolidation and co operative farming are the other measures.

India is a secular state that accords same status to all the religions in the country and the state is prohibited to make discrimination on the grounds of religion, caste etc. Indian women got the right to vote and contest elections immediately with the inauguration of constitution.

The 73rd and 74th amendment Acts in 1992 introduced local self government in rural and urban India. The constitution has guaranteed the objective and values such as liberty, justice and equality. The freedom of speech and holding meetings, voicing against wrongs has been possible due to rule of law in the form of constitution untouchability has been declared as a punishable crime. Minorities have been given protection by the state for their language, culture and education etc.

The human trafficking and forceful labour is prohibited by laws. The system of adequate representation in the form of reservation is brought upon to give justice to marginalized and underprivileged sections of the society.

The Indian constitution has survived the test of time. It has shown its adaptability and dynamism. It is the social revolution that was pushed up by the constitution that made common farmers to become the Chief Ministers and Prime Ministers of the states and its union with this social revolution. We could see the most marginalised section of society getting the representation in the government and reaching to the most coveted post of President of India. This all is because of constitution of India which is not merely a book of laws but a powerful instrument of social change.

Saraha Sani - 6th Std.



Moleys Go to the Moon and Makes her Wish Come True

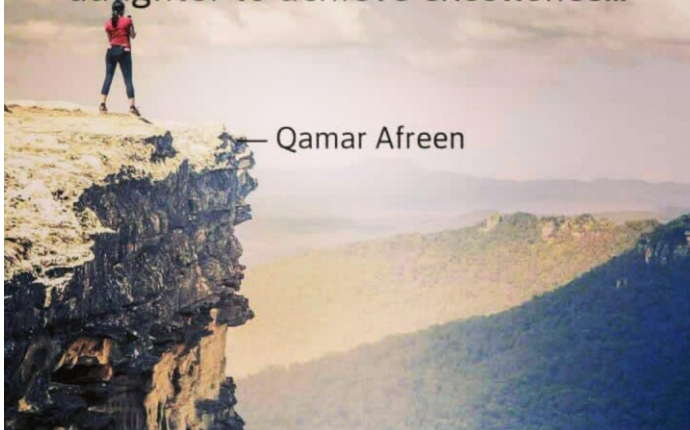
There was a small town named riveried for it was right beside a river. In this town lived a little girl named Moley. She was a very imagainative little girl. She always used to stare of the moon while siting beside the river every night and think to her self how wished to go to the moon. One night she fell asleep by the river and she dreamt that she was on a rocket heading to the moon . Oh ! how exited she was. She was jumping around the rocket. But she forgot that she had to fly the rocket all of a sudden the rocket started keeping sound followed by a computer voice which said Moley the rocket is no longer on track please bring it back on track hearing this moley immdiately went to the controls and brought it back on track. She had realize her mistake and didn't leave the rocket controls untill she landed on the moon she jumped round on the moon for she could not walk the gravity on the moon is six times less than it is on the earth on the moon she explored rocks found new elements. She was having so much dun when all of a sudden. The computer voice said once again your oxygen is about run out and that she had to go back to earth on her way back she was sad that she had to leave the moon behind but she was a very understanding girl and she understood she had to orellss her oxygen will run out. All of a sudden a voice said Moley, Moley wakeup, wakeup. But this wasn't the computer voice but her mother's Moley walks up and sees that her mother and brother were trying to wake her up Moley goes back home with her parents. She was so inspierd by her dream that when she grows up. She becomes a astroper and goes to the moon she became the first woman on the moon ! Moley's story tells us that we can do anything if we belive we can after all she started out as a small town girl and she become the first woman on the moon.



Saraha Sani - 6th Std.

Arnav Pawan Singh

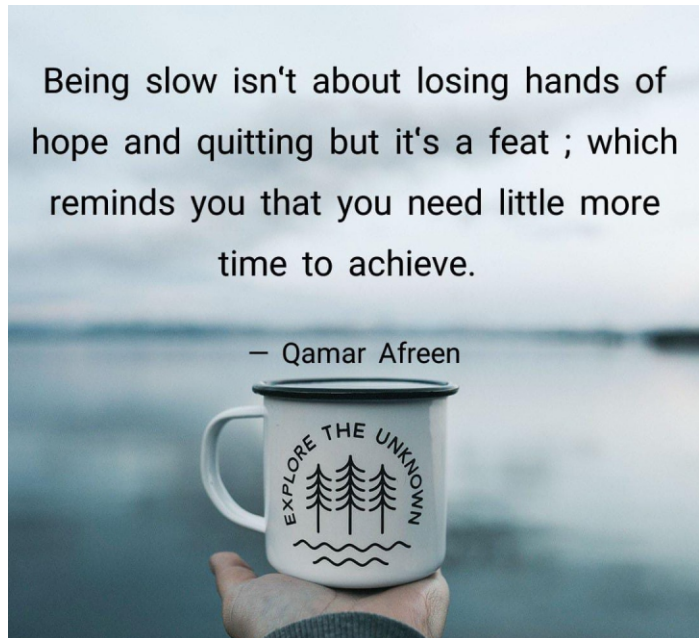
The knowledge and experience of a father,
Is the stairway, that takes up a
daughter to achieve excellence...



— Qamar Afreen

Being slow isn't about losing hands of
hope and quitting but it's a feat ; which
reminds you that you need little more
time to achieve.

— Qamar Afreen

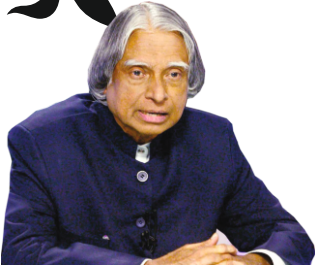


If something is not working my way
*Change the way , have a new start ;
if despite your efforts something is not
working in your way , it's better to leave
and have a new beginning!*

— Qamar Afreen



A. P.J ABDUL KALAM



After India got Independence many presidents came on the seat and Dr. A.P.J AbdulKalam was one of them. He was the 11 th president of India. His full name was Dr. Abdul Pakir Jainulabdeen Abdul Kalam. He was born on October 15 th 1931 in Ramesh waram, Tamil Nadu. He was born in a poor family, his father was a boat owner. But he was exceptionally a brilliant child. He became the first graduate in his whole large family. He has done his graduation in BSC. From saint Joseph college of Tiruchirapli. Later he joined madras Institute of Technology and his whole life got change. He had a dream of going aboard, but he wanted to serve his motherland first. Before appointed a president of India, he also visited abroad once. That was his visit to NASA in the USA. After that he join defence research and development organization. He had also got the title of Misileman of India. It's because of his hard works on missiles like Prithvi Agni Aksash, Trishool.

-Tejal Shirsat - 9th Std.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A BIRD

He I am a bird and I flutter my wings in the I world. I have just returned from my day long flight in the heavens above. I watch the sunrise, sing and enjoy life. Enjoy the cool breeze of the morning. I watch the whole world that lives for below my wings when I am in flight. I fly from trees to tree. Sometimes I enjoy fruit when I visit the orchards sometimes I sit amongst the flowers and enjoy the sweet frag the roses. sometimes I So much for us that we can eat any fruit that earth. It is our liking. out of joy. God has grance created for fruit that matters. No body can- Bows on charge even at penny from us All the fauits of all trees attract us but we take selected fruit whil esitting in the trees and quietly taking our food. Whatever food we like, we can take as the whole earth has got within its bossom Trees is our home. There is no need of a bed nor utensils, nor sweets, nor multi-storied buildings nor the so called comforts that a man enjoys Man has homes, comforts and everything, but he is every where in bonds. He has a lust for money but I don't have just for money. We have nothing of this kind. but we have contentment our Source of joy. Man. is ever in chains, but I am quite free. In a small nest, my eggs lie. They are hatched and grow into birds. Thus my life is a life of wanderer but I also take care of my young ones. I bring food and look after them. My nest is located amongst the boughs of trees or the holes in the trees or other places, yet I live in the company of nature. I am not a materialist like man. I always sing praises of god. I sing and rejoice. I am a nature worshipper. I sing song of joy. I take enough food every day and god is gracious enough to provide me all such comforts. Man thinks that I am in misery but reserves in the case. It is the man who is in misery. Man is a money worshipper.

-Bhumika Ganesh Bhuyal

DON'T GIVE UP

Hey don't give up you are not something like a glass cup
That you will break so easily
Tears may be falling from your eyes like its
Drizzly but
You still have in you left some strength
You are not broken you are just bent
I know the journey is long it makes you tried
And I also know that you are very strong.
You have choose genuine goals
Such goals that when some think of
Accomplishing them shiver their souls
You are like a bird whose wings have been injured
You must heal and once again fly in the sky.
This time a bit more high the challenges are
Great but you don't need to be afraid
Remember your goals is to become the voice of the oppressed
Your goal is to help the depressed
Your dream is to make your father's dreams come true
Your dream is to write a poem that can only be written by a few.

Source :- (www.face to face poetrys.com)

- Kunal Kashinath Gawali - 9th Std.

SOME RIDDLES

1. You go at red, but stop at green, What I am ?
2. I am higher without a head. What I am ?
3. What has a head and tail but no legs. What I am ?
4. What's Blue but does not weigh much?
5. What's the opposite of 'Dominos'?
6. Why are ghost's bad at lying ?
7. I have hands, but I cannot clap. What ?

(Domi Doesn't know Signal, A Pillow, A Penny, Light Blue, Because you can see right through them, A Clock)



Anonymous

DID YOU KNOW THAT NOTHING LASTS FOREVER

Whatsapp killed bbm (blackberry)
YouTube killed dvd
Bluetooth killed infrared
Xender killed bluetooth.
Zapya killed xender
Cds killed cassettes
Android killed window phones
Uber killed yellow cab
Phone killed post office
Sms killed letter writing
Email killed fax
Civilization killed culture
Computer killed type writer.
E-cord killed hallmark card
Maggi killed dawadawa (seasonings)
Money killed true love
What else killed what again oooo?
Internet killed library
Goggle killed dictionary
Wikipedia killed encyclopaedia.
No condition is permanent in this world, be humble.
Oh I almost forget:
And finally mobile money is killing atm
Machine and book queues in the bank.
So my beloved whatever position you are today use it
Positively, tomorrow may not be yours but someone else's
Solar power will soon kill generator
At the end, death will kill life
Be careful, this world is not for one person we are just passing through it.

- Mayur Shankar Jangle



Chinmay Vilas Mokashi
Std. 1st



Hen

Ben has a red hen.
She is a pet hen.
The hen is wet.
She is in a pen.
A net is by the pen.
The men see the wet hen.

Taniya 5thstd



EDUCATION IN 2050

Where might we be in 2050?

A lot can happen. we might see changes in how we use technology and how students use technology engage in both curricular and co-curricular activities.

The field of education will evolve in the century to adapt to four major -factors.

They Include:- 1) growing access to the Internet



2) Improvements in Technology

3) Distributed living and learning

4) A new emphasis on problem-solving and gamification.

The Internet will grow immensely as trillions of devices, cameras, sensors, homes and cities are connected to the Internet-creating a massive expansion in the Internet of Things. Along with near-universal internet access, there are a handful of technologies that will make education much more virtual, immersive and hands-on. These Include augmented reality (AR), Virtual reality (VR), haptic, cloud computing and machine learning (AI). Education will have changed a lot too. Perhaps there will be no more real schools in the future, so we will study near our computers virtual teachers will be giving the lessons from the computer screen or we will not need study at all. E-learning platforms will increase The way knowledge is passed down will change dramatically as a result of technological advancements. There will be a considerable move towards. Online platforms virtual reality and different views will be a big part of both classroom and individual instruction. In addition students will be able to learn how to negotiate difficulties and communicate ideas online using new platform for folks on a tight budget, e-learning is a for better option than traditional education solutions further more, distant learning allows you to Juggle school career, and family obligation while marinating a healthy balance. Because the physical presence is not necessary, learning can be done from anywhere in the world. By 2050, there will be no physical campuses as we know them today are unlikely to exist. Learning will not only be happening within the confines of a physical school. The new campus will consist of mobile classrooms and a real world setting students are no-longer have to stay in a specific location. The teacher's job will entail not only passing on knowledge but also indentifying a student's interests, abilities and values . Their major responsibility will be to mentor students in areas where they require assistance as innovators. But also our issues also increased like quality of syllabus, haphazard budget improper assessment system our educational policy changes with the political situation.

Lavanya, 11th Sdt.





FACTS ABOUT MATHS



Do you know?

- 1) “Farty” is the only number that is spelt with letters arranged in alphabetical order.
- 2) The number “0” is not represented in Roman numerals.
- 3) From 0 to 1000. The only number that has the letter “a” in it is “one thousand”
- 4) Marking on animal bones indicate that humans have been doing maths since around 30,000 BC.
- 5) Every odd number has an “e” in it.
- 6) The symbol for division (i.e. \div) is called an obelus.

Forest Conservation

The trees provide us with oxygen. They provide us with the very source of our lives. Let us not in that at the very least. It is within each of us to be like a tree. The connection, with the roots, staying grounded and bending before breaking. It is we who cut down trees for our benefit. Then shouldn't, we think twice before complaining about the rising heat? The earth was a barren land before nature gifted us with trees. Without forests, the infertile lands will come back to us. Are we ready for that? Over time, we moved from a barren, uncultivable piece of land to lush green forests all around. Why take the reverse journey? When the forests need our care, we are making them suffer. Stop the unnecessary chopping of trees. Prove that we are humans at least by not winning life which is dependent on those trees. A tree that stays keeps flood away. So take care of the trees as they are collective property.

- Tejal Shirst - 9th Std.

FOR A HAPPY LIFE

Believe in yourself
But don't be over confident.....
Be satisfied
But know that you can always improve....
Accept love graciously....
And always be ready to give more....
Be modest in victory success..
And courageous in defeat....
Give comfort security to others...
And you will always receive it in return...
Be glad...just for being...
The wonderful person that you are....

-Karuna Solanki - 9th Std.



-ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

Economic geography is the subfield of human geography that studies for economic activity and factors. In the economics, there are four sectors - primary sector, secondary sector, tertiary sector Quaternary sector. Early approaches to economic geography are found in the seventh Chinese maps of the states of Qin, which date to the 4th century BC and in the Greek geographer Strabo's Geographica, compiled almost 200 years ago. Lindley M. Keasbey wrote in 1901 that no discipline of economic geography existed, with scholars either doing geography or economics. Keasbey argued for a discipline of economic geography writing,

Wiring Source – Wikipedia
– **Mayur Shankar Jangle**

Life

Life is an opportunity, benefit from it.
Life is a beauty, admire it
Life is a dream, realize it
Life is a challenge, meet it
Life is a duty, complete it
Life is a game, play it
Life is a promise, fulfil it
Life is sorrow, overcome it
Life is a song, sing it
Life is a struggle, accept it
Life is a tragedy, confront it
Life is an adventure, dare it
Life is luck, make it
Life is too precious, do not destroy it
Life is life, fight for it.

Sneha Ramesh Palande



Dhanshri Andher

Std. 6th



HISTORY OF INDIA

According to consensus in modern genetics, anatomically modern humans first arrived on the Indian subcontinent from Africa between 73,000 and 55,000 years ago. Farming and pastoralism, began in South Asia around 7000 BCE. At the site of Mehrgarh, the presence of the domestication of wheat and barley, rapidly followed by that of goats, sheep, and cattle. By 4500 BCE, settled life had spread more widely, and began to gradually evolve into the Indus Valley civilisation, an early civilisation of the Old World, which was contemporaneous with Ancient Egypt and Mesopotamia. This civilisation flourished between 2500 BCE and 1900 BCE in what today is Pakistan and north-western India, and was noted for its urban planning, baked brick houses, elaborate drainage, and water supply. Early on in the second millennium BCE, persistent drought caused the population of the Indus Valley to scatter from large urban centres to villages. Around the same time, Indo-Aryan tribes moved into the Punjab from Central Asia in several waves of migration. Their Vedic Period (1500–500 BCE) was marked by the composition of the Vedas, large collections of hymns of these tribes. Their varna system, which evolved into the caste system, consisted of a hierarchy of priests, warriors, and free peasants. The pastoral and nomadic Indo-Aryans spread from the Punjab into the Gangetic plain, large swaths of which they deforested for agriculture usage. The composition of Vedic texts ended around 600 BCE, when a new, interregional culture arose. Small chieftaincies, or janapadas, were consolidated into larger states, or mahajanapadas, and a second urbanisation took place. This urbanisation was accompanied by the rise of new ascetic movements in Greater Magadha, including Jainism and Buddhism, which opposed the growing influence of Brahmanism and the primacy of rituals, presided by Brahmin priests, that had come to be associated with Vedic religion, [4] and gave rise to new religious concepts. In response to the success of these movements, Vedic Brahmanism was synthesised with the pre-existing religious cultures of the subcontinent, giving rise to Hinduism.

- Aaisha Kurehsi - 6th Std.





JOKES IN ENGLISH

Question. : Why is the letter “I” like an island?

Answer : Because it is in the middle of water!

Question : What is the longest word in the English language ?

Answer : “Smiles” Because there is a mile between its first and last letters!





INDUS VALLEY CIVILISATION

The Indus Valley Civilisation is also known as the Indus Civilisation or the Harappan Civilisation was a Bronze Age civilisation in the northwestern regions of South Asia, lasting from 3300 BCE to 1300 BCE, and in its mature form 2600 BCE to 1900 BCE. Together with ancient Egypt and Mesopotamia, it was one of three early civilisations of the Near East and South Asia, and of the three, the most widespread. Its sites spanned an area from much of Pakistan, to northeast Afghanistan, and north-western India. The civilisation flourished both in the alluvial plain of the Indus River, which flows through the length of Pakistan, and along a system of perennial monsoon-fed rivers that once coursed in the vicinity of the Ghaggar-Hakra, a seasonal river in northwest India and eastern Pakistan. The cities of the ancient Indus were noted for their urban planning, baked brick houses, elaborate drainage systems, water supply systems, clusters of large non-residential buildings, and techniques of handicraft and metallurgy. Mohenjo-daro and Harappa very likely grew to contain between 30,000 and 60,000 individuals, and the civilisation may have contained between one and five million individuals during its florescence. A gradual drying of the region during the 3rd millennium BCE may have been the initial stimulus for its urbanisation. Eventually it also reduced the water supply enough to cause the civilisation to demise and to disperse its population to the east. The Indus civilisation after its type site Harappa civilisation, after its type site Harappa, the first to be excavated early in the 20th century in what was then the Punjab province of British India and is now Punjab, Pakistan. The discovery of Harappa and soon afterwards Mohenjo-Daro was the culmination of work that had begun after the founding of the Archaeological Survey of India in the British Raj in 1861. There were earlier and later cultures called Early Harappan and Late Harappan in the same area. The early Harappan cultures were populated from Neolithic cultures, the earliest and best-known of which is Mehrgarh, in Balochistan, Pakistan. Harappan Civilisation is sometimes called Mature Harappan to distinguish it from the earlier cultures. Although over a thousand Mature Harappan sites have been reported and nearly hundred excavated, there are five major urban centres. Mohenjo-daro in the lower Indus Valley (declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1980 as Archaeological Ruins at Mohenjodaro), western Punjab region, (c) Ganeriwalain the Cholistan Desert, (d) Dholavira in western Gujarat (declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2021 as Dholavira: A Harappan City), and (e) Rakhigarhi in Haryana. The Harappan language is not directly attested, and its affiliation uncertain as the Indus script has remained undeciphered. A relationship with the Dravidian or Elamo-Dravidian language family is favoured by a section of scholars.

- Ananya Pawan Singh



* आला पाऊस *

आला पाऊस
आला पाऊस,
खेळू पाण्यात
वाटते हौस
चादीच्या धारा
डोक्यावरी धरा,
भरभर वारा
गरगर फिरा
टपटप गारा
भरभर भरा,
आभाळ गडगड
वीज चमचम.
झाडे सळसळ
पाणी खळखळ,
सोसो वारा
डोलडोल डोला.
(आंतरजाल)

पूर्वी संतोष हडळ इयत्ता-५

आई

काळजाची हाक असते आई,
निःशब्द जाग असते आई !
अंतरीचे गूढ असते आई,
ईश्वराचे रूप असते आई !
केवळ काया नसते आई !
ऑजळभर माया असते आई !
गगन भरारी असते आई
पंढरीची वारी असते आई !
दुधाळ सावली असते आई
आभाळ माऊली असते आई !
अक्षयगान असते आई,
कर्णा चे दान असते आई !
(आंतरजाल)

एंजल बनकर
इयत्ता - ५वी

दिवाळी

दिवाळी आली दिवाळी आली
दिवाळी आली रे ॥
आई-बाबा दादा-ताई
दिवाळी आली रे ॥
दिवे लावा रांगोळी काढा
दिवाळी आली रे ॥
सगळ्यांना मिठाई पाठवा
दिवाळी आली रे ॥
दिव्यांचा सण दिवाळी
दिवाळी आली दिवाळी आली
दिवाळी आली रे ॥

(आंतरजाल)

इरम खान
इयत्ता ५ वी

फुलपाखरु

फुलपाखरु असते लहान लहान
दिसतं किती ते छान छान,
नाजूक असतात त्यांचे पंख
नक्षी त्यावर असते छान,
या सुंदर फुलपाखराला पाहण्यात
होतो आपण सारेच दंग
इतुन तिथे उडत जातं
फुलामधील रस गोळा करतं
या सुंदर फुलपाखराला पाहण्यांत
मला मिळतो आनंद

- गौरी काळे
इयत्ता पाचवी

माँ

वो नन्हें से हाथ स्कूल जाते वक्त सारी बातें बताते हैं।
ना जानें क्यों बड़े होने पर वो छुट जाते हैं।
माँ मेरी मुझे अपना राजा बेटा मानती हैं।
मुझे अपनी आँखों का तारा कहती है।
अक्सर चीजें भूल जाने पर मेरे पीछे दौड़ी चली आती है।
कब जाएगी तेरी ये आदत, यह मीठी डांट लगाती है।
मेरे, नाराज हो जाने पर क्यों तू सहम जाती है ?
मुझे मनाने के लिए ना जाने कितने पत्रे आजमाती है।
हम दोनों की लड़ाई होने पर ना जाने कितना भला बुरा
मैंने माँ को सुनाया,
ना जाना उसका मन किचन के कोने में कितना
सिसक - सिसक कर रोया।
मेरी गलतियों को पापा को बोलुंगी कहकर मुझे डराती थी।
पर पापा के गुस्से से वही मुझे बचाती थी।
माँ! भगवान ने तुझे किस मिट्टी से बनाया है मैं नहीं जानता
पर तुझसे दूर होने के लिए मेरा दिल नहीं मानता।
माँ इस शब्द में कुछ तो खास हैं।
माँ वो है जो देती हमको श्वाँस है।

करण सोलंकी
इयत्ता १२ वी



Rutiksha Jinde
Std. 8

ससा

एक होता ससा
सांगा पाहू कसा ?
पांढरा पांढरा रंग
अन् मऊ मऊ अंग.
मोठे मोठे कान
लाल-लाल डोळे छान
काय बरे खातो ?
लढढ मात्र दिसतो.
असा हा ससा
धीट नाही तसा.
चाहूल लागता पळतो
झाडा झुडुपात लपतो.
तुरु-तुरु याची चाल
पाहाल तर थक्क व्हाल.
असा हा ससा
ह्याला खूप खूप हसा.

हर्षवर्धन थोपटे
इ. ५ वी
बालगीत (आंतरजाल)

लोटेबाबा

लोटे बाबा लोटेबाबा,
झोपता किती ?
आठ तास दिवसा
आठ तास रात्री.
लोटेबाबा लोटेबाबा
खाता तरी काय ?
पाच लिटर दुधासंगे
दहा किलो पुरी.
लोटेबाबा लोटेबाबा,
काय करता काम ?
काम शब्द ऐकताच
येतो मला घाम.

Ananya D. Pandey
STD : - 1st
(Marathi Medium)

अब तो मुनिया खूब पढ़ेगी

चूल्हे - चक्की की खटपट से
चकला - बेलन की लटपट से
चौके में पड़ी जली कढ़ाईया नहीं घिसेगी
अब तो मुनिया खूब पढ़ेगी।

गोल बनाती रोटी थी कल तक
अब वो कलम चलाएगी
बेटी भी बेटा बन सकती है
बाबा को समझाएगी
शिक्षा से उसकी भी अपनी एक पहचान बनेगी
अब तो मुनिया खूब पढ़ेगी।

जिन हाथों से लीपती थी गोबर
अब तो कंप्यूटर चलाएगी
पहन कर चूड़ियां वो अंतरिक्ष पर भी जाएगी
दहेज की आग में अब कोई बेटी नहीं जलेगी
अब तो मुनिया खूब पढ़ेगी
डॉक्टर, प्रोफेसर, शिक्षक
मंत्री, इंजीनियर, लेखक
जो चाहेगी बनना वही बनेगी
हर क्षेत्र में उसकी पहुंच रहेगी
अब तो मुनिया खूब पढ़ेगी।

बदला समाज, बदला जमाना
बेटियों का महत्व सभी ने माना
गुनगुनाएंगी तितलियां,
हर आंगन में एक नन्ही कली खिलेगी
अब तो मुनिया खूब पढ़ेगी।

- डॉ. वर्षा महेश



Anonymous



Anonymous

माझी राजस्थानची सहल

गेली दोन वर्षे लॉकडाऊनमुळे आम्ही कुठेच फिरायला जाऊ शकलो नव्हतो. म्हणून यावर्षी दिवाळीच्या सुट्टीत आम्ही राजस्थानला फिरायला जायचे ठरविले. ठरल्याप्रमाणे, विमानात बसून आम्ही जयपूरकडे रवाना झालो. राजस्थानमध्ये फिरण्यासाठी आम्ही एका ट्रॅव्हेल कंपनीमध्ये बुकिंग केले होते. जयपूरमध्ये पोहोचल्यावर आमची ओळख दूर मॅनेजरशी व आमच्या सहप्रवाशांसोबत झाली. आमच्याच ग्रुपमधील माझ्याच वयाची असलेली ओवी आणि तिचा लहान भाऊ श्लोक यांच्याशीही माझी ओळख झाली आणि पहिल्याच भेटीत आमची चांगली गट्टी जमली.

जयपूरमधील जंतर मंतर या वर्ल्ड हेरिटेज सेटला आम्ही भेट दिली. आमच्या सोबत असलेल्या आम्हाला जंतर मंतर बदल माहिती सांगितली. सुमारे ३०० वर्षापूर्वी राजा सवाई जयसिंग द्वितीय यांनी जयपूरची स्थापना केली. राजा जयसिंग हे ज्योतिष शास्त्रात पारंगत होते. त्यांच्या याच अभ्यासातून त्यांनी जंतर मंतरची निर्मिती केली. जंतर मंतर येथे मोठी घड्याळे बांधली आहेत. पण ही घड्याळे नेहमीच्या घड्याळांसारखी काटे असलेली घड्याळे नाहीत. या घड्याळांचे बांधकाम अशाप्रकारे केले आहे की सूर्यप्रकाशामुळे निर्माण होणारी सावलीच आपल्याला वेळ सांगते.

जयपूर येथील सिटी पॅलेसला आम्ही भेट दिली. सिटी पॅलेस हा जयपूरच्या राजाचा महाल आहे. या महालातच्या काही काही भागात राजा रहात असून काही भागात त्यांनी म्युझियम बनवून तो पर्यटकांसाठी खुला केला आहे. या म्युझियममध्ये पूर्वीच्या राजा-राजांचे पोशाख ठेवले आहेत, तेथे त्या काळी लढाईत वापरली जाणारी शस्त्रे ही ठेवली आहेत. आम्ही अजून काही ठिकाणी फिरलो. आम्हाला बसमधून फिरायला खूप मजा आली. आम्ही सर्वजण अंताक्षरी, डमशेराज खेळलो. मी ओवी आणि श्लोक सोबत खूप गप्पा मारल्या व खेळलो. मला व माझ्या ताईला, आई-बाबांना राजस्थानच्या ट्रिपमध्ये खूप मजा आली.

गौरी काले
ई. ५वी



Ananya Pandey Std. 5th



Chasing Your Dreams with Mr. Venkat Iyer



-By student reporters
Raj More and Amelia Pawar

On the day of 21st October, 2022, there was a motivational speech held in IIT Campus School and Junior College. The special guest and talk host was Mr. Venkateshwaran Iyer (Venkat), the writer of the book 'Moong over Microchips'. A little information about Mr. Iyer; he was a data scientist in a multinational company, a science graduate and a certified project management professional.

This talk was specially held to share his journey and experience and to motivate youngsters. He told us that he was tired from Mumbai's work load pressure, he wanted to start something new and decided that he wanted to leave Mumbai and go somewhere peaceful and adapt farming as his occupation and to quit his job for the same. He discussed with his wife and she readily agreed with him and supported him. They started looking for a place which they envisioned but couldn't find one. After many struggles he buys a place but when the time came to resign from his job, he was given an opportunity to work on one of the biggest project. After discussing with his wife, he went ahead and rejected the project proposal and resigned from his job. He planted moong in his farm, after months of patiently waiting and many hardships; there were little sprouts of moong in his field. When they grew enough to harvest, they harvested the moong and decided to sell them, but to their surprise none of the shopkeepers were purchasing the moong at a higher price. They kept looking for a shopkeeper and finally found one who was willing to pay him a better price. Another fact about Mr. Iyer was that he followed the process of organic farming. He believed that using of fertilizers and pesticides would drop the quality of crops and instead preferred organic farming.

By knowing his story about how he changed his lifestyle from a busy tight schedule to a peaceful, calm environment, from work to agriculture, we learn that if you have and want to do something big and start making your plans on how to work on it. He shared the 5Cs and 3Ps which would help a person to achieve something they wished for, but even to achieve that we must remember that we should continue our passion properly following an organic method without any shortcuts .

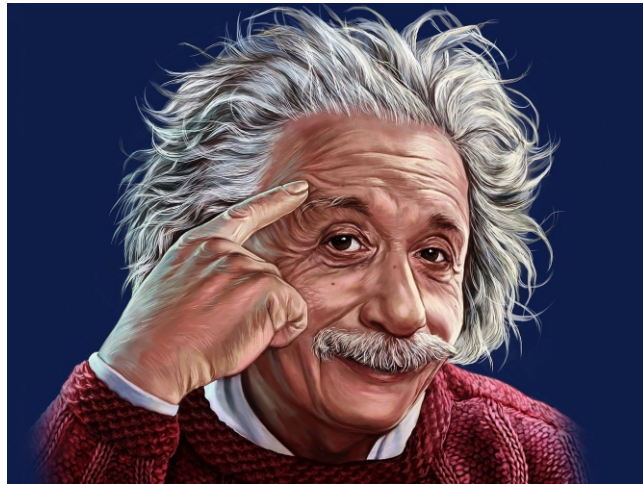
The experience in this lecture hall, we noticed that he brought a very positive environment, along with that he himself is he very humble, friendly and positive minded person. His technique of interacting with us made us even more curious about his story. We learned on how to tackle our problems and keep a positive mindset. The students also learned about farming and how to think in a unique way instead of doing what you used to do or what everybody else does, like Mr. Iyer, think of an organic way even if it takes time, the end results are always fruitful.



*I am so positive that negative people don't
want to be around me*

जैसे ही हम सीखना बंद कर देते हैं,
हम मरना शुरू कर देते हैं।

~ अल्बर्ट आइंस्टीन



Habits of Happy People

- 1) Ignore nonsense.
- 2) Talk Less.
- 3) Learn new skill
- 4) Help less fortunate.
- 5) Laugh.
- 6) Be Rational.
- 7) No entitlement.



My mother always told me “Hide your face, people look at you”
I would reply “It doesn’t matter, I also look at them”

(Malala Yousafzai)