





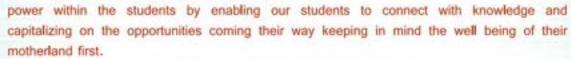
From the Desk Of Director

"Dream is not the thing you see in sleep
But is that thing that doesn't let you sleep"
-Swami Vivekananda

Dear Arwachinians, Greetings to all!

It gives me immense pleasure and satisfaction that the school is progressing in all its endeavours towards the overall development and personality of the students.

Belonging to a nation of intellectually empowered youth gives us an opportunity to unleash the





|| जननी जनम भूमिश्च स्वर्गादपि गरीयसी ||

"Nother and motherland are superior even to heaven."

AIS is rooted in Indian values and we aim to provide an education that will help the students to grow up to being Indian Global citizens and take pride in what they have in their school, their city and their nation. This can be seen clearly in our students who are successfully pursuing their higher studies in Japan, China, Canada, the United States and other parts of the world. We are trying continuously to instill leadership qualities in our students so that they channelize their energy and devote themselves for the growth and progress of humanity. Our students are motivated enough by their teachers to be passionate about what they do and dedicate themselves to accomplishing their aim in life i.e to lead the world for a good cause.

I take the opportunity to thank the Team Arwachin led by the Principal, teachers, staff, students and their parents who have reposed faith in our institution and I extend my best wishes for their individual career, aspirations and personal life.

Jai Hind! Arun Sharma













From the Desk Of Principal



"When educating the minds of our youth, we must not forget to educate their hearts."

-His Holiness Dalai Lama

Warm Greetings to one and all!

I am delighted to see another edition of our e magazine' Impact' for which I would like to congratulate the dedicated teachers, committed staff and worthy students who have reflected their wonderful creativity of thoughts and imagination.

AIS promotes academic excellence while nurturing our students to become moral and intellectual leaders, people of dignity and compassion who would surely make a difference in the world.

The plethora of activities and events at AIS is a blend of academics, co curricular and value education which celebrate the spirit of learning, growth and creativity that contribute to the holistic development of the students which makes them stand unique in the crowd.

I am looking forward to another great year and to seeing our students grow academically, socially and emotionally as they soar ahead......

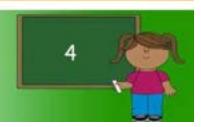
Wishing you love, laughter and learning!

God bless! Mrs Swapna Nair

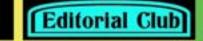














Editorial club

(Teachers)

Mrs Annapoorna
Mrs Prabhjyot Kaur
Mrs Pooja Mallick
Mrs Annandita Banerjee
Mrs Vijeta Sharma
Mrs Sreeja
Mrs Priya Grover
Mrs Shivani Sharma
Mrs Rumela Roy
Mrs Isha Pandit
Mrs Nida Syed
Ms Natasha Sharma
Mrs Bhawna Sharma

(Students)

Shruti Rao Preeti Thapliyal Sanskriti Shefalika Ghosh Rati Chandna Jhanvi Sharma Shohini Pathak Lakshya Aggarwal









CEMS OF ARWACHIN





Honey Singh Choudhary of class 12 won bronze medals in South Asian 600 kg men and 540 kg mixed category. Mansi Sharma of class 11 won silver medal in South Asian 480 kg women and Asian 600 kg women category. It was their hard work which made them shine.



TOPPERS (10TH)





PERFECT 100 SCORERS



Shruti Kishore (Science, So. Science Maths & Japanese)



Rishabh Dandriyal (Japanese)



Deepal Yadav (Japanese)



Jayesh Uriyal (Foundation of IT)



Ananya Vaish (Foundation of IT)









TOPPERS (10^{TE})









Rishabh Dandriyal Deepal Yadav Anushriya Roy (97.6%)

(97.4%)

(96.4%)









(96.2%)

Jayesh Uriyal Mohan Dhoundiyal Tanvi Ruhela (96.2%)

(96.2%)

Piyush (96%)











Ananya Vaish (95.8%)

(95.6%)

(95.2%)

(95.2%)

Manas Sinha Nityasha Malik Manav Sharma Shashwat Bhargava (95.2%)











TOPPERS (12^{TE})









Prakhar Sharma Shefalika Ghosh Aakash Tyagi (94.8%)

(93.8%)

(93.6%)









Preeti Thapliyal (93.4%)

Shreya Tomar (93.4%)

Jhanvi Sharma (93.2%)

Sourabh Yadav (93.2%)









(93.2%)

Nishant Dhama Deepanshu Dhama Arnav Gupta (93%)

(93%)

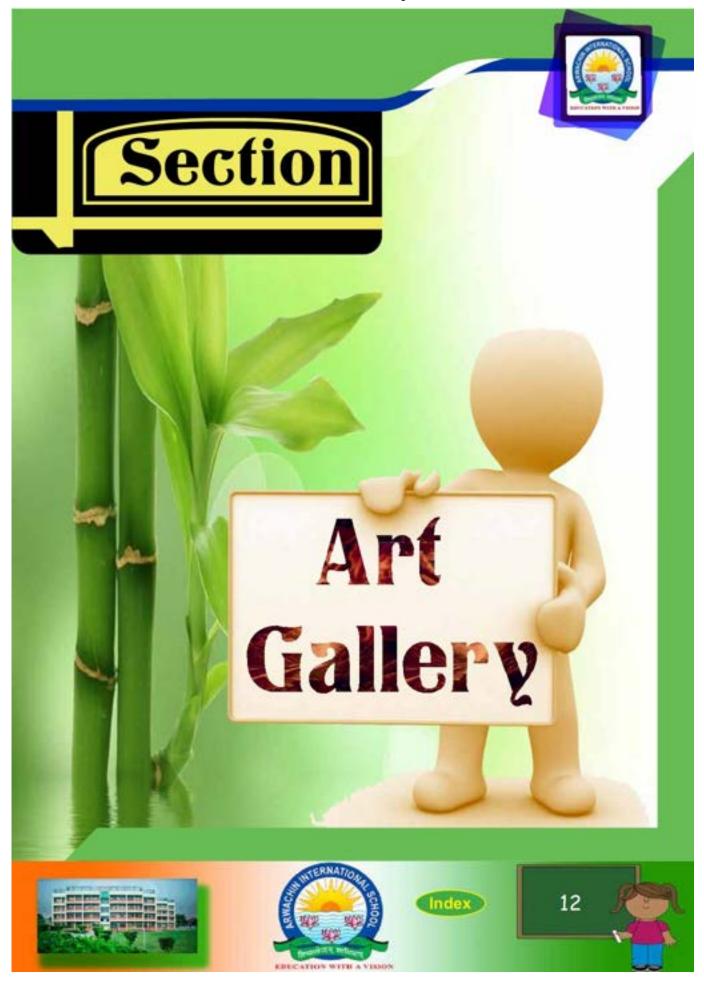
Mohak Sharma (92%)

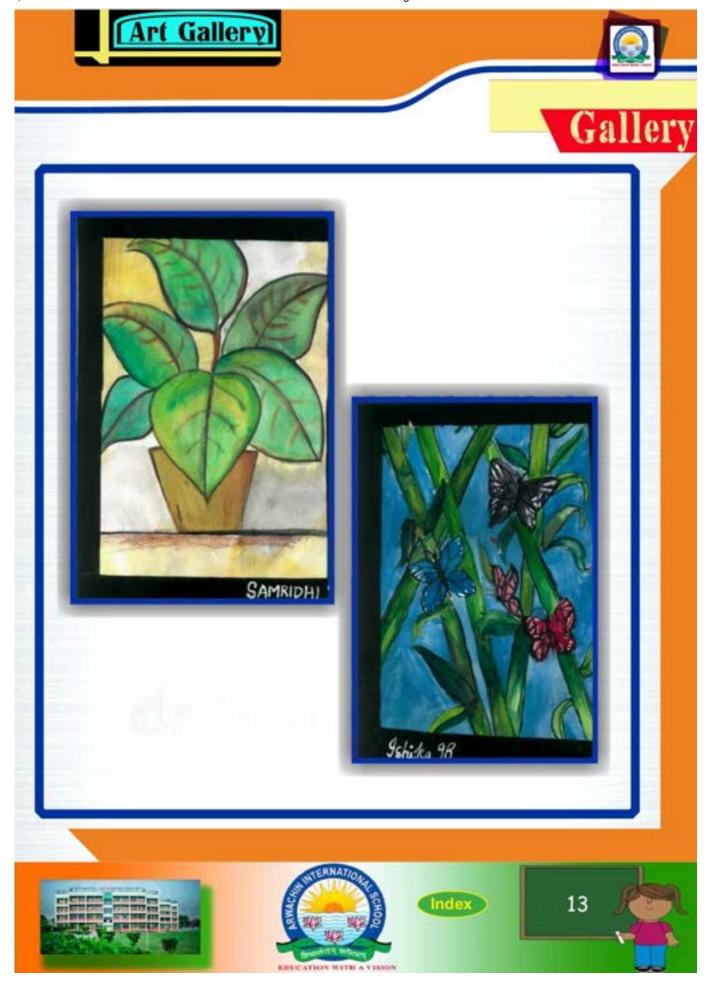


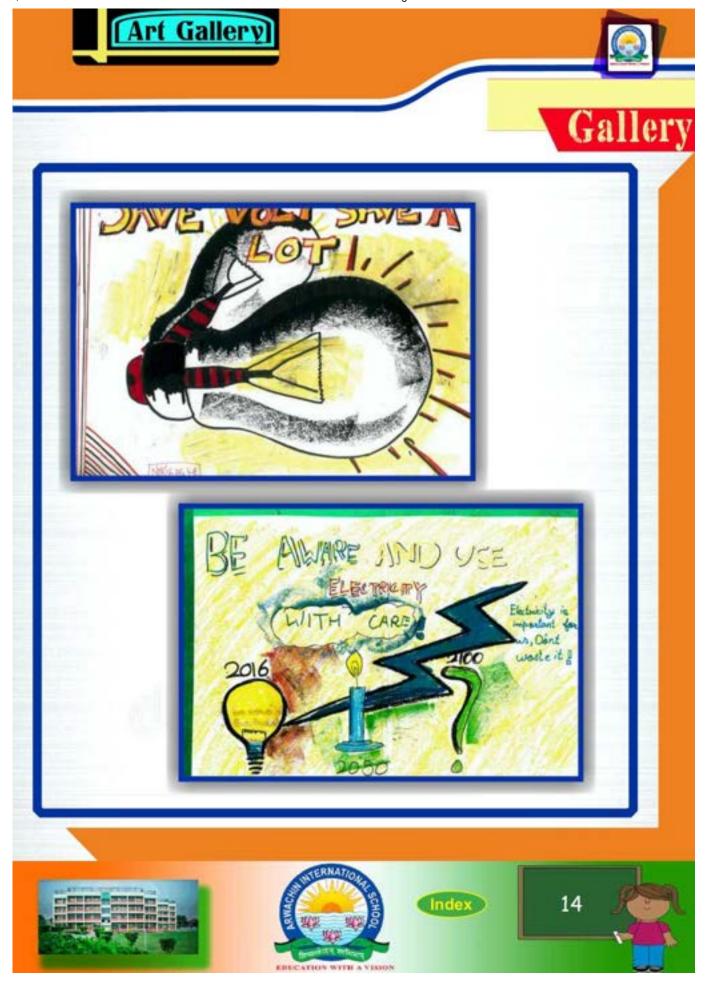


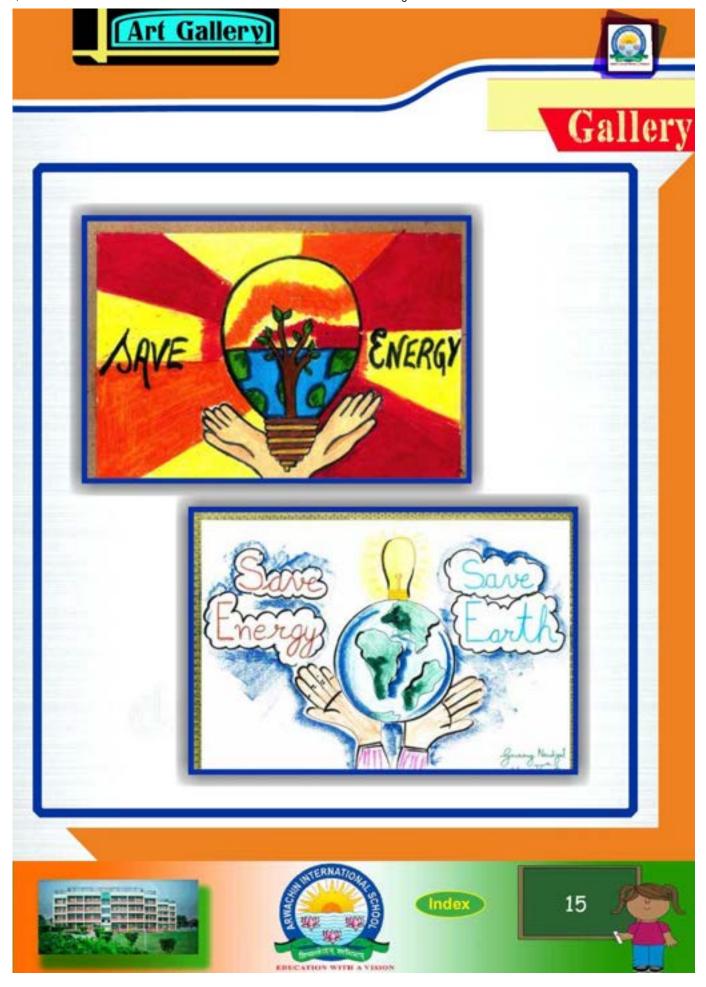


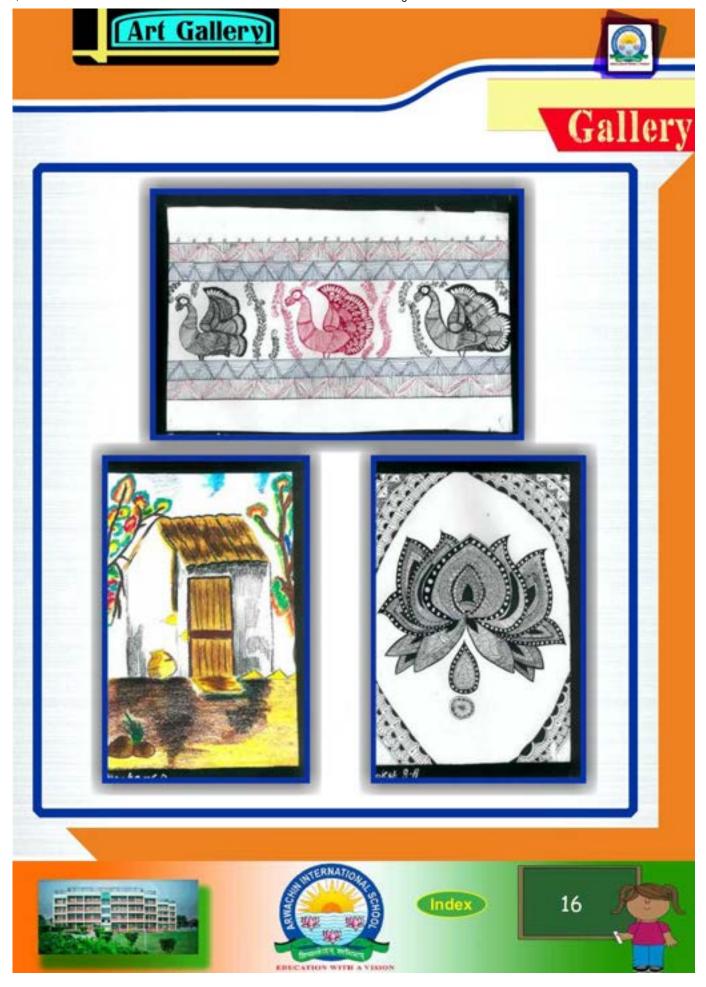


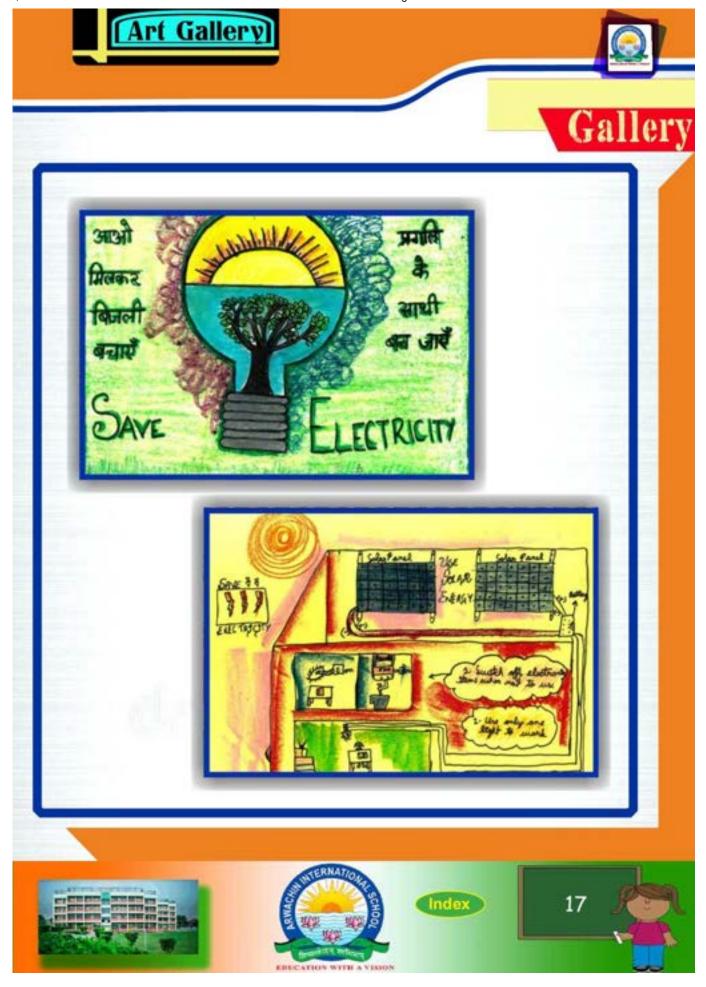


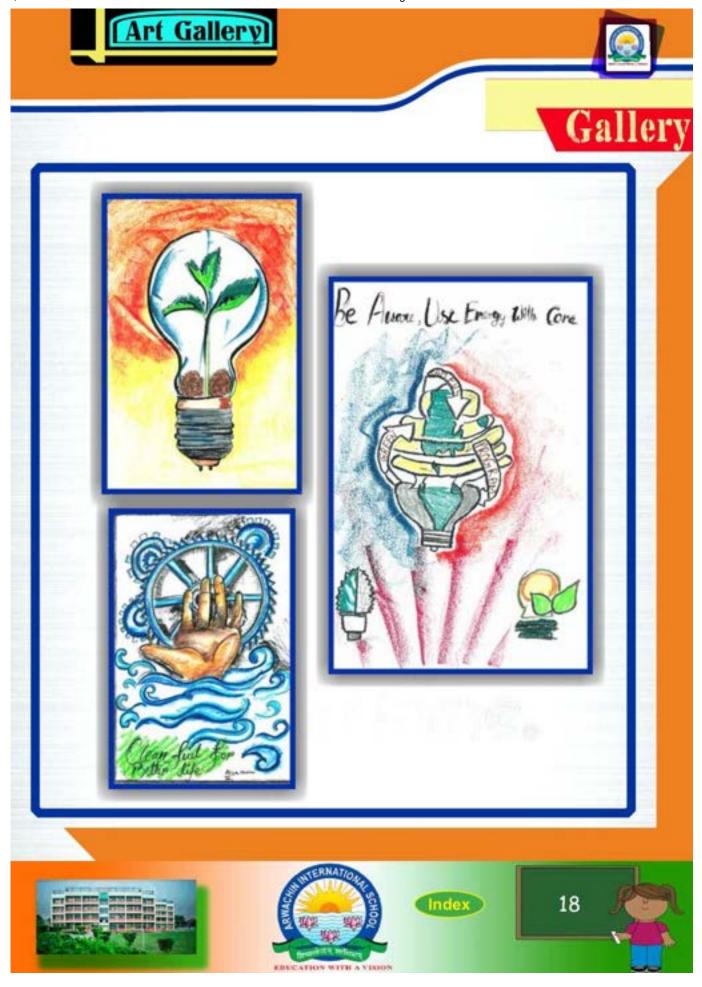


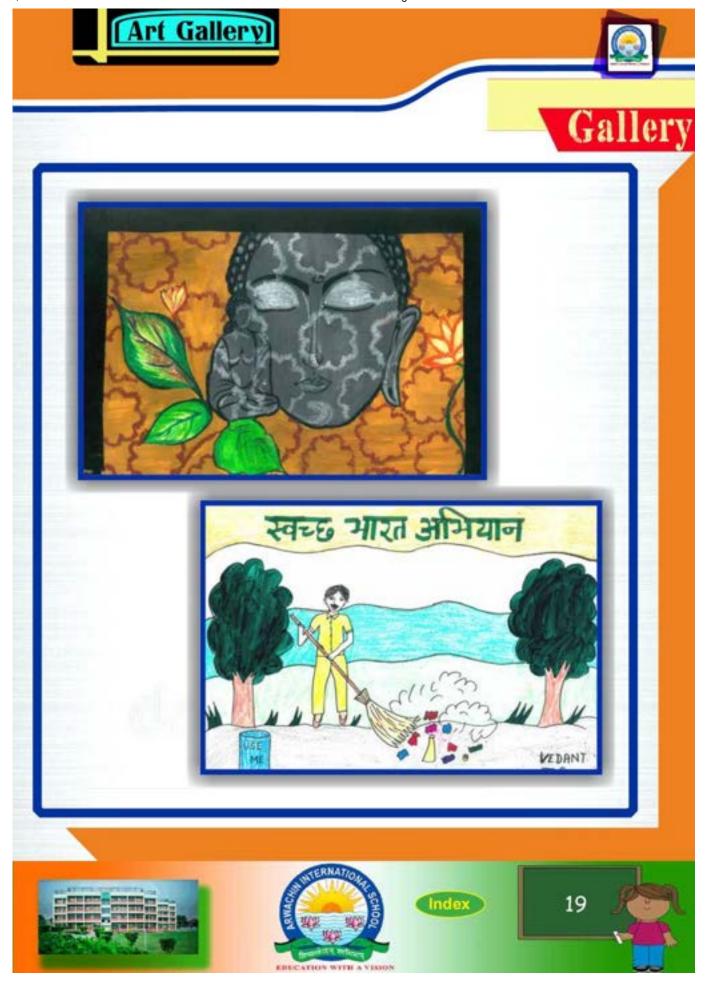




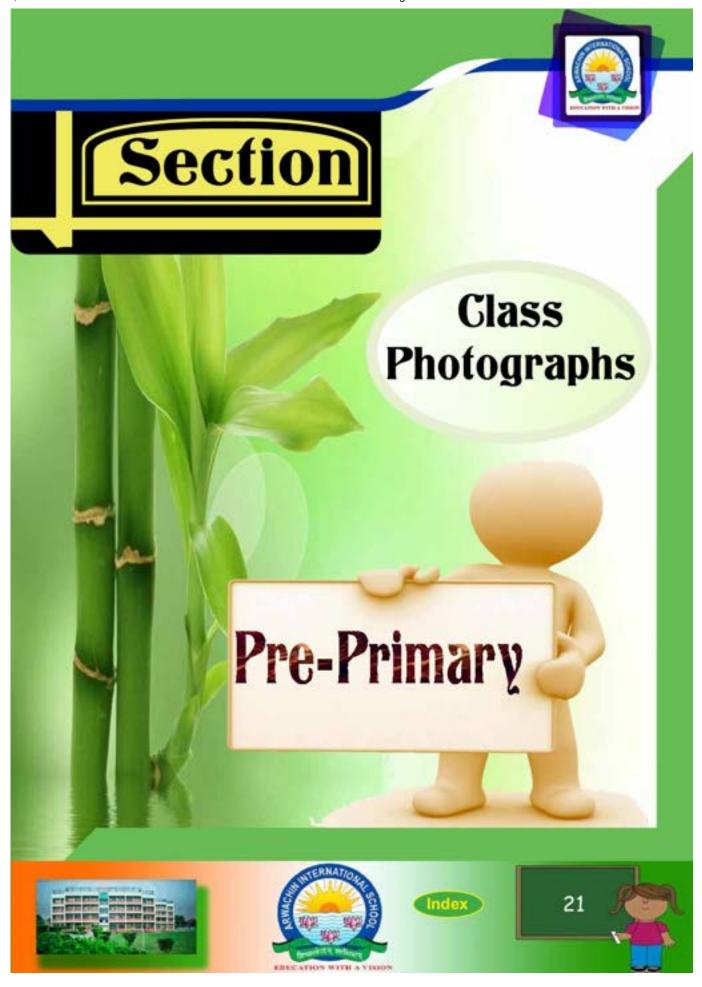






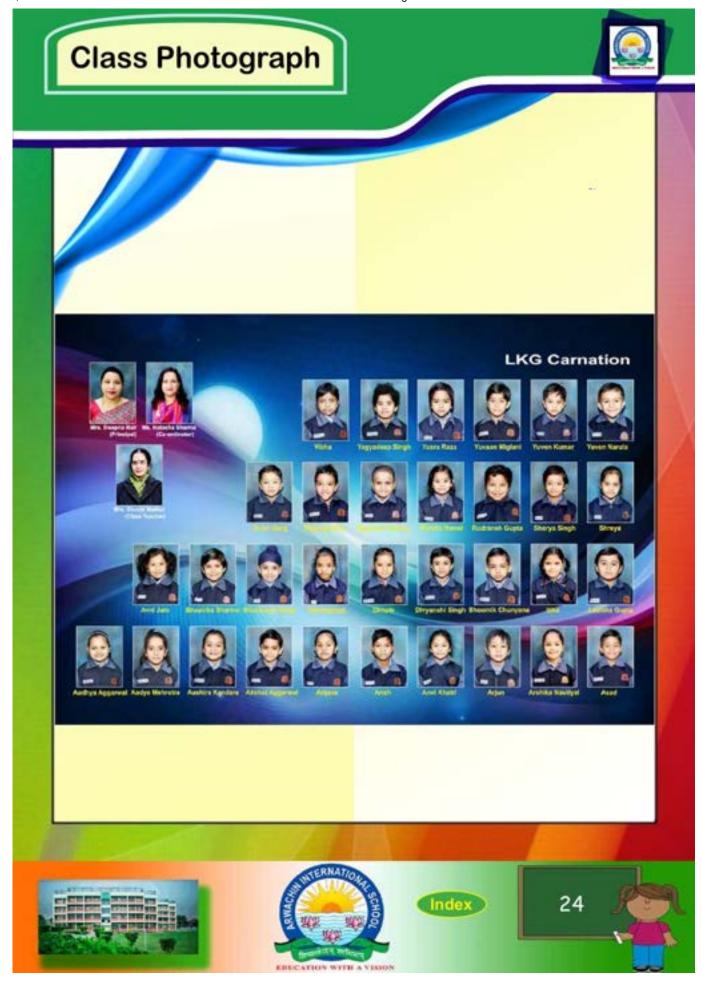








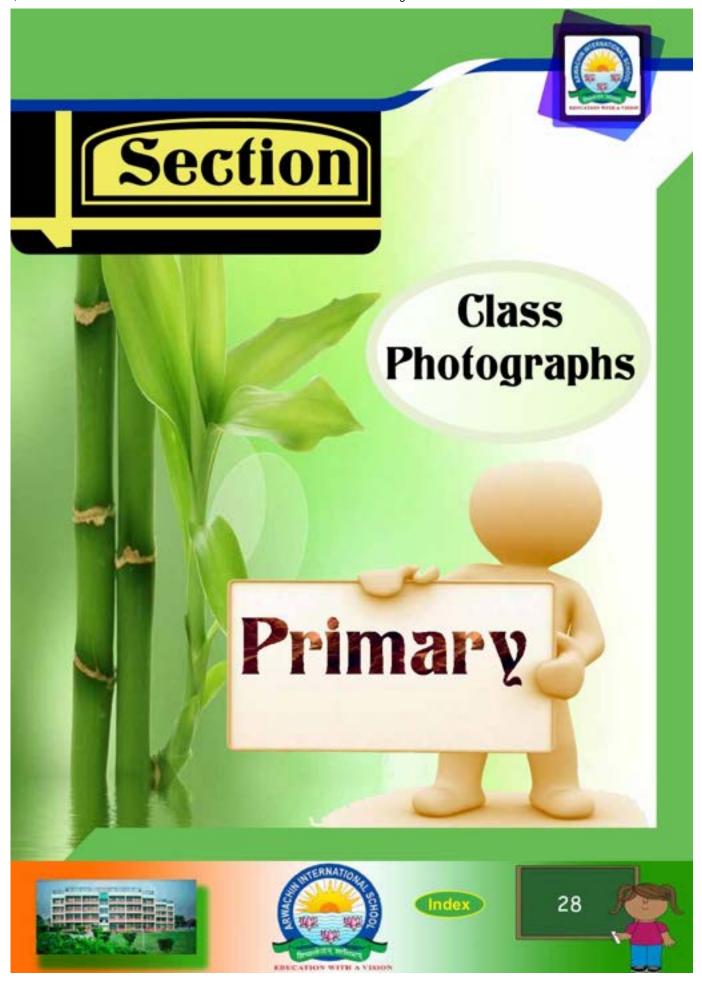


























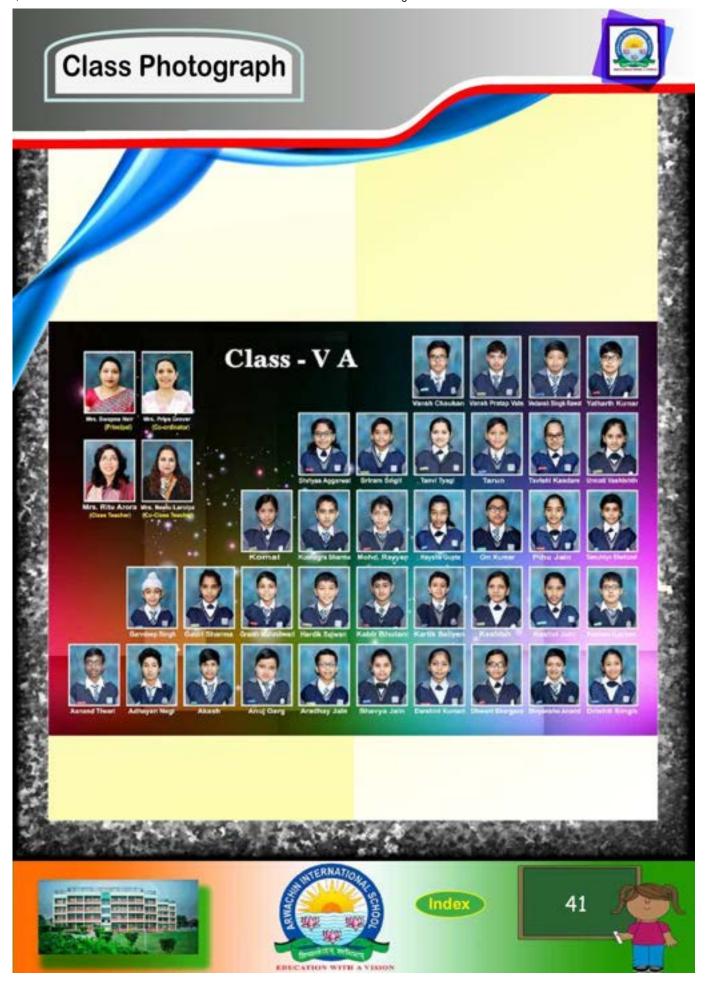






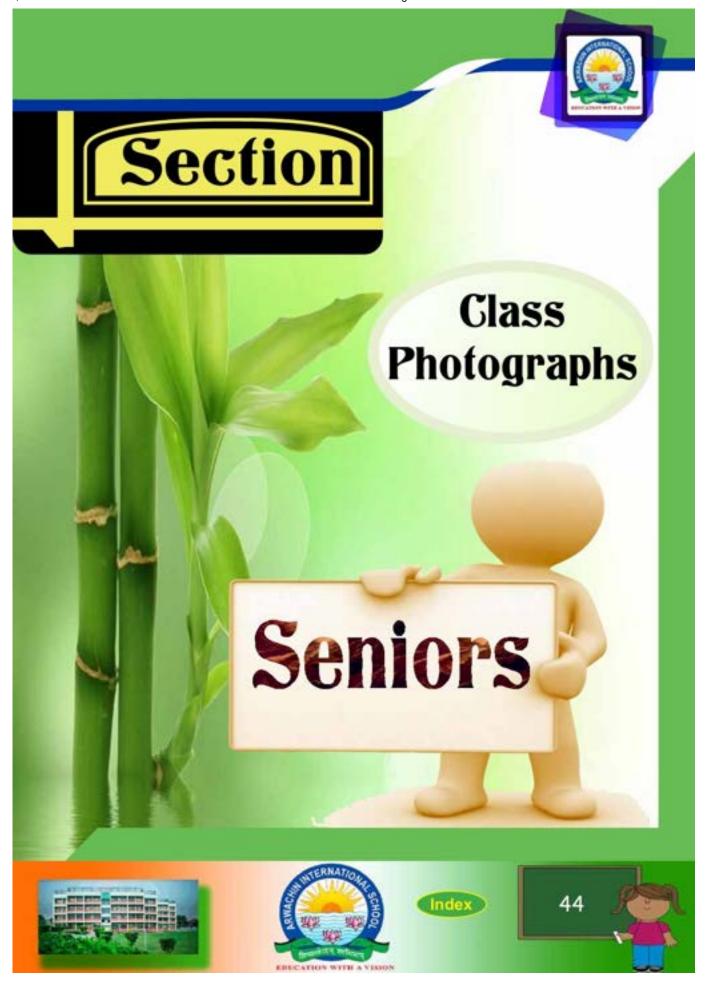


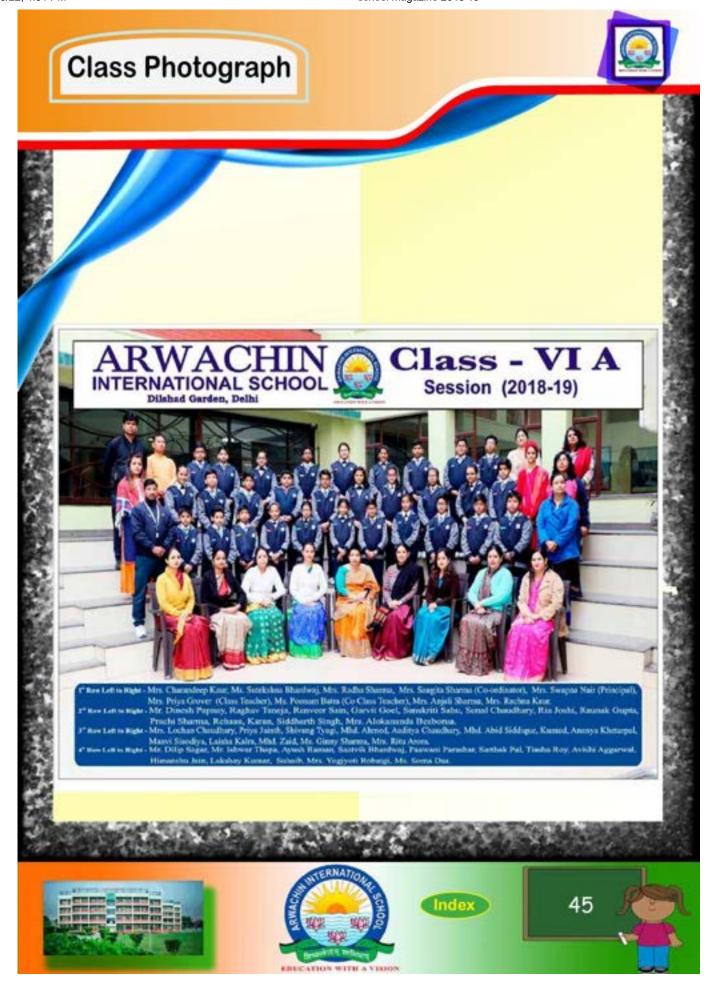


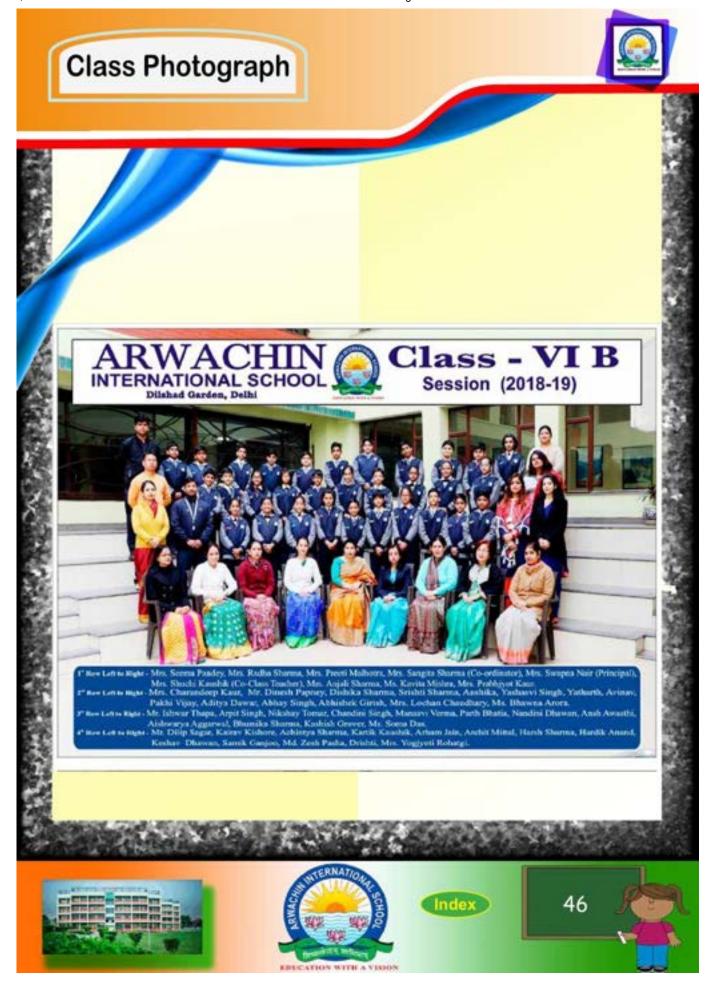


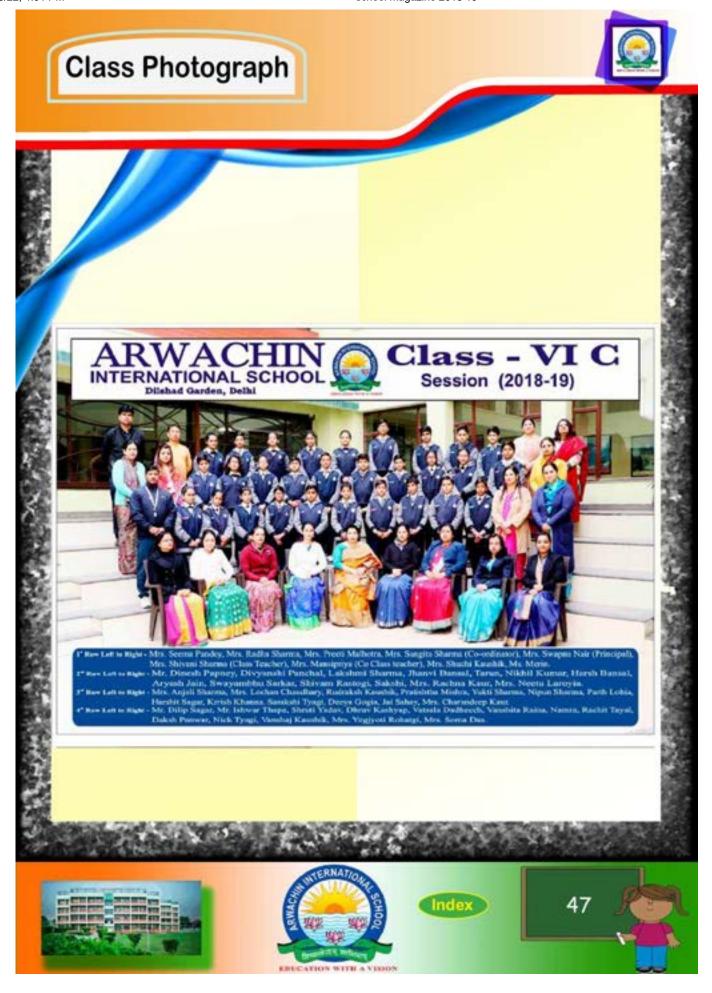


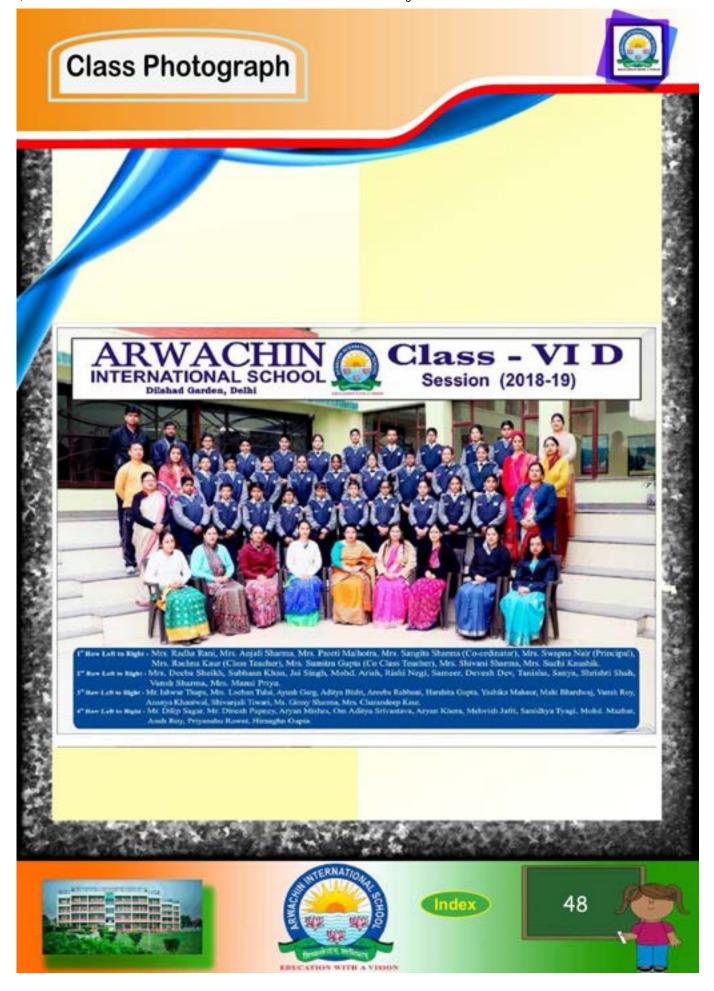














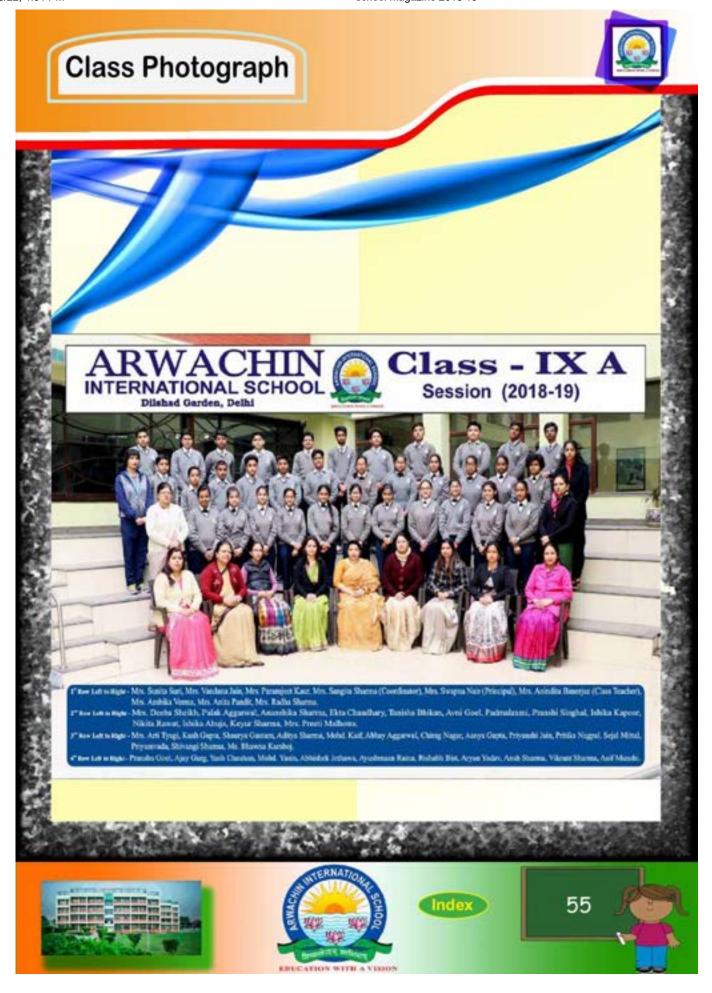


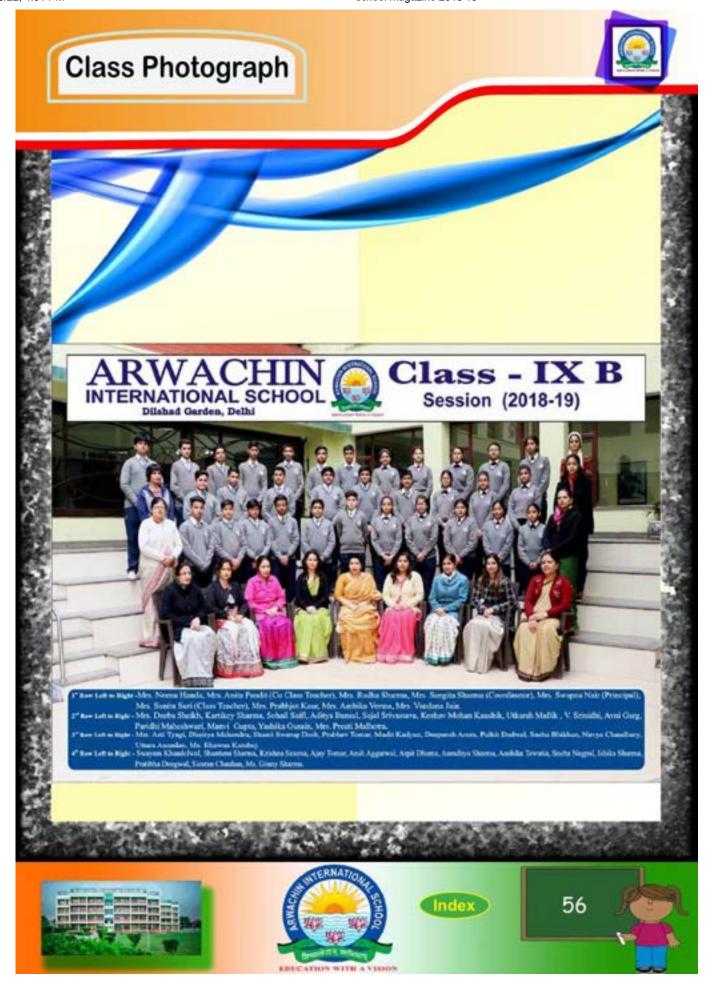


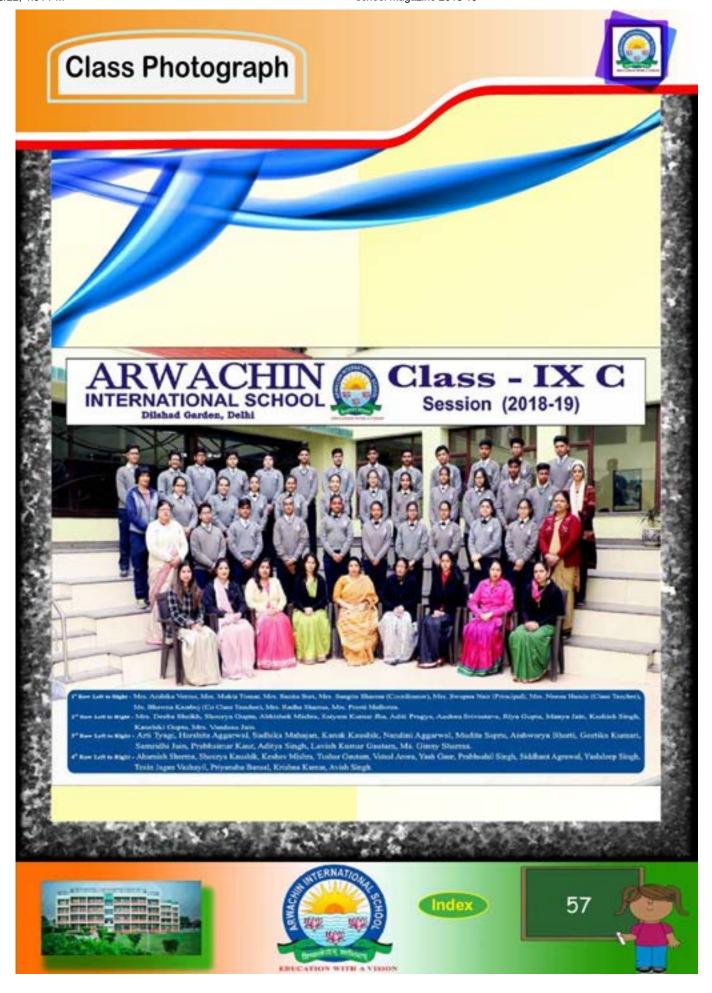






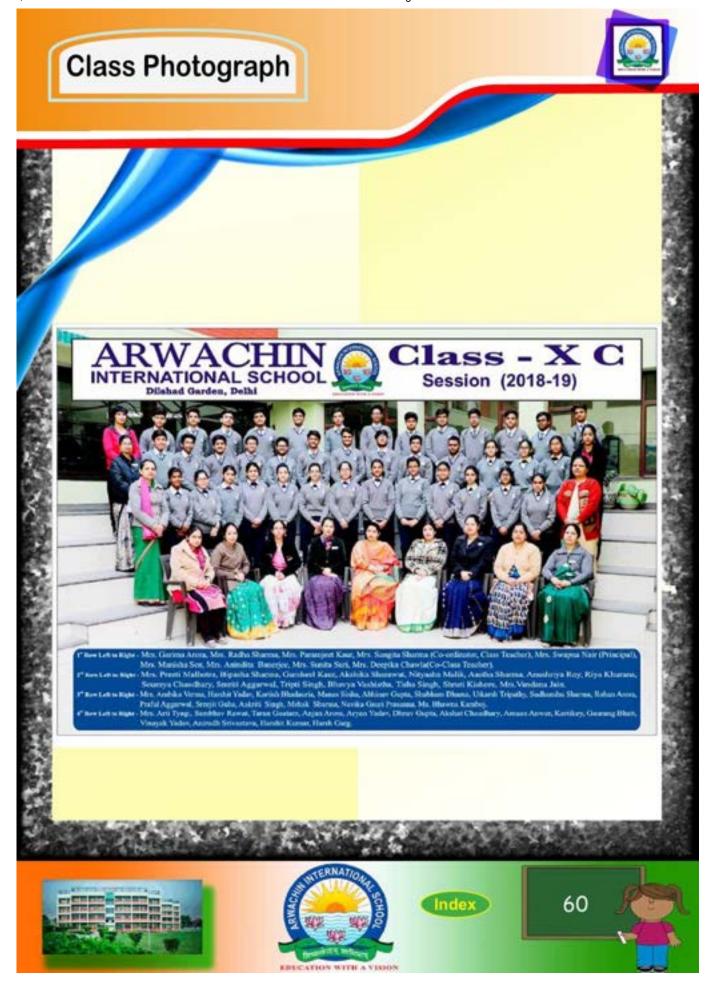


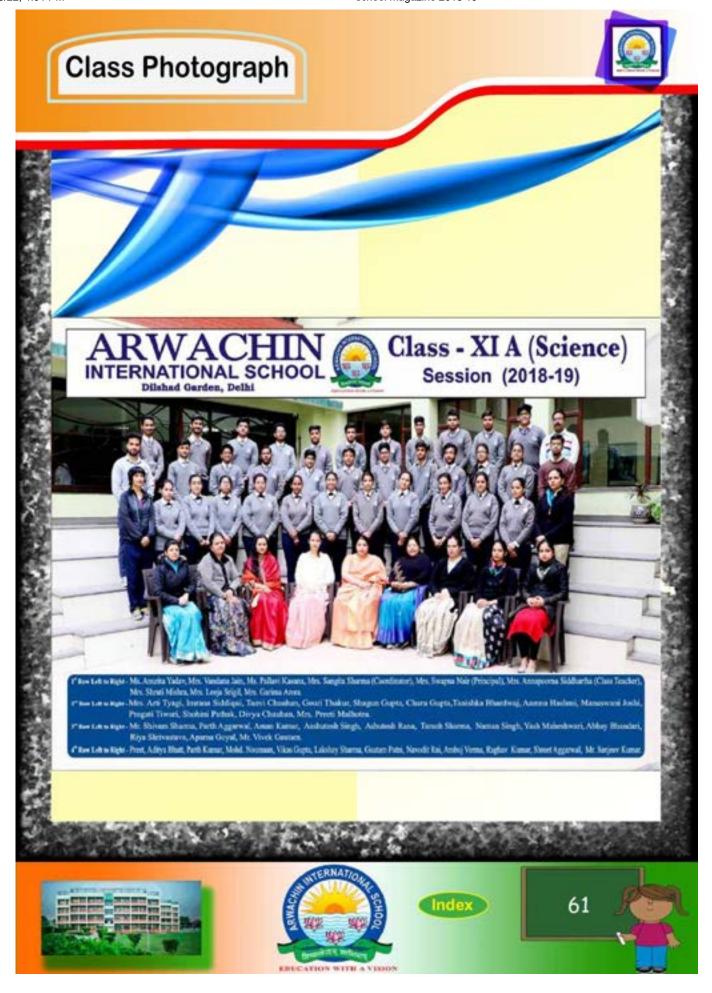


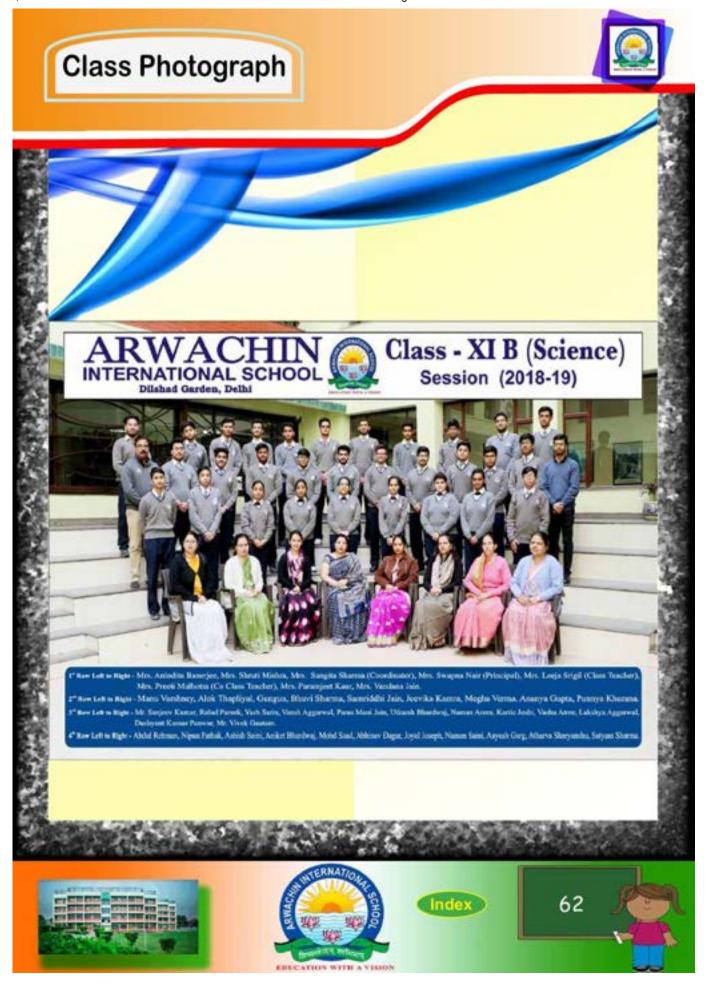


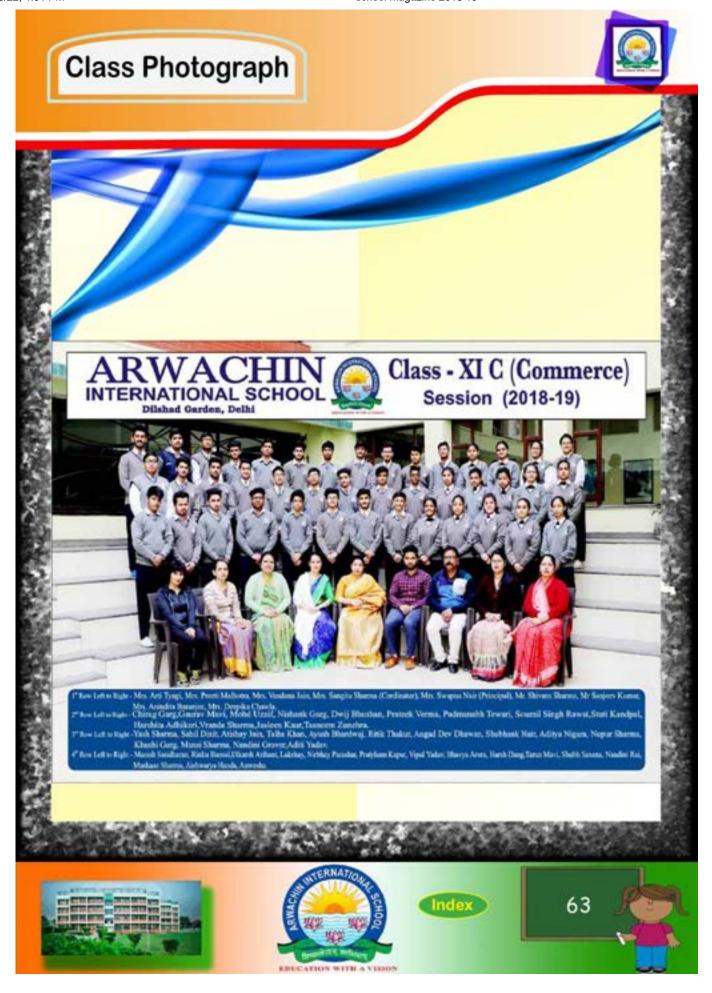


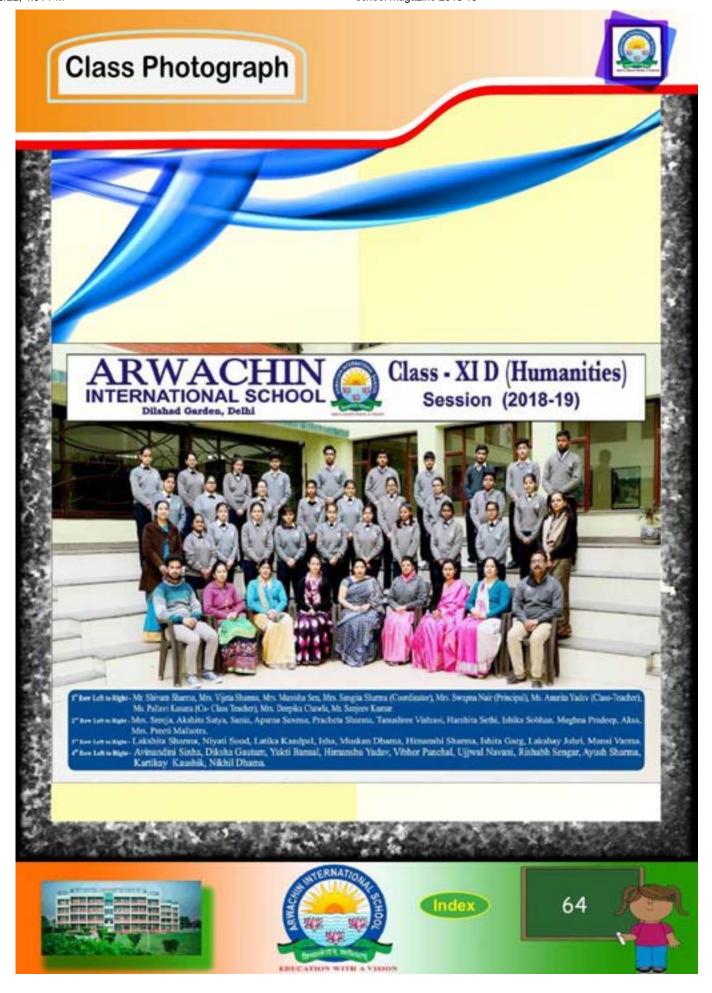








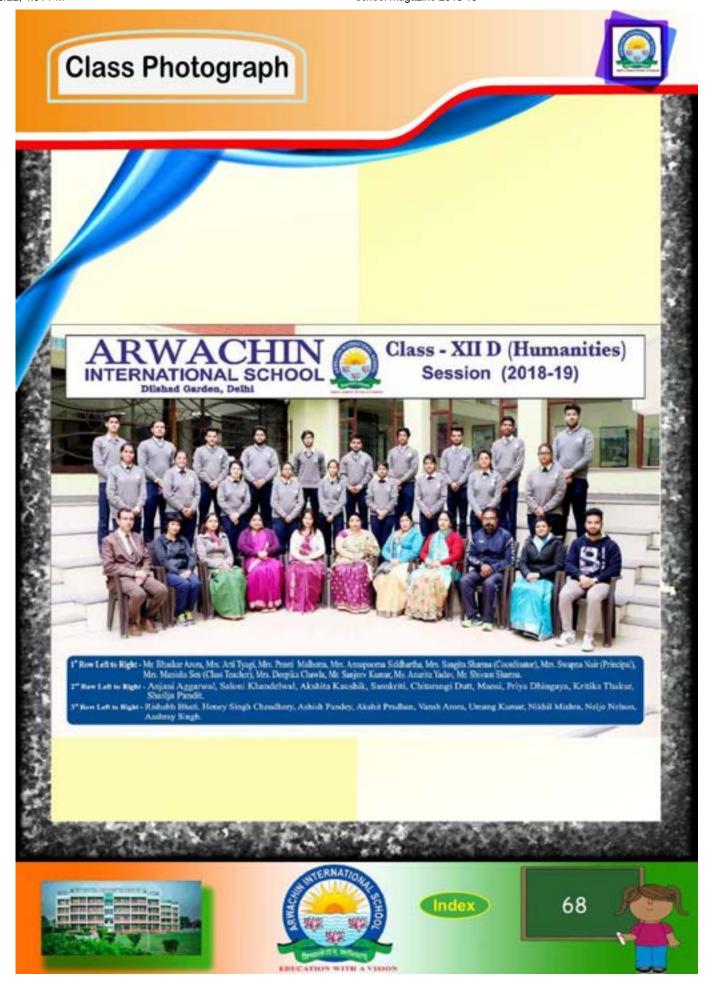


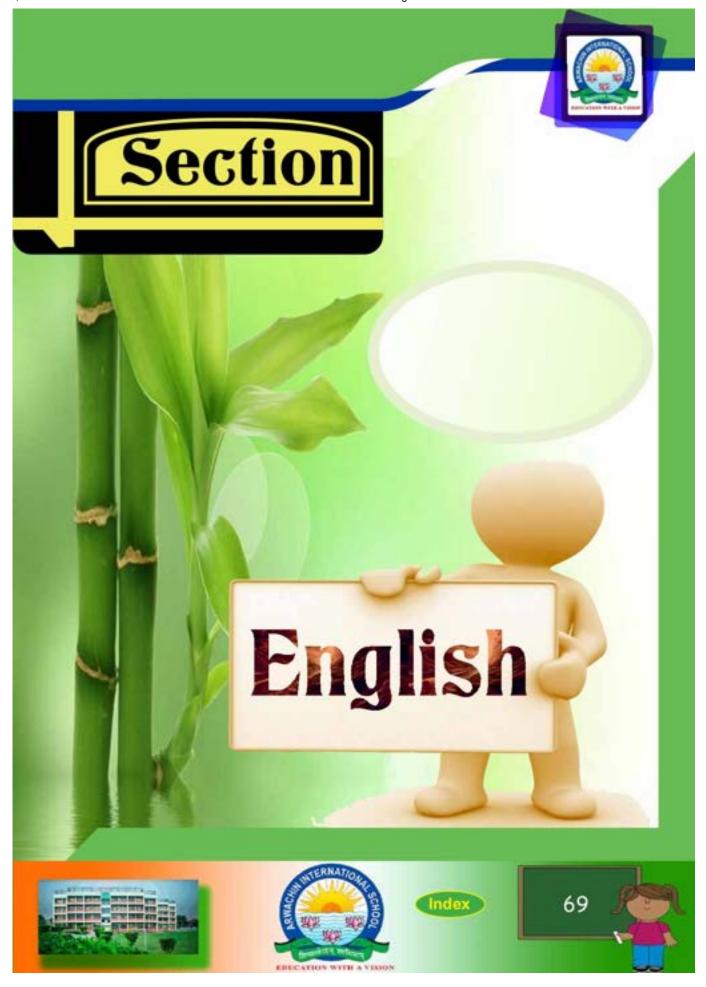












English



Too much money is bad



Before we dig deep into this topic, it is important to understand the concept of 'money'. Money is basically a tool which helps people exchange goods and services. Currency system is the next step after the barter system. In an exchange system, goods were traded directly where as in the currency system coins or papers were used.

As per the famous psychologist, Dr. Abraham Maslow, money is needed to meet the physiological needs of the man which includes food, water, warmth and safety needs but beyond this, money is incapable of fulfilling the psychological needs of a man which includes relationships and belongingness. There is no denying the fact that poor people are unhappy but it is incorrect to conclude that only rich are happy. There are some extremely rich people who are unhappy and commit suicide. The famous singer of 1970's, Elvis Presley, committed suicide and so did our bollywood star, Guru Dutt. These celebrities

were very rich but they were not contented in life. The main problem with money is that money begets money. We keep on craving for more money. We forget that, money is of no use if we do not have enough time to spend it. By having too much money, we forget the purpose of life which is happpiness. Martin Seligman who is referred to as the father of positive psychology said that we can achieve happiness at three levels:

- pleasure
- engagement
- meaning



Having a meaning to life makes people happy. It's not excess money.

Name: Tiasha Roy (6A)









English



If I Would be someone else, I Would Be...

India has made little or no progress in the field of education. We are more or less still far away from our avowed goal of



education for all the inhabitants of this vast country. We are still following the same old system introduced by Lord Macaulay in 1853 to produce cheap clerks.

Indians still run after government jobs and are frustrated when they do not get one.

Education system seems to be on a breaking point. If luck favours me and I get the chance to be someone else, I would opt to be the education minister of India. I would strain my every nerve to revolutionize the education system. The future of crores of eligible students would be in my hands. American and Russian education system is considered the best, so I would extract the essence of the two systems and mould it according to our needs.

Firstly I would improve the status of teachers in the society, as they are the ones on whom the whole structure of education revolves. If they are unhappy, they cannot give their best to their pupils. I will make sure that their pay scales are no way inferior to those working in other departments. Teaching is an honorable profession and should be recognized as such in the

society. I am sure that a contented teacher would be a great asset to the country. The second improvement that I will do is to abolish the examination system. Exams are nothing but test of your memory. A child good at memorizing notes can easily score well. It is not necessary that he may have understood what he read. This is an exercise in futility, Kids should understand what they read, then there can be a practical or oral assessment of the same. Our schools and colleges are churning bookish knowledge which is of little value. Our youth, after attaining academic degrees fail miserably in the real life. Moreover the practice of cheating carried out in the major parts of our country, would certainly be eradicated. This would provide students who will be an asset to the nation. Nextly, I would reduce the number of students in a class so that the teacher can pay attention to each and every child. Overcrowding of classes shall be completely abolished. The other steps would be to check the law of meals schemes and providing facilities to toppers and mediocre students, thus, motivating them to achieve. I would be definitely insist on more hours of playing in schools. Proper kits and equipment will be assigned for the same. If our Education system is excellent many social ills will be wiped out. An educated man can solve his problems as well as the problems of the nation. I, as the Minister of Education, will pledge to bring in an ideal education system which ensures all round development of the youth. My sole aim would be-

Nothing should come in between the path of the student, except studies... This is not a mere saying like those politicians.

I WILL DO WHAT I SAY....

Name: Anshika (7A)





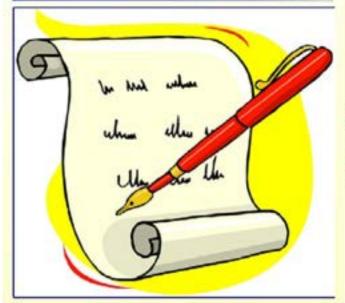








Ravens To The Rescue



People left Raven boy and Hawk to die But, for them, the chief's daughter was ready to lie. She told them that her necklace was left, but Actually came to tell where the food was kept

Even the ravens paid the Raven boy, For everything. May it be food or joy. They brought him a deer, a halibut, a whale and hare. To show him that even they care.

> Raven boy also gifted the whale meat To the daughter and people as treat. Soon the chief realized his mistakes, He came back to negotiate

Once upon a time, there was a legend untold, About two orphans, one was shy but the other, bold. They lived in a tribe that caught fish, But the people there were very selfish. People loved each other and there was no hate.

Raven boy taught them good manners that changed their fate

He married his love, the chief's daughter.

And everybody lived happily even after.

Raven boy was always critised, As whatever he had, he used to sacrifice. All the fish he had, he shared, With the ravens for whom he cared

Name: Anshika, Hardik, Gia, Satvik, Chirag, Kokila (7A)

Unlike raven, stories little hawk used to narrate
He said he found them tangled, and used to make them straight
Soon, the day came when there was famine,
No meat; no fish; no fruits; no wine.













An autumn forest

I see a picture Crystal clear in my mind Of an autumn forest Untouched by mankind

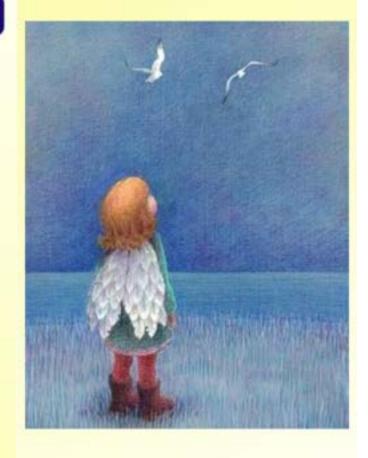
With a golden sun shining That sometimes hid behind a cloud There was a gentle breeze blowing And the critters were calling out

They said:
Tis a forest of calm
With a heart filled with peace
Come walk softly on this land
As you tread on these yellow leaves

Come lie down on this ground Let your tired soul rest Listen to the forests heartbeat In the gardens of the west

And there in the center I see a tree On which immortality awaits Tempting, enchanting, alluring, saying Welcome to heavens gates

> Name: Ginny Sharma French Teacher















An autumn forest

I see a picture Crystal clear in my mind Of an autumn forest Untouched by mankind



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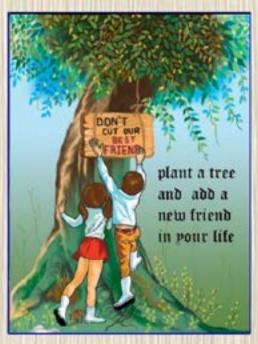
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> Name: Bhanvi Bhutani (8A)

THE TREE -MY FRIEND

O dear tree!
When were you born?
Will you give us natural air?
The tree says OK! That's fair.
Then I promise that I will never cut a tree
And that's why you will always stay with me.
I will also not cut your family and friends,
A promise that will never end.



Name: DEEPAM BANERJEE (2C)













SCHOOL LIFE

School life is a bliss,
Which in future we will miss,
These smiles will never come back again,
This enjoyment will not be the same,
Now everything is properly arranged,
Little bit hard work and a carefree life with friends.

The true friends who all are shining today Will disappear in a dark night one day, Now the mischievous things we do, And laugh aloud in our group, Will become cherishable memories And bring tears in our eyes.



And we'll be burdened with responsibilities.

Now the suggestions we are getting for life

Will disappear in dark night.

The path of life is not too easy,

It will bring sorrow as well as many duties.

So enjoy every moment of this tide, Don't be sad; be happy in this joyful ride. One day all will be lost, Remember We have to drive alone on life's difficult road!!

> Name: Priyamvada (10A)

People became weird

People became weird, My heart began to moan. I thought I would be happy, When I'm grown.But now I'm not happy, even on a night of full moon.

I used to sing when I was small, I used to dance all day long. But now all that is gone.

> When I was, I used to make mistakes. But for that no one took me at the stake. But now as I have grown, I'm always punishment prone.

People become ignorant: They become arrogant. OHH!! I miss those days when I was small.

All what the world sees is the outer me, But has anyone ever thought of the true inner me. The innocent child cries out loud for help, But all what the world sees is the freaky me.

Burden of expectations,

Burden of ambitions,

My heart cries out loud "I'm tired of suffocation."

The world is killing me, May be willingly. But I'm not losing hope,

'Coz in the game called life I have great scope.

Name: Shivangi Sharma (9A)









English



A Great Scientific Breakthrough

Ana Claudia Auntunes once rightly said:

"In Science don't confound Normal static electricity To ecstatic eccentricity. Here is what I found: Electric charges

As they rise up your hair In contrast with a discharge, Rarity leaves you up in the air!"

Science and technology have been an integral part of human life ever since mankind existed on this earth. Humans have



been trying to find new and innovative ways to make their work easier. Everyday something new is discovered and the curiosity of people is plunged. Starting right from the ancient



raft to present day robots; the journey of development has not been easy enough.

Every time a new invention has tried to make human life easier, a new term called 'drawback' has been associated with it. Over time it is seen that drawbacks of an invention have become far more prominent than the actual utility of the device. However, some inventions have really helped humans survive better with minimum drawbacks and these are what came to be known as "Great Scientific Breakthroughs". It is these inventions that led to the development of many more forms.

Remember the small boy Ishaan from "Taare Zameen Par" and his answer to the question "Who invented the electric bulb?" Well according to me, the greatest scientific breakthrough has been the electric bulb by the scientist Thomas Alva Edison. The famous saying of Edison which inspires many to work hard came after the successful







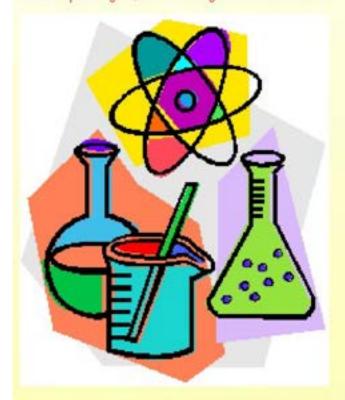






invention of the electric bulb. He said "I have not failed. I've just found 10.000 ways that won't work."

The invention of electric bulb has made some impossible things possible. Before its invention people required sunlight to work. They were completely dependent on sunlight for all of the required light. But the moonlight seems to be a bliss



only in stories and poems. At midnight, it can do absolutely nothing except soothing the eyes of the people.

However after the electric bulb was invented people could extend their work hours and extract most out of their labour. Not only this, but the invention of the electric bulb has led to many other discoveries too. Extension of working hours has led to many astonishingly wonderful discoveries. The quality of education rose by many fold and people could now deliver better out of what they knew.

However as electric bulbs led to other discoveries, the energy consumption increased. By the time the present generation has started studying about the bulb, a lot of energy has already been consumed. Pollution due to over exploitation of energy resources has brought a severe change in the health and lifestyle of people. Although electric bulbs cannot be completely blamed for this change, they do have a significant role in contributing to today's conditions. But, many alternative light sources have been developed to stay off from these ill effects of the high energy consuming

stay off from these ill effects of the high energy consuming traditional tungsten bulbs. Now we are provided with a large variety of options to choose from. They range from tube lights, CFL's to high on power saving LED's. LED's, apart from saving power for the globe also save your electricity bill from reaching to a figure which can probably burn a hole in your pockets.

Thus, the electric bulb contributed to development. It played its part well in improving life and thus giving us all the facilities we ever needed to live a comfortable and respectful life. However, as all coins have two sides, the electric bulb did contribute to development but not without its own drawbacks.

Name: SHOHINI PATHAK 11 A













TECHNOLOGY AS A DISTRACTION



The world today is one of gizmos and gadgets. There isn't a single person without a cell phone or one who does not have access to one. Technology has changed the way people live today, seeping deep into the pores of our day to day life. From waking up in the morning till going to bed at night, each waking moment involves the use of some or the other form of technology, the most common one being cell phones. We all know that technology is just another child of the world of science and just like its parent, it can end up as being both bad and good, with its own set of pros and cons. Technology, in other words, can also be vaguely described as an element of human existence that evolves with generational progress. Each generation has approached technology and each has been impacted in a different way.

When we look at the advantages technology has to offer us, we can simply summarize it in a single line and say that it has made our life a lateasier and faster. Be it the world of business, education or that of research, the digital world encompasses them all. Bill Gates once said that business and IT have become interwoven to such an extent that it has become impossible to imagine one without the other. The education field tells no different story. Teaching today has become so much more than just hours of reading thick books with small fonts and typical diagrams or searching hours for information in old dusty tomes in the library. One touch or click is all that is required to have access to more information than we can ever comprehend and when it comes to communication, one can easily say that the world today has indeed become a small place. However, there is much to disagree on...

Mr. Kord Campbell, a software developer and creator has become addicted to technology due to his job. If he is not sitting in front of his two desktop screens typing and responding to hundreds of mails, he is sitting in the living room waiting for his phone to go off. His wife Brenna complains. "It's as if he can no longer fully be in the moment." The Campbells are not the only ones complaining it seems, there are hundreds of such families where technology is literally cleaving through familial bonds. Everyday, when the entire family returns home, no one really talks to each other but instead, everyone takes out their phones or iPads and laptops and immerses themselves into the digital world. Sitting just a few feet away from each other but everyone is worlds apart.

The Millennials, the ones born after 1980, are the most













affected by portable technology. Research has shown that 84 percent of the millennials sleep with their phones beside or under their pillows, 74 percent have an account on social media, 29 percent of these log on to these sites several times a day, 62 percent get access to them from other hand held or wireless devices when not at home and 75 percent of these are in colleges. College campuses today are overflowing with student packed with blackberrys, Phones, Pads, and more of the lot. In fact, Phones are the "new sensation" today. Such devices are fast becoming a problem. It is not unusual for a student to be punished because he or she was found indulging in some social media in the middle of class. Robin Raskin quotes," Technology often ends up being a distraction. In an information society, a smart person is one who can shut out all forms of distraction." Portable technology has ended up distracting and disrupting lives. Everyone can agree on the fact that if people unplugged the atmosphere, everyone would finally be mentally present.

David Livermore once said," Distraction, particularly of the form of technology, impedes the creative process. Add to that the distraction of working with colleagues in different time zones and/or who have different approach to distraction and urgency, the potential for distraction is abundant." Truly, technology has started to hinder the creativity of people. They have somehow lost the capability of thinking differently. Furthermore, people are drifting apart from each other due to such forms of portable technology.

Albert Einstein once said." I fear the day technology will surpass our human interaction. The world will have a generation of idiots." The statement is no more humanous than true. Larry Rosen herself said that even though we turn to technology to soothe our anxieties, overdosing on it just exacerbates them. In R.H. Sin's "Devices are Vices", he wrote "...you barely notice me anymore; your eyes are fixated on screens filled with the very distractions that will cause you to lose me. One day you'll look up and I'll be gone..."

To conclude, it would suffice to say that it would do us a world of good if we starve our distractions and feed our focus. It would help us in achieving our end goals and make our lives much easier and more stress-free. Perhaps my message can be expressed better with the following words:

No Wi-Fi ... Call your mom, Talk to each other, Pretend its 1995... and "LIVE"

(-Anonymous)

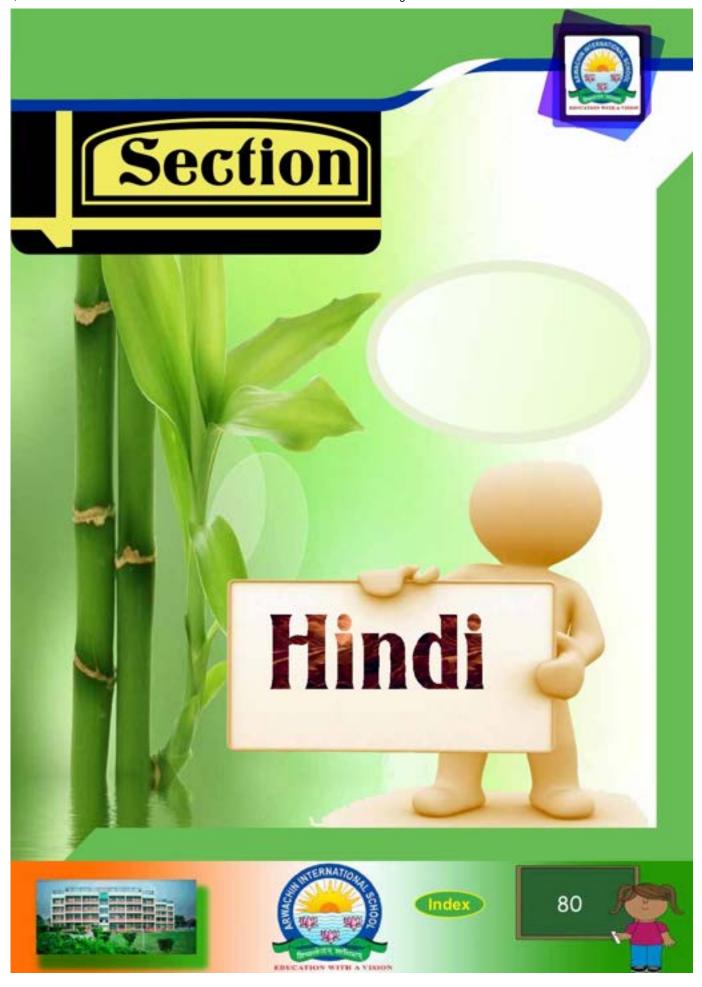
Name: SHEFALIKA GHOSH 12 B













इस रंग बदलती दुनिया में

इस टंग बदलती दुनिया में, लोगों को बदलते देखा उनके दंग बदलते देखे पैसे के लिए दिश्तों को बिखरते देखा कमज़ोर व्यक्ति की आवाज़ को दबाते होग देखे सत्ता के नशे में चूट व्यक्ति देखे परिस्थितियों से फायदा उठाते लोग देखे मृत्यों को तोइते व्यक्ति देखे बेर्डमानों को ईमानदारी का चौता पहने देखा योग्य व्यक्ति को उपेक्षित होते हुए देखा अयोग्य व्यक्ति को सम्मानित होते हुए देखा फिर भी वैर्य नहीं खोया निराशा में भी आशा की किरण को देखा भगवान पर भरोसा बनाए रखा मुम होते अस्तित्व को तराशते हुए देखा फिर एक ईमानदार व्यक्ति से मितने पर सुकृन देखा हमने इस रंग बदतती दनिया में क्या-क्या देखा !

> स्वरचित कविता श्रीमती दीपिका चावला (हिंदी अध्यापिका)



शिक्षा जीवन की ज्योति हैं
कभी न इसको बुझने देना।
ईश्वर का वरदान है ये
सही राह पर ते जाएगी।
अधियारे में राह दिखाए
शिक्षा, सूरज सा चमकाए।
जीवन की बगिया में
शिक्षा, फूर्टों –सा महकाए।
दुनिया में सम्मान दिठाए
सही गठत का झान कराए।
सफत जीवन की कुंजी है ये
शिक्षा कमियों को दूर भगए।
शिक्षा जीवन का आधार
बिन इसके जीवन बेकार।

कर्तव्यों का बोध कराती

अधिकारों का ब्रान कराती।

बिना ज्ञान राह कठिन है

शिक्षा से सब कुछ संभव है।

आयुष रमन कक्षा-सात (अ)











प्रकृति हमारी रक्षक

माँ की तरह हम पर प्यार तुराती है प्रकृति बिना माँगे इतना कुछ देती है प्रकृति दिन में सूरज की रोशनी देती है प्रकृति रात में शीतल चाँदनी देती है प्रकृति मुफ्त में देरों साधन उपलब्ध कराती है प्रकृति हमारी परम रक्षक और मित्र है। पुराणों में लिखा है कि दस पुत्र अपने जीवन काल में जितना लाभ देते हैं उतना लाभ एक वृक्ष अपने जीवन काल में पहुँचाता है।



हमारे ऋषि मुनि जानते थे कि प्रकृति हमारे जीवन का स्त्रोत है और पर्यावरण के स्वच्छ होने से ही जीवन सुम्बी होता है। हम प्रकृति की देव शक्ति के रूप में पूजा करते हैं। हम प्रकृति को परमेश्वरी भी कहते हैं। प्रकृति हमारी माता है। अपने किसी इस्तेमाल के लिए पेड़ों को काटना महापाप है। पर्यावरण की दृष्टि में प्रकृति हमारी परम रक्षक है। प्रकृति हमें अमृत प्रदान करती है, जलवायु को साफ करती है, घरती की उपजाऊ शक्ति को बदाती है। प्रकृति हमेशा सुम्ब प्रदान करती है। प्रकृति हमारे मन व आँसों को सुकृन पहँचाती है।

आज मनुष्य विज्ञान की ऊँचाइयों को छू रहा है परंतु हमें अपनी प्रकृति को नुकसान नहीं पहुँचाना चाहिए। हमारे लिए हवा और पानी का होना बहुत ज़रूरी है। भोजन मिट्टी में पैदा होता है। वनस्पतियों को खाकर ही हम जीवित रहते हैं। तेज़ बारिश होने पर पेड़-पौधे मिट्टी के कटाव को रोकते हैं परंतु मानव इस बात को नहीं समझता। वह अपने फायदे के लिए पेड़ों को काट रहा है जिससे मौसम में परिवर्तन आ रहा है। मानव नहीं जानता कि प्रकृति के प्रति उसके इस दुर्व्यवहार का नतीजा क्या होगा?

हमें उस हर गतिविधि पर रोक लगानी चाहिए जो प्रकृति का संतुलन बिगाइ रही है ताकि हम अपनी आने वाली



पीदी को सुरक्षित भविष्य दे सकें। हमें ज्यादा से ज्यादा वृक्ष लगाने चाहिए। पानी व हवा को स्वच्छ रखना चाहिए,प्रदूषण को रोकना चाहिए। पेड़-पौधों के बिना मानव जीवित नहीं रह पाएगा।

Name: Pragya(4C)











परिश्रम ही सफलता की कुंजी है

प्रस्तावना— परिश्रम हमारे जीवन में बहुत आवश्यक हैं। परिश्रम से छोटे से छोटा मनुष्य बड़ा बन सकता हैं। परिश्रमी व्यक्ति को किसी की भी आवश्यकता नहीं होती। परिश्रम की आदत छोटी उम्र में ही डाली जाए तो अच्छा है।



परिश्रम का महत्व — परिश्रम मानव जीवन की सफलता की कुंजी हैं। आज तक जितने भी उद्योगपित,राजनेता व अभिनेता हैं, वे सभी दिन-रात परिश्रम करते थे और उसी का फल आज इन्हें मिला है कि ये सब इतनी सारी उपलब्धियाँ प्राप्त कर रहे हैं। हमें किसी भी काम को कठिन नहीं समझना चाहिए, अगर हम में परिश्रम करने की क्षमता है तो हम जिटल से जिटल काम आसानी से कर सकते हैं।

किसान मेहनत करके चिलचिलाती गर्मी में परिश्रम से खेती करता है, जिसका फल पूरी दुनिया को मिलता है। व्यापारी मेहनत करके धनवान बन जाते हैं,तभी पूरी दुनिया उनकी ओर देखती है। अगर उनसे उनकी सफलता का राज पूछा जाए तो वे सिर्फ दो शब्द कहते हैं-कठिन परिश्रम।

जो लोग मन लगाकर परिश्रम नहीं करते उनका जीवन सदैव के लिए दुख और कष्ट से भरा रहता है। संसार इस बात का साक्षी है कि जो भी देश आज तक तरक्की कर रहे हैं,उनकी उन्नित का एक रहस्य वहाँ के लोगों के परिश्रम को जाता है। अमेरिका का उदाहरण हम सबके सामने हैं। अमेरिका का अधिकांश भाग बंजर था परंतु कठिन परिश्रम से आज वह सृष्टि के शिखर पर विराजमान है।

महात्मा गांधी,सुभाष चंद्र बोस, तिलक जैसे क्रॉतिकारी परिश्रम करके ही भारत को स्वतंत्र बना पाए हैं, अतः परिश्रम ही सफलता की कुंजी है।

कलाओं का निर्माण- अगर बच्चा परिश्रम न करे तो परीक्षा में सफल कैसे हो? मजदूर पसीना बहाकर सड़कों,भवनों और मनुष्य के लिए वस्तुओं का निर्माण करते हैं। चित्रकार कलाओं का निर्माण करते हैं। संस्कृत के एक श्लोक के अनुसार परिश्रम से मनोरथ सिद्ध होते हैं। निम्नलिखित कहानी इस बात को













बताती है।

एक दिन मोहन घर आते समय उदास था। उसके घर पर उसका चचेरा भाई दीपक आया था। दीपक मोहन से मिलने को उतावला था। जब दीपक मोहन से

मिलने गया तो उससे मोहन का रूआसा चेहरा देखा न गया तो उसने मोहन से

पटेशानी पूछी। मोहन ने उसे सारी बात बता दी कि वह

विज्ञान के विषय में बहुत कमज़ोर है और उसे कक्षा में सबके सामने अपमानित होना पड़ता है। दीपक ने उसे कहा कि इसमें घबराने की क्या बात है? परिश्रम से मनुष्य क्या नहीं कर सकता। उसने उसे समझाया कि –

करत–करत अभ्यास के जड़मति होत सुजान रसरी आवत जावत से ,सिल पर पड़त निसान।

अगर एक कोमल रस्सी एक कठोर पत्थर पर निशान छोड़ सकती है तो परिश्रम से मानव क्या नहीं कर सकता। उसने मोहन से कहा कि वह अध्यापक द्वारा पढ़ाए पाठ घर पर आकर दो चार बार दोहराया करे तो विज्ञान ही क्या कोई भी विषय उसके लिए सरल हो जाएगा। मोहन ने वैसा ही किया जैसा दीपक ने उसे करने के लिए कहा। वार्षिक परीक्षा में मोहन ने सारे विषय के मुकाबले विज्ञान में सबसे अच्छा किया।

समस्याओं का साधन – हमारे देश में कई सारी समस्याएँ हैं। इन सब समस्याओं को दूर करने का एक ही उपाय है परिश्रम।

उपसंहार-परिश्रमी व्यक्ति, स्वावलंबी, ईमानदारी और सेवा भाव से जुड़ा होता है। परिश्रम से व्यक्ति का स्वास्थ्य भी ठीक रहता है। मेहनती आदमी अपने परिवार व देश की सेवा करता है और दूसरों का दिल भी जीत लेता है। अत: मनुष्य को बचपन में ही परिश्रम की आदत ग्रहण करनी चाहिए।

> नाम-ग्रंथ माहेश्वरी कक्षा- पाँचवीं अ



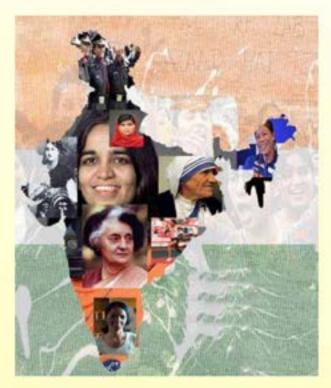








नारी शिक्षा समाज की आवश्यकता



नारी शिक्षा समाज के लिए बहुत आवश्यक है |मानव जाति का विकास शिक्षा से ही हुआ है | चाहे वह पुरुष हो या स्त्री हो | स्त्री को भी पुरुष के समान ही शिक्षा प्राप्त होनी चाहिए | आज के ज़माने में स्त्रियाँ पुरुषों की भाँति नौकरी करने लगी हैं पर पहले ज़माने के कुछ लोग यह सोचते हैं कि स्त्रियों की जगह घर में ही होती है | उन्हें पढ़ने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है | अगर एक पुरुष शिक्षित हो तो सिर्फ एक मनुष्य ही शिक्षित हो सकता है परंत अगर एक स्त्री शिक्षित हो तो उसका पूरा परिवार अज्ञान के अँधेर से बाहर निकल सकता है | कुछ लोग स्त्री को शिक्षा तो प्रदान करते हैं परंतु उच्च शिक्षा का अधिकार नहीं देते और यह स्त्रियों के आत्मबल को तोड़ देता है | कुछ ऐसे भी लोग हैं जो स्त्रियों को शिक्षा देने के लिए उत्सुक रहते हैं | जिनको लगता है कि स्त्रियों को उच्च माध्यमिक शिक्षा प्राप्त करनी चाहिए परंतु ऐसे बहुत कम लोग हैं | उनमें से किसी ने कहा है कि "बेटी बचाओ , बेटी पढ़ाओ |" स्त्रियों को अपने जीवन में तीन भूमिकाएँ निभानी पड़ती हैं – एक बेटी की , एक पत्नी की और एक माँ की | नारी को इन तीनों भूमिकाओं को निभाने के लिए शिक्षित



होना चाहिए | कुछ पुरुष अपना समय वलबों तथा सभा समितियों में बर्बाद करते हैं |उन पुरुषों को अपना समय अपने परिवार से समाज और शिक्षा से संबंधित वार्तालाप













में व्यतीत करना चाहिए | एक कहावत भी है कि अगर घोड़े–गाड़ी में दो घोड़े हैं और एक घोड़ा प्रशिक्षित है और दूसरा जंगली है तो



उस गाड़ी में बैठे हुए लोगों की जीवन डोर ईश्वर के भरोसे ही होती हैं | एक शिक्षित पत्नी अपने पति की अच्छी दोस्त , कुशल नर्स और श्रेष्ठ सलाहकार बन सकती है। एक शिक्षित बेटी अपने माता - पिता का नाम रोशन कर सकती है और अपने छोटे भाई – बहन की पढ़ाई में मदद कर सकती हैं एक शिक्षित माँ अपने बच्चों को उज्ज्वल भविष्य दे सकती हैं। वह अपने बच्चों की एक अच्छी दोस्त और अच्छी अध्यापक भी बन सकती है। वह अपने बच्चों को अच्छे संस्कार भी दे सकती है परंतु एक अशिक्षित माँ न तो अपने बच्चों की पढाई में मदद कर सकती है और न ही उनकी अच्छी दोस्त बनकर उनकी बात समझ सकती हैं । उनके बच्चों को हमेशा अकेलापन लगता रहता है। इसी तरह एक नारी शिक्षा के द्वारा ही तीनों भूमिकाएँ अच्छी तरह निभा सकती हैं-

- १. एक अच्छी बेटी
- २. एक समझदार पत्नी
- **३ . एक आदर्श माँ** मुझे लगता है कि शिक्षा रिजयों के लिए और इस समाज के लिए बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है|

Name:- Ranveer(6)



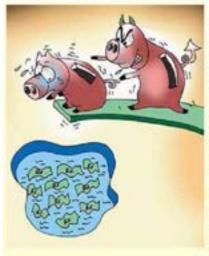








आज की बचत, कल का सुख



आज कल हमारा जीवन, भौतिकतावादी दृष्टि कोण पर टिकता जा रहा है। विज्ञान ने हमें नए-नए उपकरणों से अवगत करवाया है; इसतिए मनुष्य इन सारे उपकरणों को खरीदने का प्रयत्न

है कि समाज में उसकी प्रतिष्ठा बनी रहे व वह किसी से भी कम न रहे। अतः मनुष्य इन सबको खरीदने के लिए पन जुटाने की चेष्टा करता है। उसकी अधिकांश आय ऐसे ही बर्बाद हो जाती है व उसके पास बचत के नाम पर कछ नहीं बचता।

आगदनी चाहे कितनी ही अधिक हो परंतु अगर किसी इंसान में संचय की प्रवृत्ति अर्थात बचत की आदत न हो तो वह मुश्किल में पड़ सकता है। मानािक यह बात बित्कुल सत्य है कि धन की उपयोगिता उसके व्यय में ही है, परंतु इसका यह अर्थ बित्कुल भी नहीं है कि हम भविष्य के लिए धन न बचाए, अगर हम आज यािन वर्तमान समय में अपनी सारी आय खर्च कर देंगे तो फिर कल अर्थात आने वाले समय में किसी अचानक आई विपत्ति का सामना भला कैसे कर पाएँगे? ऐसा तो कहा भी जाता है न कि

बाप बड़ा न भैया, सबसे बड़ा रूपया। अंग्रेज़ी में भी एक ऐसी कहावत है –

Money Makes the marego......

जब घन का इतना ही महत्व है तो फिर हमें इसके भविष्य में इस्तेमाल के लिए बचाने वाली बात पर पूरा - पूरा ध्यान देना चाहिए। बचत की आदत तो एक छोटी - सी चींटी से ले कर बड़े से बड़े जीव - जंतु में भी पाई जाती है। एक चींटी भी एक-एक दाना चुनकर उसका संग्रह करती है ताकि विपत्ति में कठिनाइयों का सामना न करना पड़े। और कुछ नहीं तो हमें उनसे यह सीख लेनी चाहिए। बचत से हमें भावी जीवन के प्रति निश्चितता की गारण्टी मिलती है।

घन अथवा पैसों की बचत महत्वपूर्ण है, और भी कई ऐसे तथ्य है जिन की बचत बहुत जरूरी है। जैसे – समय बड़ा बलवान है। एक बार अगर समय हाथ से निकल जाए तो फिर हाथ मलने के सिवाय कुछ नहीं हो सकता है। ऐसा कहते हैं कि:

जो समय बर्बाद करता है, समय उसको ही बर्बाद कर देता है।

विद्यार्थी जीवन में भी समय का बहुत महत्व हैं। जो विद्यार्थी पदने के समय को व्यर्थ करते हैं, वे जीवन पर्यंत दुख पाते हैं तथा जो ऐसा नहीं करते, वे उच्च पदों पर आसीन होते हैं। यह बात तो हम सब जानते हैं कि पैट्रोल व डीजल खत्म होने की कमार पर हैं। अतः हमें ऊर्जा के स्त्रोतों को भी बचाना चाहिए। अन्यथा हमारी आने वाली पीदियाँ उन सारी उपलब्धियों का लाभ नहीं उठा पाएँगी जिन का हम लाभ उठा रहे हैं।

अतः हमें छोटी-छोटी बचत करनी चाहिए, इससे हमारे बच्चे भी प्रभावित होंगे। हम सबको योजना बनाकर ही बचत करनी चाहिए। हम बैंकों में, डाकघरों से, बीमा निगम में आदि में अपनी बचत करनी चाहिए।

हमें अपने बेहतर कत के तिए आज से ही मेहनत करनी होगी।

नाम-अंशिका शर्मा- सात अ













मातृभाषा हिंदी

भाषा के द्वारा मनुष्य अपने विचारों को आदान. प्रदान करता है। अपनी बात को कहने के लिए और दूसरे की बात को समझने के लिए भाषा एक सशक्त साधन है। जब मनुष्य इस पृथ्वी पर आकर होश सम्भालता है तब उसके माता.पिता उसे अपनी भाषा में बोलना सिखाते हैं। इस तरह भाषा सिखाने का यह काम लगातार चलता रहता है। प्रत्येक राष्ट्र की अपनी अलग. अलग भाषाएं होती हैं। लेकिन उनका राज.कार्य जिस भाषा में होता है



और जो जन सम्पर्क की भाषा होती है उसे ही राष्ट्र.भाषा

का दर्जा प्राप्त होता है ।

भारत भी अनेक रज्य हैं । उन रध्यों की अपनी अलग. अलग भाषाएं हैं । इस प्रकार भारत एक बहुभाषी राष्ट्र है लेकिन उसकी अपनी एक राष्ट्रभाषा है. हिन्दी । 14 सितंबर 1949 को हिन्दी को यह गौरव प्राप्त हुआ । 26 जनवरी 1950 को भारत का अपना संविधान बना । हिन्दी को राजभाषा का दर्जा दिया गया । यह माना कि धीरे.धीरे हिन्दी अंग्रेजी का स्थान ले लेगी और अंग्रेजी पर हिन्दी का प्रभत्व होगा ।

भले ही हिंगलिश के बहाने हिंदी बोलने वालों की संख्या बढ़ रही हैए किंतु हिंगलिश का बढ़ता प्रचलन हिंदी भाषा की गरिमा के दृष्टिकोण से गंभीर चिंता का विषय हैत कुछ वैज्ञानिक शब्दोंरू जैसे मोबाइलण कंप्यटरए साइकिलए टेलीविजन एवं अन्य शब्दोंक्र जैसे स्कूलए कॉलेजए स्टेशन इत्यादि तक तो ठीक हैए किंतु अंग्रेजी के अत्यधिक एवंअनावश्यक शब्दों का हिंदी में प्रयोग सही नहीं हैवहिंदीए व्याकरण के दृष्टिकोण से एक समृद्ध भाषा हैव यदि इसकेपास शब्दों का आभाव होता हैए तब तो इसकी स्वीकृति दी जा सकती हैव शब्दों का भंडार होते हुए भी यदि इस तरह की मिश्रित भाषा का प्रयोग किया जाता हैए तो यह निश्चय ही भाषायी गरिमा के दृष्टिकोण से एक बुरी बात हैब भाषासंस्कृति के संरक्षक एवं वाहक होती हैव राष्ट्रभाषा की गरिमा नष्ट होने से उस स्थान की











सभ्यता और संस्कृति पर भीप्रतिकृल प्रभाव पड़ता हैब हमारे पूर्व राष्ट्रपति एपीजे अब्दुल कलाम का कहना है ब्वर्तमान समय में विज्ञान के मूलकार्य अंग्रेजी में होतेष इसलिए आज अंग्रेजी आवश्यक हैष किंतु मुझे विश्वास है कि अगले दो दशको में विज्ञान के मूलकार्य हमारी भाषाओं में होने शुरू हो जाएंगे और तब हम जापानियों की तरह आगे बढ़ सकेंगेक



हिंदी को राष्ट्रभाषा बनाए जाने के संदर्भ में गुरुदेव रविंदनाथ टैगोर ने कहा था ध्भारत की सारी प्रांतीय बोलियाँए जिनमेंसुंदर साहित्यों की रचना हुई हैए अपने घर या प्रांत में रानी बनकर रहेए प्रांत के जन.गण के हार्दिक चिंतन की प्रकाशभूमि स्वरूप कविता की भाषा हो कर रहे और आधुनिक भाषाओं के हार की मध्य. मणि हिंदी भारत.भारती होकरविराजती रहेव प्रत्येक देश की पहचान का एक मजबूत आधार उसकी अपनी

भाषा होती हैए जो अधिक से अधिक व्यक्तियों के द्वारा बोली जाने वाली भाषा के रूप में व्यापक विचार विनिमय का माध्यम बनकर ही राष्ट्रभाषा ; यहाँ राष्ट्रभाषा का तात्पर्य है दृ पूरे देश की भाषाद्व का पद ग्रहण करती हैव राष्ट्रभाषा के द्वारा आपस में संपर्क बनाए रखकरदेश की एकता और अखंडता को भी कायम रखा जा सकता हैव

हिंदी देश की संपर्क भाषा तो है हीए इसे राजभाषा का वास्तविक सम्मान भी दिया जाना चाहिएए जिससे कि यह पूरे देश को एकता के सूत्र में बांधने वाली भाषा बन सकेव देश रतन डॉक्टर राजेंद्र प्रसाद की गई है वह आज भी प्रासंगिकहै बजिस देश को अपनी भाषा और साहित्य के गौरव का अनुभव नहीं हैए वह उन्नत नहीं हो सकता बब्ध अतम आज देश के सभी नागरिकों को यह संकल्प लेने की आवश्यकता है कि वह हिंदी को स्नेह अपनाकर और सभी कार्य क्षेत्रों में इसका अधिक से अधिक प्रयोग कर इसे व्यवहारिक रूप से राजभाषा एवं राष्ट्रभाषा बनने का गौरव प्रदान करेंगेव

आभ्या आठवीं स













महानगरों में तनावग्रस्त जिंदगी

महानगर देखने में तो बहुत आठीशान और सुंदर लगते है तेकिन कोई भी आकर्षित करने वाती चीज में कुछ न कुछ कमियाँ तो जरूर होती है। ऐसे ही महानगरों में भी बहत परेशानियाँ हैं। ग्रामीण जीवन व्यतीत करने वाल व्यक्तियों



को महानगरों में रहने वाले लोगों का जीवन बहुत सरल दफ्तर से वापस आ जाए और अपने घर भी पहुँच जाए, तगता है, लेकिन वह यहाँ रहने वाले लोगों की तकलीफ तब भी उसे अपने दफ्तर का तनाव रहेगा क्योंकि वह नहीं देख पाते। महानगरों में बहुत सी सुविधाएँ उपलब्ध है बार-बार अपने फोन में देखता रहेगा कि दफ्तर का जरूरी जैसे पीने का पानी शुद्ध मिलता है, रहने के लिए बड़े-बड़े संदेश तो नहीं मकान है, बिजली है, किसी भी बीमारी का इलाज आया या कुछ अस्पतालों से करवाया जा सकता है। पढ़ने के लिए जरूरी काम तो विद्यालय और कई विश्वविद्यालय भी है। महानगरों में लोगों न हीं। के पास सारी सविधाएँ है लेकिन केवल एक महत्त्वपूर्ण चीज अप ने

नहीं हैं, ' समय' सब अपनी जिंदगी की भाग दौड़ में लगे हए हैं। कोई भी अपना कीमती समय अपने परिवार के साथ नहीं बिताना चाहता। अगर कोई कुछ चाहता है तो सिर्फ घन, दौलत और शौहरत। यहाँ मकान जितने बड़े हैं। परिवार उतने ही छोटे। परिवार के सभी लोग अपनी-अपनी परेशानियों से घिरे रहते हैं। कोई मिल बैठकर नहीं खाता। सब अपने-अपने कमरों में खाना खाते हैं। तनाव तो मानो हर एक महानगर वासी के अंदर समाया हुआ है। सदियों से पृटी दनिया में नए-नए आविष्कार हुए हैं। वैसे ही एक महान वस्तु का आविष्कार हुआ 'स्मार्टफोन'। इस एक वस्तु ने सबके दिलों दिमाग पर कब्जा कर लिया है। वैसे तो इसके कई फायदे हैं। जैसे हम जहाँ कई भी हो हम इससे फटाफट कॉल कर सकते हैं। गाने सुन सकते है और बहत कुछ कर सकते हैं। लेकिन इस फोन ने ही महानगरों के तोगों में तनाव पैदा किया है। जैसे-एक व्यक्ति अपने













पहुँचकर भी परिवार के साथ समय बिताने के बजाए तनाव से जूझता रहता है। महानगर के नागरिकों के दिल और दिमाग में तनाव आ ही जाता हैं क्योंकि यहाँ के लोग स्वस्थ नहीं हाते। यहाँ सभी लोग बाहर से जंक फूड खाते हैं और बहुत जत्दी बीमारी हो जाती है। बीमारी का दूसरा कारण प्रदूषण भी है। यहाँ हर किसी के पास गाड़ियाँ होती है, अगर दो कदम की दूरी हो तब भी मोटर साइकिल या गाड़ी ले जाते हैं। सुबह उठकर



व्यायाम नहीं करते। व्यायाम करने का तो किसी के पास समय होता ही नही हैं। सुबह-सुबह उठकर सबको काम पर जाना होता हैं। सब सुबह जत्दी जाते हैं और रात को देर से आते हैं। जिससे उनकी मानसिक स्थिति खराब हो जाती है और उन्हें अपना इलाज करने हेतु मनोवैद्यानिक चिकित्सक के पास जाना पड़ता है। महानगरों में रहने वाले बच्चों की जिदंगी भी तनाव से भरी हुई रहती है।

सारे विद्यार्थी एक दसरे को हराना चाहते हैं। चाहे तो कोई भी क्षेत्र हो, जैसे-पदाई, खेत, नृत्य आदि। विद्यार्थियों के लिए परीक्षा एक दौड़ से कम नहीं। सब एक दसरे से आगे निकतना चाहते हैं। जो बच्चे पदने में कमजोर होते हैं उनको उनके माता-पिता का तनाव होता है। और जो बच्चे अच्छा पद्दते हैं, उनको उनके अध्यापिकाएँ और माता-पिता का तनाव रहता है। इसका कारण है 'अपेक्षाएँ'। जो बहत बद्ध जाती है। इसलिए शहर का हर एक व्यक्ति तनाव में रहता है। शहरों में व्यक्ति सारी सविधाओं के साथ तो रहता है लेकिन वह एक तनावग्रस्त जिदंगी भी जीता है। इसिंठए गांधी जी ने कहा है 'असती भारत गाँवों में रहता है।' यह बित्कृत सच बात है कि जितने सुकुन से गाँव में लोग रहते हैं उतने ही सुख और शांति से शहर के लोग अपना जीवन व्यतीत नहीं कर पाते। गाँव के लोग जितने सुकुन से सो पाते हैं उतने सुकुन से महानगरों के लोग नहीं सो पाते। गाँव के तोग बित्कुत तनाव मुक्त रह पाते हैं लेकिन महानगरों के कण-कण में तनाव है।

> आभ्या गिरीश आठवीं स













स्वतंत्रता दिवस

पंद्रह अगस्त का दिन

मन प्रसन्तता से भट आया

मितेभी एक दिन की छुद्दी ख्यात मन को बहुत भाया
तगाई फोन में वंद्रे मातरम की टिंगरोन

कपड़ों पर तिरंभे का प्रतीक तमाया

रंगों से मातों पर तिरंगा बनाकर हाथों से भी तिरंगा तहराया

मैं भी हूं सच्ची भारतीय, मन फूता न समाया

फिर उतारा भारतीयता का तबादा, मजे से टीवी चलाया



छुद्दी के दिन मजे करने की कत्पनाओं में खो गई
तभी दिखी एक सिसकती हुई महिला, जो जवानी में ही वृद्धा हो गई
उत्सुकता बस मैंने उसका नाम पूछा
ठोर ठिकाना रोने का कारण पूछा

सनकर वह सकपकाई , फिर समेटकर सारी शक्ति बोती विछड़ गई हूं मैं अपनों से, मेरा नाम है देश भक्ति अरे ! रोती क्यों हो ? आज तो स्वतंत्रता दिवस है हर जुबां पर तुम्हारा नाम है तुम्हारे भीत, तुम्हारी कसमें, तुम्हारे नगर्ने मा रहा ये जहान है और तुम, यहां दुखी हो रही हो एकांत में बैठी रो रही हो बोती- नहीं चाहता कोई मुझे, मैं बस मीतों में रह मई हैं दित से निकत चुकी हैं, दिखावों में रह गड़ हैं सब वादे ही तो करते हैं, नगमे ही तो गाते हैं जब होती है देश को जरूरत, सामना करने कब आते हैं ? ते चुका है समय करवट अब नहीं रहा वह जमाना भगत सिंह, चंद्रशेखर जैसे जवानों के होठों पर था, मेरा ही तराना गांधी, नेहरू, तिलक जैसे नेताओं के दिल में था, मेरा ठिकाना मेटे लिए ही जीते थे, मुझ पर ही चाहते थे मर मिट जाना आज सब भत चके हैं उन शहीदों के बतिदानों को कौन करता है याद जान लुटाने वाती उन संतानों को मेरी किसी को परवाह नहीं बस पैसा ही सबको भाता है अब तो वन की खातिर इंसान बेचा जाता है ईमान खरीदा जाता है बचा तो मुझे मैं तुम्हारा ईमान हैं







गांधी की तपस्या हैं, भारत की पहचान हैं

कहते-कहते उसकी आँखें फिर से भर आई





कुछ भी तो गतत नहीं था, उसकी बातों में थी सच्चाई
मेटे अंतर्मन ने इक्कोटा मुझे, दिया मुझको ताना
टाष्ट्रीय पर्व को मैंने भी तो एक छुद्दी ही था माना
माँग कर माफी मैंने दोस्ती का हाथ बदाया
कंठ में अटके उसके प्राप्तों को भी थोड़ा सकून आया
इटके से कत्पनाओं से जमी
समझ चुकी थी मैं उसकी पीड़ा
सबके दितों में देश भवित जमाने का उठाया मैंने बीडा
छोड़कर दिखावा दित में देशभवित का दिया हम जताएँ
कुछ भी न ऐसा करें कि देश भवित फिर आंसू बहाए

डॉ अनीता पॉडित टी.जी.टी. हिंदी इसकी ममता की छाँव में
जाने कब बड़े हो जाते हैं
टेंगते-टेंगते न जाने कब
पैटों पर खड़े हो जाते हैं
जब आए थे इस जहाँ में
प्यार से गले लगाया था माँ ने
अपने से पहले सोचे हमारी
सबकी माँ होती है प्यारी
तेरे होने से मैं हूँ
बिन तेरे मैं अधूरी माँ
शुकिया करूँ उस कुदरत का
जिसने तुझसे मिलाया माँ
बस ईश्वर से ये चाहूँ मैं
हर जन्म तुझे ही पाऊँ मैं



भूमि जैन आठवीं स

मेरी माँ

शब्द सीमाओं में नहीं समा सकता
माँ का किरदार
सबका प्यार दुलार पाने की है
ये हैं सच्ची हकदार













विश्व में बढ़ता भारत का प्रभुत्व

आज भारत हर क्षेत्र में अपनी अभिट छाप छोड़ रहा है। भारत दुनिया की एक ऐसी शक्ति बनकर उभरा है कि जिसे झुकाना असंभव है। वैश्विक अर्थ-व्यवस्था में भारत का अहम स्थान है, तो सामरिक क्षेत्र में भी भारत ने अपनी सनक का अहसास कराया है। सामाजिक समस्याओं को सुरुझानि में भारत ने जहाँ अपनी जिम्मेदारी निभाई है, वही पर्यावरण संतुलन जैसे मुद्दे पर भी भारत



की पहल सराहनीय
रही हैं। आतंकवाद
के मुद्दे पर भारत
के रुख ने जहाँ
देश-दुनिया की

सोचने को मजबूट किया है, वहीं विश्व शान्ति की ओर भारत के प्रयासों को दुनिया के देशों ने मान्यता दी हैं। इप्सोस मोटी के हातिया सर्वे में वे बात जाहिट हुई है कि दुनिया के प्रभावशाती देशों में भारत का स्थान चीन और अमेरिका से भी पहते हैं।

अपनी अच्छाइयों के कारण भारत दुनिया में अपनी साख बनाने में कामयाब रहा है। बीते तीन वर्षों में भारत ने जिस मुखरता के साथ वैश्विक मंच पर अपनी उपस्थिति दर्ज की है इससे भारत की छवि प्रभावशाली हुई है। अंतर्राष्ट्रीय ऑनलाइन सर्वे के अनुसार दुनिया के शीर्ष सकारात्मक प्रभाव वाले देशों में भारत, अमेरिका और चीन से भी कपर है। 53 प्रतिशत लोगों की पसंद के साथ विश्व पटल पर 12 प्रभावशाली देशों की इस सूची में भारत 7वें स्थान पर है। चीन को आठवां स्थान मिला और जबकि अमेरिका इस सर्वे में 9वें स्थान पर है।

डोकलाम मतिरोध में चीनी और भारतीय क्षेना की एक साब वापसी को भारत की कूटनीतिक जीत मानी जा रही हैं। कूटनीतिक जीत ये साबित करती हैं कि भारत का प्रभुत्व दुनिया के देशों में बढ़ा हैं। दरअसल बीते दो महीनों से चला आ रहा ये मतिरोध युद्ध की परिस्थितियाँ उत्पन्न कर रहा था। चीन लमातार धमकी दिये जा रहा

था, चीन की मीडिया भी बद्द-चद्दकर बयानबाजी कर रही थी।
लेकिन भारत ने चीन साहित दुनिया के देशों को संबम और शक्ति
का अहसास एक साथ कराया। इसके परिमाण-स्वरूप चीन दुनिया
में समर्थन खोता चला गया और भारत के पक्ष में कई बड़े देशों ने
खुनकर समर्थन किया। जाहिर तौर पर चीन खुद को इस मसने पर
थिरा हुआ महसूस कर रहा था जिसके बाद पीछे हटने को वह
मजुब्द हो गया।

मारत ने आर्तकवाद के मसते पर एक के बाद एक हमते बोते और विश्व के अधिकतर देशों को ये समझाने में कामयाब रहा है कि दुनिया में अच्छा और बुरा आर्तकवाद नहीं होता, बत्कि आर्तकवाद सिर्फ आर्तकवाद होता है। आज अमेरिका, रूस, जापान, जर्मनी, यूरोपियन यूनियन और इजुराइत जैस देश मारत के पक्ष में सहे हैं।













कश्मीर में हिज्युल मुजाहिदीन जैसे आतंकी संगठनों पर अमेरिका रोक और सैयद सलाहुदीन जैसे आतंकियों पर बैन भारत के बढ़ते प्रमुत्व का ही परिणाम है। दरअसल विश्व के कई देश आतंकवाद और कट्टपंच से परेशान है जिस भारत ने दुनिया के सामने चुनौती के तौर पर पेश किया है। दुनिया के अधिकतर देश भारत के आतंकवाद विरोधी अभियान के साथ हैं। खपत में 2.2 प्रतिशत की औसत वृद्धि हुई है। जबकि इससे पहले 10 वर्षों में 6 प्रतिशत से अधिक की औसत वृद्धि हुई है। अब भारत का कद देश दुनिया में इतना बद्ध चुका है कि इसे नजर-अंदाज कर पाना कठिन है।

जलवायु परिवर्तन के मुद्दे पर जहां विश्व के देश अपने वैश्विक



हितों को छोड़ अपने हितों को देख दहे हैं, वही भारत ने इस पर पहल की । भारत ने

जलवायु परिवर्तन मुद्दे पर विश्व में आस जगाई कि वह इस मामते में नेतृत्व कर सकता है। मारत की इस पहल ने न सिर्फ दुनिया में भारत की साख बेहतर की बत्कि संसार को पर्यावरण के मामते में एक सकारात्मक सोच दी। दरअसल दुनिया भारत की इस पहल से इसलिए चिकत रह गई क्योंकि भारत एक विकासशील देश हैं और प्रदूषण के पैमाने पर भारत कर रिकॉर्ड बेहतर नहीं हैं। लेकिन भारत ने ऊर्जा क्षेत्र में एक से बदकर एक बदलाव किए। ग्रीनपीस की एक रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है कि मार्च 2016 से 2017 को समाप्त हुए दो वित्तीय वर्षों में कोयला 21 जून 2015 ये वो तारीख हैं जो स्वयं ही एक यादमार तिथि बनकर इतिहास का हिस्सा बन गई हैं। इसी दिन अंतर्राष्ट्रीय योग दिवस का आगाज हुआ और पूरी दुनिया में भारत का डंका बोठने ठगा। भारत के अथक प्रयास से योग आज पूरी दुनिया में एक नई दृष्टि से देखा जाने ठगा हैं। दुनिया के 192 देशों के



तोगों ने भारत की
प्राचीन विरासत को
अपनाया तो हर
हिंदु स्तानी का
मस्तक ऊँचा हो
गया। पूरा विश्व जब
एक साथ सूर्य
नगरकार और अन्य

आसनों के जरिये स्वस्थ तन और स्वस्थ मन के इस अभियान में जुड़ा तो हर एक भारतवासी के लिए ये अद्भुत अहसास का दिन था। प्रधानमंत्री जी की मुहिम से आज भारत की इस प्राचीन विरासत की ताकत का अहसास पूरी दुनिया को हो रहा है। 23 अगस्त 2016 को न्युवर्ल्ड वेत्य की एक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार













भारत दुनिया के
सबसे अमीर देशों
की फेहरिश्त में
शामित हो गया है।
क न । ड । ,
ऑस्ट्रेतिया और
इटती जैसे देशों
को पछाइता हए

भारत ने टॉप 10 अमीर देशों में सातवां स्थान हासित किया है। इसमें भारत की कुत वैयक्तिक संपदा 5,600 अरब डॉलर की है, जबकि सूची में शीर्ष स्थान पर अमेरिका रहा है।

> प्रियंवदा नवमी अ



अपनी एक नई पहचान बनाऊँगी संसार में।



आँगन की चहकती महकती फुलझटियाँ होती है बेटियाँ, वसना की नवकती-सी होती है बेटियाँ, सावन की हत्की-सी फुहाट होती है बेटियाँ, माँ की मुस्कान,पिता का मुरूट होती है बेटियाँ, माता-पिता का सिट कभी न झुकने दे ऐसी होती हैं बेटियाँ,



नवमी अ

प्रियंवदा









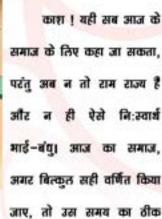




रिश्तों पर धन की मार

एक समय या जब माई-माई के तिए सब कुछ न्यौछावर करने को तैयार होते थे। जब श्रीराम को वनवास मिता तो उनके एक माई सब त्याम कर उनके साथ जाने को तैयार हो मए वही दूसरे भाई राज सिंहासन मितने के बावजूद भी उस पर न बैठे। यही वह समय था कि जब रिश्तों की कीमत धन व माया से बहुत ज्यादा होती थी और रिश्तों का आधार स्वार्थ व तोभ नहीं बत्कि ऐम व सद्भावना होते

हो।



उत्टा प्रतीत होता है। जहाँ पहले, माई साल में केवल दो ही बाट मिल पाने के कारण रोते ये वहीं अब वे साल में दो बार मिलने जाने में भी रोते हैं। सब लोग स्वार्थी हो गए हैं। सबको 'मेरा' से पहले 'मैं' याद आता है। और इस सब की वजह बदती इच्छाएँ नहीं बल्कि बदता लोग और घरता प्रेम हैं। आतम यह है कि बेरे अपने माता-पिता तक को धन के लिए घर से बाहर कर देते हैं। आए दिन ऐसी खबरे सुनने को मिलती है जिसमें कि लोगों ने अत्यधिक धन व संपत्ति के लिए अपनो को कष्ट दिया हो या मार ही डाला हो। समाज में प्रलोभन इस हद तक व्याप्त हो चुका है कि उसके सामने रिश्ते व्यर्थ प्रतीत होते हैं।

अब केवल दिश्तों की अहमियत ही नहीं बत्कि दिश्ते ही बहुत बदल गए हैं। अब दिश्तों का बनना या बिगड़ना दिश्तेदार के साथ हमारे संबंधी से नहीं बत्कि दिश्तेदार के बैंक बैलेंस से तय होता है। धनवान के दिश्तेदार सब बनना चाहते हैं वही निर्धन से दूर रहने में ही सब अपनी मलाई समझते हैं। साल में दो ही बार मिल पाने वाले दिश्तेदार उन 'दो बार' में भी प्रेम व आत्मीयता नहीं बत्कि एक अलग ही, कृत्रिम दिखावे का प्रदर्शन करते हैं।

तेजी से उन्नत होना व नए कीर्तिमान प्राप्त करना बहुत अच्छा है। अपनी वन-संपत्ति बढ़ाना कौन नहीं चाहता कौन अपनी आनेवाठी पीढ़ियों के ठिए ज्यादा वन व आराम नहीं चाहता। परंतु हमें यह समझना होगा कि केवठ वन ही सब कुछ नहीं होता और केवठ अकेठा वन ही हमें सुख समृद्धि नहीं प्रदान कर सकता। इसठिए यह जरूरी है कि हम अपने रिश्तों की अहमियत जाने और ईश्वर की इस देन का आदर व प्रेम से ध्यान रखें।

> ऋषभ डंडरियात 10 अ













हिंदी निबंध लेखन प्रतियोगिता 2018-19

आवश्यकता ही आविष्कार की जननी है

जब से पृथ्वी पर यह अनोखा मनुष्यकार शुरू हुआ है,तभी से मनुष्य की ज़रूरतें भी। शताब्दियों से मानवजाति ने तो जैसे आविष्कारों की झड़ी लगा रखी है।संसार में विज्ञान इतनी प्रगति कर चुका है कि हमने दूर बैठे बातें करना, कपड़े बनाना,कँची-कँची इमारतें बनाना सब सीख लिया है। परंतु क्या हमने स्वयं से यह सवाल कभी किया है कि "यह आविष्कार आखिर क्यों ?"हम इतने प्रगतिशील कैसे बने

आवश्यकता ही आविष्कार की जननी है। यह एक लोक प्रसिद्ध कहावत है और इसका अर्थ इसके शब्दों में ही छिपा है। यह कहावत हमें इस बात का आभास कराती हैं कि जिंदगी में हमारी जरूरतें ही हमें नई उपलब्धियाँ बनाने पर मजबूर करती हैं। अगर आज मनुष्य को किसी चीज़ की आवश्यकता न हो तो हमारी इस प्रगति का अंत ही हो जाएगा।

हमने संसार में ऐसे कितने ही उदाहरण स्वयं देखे या पढ़े हैं जिससे हमें यह पता चलता है कि आवश्यकताओं के कारण ही आविष्कार हुए हैं।मनुष्य पौराणिक काल में जंगलों में आदिवासी के रूप में रहते थे। पत्तों के कपड़े बनाते थे,जानवरों को खाते थे,पत्थर से आग जलाते थे आदि। परंतु फिर उनको सामना करना पड़ा कुछ मजबूरियों का, जिससे उनकी जिंदगी अनंतकाल के लिए परिवर्तित हो गई। मनुष्य ने जानवरों की कमी होने के कारण ,कृषि करना सीखा। उन्होंने सर्द-गर्म से बचने के तिए कपड़ा एवं अतग-अतग प्रकार और रंग के वस्त्र बनाएँ।पहते तो मानव केवत या तो पैदल या फिर जानवरों का प्रयोग करके दूर देशों में जाया करते थे। परंतु बहुत दूर जगह जाने के तिए पहले उन्होंने गाड़ी, फिर मोटरकार,फिर जहाजों का आविष्कार किया।

किसी ने सच ही कहा है "जब तक मनुष्य मजबूट नहीं, तब त कवह अपने सबसे होशियाट रूप के निकट नहीं"अर्थात जीवन में हमाटी यह मजबूटियाँ ही तो हैं, जो हमें



सफलताओं के निकट लेती जा रही है। जुरा सोचो कि अगर हम दुनिया के एक कोने में बैठकर ,दुनिया के दूसरे कोने में बैठे हुए व्यक्ति से पलगर में बात कर सकते हैं।तो न जाने ऐसी कौन सी चीज़ है जो मनुष्य संभव नहीं कर सकता ।कुछ शताब्दियों पहले,आज जो भी हो रहा है,सब कुछ असंभव सा प्रतीत होता था ।परंतु हम स्वयं की शक्तियों से परिचित नहीं है,मनुष्य एक बहुत ही अनूठा प्राणी है,वह असंभव को भी संभव कर सकता है। परंतु जुरुरत है तो केवल थोड़ी सी आवश्यकताओं और मजबूरियों की,फिर देखो कैसे झटपट से हम प्रगति करते हैं।

माईकल फैराडे एक गरीब घर से बे,उनके पास रात में













पदने के तिए लातदेन नहीं था। उनकी इसी आवश्यकता के कारण उन्होंने सबसे पहले बत्ब का आविष्कार किया ।और न जाने ऐसे पितमे ही महापुरुष हुए हैं,जिन्होंने हमारे जीवन में अच्छा परिवर्तन लाया है। परंतु अगर हम इस विचार पर गहरी सोच करें, तो हम पाते हैं कि सृष्टि के बहुत से महान वैद्वानिक गरीब घरों से थे। आखिर ऐसा क्यों? ऐसा इसतिए हैं कि उनके पास किसी न



किसी रूप में आवश्यकताओं की कमी थी। वह एक अतम दृष्टिकोण से हट वस्तु को देखने पर मजबूर थे। उन्होंने अपना भविष्य स्वयं तिखना चाहा और सफतताओं ने उनके कदम चुमे।

मनुष्य प्रमित की ओर भागते हुए,यह भूल गया है कि उसकी जड़ें क्या है?वह यह भूलता जा रहा है कि उसके पूर्वजों ने ही उसका नैतिक जीवन आसान बनाया है। आजकल के युवा पढ़ाई नहीं करते। वह देश की सफलता में अपना योगदान देना ही नहीं चाहते।वह तो चाहते हैं कि उन्हें घर बैठे-बैठे सारी सुविधाओं की प्राप्त हो परंतु वह यह नहीं जानते कि इन आविष्कारों का सिलसिला कभी समाप्त नहीं होने वाला। आदमी का स्वभाव ही कुछ ऐसा है कि उसे जितना भी मिल जाए, वह और पाने की रट लगाए रखता है। हमारी जुरूरतें कभी खत्म नहीं हो सकती। परंतु आज की युवा पीढ़ी को यह कौन समझाए। वह तो हर कार्य कल पर डालकर, आज के लिए निश्चित हो जाते हैं।रहीम जी ने सत्य ही कहा है-

"कल करे सो आज कर, आज करे सो अब। पल में प्रलय होएगी ,बहुरि करेगा कब।"

अर्थात यह समय किसी के लिए नहीं रूकता ।आज हमने उठकर अपना जीवन आसान नहीं किया तो यह समय पछताने पर भी वापस लौटकर नहीं आएगा ।

मोबाइल फोर्नों का आविष्कार हुआ, इंटरनेट ने सारे संसार में एका फैला दिया ।आगे बढ़ो और सोचो कि हमें और क्या आवश्यकता है। उसी से ही तो नए आविष्कार होंगे। हम रोबोट एवं आर्टिफिशल बुद्धि से दूर नहीं। कर्म करते चलो,फल की प्राप्ति जरूर होगी।

स्वामी विवेकानंद भी कह गए कि 'उठो,कार्य करो और कभी मत रुको। '

मनुष्य का यह अनूठा दिमाग,किसी अन्य प्राणी को नहीं मिला ।अगर हम आदिवासी रूप से बढ़कर वर्तमान काल के यंत्र भरे जीवन में आ सकते हैं।तो ऐसा कोई कार्य नहीं,जिसे हम करने में हिचकिचाएँ।

समय आ गया है कि मानव अपनी आवश्यकताओं की ओर ध्यान दे ताकि वह अपने और आने वाठी पीढ़ी के ठिए बड़े स्वप्न खड़े कर सके।

तो मनुष्य बैठे मत रहो,उठो और अपने आविष्कारों को मत रोको।

श्रुति किशोर दसर्वी 'स'















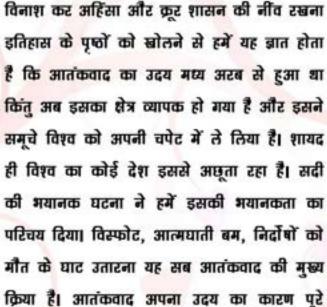


आतंकवाद एक भयानक समस्या

आज के इस भौतिकवादी युग की एकमात्र समस्या जिसका निदान पाना लगभग असंभव है वो है आतंकवाद और यह संपूर्ण विश्व में व्याप्त है। आतंकवाद को किसी परिभाषा की आवश्यकता नहीं



है। आतंकवाद का अर्थ सारे विश्व से मानवता का





विश्व में इस्लाम का वर्चस्व बताता है किंतु आज इस्लामिक राष्ट्र भी इसकी मार से अछूते हैं। आमतौर पर आतंकवादी अपने अन्याय को सिद्धांत का बाना पहनाकर न्याय करने का भ्रम दिलाते हैं।जो कि नैतिकता के आधार और धर्म-विशेष के आधार पर किया जाता है। पूरे विश्व में आज खतरनाक













आतंकवादी समूह सक्रिय हैं जैसे – अलकायदा आई.एस, लश्कर ए तयैबा, जमात उद दावा इत्यादि। आतंकवाद को प्रमाण की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

यह प्रत्यक्ष मुंबई का 26/11 अमानवीय हिंसा की पराकाष्ठा थी ।

भारत के परिपेक्ष में आतंकवाद का उदय आज़ादी के बाद से होता है।

70 के दशक में पंजाब से खालसा आतंकवाद सिक्रिय होने लगा। भारत इसका वर्षों से पीड़ित रहा। अनेक बार संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में भी भारत ने गुहार लगाई किंतु विफल रही। भारत की कश्मीर घाटी जहाँ रोज आतंकवादी घटना होती है और उसे कानून व्यवस्था का प्रश्न बनाकर रोक दिया जाता है। आज भी समूचा विश्व आतंकवाद की परिभाषा तय नहीं कर पाया है। आतंकवाद अपना

प्रचार-प्रसार सोशल मीडिया के ज़रिए कर रहा है जो एक चुनौती समान है। हमें इससे निपटने हेतु एक सार्थक नीति की आवश्यकता है। इसलिए आज आतंकवाद को धर्म से न जोड़कर एकजुट होकर उसका निदान पाने की ज़रूरत है। देश की एकता, अखंडता और संप्रभुता को यह एक चुनौती देता है। सरकार व संयुक्त राष्ट्र को इसकी परिभाषा तय

करके इस पर लगाम कसने की ज़रूरत है।

नीतियाँ अनेक किंतु उनका पालन करना ज़रूरी
प्रत्येक नागरिक की ज़िम्मेदारी आतंकवाद को
रोकने की है और इसकी जागरूकता फैलाने की
और धर्म को भी इसमें हस्तक्षेप करने की
आवश्यकता है और उन्हें आतंकवाद मुक्त देश
बनाने की कल्पना सिद्ध हो पाएगी।

भयमुक्त मानव 🛨 जब आतंकरहित मानव

ऋषभ सेंगर

ग्यारहर्वी 'ड'













मोबाइल एक अत्यंत उपयोगी यंत्र है। उस एक नन्ही-सी मशीन से हम पूरी दुनिया की खबर रख सकते हैं।ऐसा लगता है मानो पूरी दुनिया हमारी जेब में है। यह यंत्र एक बार में कई काम साथ में कर

सकता इसिलए हम इसे मत्टीटास्कर कहते हैं। मोबाइल का आविष्कार 1969 में जार्ज स्वीगर्ड ने किया था। परंतु आधुनिक मोबाइल का आविष्कार कूपर ने 1973 में मोटोरोला नामक कंपनी खोलकर किया था।भारत में मोबाइल का प्रचलन



जैसा कि मैंने पहले कहा था कि यह यंत्र एक मत्टीटास्कर हैं। इस छोटे से यंत्र के अंदर घड़ी, टार्च, संगणनक, संस्मारक, रेडियो,टी.वी. आदि चीज़े हैं। आजकत हमसब इस पर निर्भर रहते हैं एक छोटे से काम तिए भी ।



सुबह जत्दी उठने के लिए अलार्म, मोबाइल में लगाया जाता है। फिर नाश्ता में कुछ अलग बनाने के लिए भी डंटरनेट

पर देखा जाता है। फिर किसी से बात करने के लिए चाहे वह दुनिया में कहीं भी हो इसका प्रयोग होता है। हमारी दुनिया इसी के इर्द-मिर्द घूमती है। आजकल मोबाइल से संदेश भेजना भी बिलकुल मुफ्त सा हो गया है। अब बहुत कम पैसों मे हम अपने किसी भी जानकार को संदेश भेज सकते हैं। मोबाइल में इतने शक्तिशाली कैमरे लगे हुए हैं कि हम काफी दूर की चीज़ भी हम बहुत साफ तस्वीर खींच सकते हैं।यह कैमरा जासूसी के लिए भी काम आ जाता है और हम मोबाइल से अपनी तस्वीर को और भी सुंदर बना सकते हैं कितना भी चमकीला करना हो कितनी भी कम रोशनी करनी हो। रात में













इन सब चीजों के बावजद भी मोबाइल आजकल इतना सस्ता हो गया है कि भारत में सबसे अमीर आदमी हो या एक मज़दूर सभी के पास मोबाइल है। एक 15 सार के बच्चे के पास भी है और एक 70 साल के बुद्धे के पास भी है। सभी के यह यंत्र है। इतने सस्ते होने के बावजूद इसमें सभी गुण हैं। सारी खबरें चाहे वो भारत की या बाहर की। इसमें हम देख सकते हैं या पद सकते। यह सस्ता-संदर तरीका है दनिया की जानकारी रखने का । जैसे कि हर अच्छी चीज़ के साथ बुराइयाँ आती हैं। इसकी भी है। इससे हानिकारक किरणें निकरती हैं जो हमारा स्वास्थ्य खराब कर सकती है। यह हमारे मस्तिष्क पर बुरा असर डालती है। इस ज्यादा पास से देखने पर हमारी आँखें खराब हो जाती हैं। अगर हम इसमें लगातार गाने या कुछ और सुनते रहते हैं तो हमारी सुनने की शक्ति भी कम हो जाती है।रात को हमें इसे सिरहाने पर रखकर भी नहीं सोना चाहिए।यह हमारे रक्त प्रवाह को कम करती है।

कुछ असामाजिक तत्व भी इसे बुरे कामों के लिए इस्तेमाल करते हैं।इसे हम साइबर क्राइम कहते हैं। लड़कियों व महिलाओं को इस तरह के परेशानी से गुज़रते देखा गया है।तो हमें सावधान रहना चाहिए कि हम डिजिटल दुनिया में क्या कर रहे हैं और क्यों?सावधानी बरतने पर ऐसी घटनाएँ कम हो सकती हैं।

इसके बाद भी मैं यह कहना चाहुँगी कि जब एक नन्ही-सी मशीन हमें इतना कुछ दे सकती हैतो भला हम इससे दूर कैसे रहें। यह अपने लाभ के कारण ज्यादा प्रयोग की जाती है। शायद ही कोई होगा जिसे मोबाइल जैसी उपयोगी चीज़ न पसंद हो। हमारी नज़र में तो वह उम्दा चीज़ न पसंद हो। हमारी नज़र में तो वह उम्दा चीज़ है जिससे हम कुछ भी कर सकते हैंऔर अब तो पैसे भी दे सकते हैं।

माना कि इसकी हानि भी है पर इस उपकरण का अगर हम उपयुक्त तरीके से प्रयोग करें तो उन परेशानियों को कम किया जा सकता है। हर सिक्के के दो पहलू होते हैं, इसके भी हैं। सावधानी से प्रयोग करने पर यह एक अनमोल रत्न है जो दुनिया को मिला है। अत: अब तो मोबाइल बिन सब सूना ही लगता है।

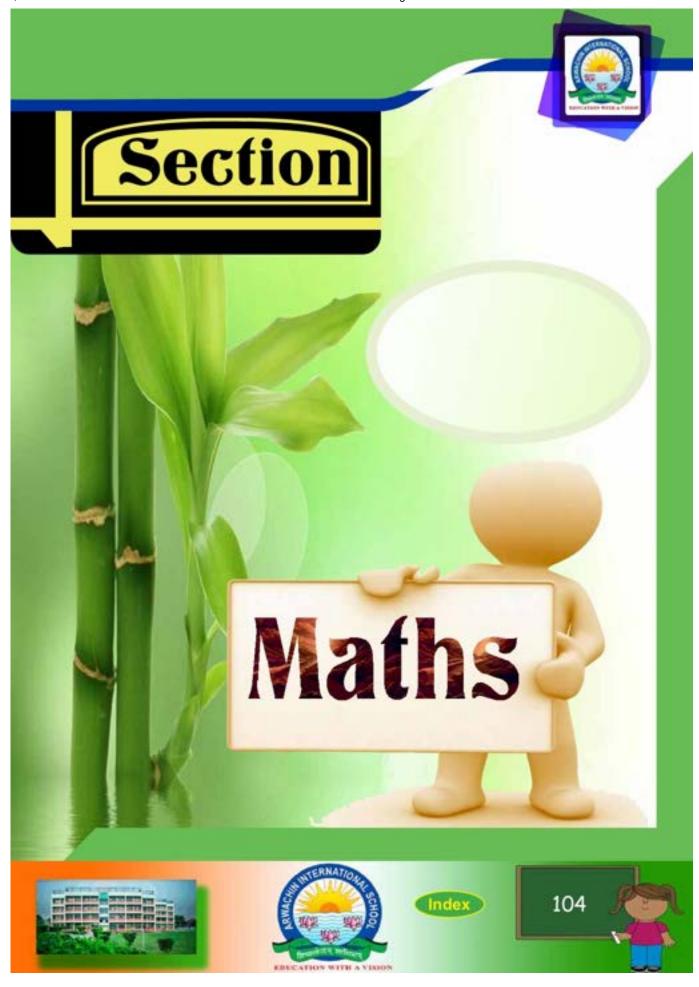












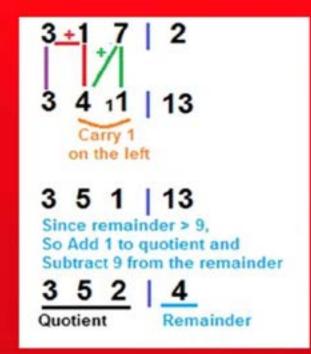


Nihilam Sutra is a Specific Method to
Divide Numbers using Vedic Mathematics.
This Vedic Math Division Method can be
applied when Divisor is closer to power of 10
BUT less than that of it.
For 3-digit number divided by 9

Quotient: ab + a : Remainder: a + b + c. However, remember that the remainder should be less than 9. And if remainder is greater than 9: we add 1 to quotient and subtract 9 from the remainder.

Examples:

Ø 124 divided by 9 12 | 4 11 | + 2 1317



Quotient = 13 and Remainder = 7 Ø 3172 divided by 9

Ø 214091 divided by 9 21409 11

The first digit 2 is write down as the first digit of the quotient. Take this 2 and add to the next digit 'I'. This gives 3 as the next digit. Working this way 3+4=7. 7+0=7. 7+9=16 and the remainder is 16+1=17











2377 16 1 17

carry I on the left, gives

23786 | 17

The remainder 17 > 9, so add 1 to quotient and subtract 9 from remainder.

2378718

Q= 23787. R = 8

- Ø How to divide the number 141215 by 99?
- Rule 1: Split the number into pairs as 14 | 12 | 15 and note that the last pair will be the part of our remainder.
- Rule 2: Put the first LHS pair down, next add the LHS pair to the consecutive

99 14 | 12 | 15

(14) | (14 +12) | (14 +12 +15)

14 | 26 | 41

Answer Remainder

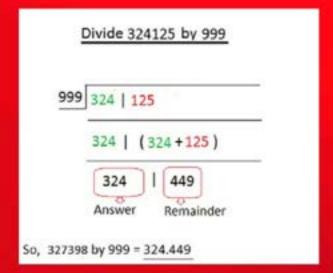
So, 141215 by 99 = 1426 with 41 as remainder

pairs to get the next digits and do the same

until you finish adding all the pairs

Ø How to divide any numbers by 999?

Again having even pairs and with 999 being



three digit number, lets pair the dividend in threes.













10 Cool facts about Maths

- "Eleven plus two" is an anagram of "twelve plus one" which is pretty fitting as the answer to both equations is 13.
- Also, there are 13 letters in both "eleven plus two" and "twelve plus one".
- If you shuffle a deck of cards properly, it's more than likely that the exact order of the cards you get has never been seen before in the whole history of the universe.
- Every odd number has an "e" in it.
- The symbol for division (i.e. ÷) is called an obelus.
- "Forty" is the only number that is spelt with letters arranged in alphabetical order.
- Conversely, "one" is the only number that is spelt with letters arranged in descending order.
- 8. The Numbers on the opposite sides of a dice always add up to seven.
- William Shanks calculated the value of pi till 707 digits but made a mistake in the 528th digit.

 Number 7 is the most popular number in mathematics.

> ASIF MUNSHI IX- A

MAJESTIC MATHS

Numbers numbers all around
In every crack and crevice they are found.

Funny symbols, they tell my age And the number of my page.

How much I weigh and just how tall Where I live, and that's not all.

> Numbers are big part of me Money, Time and Mystery!

When to wake and when to eat And what is the right size of my feet

How much goods cost

And numbers to call if I'm lost

I don't know where I would be, If this concept wasn't a part of me.

> Poonji Sharma (VIII A) (Self Coomposed)











Article On Mathematics

The science or study of numbers, quantities or shapes is called as Mathematics. Mathematics seeks or uses patterns to formulate new conjectures; they resolve the truth of conjectures by mathematical proof. Practical mathematics has been a human activity from millions of years ago. When mathematical innovations interact with new scientific discoveries, this interaction leads to increase in the rate of mathematical discovery. Mathematics is essential in many fields, including natural science, engineering, medicine, finance and social science. The history of mathematics can be seen as an ever increasing series of abstractions. The Pythagorean Theorem is the most ancient and widespread mathematical development after basic arithmetic and geometry. We are wrapping up math awareness with some ideas to highlight the math that already exists in our lives. In my opinion we call mathematics as the queen of science. Mathematics is called so because it finds its use in the application of modern science. Mathematics is also known as the key to opportunities. No longer just the language of science but now mathematics also contributes in direct and fundamental ways to business,

finance, health and defence. Today everything in this universe uses maths, it's a good subject to be learned and practice, by regular practice it can be made much stronger. There are many sources of compelling problems from within mathematics and a broad mathematics education will include experience with problems. Adults can help students master the necessary skills in maths to be successful in life by learning and practicing maths properly, regularly and seriously. Math plays an important role in our daily lives and has a great impact on our lives.



Mudita Sapru IX- C











ONE WHO ARE FORGOTTEN

In today's world all of us know mathematics but no one remember that mathematicians who



gave us all these theories like Aryabhata, Edward Witten, Brahmagupta etc. So, we are



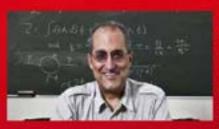
going to talk about a great mathematician. The great 7th Century Indian mathematician and astronomer Brahmagupta wrote some important works on both mathematics and astronomy. He was from the state of Rajasthan of northwest India. In his work on arithmetic, Brahmagupta explained how to find the cube and cube-root of an integer and gave rules facilitating the computation of squares and square roots. He



also gave rules for dealing with five types of combinations of fractions. He gave the sum of the squares of the first n natural numbers as

[n(n + 1)(2n +

1)]/ 6 and the sum of the cubes of the first n natural numbers as $[n(n+1)/2)]^2$. Not only this he also told us about some basic things like dealing with zero. When an integer is added or subtracted from zero then it remains same. On multiplying a number with zero, it gives zero. Although his understanding of division by zero was incomplete, there is lot more about him



which can't be told in a small article

So we should have a knowledge at least about

Indian mathematicians and the history of mathematics. Being only a favourite subject is not enough.

> PRANSHI (9- A)











HOW TO PREPARE FOR MATH EXAM, STRESS OF EXAM AND HOW TO DEAL WITH STRESS

The major cause of stress for students are exams. Exam fear and exam anxiety are the things which are common among students of all age groups. Mathematics is considered to be the toughest subject by most of the students. However some consider it as an opportunity to improve their overall percentage by scoring maximum marks in this subject. Therefore, mathematics is very important subject and students should pay proper attention to the subject. Some of the important tips for preparation of the subject are:

- Do regular practice which will help in understanding the complexity of subject.
- Never read mathematics but solved practically.
- In a series of study, complete your entire syllabus through NCERT and after that consult a refresher to do more practice. After that solve sample papers available which will boost self confidence in a student.
- Many times students go through too many books and ultimately get confused. So always consult one or two books as advised by your

teacher. Therefore no over revision is required.

- Always make a list of important concepts/formulas and statements and stick it in a separate notebook because at the time of examination, there may not be enough time to go through each and every chapter, he/she has to concentrate only on summarized list which is pasted in separate book.
- Draw a realistic time table to allocate time slots for each subjects. Practice makes you perfect when it comes to math. Start studying early, do your home work and ask your teacher for help.
- Now a days, with the presence of digital media, students used to waste their time on social media like whats app, face book etc and did not concentrate on their studies. So parents should take care of their child and limited use of these things may be allowed.
- Consistent study and constant revision is the key to success in exams.

As far as math examination is concerned, students should concentrate on the following to remove the stress of exam and to deal it in proper manner.

Students should know their examination pattern and question paper design.











- Students should keep positive attitude.
- Before examination, never get overburdened, concentrate on small notes/ concepts/ formulae which you have prepared for examination.
- Do practice previous sample papers so that you can judge whether paper can be solved within allotted time.
- In examination, first of all read the questions carefully and attempt that question when you are sure about it.
- Solve the question step wise and write neat and clean along with proper space between answering of two questions.
- Answer should be specific and never be over smart by writing unnecessary things which are not required.
- In the end if you have time, go through all the answers you have written.
- After exam never discuss answer of any question with your friends, it might be possible that you have attempted any question wrongly. Then you will become very upset and lose your concentration and confidence for the next paper.

KAUSHIKI GUPTA (9- C)

POEM ON MATHS MATHS: A PROVOCATION

TRY, TRY, TRY BUT DO NOT CRY,
THE MORE YOU TRY,
THE MORE YOU ARE TO SUCCESS'S SKY.
JUST TO SHOW THE FELLOW BEINGS
THAT I CAN BE A MATHEMATICIAN.

THIS IS A CHALLENGE WITH FULL OF FUN, WHICH IS TOO MUCH TO LEARN, I JUST CAN'T IMAGINE THAT HOW MANY

NUMBERS ARE THERE, SOME ARE TO BE ADDED SOME ARE TO BE SUBTRACTED.

THE ONE WHO IS IN LOVE WITH

MATHEMATICS,

IS THE ONE WHO IS OUR FUTURE

MATHEMATICIAN,

SO, NOW WHAT ARE YOU THINKING FOR,

COME FALL IN LOVE WIH MATHS

TO MAKE MATHS YOUR BEST FRIEND

FOREVER...

PALAK AGGARWAL (7B) NANDINI AGGARWAL (9C)











Lets learn some pointers and techniques to Improve Maths

- If you don't understand something, focus on mastering that topic before moving on to the next topic.
- Work example problems and check your answers to gain practice with every lesson.
- 3) When beginning to work a Math problem, do not "map out a path from problem-to-answer" in your head before writing anything down.
- When you study and do homework, try to find a quiet place to do it.
- If someone asks you for help, try to explain the topic to them as best you can.
- 6) Never, ever work math problems in pen. You will make a mistake; it is only a matter of time. When you do, you will want to completely erase your mistake and write over it. You will never, ever want to scratch something out and write next to the scratch-out. This will lead to a paper that is hard to read, and the scratch-outs will actually increase your anxiety about solving

these problems. You want clean-neat paper with a clean well thought-out solution.

- 7) Try to use a mechanical pencil with separate eraser, if you can. Mechanical pencils have cleaner lines and the separate eraser allows you to erase more cleanly. Nothing is worse than making a mistake and trying to erase something then just smearing that all around your page.
- Keep your solutions neat and line-by-line.
 Always work problems vertically, with one step on every line. Never

work horizontally. It may take more paper, but you will be able to follow your steps much more easily.

9) Don't work problems very late at night. Staring at problems for hours because you just could not sleep until you knew how to solve it, will lead to extreme fatigue. So refresh yourself and you will realize that it was so simple to proceed with the problem. You would usually set out to find it, but many times when you are tired you simply can't find the silly mistake. And after refreshing you could spot the simple sign error or even a simple multiplication error that caused the problem.











 If the problem lends itself to it, draw a picture of the problem.

This is most applicable for Trigonometry, Calculus, and Physics Students, but also applies to any word problem in basic math or algebra. Please do yourself a favor and draw a picture of what the problem is describing, even if your picture is simple, it will really help you figure out how to proceed.

Remember, there is no silver bullet in learning Math. It comes with taking things one step at a time and with practice. The tips above will help you along in your math studies, and give you confidence.

Mrs. Neenu Handa (Teacher)

WELCOME TO THE JOY OF MATHEMATICS

Without mathematics, there's nothing you can do. Everything around you is math. Mathematics continues to grow at a phenomenal rate. Many of us find it a real fun but still it is said to be one of the toughest subjects. Over the years, the lessons have flourished so much that math has made immense advancements in the teaching industry and yes, we do not play games but learn more of mathematics. It is one of the most important inventions of human kind. Math may not teach us to add love or to subtract hate, but it definitely gives us the reasons to hope that every problem has a solution and also much of it, as of reading life, involves distinguishing between the possible and the impossible. As such there is no end in

WORLD MATHS DAY!

sight and application of math becomes greater

all the time, therefore every year on 14th

October we celebrate this joyful subject as

Mistakes Allow Thinking to Happen

Samiksha and Nupur(VIII-A)











MAJESTIC MATHS

Numbers numbers all around
In every crack and crevice they are
found.

Funny symbols, they tell my age And the number of my page.

How much I weigh and just how tall Where I live, and that's not all.



Numbers are big part of me Money, Time and Mystery!

When to wake and when to eat And what is the right size of my feet

How much goods cost

And numbers to call if I'm lost

I don't know where I would be, If this concept wasn't a part of me.



Self Composed











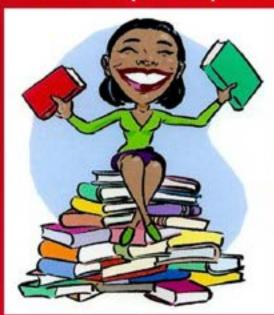
MATHS MAGIC

So many sums, I try and try But of no avail, so I cry.

I practice Math with my heart and soul But have never seen reach the goal.

> I never score great in Math Despite having so many paths!

Many times I have been inspired But Math always doused my fires.



Luck never really favours me Though I wish to improve, you see.

I was unprepared, that I accept

But when I failed, I truly wept.

I love Math; I am trying my best But I keep failing my test.



There wasn't a solution that I didn't guess But the marks I got were very less.

But I believe if I'll practice a lot
I'll score better than I had ever thought.

With hours of practice I'll reach my goal Because I can achieve with my heart and soul.

> Pranav Garg (VIII A) (Self Coomposed)











THEORY OF MATHEMATICS

Mathematics is fantastic

Isn't it sarcastic?

In Math, our hero

The greatest discovery 'ZERO'

It stands for nothing

But exists as something

Thanks to Aryabhatta, who thought a lot

After years of pondering

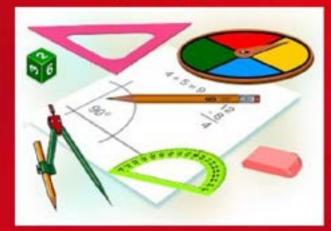
and a lot of brainstorming

To discover, the fat little zero, on the very spot!

Then comes Pythagoras

With his formula of Hypotenuse

Though, he really did bore us



But the formula is very much of use
Euclid, the father of Geometry
'The Elements' and the Production of lines
indefinitely
Next was Thales to inscribe in a circle.

Very much straight, a right angled triangle
Then, the George Cantor and the theory of
infinite
Well, no one reached till there, right?
To lines, give a knot
To angles, make a head shot
Right then a question —
"Mr. Heron, can't all this be overthrown?"
The never ever lasting books

With their awesome, and ancient looks
Their theories make us confuse
Can't be helped, there is no excuse!
Many other greats and superfast
Can't be helped — Ya! Coz they died at last
And left behind their histories
With a lot many mysteries
Math Challenges us
No doubt — strokes us
And makes us Focus
So come! Let's challenge it with a beliefthat we can!
And manifest, we are no less than.

Priyanshu(VIII-A) (Self Composed)











अजब-गजब गणित

आर ही शर्मा के दिल की चड़कन हैं गणित , जी समझ पाया उसके लिए जन्नत हैं गिरित , नाकी अबके किए तो संख्यारूपी पहाड है गरित. नवसंस्थाक स्म में जन्मा था गणित , मून्य की श्रीज ने विस्तृत केमा है गणित , अजब - मजब तथ्यों से नमरा है गारीत . मुष्टिन्त हैं कुछ पत्थें में समझला मारीत. जिसेन भी-कृता रास्ता- ए- गावित . प्सव कार हो त्या , मेधा हो गई मणित , हर केंचाई की नापना क्षिरवाता है गाणित. परिदीं की तरह अंचें आसमानीं तक पहुँचाता है गार्शत, सव नहीं जानते कितना मजेवार है गाणित . मस्त्रिक की तरी- ताजा कर देता है गार्रित . भी ही करिन देसा भीचकर कुछ लीम रहते हैं नम्मित , बाद में वास्तविकता देशकर यह जाते हैं आवर्ययचित्र . जिन्होंने गढ़ा है इतिहास - ए - गाणित , ब्बीजें हैं उनकी अपरंपार, बया रचा था गाठीत ? आओ मिनकर के हम मजा, फ्रम्याए गाठीव का विद्यावान विश्वा. कहीं बह न जाए हम इन तथ्यों से वंचित . ती चली ग्रम ही जाएँ संख्याओं के जहान में स्थाकर सनीचित !

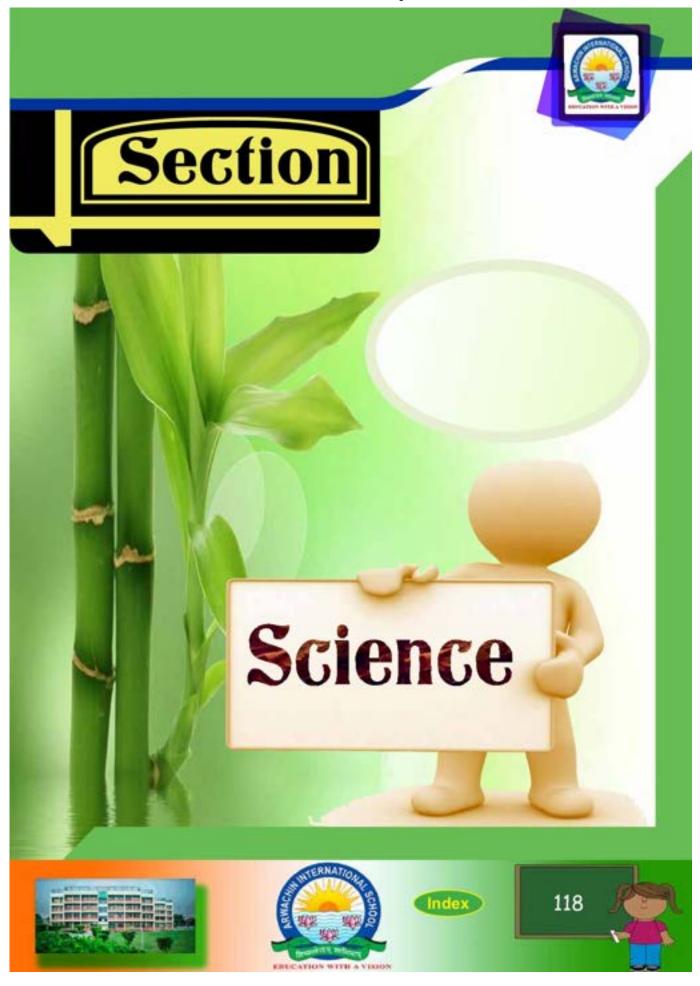
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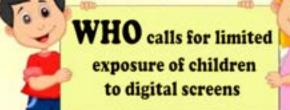
THINK LIKE A SCIENTIST



I want to think like a scientist Observing animals, earth or sky.

I want to ask good questions
Wondering how, and what, and why
I want to make smart guesses
Hypothesizing what might happen and when .
I want to do cool experiments
Testing my thinking again and again.
I want to write up all my data,
Recording pictures , charts or words.
I want to think through all I have done
Drawing conclusions about what I have learned.
Wondering, asking, testing, concluding
This is what scientists do .
If you want to meet a scientist
Then you must do them too .





Screen addiction is a growing public health concern and even children under the age of 5 do not seem to be spared. Parents find it easier to keep their children engaged with the screen or device while feeding them or when they are busy with work. As a result, screen addiction is becoming very common from early childhood. Due to which people are suffering from inadequate sleep time and sedentary behaviour and also itleads to childhood obesity and associated disease later in life.

Recognising the need to check this, the World Health Organisation (WHO) recently issued stating that, children under five must spend less time watching the screen and being restrained in chairs and prams. The best way is to increase physical activities. The physical and mental health of children will help in preventing childhood obesity and associated diseases.

Paediatricians in India, who endorsed the guidelines, said if healthy physical activity and good sleeping habits established early in the life it will help in shaping their healthy habits through their childhood.











adolescence and adulthood.

Today's children are facing a number of diseases that indirectly giving impact on their mental health. That is the reason the learning and memorising power of



today's children keep on declining.

WHO has recently issued guidelines that restricting screen time to less than an hour and involving at least three hours of physical activity of any intensity" said Anjana Hulse, paediatrician and endocrinologist at Apollo Hospital.

According to Dr. Soans, urbanisation and changing



lifestyles of parents is affecting the lifestyle of the children as well. So it's a demand of time to include the activities like reading, storytelling, thinking, playing, physical activities and puzzles solving in our daily routine. These are also important activities that provide greathelp in child's development.

The WHO recommendations:-

- Any kind of screen time is not recommended till the age of 2: not more than an hour of it for children aged 2-5.
- Physical activity several times a day for 1year-olds, particularly to the interactive floor- based play
- Physical activities for at least three hours for those aged above 1 and less than 5.
- 4. I year old, at least 30 minutes in prone position every day, if they are not yet mobile.
- Children should have 14-17 hours (0-3 month of age), 12-16 hours (4-11 months), 11-14 hours (1-2 years) 10-13 hours (3-4 years) quality time sleep, including naps.
- 6. They should engage in reading, storytelling and other mental activities.

Name: MS. Sutekshna (Teacher)

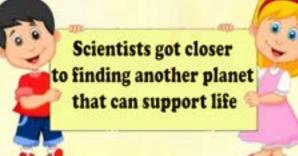














NASA and the European Southern Observatory announced that they had discovered seventh Earth-size planets orbiting a small star 40 light-years away.

Three of the planets are directly in the star's habitable zone, meaning water could mostly likely exist on the surface of them.

It's uncertain whether these planets could harbor life; their close proximity to the star — a red dwarf — may have left them incapable of forming atmosphere. Regardless, the discovery was another success in a continuing hopeful trend.

In recent years, scientists have overseen an explosion in the number of exo-planets — planets beyond our solar system — discovered throughout the galaxy. And we're going to keep finding more, especially as astronomers turn to artificial intelligence to automate the search. It seems wherever we look, we find exoplanets, many in the sweet spot known as the "habitable zone," in which temperatures may be suitable to have liquid water. There's even an exoplanet orbiting with a slight potential to be hospitable around the next nearest star. And in the last November, astronomers announced they discovered Ross 128 b, an exoplanet just 11 light-years away (we're practically neighbors, in cosmic terms) that may even be a better candidate for finding life. Its star, also a red dwarf doesn't seem to flare as much atmospherestripping radiation as some other stars in its class. Ross 128 b is also likely to be rocky, and is the right distance from its star to have a temperature suitable for liquid water.

Many scientists believe it's a question of when — and not if — we will find an exoplanet that looks extremely likely to harbor life.

The James Webb Space Telescope, set to launch in 2019, will be able to measure the chemical composition of exoplanet atmospheres. If the atmospheres contain











telltale gases like ozone, oxygen, or methane, life could exist there.



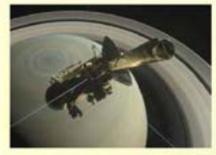
The more Earth-like exoplanets astronomers find in the galaxy, the more they update their estimates of how many Earth-like planets could be out there. And the more exoplanets there are, the more likely it is that life exists on atleast one of them.

And if life on Earth is looking dreary, just look up and think: Something new, unknown, possibly frightening, and exciting must be up there. That's hope.

NASA crashed the Cassini spacecraft into Saturn

NASA watched its 20-year-old, \$4 billion-plus spacecraft crash into Saturn. The space agency had no other choice. Cassini was nearly out of fuel and had already been stretched years beyond its intended mission duration.





Cassini has made discoveries that have changed our understanding of Saturn and the cosmos at large.

The spacecraft discovered whole new moons around Saturn and lakes of methane on Titan. And it gave us a pristine window to observe Saturn's rings, an environment believed to be similar to the rings of debris that formed the entire solar system.

Most excitingly, the mission found jets of water erupting from Enceladus, another moon.

That water means there's a liquid ocean beneath the moon's ice-covered surface, which may have geothermal vents like those found at the bottom of our oceans. The discovery was immense: It shot Enceladus to the top of the list of places where we could possibly find life in our solar system. It could be the site of a second genesis — where life formed, evolved, and prospered undisturbed on another world. If even a few small microbes were found in its waters, it would be one of the greatest scientific findings of all time.

The Cassini mission helped us imagine the potential of our solar system for harboring additional life, and was an inspiration to keep exploring our cosmos. Because we never know what we'll find until we look.











"True science discovers god waiting behind every door"

"Science means constantly walking a tightrope between blind faith and curiosity; between expertise and creativity; between bias and openness; between experience and epiphany; between ambition and passion; and between arrogance and conviction – in short, between an old today and a new tomorrow." Heinrich Rohrer

'Science' a daily necessity for a life has excelled in many fields and has grown on an advanced level. Have you imagined the changes from the 16th century to the present date? What do you think is the reason? Yes, it is SCIENCE. The 16th century showed what a great future lay before problems and challenges provided it is put to right use. But this potential is not being explored.

Many examples have been put for the same like, our planet earth has so much of Uranium. Thorium, Plutonium, etc. that if used optimally, abundant power can be generated for all the people living in all the countries of the planet. The sad thing is man's focus is on creating deadly nuclear weapons out of these wonderful resources given to him by beneficent Nature. All the cities of the world can be converted into smart cities using science; all the vehicles that emit toxic gases can be converted into zero emission vehicles using science; all the sewage, garbage, effluents, toxic furnes coming out of

chimneys can be turned into non-polluting substances using science. Life is like a piano; what we get out of it depends on how we play it. Similarly it is totally depended on man whether he uses science or misuses it.

To raise new questions, new possibilities, to regard old problems from a new angle, requires creative imagination and marks real advance in



science and now the twentieth century is witnessing the unfolding of that great future at a rapid pace.

Engage yourself in science by adding activities to real life which will introduce you to science better. Nowadays science has adapted itself in every form and at every place be it a pen or be it an aeroplane. It has the potential to solve all of man's science.

Name: Ridhi and Isha (8C)













The word science probably brings to mind a thousand pictures: fattextbook, white lab coats, bubbling beakers and lackluster lectures. It is a bridge between past and present. In school science seems full of static science which is just a minuscule of the story. The way we can discover the world from the earth to fathomless sky's from the deepest oceans to highest peaks of mountains. The knowledge provided by science is spellbound and makes a person to excogitate. It excoriates every thing happening in this world. "The important thing in science is not so much to obtain new facts in to discover new ways of thinking about them" says the most famous scientist Albert Einstein. A student studying science goes through the exciting journey of science where he or she explores the world. Studying science itself is an adventure.

The process of science is a way of building knowledge about the universe constructing new ideas that illuminates the world around us. Science is knowledge used for all sorts of things: from designing of bridges to slowing climate changes. It allows us to solve practical problems and make informed decisions—both individually and informally. Even if we are not an amateur or professional scientist. Sure some elements of the processes help us in our daily lives. From homes to hospitals we are connected to science today even we guys hypocrisy even imagine a life without science. From measuring calories to solution of burning fat science is used. Being a science student is a worthy of admiration. Today we people cannot imagine our lives without science. We are surrounded by science today.

Science of today is the technology for tommorow

What is science???....although primary science is a subject that we study in our schools and universities and a passion of ours but the true definition of science cannot be defined in words as it is a much wider subject than one that simply involves acquiring a set of skills and knowledge.

Science touches every aspect of our lives in different ways, some of which are obvious and some not so obvious. It has become an integral part of human life. Application of science has provided us with many benefits and a better quality of life.

We all like to study science but do we know from where it has been evolved? Evolution was observed as a two-step process. First, hereditary variation took place; secondly, selection was made of those genetic variants that would be passed on most effectively to the following generations.

While looking towards the future it helps to look backwards first to be how Indian science has fared during 20th century. We can example it as: Faster diagnostic tests for tuberculosis, A gel that can protect farmers from toxic pesticides, Computing capacity for weather forecasting gets a boost and so on.

Science is fun. Science is curiosity. We all have natural curiosity. Science is a process of investigating. It's posing questions and coming up with a method. It's delving in.

Name: Kritika Dubey (8C) Name: Ridhi and Isha (8C)













Black Holes

What is a BLACK HOLE?



First image released by the <u>Event Horizon Telescope</u> (10 April 2019)

A black hole is a region of space from which nothing, including light, can escape. According to the general theory of relativity, it is caused due to the curving of space-time caused by a huge mass (such as a star). Around a blackhole there is a position of no return, called the eventhorizon. Black holes have the most matter stuffed into the least space of any object in the universe. Because they are so compact, they have very strong gravity.

How do they FORM?

Black hole forms when a big star burns up all its fuel and explodes (called a supernova). What's left of it collapses into a compact object—which is a black hole. A black hole formed by a star 10 times bigger than our sun is only a 40 miles wide. So if a star the size of earth forms a black hole, it will be the size of a fingernail!

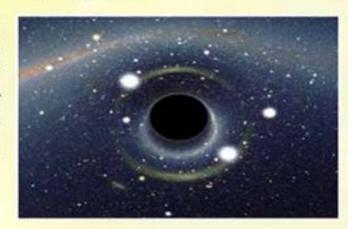
Stars must contain much more matter than our sun so the

stars smaller or like our sun can never form black holes.

CLOSEST black hole from earth

The closest black holes from earth yet discovered are several thousand light-years away. They are so far that they have no effect on Earth or its environment. A supermassive black hole appears to inhabit the centre of the Milky Way galaxy, about 27,000 light-years away. Scientists think supermassive black holes are formed at the same time as the galaxy they are in.

HAWKING RADIATION



Stephen hawking predicted that black holes

produced radiation. It was called hawking radiation which is a black body radiation predicted to be emitted by black holes. due to the quantum effects near the event horizon. Hawking radiation reduces the mass and energy of black holes and is also known as black hole evaporation. Due to this black holes do not gain mass through other means and are expected to









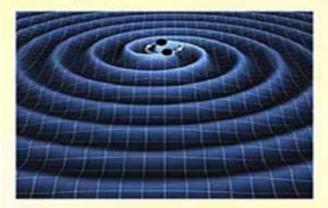


shrink and ultimately vanish. Micro black holes are predicted to emit larger radiations than big black holes and shrink and dissipate faster.

Can black holes DIE and the BIGGEST black hole

There hasn't been enough time in the Universe yet for a black hole to die, even if we were to create one at the very beginning of the Universe. It's going to take something like 10^54 years before the first black holes start dying.

Astronomers have discovered what may be the most massive black hole ever known in a small galaxy about 250 million light-years from Earth, scientists say. The supermassive black hole has a mass equivalent to 17 billion suns and is located inside the galaxy NGC 1277 in the constellation Perseus.



If two black holes COLLIDE

It is possible for two black holes to collide. Once they come so close that they cannot escape each other's gravity, they will merge to become one bigger black hole. Such an event would be extremely violent. Even when simulating this event on powerful computers, we cannot fully understand it. However, we do know that a black hole merger would produce tremendous energy and send massive ripples through the space-time fabric of the Universe. These ripples are called gravitational waves.

A new term - WHITE HOLE

In generalrelativity, a white hole is a hypothetical region of space-time which cannot be entered from the outside, although matter and light can escape from it. In this sense, it is the reverse of a black hole, which can only be entered from the outside and from which matter and light cannot escape. There any known physical processes through which a white hole could be formed. Although information and evidence regarding white holes remains inconclusive, the 2006 GRB 060614 has been proposed as the first documented occurrence of a white hole.

Name: Aakriti Singh (10C)













SOME GREAT SAYINGS BY GREAT SCIENTISTS

A. Science is a beautiful gift to humanity; we should not distort it. ~A.P.J. Abdul Kalam

I. Genius is two percent inspiration, ninety-eight percent perspiration.

~ Thomas Edison

 Bad times have a scientific value. These are occasions a good learner would not miss.

J. Science is the great antidote to the poison of enthusiasm and superstition.

~ Adam Smith

~Ralph Waldo Emerson

C. A man who dares to waste one hour of time has not discovered the value of life.

- Charles Darwin

K. The scientist is not a person who gives the right answers; he's one who asks the right questions.

-Claude Levi-Strauss

D. You cannot teach a man anything; you can only help him discover it in himself.

~ Galileo Galilei

L Either write something worth reading or do something worth writing.

~Benjamin Franklin

E. Progress is made by trial and failure; the failures are generally a hundred times more numerous than the success; yet they are usually left unchronicled.

-William Ramsay

M. How inappropriate to call this planet "Earth", when it is clearly "Ocean".

-Arthur C. Clarke

F. There are only two ways to live your life. One is as though nothing is a miracle. The other is as though everything is a miracle.

—Albert Einstein

N. I have not failed; I have successfully discovered 10,000 things that won't work.

~Thomas Edison

G. The greatest enemy of knowledge is not ignorance; it is the illusion of knowledge.

- Stephen Hawking

O. Once you stop learning, you start dying.

~ Albert Einstein

H. We are just an advanced breed of monkeys on a minor planet of a very average star. But we can understand the Universe. That makes us something very special. P. Tell me and I forget, teach me and I may remember, involve me and I learn.

-Benjamin Franklin

wking Name: Nikhil Gupta

~ Stephen Hawking













SINGLE CELL GENOMICS- A SCIENTIFIC WONDER

Researchers at the University of Cambridge have uncovered a specialised population of skin cells that coordinate tail regeneration in frogs. These 'Regeneration-Organizing Cells' help to explain one of the great mysteries of nature and may offer clues about how this ability might be achieved in mammalian tissues.

It has long been known that some animals can regrow their tails following amputation — Aristotle observed this in the fourth century B.C. — but the mechanisms that support such regenerative potential remain poorly understood.

Using 'single-cell genomics', scientists at the Wellcome Trust/ Cancer Research UK Gurdon Institute at the University of Cambridge developed an ingenious strategy to uncover what happens in different tadpole cells when they regenerate their tails.

Recent Cambridge-led advances in next-generation sequencing mean that scientists can now track which genes are turned on (being expressed) throughout a whole organism or tissue, at the resolution of individual cells. This technique, known as 'single-cell genomics', makes it possible to distinguish between cell types in more detail based on their characteristic selection of active genes.

These breakthroughs are beginning to reveal a map of cellular identities and lineages, as well as the factors involved in controlling how cells choose between alternative pathways during embryo development to produce the range of cell types in adults.

Using this technology. Can Aztekin and Dr Tom Hiscock under the direction of Dr Jerome Jullien — made a detailed analysis of cell types involved in regeneration after damage in African clawed frog tadpoles (Xenopus laevis). Details are published today in the journal Science. Dr Tom Hiscock says: "Tadpoles can regenerate their tails throughout their life; but there is a two-day period at a precise stage in development where they lose this ability. We exploited this natural phenomenon to compare the cell types present in tadpoles capable of regeneration and those no longer capable." The researchers found that the regenerative response of stem cells is orchestrated by a single sub-population of epidermal (skin) cells, which they termed Regeneration-Organizing Cells, or ROCs.

Can Aztekin says: "It's an astonishing process to watch unfold.

After tail amputation, ROCs migrate from the body to the wound and secrete a cocktail of growth factors that coordinate the response of tissue precursor cells. These cells then work together to regenerate a tail of the right size, pattern and cell composition."

In mammals, many tissues such as the skin epidermis, the intestinal epithelium and the blood system, undergo constant turnover through life. Cell lost through exhaustion or damage are replenished by stem cells. However, these specialised cells are usually dedicated to tissue sub-lineages, while the ability to regenerate whole organs and tissues has been lost in all but a minority of tissues such as liver and skin.

Professor Benjamin Simons, a co-author of the study says: "Understanding the mechanisms that enable some animals to regenerate whole organs represents a first step in understanding whether a similar phenomenon could be reawakened and harnessed in mammalian tissues, with implications for clinical applications."

Name: Pranav (10B)











Organ Donation Campaign and me

Deceased organ donation rates are poor in most parts of world



but is abysmally low in India (0.8 per-million-population) leading to the death of more than 500,000 patients per year awaiting organ transplantation. We assessed the impact of single classroom-based peer-led organ donation education exposure on high-school students and their families in the project: High School Student to Student (S2S) Awareness Campaign on Organ Donation. In the study, organ donation education was provided by 30 minutes presentation in classrooms by the high school students (44) to their peers (n=1583) in two schools. My team collected pre-, postintervention and family interaction feedback responses from the students, I-week before, on the intervention day and 3weeks after it, respectively. There was significant improvement in students' knowledge [mean scores increased from 9.16 to 13.91 (P<0.001)]. Significantly increased (P<0.001) proportion of students had positive intent-to-donate (66.9% to 80.9%) and wanted to encourage their family members for organ donation (72.6% to 87.2%) after the intervention. 1144 (84.2%) students reported discussion in their families, 250 (18.4%) students' families planned to take, and 67 (4.9%) families (one/ more person) actually took

organ donor pledge after the intervention. These findings prove that adolescent to adolescent education on organ donation has potential to not only improve thinking of adolescents but also of their family members towards deceased organ donation. On the basis of our study's findings, I would like to recommend to educational authorities in India to include the topic of organ donation and transplantation in regular school curriculum in high school classes, which may serve as the catalyst for family discussion and has the potential to change the thinking of not only high school students but also their families and thus whole society for organ donation in the long term.

About 10 years ago, my grandfather was diagnosed with liver cancer. The only way to save his life was to go for liver transplantation. The only person that matched the requirements within my family was my mother (she donated a



part of her liver). With God's grace both of them are doing fine. After that incident, few of our relatives and family friends used to visit our house, every few months, to discuss about organ transplantation as the treatment for their loved ones' end stage organ failure. After few months of their visit to our home I used to hear that those relatives are either critically sick or dead, as they were unable to go for organ transplantation surgeries because of non-availability of













organs. I used to feel very sad due to these happenings and used to think about, what as an adolescent I can do to solve this problem of organ scarcity in our society and help to prevent such untimely loss of lives. I used to search about work done on adolescents by various people around the world on organ donation awareness and promotion. I found that there is lot of work done by adults for the adolescents' awareness but none, to my knowledge, by adolescents for the adolescents. One day, I got the opportunity to meet Dr Smita Mishra and share my desire and thoughts to do something for organ donation awareness in adolescents and our society. She channelized my thought process as a Mentor and guided me in developing this project of 'Student to Student (S2S) education about organ donation awareness. I formed a core team of 4 students including me to put it into action and rest all about the project activity is already known to you all as most of you were part of it.

This project was a wonderful life time experience for me. I still remember the very first class that I went into to give my presentation (9-B). I was afraid, like anyone would be before his presentation, that I would make a mistake or do something wrong. Children were making noise, some of them were doing their homework in the classroom. But all of my tensions went away as I started my presentation. Children started to focus on what I was telling them. After the presentation, as they started asking their doubts, I became apprehensive a bit at first, but then I started enjoying teaching them what I had learned during my research about the topic. Later that day, I did 3 more presentations. This boosted my ability to express myself in front of a group of students or small gathering. That day I learned that learning one thing is different than teaching that

same thing to someone else, especially your peers. You need to be well read and confident in the subject/topic that you are going to teach; otherwise, you may fumble or feel lost. This whole exercise increased my respect towards our teachers as I could understand their hard work they put behind the scene to make us understand the concepts of our curriculum. By way of this project I also got the first-hand experience on how to conduct a scientific study on a large scale, compile its findings, analyze big data and find out valid results or outcomes from that analysis. I want to thank everyone who was associated with this project; it was amazing to work with you all!

Our ultimate aim for the project was to spread awareness amongst as many adolescents as possible. With this moto, I am continuing the S2S campaign in other schools of Delhi. Our team has done awareness activities in two more schools of Delhi (DPS, RK Puram and Springdales, Dhaula Kuan) other than Arwachin International School and Arwachin Bharti Bhawan School. Our project activity was covered by prestigious Hindi newspaper of Delhi NCR: National Express, on 14th August 2018. I participated as guest in Parwaz Hai Kaam Tera' a youth talent program of FM Channel (Rainbow) of All India Radio on 20th October 2018 to share my experience related to the project, which provided me a national platform to spread the message of deceased organ donation. The issue of organ scarcity is not only seen in India rather most of the countries worldwide have low availability of deceased organs as compared to their demand for transplantation. Since our project (adolescent to adolescent education on organ donation) is a novel way of tackling this social issue with worldwide implications, I submitted the project findings in Google







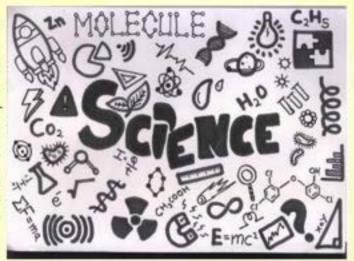




Science Fair 2018. Out of thousands of scientific projects submitted to Google science fair from across the world, my project has been selected as Regional Finalist (one of top 100 projects worldwide). This recognition from Google is not only the moment of pride for me, my School and Country but it has also given me an opportunity to put my project findings on the Global platform which will be helpful for the other countries in their fight for this problem. I felt honored when Indian Academy of Pediatrics Delhi State branch, in their annual conference 'Pediatric Conference of North India' held on 24th and 25th November 2018 at Le Meridien Hotel New Delhi, conferred the certificate of appreciation to me for this project. I felt touched when the 'Society for Heart Failure and Transplantation' in their Mid Term Meeting in March 2019, recognized my efforts on organ donation awareness and released a Certificate of Honor for me which was handed over by their Chief Guest, Nobel Peace Prize Laureate, Mr. Kailash Satyarthi. So, I would like to say that this project is not only a lifetime learning experience for me but also brought moments of happiness, pride and feeling of worthiness for society in me.

Poor deceased organ donation is not the problem, but a thinking block that we need to change and that change starts with you!

> Name: Lakshya Aggarwal (12B)



Name: Amaan Anwar (10C)



Name: Megha & Gunjan (8C)











Now that the shell is open, Look what's coming out: A fully grown butterfly Is fluttering about!

The butterfly is happy,
She's laid all of her eggs.
Out pops a caterpillar
Crawling on it's legs.
The baby caterpillar
Is very, very thin.
But then it eats and eats until

Soon the caterpillar
Has grown so big.
So next the caterpillar
Climbs on a leaf or twig.

The caterpillar makes a shell, And there it hangs inside. And soon the parts divide.

The shell is nearly open, WOW! It's really strange! The caterpillar in the shell Has undergone a change!



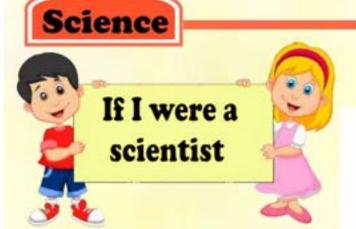
Name: SAKSHAM ARORA 7A











If I were a scientist I would
Observe the world that how is it or what it is,
If I were a scientist I would
Give solutions to the impossible questions.
If I were a scientist I would
Invent new things for the comfort of fellow beings,
Or I would add a new chemical to numerous
chemicals.

If I were a scientist I would

Be the oxygen of science.

So, now what are you thinking for

Go in your laboratories and do experiment for a new invention.

If I were a scientist
Science would be my whole world......

Name: Palak Aggarwal (7-B)

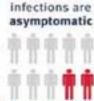


1947 first identified in rhesus monkey in Zika forest, Uganda





2.17 billion people live in areas conducive to ZIKV transmission



8 out of 10



4 million ZIKV infections in the Americas in 2016

Zika is the most recent virus to take the world by surprise. Although the mosquito born virus was discovered in 1947 no one paid attention to it because it was both rare and thought to cause only mild symptoms if any but now, with the virus rapid spread and its potential link to microcephaly and other neurological damage the world health organization has declared a global emergency. Scientists are facing to develop therapeutics as well as a vaccine building of research on viruses such as dengue and yellow fever. These approaches will take time, however and for now, targeting mosquitoes is the best way to prevention.

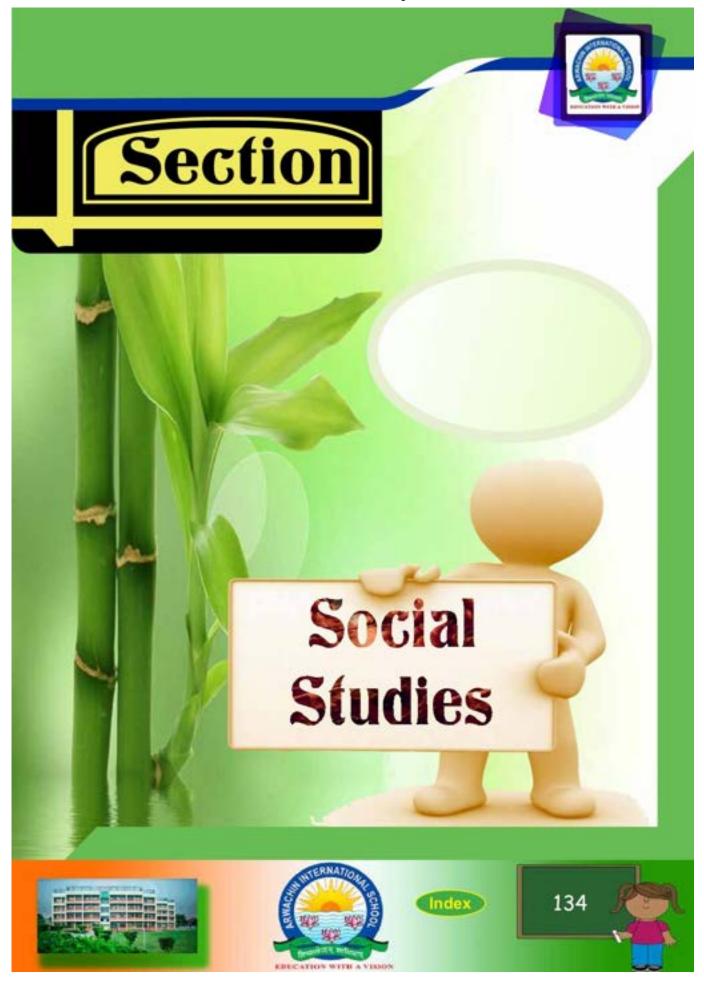
Name: Vagish (7-C)











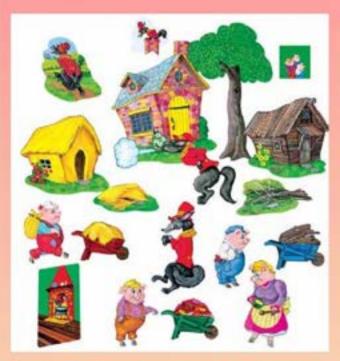
THE ECONOMICS OF OUR CHILDHOOD STORIES



Economics in the simplest of terms, is the branch of knowledge concerned with the production, consumption, and transfer of wealth. We use our economic knowledge every day in our day-to-day activities, sometimes without ever realizing. A question to mind here, where do we gain this economic knowledge from? Well, the answer is everywhere. Everything around us-from bargaining with the Autowalla to getting best deals at the Sale time on our favorite brands-it's all economics! So much so that the stories that we hear in our childhood also involve some very basic but very important economic lessons!

In the story of The Three Little Pigs, the third pig- who makes his house out of brick, survives, the wolf's attack. While the huffs and puffs, and blows away the first two pigs houses made of sticks and straws respectively. Here lies a lesson on





the importance of long term investment. The third pig's house isn't destroyed because, though it took him much longer to build his house, it was much stronger and safer.

Similarly, the story of The Grasshopper and The Ants where the ants work hard and fast to collect food for the winters, and the story of The Rabbit and The Tortoise where the tortoise makes smaller but continuous efforts all show the benefits of long term planning and investment. We need to be prepared for a hard time that might strike us, we might need something (that we may or may not have planned) in the future for which, we must start making efforts and investments today.

In the story of Snow White And The Seven Dwarves, the dwarves let her stay in their house only when she does all the









Social Science



household chores for them. It's the simple logic of 'You scratch my back, I scratch yours. Much like in the Barter System, where you give something in return for something you receive.

In the story of The Monkey And The Cats, the clever monkey



takes undue advantage of the two cats and eats the entire piece of bread that he had "promised" to split evenly into two halves for the cats because neither of the cats show trust, and keep complaining that the other cat got a larger share. This is much like The Prisoners' Dilemma where both players incur a loss because of the lack of trust between them. Also, it shows us how we need to be cautious in making our investments and whom we trust in handling our assets.

In the story of Hansel and Gretel, again, the old witch makes prior investments- luring and feeding the children with candy and chocolate only to fulfill the ghastly motives of killing them and cooking them.

And the last example - in the story of Cinderella - the stepmother's decision forbidding Cinderella from going to the Grand Ball is although evil, but a very smart and economic decision. The lesser the options available to choose from at the ball, the higher would be the chances of one of her daughters being picked.

So, these economic ideas have been ingrained into our heads



since we were children, for the most part without us even realizing about them! Economics is in everything we do and it's perhaps the simplest to understand because it comes so naturally to us. So as you go on with your life, keep out an eye for these little things around you. After all, everything around us is not what it seems!



Social Science
Department



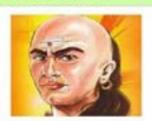






THE MISSING LINK: FROM KAUTILIA'S ARTHASHASTRA TO MODERN EUDNOMIUS

1. INTRODUCTION



Kautilya's Arthashastra

Kautialya, also known as Vishnugupta and Chankya, was a teacher and contemporary of Aristotle. His famous book 'Arthashastra' is fundamentally a book of state management and guide to the means of

procurement and preservation of the wealth. Although there is no unanimity about the exact date of his work, most scholars placed him in the Fourth Century B.C during the age of Chandragupta Maurya, the great Indian emperor having credit to rule India for a long time.

The famous book 'Arthashastra' by Kautilya was not merely a book on principles of wealth or money like the books of western economic thinkers. Kautilya took the term wealth in a very wide sense. According to Kautilya, wealth is necessary for a state/king remaining sovereign but the management of wealth, in modern terms, resource management is equally important to preserve the sovereignty of the emperor. Kautilya frequently mentioned that the king must keep his subjects happy and should not impose any tyrannical rules except during emergency.

Hence, Arthoshostra by Kautilya put emphasize on two broad objectives: Resource maximization and also their optimum management, implying the methods of resource collection which may bring about maximum prosperity



without killing the economic incentives. Though, he did not explain economic theories exclusively, however, his treatment of formulating the principles of state craft made the modern days economists realize that he was well acquainted with some fundamental ideas of economics.

2. A BRIEFREVIEW OF "ARTHASHASTRA":

The Kautilya's 'Arhtashastra' comprises fifteen adhikarans or books. Though the placement of some chapters may not seem strictly logical, it can be said that by and large, the first five books deals with internal administration and the last eight on a state's relationship with it's neighbors.

3. ARTHASHASTRA AND MODERN ECONOMICS:

I. Demand and Supply:



Kautilya was very much familiar with the modern day's core concepts of economics of demand and supply and its combined influence on determination of price. A king, in his opinion should not arbitrarily fix the price of a product without regard to its supply and demand situations. Without proper consideration of demand and supply, price cannot be claimed to be an equilibrium price which can maximize the welfare of consumers and producers. This idea is quite similar to the









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'invisible hand' of Adam Smith, the Father of modern economics. Kautilya was also aware of the monopoly elements and hence, he tried to set the profit limit that take care of both. Businessmen were allowed to 5 to 10 percent profit in their operations. The existence of state owned business and private business were seen in the age of Kautilya. Hence the conflict of interests between them is natural. But he prescribed the policy to remove this type of conflict by suggesting some parity in prices such a way that it should not stifle the incentive for the private sector. State, according to Kautilya, should not dictate the prices without consideration of cost of production, the ratio of supply to demand, the reasonable level of profit etc. In the situation of glut (over production) state was expected to intervene and centralize the sales of product so that price should not fall from a certain minimum level which is popularly known as price floor in modern days.

ii. International trade:

Like Ricardo and other modern western economists Kautilya had strong faith on the advantages of international trade. He believed that foreign trade could increase the prosperity of the trading countries. He strongly encouraged foreign trade and sent experts to study foreign markets so that commodities be classified into exportable and importable groups. He envisaged greaterconsumption possibility and economic gains through encouraging the foreign trades. However, in the kautilya regime foreign trade was restricted.

iii. Interest and Profit (A Function of Risk, Uncertainty and

Productivity):

Kautilya incorporated risk and uncertainty to the levels of profit and interest. He had indicated that the higher level of risk and uncertainty must be rewarded by higher profits and interests. Kautilya's concept of profit is quite similar to the modern days profit theory of Knight which states that profit is the reward of uncertainty. Kautilya favored charging interests on loans but the rate of interest was regulated by the state. According to him, rate of interest should be determined by two factors- risk involved and productivity of the capital. The rate of interest was higher for the traders however, it was lower for the personal purpose, such as, marriage or funeral etc. purposes. Human consideration of interest payment was also observed. Certain groups of people, such as, inability to pay, students etc. were exempted from paying interest. However, they had to come through proper legal system to avail such exemption. Hence, differentiated interest rate structure depending on the purpose of loan were prevailed at that time which is very much similar to modern days borrowing and lending system of banks and financial institutions.

iv. Tax Structure:













Kautilya's Arthashastra shows a very nice fiscal prudence for addressing economic, political and administrative problems. He advocated taxing power of the state to be limited and taxes should be equitable and just. According to him tax should not be heavy and excessive. He suggested tax rates should not exceed 16 percent to 20 percent (1/6th or 1/5th) of the economic activities. He was aware that taxes beyond a certain limit would hamper economic activities and could encourage tax evasion. He, however, advised tax rate up to 50 percent or more for some goods or services which were harmful for the society in nature. The existence of income tax was rarely found. Hence it is observed that Kauitlya's concept of tax is quite similar to the modern progressive direct tax structure system. Even today many developing countries follow the concept of exemption of tax on agricultural land. His concept of higher taxes on malicious items for the society is still pertinent today. In today's world also most of the countries follow heavy tax burden policy on cigarettes, liquor etc. which are harmful for the society.

Kauitlya, in his Arthashastra presented detailed outline about tax system related to tax administration, tax structure and the purpose of taxation.

In the budgetary front he was in favor of surplus budget: He pointed out that if a king keeps close eye on balancing income and expenditure of a state never face financial crisis. Apart from that adequate treasury was also considered as one of the seven elements of sovereignty of a state.

Kauitlya also emphasized on the role of intelligence department. According to him a kingdom cannot be successful only with the administrative officers. In Arthashastra he mentioned that intelligence department was responsible for preventing economic offences. He was also concerned about the expenditure side of the budget. He suggested aggregate wage bill of the state must not exceed one-fourth of the total revenue. He advocated differential wage rates depending on skill, quality of work and nature of jobs. In Arthashastra there was a definite attempt to structure a wage policy based on the realistic concepts and knowledge of economic, social and political factors.

4. CONCLUSION:

The entire description shows that economic ideas of Kautilya is based on certain scientific principles. Arthashasra is a great expression of setting guidelines for state management. In the Fourth Century B. C he realized that economics cannot be kept aside in seeking solution of any social problem of a state. Although, unlike Adam Smith and other western economists, Kautilya did not write a book on economics as such, he expressed his economic philosophy in managing state activities is equally important with the thoughts of many modern days' economic philosophers. Hence, this great philosopher as well as statesman must have a prominent place among the gems of the history of economic thoughts.

Name: Mrs Manisha Sen (Teacher)











WATER - PRECIOUS BUT SPOILED

"Water water everywhere Not a drop to drink"

Very rightly said by S.T Coleridge.

What do you think is the most essential natural resource for human beings? Most of us will answer WATER.

But, now the question persists for everyone that even though we know that water is the most requisite resource, ARE WE CONSERVING IT?

Our earth has only 3% of consumable water and our entire universe is dependent on it. Water has a number of uses from domestic to industrial .Atthough, water is used by everyone but when it comes to conserve it no one takes the charge.

The prime cause for water wastage is that it comes for free. The most surprising factor is that, we buy gold for such a large of money but we end putting it in lockers, and occasionally taking it out. Whereas, water which we all know is very valuable still none of us steps forward to save it. In Gulf countries, the worst condition has arrived. Water has



rose to a very high prices even more than petrol.

Rainwater harvesting should be our milestone. Households should be revolutionized and everyone should join hands to conserve it.



SAVE WATER, SAVE LIFE

Name: Aarzoo Rohilla (10-B)











We don't inherit the earth from our ancestors.

we borrow it from our children.

-Barid Beower-

MEDICATION.

Broken, once.

Trodden, Twice.

We start questioning our own price.



There flows a river of melancholy

From a source that once emitted pure light

But is now consumed by the night.

Cried, thrice.

And now all that's left inside our heart is

Cold ice

Antidepressants became the food, that

We either take all in or don't take at all.

Some found their medication in pills.

While some found it in liquor and cancer sticks.

Broken, once again.

We all try to get out.

Either by finding solace or by remaining silent.

Atthis point,

The medication either

Heals you or kills you.

THE EARTH : A BORROWED INTERITATION

Those who trod this very land,

Before us.

Those who breathed

this very air.

Before us.

We've reached where

we are, starting, From them,

And we learn 'of them', 'stead of,

'From them'.

With their ways, they nurtured,

The nature.

And with our ways, we've injured,

The nature.

Science, the biggest weapon of defense.

Of men.

Nears victory in a war 'giant's lives,

Of men.

A promise turned to a possibility, is,

The future,

An inherited planet, is now borrowed from,

The future.

Those who shall tread this very land.

After us,

Those who shall breathe this very air,

After us. They shall not breathe at all.

For Humanity, fore its time, shall fall.

Name: Reem Bhuiyan (10-B)

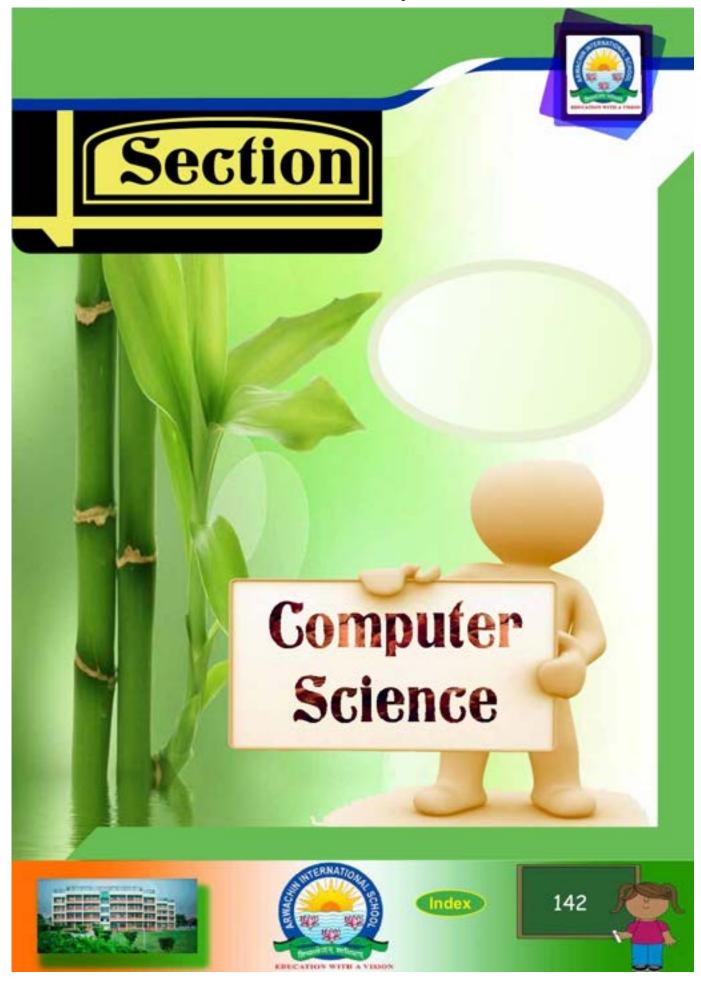












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CYBER CRIME Technology

has forever

changed the world we live in. We're online, in one way or another; we are surrounded by technology-from the computers on our desks to the smart phones in our pockets to our data in the virtual cloud. Our phones and computers have become reflections of our personalities, our interests, and our identities. In such a digital world we need to realise that every good thing comes with some problems and computers too are no exception.



The diverse threats we face today are increasingly cyber-based. Cybercrime is one of the most prevalent and most popular rising crimes being committed today. This is criminal activity done using computers and the Internet. Most cybercrime is an attack on information about individuals, corporations, or governments.



Cyber communication is society's newest way to interact. Online social networking websites, text messages and emails provide users with an effective, quick way to communicate with people all over the world. Teens in particular spend hours online every day. However, little do they know about the adverse effects this virtual world can cause. Cyber bullying is a negative effect of online communication between youth. Victims of cyber bullying often experience rumours and lies spread on online social networks. Bullies may post inappropriate or embarrassing pictures of their victims. Another aspect of cyber bullying involves using mean text messages as harassment. In my analysis generally a victim can reach a limit of depression, humiliation and threatens. Through this analysis we also find that if person Bullied online he or she may be depressed









Computer



up to the level of self harming.

Other forms of cyber crime include hacking, internet fraud, computer viruses, cyber terrorism etc.

When you hear and read about the range of cybercrimes out there, you might be tempted to stop using the internet entirely. That's probably too drastic. Instead, it's a good idea to know how to recognize cybercrime, which can be the first step to helping protect yourself and your data. Taking some basic precautions and knowing who to contact when you see others engaged in criminal activities online are also important steps.

How to protect yourself against cybercrime?

- 1) Use a full-service internet security suite
- 2) Use strong passwords
- 3) Keep your software updated
- Manage your social media settings
- 5) Keep up to date on major security breaches
- 6) Take measures to help protect yourself against identity theft
- 7) Know what to do if you become a victim

Whether cybercrime is still a pertinent issue ten years from now is unknowable in

a sense, but if the Internet will continue to grow, it must be solved so that the realities of cybercrime will be proportional to real-world crimes, if not better.



"As the world is increasingly interconnected, everyone shares the responsibility of securing cyberspace"improve the built in "smart reply"

feature.

Name: Atharva Rustagi (10A)













GOOGLE ALLO

GOOGLE ALLO is one of the top 7 ARTIFICIAL intelligence APPLICATION. It is a discontinued instant messaging mobile

> app by GOOGLE for the ANDROID and iOS mobile operating systems,



with a web client available on Google chrome, Mozilla Firefox AND Opera.

It was launched initially on 21st September 2016 i.e. 2 years ago whereas it was finally released on android as well as iOS 7 months ago.

It is available in 10 different languages namely English, French, German, Hindi, Indonesian, Ita lian, Japanese, Korean, Portuguese And Spanish.

The app uses phone numbers as identifiers, and allows users to exchange messages, files, voice notes and images.

Allo is one of the apps that support Google assistant i.e. a virtual assistant that allows user to ask questions and get answers. The other feature is whisper shout which allows the user

to increase or decrease the size of a message to represent volume, and the ability to draw on photos before sending them.

In November 2016, Google introduced Smart Smiley, a feature that suggests emojis and stickers depending on the mood of the message. Smart Smiley also shows suggestions when starting a new conversation. In addition, background themes for chats were added at the same time.

INCOGNITO MODE

incognito mode is an optional mode that includes expiring chats, private notifications, and end to end encryption. For encryption, the app uses the Signal Protocol. Incognito mode does not include any Smart Reply or Google Assistant features. When the user receives a sticker from a sticker pack that they do not already have installed on their device, the app will retrieve the sticker from Google's servers using security, but not end-to-end encryption.

When Allo was first introduced, its developers talked about storing non-incognito messages only. Google revealed that they would instead store all non-incognito messages indefinitely in order to improve the built in "smart reply" feature.

> Name: Atharva Rustagi (10A)





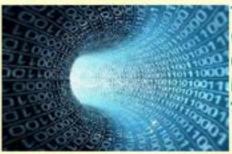




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The shorthand for "Common Operating Machine Purposely used for Technological

and Educational Research". COMPUTER, is a programmable device used to store, process and receive information and is regarded to be the most significant and appreciable inventions that changed the world to a great extent.

This technological development has become an inevitable part of our lives as it has undeniably proved out to be time efficient, cost efficient, reliable and convenient.

Ranging from tablets to super computers, they are available in various shapes and sizes as per the user's need. This gift from science to human fraternity can be used anywhere, be it home, office, institutes or laboratories. Millions use it to carry out their daily work, seek aid to carry out research work and projects, perform complex calculations, store enormous data and

necessary documents, get access to pictorial and audiovisual material online, for entertainment purposes and to connect with personal ones with the help of social networking sites.

But as the opposite side of the coin exists, this technological advancement also beholds certain disadvantages that have deteriorated mindsets and human health drastically. Extensive usage of this electronic device has resulted in serious ailments ranging from acute headaches, neck pain, weak eyesight to obesity. Access to variety of sites over the web and the liberty to surf data of one's choice has disoriented the youth, where they watch inappropriate stuff and hence indulge in unhealthy habits. Not to forget hike in incidents of piracy and plagiarism has made internet an unsuitable facility overall. In addition to this, texting and



being socially active in a way has snapped our relations and connections as people hardly prefer face to face encounters over comfort texting. The entertainment sources

offered by the computer serve as a huge distraction for people, especially for the teens rendering them unfocussed, clueless and out of time.

To conclude with, technology comes with numerous boons and banes and it's an individual's choice to tackle it.

Name: RISHI KAUSHIK









Compater







There are not many people who like to get up at 4.30 AM and start their day. The warmth of the blanket and the sweet call of the bed is highly overpowering and I'm sure we have all felt it. Even I have. But what

wakes me up every single day is my ambition - the Indian Army. I was about 5 years old when I first saw an army officer in full uniform with a sniper rifle during the republic day parade. That day, I spent the entire time looking at the uniform and the 5-year-old me, was awestruck how, for more than an hour, the army man could stand still without movement. I was awestruck by the beauty of the uniform, the stars, the medals and the beret. At that tender age, children hardly know how to speak properly, and I had

decided goal for life. I wanted to be an officer in the Indian Army.

About 6 years ago, I was introduced to the existence of National Defence Academy. It is an elite institution which gives you a degree and prepares you for the military academies in India. But unfortunately, even after a lot of effort, I was not able to join it and was sent to Hyderabad by my parents to join Bachelors of Technology. It took a big toll on me, how I was dragged away from my dream. But giving up was not an option for me.

I believe that an officer is not made in the military academies. An officer is made during the years of life before joining the academy, in the way a person grows up, makes his/her choices, equips himself/herself with various skills and sets eyes on a goal. I grew up the same way. I told myself that I was an officer, every single day of my life.

With the same belief firm in my core, I went ahead with engineering in electronics and communication systems, and here I am today in the final year of BTech from a college accredited by Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University. For once, when I moved to Hyderabad, I thought my dream was taken away from me. But there is usually a reason for everything. I travel about 62 kms in a bus to my college, and the first day I went to college, I saw my









Compager



bus passing by the Indian Air Force Academy. And



every day for the past 3 years. I have been looking at the Air Force Academy and fuelling my determination.

I have made mistakes, and I have made wrong choices. But that is how humans learn. Our real glory is not in never falling, but it is in rising every time we fall. It has been three years, and I have been waking up at 4.30 AM every day working towards my goal of being in the defence forces. I am not going to stop

till I have stars pinned to my hard-earned olivegreen uniform in the Indian Army. Now, I await to
join the Officer's Training Academy in April 2020.
To everyone who reads this - if you want to shine like
the sun, you have to burn like it first. Make mistakes,
and learn from them. Keep going, one day at a time
and one step at a time. Soon, you will find yourself
tired, but that is when you push harder to reach your
goal. Bring out the best version in you, not because
you have to, but because you can!

Somnath

Son of two mothers – one that bore me, and one
my motherland
Engineer by profession
Writer and basketball player by passion
Army Aspirant by ambition

Jai Hind

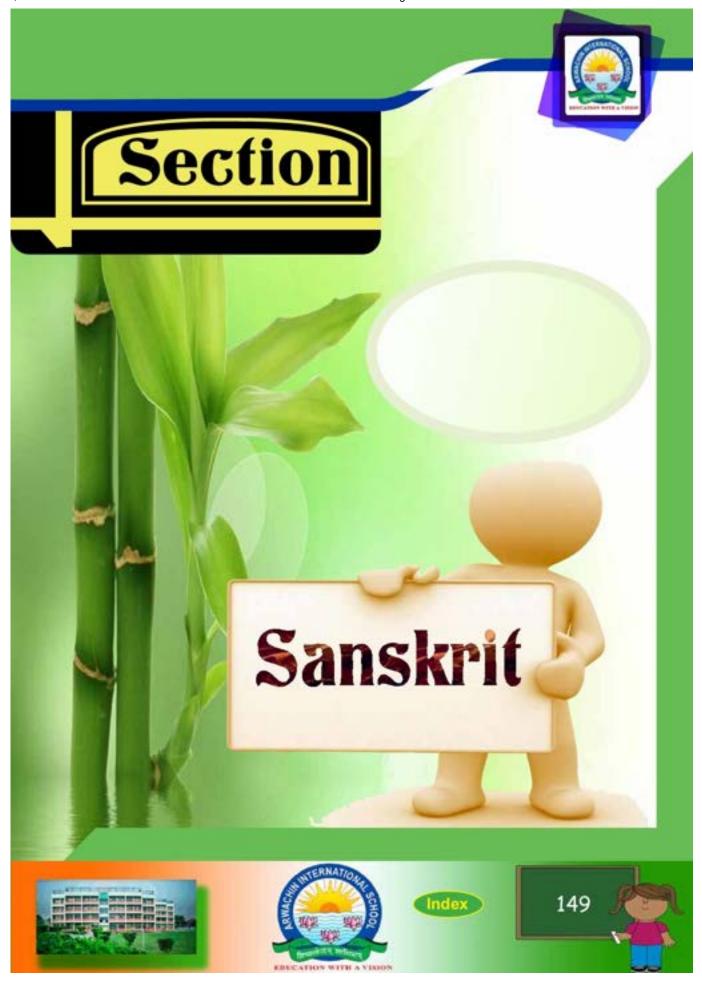
Name: Somnath, Class of 2016 Graduated from AIS as Sports Captain

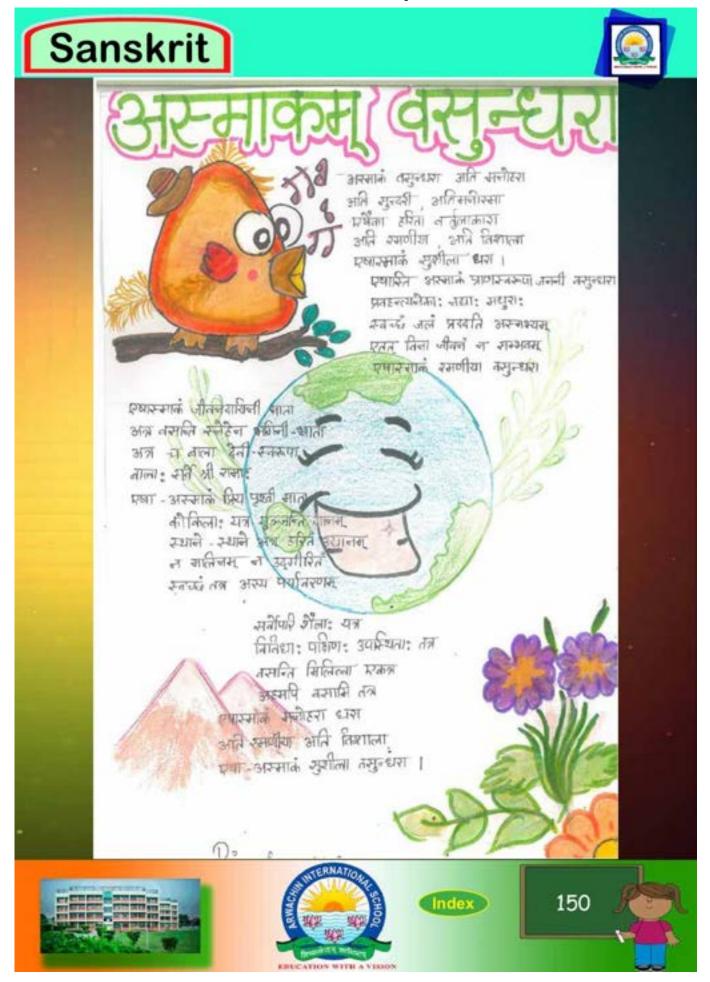


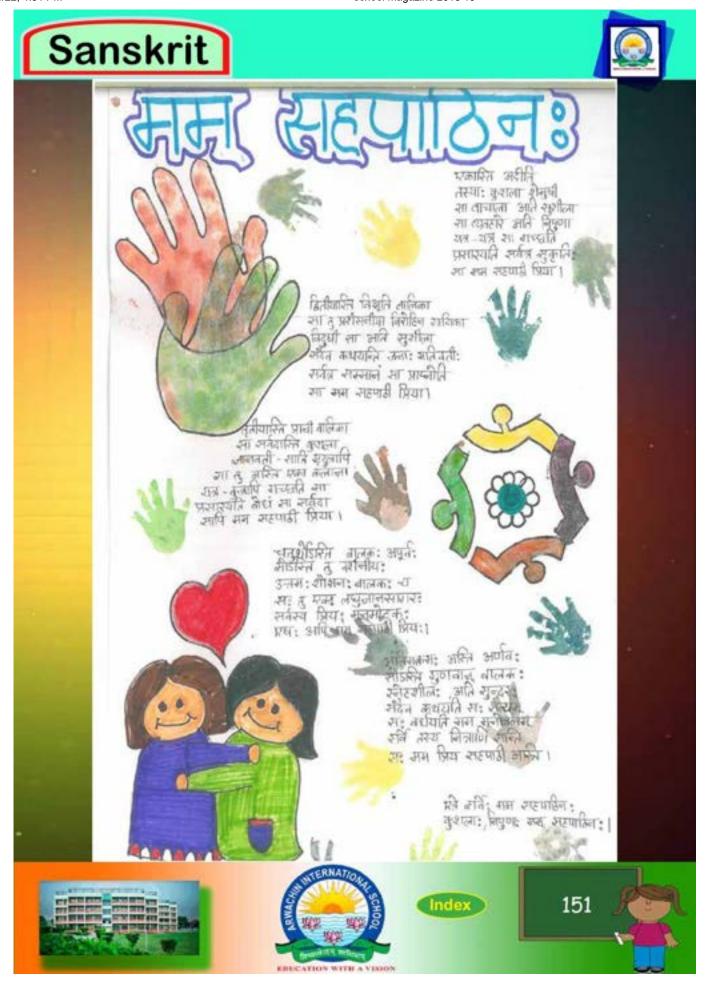


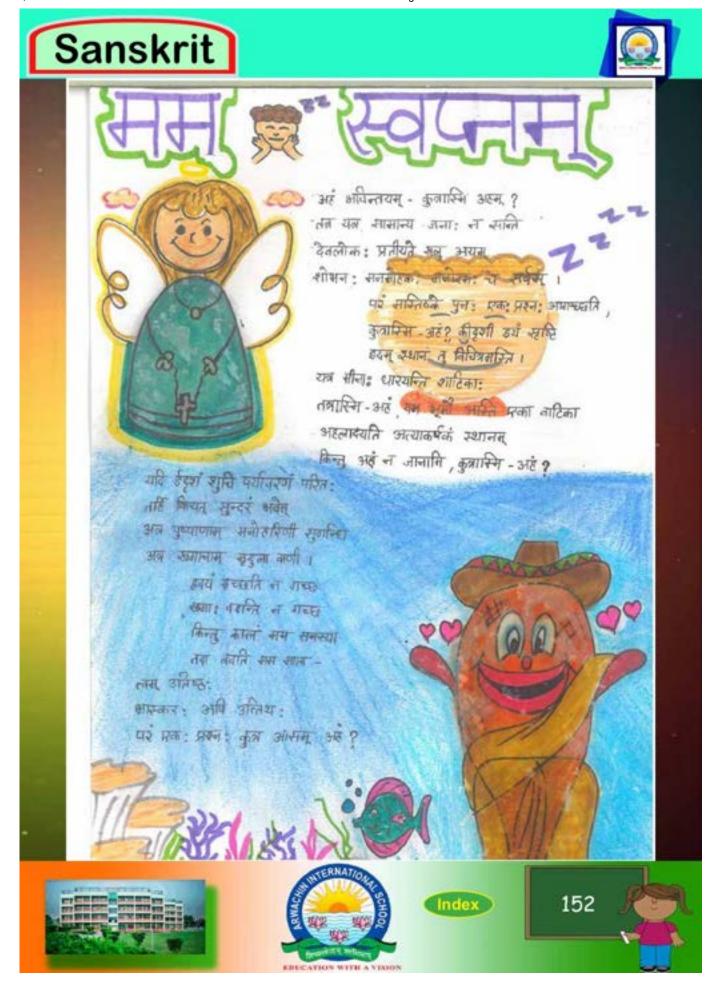


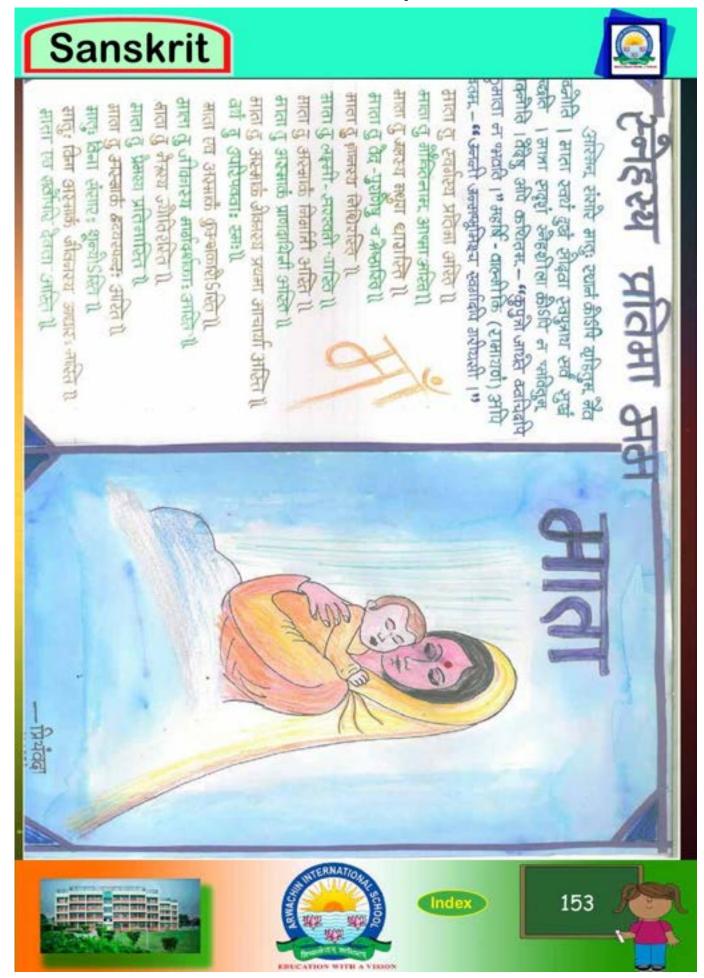


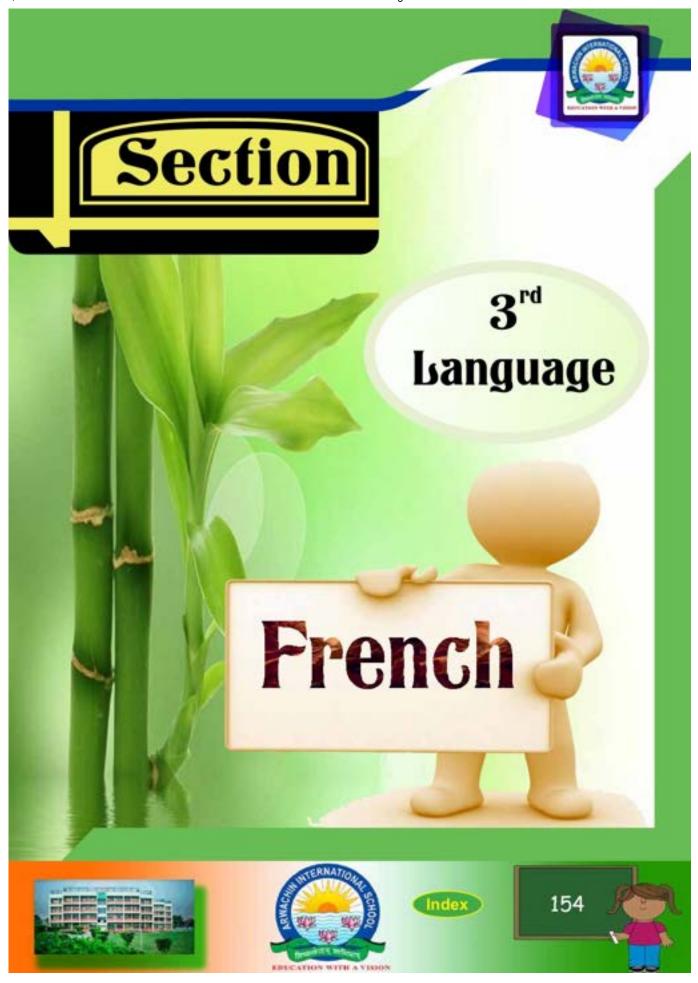














Mon Ami

MON AMI S'APPELLE VASU GOYAL IL A 9 ANS. IL HABITE À OLD SEELAMPUR, IL EST BEAU ET HABITE À DELHI EN INDE. IL PARLE TROIS LANGUES: FRANÇAIS, ANGLAIS ET HINDI. IL EST GRAND, MINCE ET TRÈS GENTIL IL EST ADORABLE MAIS MÉCHANT. IL A LES CHEVEUX COURTS ET YEUX NOIRS. IL AIME MANGER LES FRUITS. SON FRUIT FAVORI EST LA POMME. IL DÉTESTE L'ANANAS. IL REGARDE LES DESSINES ANIMÉES. IL ÉCOUTE LES CHANSONS ANGLAISES. IL PORTE DE LUNETTES. SON CHIFFRE FAVORI EST & SON MOIS FAVORI EST MAI. SON FILM FAVORI EST HARRY POTTER SON JOUR FAVORI EST LE DIMANCHE. SON PAYS FAVORI EST L'INDE. IL AIME FOOTBALL ET CRICKET. IL EST MON AMI.



Mon Ami

MON AMI S'APPELLE DHEERAJ. IL A DIX ANS. IL INTELLIGENT. IL EST TRÈS SYMPATHIQUE. IL AIDE



TOUS SES AMIS. IL EST SPORTIF. IL AIME ÉCOUTER DE LA MUSIQUE ET FAIRE DU SPORT. IL PARTAGE TOUS SES SECRETS AVEC MOI. IL EST MON MEILLEUR AMI. C'EST QUELQU'UN AVEC QUI JE PEUX PARTAGER TOUS MES SENTIMENTS. NOUS NOUS ASSEYONS ENSEMBLE DANS LA SALLE DE CLASSE ET PARTAGEONS TOUS NOS PROBLÈMES. Nous sommes amis depuis la première CLASSE. NOUS NOUS CONNAISSONS TRÈS BIEN. IL EST ÉGALEMENT TRÈS BON EN ÉTUDE ET SE COMPORTE BIEN AVEC TOUT LE MONDE. ÎL FAIT SON TRAVAIL ET SON DEVOIR TRÈS ATTENTIVEMENT. ÎL EST L'ÉLÈVE PRÉFÈRE DE











TOUS LES PROFESSEURS PARCE QU'IL EST PONCTUEL. NOUS MANGEONS ENSEMBLE À L'HEURE DU DÉJEUNER, IL M'AIDE TOUJOURS.

Nous Aimons, Tous
LES DEUX JOUER AU
CRICKET LE SOIR,
Nous Aimons Aussi
ÉCOUTER DE LA
MUSIQUE, REGARDER
DU DESSINE ANIMES
ET JOUER AUX ÉCHECS

A LA MAISON. NOUS ALLONS FAIRE DU PIQUE-NIQUE AVEC NOS PARENTS CHAQUE DIMANCHE. JE SUIS FIER DE MON AMI. IL EST ET SERA TOUJOURS MON MEILLEUR AMI. DU NOUNOURS AUX RÉVES PRÉCIEUX, IL M'APPORTE TOUTES LES CHOSES GRACIEUSES,

NE PENSANT JAMAIS À SES BESOINS,

ME RENDANT HEUREUSE HIER, AUJOURD'HUI,
DEMAIN,

IL M'AIME DE TOUT SON CŒUR,

POUR M'AMUSER IL DEVIENT MÊME UN ACTEUR,

JE VIS UNE VIE DE RÊVE, C'EST GRÂCE À LUI,

PÈRE! M'ON HÉRO! VOUS ÊTES LA RAISON

APRÈS TOUTE QUE, JE SUIS,

Name: Vihaan Malik (4B) Name: AKSHITA 8C

Mon Père

DEPUIS LE JOUR OÙ JE SUIS NÉE,

JE ME VOIS ÊTRE ACCOMPAGNE PAR QUELQU'UN TOUTE LA JOURNÉE

CETTE PERSONNE EST LA TOUJOURS POUR MOI, PENDANT LES NUITS, PENDANT LES MATINS,













COMME LE LOUVRE, LE MUSÉE DE L'ORANGERIE ET LE MUSÉE D'ORSAY.



LA FRANCE EST UN PAYS EUROPÉEN, OH! Vois LA BEAUTÉ, C'EST TRÈS BIEN!

PARIS EST LE CAPITAL DE LA FRANCE, LE FROMAGE EST SA SPÉCIALITÉ ET C'EST CE QU'ON Y MANGE.

PARIS; ON L'APPELLE "LA VILLE LUMIÈRE". Et c'est célèbre pour le vin et la bière.

Mardis Gras' c'est la fête traditionnelle, On mange tout, y compris le miel.

IL Y A UN MONUMENT ÉNORME, LA TOUR EFFEL, DONT LE SOMMET EST DANS LE CIEL

LA FRANCE, C'EST AUSSI CÉLÈBRE POUR SES MUSÉES.



SON HYMNE NATIONAL S'APPELLE « LA MARSEILLAISE», VISITEZ, ALLEZ-Y, ESSAYEZ.

> Name: Ishita Garg (11D)











Ma chérie, Ma sœur

Machère sœur, tu es très sympa Tu m'aides toujours, ne me jamais dit que tu ne peux pas

Tu fais bon en études, je suis fière de toi' C'est mon rêve de partir en France vivre une vie aventureuse, toi et moi

Nous visiterons Disney LAND ET TOUS LES MONUMENTS, LA MÊME ANNÉE



CHAQUE JOUR, NOUS ALLONS MANGER AU RESTAU FRANÇAIS OU TU PAYERAS TOUJOURS LA MONNAIE

MERCI MILLE FOIS POUR ME SUPPORTER TOUJOURS AU CAS D'URGENCE

Mais ne t'inquiètes pas, comme toi, moi aussi, je t'aiderai pendant notre séjour en France

MA PRINCESSE, MA MEILLEURE AMIE, TU ES TOUTE POUR MOI

J'ESPÈRE QU'UN JOUR TU SERAS LA REINE ET TU RENCONTRES TON ROI



Name: Shamshiya 7B











Mon Personnage Favori

Mon personnage de dessin anime préféré J'aime Beaucoup Doremon parce qu'il prend est Doraemon. C'est un chat robot du 22em soin de tout le monde et est un gadget que siècle. Il a une poche dans sa ventre et tout le monde veut avoir Mais nous devons dans sa poche, il y a de nombreux gadgets nous rappeler que doraemon et ses comme le

sombou>, la porte magique, le gadgets peuvent nous aider dans la vie



PARFUM MAGIQUE, LE TUNNEL DE GULLIVER, LA PETITE ET GRANDE LUMIÈRES MAGIQUES.

DORAEMON VIT AVEC SON MEILLEUR AMI NOBITA DORAEMON A TRAVERSE LE TEMPS ET IL RESTE DANS LE TIROIR DE NOBITA DANS SA CHAMBRE. IL AIME NOBITA ET ESSAIE D'AIDER NOBITA À DEVENIR UN ENFANT SAGE.

NOBITA ES UN GARÇON TRÈS PARESSEUX ET IL A TOUJOURS BESOIN D'ADIEU DE DORAEMON POUR FAIRE SES TRAVAUX. NOBITA N'ÉTUDIE PAS DU

TOUT ET OBTIENT DONC ZÉRO DANS UN PROBLÈME. DORAEMON SAUVE TOUJOURS SON AMIE NOBITA

J'AIME BEAUCOUP DOREMON PARCE QU'IL PREND SOIN DE TOUT LE MONDE ET EST UN GADGET QUE TOUT LE MONDE VEUT AVOIR MAIS NOUS DEVONS NOUS RAPPELER QUE DORAEMON ET SES GADGETS PEUVENT NOUS AIDER DANS LA VIE RÉELLE MAIS NOUS NE DEVONS PAS OUBLIER QUE NOUS DEVONS ÊTRE HONNÊTES ET TRAVAILLEURS ET COMME CA NOUS POURRONS SURMONTER TOUS NOS PROBLÈMES ET AINSI RÉUSSIR DANS LA VIE.

> Name: Naysha Gupta 5A

Récit (Story)

Coucou a tous et à toutes. Je veux vous RACONTER UN RÉCIT DRÔLE.

UNE FOIS, IL Y A AVAIT UN COUPLE QUI AVAIT PROJETÉ DE PARTIR EN VACANCES. MAIS MALHEUREUSEMENT, AU JOUR DU DÉPART, LA FEMME A REÇU UN TRAVAIL TRÈS IMPORTANT DE SON PATRON A CAUSE DUQUEL, ELLE N'A PU PARTIR AVEC SON MARI ET LUI, IL A DU PRENDRE













L'AVION POUR Y ALLER ET DONC, LA FEMME A DÉCIDÉ DE RENCONTRER SON MARI LE JOUR SUIVANT A L'HÔTEL RÉSERVÉ OU SON MARI LOGEAIT APRÈS AVOIR FAIT LE TRAVAIL

APRÈS AVOIR ATTEINT L'HÔTEL, LE MARI, LUI, IL A DÉCIDÉ D'ENVOYER UN COURRIEL À SA FEMME. EN ÉCRIVANT L'ADRESSE EMAIL IL A ÉCRIT LA MAUVAISE ADRESSE E-MAIL ET CETTE ADRESSE A ÉTÉ D'UNE VIEILLE DAME DONT LE MARI A ÉTÉ MORT LE JOUR DERNIER, QUAND ELLE LISAIT SON GMAIL, ELLE A LU QUELQUE CHOSE DE BIZARRE A CAUSE DUQUEL ELLE S'EST SENTIE MORTE ET ELLE EST TOMBÉE INCONSCIENTE SUR LA TERRE.

TOUT À COUP, LE FILS DE LA DAME EST VENU ET QUAND IL A LU CE COURRIEL, LUI AUSSI, IL ÉTAIT CHOQUE A VOIR QUE SON PÈRE A ÉCRIT "VIENT D'ÊTRE ENREGISTRÉ. TOUT EST PRÊT POUR TON ARRIVÉE DEMAIN".

> Name: Ridhi Goyal (8C)



UNE FOIS, UN BÉBÉ LION VIVAIT SEUL DANS LA FORÊT COMME SES PARENTS ÉTAIENT MORTS DANS UNE BAGARRE ENTRE DEUX CHACALS. IL N'ÉTAIT PAS HEUREUX CAR IL N'AVAIT AUCUN AMI OU QUELQU'UN COMME UN MEMBRE DE LA FAMILLE. TRISTE, ABANDONNE, SEUL, C'EST COMMENT SE SENTAIT CE PETIT LION D'UN AN. N'AYANT QUELQU'UN À SON COTE, CHAQUE



JOUR. IL DEVAIT CHERCHER QUELQUE CHOSE À MANGER TOUT SEUL DANS CE GRAND FORET DANGEREUX. UN JOUR QUAND IL CHERCHAIT QUELQUE CHOSE À MANGER, IL A SOUDAINEMENT VU

GROS PAQUETS DE NOURRITURE DANS LA MAIN. QUAND LE BÉBÉ LION A COURU VERS EUX POUR EN AVOIR DES ENFANTS, ILS ONT EU PEUR ET SE SONT ENFUIS. EN VOYANT LES ENFANTS SE CACHER, LE BÉBÉ LION EST DEVENU CONFUS ET SE DEMANDAIT «POURQUOI LES ENFANTS SE











SONT ENFUIS? ONT-ILS EU PEUR DE MOI?»

IL EST DEVENU TRISTE IL N'A VOULU RIEN MANGER, LE LENDEMAIN, IL ATTENDAIT QUE LES ENFANTS REVIENNENT. ET APRÈS DEUX HEURES D'ATTENTE, QUAND ILS SONT REVENUS, TOUT DE SUITE ILS ONT COURU DERRIÈRE UN ARBRE ET SE SONT CACHÉS EN REGARDANT LE LION. L'ENTEMENT, EN SOURIANT, LE BÉBÉ LION S'APPROCHAIT DES ENFANTS POUR LES VOIR DE PRÈS ET LES A BIEN AIMES. IL A DONC DÉCIDE D'AVOIR UNE CONVERSATION AVEC CES PETITS ENFANTS. ET EUX, EUX AUSSI, ILS ÉTAIENT HEUREUX DE RENCONTRER QUELQU'UN DE TRÈS MIGNON ET TRÈS AMICALE. ET LES TROIS SONT



DEVENUS DES AMIS DE TOUJOURS ET SE

RACONTAIT CHAQUE JOUR

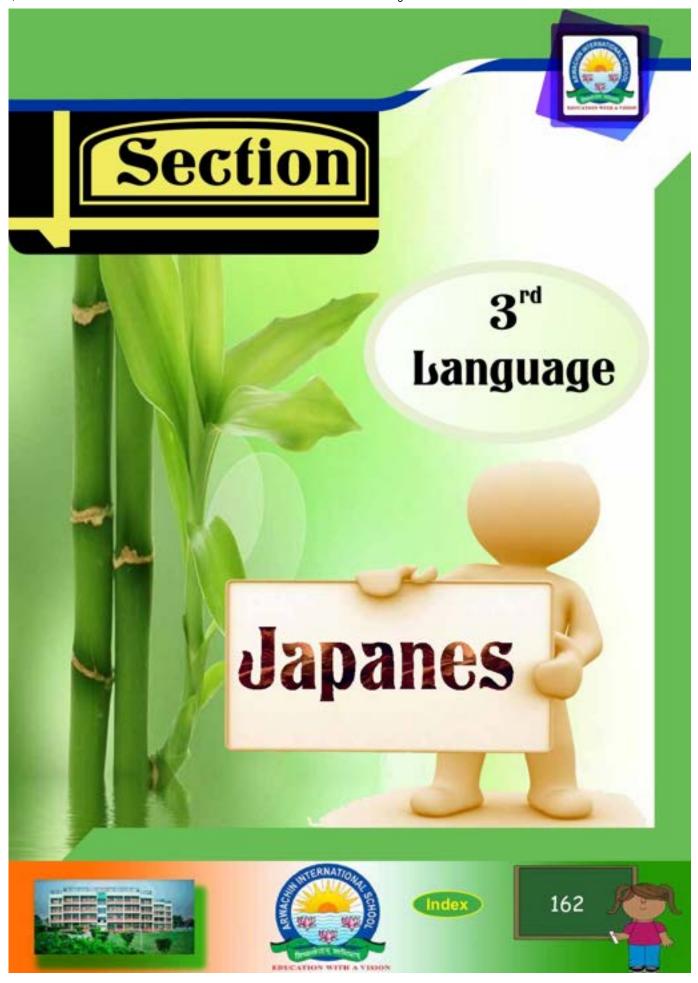
Name: Shreya Sharma















INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT JAPAN



- You're allowed to take
 NAP ON THE JOB.
- SLURPING YOUR NOODLES IS NOT CONSIDERED RUDE.
- 3) ABOUT 1500 EARTHQUAKES A YEAR
- Fruit is the Best GIFT you can give.
- 5) ENGLISH IS THE ONLY FOREIGN LANGUAGE TAUGHT IN JAPANESE MIDDLE SCHOOL
- 6) DESPITE POPULAR BELIEF, JAPANESE HAS NO GENETIC RELATION TO CHINESE

Name: Dia Khurmi (7)

JAPANESE PAPER TOYS

HARUKI NAKAMURA A JAPANESE PAPER CRAFTER DESIGNS PAPER KARAKURI ANIMALS THAT PEEK AND POP IN SURPRISING WAYS. KARAKURI MEANS TRICK OR 'MECHANISM'. NAKAMURA'S CRAFT MIXES THAT TRADITION WITH KIRIGAMI AND ORIGAMI. KIRIGAMI IS THE ART OF CUTTING PAPER AND ORIGAMI IS ART OF FOLDING PAPER TO DECORATIVE SHAPES AND FIGURES. RENUKA SINGH OF CLASS 7 HAD DISPLAYED HER CALIBER BY MAKING THESE JAPANESE PAPER TOYS WITH GREAT PERFECTION.



Name: Renuka Singh (7)













わたしのデリー

わたしのまちははデリーです。デリーはインドのしゅとです。デリーは小さいまちですが、にぎやかなまちです。 ふゆはさむいです。ときどききりもあります。なつはあついです。9月から 10月まですずしいです。デリーは人



いろなものでゆうめいです。わたしは 3つしょうかいします。 まず、デリーはれきしてきなたでもの がおおいです。たやムガールンドンマナールなどでものです。 やクチュブミナールなどでものではンド もんはフォートはなたてりが一だった。 とったです。 とったです。 とてもうつくしいです。 とったです。 とてもうつくしいです。

ールはデリーでいちばんたかいたても

つぎに、デリーはおいしいたべもので ゆうめいです。たとえば、パにプリや バターチキンやチョレーバチュレなど です。すべてのたべものはちょっとか

らいですが、とても



おそマんうりデンでうドう いれかりきす。ハチをなんイしたのですりが。みとトーでやりまなたーョこもべん いれかりきす。ハチそなんイしまなたーョこもべんのの かっまなたーランでやのうこと かったでせえやりでやのうこと

ができます。とてもおもしろいです。 デリーはすばらしいまちで、ダイバー シティのまちです。わたしはデリーを あいしています。あなたもデリーにき て、たのしんでください。



Name: Harshit Jain (8)



のです。











ガーデニングと

わたしは だれ ですか ?

1) 私は インドの いちばん ゆうめ で 人 です。 いろが 好き で 私は オレンジ いろが 好き で 私は いろいろな 国へ 行きまが、 た。 かぞくは 大きい ですぶっしんで デリーに と いいます。 私は「ミットロー」と いいます。

だれですか? Dare desu ka?



2) あなたは 私を いつも うれしくしたい です。
でも、あなたは 私の おかげで うれしい です。
人々は みせで 私を うりますが、わたしを 買う ことが できません。
人々は Tame: Shruti Kishoreでも、 Rishab Dandrival (10)

べつべつの人はいろいろなしゅみがあります。私のしゅみはガーデニングをもまることです。 1年前にある日、私にはないまがある。 1年前にあるというがある。 1年前になるといるといるができるができました。 2年によりではない 1年により 1年

私のうちには庭があります。ちいさいですが、とてもきれいです。にわにはいろいろな花があります。私は毎日花に水をやります。そうすると、気持ちがよくなります。にわにはやさいの小



> Name: Akshika Sherawat (10)















インドのおま つりのしょうかい

インドではディワリはいちばんたいせつなまつりです。ディワリはひかりのまつりといいます。10月のおわりか11月のはじめにあります。5日かんつづきます。北インドのまつりですが、くにじゅうでいわいます。

むかしむかし、ラマさまはラワナとい うおにをころして、森からアヨダヤに



えました。その時からインド人は毎年 ディワリとしてその日をいわっていま

人たちはディワリの前にいろいろなじゅんびをします。うちをそうじしたり、いろいろなものでうちをかざったりします。わたしは花がいちばん好きです。ですから、あかくてかいもでうします。ふくやしょっきなどを買います。

。 ディワリの日、みんな早くおきて、新 しいふくをきます。 それからしんせき のうちへ行って、いろいろ話しながら おいしいおかしを食べます。 プレゼン トのやりとりをします。そしてうちへかえって、ラクシミというかみさまにおいのいりします。よるディヤでうちをかざって、はなびをします。とてもたのしいです。

ディワリにしんせきやりょうしんにお 金やプレゼントをもらって、きもちが よくなります。ですから、ディワリが だい好きです。



Name: Shruti Kishore 10













Guess the Riddle

- 1)あたまが いたいとき、とても やくに たちます。 わたしの いろは ちゃいろか みどり です。 わたしは あたたかい です。 みんな わたしが すき です。
- 2)わたしは とても たいせつ です。 もし わたしが いなかったら、あ なたも いません。 あなたは わたしを りょうりや シャワーの とき つかいます。 みんな ほしい です。
- 3)めを とじて、わたしを みます。 めが あけても わたしが みえま す。 ひとびとは わたしの うしろを はしります。 でも わたしを かなえる ことは とても むずかしい です。 ほんとうに がんばった ひとだけ かなえられます。
- 4)わたしは とても ゆうめい です。 いま いろいろな いろが ありま す。

わたしは おおきい すうじに なります。 みんな わたしを つかって ものを もらいます。 わたしは ぎんこうに あります。



Name: Deepal, Harsh, Soumya & Rishi (10)

答え:1) こうちゃ、2) みず、3) ゆめ、4) おかね













Narendra Modi

ナレンドラ・モディ



ナレインドラモディンドラドの ナインではたいじん いでせいじん いです。 インドウェール

で、モディさん はいちばんえらいせいじかだとおもい ます。モデイさんは「ヨガマン」とい います。

ムをはじめました。そのなかで「 Swachh Bharat Abhiyan」や「Jan –

にち5じかんぐらいだけねます。モディさんはインドでいろいろなプログラ

Dhan Yojana」はたいせつだとおもいます。

モディさんはいつも元気になってせきにんをもたなければならないことのレ



ッスンをおしえてくれました。

Name: Pratham Kapoor 11













India Gate

インドもん

おきいこうえんもありますから人たち はピクニックをしにきます。インドも んはあいこくしんのシンボルですから、 インド人がだいすきです。



ンドのなくなったぐんじんのメモリーで、たてられました。インドのとくべっなけんちくのとおりにできたインドもんはたかくてあたらしいたてものです。

毎年たくさんの外国人はインドもんを みにきます。インドもんのとなりにお



Name: Arnav Gupta (12)









