Positive Mind Happy Life
Negative Mind Dead Life
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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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.
5) One of the organizer for Institute Theatre fest 2022-23.
6) Director of P. G. Cult Theatre Production.

Mr. Shikhardeep Arora
PGT (Hindi)
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. Our school 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 responsibilities we 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 something to live for. Bring out the best in you.

"With warm wishes and God's blessings".
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-

स्वर्णां सांगण्याचोंचा मार्ग आहे हा
शिक्षणाने मनुष्यांचे 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

Investiture ceremony

Kid zone inauguration

International yoga day

Investiture ceremony

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

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

Principal addressing the NCC cadets in the school on Republic day

NCC Constitution awareness

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 IIITB) with the guests

LEAF Festival

LEAF Festival
GLIMPSES OF THE YEAR

In Vanmahotsav, Campus School children with the Director IIT Bombay

Cultural programme at IIT Gymkhana on Republic Day

Aksharmanch volunteers team

Republic Day Celebration at IIT Gymkhana

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

हाल के वर्षों में कल्याण नागरिकों के बीच संविधान के रचनाकारों और इस दस्तावेज की आलोचना करना एक फेरिंग 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 का बदल दिया जाना चाहिए। उनका कहना है कि यह संविधान ‘सफल’ हो गया है। मेरे विचार में यह एक दामक स्रोत है। अपने बल पर संविधान कभी ‘सफल’ नहीं होते। कई भी संविधान स्वयं में निर्विचार ही होते हैं। उसे ‘सफल’ बनाने के लिए नागरिकों तथा निर्वाचित नेताओं को अभ करना पड़ता है।

- आंतकित ओटिंग समिति
“बालीय संविधा; भूत की कमरहिलिया”
(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 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 rocket was of the piles of the earth's surface. Billi asked Milli “Milliiieee, 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 “Milliiie, 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 6th std
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 aweary

- Ananya A. Singh
VI th

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

Pranav K. Shewale
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.

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 day are the ones we won’t forget
But missing all the fun surely make us regret!

- Nishal Kashyap

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 creativity 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

Annonymous  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)

Happy Diwali

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 cave 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 intimated 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 dorm
And that had been the sempiternal truth
That existed since time infinitely
And would last for eternity.

- Nisha Konkal
Std - VI

Yaha sab kuch bikta hain,
Yaha sab kuch bikta hain,
dost rehna zara sambhal ke.....
Bechna wala hawa bhi bechh deta hai,
gulabrao mein daal ke....
Sachh bikta hain, jhoot bikta hain,
bikti 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 your care for your body, the more your body, the 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
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 7th 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 10th 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 Huge 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 22 nd 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 24 th May. Defeated RaosahebPeshave, Nawab of Banda, Tatya Tope, Rani Lakshmibai 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 Lakshmibai. He realized that the situation could go out of control if time was wasted; therefore, he marched towards Gwalior. Lakshmibai and Peshava decided to fight the British as Sir Hugh Rose touched Gwalior. Lakshmibai took it upon herself to safeguard the East side of Gwalior. The unprecedented valour of Laksmbai inspired her army; even her maids attired in men's uniform took to the battlefield. The bravery of Lakshmibai, 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 aunt 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, hopping 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

UNSGN 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
पूछा जो मैं एक दिन सुबह से अंदर में ये कैसा शोर है,
हँसता सुबह पर, फिर बोला
बाहर तैरकुच और थी
पर तेज़ रात कुछ और है
रूह को संभालता था तुझे
पर सुरत संबांध ने पते जोर है
सपने देखता है, सुनी फिरोक्षों के
पर बड़े शहरों में बसने की कोशिश पर जोर है।
योजना ठहरा और सोचा
काश जिंदगी सचमुच किताब होती,
पढ़ सकता में की आगे क्या होगा
क्या पाऊँगा और क्या दिल क्यों थे
क्या ठिठूँ घूम जिले, क्या दिल क्यों थे,
काश जिंदगी सचमुच किताब होती
पढ़ सकता में उन लोगों का,
जिन्होंने मुझे रुखाया है
जोड़ता कुछ पने
जिनकी बादों ने मुझे हँसता है
हिसाब तो लगा पाता किताब
खोया किताब और पाया किताब,
काश जिंदगी सचमुच किताब होती,
क्या से आँखें चुपकर पीछे चला जाता,
उसे सपनों का फिर अरमानों से संजाता,
कुछ पते के लिए में भी सुस्कूरता
काश जिंदगी सचमुच किताब होती
फिर किसी अपने ने समझाया तो समझ आया,
छोटी ती है जिंदगी
हर बात में सुख रहो,
जो चेहरा पास न हो
उसकी आकाश में सुख रहो,
कोई रुठा हो आपसे
उसके अंदाज में सुख रहो,
जो लोट के नहीं आंगे बाले
उनकी याद में सुख रहो,
कल कितने देखा है
अपने आज में सुख रहो।

पुर्णिमा दुबे - ८वी
सावित्रीबाई फुले

ज्ञानज्योति सावित्रीबाई फुले हाँ भारताच्या पहिल्या महिला शिक्षिका तसेच थोर समाज सेविका होत्या. त्यांचा जन्म ३ जानेवारी १८३७ रोजी सातारा जिल्ह्यातील नागपाव या गावी झाला. वयाच्या अवघ्या नवव्या वर्षी त्यांचा विवाह ज्योतिराव फुले यांच्याशी झाला.

सावित्रीबाईने ज्योतिराव फुले यांच्या रूपातील एक सुशिक्षित, समाजसहयोगी, परोपकारी व समंजस पती लाभले, त्यांकाळी समाजात बालविवाह, सतीप्रथा, जातीभेद, अंधकार इ. वाइट प्रथा रुढी होत्या. त्या दूर करण्यासाठी ज्योतिरावांनी समाजात शिक्षित करण्याचे

ठरवले, यासाठी प्रथम सावित्रीबाईने शिक्षण देण्याचे धार्मिक पाठांत त्यांनी उद्घवले.

७ जानेवारी १८४८ रोजी ज्योतिरावांनी पुन्यातील भिंडे बांधवाने पहिली मुलींची शाळा काढली. या शाळेच्या पहिल्या शिक्षिका महापूर्ण सावित्रीबाईच्या मान मिळाला. समाजातील महिलांना शिक्षणाचे महत्त्व कार्य करताना सावित्रीबाईने अनेक संकटांना सामोरे जावे लागले. रस्त्यावरून जाता येता लोक त्यांचा अंगावर दंड, शेष व चिकल फेकावयाचे; पण त्या डगमगत्या नाहीत. आपले शिक्षणाचे कार्य त्यांनी वाचूच ठेवले. त्यांनी ख्रिस्ती मूल शिक्षित, सुसंस्कृत बनवले. समाजातील विषमता दूर करण्यासाठी अथवे परिश्रम केले.

सावित्रीबाईने केवल शिक्षणापुर्वे आपले कार्य मनोदित न ठेवता विधावंसाठी तसेच बालकाया हव्या रोखण्यासाठी अनाधिकृत उभारले. गौरां-गौरीं, अस्पृश्य समाजाक्तता बद्दली व्याख्या केले. त्यांच्या या कार्याचा गौरव ब्रिटिश अधिकारी मेजर कॅथी यांनी १२ फेब्रुवारी १८५२ रोजी केला. सावित्रीबाईने कायफुले बावनकशी अशा कायवरचा करून आपल्या विवाराच्या प्रसार समाजात केला. पतीच्या खांदवाळा खांदा लावून पुरुषांनीही लावलेले असे अंखऱ्यांद कार्य करण्याचा हा सावित्रीबाई क्रांतिकारी महापूर्ण प्रसिद्ध झाला.

इत. १८५० मध्ये ज्योतिरावांनी अखेरचा श्वास घेतला. ते सावित्रीबाईने सोडून गेले. तरीही सावित्री डगमगण्याचा नाहीत. त्यांनी आपला समाजसेवेचा वसा पुढे चालू ठेवला. इ. स. १८५७ ला पुन्यात पलेल्या साथीने धैर्याने घातले. यामध्ये रूफवाबी सेवा त्या करती असताना त्यांना या आजाराचे यासाले. अखेर ९० मार्च १८५७ रोजी ज्ञानज्योति सावित्रीबाईने जगाचा निरोप घेतला.

तेजस्वी शिरसात प्रेमी
नई शिक्षा नीति २०२०

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

जॉन हुबे

शिक्षा शरणी का वो दृष्टि है, जो पितृपिता वो गुरुपिता, और जो नही पितृपिता वो धर्मपिता - औ. बाबासाहेब आंबेडकर. अत: शिक्षा एक राष्ट्रीय लक्ष्य है। यह एक ऐसा उद्देश्य साधन है, जिससे देश के बच्चों और युवाओं का भविष्य रूपांतरित हो सकता है। लोगोंकी गुणवत्तपूर्ण 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 मानवाधिकारी सार्वभौमिक घोषणा बताती है कि “सभी को शिक्षा का अधिकार है” शिक्षा का परिणाम मानव व्यक्तित्व के सर्वश्रेष्ठ विकास के रूप में होना चाहिए। जीवनभर की शिक्षा इन चार स्तरों पर आधारित है - जैसे की जानने के लिए सीखना, होने के लिए सीखना।

शिक्षा - नीति - पार्श्वभूमि -

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

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

उसके परिपेक्ष इस प्रकार के थे।

1) राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा को सशक्त बनाना।
2) पाठ्यक्रम के भार को कम करना।
3) संवेदनात्मक मूल्यों के अनुसार पाठ्यक्रम।
4) सभी के लिए गुणवत्तपूर्ण शिक्षा
5) ज्ञान और पारंपरिक कौशल का विकास
6) आत्मनिर्भरता व जौरव की भावना का विकास
7) समकक्ष शिक्षा (inclusive education) को प्राथमिकता

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Std. 1st
8) बालक के विचार, जिज्ञासा व प्रशन को उचित महत्त्व
9) ट्रिभुषण सूत्र - मातृभाषा / क्षेत्रीय भाषा, हिंदी भाषा, जैनहिंदी / अंग्रेजी
10) बालकोंद्रित - आनंदमय, संधीकर अधिगम, राष्ट्रीय पाठ्यव्याप्ति रूपरेखा में निर्मलिक चुंबन कुछ मुद्दों
पर सुधार की आवश्यकता थी।
1) पूरा प्राथमिक तथा औपचारिक कक्षाओं को शिक्षा के दायरे में लाना।
2) कला और कार्यालयक शिक्षा के मूलभूत द्रुतें में समावेशित करना।
3) ट्रिभुषण सूत्रों को विस्तारवादी दृष्टिकोण से साहित्य कराना।
4) सामाजिक शास्त्रों की आवश्यकता पर जोर देना।
5) सर्वशास्त्रीय शिक्षा को मूल्याधारित शिक्षा में समावेशित करना।
6) कालांश के समावेशित का पुनरावलोकन करना।
7) शिक्षा के सर्वसमावेशकरण में निवेदन पायदान के लोगों के आशा आकांक्षाओं को परार्थित करना।
8) बालक परीक्षा प्रवेश का प्रयोजन का परार्थित करना।
इनकी आशा आकांक्षाओं से होता नई शिक्षा नीतिके मसूदे बनाने की घोषणा की गई। जनवरी 2015 में
भूतपूर्व कैबिनेट सचिव दी सुबद्धता के अनुरोध में मसूदा बनाया गया। कमेटी ने जून 2017 में
अन्तर रिपोर्ट रूप दिया। उससे बदल चर्चा के बाद चेतावनी श्री. के कस्तुरीरूपण ओर
जानेमात्र जिक्षा के स्तर के विशेषज्ञों ने अपनी रिपोर्ट विदेश जानकार को पेश की।
नई शिक्षा नीति के लक्ष्य -
9) वैशिक लक्ष्यों के साथ संरचना (alignment) 2023 के वैशिष्ट्य एंजों के सतत विकास लक्ष्य में
गुणवत्तावाली जिक्षा मुद्दित करने और सभी के लिए आंदोलन सीखने के अवसरों का बढावा देने का
प्रयास करता है।
10) शिक्षा के लिए एकीकृत मन्दर लघुता दृष्टिकोण, अन्सूर चित्रण, सिस्टम आर्ट्स, शिक्षा के अलावा
उपयुक्त विकल्पों के साथ बहुविषयक अध्ययन समावेश है।
11) उच्च जिक्षा में हिबर्ट आई. दृष्टिकोण -
सीखने की सामान्य क्रिया और इसका आंदोल लेने के अलावा, यहाँ के परिचयों में अन्य बातों के साथ
अधिक आलोचनात्मक चित्रण, गहन अधिगम, समर्थन, समाधान और संचार कौशल शामिल है।
12) उच्च गुणवत्तावाले अनुसंधान पर फोकस - डिजी, रिसर्च हेतु तैयार करना, इससे शोध एक महत्वपूर्ण
घटक होगा।
13) शिक्षा प्रणाली के रूपान्तरण को सुगम बनाना स्कूलों के संदर्भ में, स्कूल कॉम्प्लेक्स का विकास एक
नयी परंपराओं को विकसित करेगा।
14) राष्ट्रीय विकास के सुविधाजनक बनाना भारत 2032 तक दुनिया की टीसरी सबसे बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था
होगी।
दृष्टि - (Vision) -
राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति 2020 एक भारत केंद्रित शिक्षा प्रणाली की कल्पना करती है जो सभी को उच्च गुणवत्ता की शिक्षा प्रदान करके, हमारे राष्ट्र को एक न्यायवित्त और जीवंत ज्ञान समाज में लगातार बदलने में मे योगदान देती है।

नई शिक्षा नीति के विभिन्न अध्यायों को संक्षेप में जानें।

1) प्रारंभिक वातावरण में देखभाल और शिक्षा:
सीखने की बुनियाद ECCE (Early childhood care and education) की व्यापक अब 3 साल से 8 साल तक की जायेगी। 3जनवारी केंद्रों का प्राथमिकता और पूर्वप्राथमिक के साथ जोड़ना अभी अवधारणा है।

2) बुनियादी साक्षरता एवं संबंधित -
प्राथमिक वर्गों में बुनियादी साक्षरता एवं संबंधी पर जोर देना शामिल है।

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

4) स्कूलों में शिक्षाक्रम और शिक्षाप्रणाली -
टेबल के प्रवृत्ति को निश्चित करके 21 वी शताब्दी में आवश्यक ज्ञान, मूल्य, रुझान, हुनर और कौशल को बढ़ावा दिया जा सके। विभाग सूची का अंतर होना। विज्ञान और विज्ञान में सीखना। सामाजिक टेंडर कला और सींडर्ड बोर्ड प्राप्त करना। शारीरिक शिक्षा, स्वास्थ और खेल पर विशेष ध्यान देना।

5) शिक्षा - पाठ्यांतर पर गुण -
स्कूल शिक्षा के सभी स्तर के सभी विद्यार्थियों का शिक्षण उत्साहित, प्रेरित उच्च योग्यता वाले प्रशिक्षित और बिना-पुरुष शिक्षकों द्वारा हो।

6) शिक्षक शिक्षा -
4 वर्षीय एकीकृत श.एड कार्यक्रम या शिक्षण में लेट्रल एंट्री के लिए दो वर्षीय श.एड. कार्यक्रम।

7) समतामूलक और समावेशी शिक्षा -
गरीब, पीछड़े, सामाजिक, आर्थिक कमजोर वर्ग, महिला, अल्पसंख्यक इन्हें शिक्षा का अवसर दिलाना।

8) स्कूल कॉम्पलेक्स -
एकीकृत शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देना।

9) स्कूली शिक्षकों की विनियमन एवं प्रमाणण बाहरी ऐजंसी द्वारा करवाना।

10) गुणवत्तापूर्वक विश्वविद्यालय एवं महाविद्यालय का निर्माण कराना।

11) वायवस्थापन शिक्षा - 2025 तक देश के 50% छात्रों तक पहुँचें।

12) प्रोट शिक्षा - 2030 तक भारत 100% साक्षर कराना।
III) भारतीय भाषाओं का संसर्गनां और प्रसार करवाना।
बदलाव और नवीनीकरिता उद्देश्य
1) स्कूली शिक्षा -
   १० + २ ठींचा बदलके अभी “५ + ३ + २ + ४” ठींच में परिवर्तित हो जायेगा।
   ५ - तीन साल प्रति स्कूल और कक्षा ९, 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)
   यानी अब बच्चे २ साल की उम्र में फॉर्मल स्कूल में जायेंगे। अब शिक्षा का अधिकार (RTE) २ से ९८ साल के बच्चों के लिए लागू होगा।

2) त्रिभाषा सूत्र -
   प्रवर्तित व्यवस्थापनकार ही होगा सिर्फ कक्षा ५ तक मातृभाषा या स्थानीय भाषा में पढ़ाई पर जोर दिया गया है।

3) बोर्ड परीक्षाएं -
   दसवीं और बार्थी में वैकल्पिक तौर पर होगी। ३, ५ और ८ कक्षा में राज्य सरकारें मूलभूत ब्यान संपादित आकलन जांच करेंगी।

4) 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।

5) IIT और NEET परीक्षा -
   नेशनल टेस्टिंग एजेंसी द्वारा परीक्षा कराउय जाएगी। राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर ओलिंपियाड परीक्षाएं करायी जाएंगी।

6) उच्च शिक्षा में स्कॉलरशिप का प्रावधान 50% छात्राओं के लिए रखा गया है।

7) प्राचीन भारतीय परंपरा विज्ञानिक आधारों पर जोड़ने के बाद पाठ्यक्रम में समावेश हो सकती है।

आशिष पाटील - टीजीटी-विज्ञान
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
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 rainfall 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.
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
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. 81 x 9 = 801  
What must you do to make this equation true?  
Ans: Turn it upside down. 108 = 6 x 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
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 feel 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 newborn 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 come to an 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, in equality between man and woman especially in wages, insecurity of the old, disable, 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 haging 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 adoptability and dynamism. If 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.
There was a small town named riviere for it was right beside a river. In this town lived a little girl named Moley. She was a very imaginative little girl. She always used to stare of the moon while sitting beside the river every night and think to herself 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 excited 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 making 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 immediately went to the controls and brought it back on track. She had realize her mistake and didn’t leave the rocket controls until 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 fun 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 or else 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 inspired by her dream that when she grows up. She becomes an astronaut 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 believe we can after all she started out as a small town girl and she become the first woman on the moon.
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
After India got Independence many presidents came on the seat and Dr. A.P.J Abdul Kalam was one of them. He was the 11th president of India. His full name was Dr. Abdul Pakir Jainulabdeen Abdul Kalam. He was born on October 15th 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.

-A. P.J ABDUL KALAM

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 faults of all trees attract us but we take selected fruit while esitting in the trees and quietly taking our food. Whatever food we like, we can take as the whole earth has got within its bossip Trees is our home. There is no need of a bed nor utensils, nor sweets, nor multi-storyed 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.

-AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A BIRD

-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)
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

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 5th std
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 platforms. For folks on a tight budget, e-learning is a a better option than traditional education solutions. Furthermore, 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 on “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 as 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 cuts 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 Tore. Stop the unnecessary chopping of trees, prove that we are humans at least by not wining life which is dependent on those trees. A tree that stays keep 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 economic activity and factors. In the economics, there are four sectors - primary sector, secondary sector, tertiary sector, and 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, fulfill it
Life is sorrow, overcome it
Life is a song, sing it
Life is 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, an atomically modern humans first arrived on the Indian subcontinent from Africa between 73,000 and 55,000 BCE. Farming and pastoralism, began in South Asia around 7000 BCE. At the site of Mehrgarh presence can be documented 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 swathes 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, 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!

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 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 हौसँ चादीच्या धारा डोक्यावरी धारा, भरभर वारा गरगर फिरा तपटप गारा भरभर भरा, आभाळ गडगड शीज चमचम, झाडेच संस्थ वाणी खळखळ, सोसो वारा डोलडोल डोला.

(अंतरजाल)

पूर्व संतोष हड़क हयता-५

आई

कालजाची हाक असते आई, नि:शब्द जाग असते आई।
अतरीचे गुढ असते आई, ईश्वराचे रूप असते आई।
केवळ काया नसते आई।
आंजळभर माया असते आई।
गगन भरारी असते आई,
पंढरीची वारी असते आई।
दुःखा सावली असते आई।
आभाळ माओली असते आई।
अक्षयगान असते आई,
कण्ठचे दान असते आई।
(अंतरजाल)

पंजल बनकर
हयता - ५वी

दिवाळी

दिवाळी आली दिवाळी आली
दिवाळी आली रे।।
आई-बाबा दादा-ताई
दिवाळी आली रे।।
दिवे लावा रंगोली काढा
दिवाळी आली रे।।
सगळ्यांना मिठाई पाठवा
दिवाळी आली रे।।
दिवाळ्याचा सण दिवाळी
दिवाळी आली दिवाळी आली
दिवाळी आली रे।।
(अंतरजाल)

इरम खान
हयता ५ वी

फुलपाख्रुण

फुलपाख्रुण असते लहान लहान
दिसतं किती ते छान छान,
नाजूक असतात त्यांचे पेंक,
नक्षी ल्यावर असते छान,
या तुंडर फुलपाख्रुणला पाहण्यात
होतो आपण सारेच दंग
इत्यादी उठत जातं
फुलामदील रस गोळा करतं
या तुंडर फुलपाख्रुणला पाहण्यात
मला मिळतो आनंद
- गौरी काळे
हयता पाचवी
मॅॅ

बो नाही पे हाय राष्ट्रात वस्त्र सारी बाजेर बताते हूँ।
ना जाने कोणे होणे पर या तुम जाते हूँ।
मी मेरी मुझे अपना राजा बेढा मानती हूँ।
मुझे अपनी आई होती को तारा करती है।
असल चीजें भूल जाने पर मेरे पीछे दौड़ी चली आती है।
क्रो जागीं तेरी ये आदत, यह मीरी छोट लगाती है।
मेरे, नाराज हो जाने पर क्यों तुर सहम जाती है?
मुझे मानने के लिए ना जाने कितने पेटे आजमाती है।
हम दोनों की लड़ाई होने पर ना जाने किवीतला भला बुरा
मैंने मी को जुनाया,
ना जाना उसका मन किवन के कोने में किवना
सिसक-सिसक कर रोया।
मेरी जालतियों को पाप को बोलूंगी कहकर मुझे हराती थी।
पर पापा के गुरसे से वही मुझे बचाती थी।
मी! भगवान ने हुड़े किस विद्वान से बताया है मैं नहीं जानता
पर तुरसे दूर होने के लिए मेरा दिल नहीं मानता।
मी इस शब्द में कूद तो खाल है।
मी बो है जो देवी हमारे हृदय है।

करण शोकांकी
इतयत १२ वी

ससा
एक होता ससा
सांघा पाहू करता?
पांडा पांडा रंग
अनु मऊ मऊ अंग.
मोसे मोसे कान
लाल-लाल होऊँ छाल
काय बरे खातो?
लडूल मात्र दिसतो।
अर्थ हा ससा
धीत नाही तसा,
चांलु लागता फलतो
झाठा झुझुरापत लपतो।
तुरु-तुरु गायची चाल
पाहल तर थपक खाल।
अर्थ हा ससा
ह्याता सूप खूप हसा।

हर्षवर्धन शोपटे
ई. ५वी
बालगीत (आंतरजाल)

लोटेबाबा
लोटे बाबा लोटेबाबा,
झोपता किंतु?
आठ तास दिखाता
आठ तास राजी।
लोटेबाबा लोटेबाबा
खाता तरी काय?
पाच लिटर दुधासांगे
दला किलो पुरी।
लोटेबाबा लोटेबाबा,
काय करता काय?
काय शब्द ऐकताच
येतो मला घम.

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

Rutiksha Jinde
Std. 8
अब तो मुनिया खूब पढ़ेगी

चूल्हे - चक्की की खटपट से
बचकला - बलन की लटपट से
चीजे में पढ़ी जली कढ़ाईया नहीं पिलेगी
अब तो मुनिया खूब पढ़ेगी।

गोल बनाती रोटी थी कल तक
अब तो 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 ढूँढ़ियां वो अंतरिक्ष पर भी जाएगी
देहज 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 पहुँच रहेगी
अब तो मुनिया खूब पढ़ेगी।

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

- डॉ. वर्षा महेश
माझी राजस्थानची सहल

गेली दोन वर्ष लोकडाऊनमध्ये आम्ही कुठे फिरायला जाऊ शकलेला नलतो. म्हणून यांच्या दिवाळीच्या सुट्टीत आम्ही राजस्थानात फिरायला जायचे ठरविले. ठरल्याप्राप्ताने, विभागात बसून आम्ही जयपूरकडे रवाना झाली. राजस्थानात फिरायला आम्ही एका ट्रॅव्हेल कंपनीमध्ये बुकिंग केले होते. जयपूरमध्ये पोहोचल्यावर आम्ही ओळख दुर्ग मंदिरसोबत झाली. आम्हीच्या गुप्तमधील माझ्याची बांधकाम साक्षी आवश्यक आणि तिचा लहान भाऊ शोक यांच्याशीही माझी ओळख झाली आणि पहिल्याचे भेटीत आम्ही वांगोली गटांतील झाली.

जयपूरमधील जंतर मंतर या वर्ल्ड हेरिटेज सेटल्या आम्ही भेट दिली. आम्ही तसेच असलेल्या आम्हाला जंतर मंतर बहुत महत्त्वाची सांगितली. सुमारे ३०० वर्षापूर्वी राजा सवाई जयसिंग द्वितीय यांनी जयपूरची स्थापना केली. राजा जयसिंग हे ज्योतिष शास्त्रात वारंगत होते. त्यांच्या वाच अभ्यासातून त्यांनी जंतर मंतरवर निर्मिती केली. जंतर मंतर येथे मोटी घड्याचे बांधवलंग आहेत. पण ही घड्याचे नेहमीच्या प्रकारांत सर्वांसारखी काढू आसलेली घड्याचे नाहीत. या घड्याच्याचे बांधकाम अग्रणी केले आहे की सूर्यप्रकाशमुखे निर्मित रोजगारी सावलीच आपल्याने बेच सांगते.

जयपूर येथील सिटी पॅलेसला आम्ही भेट दिली. सिटी पॅलेस हा जयपूरच्या राजाचा महाल आहे. या महालात यांनी काही काही भागात राजा रहात असून काही भागात त्यांनी म्हुळियाम बनून तो पर्वतकूंकांत खुळा केला आहे. या म्हुळियामध्ये पूर्वीच्या राजा-राजीव यांनी घड्याचे ठेवले आहे. त्यावेळी त्यांची लडाईत वापरली जाणारी शक्ती ही ठेवली आहेत. आम्ही अजून काही ठिकाणी फिरलो. आम्हाला बसमधून फिरायला खूप मजा आली. आम्हीसर्वजण अत्यस्त, डायरेक्ट खेळलो. भी ओळख आणि शोक सोवल खूप गाया मारल्या व खेळलो. मला व माझ्याचा घड्याचा, आई-बाबांचा राजस्थानच्या ट्रिपमध्ये खूप मजा आली.

गौरी काढू ई. ५वी
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)