

विद्यालय पत्रिका



सत् त्वं पूषन् अपावृणु
केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन

केन्द्रीय विद्यालय क्र. - 2,
एफ. सी. आई. परिसर,
गोरखपुर



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Assistant Commissioner
KVS RO, Varanasi



Sh. Dinesh Chand Meena
Assistant Commissioner
KVS RO, Varanasi



डॉ ए .के .मिश्र
उपायुक्त
केंद्रीय विद्यालय संगठन ,
वाराणसी संभाग

‘संदेश’

मुझे यह जानकर प्रसन्नता हो रही है कि केंद्रीय विद्यालय क्रमांक – 02 भारतीय उर्वरक निगम परिसर, गोरखपुर अपने विद्यालय की सत्र-2023 -24 वार्षिक 'विद्यालय-ई-पत्रिका' का प्रकाशन करने जा रहा है। किसी भी विद्यालय की पत्रिका उसके विद्यार्थियों की रचनात्मक प्रतिभा को साकार रूप देने का एक सशक्त माध्यम होती है। इससे यह पता चलता है कि आने वाली युवा पीढ़ी अपने भविष्य के प्रति क्या सोच रखती है। मुझे आशा ही नहीं वरन पूर्ण विश्वास है कि पत्रिका अपने मानक स्वरूप को ग्रहण करती हुई केंद्रीय विद्यालय संगठन के उद्देश्य को साकार करेगी। पत्रिका के सफल प्रकाशन हेतु मैं विद्यालय के प्राचार्य, शिक्षकों एवं विद्यार्थियों को शुभ कामना देता हूँ।

प्रति,

प्राचार्य

केंद्रीय विद्यालय, क्रमांक – 2

भारतीय उर्वरक निगम परिसर, गोरखपुर



Sh. Dinesh Chand Meena
Assistant Commissioner
KVS RO, Varanasi

Message

"The mind is not a vessel to be filled, but a fire to be kindled." Said Plutarch.

I am happy to know that Kendriya Vidyalaya FCI Gorakhpur is publishing the Vidyalaya magazine for the Session 2023-24.

The students of KV FCI Gorakhpur are very talented and their participation in various activities give ample proof of this. They excel in Curricular as well as in Co-curricular activities.

The staff of KV FCI Gorakhpur are highly enthusiastic and work as a team under the able guidance of the Principal. This provides a healthy environment for the holistic development of the Vidyalaya and contribute in nation building.

I congratulate Students, Staff and Principal who used various mediums of expression to present their ideas. As long as our ideas are expressed and thoughts kindled we can be sure of learning, as everything begins with an idea. Ideas should be nurtured and pruned to perfection. The contour and the vibrancy is shaped into perfection with each stroke on the fathomless canvas of life.

I also congratulate the editorial team for such a wonderful Vidyalaya magazine. Just as our mother earth gives us more and more, the Vidyalaya magazine will enable our learners to give and get a little more of learning.

Happy Reading!

(Dinesh Chand Meena)
Assistant Commissioner

Chairman's Message



Shri G.L.Srivastava, Chairman, VMC
KV No.2, FCI, Gorakhpur &
Incharge, FCI (Gorakhpur Unit)

विद्यां ददाति विनयं विनयाद् याति पात्रताम् ।
पात्रत्वात् धनमाप्नोति धनात् धर्मं ततः सुखम्

विद्या यानि ज्ञान हमें विनम्रता प्रदान करता है, विनम्रता से योग्यता आती है और योग्यता से हमें धन की प्राप्ति होती है जिससे हम धर्म के कार्य करते हैं और धर्म से सुख की प्राप्ति होती है।

शिक्षा मनुष्य की नींव है, जिस पर मनुष्य का भविष्य निर्भर करता है। केंद्रीय विद्यालय संगठन, शिक्षा के प्रति अपने निरंतर प्रयासों के माध्यम से, भारत में ज्ञान की ज्योति को प्रज्वलित करने के लिए हर संभव प्रयास कर रहा है। इस संगठन के मेरे सभी वरिष्ठ अधिकारी, सहकर्मी, शिक्षक और कर्मचारी अपने पूर्ण समर्पण के साथ प्रत्येक विद्यार्थी को शिक्षा उपलब्ध कराने का हर संभव प्रयास कर रहे हैं।

मैं केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन के शैक्षणिक वातावरण में अपना भविष्य बना रहे सभी विद्यार्थियों के उज्ज्वल भविष्य की कामना करता हूँ।

प्रति,

प्राचार्य

केंद्रीय विद्यालय, क्रमांक – 2

भारतीय उर्वरक निगम परिसर, गोरखपुर

OUR MENTORS



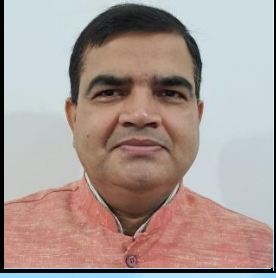
Shri Anant Kumar Mishra
Principal



Shri Uday Kumar Singh
Vice – Principal



Ms. Jyoti
HM



प्राचार्य के कलम से----

सत्र 2023-24 की 'विद्यालय-ई-पत्रिका' के इस अंक को आपके हाथों में सौंपते हुए मैं अत्यंत हर्ष का अनुभव कर रहा हूँ। कहा जाता है कि परिवार सामाजिक गुणों की प्रथम पाठशाला है। हमारे अभिभावक अपने नौनिहालों को जिस विश्वास के साथ इस विद्यालय परिवार में हमें सौंपते हैं उससे हमारा दायित्व और गुरुतर हो जाता है। हम यह प्रयास करते हैं कि हम उन्हें ऐसे साँचे में ढालें जो उन्हें न केवल जीविका उपलब्ध कराने का साधन बनें बल्कि उन्हें एक सम्पूर्ण मानव बनाए, उन्हें एक सच्चा इंसान बनाए। इसी क्रम में उनकी सोच और जिजीविषा को समझ पाने की सशक्त माध्यम होगी यह विद्यालय-ई-पत्रिका। ऐसा कर पाना मेरे लिए तभी संभव हो पा रहा है जब हमें अपने अधिकारियों एवं कर्मचारियों का पूर्ण सानिध्य एवं सहयोग मिल रहा है। पत्रिका के संपादन एवं प्रकाशन का कार्य नियत समय में पूर्ण करने के लिए मैं अपने उप प्राचार्य, संपादक मंडल तथा विद्यालय परिवार के सभी सदस्यों के प्रति धन्यवाद ज्ञापित करते हुए शुभ कामना व्यक्त करता हूँ।

अनंत कुमार मिश्र
प्राचार्य

केंद्रीय विद्यालय, क्रमांक - 2

भारतीय उर्वरक निगम परिसर, गोरखपुर



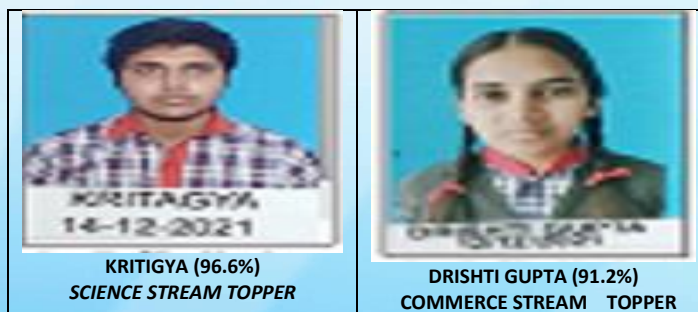
उदय कुमार सिंह
उप प्राचार्य
केन्द्रीय विद्यालय क्रमांक-2 ,
एफ.सी.आई. 'गोरखपुर

‘संदेश’

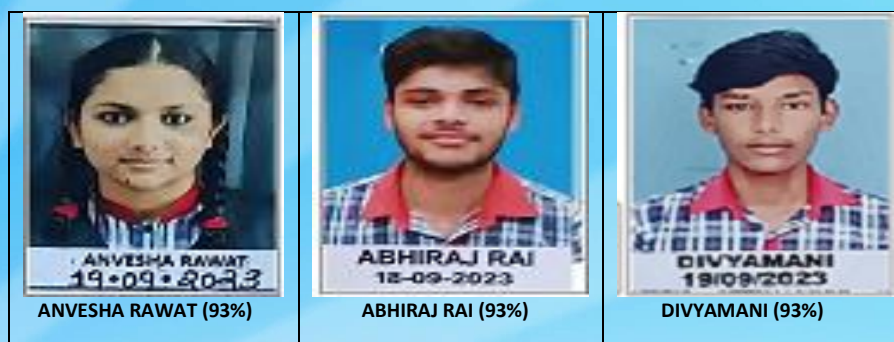
यह अत्यंत हर्ष का विषय है कि केन्द्रीय विद्यालय क्रमांक – 2, भारतीय उर्वरक निगम परिसर, गोरखपुर की सत्र 2023-24 का वार्षिक 'विद्यालय-ई-पत्रिका' अपना साकार रूप ग्रहण करने जा रही है। आज के विद्यार्थियों की रचनात्मक सोच एवम् उनमें छिपी हुई सृजनात्मक प्रतिभा को उजागर करना ही केन्द्रीय विद्यालय संगठन का मुख्य उद्देश्य है। प्राचार्य जी के कुशल मार्गदर्शन एवं निर्देशन तथा शिक्षक साथियों एवं विद्यार्थियों के पूर्ण सहयोग से यह नियत समय में प्रकाशित हो पा रही है। इस अवसर पर मैं विद्यालय के शिक्षकों एवं विद्यार्थियों को बधाई देता हूँ।

WALL OF LUMINARIES

AISSE (XII) 2023 TOPPERS



AISSE (X) 2023 TOPPERS



SPORTS STAR



NAITIK DWIVEDI

CLASS 11th

BRONZE MEDAL IN "TAEKWONDO" KVS NATIONAL SPORTS MEET -2023

ACHIEVERS



CCA ACTIVITIES



EDITORIAL



Shri Ved Prakash Pandey
P.G.T. English

Dear Readers,

Idea is the basis of all knowledge and expression makes it meaningful and it comes through regular practice. The way of expression plays very important role in the development of one's personality. Nowadays we are passing through a very critical phase in history as there are most distractions in society as compared to any other phase in human history i.e computers, internet, TV, mobiles, and social networking sites. We can't stop the use of all these distractions completely as they have their own positive sides and they have become very important tools of our development. Today the task of the language teachers has become more challenging as the greatest threat of all these is that our present generation is not getting time to enhance their reading and writing skills. As a result the parents and teachers are worried. In this scenario the language teachers have to play a greater role and at the same time the parents have to check their ward's over exposure to the multimedia technologies. Through this column I urge all my dear children and their respected parents to kindly pay attention towards the communicative skills development.

School Magazines have played significant roles in the development of literary interest among children. It is a bioscope of all the activities of the Vidyalaya and introduces the children to creativity. The 'Vidyalaya Patrika' is full of different fragrances of children's emotions. The students have filled colours in it by their imaginations. While giving place to the write-ups, all care has been taken that only original ideas could find place, but it may have happened that a few lifted pieces would have been accommodated as the world of literature is so vast that it is very difficult to claim acquaintance with all.

Finally this edition of Vidyalaya Patrika is being offered to you with a hope that it will not only inform, inspire, motivate and entertain but also tickle you.

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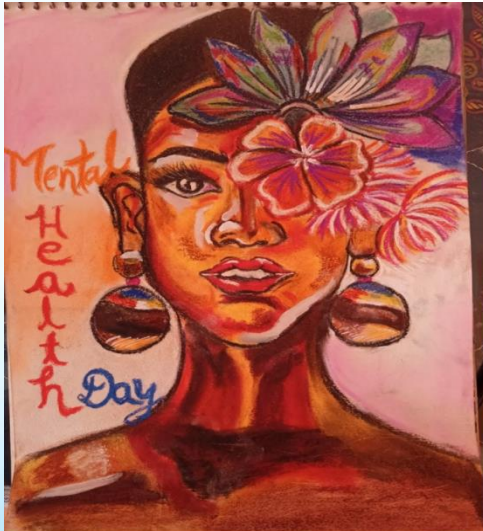
	
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GLIMPSE OF SCHOOL ACTIVITIES





हिंदी अनुभाग

पदत्राण

देख कंगूरा इमारत का हर कोई यही सोचता है,
कितनी क्रिस्मत वाला है, हर पल सदा चमकता है ।
संघर्षों की बदौलत ही जीवन में सफलता मिलती है,
हर उपलब्धि के पीछे बस त्याग-कथा ही चलती है ।
अंबर से लेकर धरती तक, जब सृष्टि का आविर्भाव हुआ,
सुन्दरतम और विवेकी मानव का धरती पर पूर्ण प्रभाव हुआ ।
चर-अचर जो भी जीव यहाँ, विवेकी केवल मानव था,
पर वह भी स्वार्थी बन बैठा, ऐसा तो केवल दानव था ।
उसकी करतूत देख यहाँ, जब परिवेश हर तरफ खौल उठा,
तब उसको राह दिखाने को, जूता उसका उससे बोल उठा ।
जीवन में मुसीबत न आए, सदा प्रयास मैं करता हूँ,
लिए समर्पण भाव सदा, मैं कदम-कदम पर चलता हूँ ।
किसकी शख्सियत कैसी है, सदा मैं ही बतलाता हूँ,
दवा रहता हूँ सबसे नीचे, पर खुशियाँ सबको पहुँचाता हूँ ।
जब भी कभी मैं टूटा हूँ, प्रेम-तगा ही माँगा हूँ,
प्रेम दिया मुझको जिसने, उसका लक्ष्य मैं साधा हूँ ।
तन मैला जो हुआ कभी, कालिख से खुश हो जाता हूँ,
सुख-प्रकाश फैला करके, गम-अंधकार पी जाता हूँ ।
तन हो जाए तार-तार, फिर भी न हिम्मत हारा हूँ,
तल्ले-तल्ले पर जोड़-जोड़, करता सदा गुजारा हूँ ।
जिसने मेरा कद्र किया, सदा मुझको अपनाया है,
मैंने भी उसकी सेवा में, तन-मन खूब लुटाया है ।
बड़े-बड़े जो लोग यहाँ जिनके कल-कारखाने हैं,
सच पूछो तो मेरी बदौलत ही, भरते अपने खजाने हैं ।
छोटा-बड़ा न कोई जग में, सब झूठी धौंस दिखाते हैं,
राजा हो या रंक सभी, एक ही मार्ग सब जाते हैं ।
जीवन का है सार यही, जो कोई समझ न पाता है,
त्राण-तल जिसने शुद्ध रखा, वह भव-सागर तर जाता है ।
त्राण-तल का जिसने प्रतिकार किया, जीवन-समर वह हारा है,
अमीर-गरीब की न चाह मुझे, मुझको तो प्रेमी प्यारा है ।
जाति-पाति का भेद नहीं, मैं सबका पग सहलाता हूँ,
समस्या-कंटक से सबको कदम-कदम पर बचाता हूँ ।
जो मुझको अपनाता है, सीने पर उसे बिठाता हूँ,
उसके पथ के काँटे चुन, सर्वदा साथ निभाता हूँ ।
वे मुझ में कील ठोकते हैं, मैं उनको लक्ष्य दिखाता हूँ,
उनकी मुश्किल आसान बना, उनको सुख पहुँचाता हूँ ।
सर्वदा सबका पदत्राण बनूँ, जीवन-सुखद प्रमाण बनूँ,
सबकी पीड़ा संहार करूँ, हर पल सबका कल्याण करूँ ।
सभी इक दूजे के सहायक हों, ये मेरे दिल की आशा है,
निसि-वासर सब खुशहाल रहें, ऐसी मेरी अभिलाषा है ।

डॉ. उमाशंकर पाण्डेय,
पी. जी. टी. हिंदी

“जीवन में सदैव प्रयास कीजिए लक्ष्य मिले या अनुभव दोनों ही अमूल्य हैं ”

कवयित्री - सुभद्रा कुमारी चौहान

भारत को अंग्रेजी शासन से मुक्त करने में भारतीय पुरुषों के साथ महिलाओं ने भी महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिया है। 'सुभद्रा कुमारी चौहान' झंडा सत्याग्रह में सहभागी होने वाली भारत की प्रथम महिला थी। सुभद्रा कुमारी का जन्म 16 अगस्त 1906 को इलाहाबाद में हुआ। वह पढ़ाई में बहुत तेज थी। सुभद्रा कुमारी के विवाह में दहेज नहीं दिया गया। वह एक सुलझे विचारों की महिला थी। दहेज जैसी कुप्रथाओं की विरोधी थी। वह एक सच्ची देशभक्त थी तथा अपनी काव्य प्रतिभा का उपयोग राष्ट्रीय चेतना के लिए करना चाहती थी। असहयोग आंदोलन में सुभद्रा कुमारी सम्मिलित हो गईं और देश की स्वतंत्रता के लिए काम करने लगी। सुभद्रा कुमारी जब छोटी थीं तो खेल भी ऐसे खेलती जिसमें अत्याचारी शासन होता, पीड़ित प्रजा होती, और फिर देवदूत की भाँति देशभक्त बनकर पीड़ित प्रजा का उद्धार करती। एक खेल में स्वदेश को अत्याचारी अंग्रेजों से बचाने का सुंदर वर्णन उन्होंने इस बाल कविता में किया था -
कहाँ

सभा - सभा का खेल आज हम खेलेंगे जीजी आओ।
मैं गांधीजी छोटे नेहरू तुम सरोजिनी बन जाओ।
मेरा वह सब काम लंगोटी गमछे से चल जाएगा।
छोटे भी खद्वर का कुर्ता पेट्टी से ले जाएगा।
मोहन लीला पुलिस बनेंगे हम भाषण करने वाले।
वे लाठियाँ चलाने वाले हम घायल मरने वाले।
हुई सभा प्रारंभ कहाँ, गांधी का चरखा चलवाओ।
नेहरू जी बोले भाई, खद्वर पहनो पहनाओ।

1857 की नायिका झाँसी की रानी लक्ष्मीबाई की देशभक्ति का वर्णन करते हुए सुभद्रा कुमारी ने एक लंबी कविता लिखी जिसकी निम्नलिखित पंक्तियाँ जन-जन की जुबान पर चढ़ गईं-
मुँह
बुंदेले हर बोलो के मुँह हमने सुनी कहानी थी
खूब लड़ी मर्दाना वह तो झाँसी वाली रानी थी।

अगस्त 1947 को हमारा देश स्वतंत्र हुआ। और उनका सपना पूरा हुआ। देश की विदुषी व वीर पुत्री को हम उनके योगदान के लिए श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करते हैं।

विधि त्रिपाठी
6 ब

सजग उपभोक्ता

जैसे जैसे बाजार का आकार बड़ा होता जा रहा है वैसे वैसे वस्तुओं के उत्पादक, विक्रेता और सेवा प्रदान करने वाली संस्थाएँ अपने ग्राहकों से ज्यादा लाभ प्राप्त करने के लिए कभी कभी धोखा देने का प्रयास कर सकती हैं। इसके लिए विक्रेता द्वारा दोषपूर्ण एवं असुरक्षित उत्पाद, वस्तुओं में मिलावट, गुमराह करने वाले विज्ञापन, गलत जानकारी देने वाले प्रचार, कालाबाजारी, वस्तुओं का अनुचित भंडारण, कीमतों की गड़बड़ी इत्यादि का तरीका अपना कर ग्राहकों को नुकसान पहुंचाया जा सकता है। पहले की धारणा थी "क्रेता सावधान रहे"। इसका आशय है कि वस्तुओं को खरीदने से पहले ग्राहक को अपने स्तर पर जांच कर के ही कुछ खरीदा जाए या सेवाएं ली जाएं।



अब यह धारणा बदली है "विक्रेता सावधान रहे" जिसका आशय है कि उत्पादन करने वाले तथा वस्तुओं एवं सेवाओं को ग्राहकों को प्रदान करने वाले स्वयं सावधान हो जाए क्योंकि उपभोक्ता संरक्षण के लिए सरकार ने कानून बनाए हैं और इससे उपभोक्ताओं को अपनी सुरक्षा के लिए कई अधिकार प्राप्त हैं।

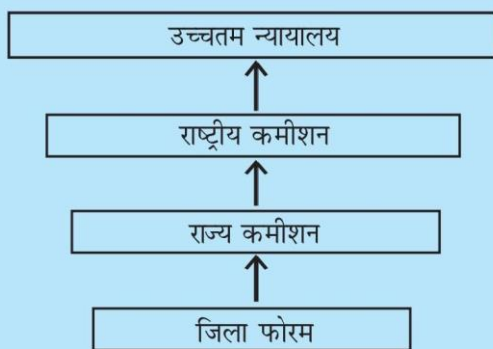
ऐसे कई कारण हैं जिसके चलते उपभोक्ताओं का संरक्षण जरूरी है जैसे उपभोक्ताओं में अपने अधिकारों को लेकर जागरूकता की कमी, उपभोक्ताओं का आपस में संगठित न होना, व्यवसाय द्वारा अपनाए गए विभिन्न तरीके जिनसे ग्राहकों को बेवकूफ बनाकर उनको उनसे अनुचित लाभ प्राप्त करने का प्रयास। उपभोक्ताओं का संरक्षण व्यवसाय की दृष्टिकोण से भी आवश्यक है जैसे कि उपभोक्ताओं को सुरक्षित रखकर व्यवसाय अपने ख्याति को बढ़ा सकता है, व्यवसाय की नैतिक जिम्मेदारी है कि ग्राहकों को सुरक्षित रखा जाए तथा सरकार द्वारा बनाए जाने वाले कठोर कानून एवं जुर्माने से बचा जाए।

संसद द्वारा पारित उपभोक्ता संरक्षण अधिनियम 1986 इस संदर्भ में अतिमहत्वपूर्ण कानून है। इसके अंतर्गत **ग्राहकों को विभिन्न अधिकार** प्राप्त हैं जैसे:

- दोषपूर्ण तथा घटिया वस्तुओं से सुरक्षा का अधिकार। घटिया एवं असुरक्षित उत्पाद ग्राहक के जीवन एवं स्वास्थ्य को नुकसान पहुँचा सकते हैं तथा इसे संरक्षण के लिए उपभोक्ता को अधिकार प्राप्त है।
- ग्राहक के सम्मुख उपलब्ध समस्त उत्पादों से संबंधित सूचना प्राप्त करने का अधिकार इस कानून के अंतर्गत उपभोक्ताओं को दिया गया है।
- बाजार में एकाधिकार से बचने तथा उत्पादों के चयन में विकल्प प्राप्त करने का अधिकार भी इस कानून के अंतर्गत ग्राहकों को दिया गया है।
- यदि ग्राहक अपने द्वारा उपयोग की गई वस्तुओं तथा सेवाओं से संतुष्ट नहीं है या उत्पाद में कुछ कमी है तो इसकी शिकायत करने का अधिकार ग्राहक को प्रदान किया गया है।
- यदि वस्तुओं के उपयोग तथा सेवाओं के उपभोग से ग्राहक को कोई क्षति हुई है तो इसके लिए क्षतिपूर्ति प्राप्त करने का अधिकार भी ग्राहक को उपलब्ध है।
- उपभोक्ता संरक्षण अधिनियम के अंतर्गत इस बात की व्यवस्था भी की गई है कि ग्राहकों को उनके अधिकारों तथा दायित्व से अवगत कराया जाए जिससे वह स्वयं को किसी नुकसानदायक स्थिति में पहुँचने से बचा सकें।

उपभोक्ता संरक्षण अधिनियम में ग्राहकों के लिए केवल अधिकार ही नहीं वरन कई तरह के **दायित्व** भी सौंपे गए हैं जैसे ✓ ग्राहक का यह दायित्व है कि वस्तुओं को खरीदने से पहले वह स्वयं आश्वस्त हो जाए कि जो चीज वे प्राप्त करने जा रहे हैं वह उचित उत्पाद है ✓ केवल मानक वस्तुओं का क्रय करें ✓ उत्पाद से जुड़े जोखिम का आकलन कर लें ✓ मूल्य, शुद्धता, वजन, उत्पादन की तिथि एवं उपयोग करने की विधि के बारे

में ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लें ✓ खरीद की रसीद अवश्य प्राप्त करें ✓ उत्पादन में यदि कमी है तो इसकी शिकायत उचित फोरम में अवश्य करें भले ही इसकी राशि कम हो ✓ ग्राहक आपस में संगठित रहे जिससे एक व्यक्ति को दिए गए धोखे से अन्य व्यक्ति सावधान हो सकें ✓ पर्यावरण का ध्यान रखें तथा ऐसी वस्तुओं का उपयोग न करें जिससे पर्यावरण को नुकसान हो।



उपभोक्ता संरक्षण अधिनियम के अंतर्गत विवाद निवारण एजेंसियाँ

अधिनियम की परिभाषा में ग्राहक कौन होता है : ग्राहक वह व्यक्ति है जो किसी वस्तु या सेवा का क्रय स्वयं के उपभोग के लिए करे या उसे किसी संस्था के द्वारा सेवाएं प्रदान करने के लिए किसी वस्तु का उपयोग किया गया है तथा वह वस्तु उचित नहीं। ग्राहक की परिभाषा में वे लोग शामिल नहीं होंगे जिन्होंने वस्तु का क्रय व्यापार के उद्देश्य से किया हो।

शिकायत करने उपभोक्ता कहाँ जाए ?

यदि ग्राहक को 20 लाख रुपए तक का नुकसान होता है तो वह जिला फोरम में अपनी शिकायत दर्ज करा सकता है और इसका निपटारा प्राप्त कर सकता है। जिन ग्राहकों को 20 लाख रुपए से ज्यादा तथा एक करोड़ रुपए तक का नुकसान हुआ है वह अपनी शिकायत राज्य कमीशन में कर सकते हैं तथा ऐसे उपभोक्ता जिनका नुकसान एक करोड़ या उससे ज्यादा का हुआ है तो वह इसके लिए राष्ट्रीय कमीशन में अपनी शिकायत दर्ज करा कर वहाँ से न्याय प्राप्त कर सकते हैं।

शिकायतों के निवारण के रूप में ग्राहक को वस्तुओं में पाई गई कमी को दूर करके या घटिया उत्पादन के बदले नया उत्पादन देकर के संतुष्ट किया जा सकता है। उपभोक्ता को न्यायालय के आदेशानुसार विक्रेता द्वारा उत्पाद की मूल्य वापसी का भी प्रावधान है। ग्राहक के द्वारा उठाए गए क्षति के लिए क्षतिपूर्ति का तथा दंड स्वरूप व्यवसाय को कुछ राशि न्यायालय में जमा करने के आदेश भी दिया जा सकता है। व्यवसाय अपने द्वारा फैलाई जा रहे भ्रामक विज्ञापनों को वापस लेगा तथा ऐसे उत्पादों को भी बाजार से वापस मंगाएगा जिसे ग्राहकों को नुकसान पहुंच रहा है। अति विशिष्ट स्थितियों में व्यवसाय को बंद करने का आदेश भी न्यायालय के द्वारा दिया जा सकता है।

समग्र रूप से देखा जाए तो उपभोक्ताओं की सुरक्षा के लिए कानून में विविध प्रावधान है परंतु एक जागृत ग्राहक ही इन बातों को ध्यान में रखकर स्वयं की सुरक्षा कर सकता है और अन्य ग्राहकों को भी इसके बारे में जागरुक कर सकता है अतः हम सबका कर्तव्य है कि एक उपभोक्ता के रूप में अपने अधिकारों और दायित्वों को जाने तथा अन्य व्यक्तियों को इसके बारे में बताएं।



हमें खेलों में क्यों भाग लेना चाहिए

खेल हर समाज और देश का एक अहम हिस्सा है, जिसमें हर कोई शामिल होता है, चाहे वे खेल रहे हों या देख रहे हों। खेल अक्सर उन देशों की संस्कृति को प्रतिबिंबित करते हैं जहाँ वे खेले जाते हैं। कई मायनों में खेल एक समाज को परिभाषित करते हैं। वे दिखाते हैं कि कैसे लोग एथलीट बनकर और अन्य लोगों का मनोरंजन करके अपना जीवन यापन कर सकते हैं। वे लोगों को अन्य लोगों के मुकाबले अपने एथलेटिक अभ्यास का परीक्षण करने के तरीके देते हैं। सबसे बढ़कर वे लोगों को ध्यान केंद्रित करने और अनुसरण करने के लिए कुछ देते हैं जो एक तरह से रोजमर्रा की जिंदगी के तनावपूर्ण कार्यों से मुक्ति है।

खेल हर इंसान के जीवन के लिए बहुत जरूरी है जो उन्हें फिट और शारीरिक मजबूती प्रदान करता है। जीवन के प्रत्येक चरण में इसका बहुत महत्व है। इससे लोगों के व्यक्तित्व में भी निखार आता है। खेल हमारे सभी अंगों को सतर्क रखते हैं और नियमित रूप से कुछ प्रकार के खेल खेलने से हमारा दिल मजबूत होता है। नियमित खेल खेलने से मधुमेह को संतुलित बनाए रखने, हृदय की कार्यप्रणाली में सुधार करने और किसी व्यक्ति में तनाव को कम करने में मदद मिल सकती है।

विश्व की अधिकांश आबादी मोटापे से ग्रस्त है और इसके परिणामस्वरूप कई अन्य स्वास्थ्य समस्याएं भी उत्पन्न होती हैं इसलिए खेल खेलना, कैलोरी जलाने के सबसे मनोरंजक और सहायक तरीकों में से एक है। हृदय हमारे शरीर का सबसे महत्वपूर्ण अंग है। बदलती जीवनशैली के कारण आजकल लोगों को दिल से जुड़ी समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। बहुत सारी भारी दवाओं और प्रतिबंधों के कारण हृदय रोगियों का जीवन कठिन हो जाता है। इसलिए लोगों को आउटडोर गेम्स में शामिल होने की जरूरत है। प्रतिदिन 30 मिनट भी खेलना आपके जीवन के लिए चमत्कार कर सकता है। जब भी हम खेल खेलते हैं तो हृदय बेहतर पंप करता है और रक्त परिसंचरण में सुधार होता है। हृदय की मांसपेशियां मजबूत होती हैं और यह बेहतर गति से काम करने लगती है।

खेल को करियर के रूप में चुनना बेहद फायदेमंद हो सकता है। यह न केवल प्रतिस्पर्धा का रोमांच और टीम वर्क का आनंद प्रदान करता है बल्कि वित्तीय स्थिरता, प्रसिद्धि और दुनिया भर में यात्रा करने का अवसर भी प्रदान करता है। एथलीट अनुशासन, नेतृत्व और लचीलापन जैसे महत्वपूर्ण जीवन कौशल भी विकसित करते हैं, जो अन्य कैरियर पथों में स्थानांतरित किए जा सकते हैं।

नीरज पाण्डेय
शारीरिक एवं स्वास्थ्य शिक्षक

गणित का आगमन



देवाधिदेव श्री गणेश को देखा, तो विषय याद आया
सात परिक्रमा वाले प्रथम पूज्य व विघ्नहर्ता की अमृत छाया।
क्यूं, कैसे ..कितने... प्रश्नों के उत्तर मिलते, घर में शांति आती।
गणित के साथ-साथ वैभव सम्पदा सुहाती ॥

आओ गणित पढ़ें, जिससे हम निज मन को संतुष्ट करें।
देश समाज के योग क्षेम के रक्षक बन, अनमोल तन को तृप्त करें।
ऋषि-ऋषिकाओं के ज्ञान विज्ञान को जिसने आधार दिया
वह है प्यारा गणित हमारा, जग ने स्वीकार किया।
स्थूल सूक्ष्म के कण कणिकाओं में जिसने अनुपात भरा।
भेद जगत के दृश्य पटल पर लाकर जगत रचा।।
क्षिति, जल, पावक, गगन, समीरा,
पंच तत्व से बना शरीरा।
अमूर्त और मूर्त की रचना में जो विज्ञान मिला
समन्वित ज्ञान के बीज में जाकर पावन रूप रचा।
आओ गणित पढ़ें, अच्छे व्यवहार करें अपने हिस्से को पाकर संतुष्ट रहें, सद्ब्यवहार करें।
न्याय पूर्ण जोड़, घटाने, गुणा भाग करें
अनुशासित सूर्य बन कर सुखद दिव्य देव -ज्ञान प्रकाश भरें।

अखिलेश कुमार त्रिपाठी
स्नातकोत्तर शिक्षक गणित

संघर्ष

रख दिया है कदम जब जंग के मैदान में तो डरने से क्या
अरे रख दिया कदम जब जंग के मैदान में तो डरने से क्या
बनकर चट्टान लड़ जा उस तूफान से
अरे, बनकर चट्टान लड़ जा उस तूफान से
वरना, नाकामी तो बैठी ही है तेरे इंतजार में।

बनकर बाज पार कर जा उस दीवार को
अरे बनकर बाज पार कर जा उस दीवार को
वरना, वर्षों से बैठे पड़े हैं हजारों उसे तोड़ने की फिराक में।
बनकर आँधी पार कर जा उस आग के दहकते अंगारों को
अरे बनकर आँधी पार कर जा उस आग के दहकते अंगारों को
वरना, हजारों भटके पड़े हैं, उस दहकते अंगारों पे।

बनकर बादल बरस जा उस तपते रेगिस्तान में
अरे, बनकर बादल बरस जा उस तपते रेगिस्तान में
वरना, रेगिस्तान में पानी निकालने वाले भी बहुत हैं।

मंजिल पर है तेरा नाम
बन जा चट्टान, बन जा आँधी, बन जा बाज
लड़ जा दरिया में उफने तूफान से
अरे, लड़ जा दरिया में उफने तूफान से
डरने से अब होगा क्या जब कदम रख दिया है
जंग के मैदान में।

ऐश्वर्य निषाद

XII – A

मन और मंज़िल

मन हैरान मन परेशान
मन का मन से युद्ध है,
तेरी मंजिल तेरे सामने
और ये जग तेरे विरुद्ध है।
अब करना है तुझे फैसला
रख हौसला और आगे बढ़
दुनिया के विचारों को हिलाकर चल
चल तू अब अपने माँ बाप का सपना साकार करने
अपने जीवन के आकार में रंग भरने।
तेरे साथ तेरे सपने हैं
तेरे साथ तेरे अपने हैं,
तुझे डर किस बात का है
जब कुछ नहीं तेरे हाथ का है।
जब तू किसी से लड़ा नहीं
क्या कभी भी तू अपने सपनों पर अड़ा नहीं!
किसी ने सच कहा है
सपना वो नहीं जो हम सोते समय देखते हैं
सपना वो है जो हम सोने नहीं देता
और मंजिल वो है जो हम रास्ते पर खोने नहीं देता।
कर काबू अपने मन पर
फिर देख जादू तेरे श्रम का
त्याग दे हर मोह माया
भूल जा कि तूने क्या खोया, क्या पाया ?
क्या कभी तूने अपनी मंजिल के लिए आगे कदम बढ़ाया ?
अगर जवाब हाँ है तो
तो तू अपनी मंजिल के करीब है
बस इतना याद रखना कि
मन हैरान मन परेशान
मन का मन से युद्ध है,
तेरी मंजिल तेरे सामने
और ये जग तेरे विरुद्ध है।
सारा कुरुक्षेत्र तेरे सामना पड़ा है
जीत सके तो जीत
यहाँ तू ही कृष्ण, तू ही पार्थ है
अब समझना तुझे है क्या यथार्थ है।

नाम : इशिका पटेल

कक्षा : 11 ब

हम पेड़ हई

नैनन से नीर ढरै जस ओरी
हम पेड़ हई जनि काटा जी।
जेकरा से तुहके छाँह मिलल,
ओकरा जनि मारा चाँटा जी॥
हम घाम सहीं, आ छाँह करीं,
पर हित खातिर खुद दाह करीं,
पतई, फल-फूल देत बानी,
खुद घट्टी मा निर्बाह करीं,
चिरई चिरगुन मा चहक भरीं,
आपन जिनगी सन्नाटा जी।
हम पेड़ हई जनि काटा जी.....
हर हिरदे मा हम सांस भरी,
जिनगी खातिर हम आस भरीं,
बादर, बरखा महकत बयारि,
धरती का सुफल सुवास करीं,
हमनीं के काटि काटि बाबू,
करवावा जनि तू घाटा जी,
हम पेड़ हई जनि काटा जी।

शैलेन्द्र कुमार त्रिपाठी
टीजीटी (हिंदी)

पर्यावरण

जहाँ हम रहते हैं जो पानी पीते हैं जिस वायु में सांस लेते हैं तथा जो प्राकृतिक तत्व के अंतर्गत आते हैं उसे पर्यावरण कहते हैं मानव और पर्यावरण के बीच बहुत घनिष्ठ संबंध है मनुष्य की मूलभूत ज़रूरतें जैसे भोजन के लिए अनाज ,पीने के लिए साफ पानी, जीने के लिए शुद्ध वायु ,बारिश के लिए पेड़-पौधे, आदि सभी पर्यावरण द्वारा ही पूरी की जाती है मनुष्य जीव जंतु पेड़ पौधे आदि सभी पर्यावरण पर निर्भर है जीवन जीने के लिए स्वच्छ पर्यावरण का होना जरूरी है नदी तालाब भूमि वायु पौधे पशु पक्षी आदि मिलकर पर्यावरण का निर्माण करते हैं | पर्यावरण के बिना मनुष्य का जीवन संभव है पर्यावरण के प्रति लोगों को जागृत करने के लिए सन 1963 से प्रत्येक वर्ष 5 जून को पर्यावरण का दिवस मनाया जाता है अपने पर्यावरण को बनाए रखने के लिए अधिक से अधिक पेड़ पौधे लगाना चाहिए पर्यावरण हमारे जीवन की सभी मूलभूत चीज प्रदान करने में सहायता करता है पर्यावरण को बचाने के लिए लगाए तर्क तभी पृथ्वी बनेगी स्वर्ग |

नाम - श्वेता

कक्षा - 7

कैदखाना

कैदियों की बस्ती में मैंने बिकते कई कैदखाने देखे
शिकार तो हैं खुद किसी और के, लगाते फिर भी निशाने देखे
कैदियों

रफ़ता रफ़ता ढल रहा था, ढल रहा था एक और दौर
जमाने के पास खड़े होकर, गुजरते कई जमाने देखे
कैदियों

गुलामी की आदत घुल चुकी है, बस गई है खून में
खुला आसमान देखकर भी, आँखें मूंदे सयाने देखे
कैदियों

चलते फिरते साये हैं, कैद सोच इस पार तक
मौत से पहले मर चुके, आबाद कब्रखाने देखे
कैदियों . . .

आजादी की कोशिश करते, करते कुछ दीवाने थे
शमा की आग में जलते बुझते -, निडर कुछ परवाने देखे
कैदियों

कुमारी ज्योति
(मुख्याध्यापिका)

बदलि गइल गऊंआ

बदलि गइलि हमनी पूरबिहन कै गउवाँ ।
अब न मिले महुआ और पीपल के छऊँवाँ ।
बगिया घटि गइलैं पेड़ पालव कटि गइलैं ।
छपरा-खपरवा कै बड़ेर टूटि गइलैं ।
ईट सिरमिंट से संवरि गइल गऊंआ॥
बदलि गइलि.....

कूकै ली कोयलिया मिठास बिना घोले,
डोले पुरवइया, पर मनवा नाहीं डोले,
नाचत-नाचत मोरवा कै रुकि गइल पऊवां ॥
बदलि गइलि

अब न पनिहारिन ,न पनघट पुकारेला
अब न केहू मनिहारिन कै राह निहारेला
अब ना गोदावै केहू गोदना से नऊवां।
बदलि गइलि.....

काली के कड़ाही, सम्मय माई कै परसदवा
माली के हंकारवा पे दूर हो विषादवा
अब न खटखटाए सोखा ओझा कै खड़ऊंवा ॥
बदलि गइलि

हल बैल मिटि गइलै खो गइल किसनवां
खेत खरिहान कै मिटि गइलै निसनवां
अब नाहीं खेतवा में खोदै कोई कूआँ
बदलि गइलि.....

शैलेन्द्र कुमार त्रिपाठी

छोटे बच्चे

छोटे बच्चे अच्छे लगते
बड़े प्यार से सबसे मिलते
फुलवारी सा महका करते
चिड़ियों सा ये हैं चहचहाते।

विद्यालय की शोभा हैं, ये
मन के सच्चे दिल के साफ
चाहे कोई गलती कर दें
पर हम करते इनको माफ।

सुबह सबेरे विद्यालय आते
हँसते खेलते खिलखिलाते
चित्रकला, गीत, नृत्य, खेलकूद में
खूब मन लगाते।

पढ़ाई में भी अच्छे आते
छोटे बच्चे खूब लुभाते
पल-पल में ये करे शिकायत
पल में ही दोस्त बन जाएँ
खेले-कूदे धूम मचाएँ
सबके ही मन को ये भाएँ।

ये हमेशा यूँ ही सच्चाई पर रहें
मन को शीतल हवा सा रखें
खूब प्रगति के पथ पर जाएँ
सबका नाम रोशन करें।

मालिनी पाण्डेय,
पी.आर.टी.

बचपन

बचपन था तो कितना मजा आता,
भाई वडा पाँव और जलेबी भी लाता।
बचपन क्यों चला गया, वापस उसे कैसे लाएँ ?
बड़प्पन वह आ गया, कैसे उसे सधाएँ?
बचपन क्यों चला गया?, समय वह ही अच्छा था;
बुढ़ापे का यह रास्ता ही सबसे कच्चा था।
हरे-भरे खेतों में घुमते, अब तो आ गए शहर में

क्या करें अब हम लाएँ कैसे उसे?
बचपन कुछ ही पलों के दिन थे,
हँस लो अब तुम, जिंदगी थी कम,
लगा लो अब थोड़े दम;
क्यों वह चला गया? क्यों हम बड़े हुए?
क्यों वह रहा नहीं हमारे साथ ?
क्यों हम खड़े हुए? "

श्रीवी शुक्ला

पानी

पानी बचाओ-पानी बचाओ
 पानी मत बहाओ तुम
 एक समय ऐसा आएगा
 जब पानी तुम बचाओगे ।
 खाने को न खाना रहेगा
 पीने को न पानी रहेगा,
 धरती - नदियाँ सूख जाएँगी
 घर-घर में हाहाकर मचेगा
 पानी बचाओ-पानी बचाओ
 पानी मत बहाओ तुम
 पीने को न पानी रहेगा
 इस कारण तुम पानी बचाओ
 पानी बचाओ-पानी बचाओ
 पेड़-पौधे सूखे मरेंगे
 जीव-जंतु भी भूखे मरेंगे
 इस कारण तुम पानी बचाओ
 पानी बचाओ, पानी बचाओ

अनन्या पाण्डेय

कक्षा - 5 'अ'

झूठ की कीमत

महेश फूट-फूट कर रोता जा रहा था और गुरुजी उसके सर पर हाथ फेर रहे थे और कह रहे थे कि जीवन क्षणभंगुर है पुत्र !
 इसलिए सबको प्यार देना सीखो ।

एक आश्रम में एक महात्मा जी रहते थे । उनकी वाणी में जादू था । एक बार जो उनसे मिल लेता उनका होकर रह जाता । विनम्र और शांत स्वभाव कभी भी क्रोध करते उनको किसी ने नहीं देखा था । उस आश्रम में उनके अनेक शिष्य रहते थे । सभी गुरुजी के प्रति श्रद्धावन्त थे । उनके शिष्यों में एक शिष्य था जिसका नाम था महेश । वह गुरुजी के समक्ष बड़ी विनम्रता और सरलता से रहता था किन्तु जब शिष्यों से मिलता तो उसका स्वभाव बिलकुल बदल जाता था । वह किसी को कुछ नहीं समझता था । अहंकार और क्रोध उसमें कूट-कूट कर भरा था । पर कोई भी उसके बारे में गुरुजी से कुछ भी नहीं कहता था क्योंकि वह उनका प्रिय और चहेता शिष्य था । पर आग लगती थी तो धुआँ उठना स्वभाविक ही था । गुरुजी को भी इस बात की भनक लग गई थी ।

पर वे सही अवसर की तलाश में थे क्योंकि समय पर दी गई सीख काफी कारगर होती है । एक दिन जीवन-मूल्यों की शिक्षा देने के बाद जब गुरुजी अपने विश्राम-कक्ष में विश्राम कर रहे थे तो महेश वहाँ पहुँचा और गुरु के चरणों में बैठकर कहा -गुरुजी ! आपने इतनी विनम्रता और गंभीरता कैसे सीखी है ? लोगों के अजीबों-गरीब प्रश्नों को सुनकर आपको कभी क्रोध नहीं आता ? मैं भी ऐसे गुण सीखना चाहता हूँ । गुरुजी उसकी सारी बातें सुनकर कुछ देर शांत रहे और फिर बाले -अब तुम्हें इन सब चीजों की आवश्यकता ही नहीं होगी क्योंकि मैंने अपने तपोज्ञान के आधार पर तुम्हारा भविष्य जान लिया है । आज से ठीक सात दिन के बाद तुम्हारी मृत्यु हो जाएगी । यह सुनकर महेश चिल्ला-चिल्ला कर रोने लगा । थोड़ी देर तक चुप रहने के बाद गुरुजी फिर बोले – विधि के विधान को कोई बदल नहीं सकता ,चाहे मैं होऊँ या फिर कोई और । विधाता की इच्छा को स्वीकार करो और जाओ । जीवन के शेष दिन अपने सगे-सम्बन्धियों के साथ प्रेम व्यवहार के साथ बिताओ । अब महेश जहाँ भी जाता ,जिससे भी मिलता बड़े प्रेम से मिलता ,बड़ी प्यार भरी बातें करता और जब उनसे विदा होता तो उनसे यह जरूर कहता कि “भइया जाने-अनजाने में अगर मुझसे कोई भूल हुई हो तो हमें माफ़ कीजिएगा ”।उसका यह बदला हुआ रूप देखकर सभी लोग आश्चर्य चकित होते और उसकी भूरि-भूरि प्रशंसा करते ।जब यह समाचार गुरुजी को मिली तो काफी खुश हुए । अंत में उसके जीवन का सातवाँ दिन भी आ गया वह बड़े शांत मन से गुरुजी के पास पहुँचा ।उनके चरणों में बैठकर कहा -गुरुजी मुझे यह आशीष दीजिए कि इस लोक में नहीं तो उस लोक में पहुँचकर मैं उन सभी गुणों को सीख सकूँ जो यहाँ संभव न हो सके ।गुरुजी ने शिष्य को बड़े गौर से देखा कि वह पश्चाताप की अग्नि में जलकर कैसे कुंदन हो रहा था ।उन्होंने कहा कि मैं तुम्हें आशीष देता हूँ कि तुम दीर्घायु हो ,यशस्वी हो , तुम्हें वह सब मिले जिसकी तुम्हारे मन में चाहत हो ।यह सुनकर महेश आश्चर्य चकित होकर गुरुजी की तरफ देख कर बोला - गुरुजी आज तक आपने कभी भी झूठ नहीं बोला आज जब मेरा अंत समय आ गया है तब आप मुझसे झूठ क्यों बोल रहे हैं ? उन्होंने कहा -नहीं पुत्र आज मैं झूठ नहीं बोल रहा हूँ ,झूठ तो आज के सात दिन पहले बोला था ।मेरा मानना है कि वह झूठ ,झूठ नहीं होता जो किसी के जीवन की बुराइयों को अच्छाइयों में बदल दे बल्कि वह झूठ तो मेरी नज़र में सच से भी ज्यादा कीमती होता है ।

यह सुनकर महेश फूट-फूट कर रोता जा रहा था और गुरुजी उसके सर पर हाथ फेर रहे थे और कह रहे थे कि जीवन क्षणभंगुर है पुत्र !इसलिए सबको प्यार देना सीखो

सौम्या पाण्डेय

कक्षा - 9 ब

परछाई

जब से तू मेरे घर आई
जीवन में गूंजी शहनाई
जितने हैं अपने बन्धु-भाई
थकते न, करते तेरी बड़ाई
मन-मन्दिर की ऐसी मूरत है
देवी-सी तेरी सूरत है
जब भी मैं तुझसे मिलता हूँ
सच में प्रसून-सा खिलता हूँ
पिता के जीवन-रण की रणतरी है तू
माँ की सच्ची सहचरी है तू
बीमार पिता की दवा है तू
गर्मी में शीतल हवा है तू
रसोई का ताजा खाना है
कुल अखिल तेरा दीवाना है
हर समस्या का ही हल है तू
कुटुम्बी सुकर्मों का फल है तू
दीवाली की फुलझड़ी है तू
संग अपनों के सदा खड़ी है तू
सबके कदम चली है तू
भइया कहता है भली है तू

होली की रंगीन गुलाल है तू
ओलिम्पिक की असली मशाल है तू
हर घड़ी बावली है तेरी
तू कल्पना चावला है मेरी
जीवन की अमिट कहानी है
तू झांसी वाली रानी है
तेरी अनगिनत कहानियां हैं
तू मेरी मिर्जा सानिया है
जीवन में न कभी मलाल तू
मेरी सानिया नेहवाल है तू
संतानों में अनूप है तू
संगीत में लता का रूप है तू
पापा के जीवन की ख्वाब है तू
जूही की कली, गुलाब है तू
पुण्य हवन की अग्यारी है
घर में केसर की क्यारी है
घर को तू स्वर्ग बनाती है
इसलिए सभी को भाती है
जब इस घर से तू जाएगी
सबको तू बहुत रुलाएगी
बिन तेरे, घर का ख्याल जब आता है
रक्तचाप बढ़ जाता है
जब तेरी याद सताएगी
अखियाँ नदियाँ बन जाएगी
मन कोसेगा सदा विधाता को
रोते क्यों हो, तुम दाता हो
जग-जीवन में जिसे सम्मान दिया
उसे बेटी का वरदान दिया
बेटी जिस घर में होती है
बुझती न उस घर की ज्योति है
हर पिता का एहसास वह
जीवन में कभी न निराश है वह
घर से लेकर परद्वारे तक
गलियों से ले चौबारे तक
केवल उसकी खुशबू होती है
पापा के संग हँसती है,
मम्मी के संग रोती है
माँगू ईश्वर से वरदान यही
वह पूर्ण करे अरमान यही
गर अगले जनम की बधाई दे
लाडली बेटी की परछाई दे ।

केंद्रीय विद्यालय क्रमांक-02 एफ.सी.आई. गोरखपुर
हिन्दी पखवाड़ा कार्यक्रम विवरण (दिनांक-14/09/2023 से 29/09/2023 तक)
हिन्दी पखवाड़ा के दौरान आयोजित कार्यक्रमों में प्रथम, द्वितीय एवं तृतीय स्थान प्राप्त करने वाले विद्यार्थियों की सूची

क्रम	कक्षा	दिनांक	विषय/गतिविधि	विजेता विद्यार्थी	हस्ताक्षर
1-	पहली	14/09/2023	कविता पाठ	1-रुद्र तिवारी, 1 स	
				2-आरोही यादव, 1 स	
				3-ऋत्विक् कुमार, 1 अ	
				4-विराज श्रीवास्तव, 1 ब	
		20/09/2023	श्रुतलेखन	1-रुद्र तिवारी, 1 स	
				2-अमृत कन्नौजिया, 1 अ	
				3-आकृति कुमारी, 1 अ	
				4-अनन्या तिवारी, 1 स	
2-	दूसरी	14/09/2023	सुलेख (गद्यांश)	1-रुपिका, 2 ब	
				2-दुर्गा प्रसाद, 2 ब	
				3-अंश मौर्य, 2 ब	
		20/09/2023	कहानी कथन	1-अर्पित कुमार गौड़, 2 अ	
				2-आकृति सिंह, 2 अ	
				3-शाश्वत, 2 स	
3-	तीसरी	14/09/2023	रिक्त स्थान पूर्ति (वाक्य के अंग)	1 - धैर्य गुप्ता, 3 ब	
				2 - रत्न प्रिया, 3 ब	
				3- श्रेहान यादव, 3 अ	
		20/09/2023	अधूरी कहानी को पूर्ण करें	1 - आराध्या गुप्ता, 3 अ	
				2-वंशिका गुप्ता, 3 ब	
4-	चौथी	14/09/2023	शब्द परिवार बनाना	1-दीपन्तु कुमार, 4 ब	
				2-श्रीवि शुक्ल, 4 स	
				3-शैली पाण्डेय, 4 स	
		20/09/2023	विशेष अनुभव कथन	1 - अनुज कुमार, 4 स	
				2-मानस, 4 ब	
5-	पाँचवीं	14/09/2023	नारा लेखन (राजभाषा)	3-श्रीवि शुक्ला, 4 स	
				1-अन्नपूर्णा जैसवाल, 5 ब	
				2-आराध्या शर्मा, 5 स	
				3-पुस्तिका भाष्कर, 5 स	
		20/09/2023	भाषण	1-सुभासनी, 5 स	
6-	छठीं-सातवीं			2-पुस्तिका, 5 स	
				3-जिया, 5 स	
		14/09/2023	काव्यपाठ	1-दीपाक्षा, 6 अ	
				2-प्रार्थना, 6 स	
				3-भूपेश भट्ट, 7 ब	
				4 - विधि त्रिपाठी, 6 ब	
		16/09/2023	पत्र-लेखन	1-विधि यादव, 7 स	
				2-रोशनी, 7 स	

7-	आठवीं - नवीं	14/09/2022	काव्यपाठ	2-अक्षया , 7 स	
				1-सौम्या पाण्डेय , 9 ब	
				2-वैष्णवी मल्ल , 9 स	
		16/09/2023	अनुच्छेद लेखन	3-विशाल निषाद , 9 स	
				1-वंशिका खरे , 9 अ	
				2-महावीर प्रताप , 9 अ	
				3-दिव्यांशु तिवारी , 8 ब	

सुविचार

“हमारी सर्वोत्तम संपदा ज्ञान से भरा मस्तिष्क नहीं बल्कि प्रेम से भरा हुआ हृदय है।”

“आपकी हंसी आपकी सबसे बड़ी संपत्ति है इसे संजो कर रखिए।”

“प्रेम और करुणा जितना ही हमारे अंदर होगा हमारा जीवन उतना ही सुंदर होगा।”

“ईश्वर देता उसी को है जो बाँटना जानता है फिर चाहे वह धन हो या खुशी”

“जीवन में किसी को रखने का नहीं सदा समझने का प्रयास कीजिए।”

श्रेष्ठता का आधार ऊँचे आसन पर नहीं बल्कि ऊँची सोच पर निर्भर करता है।

“रिश्ता चाहे कैसा भी हो मन से होना चाहिए मतलब से नहीं।”

“ज्ञान एक ऐसा निवेश है जिसका मुनाफा हमें जीवन के अंत तक मिलता है”

“जैसे हर रास्ते पर कुछ ना कुछ परेशानी होती है वैसे ही हर परेशानी का कुछ न कुछ रास्ता होता है।”

“जो प्राप्त है वही पर्याप्त है इन दो शब्दों में सारा सुख व्याप्त है “

“अकेले हो तो विचारों पर काबू रखो और सबके साथ हो तो जुबान पर काबू रखो...”

“दुनिया की सबसे अच्छी किताब हम स्वयं हैं, खुद को समझ लीजिए, सब समस्याओं का समाधान हो जाएगा।”

संस्कृत अनुभाग

संस्कृत भाषा

संस्कृत में साहित्य का एक बड़ा भंडार है जिसमें विविध 15 विषयों को शामिल किया गया है। सबसे प्रारंभिक रचनाएँ वैदिक ग्रंथ हैं। नाटक और कविता की प्रमुख कृतियाँ भी हैं।

अपनी व्याकरणिक संरचना में, संस्कृत अन्य प्रारंभिक इंडो-यूरोपीय भाषाओं जैसे ग्रीक और लैटिन के समान है। यह है एकविभक्तियुक्त भाषा। उदाहरण के लिए, संस्कृत नाममात्र प्रणाली – जिसमें संज्ञा, सर्वनाम और विशेषण शामिल हैं – में तीन लिंग (पुल्लिंग, स्त्रीलिंग और नपुंसकलिंग), तीन संख्याएं (एकवचन, द्विवचन और बहुवचन), और सात वाक्यात्मक मामले (नामवाचक, कर्मवाचक, वाद्य,) होते हैं।

जीवन की सीख

यस्य कृत्यं न जानन्ति मन्त्रं वा मन्त्रितं परे ।
कृतमेवास्य जानन्ति स वै पण्डित उच्यते ॥

अर्थ – दूसरे लोग जिसके कार्य, व्यवहार, गोपनीयता, सलाह और विचार को कार्य पूरा हो जाने के बाद ही जान पाते हैं, वही व्यक्ति ज्ञानी कहलाता है।

न ही कश्चित् विजानाति किं कस्य श्वो भविष्यति ।
अतः श्वः करणीयानि कुर्यादद्यैव बुद्धिमान् ॥

अर्थ – कल क्या होगा यह कोई नहीं जानता है इसलिए कल के करने योग्य कार्य को आज कर लेने वाला ही बुद्धिमान है।

आद् यतो वापि दरिद्रो वा दुःखित सुखितोऽपि वा ।
निर्दोषश्च सदोषश्च मित्रः यस्यः परमा गतिः ॥

अर्थ— चाहे धनी हो या निर्धन, दुःखी हो या सुखी, निर्दोष हो या सदोष – मित्र ही मनुष्य का सबसे बड़ा सहारा होता है।

अलसस्य कुतो विद्या अविद्यस्य कुतो धनम् ।
अधनस्य कुतो मित्रममित्रस्य कुतः सुखम् ॥

अर्थ— आलसी इन्सान को विद्या कहाँ? विद्याविहीन को धन कहाँ? धनविहीन को मित्र कहाँ? और मित्रविहीन को सुख कहाँ? अर्थात् जीवन में इंसान को कुछ प्राप्त करना है तो उसे सबसे पहले आलस्य वाली प्रवृत्ति का त्याग करना।

मुदित कुमार श्रीवास्तव

राष्ट्रीय पक्षी मयूरः

सम्पूर्ण प्रकृति ईश्वरस्य एका विशिष्टतमा रचना अस्ति। यत्र विविध –प्रकारकाः जीवाः वसन्ति। यथा—मानवाः, वृक्षाः, पशवः पक्षिणः चेत्यादयः। एतेषु पक्षीणां संसारः अपि प्राकृतिक सुन्दरतायाः एकं विशिष्ट प्रतीकम् अस्ति पृथिव्यां पक्षिणां विविधा प्रजातयः सन्ति यथा कोकिलः, हसः, काकः, शुकः, बकः, श्येन चिल्लः, चातकः, उल्लूकः, वर्तिका, कपोतः, तितिरः, मयूरः चेत्यादयः। एतेषु बहवः पक्षिणः सुन्दराः। तत्र सुन्दरतमः पक्षी मयूरः अस्ति। सः भूमौ वसति।

मयूरः भारतदेशस्य राष्ट्रिय-पक्षी अस्ति भारतसर्वकारेण 26 जनवरी, 1963 तमे ईसवीये मयूरः “राष्ट्रिय-पक्षी” इति घोषितः। मयूरस्य—मुख धूमलम्, ग्रीवा च नील वर्णीया भवति। अतएव केचन जनाः मयूरं नीलकण्ठः इत्यादि कथयन्ति मयूरेषु अति विविधता भवति। नारी—मयूर्याः यथा।

प्रसूता बही भवति तथा नर—मयूरस्य न भवति। मयूर्याः बही मुख्यतया हरित—नील—कपिश—धूसरा—पीत—इत्यादिवर्णैः अलङ्कृता भवति। श्वेतवर्णीय—मयूरः अपि भवति। वसन्त ऋतौ वर्षा—ऋतौ च मयूर्यः स्वच्छन्दतया सम्यक् बर्हा प्रसार्य नृत्यन्ति प्रायः मयूर्या 150 बर्हाः भवन्ति। यथा पशुनां राजा गजराजः तथैव मयूरः अपि पक्षिणां राजा अस्ति। मयूरः शिव—पार्वत्योः पुत्रस्य कार्तिकेयस्य वाहनम् अपि अस्ति। श्रीकृष्णस्य शोभावर्धनाय तस्य मुकुटे अपि मयूरबर्हा भवति। पुराकले भारते बहवः मयूरबर्हा माध्यमेन लिखन्ति स्म। प्रायः मयूरस्य जीवनकालः 25 तः 30 वर्ष पर्यन्तं भवति मयुराणां मूलस्थानं दक्षिणी दक्षिणा च एशिया अस्ति। मयुरः अस्माकं पर्यावरणस्य संरक्षणं करोति। अतएव मयूराः रक्षणीया। शास्त्रेषु अपि मयूरस्य विशिष्टं स्थानम् अस्ति।

दक्ष कुमार पाण्डेय

7 अ

महर्षि वाल्मीकिः

वाल्मीकिमहर्षिः श्रीमद्रामायणस्य कर्ता। अयं आदिकविरित्युच्यते। अस्य पिता प्रचेताः। रत्नाकरः इति अस्य अपरं नाम। जन्मना अयं व्याधः आसीत्। रत्नाकरः अरण्यमार्गे गच्छतः जनान् भाययित्वा चौर्यं कृत्वा जीवति स्म। एकदा तस्मिन् मार्गे नारदमहर्षिः समागतः। नारदमहर्षिं दृष्ट्वा चौर्यं कर्तुं रत्नाकरः तत्सकाशं गतवान्। रत्नाकरः यथार्थमवगच्छति। ज्ञानोदयः सञ्जायते।

रावणवधानन्तरं कस्यचन रजकस्य वचनं श्रुत्वा रामेण सीता परित्यक्ता। तस्मिन्त्वसरे वाल्मीकिमुनेः आश्रमे सीता आश्रिता भूत्। आश्रमे एव कुशलवयोः जन्ममभवत्। बालकयोः शस्त्राभ्यासः शास्त्राभ्यासश्च वाल्मीकिमुनिना एव कारितः। अपि च बालकौ समग्रं रामायणं कण्ठस्थीकृतवन्तौ। एकदा वाल्मीकिमहर्षिः शिष्येण भारद्वाजेन तमसानदीं प्रति गतवान् आसीत्। स्वप्रियतमस्य वियोगेन बहु दुःखितां पक्षिणीं दृष्ट्वा आर्द्रचित्तः वाल्मीकिः झटिति तस्मै व्याधाय शापं प्रायच्छत्। तस्य मुखात् शापः श्लोकरूपेण निःसृतः।

दिव्यांश सिंह

कक्षा—अष्ट—अ

मातृ देवो भवः

माता अस्माकं सर्वेषाम् जन्मदात्री अस्ति । सा ममतामयी, करुणामयी, आनन्दमयी, स्नेहमयी अमृतमयी च । जननी, अम्बा, इत्यादयः मातुः पर्यायशब्दाः । माता अस्मान् नवमासपर्यन्तं स्वस्य उदरे लालयति, पालयति च । कष्टानां सहनं करोति । अनन्तरं एतस्य सुन्दरस्य संसारस्य दर्शनं कारयति । स्वस्य अमृत सदृशं दुग्धं पाययति मातुः वात्सल्यम् अलौकिकं भवति । माता अस्मान् प्रातः जागरयति, स्नापयति च अङ्के नयति । कपोले चुम्बनं करोति पूर्वं अस्मान् खादयति । अनन्तरं स्वयं खादति । अस्माकं गृहपाठ सम्बद्धं कार्यं कारयति रात्रौ मनोहरां बालकथां, रोचकं बालगीतं च श्रावयति । प्रेम्णा शिरसि हस्तं स्थापयति । अनन्तरं शयनं कारयति । कदाचित् सा अस्माकं निद्रार्थम् आरात्रि जागर्ति । परिवारे सर्वेषां सदस्यानां रक्षणाय सा अहर्निशं संलग्ना भवति ।

माता एव अस्माकं प्रथम गुरुः । सा अस्मान् चलितुं वक्तुं च शिक्षयति । सा हि अस्माकं नैतिकमूल्यानां विकासं करोति । तस्याः दृष्टिः पवित्रा भवति । तस्याः सेवा, सन्तुष्टिः च अस्माकं परमं लक्ष्यम् अस्ति । कदाचित् कुपुत्रः सम्भवति परन्तु कुमाता कदापि नैव भवति । संसारे मातुः ऋणरणार्थं वयं सर्वेऽपि असमर्थाः एव । तस्या दर्शनं सुखकरम्, प्रीतिकरम् पुण्यदायकम् च भवति । माता देवानाम् अपेक्षया अपि पूजनीया भवति यतो हि देवानाम् अपि माता भवति एव । देवानां माता अदितिः अस्ति ।

मातु विषये शाब्दिकं व्याख्यानम् असम्भवम् । सा अस्मान् अनुशासनस्य सुव्यवहारस्य च पाठ शिक्षयति । अस्माकं कर्तव्यबोधं कारयति ।

परिवार-समाज-देशादिविषये च अस्माकं दायित्वं बोधयति अस्माकं जीवने मातुः स्थान अत्यन्तम् उच्च, पावनं च अस्ति । मातुः मातृत्वम्, वात्सल्यं च लौकिकं सत् अपि अलौकिकम् इव अस्ति । लोके एषा मान्यता अस्ति यत् भगवान् सर्वेः सह न वसति । अतः सः मातरं निर्माति । माता साक्षत् भगवत् एव अपरं रूपम् “मातृदेवो भव” इति उपनिषद्वाक्यम् अतः प्रमाणम् ।

सर्वतीर्थमयी माता, सर्वदेवमयः पिता ।
मातरं पितरं तस्मात्, सर्वयत्नेन पूजयेत् ।।

तन्मय पाण्डेय
कक्षा-7 अ

संस्कृत सूक्तयः श्लोकान् च

1. जीविताशा बलवती धनाशा दुर्बला मम् ।।

अर्थ:- मेरी जीवन की आशा बलवती है पर धन की आशा दुर्लभ है।

2. जीवचक्रं भ्रमत्येवं मा धैर्यात्प्रच्युतो भव ।

अर्थ:- जीवन का चक्र ऐसे ही चलता है इसीलिए धैर्य ना खोए।

3. नो चेज्जातस्य वैफल्यं कास्य हानिरितिः परा ।

अर्थ:- जीवन की विफलता से बढ़कर क्या हानि होगी।

4. न दाक्षिण्यं न सौशील्यं न कीर्तिः न सेवा न दया किं जीवनं ते ।

अर्थ:- ना दान है ना सुशीलता है ना कीर्ति है ना सेवा है ना दया है तो ऐसा जीवन क्या है?

5. यथा चित्तं तथा वाचो यथा वाचस्तथा क्रियाः । चित्ते वाचि क्रियायांच साधुनामेकूपता ।

अर्थ:- साधु जन वही बोलते हैं जो उनके चित्त में होता है और जो उनके चित्त में होता है वही उनकी क्रिया में होता है। ऐसे साधु जन के मन वचन एवं क्रिया में समानता होती है।

6. यस्तु सञ्चरते देशान् सेवते यस्तु पण्डितान् । तस्य विस्तारिता बुद्धिस्तैलबिन्दुरिवाम्भसि ।।

अर्थ:- वह व्यक्ति जो भिन्न-भिन्न देशों में भ्रमण करता है एवं विद्वानों की सेवा करता है ऐसे व्यक्ति की बुद्धि उसी तरह बढ़ती है जैसे तेल की बूंद पानी में फैल जाती है।

7. न चौरहार्यं न राजहार्यं न भ्रातृभाज्यं न च भारकारि ।

व्यये कृते वर्धत एव नित्यं विद्याधनं सर्वधनप्रधानम् ।।

अर्थ:- जिसे ना चोर चुरा सकता है, ना ही राजा छीन सकता है, ना ही भाइयों में बंटवारा हो सकता है, ना ही इसे संभालना मुश्किल है यह खर्च करने से बढ़ने वाला विद्या धन है जो सभी धनों में सर्वश्रेष्ठ है।

8. मन एव मनुष्याणां कारणं बन्धमोक्षयोः ।

अर्थ:- मन ही मनुष्य के मोक्ष तथा बंधन का कारण है।

9. संतोषवत् न किमपि सुखम् अस्ति ।

अर्थ:- संतोष के समान कोई सुख नहीं है।

10. षड् दोषाः पुरुषेणेह हातव्या भूतिमिच्छता ।

निद्रा तद्रा भयं क्रोधः आलस्यं दीर्घसूत्रता ।।

अर्थ:- व्यक्ति के बर्बाद होने के छह लक्षण हैं- नींद, तद्रा, क्रोध, आलस्य एवं काम को टालने की आदत।

11. विद्वत्त्वं च नृपत्वं च नैव तुल्यं कदाचन । स्वदेशे पूज्यते राजा विद्वान् सर्वत्र पूज्यते ।

अर्थ:— राजा और विद्वान में कभी तुलना नहीं हो सकती क्योंकि राजा अपने राज्य में पूजा जाता है और विद्वान सर्वत्र पूजनीय है ।

12. उद्यमेन हि सिध्यन्ति, कार्याणि न मनोरथैः ।

न हि सुप्तस्य सिंहस्य, प्रविशन्ति मुखे मृगाः ॥

अर्थ:— परिश्रम से कार्य सिद्ध होते हैं केवल मनोरथ से नहीं । सोते हुए सिंह के मुख में मृग स्वयं ही प्रवेश नहीं करता, उसे अपना शिकार स्वयं ही करना पड़ता है ।

13. प्रियवाक्यप्रदानेन सर्वे तुष्यन्ति जन्तवः ।

तस्मात् प्रियं हि वक्तव्यं वचने का दरिद्रता ॥

अर्थ:— प्रिय वचन बोलने से सब जन संतुष्ट होते हैं इसलिए प्रिय वचन ही बोलें । प्रिय वचन बोलने से कहां दरिद्रता आती है ।

14. काकचेष्टा बकोध्यानं श्वाननिद्रा तथैव च ।

अल्पाहारी गृहत्यागी, विद्यार्थी पञ्चलक्षणम् ॥

अर्थ:— कौए जैसी चेष्टा, बगुले जैसा ध्यान, कुत्ते जैसी निद्रा तथा कम खाने वाला और गृह का त्याग करने वाला, यही विद्यार्थी के पांच लक्षण हैं ।

सौम्या पाण्डेय

कक्षा—नवम्—ब

महाकवि: कालिदासः

महाकवि: कालिदासः संस्कृतभाषायाः श्रेष्ठतमः कविः अस्ति । यादृशः रस—प्रवाहः कालिदासस्य काव्येषु विद्यते तादृशः अन्यत्र नास्ति । सः कविकुलशिरोमणिः अस्ति । कालिदासेन त्रीणि नाटकानि (मालविकाग्निमित्रम् विक्रमोर्वशीयम् अभिज्ञानशाकुन्तलम् च) द्वे महाकाव्ये (रघुवंशम् कुमारसंभवम् च) द्वे गीतिकाव्ये (मेघदूतम् ऋतुसंहारम् च) च रचितानि ।

कालिदासस्य लोकप्रियतायाः कारणं तस्य प्रसादगुणयुक्ता ललिता शैली अस्ति । कालिदासस्य प्रकृतिचित्रणं अतीवरम्यम् अस्ति चरित्रचित्रणे कालिदासः अतीव पटुः अस्ति ।

कालिदासः महाराजविक्रमादित्यस्य सभाकविः आसीत् । अनुमीयते यत्रस्य जन्मभूमिः उज्जयिनी आसीत् । मेघदूते उज्जयिन्याः भव्यं वर्णनं विद्यते । कालिदासस्य कृतिषु कृत्रिमतायाः अभावः अस्ति । कालिदासस्य उपमा प्रयोगः अपूर्वः । अतः साधुच्यते— ‘उपमा कालिदासस्य’ ॥

उपमा कालिदासस्य भावेरर्थं गौरवं ।

दण्डिनः पद लालित्यं माघे सन्ति त्रयो गुणाः ॥

मोनिता

कक्षा—नवम्—स

वनसंरक्षणम्

वनसंरक्षण एकः शाखा अस्ति। अस्य सम्बन्धः वनानां संरक्षणं, सुधारणं च अस्ति।
वनसंरक्षणस्य अर्थः वनानां विवेकपूर्णः उपयोगः, वनक्षेत्रस्य वृद्धिः च।
वनसंरक्षणेन प्राकृतिकसन्तुलनं निर्वाह्यते। अनेन जलप्रलयः, अनावृष्टिः च नियन्त्रणे भवति।
मृदाक्षरणं स्थगयति, पर्यावरणप्रदूषणं च नियन्त्रितं भवति।
वनानि पशूनां प्राकृतिकं निवासस्थानं, काष्ठस्य प्रमुखं स्रोतः च सन्ति।
अस्माकं दैनन्दिनजीवने प्रयुक्तानि बहवः उत्पादनानि उत्पादयितुं काष्ठस्य उपयोगः भवति।
वनानि पृथिव्यां जैवविविधतां निर्वाहयन्ति।
एवं प्रकारेण ग्रहे स्वस्थं वातावरणं निर्वाहयितुम् वनानि महत्त्वपूर्णानि सन्ति।

वनम् मानवजीवनस्य महत्त्वपूर्णः भागः अस्ति। आरम्भादेव पृथिव्यां वनानां संख्या अधिका एव आसीत्, परन्तु क्रमेण वर्धमानेन वैश्वीकरणेन वनस्य जीवनस्तरः समाप्तः अभवत्।
आदिकालः आदिमः मनुष्यः प्रकृत्या सह सम्बद्धः भवति स्म, तस्याः प्रकृतेः आदरं च करोति स्म, परन्तु अद्यत्वे कालः तादृशः यत् आदिममानवात् वयं मनुष्याः अभवम।
एतेन परिवर्तनेन मनुष्यः प्रकृत्याद् विरहं प्रारभत अद्यत्वे यथा कश्चित् पशवः, वृक्षाः, वनस्पतयः, पर्यावरणं च सन्ति, तत् प्रकृतिं विस्मृतवान् इव दृश्यते। काले काले मानवैः परिवेशे निवसतां सर्वेषां जीवानां कृते आन्दोलनैः तस्य रक्षणं कृतम् अस्ति।
मनुष्यः वनस्य रक्षणं कर्तुम् इच्छति, तस्मात् लाभं च प्राप्तुम् इच्छति, अधुना प्रकृतिः अवगच्छति यत् तस्य क्षयः भवति, अतः काले काले प्रकृतिः मनुष्यम् अस्याः त्रुटिस्य मूल्यं दातुं याचते। अनेकानां आपदानां उत्पत्तिः एतत् सूचयति। अद्यतनयुवकाः बुद्धिमान् शिक्षिताः च सन्ति। अतः मानवस्य स्वार्थं परित्यज्य मनुष्याः प्रकृतेः प्रेम्णः वर्धनार्थं यथाशक्ति प्रयतन्ते।
विगतेभ्यः शताब्देभ्यः, जनसङ्ख्यायाः वृद्ध्या सह, मानवानां वननशीकरणं बृहदाकारं प्रचलति।
कृषिकार्यार्थम् वनानि स्वच्छानि भवन्ति। प्रत्येकस्मिन् देशे गृहनिर्माणार्थं, सेतुभ्यः नौकानां च कृते, गृहस्य पयाक्टरि-इन्धनस्य कृते, पशु-पालनस्य कृते, औद्योगिक-निर्माणस्य कृते च वनानि नष्टाः भवन्ति।
अत्यधिक-वननशीकरणस्य चत्वारः प्रमुखाः परिणामाः सन्ति-अत्यधिक-वननशीकरणं भूस्खलनं, भूक्षरणं, मृत्तिकाक्षरणं च जनयति। फलतः मानवनिवासः न्यूनीभवति, कृषिभूमिः च न्यूनीभवति। कृषि उत्पादनार्थं मृत्तिकायाः उर्वरता न्यूनीभवति। जलप्लावनं वर्धते। निवासस्थानानां वृद्ध्या पशवः, मनुष्याः च क्षतिग्रस्ताः भवन्ति। पेपर पल्प, फेकर सिल्क्, प्ल्यास्टिक् इत्यादीनां कृते कच्चाभालरूपेण उपयुज्यमानः काष्ठः निर्माण उद्योगेषु प्रतिदिनं क्षीणं भवति। वनात् प्राप्ताः अन्ये कच्चाभालानि अपि प्रतिदिनं न्यूनीकृताः सन्ति, परन्तु एतेषां कच्चाभालानां आवश्यकता प्रतिदिनं वर्धमाना अस्ति। एतेन जनानां सम्पत्तिः वर्धते। पृथिव्याः वायुगुणः मानवजनैः स्वस्थः अस्ति। वनानां अत्यधिकं कर्तनं मानवस्य स्वास्थ्याय उपयुक्तं वायुगुणम् न प्रददाति। महामारीसदृशाः रोगाः वर्धन्ते, मानवस्य स्वास्थ्यं च क्षीणं भविष्यति। मानव-जगतः, पशु-जगतः, वनस्पति-जगतः च अस्य सहजीवीय सन्तुलनस्य विनाशं दृष्ट्वा अन्ताराष्ट्रिय संस्थाः अधुना एतेषां जैविक संसाधनानां समुचित विकासाय, सन्तुलनाय, संरक्षणाय च महत्त्वं दातुम् आरभन्त।

अनमोल कुमार गोंड

कक्षा : सप्तम-ब

वेदव्यासः

वेदव्यासः हिन्दु परम्परायां प्रमुखः नामः। महाभारतस्य रचनाकारः भगवान् व्यासः। वेदानां विभागः अनेन कृतः इत्यतः वेदव्यासः इति एतस्य नाम। द्वीपे अस्य जन्म अभवत् इत्यतः 'कृष्णद्वैपायनः' इत्यपि एतस्य नाम। एतस्य पिता पराशरमुनिः माता च सत्यवती। व्यासस्य शैली अपि वाल्मीकेः इव सरला एव। महाभारतम् अपि आधिक्येन अनुष्टुप्छन्दसा एव उपनिबद्धम् अस्ति। भगवान् वेदव्यासः महर्षेः पराशरस्य पुत्रः। एषः कैवर्तराजस्य पालितपुत्र्याः सत्यवत्याः गर्भे जन्म प्राप्तवान्। एषः कश्चन अलौकिकः शक्तिसम्पन्नः महापुरुषः आसीत्। एषः जनानां स्मरणशक्तेः क्षीणतां दृष्ट्वा वेदानाम् ऋग्वेदः, यजुर्वेदः, सामवेदः, अथर्ववेदः च इति विभाजनम् अकरोत्। प्रत्येकां संहिताम् अपि प्रत्येक शिष्यं बोधितवान्। एकैकस्याः संहितायाः अपि अन्यायाः शाखाः उपशाखाः च अभवन्।

एवम् एतस्य यत्नेन वैदिकसाहित्यस्य बहुविस्तारः आसादितः। विस्तारं व्यासः इति वदन्ति। वेदस्य विस्तारः एतेन सम्पादितः इति कारणेन एषः वेदव्यासः इति नाम्ना प्रसिद्धः जातः। एतस्य जन्म कस्मिंश्चित् द्वीपे अभवत्। श्यामलवर्णस्य एवं जनाः कृष्णद्वैपायन इत्यपि आसीत्। अष्टादशपुराणानि, महाभारतस्य रचनाम् एषः एव अकरोत्। संक्षेपेण उपनिषदः तत्त्वान् बोधयितुं ब्रह्मसूत्राणां निर्माणम् अकरोत्। तेषां विषये अन्यान्याः आचार्यः भाष्याणि रचयित्वा स्वेषां विभिन्नान् अभिप्रायान् प्रकटितवन्तः। व्यासस्मृतिः एतेन रचितः कश्चन स्मृतिग्रन्थः एवं भारतीय साहित्यस्य, हिन्दूसंस्कृतेः विषये व्यासस्य महत् योगदानम् अस्ति श्रुतिस्मृतिपुराणोक्तस्य सनातनधर्मस्य कश्चन प्रधानः व्याख्यानकार व्यासः इति उच्यते। हिन्दवः भारतीयसंस्कृतिः च यावत् पर्यन्तं तिष्ठति तावत् पर्यन्तम् एतस्य नाम अमरम् एव जगति। एवं एषः महान् श्रेष्ठः पथप्रदर्शक शिक्षकः च इति उच्यते।

प्रत्यक्ष देवः

कक्षा – नवम् (अ)

दीपावल्याः उत्सवः

दीपावली प्रकाशस्य महोत्सवः अस्ति। इदं पर्व कार्तिक्याम् अमावस्यायां संघटते। अस्मिन् दिने भगवान् रामचन्द्रः चतुर्दशवर्षमितं वनवासं पूर्णं कृत्वा रावणं जित्वा अयोध्यां प्रत्यागच्छत्। तदा प्रभृति इदं पर्व प्रचलति। अमुष्मिन् महापर्वणि रात्रौ महालक्ष्मीपूजनं भवति। वयं च देवीं धनधान्यादिकं याचामहे। सर्वे जनाः स्वकीयान् गृहान् दीपमालया सज्जयन्ति। सायं वीथीस्वापणेषु मार्गेषु गृहेषु च सर्वत्र दीपानां प्रकाशं पश्यामः। अहो! कियत् चाकचिक्य प्रतिभवनेषु विद्युद्दीपानाम्। पर्वसु दीपावली प्रमुखं पर्वणि वर्तते। अस्माक देशे अन्यानि पर्वाणि अपि सन्ति। रक्षाबन्धनम्, विजयादशमी, होली इत्यादीनि।

महावीर प्रताप

कक्षा-9वी अ

भारतः अस्माकं देशः

अस्माकं देशस्य प्राचीनं नाम 'भारतं' वर्तते। सम्प्रति अस्य हिन्दुस्तान, हिन्द, इण्डिया इत्यपि नामानि सन्ति। अस्य पूर्वदिशायां बर्मा देशः अस्ति। दक्षिणदिशायां लंका अस्ति। पश्चिमदिशायां अफगानिस्तानं वर्तते। उत्तरदिशायां च हिमालयः अस्ति। अस्य खण्डितः भागः पाकिस्तान इति कथ्यते।

अस्माकं देशः संसारस्य देशेषु अति पुरातनः देशः अस्ति। एतद् विश्वस्य विशालः गणतन्त्रदेशः। अयं देशः ज्ञानस्य धर्मस्य च आदिजन्मभूमिः अस्ति। अत्रैव वेदानां प्रादुर्भावः बभूव। अत्रैव मानवसभ्यता सर्वप्रथमं जन्म लेभे। इतः एव संसारे सर्वत्र सभ्यतायाः प्रचारः बभूव। अस्य महिमा अवर्णनीयः अस्ति। अस्य गौरवम् अतुलनीयम् अस्ति।

सम्प्रति अस्माकं देशः यत् भारतं विद्यते तस्य भागद्वयम् अस्ति। एकं दक्षिणभारतम्, द्वितीयं उत्तरभारतञ्च दक्षिणभारते आन्ध्रप्रदेशः, केरलः, कर्नाटकः, तमिलनाडुः च इति इमे चत्वारः प्रदेशाः सन्ति। उत्तरभारते निम्नलिखितानि राज्यानि सन्ति। यथा अरुणाचल प्रदेशः, आसामः, महाराष्ट्रम्, मणिपुरम्, मिजोरमः, मेघालयः, नागालैण्डः, त्रिपुरा, उड़ीसा, पंजाबः, राजस्थानम्, सिक्किमः, उत्तरप्रदेशः, पश्चिम बंगालः, मध्यप्रदेशः, जम्मू—काश्मीरश्च।

दिपांशु कुमार रजक
कक्षा-7-स

वेदाः

चत्वारः वेदाः भवन्ति। ऋग्वेदः, यजुर्वेदः, सामवेदः, अथर्ववेदश्चेति एकैकस्यापि संहिता, ब्राह्मणम्, आरण्यकम्, उपनिषत् इत्येवं विभागाः सन्ति। वेदाः उत्कृष्टाः साहित्यकृतयः भवन्ति। तानि च सूक्तानि प्रतिभावताऋषीणां योगदानानि भवन्ति। एकैकस्यापि सूक्तस्य ऋषिः, छन्दः, देवता इति त्रितयमस्ति। संस्कृतसाहित्ये वेदानां स्थानं सर्वोपरि वर्तते। वेदो धर्मनिरूपणे स्वतन्त्रभावन प्रमाणम्, स्मृत्यादयस्तु तन्मूलकतया। श्रुतिस्मृत्योर्विरोधं श्रुतिरेव गरीयसी। न केवलं धर्ममूलतयैव वेदाः समाहताः, अपि तु विश्वस्मिन् सर्वप्राचीनग्रन्थतयाऽपि। प्राचीनानि धर्मसमाज व्यवहारप्रभृतीनि वस्तुजातानि बोधयितुं श्रुतय एवं क्षमन्ते। प्रधानतया वेदो द्विविधः मन्त्ररूपो ब्राह्मणरूपश्च। मन्त्रसमदाय एव संहिताशब्देन व्यवहृतः। ब्राह्मणभागो यागस्वरूपबोधकताया वैदिकविधिप्रयोगविवरणया च प्रथितः। ब्राह्मणग्रन्थाऽपि त्रिधा विभक्तो भवति—ब्राह्मणभागः, आरण्यकम् उपनिषदश्च। यज्ञस्वरूपप्रतिपादको ब्राह्मणभागः। अरण्ये पठिताः यज्ञस्याध्यात्मिकं रूपं विवेचयन्तो वेदभाग आरण्यकानि। उपनिषदो ब्रह्मबोधिकाः मोक्षसाधनानि, अयमेव भागो वेदस्यान्तयपतया वेदान्त इत्युच्यते। ब्राह्मणभागो गृहस्थानामुपयोगी, आरण्यकभागो वानप्रस्थमाश्रितानाम्, उपनिषद्भागश्च संन्यस्तानामुपयोगीत्यपि कथयितुं शक्यते।

शिवानी सिंह
कक्षा: नवम्-स

जी-२०

जी-२० शिखरसम्मेलन विश्वस्य १६ बृहत्तमानां अर्थव्यवस्थानां यूरोपीयसङ्घस्य च नेतारणाम् वार्षिक समागम अस्ति। विंशतिसमूहः (G20) (1999) तमे वर्षे स्थापितः, वैश्विक-आर्थिक-सहकार्यस्य, अकारस्य च प्रीमियम-मञ्चरूपेण कार्यं करोति। जी-२० शिखर सम्मेलनं महत्त्वपूर्ण – अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय-आर्थिक-विषयेषु वैश्विक रूपरेखायाः, शासनस्य च ढालने वर्धने च महत्त्वपूर्ण योगदानं ददाति। शिखर सम्मेलने नेतारः आर्थिकवृद्धि, व्यापारः, जलवायु परिवर्तन, भूराजनीतिक स्थिरता इत्यादीनां विविधविषयाणां चर्चा कुर्वन्ति। वैश्विक आर्थिकराजनैतिकविकासेषु तेषां महत्त्वपूर्णः प्रभावः भवितुम् अर्हति।

भारतस्य जी-२०-राष्ट्रपतित्वेन वैश्विक नेतृत्वस्य भूमिकाय महत्त्वपूर्ण मीलपत्थरं कृतम् अस्ति। भारतं प्रथमवारं राष्ट्रपतिपदं स्वीकृत्य जटिलं चुनत्या सम्बोधयितुं विश्वस्य प्रमुखा अर्थव्यवस्थासु चर्चा उपक्रमाः चचालयति। विविध अर्थव्यवस्था, स्थायिविकासप्रति प्रतिबद्धता च भारतं अद्वितीय दृष्टिकोणान् मेजक्य उपरि आनेतुं सज्जं प्रौद्योगिक पराक्रमः अस्ति। राष्ट्रपतित्वस्य लाभं गृहीत्वा भारतं सहकारिसमाधानं घोषयति यत् न केवलं स्वर्जुनसंख्यायाः लाभाय अपितु व्यापक वैश्विक कल्याणे योगदानं तथा 'वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्' इति स्वस्थ भावनां सुदृढं करोति।

ज्ञातव्यम् ध्यातव्यम्

वेदाः चत्वारः सन्ति।

1. ऋग्वेदः—ज्ञानकाण्डः
2. यजुर्वेदः—कर्मकाण्डः
3. सामवेदः—उपासना काण्डः
4. अथर्ववेदः—विज्ञान काण्डः

दश उपनिषदाः सन्ति।

1. ईशोपनिषद्
2. केनोपनिषद्
3. कठोपनिषद्
4. प्रश्नोपनिषद्
5. मुण्डकोपनिषद्
6. माण्डूक्योपनिषद्
7. तैत्तिरीयोपनिषद्
8. ऐतरेयोपनिषद्
9. छान्दोग्योपनिषद्
10. बृहदारण्यकोपनिषद्

अष्टादश पुराणानि सन्ति ।

मद्वयं भद्वयम् चैव ब्रत्रयं वचतुष्टयम् ।

अ-ना-प-लिंग-कूस्कानि पुराणानि प्रचक्षते ।।

1. मत्स्यपुराण
2. मार्कण्डेय पुराण
3. भागवत पुराण
4. भविष्य पुराण
5. ब्रह्म पुराण
6. ब्रह्मवैवर्त पुराण
7. ब्रह्माण्ड पुराण
8. विष्णु पुराण
9. वायु पुराण
10. वाराह पुराण
11. वामन पुराण
12. अग्नि पुराण
13. नारद पुराण
14. पद्म पुराण
15. लिंग पुराण
16. गरुड पुराण
17. कूर्म पुराण
18. स्कन्द पुराण

अष्टादश पुराणेषु व्यासस्य वचनद्वयम् ।

परोपकारः पुण्याय पापाय पर पीडनम् ।।

— मिष्टान्नानां नामानि

मोदकः—लड्डू

रसगोलकम्—रसगुल्ला

दुग्धपूपिका—गुलाब जामुन

पिण्डः—पेड़ा

चक्रिया—बर्फी

संयावकम्—गुझिया

कौसमाण्डकम्—पेठा

मधुमष्टः—बालूशाही

कुर्चिका—रबड़ी

मिष्टपाकः—मुरब्बा

कुण्डलिका—जलेबी

— जलाशयानां नामानि

सिन्धु—समुद्र

नदी—नदी

कुल्या—छोटी नदी

कुसरितः—नहर
पल्लवलम्—पोखरा
अल्पसरम्—तलैया
निर्झरः—झरना
कासारः—झील
तडागः—तालाब
कूपः—कुआँ

— कतिपय श्लोकान्

1. अयोध्या मथुरामाया काशी काञ्ची अवन्तिका ।
पुरी द्वारावती चैव सप्तैते मोक्षदायिका ॥
2. अश्वत्थामाबलिव्यासो हनुमांश्च विभीषणः ।
कूपः परशुरामश्च सप्तैते चिरञ्जीविनः ॥
3. गङ्गे च यमुनेचैव गोदावरी सरस्वती ।
नर्मदे सिन्धु कावेरी जलेऽस्मिन् सन्निधिकुरु ॥
4. यत्रयोगेश्वरो कृष्णः यत्र पार्थो धनुर्धरः ।
तत्र श्री विजयो भूतिर्ध्रुवा नीतिर्मतिः ममः ॥
5. दक्षिणे लक्ष्मणोयस्य वामे च जनकात्मजा ।
पुरतो मारुतिर्यस्य वन्दे तं रघुनन्दनम् ॥

डॉ बृजेश कुमार मिश्र
टी जी टी संस्कृत

The page features a decorative border made of a repeating geometric pattern in a light blue color. The background is a light blue gradient with several diagonal rays of a slightly darker blue shade emanating from the bottom left corner. In the center, there is a large orange diamond shape with a black outline and a subtle yellow glow. Overlaid on this diamond and the background is the text 'ENGLISH SECTION' in a large, blue, serif font. The text is split across two lines, with 'ENGLISH' on the top line and 'SECTION' on the bottom line. Both words have a reflection effect below them.

ENGLISH SECTION

DIGITAL PAYMENTS AND FINTECH IN INDIA: A TRANSFORMATIONAL JOURNEY

In the past ten years, India's economy has gone through a major makeover, all thanks to digital payments and the rising FinTech (Financial Technology) sector. Let's take a closer look at how these changes are affecting India's economic landscape in a way that's easy to understand.

A Cash-Centric Past

Before all these changes, India was all about cash. Over 90% of transactions were happening with physical money, and about half of Indian adults didn't even have a bank account. This was a problem because it meant a lot of people didn't have access to basic financial services like saving money, getting loans, or making payments without cash.

The Digital Payments Revolution

The game-changer came in 2016 when India decided to demonetize certain currency notes. This move pushed people to start using digital payments. Think of digital payments as transferring money and making payments using your phone or computer instead of using cash. The change was dramatic. From 2014 to 2019, digital transactions grew by around 23.5% every year.

A big hero in this story is the Unified Payments Interface, or UPI. It's like a superhighway for digital payments in India. By January 2022, India had processed more than 4.8 billion UPI transactions. That's a massive number, and it's even more than other big countries like China!

Mobile wallets also became really popular. You might have heard of apps like Paytm, PhonePe, and Google Pay. These make it super easy to pay for things, whether you're shopping online or buying groceries. They became a part of our everyday lives.

FinTech: Changing Finance Forever

Think of FinTech as using technology to make finance, or money stuff, better and easier. In the past, traditional banks were slow to change and didn't always serve everyone well. It was hard for some people to get a loan, and the process was slow and filled with paperwork.

FinTech companies came to the rescue. They used technology to provide financial services to more people. For example, the "Jan Dhan Yojana" initiative helped open more than 50 crore new bank accounts, giving more people access to banking services. Digital lending startups and peer-to-peer lending platforms made borrowing money easier and faster. Additionally, FinTech introduced robo-advisors and online investment platforms. These are like smart computer programs that help you invest your money.

Challenges and What's Next

But there are challenges on this journey. Things like making sure your online payments are secure (cybersecurity) and getting the rules right (regulations) are still things to work on. Also, we need to make sure everyone, no matter where they live or how much they earn, can benefit from these changes.

So, what's coming next? Well, more fancy technology stuff! Artificial intelligence (AI) and machine learning will make our financial services smarter. They'll help catch bad guys who try to steal your money and make your banking experience personalized, like getting recommendations based on your habits.

India is also exploring things like blockchain, which is like a super-secure digital ledger, and central bank digital currencies (CBDCs) to make money systems more efficient. This means the way we handle money could change even more in the future.

In Conclusion

The way we handle money in India is changing fast. We're moving from using cash for everything to doing more and more of our transactions digitally. The rise of FinTech is making it easier for people to get banking services, borrow money, and invest. But we still have work to do to make sure everyone benefits and our money stays safe. As India keeps moving forward, the FinTech sector is set to grow even more, and it might change the future of finance in the country. Exciting times are ahead!

Surbhi Mall
PGT,Economics

Artificial Intelligence



Artificial Intelligence, often abbreviated as AI, refers to the development of computer systems that can perform tasks that typically require human intelligence. The term "Father of AI" is often associated with Alan Turing, a British mathematician, logician, and computer scientist. Although he predates the formal field of artificial intelligence, his groundbreaking work in the mid-20th century laid the theoretical foundation for AI. Artificial intelligence (AI) has a wide range of applications across various industries and domains. Its ability to mimic and replicate human cognitive functions allows it to perform tasks that were previously considered difficult or impossible for computers.

HARMS OF AI - USES OF AI

- 1. Bias and Discrimination
- 2. Privacy Concerns
- 3. Job Displacement
- 4. Loss of Control
- 5. Economic Inequality
- 6. Transparency and Explainability
- 7. Existential Risks

while artificial intelligence (AI) has the potential to bring about numerous benefits and advancements, it also poses certain risks and potential harms. It's important to consider these challenges and address them responsibly as AI technology continues to evolve.

WHAT IS ML AND DL?

Machine Learning: Machine learning is a subfield of AI that focuses on developing algorithms and models that allow computers to learn from data and make predictions or decisions without being explicitly programmed. It includes supervised learning, unsupervised learning, and reinforcement learning.

2. Deep Learning: Deep learning is a subset of machine learning that involves artificial neural networks with many layers (deep neural networks). It has been highly successful in tasks such as image recognition, natural language processing, and speech recognition.

Domain of AI

Data science is an interdisciplinary field that involves the use of various techniques, algorithms, processes, and systems to extract insights and knowledge from structured and unstructured data.

EXAMPLES:

- AMAZON, YOUTUBE, FLIPKART, and PRICE COMPARISON WEBSITES

Computer Vision: This branch of AI is focused on giving machines the ability to interpret and understand visual information from the world, such as images and videos. It's used in applications like facial recognition, object detection, and autonomous vehicles.

EXAMPLES:

- FACE LOCK IN MOBILE, SNAPCHAT FILTERS, and SELF DRIVEN CARS

Natural Language Processing (NLP): NLP is concerned with enabling computers to understand, generate, and interact with human

language. It includes tasks like language translation, sentiment analysis, Chat bots, and text summarization. EXAMPLE: - EMAIL FILTERS, GOOGLE ASSISTANCE, SIRI, CORTANA

Mudit Kumar Srivastava
Class X B

CHANDRAYAN-3



Chandrayan-3 was a successor to Chandrayan-2, which was launched in 2019. But that mission failed, the lander Vikram had a hard landing on the moon surface, leading to communication loss and the rover mission not being fully realised. Chandrayan-3 aims to achieve a successful landing on the moon's surface to conduct scientific experiments and observations. It'll also measure the near surface plasma (ions and electrons) density of the soil. These experiments may yield valuable data about the moon's geology, mineral composition and its history. Chandrayan-3 was launched on 14th July, 2023 at 2:35 pm IST as scheduled, from Satish Dhawan Space Centre Sriharikota, Andhra Pradesh. The spacecraft entered in lunar orbit on 5 August, 2023, and landed successfully on 23rd August, 2023 near the lunar south pole. During the mission Chandrayan-3 covered a distance of about 3.84 lakh kilometers (2.4 million miles) from Earth to the Moon. After the successful landing of Chandrayan-3, India becomes the first country to land on the south pole of the Moon, while the world will have better understanding of the whole universe along with Moon and Earth. Lunar mission will provide essential insights into the Moon's history, geology and potential resources which could be of immense value for future space exploration and utilisation. The success of this mission will strengthen the place of Indian global space community and will bring new opportunities related to future lunar exploration and even human missions.

Vaibhav Nishad,
12 C

GLIMPSES OF SCHOOL ACTIVITIES



DEMONETIZATION

Demonetization is the act of stripping a currency of its status as a legal tender. In other words, to withdraw (money) or the like from use). It occurs whenever, there is. a change of national currency. The current form of money is filled from circulation and retired, often to be replaced with new notes or coins. Sometimes, the country completely replaces a currency (old) with a new currency.

Removing the legal tender status of a unit of currency a drastic intervention into an economy because it directly effects the medium of exchange used in all economic transactions.

demonetization has been used to establish the value of currency or combat inflation. The coinage act of 1873 demonetized silver as the legal tender of the United States, in favor of fully adopting the gold standards, in order to stave off disruptive. inflation as large new silver deport was discovered in the American West.

Some countries have demonetized currencies in order to facilitate trade form or currency unions hastily, demonetization has been tried as a tool to demonetize as cash dependent. developing economy and to combat corruption and vine.

DEMONETIZATION IN INDIA

On 8th November 2016, the government of India announced the demonetization of all 500 and 1,000 bank notes of the Mahatma Gandhi Series. The government

claimed that the action would curtail the shadow of economy and crack down on the illicit and younterfeit cash to fond illegal activity and terrorism. The sudden nature of announcement and pro launched cash shortages in the weeks that followed created significant disruption throughout the economy threatening economic output Prime Minister of India

Narendra Modi announced the demonetization in an unscheduled television

addressed at 20:00 Indian Standard time (IST) on 8 November. In the announcement, Modi declared that use of all 500 and 1000 notes of the Mahatma Gandhi series would be invalid past mid night and announcement the issue of new 500 and 2000 notes.





HISTORY AND BACKGROUND....

The Indian Government had demonetized bank notes on two prior occasions, once in 1946 and then in 1978 and in both cases the goal was to combat tax evasion by "black money" held outside the economic system.

In 1946, the free-independence government. hoped demonetization would

penalize Indian Businesses that were concealing the fortunes amassed supplied in World War II. In 1978, the Janta Party Coalition government demonetized bank. notes of 1,000, 5,000 and 10,000 rupees

again, in the hopes of curbing. counterfeit money and black money. In 2012, the Central Board of Direct Tax had recommended against demonetization may not be a solution for tracking black money or economy which is largely held in in form of Bonomi

properties, bullion and jewelry. According to data, from income tax, probes, black money holders keep only 6% or less or less of their wealth as cash. suggesting that targeting this cash would not be successful strategy. On 28th October 2016, the bank notes

In circulation in India was 717-77 trillion (US \$280 billion). In terms of value, the annual report of Reserve Bank in India (RBI) of 31st March 2016 stated that total bank notes in circulation valued to 16.42 trillion (US \$ 260 billion) of which nearly 86% [around] 714-18 trillion (US \$ 220 billion)) were 2500 and 71,000 bank notes.

In terms of volume, the report stated that 24% of the total 90,266 million bank notes were in circulation

In June, the Government in India devised the income declaration scheme that listed till 30 September 2016, providing an opportunity to the citizens. holding black money and undeclared assets to avoid litigation.



SUMIT SRIVASTAVA
CLASS 12 C

JAIPUR: THE PINK CITY'S SPLENDOUR

Jaipur, the pink city.... I bet you can't find a general knowledge book that does not mention this marvelous place. Having heard this name since as early as I can remember, I was thrilled when my father told me we were going to Jaipur! I couldn't sleep at all!

Now fast-forward to the morning we reached Jaipur, the first thing we did was to go to the famous Rawat Mishthan Bhandar to calm our grumbling bellies. As both my parents had visited this place several times before, they knew exactly what we needed for breakfast: the good, old Rajasthani Pyaz kachori which was crispy on the outside and chewy and bustling with flavors inside. And to curb our sugar cravings we also had the famous Mava kachori which had a filling of khoya and was dipped in sugar syrup. Then we headed to the hotel we had booked and after washing up, we left to see the Grand Fort of Amer.

After tackling an hour of traffic, we somehow made it to the fort's entrance and began climbing up the stairs. As I climbed up the last few stairs, I was mesmerized by the view. It was even more magnificent than it was on the outside. Beautiful open halls with roofs having gorgeous architecture...I could see all the hype about this place. Every corner was a piece of art and the gorgeous chandeliers that hung were breathtaking. As I explored the fort, I reached the huge window and I'm telling you, the air that was blowing there freshened me up. An air conditioner is nothing compared to this genius application of Bernoulli's principle. The view from there was immaculate. I could see the whole water channel barricading that had been built to keep the enemies away from the fort. The guide told us that crocodiles were put in the water channels and devoured anyone who tried to swim across the channel.

After taking a good look around the fort, we got down from the fort and went to grab some lunch. I can't recall the name of that place but the food there was amazing. We had the famous Gatte ki Sabzi and you know what? My tastebuds were mesmerized and couldn't help but dive into those amazing flavors. After that, we headed to Hathi Gaon where we had a ride on an elephant. I swear, he was so cute and he even shook hands (his trunk) with us. It was the first time I had seen an elephant so near. As we left that place, the sun had started to set and it was the perfect time to head to the Jal Mahal. The setting sun that reflected into the water around the Jal Mahal painted a beautiful scenery. There were people selling dough balls to feed to the fish and we also bought and fed the fish. As we dropped a ball into the water, a whole group of fish swarmed around it, trying to eat it first. It was really fun to watch. Then we walked along the area where sellers were selling a lot of items such as wooden sculptures and silver jewelry. Now how can one return from Jaipur without getting a picture clicked in the traditional Rajasthani outfit! So, we rushed to wear those marvelous and colorful dresses to get our pictures clicked. Wearing those outfits was a great experience. After such an eventful day, we were really tired, so we headed back to the hotel room and slept soundly.

The next day, we went on to explore the markets of Jaipur. We went to Bapu market and I could see why it was called the pink city. On the way to the market, I saw most of the

buildings on the main road painted in a soft pastel pink color. It indeed was really pretty. Now in the market, I saw beautiful handicrafts made of mainly leather. There were leather bags, leather juttis, and leather shoes. The craftsmanship and hard work put into these were visible. Then we headed to the iconic Hawa Mahal but unfortunately, it was too crowded in there and we came back just looking at it from the outside. It was indeed beautiful; another application of Bernoulli's principle. It was all science that made the Hawa Mahal so airy. It was already evening by the time we headed to the most awaited spot: Chokhi Dhani Village. It was such a great place that I would tell you to never miss this place if you visit Jaipur. The whole place was built as a traditional Rajasthani village. It had a bamboo house to climb on and there were people dressed in Rajasthani attire, welcoming everyone with great hospitality. There were horses and horse-carts and even camels to ride on. At first, I was scared to ride the camel but I am glad I didn't back off because I loved it. After that, we went on to explore the place and guess what, there was a 3D snakes and ladder game there. The board games enthusiast in me was really happy to see it. There were also small huts representing every Indian state. In those huts, were statues of men, women and children doing their daily routine work. The architecture inside the hut displayed the richness and culture of the respective states. As the sun set, many ladies dressed in traditional fits started doing amazing dances while balancing a tower of plates and glasses on their heads and arms. A man even blew out fire from his mouth like a dragon! After watching the performance, we headed to the place where food was being served. As we entered, we were greeted with warmth and sat down on the floor. Then the food was served. All the dishes were authentic and smelled delicious. The friendly host told us all about the dishes that were served to us. There was Dal Baati Churma, Gatta Curry, Kadhi, Green vegetables, Aloo Pyaj, different types of rotis, with unlimited supply of fresh butter and buttermilk, Jeera Rice, Bajre ka Khichda, Sweets, Chach, Rabdi, Kulfi and an extensive spread of accomplishments. It was great spread. After having the food, we left the place and our trip to Jaipur ended here. Next morning, we left for the bus station and the bus departed at 10 A.M. As we left the city, I thought to myself, what a remarkable trip it was, and fell asleep.

NAME= UDITA SINGH
CLASS=11 , A

MY GORAKHPUR

Surrounded by the river Rapti 3 sides,
Holding Ramgarh Taal in the centre,
Like the third eye of the Lord Shiva
Full of energy in the core,
This is My Gorakhpur,
Where I love to spend time more.

VANSHIKA SINGH
XII C

CRYPTOCURRENCY AND REGULATION OF CRYPTO ASSETS

INTRODUCTION

Cryptocurrency, also known as crypto, is a digital or virtual currency that uses cryptography to secure transactions. Cryptocurrencies are not reliant on any central authority, such as a government or bank, to uphold or maintain them.

Today's Cryptocurrency Prices by Market Cap The total volume in DeFi is currently \$4.47B, 11.59% of the total crypto market 24-hour volume. The volume of all stable coins is now \$33.57B, which is 87.00% of the total crypto market 24-hour volume. Bitcoin's dominance is currently 51.60%, a decrease of 0.33% over the day. Cryptocurrencies are usually built using blockchain technology. Blockchain describes the way transactions are recorded into "blocks" and time stamped. It's a fairly complex, technical process, but the result is a digital ledger of cryptocurrency transactions that's hard for hackers to tamper. Cryptocurrency and blockchain technology have the potential to solve a number of real-world problems in various industries. Some examples include:

Financial inclusion: Cryptocurrency can provide an alternative to traditional banking for people who are unbanked or underbanked, making it easier for them to access financial services such as payments, lending, and savings.

Remittances: Cryptocurrency can be used to send money across borders quickly, cheaply, and securely, making it a viable alternative to traditional remittance services.

Microtransactions: Cryptocurrency can facilitate micropayments, which can be useful for industries such as gaming, content creation, and the Internet of Things (IoT).

Fraud prevention: Cryptocurrency can reduce the risk of fraud, as transactions can be validated and recorded on a tamper-proof blockchain.

Supply chain management: Cryptocurrency can be used to create a transparent and tamper-proof record of transactions, which can be used to track goods and services as they move through a supply chain.

Digital Identity: Blockchain technology can be used to create digital identities that are secure, private, and decentralized. This can be used to improve access to services such as banking and healthcare.

Charitable giving: Cryptocurrency can be used to track charitable donations and ensure that they reach their intended recipients, increasing transparency and trust in the charitable giving process.

Real estate: Cryptocurrency and blockchain technology can be used to create a more efficient and secure system for registering and transferring property.

Conclusion

The rise of cryptocurrencies has disrupted traditional financial systems and brought about numerous opportunities and challenges. While regulation is essential to address these challenges and protect investors, striking a balance between innovation and oversight is crucial. A well-crafted regulatory framework can foster a safe and thriving cryptocurrency ecosystem, encouraging responsible innovation and long-term sustainability. As governments and regulatory bodies continue to navigate this evolving landscape, it is vital that they work in tandem with industry stakeholders to shape the future of cryptocurrency and blockchain technology.

PRASIDDHI SRIVASTAVA

11 , C

THE ROLE OF SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SMES) IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

INTRODUCTION

Small and midsize enterprises (SMEs) are businesses that maintain revenues, assets, or a number of employees below a certain threshold. Each country has its own definition of what constitutes a small and midsize enterprise. Certain size criteria must be met, and occasionally, the industry in which the company operates is taken into account as well.

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- Small and midsize enterprises (SMEs) are businesses that have revenues, assets, or a number of employees below a certain threshold.
- Each country has its own definition of what constitutes a small and midsize enterprise.
- Each country may also set different guidelines across industries to define what a small business is across sectors.
- SMEs play an important role in an economy, employing vast numbers of people and helping to shape innovation.
- Governments regularly offer incentives, including favorable tax treatment and better access to loans, to help keep SMEs in business.

The Role of SMEs in an Economy

Though small, SMEs play an important role in an economy. They outnumber large firms, employ vast numbers of people, and are generally entrepreneurial in nature, helping to shape innovation.

Small and midsize enterprises can exist in almost any industry but are more likely to reside within industries requiring fewer employees and smaller up-front capital investments. Common types of SMEs include legal firms, dental offices, restaurants, and bars. SMEs are segregated from large, multinational companies because they fundamentally operate differently. Large, complex firms may require advanced enterprise resource planning (ERP) systems—for accounting, supply chain management and financial reporting, and interconnectivity across offices around the world—or deeper organizational processes. SMEs, on the other hand, may require fewer systems given their narrower scope of operations.

While SMEs may lack the vast resources and global reach of larger corporations, their collective impact on the economy is undeniable. They represent a vital force that fuels economic development, creates jobs, encourages innovation, and strengthens local communities. It is essential for governments, policymakers, and business associations to recognize and support the growth of SMEs, as they are the driving force behind a dynamic and inclusive economy. In doing so, they can unlock the full potential of SMEs to contribute to the well-being and prosperity of nations around the world

The Importance of Small and Midsize Enterprises (SMEs)

A plethora of data demonstrates the massive economic impact that SMEs have on a country's economy. Specific to the United States, SMEs play a vital role in the success of the nation's economy by contributing in a variety of ways.

Job Creation

One of the most vital functions of SMEs is their ability to generate employment opportunities. Unlike large corporations, SMEs tend to be labor-intensive, and as a result, they create a substantial number of jobs. These businesses provide a diverse range of employment, from low-skilled workers to highly specialized professionals. In developing countries, where unemployment can be a major issue, SMEs can be a lifeline for job seekers.

Innovation and Entrepreneurship

SMEs are hotbeds of innovation and entrepreneurship. They often operate in niche markets and have the flexibility to adapt to changing market conditions swiftly. This agility allows them to experiment with new ideas and products, leading to the development of innovative solutions. Furthermore, SMEs are often founded by entrepreneurial individuals who are driven by a passion for their business ideas. These entrepreneurs bring new concepts, products, and services to the market, fostering economic growth and competitiveness.

Economic Diversification

SMEs contribute to economic diversification by operating in a wide array of industries. They are not limited to a single sector, which helps reduce a country's dependence on a particular industry or export. A diversified economy is more resilient to economic shocks and global market fluctuations, making it more stable and less vulnerable to crises.

Export Growth

SMEs can be significant contributors to a country's export growth. Many SMEs engage in international trade, either directly or as part of the supply chain for larger exporters. Their ability to produce specialized and high-quality products or services makes them competitive in international markets. Export-oriented SMEs can increase a nation's foreign exchange earnings and contribute to improve the balance of trade.

Social and Environmental Responsibilities

Many SMEs are deeply embedded in their communities, which makes them more attuned to local social and environmental issues. This often results in a higher level of social responsibility and sustainability practices. SMEs are more likely to adopt eco-friendly technologies and promote ethical business practices, contributing to a more sustainable and responsible business environment.

RITWIK SRIVASTAVA

11 , C

EMERGING MODES OF BUSINESS

The way business is done has changed significantly in the past decade or so, and this is referred to as the 'mode of business.' The term 'emerging' emphasizes that these changes are happening right now and are likely to continue. The three most influential trends shaping business are:

Digitization: This involves converting various forms of information, such as text, sound, images, and video, into electronic data made up of ones and zeroes for electronic transmission.

Outsourcing: This means businesses are increasingly contracting out tasks or services to external companies or individuals.

Internationalization and globalization: This refers to businesses expanding their operations beyond their home country's borders and participating in the global economy.

E-Business

if we consider "business" to encompass a broad spectrum of activities like industry, trade, and commerce, then "e-business" can be described as the practice of conducting industry, trade, and commerce through computer networks.

Scope of E-Business

BUSINESS TO BUSINESS(B2B)Commerce :-In e-commerce between businesses (B2B), one company interacts with other companies. These interactions can involve suppliers, vendors, or distribution channels to deliver value and products to consumers.

BUSINESS TO CUSTOMER(B2C):-As the name implies,B2C(business to consumer) transaction have business firm's at one end and it's customers on the other end.

Intra-B Commerce:-Transactions occur within a single company, hence "intra-B."

Contrasting this, e-commerce involves a company dealing with suppliers, distributors, other businesses (B2B), and customers (B2C) online. On the other hand, e-business is a broader concept, using intranets to manage interactions among various departments and individuals within the same company.

CUSTOMER TO CUSTOMER(C2C Commerce):- Means individuals or consumers buying and selling products or services directly to each other.example – OLX

SATVIK KUSHWAHA

11 C

TIME MANAGEMENT

Management is a process of planning, organizing, staffing, directing and controlling performance to achieve the objectives effectively and efficiently. Time management is the process of planning and organizing your tasks and activities in an effective and efficient way. Anyone who learns the art of management of time can do anything in life. Time management is essential for everyone. Student, business professional, home maker, working professional or a freelancer, everyone must manage their time well. Student's need to manage a variety of activities throughout their day. From going to school & college to taking tuitions, from doing self-study to participating in sports events, from participating in extra-curricular activities to taking enough rest to stay fit and healthy and many more. In a situation like this, if you do not manage your time well, you wouldn't be able to perform any task efficiently. If you are planning to start a business then discipline is the first thing you require and the first step towards achieving discipline is to respect time. In your own business you have much more responsibilities in comparison to when you are working for someone else. To manage everything efficiently you must begin by managing your time efficiently. Effective time management is essential for every homemaker. Homemakers work hard the entire day. Their list of activities is endless, without proper management it can be difficult to perform all the activities effectively. Homeworkers need to prepare a to-do list in the morning, since they require doing varieties of tasks everyday. Prioritize the tasks and keep checking as you finish them one after the other. This would not only help you in managing time efficiently but also gives a sense of satisfaction.

Freelancers, particularly who work from home, must ensure that they prepare a daily schedule for their activities and follow it carefully to manage their time efficiently. People who work from home choose this option because they have several activities to do at their home. Fulfilling your personal duties and managing your professional task together can be complicated. The key is to manage your time efficiently. It would be beneficial to identify those hours of the day when you can concentrate best and spend that time on your professional work. In the era of increasing competition in every field, it is crucial for working professionals to perform well. They are expected to do something extraordinary to surpass their workmates and stay in the good books of their seniors. For this it is essential to manage their time efficiently in such a manner so that they get time for their usual work as well as for doing something different and better that can bring them recognition.

To manage time efficiently we should follow some tips such as -

- 1- Prepare a to-do list
- 2- Learn to say 'no'
- 3- Finish the important tasks first
- 4- Keep your phone aside while studying
- 5- Don't use social media for a long time
- 6- Sleep for 7-8 hours a day
- 7 - Do exercise
- 8- Have healthy diet avoid junk foods

Managing time efficiently looks might simple but it's an art, not everyone can do it perfectly. You must focused on your activities and keep reminding yourself why it is important to complete your task in a timely manner.

Vaibhav Nishad

12 C

IMPORTANCE OF LIBRARY IN OUR LIFE

**“The only place where you can find ultimate power is a library”. -
Michael Embry**

Library is a place where books are kept according to the different subject matters. It is a place where unlimited knowledge just waiting to be found. The Person in charge of a Library is called a librarian. The role of a librarian is to keep everything in order for the person who wants to gain knowledge from books.

Libraries are a forgotten source of knowledge today due to internet, but they still are equally important. I think every school should have a Library with good books to develop an interest in reading. We can learn endless things by reading books. I think everyone should go to the library once.

I advised everyone to read more and more books to open our minds and help us to think bigger.

**Shantanu Tiwari
VII B**

Answers of IQ CHECK

1. There were no stairs; it was a one storied house.
2. The house is on the North Pole, so the bear is white.
3. Teapot.
4. The girl is blind and its reading Braille.
5. The match.
6. Again draw a shorter line next to it and it becomes a longer line.
7. 12 months i.e. all the months have 28 days.
8. Whether they both wait 1 pound.
9. The bark of a tree.
10. Both these would be at the same spot when they meet, therefore, both are equally close to Halifax.

HUMANITY

Humanity is neither a commodity that can be found in the market, nor a god that can be found in the temple. So what is this humanity and where we will find it? Humanity is a feeling of kindness, compassion and love for every living organism. Even a poor person that has nothing to eat can have humanity in him and perhaps not in those who live in beautiful houses. Humanity is all about helping one another and showing empathy towards every living being. It's about forgetting your own interests when someone needs your instance. In today's era, almost every person is becoming like a stone that has no feeling for others. We must remember, every act of kindness no matter how small contributes to a larger cause. It is the human race that includes every. Single person on this earth. I really feel that humanity is an important aspect of life that is ignored by almost all of us. It provides us ways to consider our world, learn sympathy for others and process ideas.

HUMANITY IS LIKE THE BRANCHES OF THE TREE WHICH ARE SPREAD ALMOST EVERYWHERE BUT ONLY A FEW PEOPLE CAN REAP ITS FRUITS.

Think about the old days when we all were locked up in our houses. A new spirit rose among all of us. Thousands of doctors worked hard day and night to save the lives of others without worrying about their own health. Soon all of us gained some courage and decided to defeat the virus and we did it, just because of the support of whole India and this is what which makes it an Incredible India. Now think deeply, isn't this humanity?? For a student, Humanity helps to expand our knowledge of human culture and help us to understand about the power that binds us together and separates us from one another. As a student we should help our friends in their work, we must stop them from doing anything wrong. Whenever you see an old women or men spare some of your time to help them in their work. Even a child who is helping an elderly blind person to cross the road is truly a human. Actually the truth is that the feeling of Humanity is living in almost all of us but it depends on all of us that we will boost up this feeling or suppress it. Many institutions have tried to develop humanity among students like 'Awakened Citizen Program' which is being conducted by Ramakrishna Mission society which empowers children to choose a value based life so that they can manifest the perfection already inside them. Humanity teaches that the greatest service is human service. Swami Vivekananda himself had embodied this through his words: "I've known that the highest Truth is this: He is present in all beings. These are all the manifestation forms of Him. There is no other God to seek for. He alone is worshipping God who serves all beings"

ANVESHA RAWAT

11 B

MEMORY – HOW IT WORKS

Let me take you to the domain of memory and its functioning. Knowing the types of memory may help students to develop better understanding of how things can be retained in the memory for a long period of time.

What is memory?

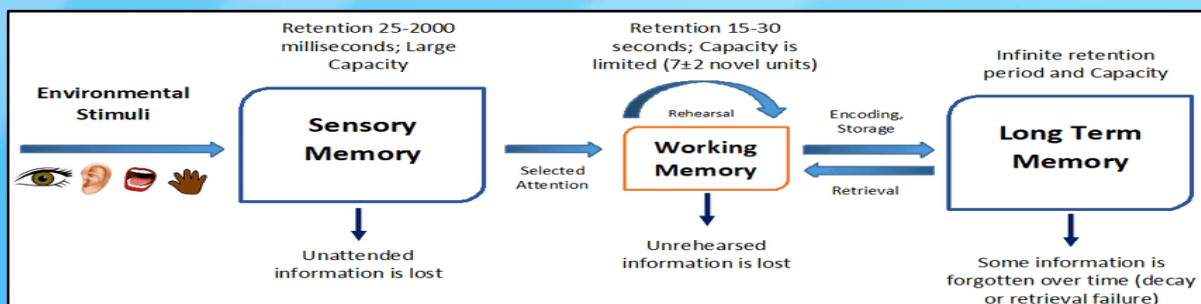
According to the definition given in NCERT textbook- memory refers to retaining and recalling information over a period of time depending upon nature of cognitive task that a person is required to perform.

Memory necessarily have three independent but interrelated stages they are **encoding storage and retrieval**

The incoming information that are received by our sense organs are sent to various parts of the brain that are used for further processing. This is called **encoding** of information.

Storage is the second stage where the encoded message is stored for later use. In this process the information is retained in the brain and held over a period of time.

Information can be used only when a person is able to recover it from his or her brain. This process of recalling the information from the brain's storage is called **Retrieval**.



A person may recall the retained information at any stage of life. Sometimes people forget. This may happen because of poor encoding or poor storage. Various psychologists have given different theories of memory. One such model is the **stage model of memory**. According to this theory there are three memory systems:

SENSORY MEMORY

SHORT TERM MEMORY

LONG TERM MEMORY.

Sensory memory: The incoming information first enters sensory memory. The capacity of sensory memory is very large but the duration of storage for such memory is very short, that is less than a second.

Short term memory: If a person gives attention to the incoming information then this information is stored in short term memory. This memory stores small information for a time period of up to 30 seconds. A person uses the short term memory while noting down the text from blackboard or from textbook in their notebook.

Long term memory: when the information somehow stays longer in the short term memory, it will finally enter the long term memory. This is the permanent storehouse of information. The information stored here can be as recent as your previous article you have read in this magazine and this can also be any old information as your first day in the school.

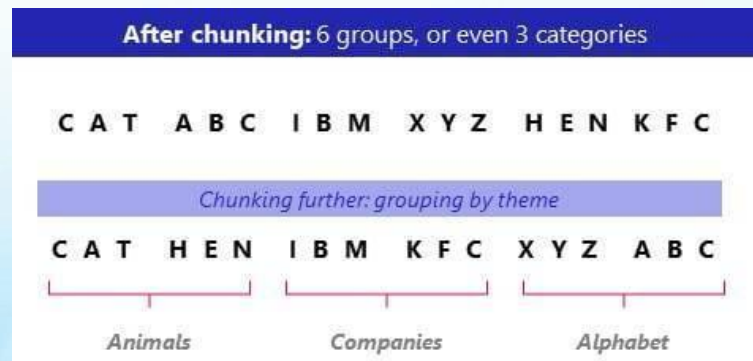
The brain automatically performs **selective attention** depending upon the interest of a person. Once the **sensory register** receives information, the selective attention of a person helps the information stay longer in sensory memory

which then moves to short a memory. If the information is useful then another control process begins called **maintenance rehearsal** which helps the information to stay in memory for a longer time. In this process the information is frequently repeated or rehearsed or spoken so that it sits permanently in mind.

Un-chunked List	Chunked List
Bread	Frozen foods
Ice cream	Ice cream
Milk	Frozen peas
Tomatoes	Dairy
Eggs	Milk
Butter	Eggs
Apples	Cream
English muffins	Butter
Frozen vegetables	Bakery
Bagels	English muffins
Lettuce	Bread
Cream	Bagels
Banana	Fruits and Vegetables
	Lettuce
	Banana
	Tomatoes
	Apples

changes of two digits like 14 91 62 53 64 96 and so on. If the brain is sharp enough to make it more meaningful like $1^2 2^2 3^2 4^2 5^2$, and so on, then it will be easy to remember and recall.

Chunking and maintenance rehearsal depends on the person's capacity to remember things for a longer period of time and this can only be achieved by regular practice and putting your mental process of chunking and rehearsal in practice and this will help all the students to remember the information for longer time.



Another control process which helps short term memory to retain information is called **chunking**. It is a process which breaks big information into small pieces so that the maintenance rehearsal is easy to perform and the information stays longer. For example, suppose a person is said to remember a series of digits like 1491625364964. Some persons will make a chunk of 3 to 4 digits like 149 1625 634 264 some persons may make

Mrityunjay Kumar
PGT Commerce

CAREER IN BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

1. Deep understanding of life

With the study of biological science, one can comprehensively understand living things and their bio-diverse role. A biologist has an accurate comprehension of living things and the diversity of life forms. Also, the natural biological process is understood deeply – growth, reproduction, body changes, ageing, metabolism and even breathing. A complete life cycle of a human, animal and plant can be understood in biology.

2. Pivotal in medicine

Everyone's aware of the adverse effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. To a large extent, it was curable with the research and findings of indispensable medications. Apart from that, biology has played a pivotal role in the healthcare industry in finding successful treatments for diseases like cancer and tuberculosis. Medicine, which is completely dependent on biology, is a fundamental base for the healthcare industry. A deep study of the field is the ideal solution to many mortal diseases, giving humans a longer life.

3. Environmental benefits

Our environment can beautifully shelter us. Even a small action in our surroundings can endanger life on earth. Some negative impacts on the environment can bring life to a standstill. In biology, one can study how to protect, monitor and manage the resources of our land. Chemical pollution can be put to an end. Also, the most calamitous result on the environment due to human activities, global warming, can be prevented. All of this may not be an overnight act but can be worked towards attaining it in the near future.

4. Great for agriculture

Agriculture is one space that requires the application of new technologies to enhance the yield of crops. Without the use of biotechnology, it is impossible for these implementations. Also, the quality is extensive in modern agriculture. The field of biotechnology provides farmers with techniques and tools to make cheap and manageable production which also works towards efficient farming. To many advantages, newer technologies have increased the variety of crop yields per hectare as an outcome of increasing the supply of food beautifully.

5. High potential

One factor which should definitely leave you in awe is the high salary prospects. The growth of a biologist will certainly depend on the ability to a large extent; however, the bureau of labor statistics foresee a growth of 4-5% between 2019-20 in the field. Also, some annual earnings are seen at:

- Microbiologist – 54,600 USD
- Biotechnologist – 51,725 USD
- Research scientist – 81,380 USD
- Biochemist – 61,760 USD

The journey of a biologist is as glorious in India as overseas. Apart from being passionate, it is also important to grasp the right skill.

6. The world needs it

There is no such thing as the 'right time to be a biologist'. Biology will aid in making the world a better place to live in. The field allows deep cognizance of nature, which directly works towards dealing with our innumerable challenges.

- Reducing carbon dioxide
- Learning how to deal with invasive species
- Creating reusable products
- A fulfilling agriculture future

7. One of the most interesting subject

And lastly, the subject is very intriguing. The broadness of biology and the existence of living things makes the field very interesting. How interesting it is to discover the development of the planet? Did you know that elephants have almost 40,000 muscles in their trunk? Giant pandas spend about 10-16 hours a day eating; isn't that shocking? Frogs can change their sex, Woah! All of these facts can be discovered once you step into the biology adventure. In fact, the far-flung field has a new finding almost every day.

Scope of Biological Science

The scope of biological science is extensive. A person with an unerring Master's degree is set to conquer the world. Here's an intricate list of some career opportunities in the field.

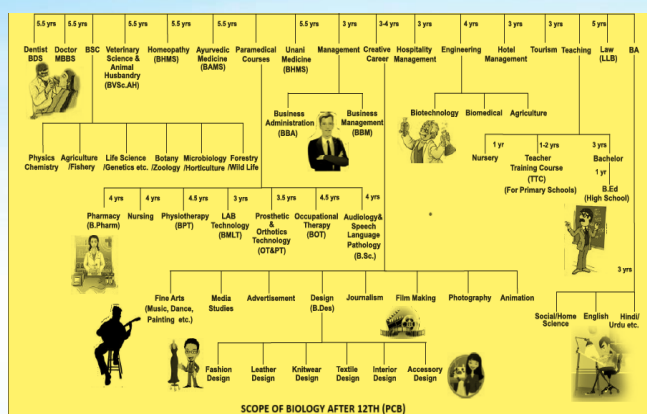
- Biochemist
- Food scientist
- Genetic counsellor
- Botanist
- Biology content developer
- Plant biochemist
- Environmental scientist
- Microbiologist
- Farming consultant
- Pharmacist
- Nutritionist
- Biotechnologist

Exploring the sought-after field can lead you to an array of career opportunities. Apart from the employment opportunities, one can also opt to be a bio-entrepreneur. Not like it is fun and games, but it would be creative with a business edge. One could open an exclusive medicine store or start a genetic engineering laboratory.

Some everyday uses of biology

- Clothing and textiles
- Food and beverages
- Personal care
- Beauty
- Medicines
- Transportation
- Fuels
- Buildings
- Next-generation biofuels

SCOPE OF BIOLOGY THROUGH FLOW CHART



PANKAJ KUMAR

PGT (BIOLOGY)

MONUMENTS ARE LOOSING THEIR IDENTITY

Man has been living on this kaleidoscopic earth since times immemorial. He possesses a strong desire to immortalize his name on this earth. And to fulfill this desire he has created monuments. Monuments are the symbol of art, glory and rich culture of a nation. They have made this earth more beautiful and magnificent. Countless temples, Taj Mahal, Pyramids of Egypt, Statue of Liberty, Eiffel Tower etc. speak volumes of man's high spirit, imagination, creativity and moral strength for excellence and beauty. India has a rich and diverse architectural and cultural heritage reflected in monuments, buildings, temples and other artifacts. They are of great historical and cultural importance. They mirror the grandeur and glory, the lifestyles and struggles of kings with other rulers. They are mute examples of heights and downfalls of various dynasties. But alas! Today these monuments are struggling hard for their existence. Time and man both have assaulted these excellent monuments. Thousands of tourists visit them every year. Pollution, plastic, garbage, smoke, climate destruction, theft, uncared sculptures – all have posed a great danger to these historical and priceless buildings. Now time has arrived when we should think seriously about these great adventures. They are unique and unequalled examples of man's endless efforts and dauntless spirit. We should salute this power and try our level best to procure and preserve these monuments.

Niti Agrawal
PRT

TIME & EMOTION

Time is slow when you wait.

Time is fast when you are late.

Time is deadly when you are sad.

Time is short when you are happy.

Time is endless when you are in pain.

Time is long when you are bored.

Almost all the time, Time is determined by emotion.

Anushka Sharma
X - A

MASTER CHALLENGERS AND BUDDING AUTHORS

OVERVIEW OF THE PROJECT●

I, as librarian, feel that school library is the holiest place which provides creative atmosphere for the young learners. but it has been seen that our students are not taking interest in reading & writing the traditional book review after the corona period.

- To resolve this problem, I provide the fertile soil in the form of platform where students read different story books and make self stories to be recognized and to fulfil the dream of our respected P.M. NARENDRA MODI i.e. DIGITAL INDIA.
- Master Challengers & Budding Authors project has been implemented in KV NO.II FCI Gorakhpur with special reference to the Digital India movement i.e. Power to Empower the students and teachers with their efficiency in educational power and environmental strengthening (Save Paper, Save trees and Go Digital).
- This project “Master Challengers & Budding Authors” is a continuous, comprehensive, motivating and whole year program, where they can participate easily and comfortably.

HOW TO PARTICIPATE IN MASTER CHALLENGERS PROGRAMME??

- Under Master challenger's programme the students will read many stories and thereafter they will compose a story on their own. → In every class, Master challenger's programme will be conducted under which maximum students will present their self written stories. The best story will be selected from each class.
- Selected students from different classes will participate in the cluster level competition.
- Thereafter, the students selected at cluster level will participate at regional level competition.
- Finally selected stories will be awarded & they will be sent to magazines for publication. Students will also publish their stories on ONLINE BOOK REVIEW website & present themselves as BUDDING AUTHORS.
- **OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT:** Creation of Learning hub for school community
 - ❖ To improve self confidence and presentation skill
 - ❖ Basic research skill development and to develop the abilities to use social media
 - ❖ To develop digital literacy skill /I.C.T
 - ❖ To develop Information literacy skills and to encourage critical thinking & creativity
 - ❖ To develop critical reading skills
 - ❖ To inculcate reading habits among the students

- **APPLICABILITY:**
 - Applicable to all schools of the country.
 - Demands planning , teamwork and willingness to spare time.
 - Doesn't require extra time of Librarians.
 - Co-ordination of project is just a fun.
 - No loss of academic activities of scholars

MADHURI RAWAT
LIBRARIAN

SCIENCE INTERESTING FACTS

- The maximum temperature recorded in the shade till date is 57.8 degree celsius in Libya on 13 September, 1922
- At its centre, the sun reaches temperature of 15 million°C
- According to NASA, When the temperature reaches 35°C, Our work outputs drop by 45%
- The Romans were among the first to create heated floors- they laid stone slabs over a heating source in the ground
- The average temperature on Mars is- 63°C
- The sunlight we see here on earth actually left the sun 8 minutes and 27 second earlier
- Light travels at a speed of about 300,000 km/s
- Honey bees after sighting nectar rich flowers, perform a waggle dance to communicate the location of the food to the other inmates
- Scientists study the properties and behaviour of light in a branch of physics known as optics
- Electric eel can produce strong electric shocks of around 500 volts.They use this to hunt and protect themselves too
- Electricity can be generated from wind, water, the sun and even from animal manure
- Coal is the world's biggest source of energy of producing electricity
- A hippopotamus can run faster than a man
- An avalanche can travel at 8 miles an hour
- A sloth would take a month to travel a mile

**Anshika
7A**

Answers of Fusion Exercise : A) 141; B) 3; C) 20; D) $2 + 5 = 3 + 4$; E) 3

INDIA AND CRICKET WORLD CUP 2023 IN PERSPECTIVE OF LITERATURE .

Being a student of English literature, Thomas Hardy (1840-1928), a great Victorian novelist and a poet is my favourite among the others. In most of his novel, Hardy sees life in terms of fate and chances. According to Hardy, suffering of human life is not due to the deeds of people but it is Predetermined. We achieve very less with our efforts and more by our fate and chance. He says, "Chance and fate play a vital role instead of human efforts".

The same thing happened on 19 November 2023, the unbelievable loss of World Cup tournament 2023, by India. The shocking one.

The tournament was hosted by India. It started on 5th October and concluded on 19th November. 10 national teams participated. All had to qualify for the tournament through the 2023 cricket World Cup qualification process. Narendra Modi stadium, Ahmedabad, became the spectacular. **Australia** won the toss and chose to bowl. It proved to be a key factor in their victory against India. Though I am not very fond of watching cricket but writing this article because I am an Indian. Our honourable Prime Minister Mr. Narendra Modi, home minister Mr. Amit Shah, the brigade of thousands of Indian fans were present in the stadium. All sorts of poojas and yaggyas were going on- yet India could not make it. Are we ready to understand the meaning of the message this defeat seeks to convey? It teaches us neither our victory nor our defeat is permanent. Today we are the "hero", tomorrow we can be reduced to zero ! This philosophy is applicable to our mortal and materialistic life also. so we should not be arrogant and always remain humble. we must accept our defeat with grace and celebrate the spirit of international togetherness.

Thomas Hardy is my favourite. Nevertheless I do not believe in his philosophy of fate and chance in human life. I wrote the article mentioning Mr. Hardy to console my heart. I conclude my writing with these words,

"Actions are the seeds of fate. Deeds grow into destiny".

Best wishes to India for the next cricket world cup tournament.

Mrs. Puja Sharma
TGT- English

FUSION EXERCISE (LET'S CHECK YOUR ENGLISH & MATHS IN ONE GO.)

Games and riddles using mathematics are fun and are excellent for developing mathematical and comprehension skills. Participants must carefully follow the steps so that they can find the solution to the answer.

A) Three digit number

There is a three digit number. The second is four times as big as the third number, while the first is three less than the second digit. .

What is the number?

B) What am I?

I am a number with a couple of friends, quarter a dozen and you'll find me again.

C) 9's

How many 9's are there between 1 and 100?

D) True Equation

Use the numbers 2, 3, 4 and 5 and the symbols + and = to make a true equation

E) Guess the number!

What is half of 2 plus 2?

Answers on page no.----- 67

LARGEST, HIGHEST, LONGEST AND COLDEST PLACES OF THE EARTH.

1. The highest mountain - Mount Everest
2. The deepest point - Mariana Trench
3. The coldest continent - Antarctica
4. The longest river – Nile River
5. The lowest river – Jordan River
6. The largest salt lake - Caspian Sea
7. The largest freshwater lake - Lake Superior
8. The highest waterfall - Angel falls
9. The biggest ocean – Pacific Ocean
10. The highest lake – Ojos Del Salado
11. The biggest river - Amazon River
12. The largest island - Greenland
13. The deepest lake – Lake Baikal
14. The largest desert – Sahara

Name – OM PANDEY

CLASS – 11 A

IQ CHECK

1. In a one storeyed pink house, there was a pink person, pink cat, pink fish, pink computer, pink chair, pink table, telephone, pink sour everything was Pink. What is the colour of the stairs?
2. A house has four walls point all the walls are facing towards south and a bear is circling the house.
What colour is the bear?
3. What starts with the letter 'T', is filled with 'T' and ends with 'T'?
4. A girl is sitting in a house at night that has no lights at all. There is no love, no candle, nothing. Yet she is reading
point how?
5. You walk into a room with a match, a kerosene lamp a candle and a fireplace. Which do you light first
6. You have draw to a line. Without touching it how can you make this line longer?
7. How many months have 28 days?
8. Which weighs more, a Pound of feathers or a Pound of bricks?
9. What goes around and around the wood but never goes into the wood?
10. A train leaves from Halifax, Nova Scotia heading towards Vancouver, British Columbia at 120 km / hr. 3 hours
Later a train leaves Vancouver heading towards Halifax at 180 km / hr. Assume there exactly 6000 km Vancouver
and Halifax. When they meet, which train is closer to Halifax?

Name – Abhiraj Rai

Class – 11 A

Answers on page no.----- 59

स्वच्छ भारत अभियान

