



D.M. PUBLIC SCHOOL

NEW AWAKENING

2025-26



- **Principal's Message**
- **D.M.P.S. Moments**
- **English Articles**
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**“Learn from yesterday,
Live for today,
Hope for tomorrow.”
— Albert Einstein**

PRINCIPAL'S MESSAGE



A school magazine is more than a compilation of pages; it is a mirror reflecting the spirit, creativity, and collective journey of the entire school community. It records moments of learning, growth, achievements, and the vibrant expressions of our students, who are the true strength of our institution.



At D.M. PUBLIC SCHOOL, we are committed to providing quality education that balances academic excellence with discipline, values, and holistic development. We believe that education should nurture curiosity, character, confidence, and compassion, empowering students to face future challenges with integrity and resilience.

The academic year has been marked by dedication and continuous effort. I extend my heartfelt appreciation to our teachers for their unwavering commitment and professionalism in shaping young minds. I congratulate our students for their enthusiasm, creativity, and perseverance in academics, co-curricular activities, and community engagement. I also sincerely thank our parents for their trust and constant support, which strengthens the foundation of our school.

This magazine stands as a testimony to teamwork and talent. The articles, artwork, poems, and achievements featured here highlight the imagination, skills, and hard work of our students under the guidance of their mentors. It provides a meaningful platform for self-expression and celebrates the diverse talents within our school.

As we move forward, let us continue to uphold the values of integrity, discipline, respect, and responsibility. May our students grow into confident learners, responsible citizens, and compassionate human beings. Together, let us strive for excellence and work with a shared vision to build a brighter future.

I congratulate the editorial team, teachers, and students for bringing out this wonderful edition of the school magazine and wish everyone continued success in all future endeavours.

**Warm regards,
Principal**

D.M. PUBLIC SCHOOL



SCHOOL ADMINISTRATOR MESSAGE

The publication of the latest issue of the school magazine of DM Public School marks a significant milestone in the intellectual and creative journey of the institution. A school magazine is not merely a compilation of literary and artistic contributions; rather, it is a distinguished chronicle of the school's academic vitality, cultural dynamism, and collective aspirations. It serves as a refined platform through which students articulate their ideas, exhibit their creative ingenuity, and cultivate confidence in self-expression. The diverse array of essays, poems, narratives, artistic works, and event reports encapsulates the multifaceted growth and accomplishments of the student body.

Furthermore, the magazine functions as a vital medium for communicating the aims and objectives of DM Public School to the wider public. It reflects the institution's unwavering commitment to holistic education, intellectual rigor, moral integrity, and character formation. By presenting the school's vision and mission in a coherent and compelling manner, the publication reinforces its dedication to nurturing disciplined, enlightened, and socially responsible individuals. In doing so, it strengthens the relationship between the school and the community, fostering transparency, trust, and mutual respect.

The successful realization of such a publication is the result of meticulous planning, collaborative effort, and steadfast dedication. I extend my profound appreciation and warmest felicitations to the editorial board, contributors, faculty mentors, and every individual whose diligence and perseverance have culminated in this commendable achievement. May their collective endeavor continue to inspire excellence, uphold the esteemed standards of the institution, and further elevate the prestige of D.M. Public School in the years to come.



DR. RAJU RAM BORO
ADMINISTRATOR
D.M. PUBLIC SCHOOL

आशीर्वाद

आशीर्वाद वह वरदान है,
जिससे होता भाग्य निर्माण है।
एकबार बुराइयों के दल-दल में फँसा था,
चारों ओर से काली घटाओं से घिरा था,
तभी कोई फ़रिश्ता आया,
उनके चंगुल से मुझे बचाया।
आशीर्वाद वह वरदान है,
जिससे होता भाग्य निर्माण है।
विषम परिस्थितियों में भी माँ ने मुझे पढ़ाया,
हर बुराई की राह से मुझे बचाया,
सेवा भाव निरंतर मुझे सिखाया,
तभी आशीष सभी का पाया।
आशीर्वाद वह वरदान है,
जिससे होता भाग्य निर्माण है।
बड़ों के आशीर्वाद से ऊँचा पद पाया,
ज़मींदार के बेटे ने आकर हाथ मिलाया,
जिसने हमेशा मज़ाक मेरा उड़ाया,
तभी झुक कर मैंने शीश नवाया।

आशीर्वाद वह वरदान है,
जिससे होता भाग्य निर्माण है।
हर प्राणी के अंदर भगवान होता है,
उसकी अनुभूति से ही अच्छा इंसान होता है,
जिनमें गुणों का पिटारा होता है,
वही तो सबका प्यारा होता है।
आशीर्वाद वह वरदान है,
जिससे होता भाग्य निर्माण है

KAMALIKA DUTTA
ACADEMIC CORDINATOR



EASY, YET DIFFICULT

In Today's Life.....

**It's very easy to show victory,
But it's very difficult to accept defeat with
dignity...**

**It's very easy to make mistakes,
But it's very difficult to learn from them...
It's very easy to stumble against a stone,
But it's very difficult to get up and walk
again...**

**It's very easy to ask for forgiveness,
But it's very difficult to forgive others...
It's very easy to speak, without reasoning,
But it's very difficult to refrain the tongue...
It's very easy to hurt someone who loves you,
But it's very difficult to heal the wound...**

**It's very easy to set up rules,
But it's very difficult to abide by them...
It's very easy to judge the mistakes of others,
But it's very difficult to find your own mistake...
It's very easy to promise someone,
But it's very difficult to fulfill it...
It's very easy to think about improving,
But it's very difficult to put it into action...
Similarly, it's very easy to read this,
But it's very difficult to follow it....**

**MS. SABA ALAM
PGT (ENGLISH)**

WILL POWER

The possession of will power and self-discipline, or their lack, plays an important role in everyone's life. For example, you wish to go for a walk knowing how good it is for your health and how wonderful you feel afterwards, but you feel too lazy and prefer to watch television instead.

You might be aware of the fact that you need to change your eating habits, but you don't have the inner power and persistence to change these habits.

Does this sound familiar? How many times have you said, "I wish I had will power and self-discipline"? How many times have you started to do something, only to quit after a short while? We all have had experiences like these.

Will power is the ability to overcome laziness and procrastination. It is the ability to control or reject unnecessary or harmful impulses. It is the ability to arrive at a decision and follow it with perseverance until it is successfully accomplished.

WILL POWER IS NOT GENETIC. IT REQUIRES THE WILL TO RESIST AND THE POWER OF A RESOLVED MIND.

MRS. KOMAL SAW

PRT

NEERAJ CHOPRA: GOLD

They say save the best for last, and for India it came true at the Tokyo Games. Javelin thrower Neeraj Chopra became only the second Indian to win an individual gold in the Olympics. After romanticizing stories about “nearly there” for years, India finally had its first track-and-field medal winner, thanks to Chopra’s throw of 87.58 m. Interestingly, Chopra, the son of a farmer from Khandra village near Panipat in Haryana, took to athletics to lose weight. One day, his uncle took him to Shivaji Stadium in Panipat for some running. But Chopra wasn’t interested in it and almost instantly fell in love with the javelin throw when he saw a few seniors practicing at the stadium. The 23-year-old, a Subedar with 4 Rajputana Rifles in the Indian Army, has been a consistent performer since bursting into the scene with a historic gold in the Junior World Championships in 2016 with an Under-20 world record of 86.48 m, which still stands. His other achievements include gold medals in the 2018 Commonwealth Games and the Asian Games, besides a top finish in the 2017 Asian Championships.



**MR. MONU KUMAR
(PHYSICAL EDUCATION)**

IMPACTFUL SPEAKING

Communication is the exchange of feelings in the form of words. Basically, we all believe that it's just what we feel that we say. Whereas there is a major difference between what we say and what we feel. To say what we exactly feel, there should be a processing done in our brains, with the choice of words.

“Hey!!!! You look beautiful”, will have a little lesser impact than “Hey!! You look like a blooming rose”. This is exactly what a choice of words does, in a language.

Now the question arises: where and how to find those words which would always be impactful upon the listener. The answer to this is by always communicating with a large genre of people, dealing with different strata of lives and professions. The more we communicate and try to inculcate the habits of good speaking in us, the more impactful we would become.

I remember the first time I gave a speech. It was a normal school event, but to me it was a life-changing moment. Looking at thousands of people in front of me was confidence-shattering. With some stammering and hiccups, I took off the ground and decided to put in the most intellectual words I had ever known in the English language. Without my eyes lowered to the ground, I tried to make eye contact with the audience to create a connection—and VOILA!!!!!! They liked my choice of words. Since then, I always speak what beholds my heart, but with a little fabrication of words.

AS THE FAMOUS LINES OF A SONG SUGGESTS:

..... AND WORDS ARE ALL I HAVE.... TO TAKE YOUR HEART AWAY.....

MR. ANKIT OJHA

PRT (ENGLISH)

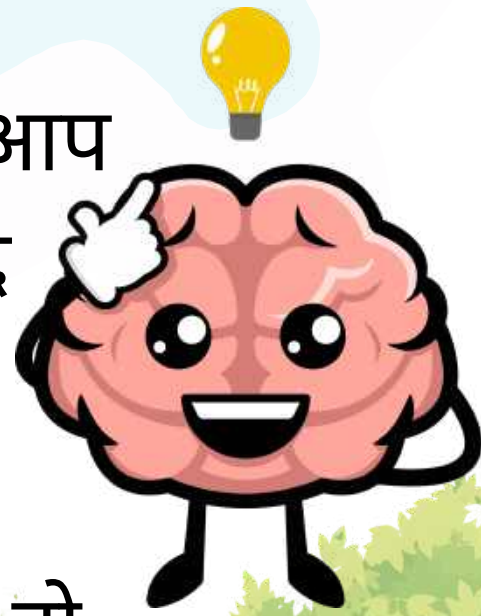


आओ मिलकर सोचें और प्रयास करें

इस वर्ष की डिजिटल मैगज़ीन के लिए, मैं क्या लिखूँ? ... यह प्रश्न कई दिनों से मन में चल रहा था। कोई ठोस विचार भी नहीं था और न ही कोई अन्तःप्रेरणा। कुछ दिनों पहले फेसबुक पर पहले ज़माने अर्थात अस्सी-नब्बे के दशक के रिज़ल्ट के संबंध में एक पोस्ट पढ़ी। उस समय तो सिर्फ मनोरंजन की दृष्टि से इसे पढ़ा और इसका स्क्रीन शॉट ले लिया। किंतु एक दिन अचानक इस पर ध्यान गया और मन में यह विचार आया कि इसे आधार बनाकर अपनी मैगज़ीन के लिए कुछ सार्थक बातें लिखी जा सकती हैं। सबसे पहले फेसबुक के उस पोस्ट में लिखी हुई बात को आप सभी के सम्मुख रखना चाहती हूँ। मेरी कोशिश रहेगी कि इस पोस्ट में मैं बिल्कुल भी बदलाव न करूँ और यदि आवश्यकता महसूस हो, तो अंश मात्र ही बदलाव करूँ।

तो चलिए उस पोस्ट में लिखी बातों की ओर—

रिज़ल्ट तो हमारे ज़माने में आते थे, जब पूरे बोर्ड का रिज़ल्ट 17% हो और उसमें भी आपने वैतरणी पार कर ली हो अर्थात पास हो गए हों। इस दौर में डिवीज़न मायने नहीं रखती थी और परसेंटेज़ को कोई पूछता नहीं था। बात सिर्फ पास या फेल की होती थी। यदि पास हो गए तो पूरे कुनबे का सीना चौड़ा हो जाता था।



दसवीं का बोर्ड... बचपन से ही इसके नाम से ऐसा डराया जाता था कि आधे तो वहाँ पहुँचने तक ही पढ़ाई से संन्यास ले लेते थे। जो हिम्मत करके पहुँचते, उनकी हिम्मत गुरुजन और परिजन पूरे साल ये कहकर बढ़ाते—

“अब पता चलेगा बेटा, कितने होशियार हो, नवीं तक तो सभी पास हो जाते हैं।”

रही-सही कसर, हाई स्कूल में पंचवर्षीय योजना बना चुके साथी पूरी कर देते थे। वे अक्सर अपने अनुभवों को साझा करते हुए कहते—

“भाई, खाली पढ़ने से कुछ नहीं होगा, इसे पास करना हर किसी के लायक नहीं होता, हमें ही देख लो।” और फिर जब रिज़ल्ट का दिन आता। ऑनलाइन का ज़माना तो था नहीं, सो एक दिन पहले से ही दो-तीन हीरो (ये अक्सर दो-पंचवर्षीय योजना वाले होते थे) अपनी हीरो स्प्लेंडर या यामाहा में शहर चले जाते।

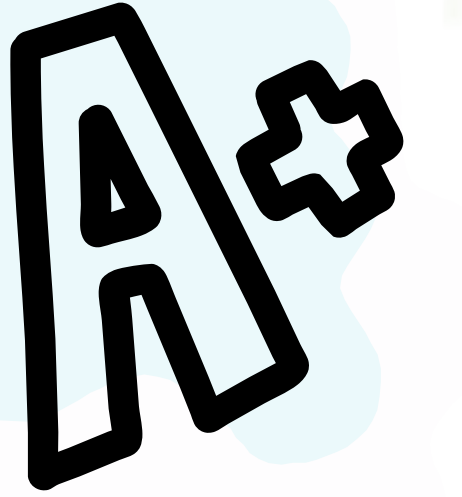
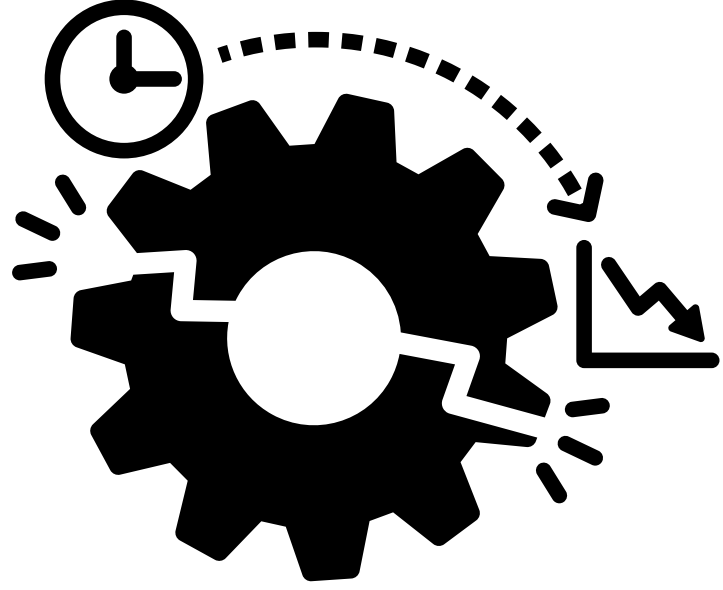
फिर आधी रात को आवाज़ सुनाई देती—

“रिज़ल्ट-रिज़ल्ट”



पूरा का पूरा मुहल्ला उन पर टूट पड़ता। रिज़ल्ट वाले अख़बार को कमर में खोंस कर रखते और उनमें से एक किसी ऊँची जगह पर चढ़ जाता। फिर वहीं से नम्बर पूछा जाता और रिज़ल्ट सुनाया जाता—

पाँच हज़ार एक सौ तिरासी... फेल,
चौरासी... फेल,
पिचासी... फेल,
छियासी... सप्लीमेंट्री,
नब्बे... पास।



इस तरह ग़म और खुशी का एक वातावरण देखने को मिलता। यदि कोई फेल है तो खुले आम घोषणा होती— “फेल।” कोई मुखबिर (लिहाज़/रियायत) नहीं— पूरे मुहल्ले के सामने बेइज़्ज़ती। रिज़ल्ट दिखाने की फ़ीस भी डिवीजन से तय होती थी, लेकिन फेल होने वालों के लिए ये सेवा पूर्णतः निःशुल्क होती। जो पास हो जाता, उसे ऊपर जाकर अपना रोल नम्बर देखने की अनुमति होती। टॉर्च की लाइट में प्रवेश-पत्र से मिला कर रोल नम्बर पक्का किया जाता और फिर 10, 20 या 50 रुपये का पेमेंट कर पिता-पुत्र एवरेस्ट शिखर आरोहण करने के गर्व के साथ नीचे उतरते।

जिनका नम्बर अखबार में नहीं होता, उनके परिजन अपने बच्चे को ऐसे ढाँढस बँधाते—

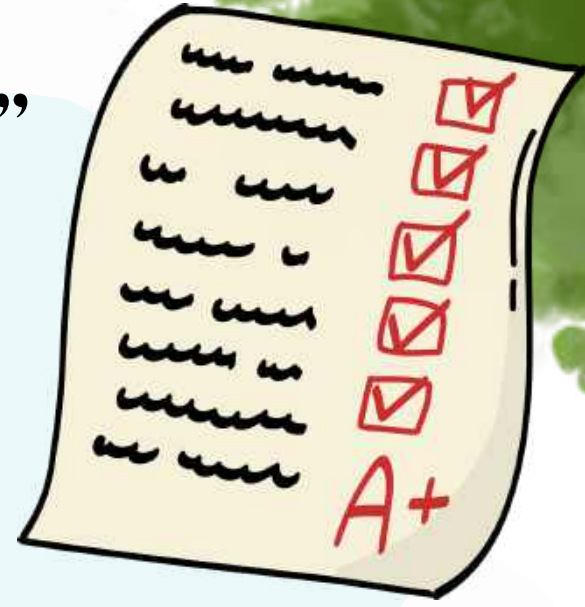
“अरे कुम्भ का मेला जो क्या है, जो बारह साल में आएगा, अगले साल फिर से दे देना एग्जाम।”

पूरे मुहल्ले में रतजगा होता। चाय के दौर के साथ चर्चाएँ चलतीं—

“अरे फलाने के लड़के ने तो पहली बार में ही...”

इस तरह की चर्चाएँ लोगों के बीच होती रहतीं।

इस तरह की चर्चाएँ लोगों के बीच होती रहतीं।



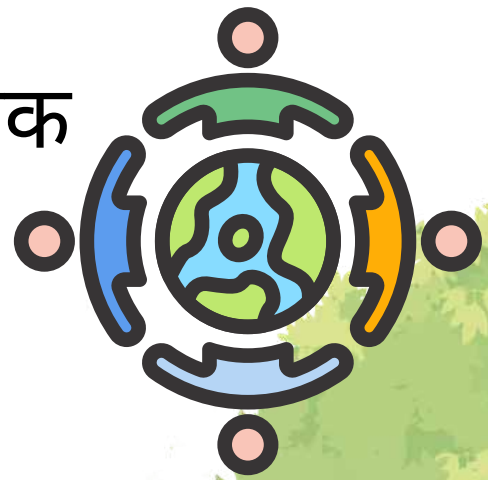
आजकल बच्चों के मार्क्स फ़ॉरेनहाइट में आते हैं, अर्थात् 99.2, 98.6, 98.8 प्रतिशत... और हमारे ज़माने में मार्क्स सेंटीग्रेड में आते थे— 37.1, 38.5, 39 प्रतिशत। उस ज़माने में यदि किसी के मार्क्स 50 या उसके ऊपर आ जाते तो लोगों की खुसर-पुसर होने लगती— “नकल की होगी, मेहनत से कहाँ इतना मार्क्स आते हैं।” ऐसे भी इस पड़ते मैंने कभी देखा नहीं (भले ही बच्चे ने रात-रात जागकर आँखें कमजोर करली हों), सब में रिज़ल्ट तो हमारे ज़माने में ही आता था। उपरोक्त विवेचना को यदि सिर्फ मनोरंजन के ही दृष्टिकोण से न देखा जाए, तो कुछ अन्य पहलुओं पर भी विचार किया जा सकता है। मैं इस बात पर बहस नहीं करना चाहता कि कितने तथ्य सही हैं और कितने ग़लत। मैं तो सिर्फ़ इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि पहले की तुलना में आज परीक्षा परिणाम बेहतर दिखाई दे रहा है, तो बेहतर परिणाम जीवन के सभी क्षेत्रों में दिखाई देना चाहिए। कहने का आशय यह है कि वर्तमान शिक्षा व्यवस्था यदि बेहतर परीक्षा परिणाम दे रही है, अर्थात् अधिकांश छात्र बोर्ड की परीक्षाओं में उत्तीर्ण हो रहे हैं, तो यह माना ही जा सकता है कि बेहतर शिक्षा भी समाज को प्राप्त हो रही है।

और यदि बेहतर शिक्षा समाज को मिल रही है, तो समाज की स्थिति के आधार पर उसे मूल्यांकित भी किया जा सकता है। यहाँ पर एक बात और स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ कि मेरे दृष्टिकोण में “शिक्षा” का आशय सिर्फ स्कूली शिक्षा से नहीं है। शिक्षा जीवन पर्यन्त चलने वाली एक प्रक्रिया है और इसे समग्रता अर्थात् जीवन से संबंधित सभी पहलुओं को ध्यान में रखकर परिभाषित किया जाना चाहिए। जिसके अंतर्गत पाठ्यक्रम, पाठ्य-पुस्तकें, स्कूल, परिवार, समाज, मीडिया, अखबार, पत्र-पत्रिकाएँ, साहित्य, फ़िल्में, धारावाहिक, सामाजिक-धार्मिक-सांस्कृतिक मान्यताएँ, अतीत, संस्कृति, सभ्यता, परम्परा और विभिन्न व्यवस्थाएँ (मुख्यतः सामाजिक, राजनीतिक और आर्थिक) आदि को शामिल किया जाना चाहिए। क्योंकि ये वे महत्वपूर्ण कारक हैं जो किसी भी व्यक्ति, परिवार और समाज को प्रभावित करते हैं और उसे शिक्षित बनाने में अपना योगदान देते हैं।

‘आधुनिक शिक्षा’ के प्रभाव/परिणाम को निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों के तहत मूल्यांकित किया जा सकता है—

- 1) क्या व्यक्ति स्वयं में उमंग, उत्साह और प्रसन्नता आदि सकारात्मक भावों के साथ अधिकांश समय जी पा रहे हैं? दूसरे शब्दों में यह भी कह सकते हैं कि क्या लोगों के मन में ईर्ष्या, द्वेष, प्रतिस्पर्धा, वैमनस्य, विरोध, तनाव, अवसाद और चिंता आदि विकारों के स्थान पर प्रेम, स्नेह, सुख, शांति, संतोष, सद्भाव और सहयोग आदिभाव अधिक देखने को मिलते हैं? क्या हम हृदय की धड़कनों के संगीत को शांत चित्त से सुन पा रहे हैं?
- 2) क्या परिवारों में परस्पर सम्मान, सौहार्द, सहयोग, प्रेम और त्याग का भाव प्रवाहित हो रहा है या इनके स्थान पर मनमर्जी, शिकायत, मांग, विरोध और कुण्ठा आदि का बोलबाला ज़्यादा बढ़ रहा है और बुजुर्ग/वृद्धाश्रमों में विवशता/मज़बूरी के साथ रहने को बाध्य हो रहे हैं?

- 3) क्या समाज में सामाजिकता व अंतर्संबंध (विश्वास, सहयोग, ईमानदारी, कर्तव्य परायणता, दया, करुणा, सहिष्णुता और न्याय आदि) का विस्तार हो रहा है?
- 4) क्या प्रकृति (पहाड़, मैदान, पठार, नदियाँ, झरने, तालाब, झीलें, समुद्र, पेड़-पौधे, वनस्पतियाँ, जीव-जंतु और जंगल आदि) अपने प्राकृतिक/नैसर्गिक स्वरूप (संतुलन) में हैं या उसमें भी तेज़ी से बिगाड़-असंतुलन (प्रदूषण, ग्लोबल वार्मिंग, भूमि-कटाव, जंगल-कटाव, लुप्त होती विभिन्न प्रजातियाँ, खेतों में कीट-नाशकों और रसायनों का बढ़ता प्रभाव, बढ़ती गंदगी-कूड़े के ढेर और दूषित हवा-पानी-मिट्टी आदि) हो रहा है? 5) क्या लोग अनेकों घातक और लाइफ़स्टाइल बीमारियों की चपेट में आ रहे हैं?
- 6) क्या समाज में चोरी, भ्रष्टाचार, डकैती-लूटपाट, छीना-झपटी, छेड़खानी, भेदभाव और अन्याय आदि की घटनाएँ घटित हो रही हैं?
- 7) क्या व्यक्तियों में आर्थिक विकास के अतिरिक्त सामाजिक विकास, सांस्कृतिक विकास और आध्यात्मिक विकास की चेतना विकसित हो रही है?
- 8) क्या अपने देश, वहाँ की परम्परा-संस्कृति और मातृभाषा के प्रति लोगों में प्यार-अनुराग (लगाव) की भावना विकसित हो रही है?
- 9) क्या अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर युद्ध और आतंकवाद जैसी भयावह स्थितियाँ जनजीवन को प्रभावित कर रही हैं?
- 10) क्या सीमाओं पर अतिक्रमण और तनाव दिख रहा है?



अंत में इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि उपरोक्त उल्लिखित प्रश्नों के उत्तरों का हमारे मन में सकारात्मक जवाब है, तो निश्चित ही हमारे जीवन की दिशा सही है, अर्थात् हमें सही शिक्षा मिल रही है। और यदि इन प्रश्नों के उत्तर हमारे मन में नकारात्मकता को स्थान दे रहे हैं, तो “शिक्षा” के स्वरूप पर पुनर्विचार की आवश्यकता है। अर्थात् हमें स्वयं से यह प्रश्न पूछने की आवश्यकता है कि आधुनिक शिक्षा व्यवस्था के तहत क्या हम (समाज) वास्तव में शिक्षित हो रहे हैं? या फिर इस दिशा में मिलकर सोचने और परिस्थितियों को बदलने हेतु सम्मिलित प्रयासों की आवश्यकता है?

कुमारी स्वेता
(PGT HINDI)



A Snowy Story from Manali

One winter morning, I woke up to the sound of my mother calling, “Get ready! We are going to Manali today.” My eyes opened wide with excitement. I packed my bag quickly and held my father’s hand as we began our journey to Manali.

The road to Manali felt like a storybook path. Tall green trees waved at us, rivers ran beside our car, and the mountains slowly wore white caps of snow. When we finally reached, cold air touched my cheeks, and I laughed because it felt like the mountains were welcoming me.

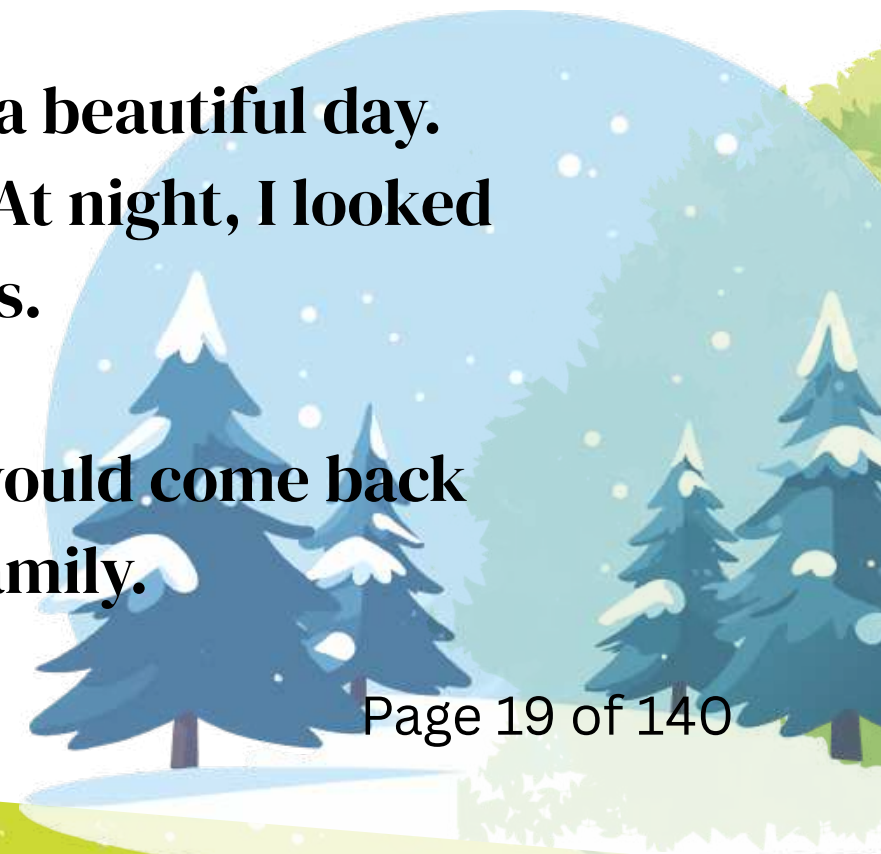
The next morning, I opened the window and shouted, “Snow!” Everything was white and shining. At Solang Valley, I stepped on snow for the first time. It was soft and cold. I made a tiny snowman and gave it a smile. Soon, my parents joined me, and we played a happy snowball game. I slipped once, but my father held me, and we all laughed together.

In the evening, we visited a peaceful temple. I closed my eyes and thanked God for such a beautiful day. Later, we drank hot soup and ate noodles, which tasted extra special in the cold weather. At night, I looked at the sky full of stars and felt like I was sleeping under a blanket of dreams.

When it was time to return home, I hugged Manali in my heart. I promised myself that I would come back again. This trip was not just a journey; it was a magical story I lived with my family.

Maria Michael

Class IV



SHORT STORY THE TREE OF LIFE...

"Deep within the forest is the golden tree, the Tove of life. Let your quest be for that and none other," the old woman advised. "Some seek it for its golden leaves and dreams. of witches. They do not find it. "And some, some look for healing from its roots. Some of those do find it but they are few. "And then, then there are the ones who search only for the joy of the quest and the wonder of what they might find.... All theory, dear friends, is gray, but the golden tree of life springs ever green.... Shourya Class-VII (B) Roll No.- 27

Thought

believe the limes on your hand that predicts your future.
Because people who don't have hands also have a future.

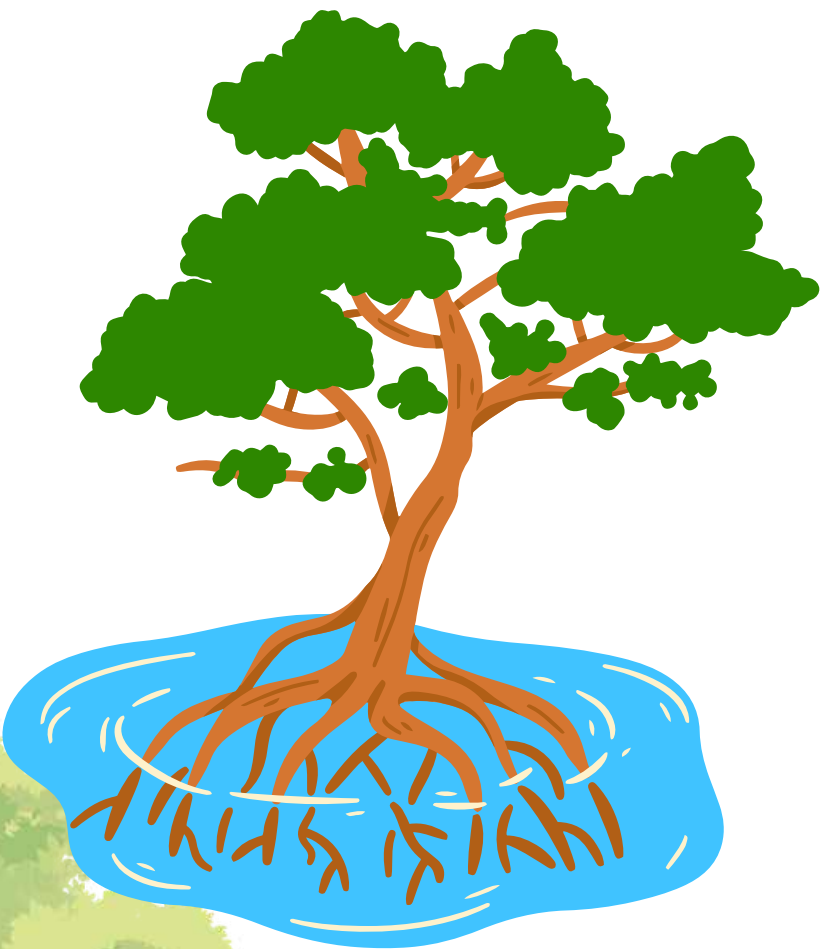
Believe in yourself

The most expensive thing in the world is

Trust

It can take years to earn and a matter of lose.

Name- Sagun Kumari

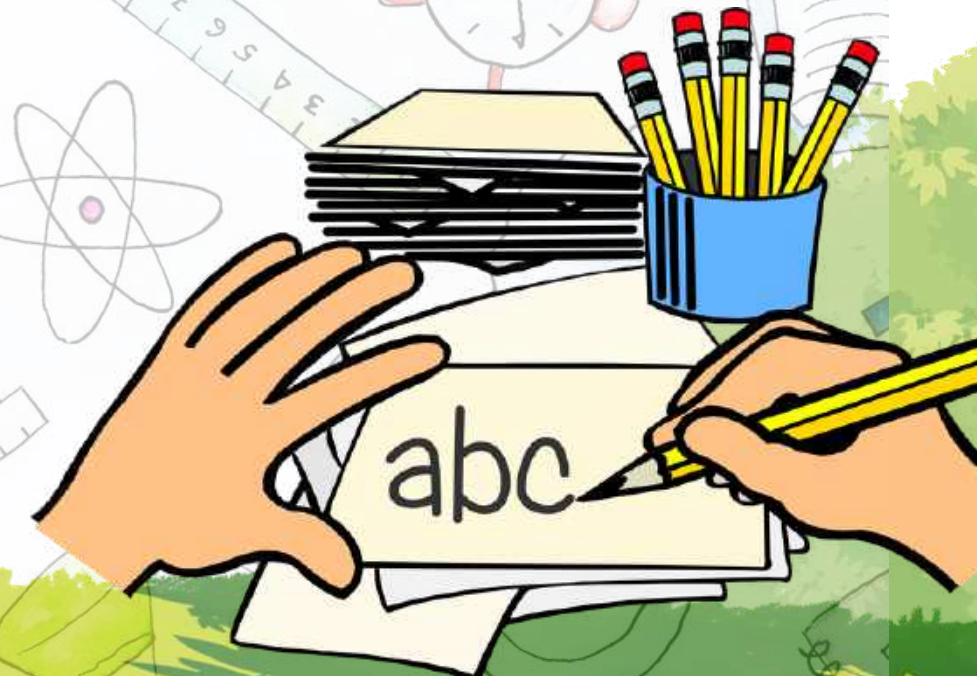


The Power of Education

Education is a very important part of our life. It helps us to learn new things, gain knowledge, and become better people. Through education, we understand the world around us and learn to make good choices. A good education teaches us subjects like science but also values like honesty, and math's, Kindness, and respect. It builds our confidence and help us to achieve our dreams. Teachers Play a big Mole in our education. They guide us, support us, and help us to do our best. Education is not only what we learn in school but also what we learn from our Parents, friends, and daily life. "Education is the key to a bright future".

Name: Ishika Sharma

Class-VIIA





EAT HEALTHY FOOD

Fast to cook, good to eat

Junk food makes a tasty treat.....

But it is bad for health.

Healthy food makes you fit

Healthy food makes you fine

Healthy food gives you a healthy smile.

SHRISTI KUMARI (CLASS-IX A)



YOGA

Yoga is very important in our life. People of all ages can do yoga to keep themselves fit and fine. People who perform yoga follow a routine, take proper rest and diet for better results. Yoga brings peace in our life. It also improves our memory power, gives us energy, releases our stress and changes our thoughts.

JIYA KUMARI

CLASS- VIII 'C'

GROWING PLANT

**Inside the seeds,
All bundled up tight.
A tiny plant grows,
Needs water and light.
I'll plant it in soil,
Let it catch the sun's glow.
Then water it gently,
Watch the sand where it grows.**

KRITIKA ROY (VIII A)



GROW PLANTS

**Grow a plant, grow a plant,
Flowers, stem, leaves, roots.
Here are the seeds,
I will plant it with care.
Rain will fall and sun will shine,
The seed will sprout,
And grow up tall.
Garden will blossom again.**

KRITI KUMARI (VII A)

MY FIRST TEACHER

My first teacher is my mother.

She is my best friend.

I love her so much.

I met my first teacher in the school as my Principal Ma'am as a selector.

My first pre-primary teacher was Saloni Ma'am, like a founder.

My first primary teacher is Anjali Ma'am.

She is my future builder.

SWEETY KUMARI



KIN THE CAT

Once there was a cat named Kin. She was a very naughty cat.

She used to jump on the bed. She spilled the milk when the milkman was around.

One day, mother bought a big pet dog.

He was a well-behaved dog.

Kin started to learn many things from him.

She became a good cat.

MORAL OF THE STORY

We should learn good things from others.

Kanak Gupta (UKG)



CHHOTA BHEEM

My favourite cartoon is Chhota Bheem.

He is a nine-year-old boy.

He lives in a small village named Dholakpur.

Bheem is very strong and intelligent.

His best friends are Chutki, Jagu and Raju.

His favourite sweet is laddoo. He always helps everyone.

Dakshit Varn (UKG)



THE BOY AND THE RAISINS

Once upon a time, a boy lived in a lovely house with his mother and father.

The boy's name was Ehaan.

Ehaan was very fond of raisins, so his mother always gave him a few raisins to eat.

He always asked for more raisins.

His mother said,

“My dear, do not eat too much, otherwise you will get a stomachache.”

One day, Ehaan was alone in the house.

He took the jar of raisins and ate many raisins.

The next day, he felt sick and started crying,

“Ahhh! My stomach is aching!”

Now he realized his mistake.

MORAL OF THE STORY

Always obey your elders.

RIDDHI SINHA (VII C)



EAT HEALTHY FOOD

Every living thing needs food to survive, such as trees, animals and humans.

Food gives us strength. A healthy diet is essential for a healthy life.

We should eat healthy food every day. Healthy food makes us happy and strong.

We should also eat fruits daily as part of a balanced diet.

Nowadays, people are becoming more attracted to delicious food and junk food.

Junk food may be tasty, but it is harmful to our health.

It can cause illness and heart problems.

Children who eat too much junk food often lack concentration, so everyone should avoid it.

Balanced Diet Includes:

Fruits and vegetables

Proteins

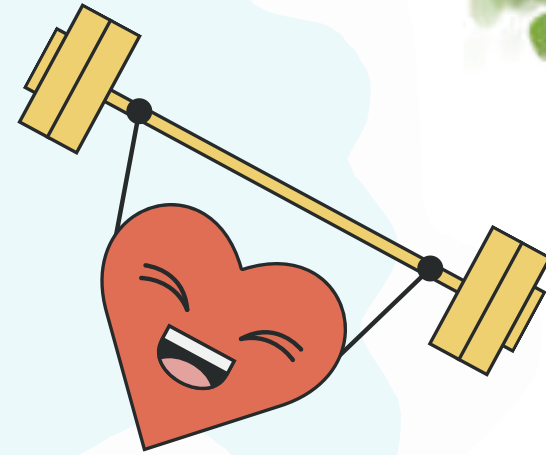
Fiber-rich carbohydrates

Fats

EAT HEALTHY FOOD (Poem)

Eat healthy food,
Five a day, five a day,
Keeps you fit in every way.
Fruits and vegetables are good to eat,
Healthy food can be a treat.
Cooked or raw, orange and sweet,
Carrots are a healthy treat.

RUDRA CHOUHAN (UKG)



SAVE ANIMALS

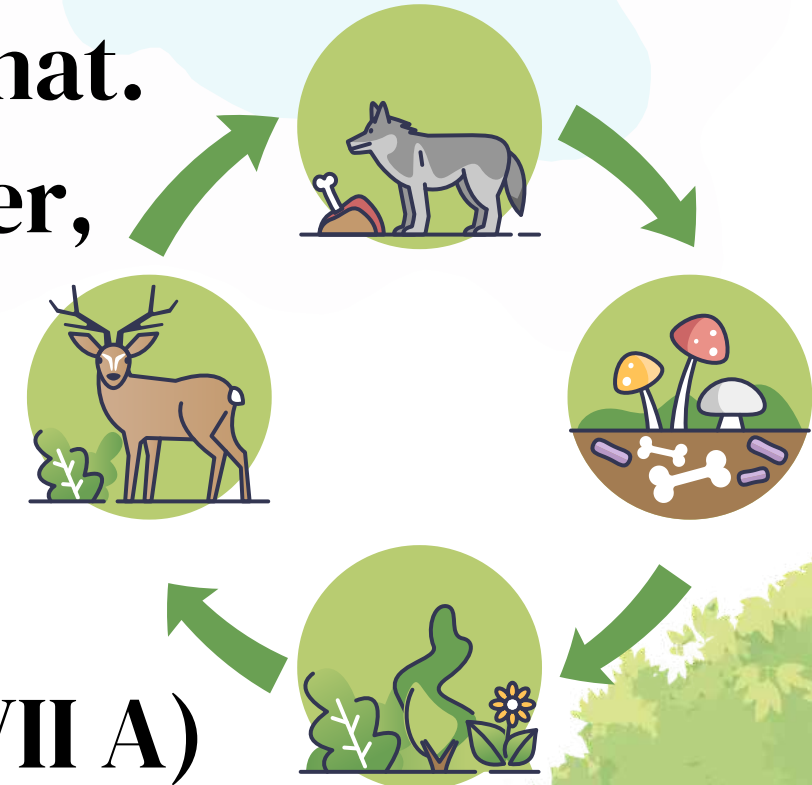
I am a tiger, I am an elephant,
I am an orangutan, I am a lion.
I lost my fur and I lost my tooth,
I lost my family and my best friend too.

I am a big shark, I am a rhino.
Mr. Hunter! Please do not kill us!
Save our lives and save our kids!
Save all God's creation and save
Mother Earth!

USHA KUMARI (VIII C)

A LITTLE SEED

A little seed for me to sow,
A little soil to make it grow.
A little hole, a little pat,
A little wish, and that is that.
A little sun, a little shower,
A little while—
And then a flower!



SAKSHAM KUMAR ROY (VII A)

MY TEACHER

**My teacher is the best,
She never ever rests.**

**She works hard day and night
To make me very bright.**

**I learn new things every day,
And there is always time to play.**

**She is like a mother to me,
That is why I am not afraid to be me.**

**One day when I am grown up,
I would like to thank her
For not giving up.**

ADRITI MAHATO (UKG)



MOTHER.....

Who is she...?

**She is different from others,
She understands my feelings.
She knows when I am happy,
She knows everything about me.**

Who is she...?

**With glittering eyes,
With a soft voice.**

Who is she...?

**She is my imagination,
And I am her creation.**

**Yes! I know her,
She is my mother and she loves me a lot.**

AND MOTHER, I LOVE YOU TOO!!!

ANJALI KUMARI (VIII C)



PLANTATION

- **Trees are the basis of sustaining life on Earth.**
- **Trees absorb carbon dioxide and release oxygen through photosynthesis.**
- **They help reduce soil erosion by binding the soil with their roots.**
- **Trees absorb carbon from the atmosphere and store it in their wood and bark, thus slowing the rate of global warming.**
- **Forests help in flourishing wildlife and provide shelter for thousands of species, including humans.**
- **Trees provide fruits, which are a source of food for birds, animals, and humans.**
- **They are also the main source of raw materials for timber and paper industries, which help in boosting the economy.**
- **Trees act as natural air conditioners by reducing heat up to 8–10 degrees centigrade, thus cooling the environment.**
- **Neem is a common tree that helps purify the atmosphere by killing harmful organisms.**



RISHAV VAIBHAV (VIII B)



MY FAMILY

I have a beautiful family. There are five members in my family. They are my parents, grandfather, younger sister, and me. My grandfather is the head of my family. My father is a businessman and my mother is a homemaker. My family teaches me good habits.

We all have deep respect and love for each other. During the vacations every year, all my family members go on a trip together.

I love my family very much.

KOMAL PAL (IIB)



WHY IN INDIA SACHIN TENDULKAR IS CALLED THE GOD OF CRICKET

Sachin Tendulkar is a great cricketer. People travel hundreds and thousands of miles to watch him play. My family and I like Sachin Tendulkar very much.

Sachin Tendulkar is the only player to complete more than 30,000 runs in international cricket. He is also the first batsman to score a double century in One Day International cricket.

Sachin Tendulkar has scored 100 international centuries. He achieved many things throughout his cricket career, such as playing 463 One Day Internationals, 200 Test matches, winning 62 times Man of the Match awards, and scoring 49 ODI centuries.

Sachin Tendulkar, along with Sourav Ganguly, holds the world record for the highest partnership score. Therefore, he is called the God of Cricket.

RAHUL KUMAR MAHATO (VIII B)



RAIN

Rain on the roof,

Rain on the trees,

Rain on the green grass,

But not on me!

PRATIYUSH KUMAR (I A)



QUIZ

SPORT: CRICKET (FORMAT: IPL)

1. Which player has the most runs in IPL history?
Answer: David Warner
2. What is the highest team total in IPL history? Name the team and the year.
Answer: 263 – RCB (2013)
3. Who has scored the most fours in IPL?
Answer: Shikhar Dhawan
4. Who hit the fastest fifty in IPL?
Answer: K. L. Rahul
5. Which bowler has the best economy rate in IPL?
Answer: Rashid Khan

RAHUL KUMAR MAHATO (VIII B)



COMPUTER

**Computer, O computer, you are the best.
Some work I can do, you can do all the rest.
There are big and small, you have many parts,
All the parts are different, one that makes you start.
CPU is the brain, one is monitor, mouse, keyboard and printer,
Monitor looks like a TV, it shows everything we want to see.
Mouse has two buttons and a scrolling wheel,
Keyboard is for input, it has all the keys.
Listening to music, watching movies, gaming and all the study,
Computer is the best invention of science for humanity.**

LAKSHYA GUPTA (VIII B)



IF I WERE A SUPERHERO

**To all the people in need,
To give barren land seeds,
To be the poor's money,
To be a friend of the lonely.**

**I would fly, I would go,
If I were a superhero!**

**To make my neighbors smile,
To extend a hand of favors,
To be the voice of the deprived,
I would fight, I would strive,
If I were a superhero!**

KHUSHI KUMARI (VII A)



THESE ALL RIDDLES HAVE THE SAME ANSWER. FIND OUT!

- When this thing is very young, it is known as a sapling.

Every year as it grows, it gains an extra ring.

- This is something with bark, but it doesn't have bites.

With lots of sun and rain, it can grow to a great height.

- I am something that's cut down to make paper and cardboard. This thing has leaves and a trunk, which means that it's a _____.

- Some of these are deciduous and some are evergreen.

It has a trunk, branches, and leaves, in a forest it can be seen.

- I am something that has bark, although I am not a dog.

When somebody cuts me down, I might end up as a log.

- This is a simple riddle, I think you will agree.



- Deciduous or evergreen, in a forest is where I'm seen.

- I can be chopped but I'm not a carrot.

I have rings but I'm not an onion.

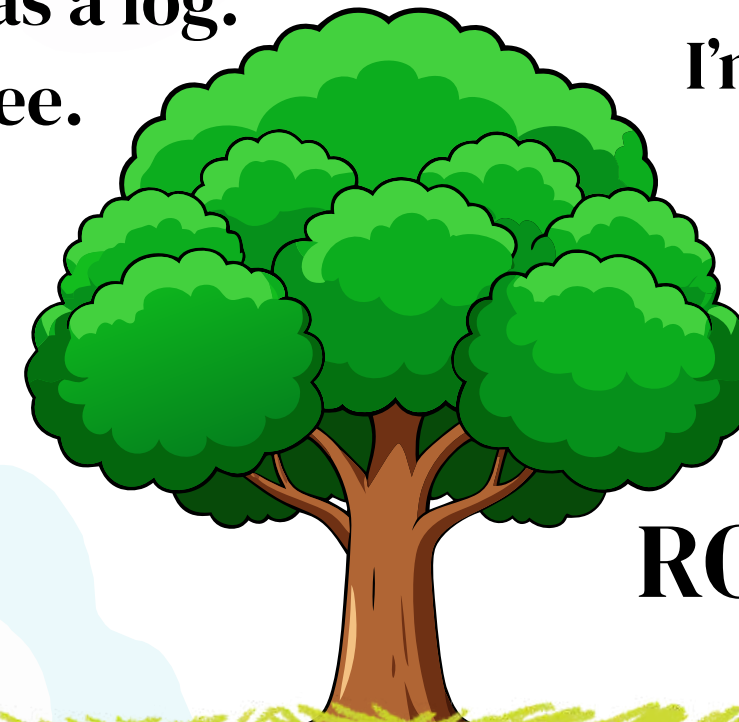
I can be climbed but I'm not a mountain.

I'm made of wood but I'm not a table.

I have a trunk but I'm not a car.

What am I?

“Riddles”



ROLLI SRIVASTAVA (VII)



IMPORTANCE OF TREES

- Trees are very important in our lives.
- Trees are precious gifts of nature.
- Life on Earth is impossible without trees.
- Trees fulfill many needs of human beings.
- If the cutting of trees does not stop, we may face many serious problems in the future.
- Trees are our good friends. We get food, wood for fuel, and materials for clothes and shelter from trees.
- We should plant trees and grow plants in pots at our homes to make our lives happy and healthy.
- Trees are our valuable assets.
- We must understand the importance of trees because they protect nature. It is our duty to preserve this beautiful creation of God.



ABHINAV KUMAR MAHATO (VIII C)



LOVING FAMILY

Family is the most important part of our life. It is in our family that we learn many good and useful things in a safe and loving environment. I belong to a middle-class joint family. There are six members in my family. They are my grandparents, my parents, my brother, and me.

My mother's name is Mrs. Pratibha. She is a teacher. She is very hardworking, loving, and soft-spoken. She takes care of everyone very nicely and helps me with my schoolwork.

My father's name is Mr. Vipin Kumar. He is a banker. He is an honest and hardworking man. He provides us with all the necessary as well as entertaining things. He also plays with me and my brother.

My grandfather's name is Mr. Shivcharan Singh. He is a farmer. My grandmother's name is Mrs. Parmila Devi. My grandparents tell me many stories and teach me good values like honesty and discipline. I have a younger brother named Aayansh. He is three months old.

My name is Avyansh. I study in Class 3rd B. I like to play cricket, and my favourite player is Virat Kohli. Many times, we go for picnics, shopping, and watch movies together. We have lots of fun together.

I love my family very much.

SHREYA VERMA (VIII A)



HISTORY OF HOCKEY

Hockey is the national game of India.

It is a popular and interesting game played in many countries.

Hockey is an ancient game with many rules that players must follow.

This game has been played in India for many years.

Hockey is played with a stick and a ball.

It has great importance in India.

ANMOL SINGH (VIII B)



MY TEACHER, MY FRIEND

My teacher is a special friend.

She lifts a magic lantern high

And lights the dark corners.

She holds the precious gift

Of knowledge in her hands

And shares it with me.

She shows me the wonder of life,

The miracle of nature,

And the mystery of English.

She opens a book

And gives me the world.



ARUSHI KUMARI (VIII C)

IMPORTANCE OF COMPUTER IN OUR LIFE

I like computers because a computer is a smart machine. A computer helps us to work faster and saves our time. The use of computers in our life is very important. We can see computers in many places such as homes, schools, banks, hospitals, offices, railway stations, shopping malls, and airports.

A computer is one of the greatest gifts of science to humankind. It is an electronic device that can process, store, and display data. A computer can perform calculations at a very high speed. It does not get tired and gives accurate results when used correctly.

Uses of Computer

- At railway stations, computers are used to book and cancel tickets.
- In offices, computers are used to type letters and keep important files.
- In shopping malls, computers are used to maintain bills and price lists.

Computer is Used in Many Fields

- **Business:** Computers are used for online business, online shopping, and office work.
- **Science:** Computers are used in medical fields, hospitals, and weather forecasting.
- **Education:** Computers help students attend online classes and prepare projects.
- **Entertainment:** Computers are used to watch movies, listen to songs, play games, and create videos.
- **Safety and Security:** Computers help in security through cameras and monitoring systems.



AMAN KUMAR MAHATO (IX)

ELECTRICITY

Electricity is generated from different sources of energy such as wind energy, solar energy, and hydropower energy.

Wind Energy:

When the wind blows, windmills rotate and generate electricity.

Solar Energy:

When sunlight falls on solar panels, it is converted into electricity.

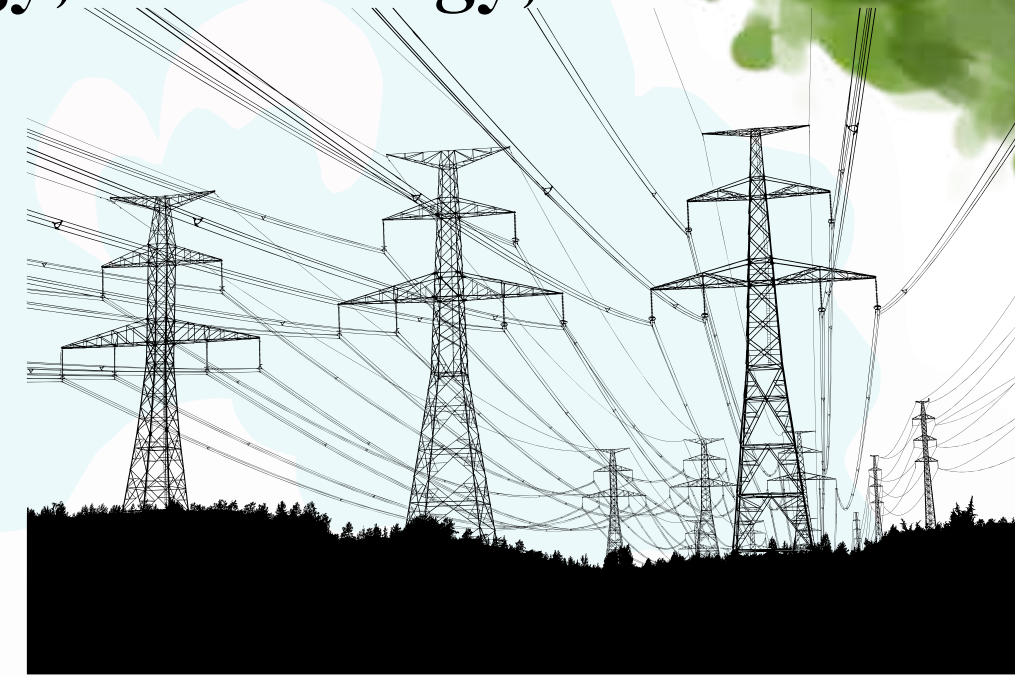
Hydropower Energy:

When water is released from a dam, the flowing water helps generate electricity.

Electricity is very important in our daily life, so we should not waste it. We should switch off lights and fans when they are not in use. We should use LED and CFL bulbs to save electricity. We should use natural light like sunlight during the daytime.

We should unplug unused electronic devices such as mobile chargers, computers, and televisions. We should also save water while bathing, washing clothes, and brushing, because water helps in producing electricity.

Save Electricity, Save Nature.



TANUSHREE DUTTA (IX)



CLOUD

The clouds have big news:
It's time for things to grow.

Their whispers fill
The sky with wind.
Their soft murmurs
Rumble like thunder.

They pour out a welcome
To spring.

PRIYANSHI KUMARI (VI C)

ANIMAL SOUNDS

Bow! Bow! says the dog,
As he sits on a big fat log.

Moo! Moo! goes the cow,
“I am hungry, feed me now.”

Baa! Baa! cries the sheep,
“Make me wait and I will weep.”

Meow! Meow! purrs the cat,
“Where, oh where, is my sleeping mat?”

Oink! Oink! shouts the pig,

“Put me in a stay that's nice and big.”

KHUSHI KUMARI (VII A)

RAINY SEASON

As warm air rises, it cools.

Water vapour condenses and forms clouds.

When the clouds become heavy, rain falls.

The rainy season comes after summer.

It usually begins in June
and continues till September.

RIYA KUMARI (VII A)



PRETTY FLOWERS

Pretty flowers,

Bright flowers,

Lovely they are.

Bright red, yellow, purple,

Pink and orange too,

Colorful they are.

They smell lovely,

And spread happiness too.

Pretty flowers,

Bright flowers,

Lovely they are.

PRIYANSHI AGARWAL (IX A)



PLANTS

A plant is a living organism that grows in a fixed place with the help of soil and water.

There are many different varieties of plants on planet Earth.

Many plants provide food for humans and animals.

Plants help keep the environment fresh and clean.

Plants are one of the greatest gifts of God.

We can live on Earth because of plants.

Plants give food to living organisms.

Plants produce oxygen and absorb carbon dioxide.

Plants help control the temperature in urban areas.

Plants cannot survive without soil and water.

KHUSHI KUMARI (VII A)



HISTORY OF HOCKEY

The roots of hockey go back to ancient times. Historical records show that a simple form of hockey was played in Egypt about 4,000 years ago, in Ethiopia around 1000 B.C., and in Iran around 2000 B.C.

The modern game of hockey developed in England in the mid-18th century. The first Hockey Association was formed in the United Kingdom in 1876. Although the association lasted only six years at first, it was revived in 1886 by nine founding member clubs.

Hockey is the national sport of India and is also a popular and interesting game played in many countries. It has been played in India for many years. Around the world, there are different forms of hockey such as Ice Hockey, Field Hockey, Roller Hockey, and Street Hockey.

India has a glorious history in hockey and has won six Olympic gold medals. Major Dhyan Chand, a legendary Indian hockey player, is regarded as one of the greatest players in the history of the game. He was famous for his extraordinary goal-scoring ability and helped India win three Olympic gold medals in 1928, 1932, and 1936.

ANMOL SINGH (VIII B)



DEFORESTATION PROBLEM

Introduction to Deforestation

Deforestation is a growing problem that causes serious environmental and economic consequences. Many of these effects may not be fully understood until it becomes too late to prevent them. Deforestation means clearing forests on a large scale, which often damages the quality of land.

Forests still cover about 30% of the world's land area. Trees supply oxygen, absorb carbon dioxide, and help hold the soil together, preventing soil erosion and landslides.

Main Effects of Deforestation

The roots of trees bind soil particles together. When trees are destroyed, the soil becomes loose and easily eroded by wind and water.

Forests are the natural habitat of many species of animals and birds. Deforestation leads to loss of wildlife, climate change, and imbalance in nature.

How to Prevent Deforestation

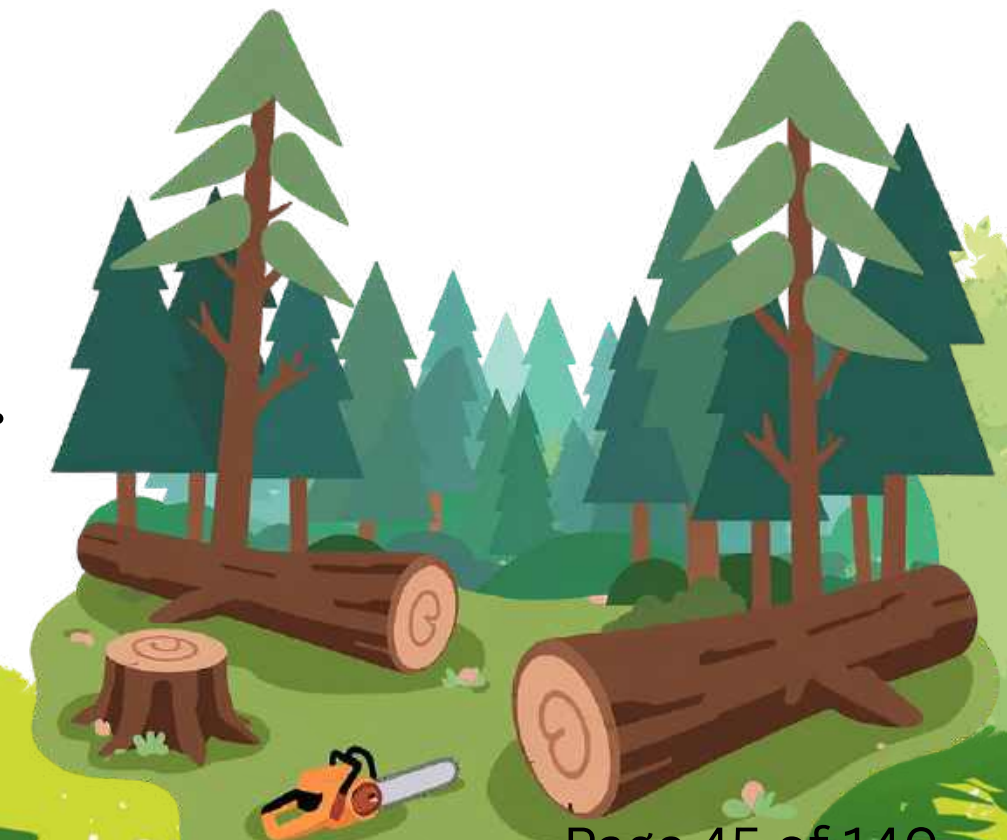
Plant trees wherever possible.

Raise awareness in your family, school, and community.

Use less paper at home and in offices (go paperless).

Buy recycled products and recycle them again.

Protect forests and support tree-plantation drives.



Wildlife Deforestation

Deforestation has many negative effects on the environment. The most serious impact is the loss of habitat for millions of species. Nearly 70% of Earth's land animals and plants live in forests, and many of them cannot survive when forests are destroyed.

Forests are important both environmentally and economically, yet many forests around the world are being destroyed. Between 2000 and 2010, an average of 13 million hectares of forest were cut down every year globally. Forests are often cleared or burned to make space for farming or cattle grazing.

Effect of Deforestation on Animals

Deforestation leads to the direct loss of wildlife and damages their natural habitats. When trees and vegetation are removed, animals lose their food, shelter, and breeding areas.

Animals are also forced to move to new places in search of food and shelter. During migration, they may face dangerous situations such as conflicts with humans or road accidents. Some animal species are completely dependent on old-growth forests, and deforestation puts their survival at great risk.

BIBHA MAHATO (XI SCI)



KEEPING OUR SURROUNDINGS CLEAN

Keeping our surroundings clean is very important for living a healthy life on Earth. Checking river pollution is even more important than street cleaning because many poor people depend on river water for daily use and drinking. To keep the environment clean, sewage should be properly treated before it is released into rivers. River pollution is one of the most dangerous forms of pollution and must be controlled to protect nature and human health.



Importance of Clean Surroundings

To live properly on Earth, we must keep our surroundings clean. Waste materials and garbage should not be thrown anywhere but only in dustbins. Throwing garbage on roads, in open places, or into drains makes our surroundings dirty and unhygienic. Garbage thrown into drains can block them and cause waterlogging and diseases.

When we visit parks or picnic places, we should not throw empty wrappers, bottles, or plastic waste on the ground. Instead, we should put them in dustbins. Keeping our surroundings clean is not the duty of a few people but the responsibility of everyone.

TAMNNA PARWEEN (X B)



SKY

The sky is everything that lies above the surface of the Earth. It includes the atmosphere and outer space. In astronomy, the sky is also called the Celestial Sphere. It is an imaginary sphere surrounding the Earth on which the Sun, Moon, planets, and stars appear to move. The celestial sphere contains constellations. Usually, the word “sky” refers to what we see when we look up from the Earth’s surface. An observer can see only a small part of the sky at one time. This visible part is sometimes called the sky bowl. During the day, the sky appears flatter and brighter than at night.

Many natural phenomena can be seen in the sky, such as clouds, rainbows, lightning, auroras, and precipitation like rain and snow. Birds and insects also fly in the sky. Human-made objects such as aircraft and kites are seen in the sky too. In large cities, smog during the day and light pollution at night are often visible in the sky.

ASHA KUMARI (VII A)

PIANO

The piano is an acoustic stringed musical instrument. It was invented in Italy by Bartolomeo Cristofori around the year 1700.

The word piano comes from the Italian word “pianoforte”, which means “soft and loud.” This name was given because the piano can produce both soft and loud sounds depending on how the keys are pressed.

A piano has a wooden case, metal strings, and a soundboard. The strings are stretched tightly over a strong metal frame. When a key is pressed, a small hammer strikes the strings and produces sound.

There are two main types of piano:

1. Grand Piano
2. Upright Piano

SAMIKSHA AGARWAL (XII COMM)



A DREAM I HAD

I had a dream last night. It was about my last birthday.

My family planned a surprise birthday party for me at my favorite place, Kalagarh. Kalagarh is a beautiful hill station in Uttarakhand.

That day, I woke up and my father asked us to get ready for an outing. Nobody told me where we were going. We had a light breakfast and started our journey. During the journey, I was very excited.

After one hour, we reached Kalagarh. I was surprised to see that many of my family members were already there to celebrate my birthday, such as my Nana ji, Nani ji, Mama, Mosi, and Mosa ji. I celebrated my birthday happily with my family. We had a great time together.

Suddenly, my eyes opened, and I realized that it was just a dream.

KAMAKHYA MAHATO (VI C)

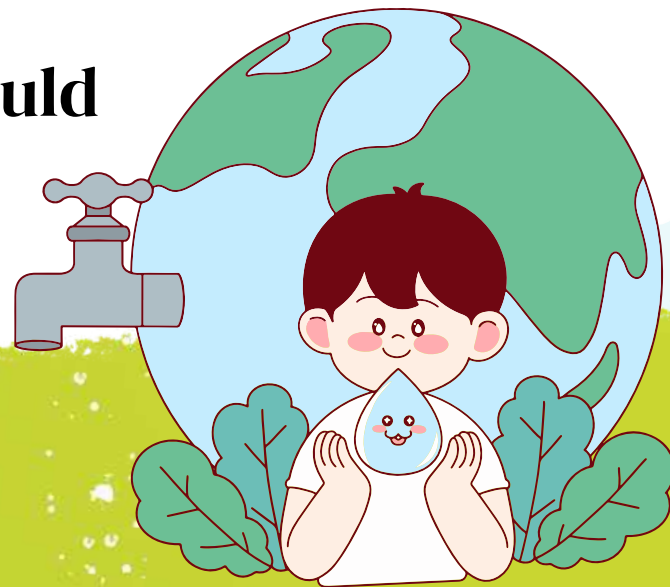


WATER POLLUTION (SAVE WATER)

Water is life. This saying is true. We cannot live without water. We use water for bathing, cooking, cleaning our clothes, and houses. Ships travel on the sea. Snow, rain, and clouds are also forms of water. When clouds become cold, it rains, and when snow melts, it changes into water.

All living beings need water to live. Humans, animals, and plants all depend on water for survival. Do you know that all kinds of water cannot be drunk? Sea water is salty and not fit for drinking. Pond water is also not safe to drink. Water from hand pumps and wells is usually suitable for drinking.

Water is precious, so we should save water and not waste it.



KEEPING OUR SURROUNDINGS CLEAN

Cleanliness is an excellent habit. It is taught to us by our parents, teachers, and elders. There is a famous proverb, “Cleanliness is next to Godliness.” We must keep our environment clean because dirtiness has harmful effects on our health. We should not litter at home, in schools, on roads, or in parks.

All of us live in a neighborhood or surroundings. We must keep our surroundings neat and clean. This helps us live a healthy life. Keeping our surroundings clean helps in the betterment of society. Waste or garbage thrown everywhere makes our surroundings dirty and pollutes the environment.

PRINCE MEHTA (VI C)



DON'T BE AFRAID OF THE DARK

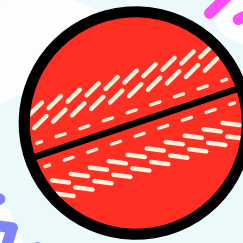
**Don't be afraid of the dark, little one,
The earth must rest when the day is done.
The sun may be harsh, but moonlight is
kind,
And stars shine forever, peace you will find.
Be friends with the night, there's nothing to
fear,
Let your thoughts travel to friends far and
near.
By day our troubles may never cease,
But late at night, the world is in peace.**

SITA KUMARI (X B)



HISTORY OF CRICKET

Cricket has a long and well-known history. It began in the late 16th century in south-east England. In the 18th century, it became the national sport of England. During the 19th and 20th centuries, cricket spread to many parts of the world. International cricket matches have been played since 1844, and Test cricket was officially recognized in 1877. Cricket is the second most popular spectator sport in the world, after football (soccer). Cricket is governed by the International Cricket Council (ICC). The ICC has over 100 member countries and territories, but only 12 countries currently play Test cricket.



HARSHIT GUPTA (VIII C)



WHY TREES ARE IMPORTANT

Trees and plants are very important for us. Trees are valuable because they give oxygen to all living things. Most of our daily needs depend on trees. We get fruits, vegetables, wood, paper, cotton, and most importantly oxygen from trees.

Trees clean the air and keep the environment fresh. They are home to many birds and animals. Trees help in bringing rain, so we should not cut them down. We should plant more trees than we cut. We must create awareness among people about the importance of trees.

Trees make our environment beautiful and healthy. Life on Earth is not possible without trees. Trees help reduce air, water, and noise pollution. Some trees provide essential oils such as almond and camphor, which are used in medicines and the aroma industry. We also get valuable herbs from trees that help cure many diseases.

RAHUL KUMAR (VIII B)



YOGA SE HI HOGA

In the pandemic situation of our world, everyone experienced lockdown. Staying at home for a long time made people physically and mentally unfit. To overcome this situation, there is only one good way—to keep our mind and body fit by doing Yoga.

Yoga is not a very tough form of exercise. Anyone can practice yoga by taking help from online yoga experts or watching videos. Yoga is an ancient art of exercise that balances our body and mind. It helps us to meditate, relax, and stay calm.

Yoga includes different asanas and postures that give us a feeling of well-being and good health. It develops self-discipline and self-awareness. Yoga makes us strong, flexible, and peaceful.

So, I request everyone to practice yoga daily.

Because — YOGA SE HI HOGA.



NITYANAND SAGAR (VIII B)



NATURE WITH US

Nature means creation. Earth is a giving planet. Everything that humans need to survive and live happily is provided by nature. Nature is life, both past and present.

Nature gives us food, air, water, shelter, medicines, and many natural resources. It also maintains natural cycles such as climate, rainfall, and nutrients. Humans cannot survive without nature.

Nature performs miracles for us every day. It helps prevent floods and droughts and keeps the balance of life on Earth. Therefore, we should love, respect, and protect nature.



A PLACE I WANT TO GO

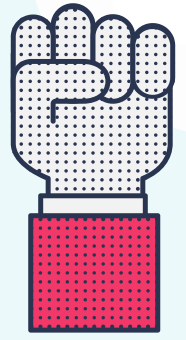
A place where I want to go is Dubai. Dubai is a very beautiful city. It is famous for the Burj Khalifa, which is the tallest building in the world. Dubai is well known for sightseeing, amazing attractions, and large shopping malls.

The city has wonderful places like huge aquariums and indoor ski slopes, which make it very special. The official language of the United Arab Emirates is Arabic. Arabic is taught in schools, and many people also speak English.

Dubai is also famous for its delicious food. Some popular foods are Luqaimat, Kunafa, Samosa, Arabic coffee with dates, Chebab.



MOTIVATIONAL QUOTES



- **Knowledge is the only thing that nobody can steal from you.**
- **Don't compare yourself with others, because everyone is perfect in their own way.**
- **Attitude and ego are important, but you should know where and when to use them.**
- **If you are good at something, never do it for free.**
- **If you work more than you are paid, one day will come when you are paid more than you work.**



WHAT IS IMAGINATION?

Imagination is the ability to create ideas, images, and feelings in our mind without any direct input from our senses. It allows us to think beyond what we can see or touch.

Imagination is very important for creativity. It is a storm of thoughts that helps us discover new ideas. This world survives and grows because of imagination. It shows us the golden pathway to achieve our goals.

Through imagination, we can dream big and turn our dreams into reality. We can truly say that imagination plus innovation leads to realization.

HARSHITA GUPTA (VIII A)



HISTORY OF CRICKET

Cricket is a bat-and-ball game played between two teams, each consisting of eleven players. The game is played on a field with a 22-yard (20-meter) long pitch at the center. At each end of the pitch, there is a wicket made up of three stumps with two bails placed on top.

The batting team scores runs by hitting the ball with a bat and running between the two wickets. The bowling and fielding team tries to stop the batting team from scoring runs by preventing the ball from leaving the field and by dismissing the batsmen.

A batsman can be declared out in several ways, such as:

- **When the ball hits the stumps and dislodges the bails (bowled)**
- **When the ball is caught by a fielder before it touches the ground**
- **When a fielder hits the wicket with the ball before the batsman reaches the crease**

When ten batsmen of a team are out, the innings ends and the teams change roles.

The game is controlled by two umpires on the field. In international matches, there is also a third umpire and a match referee to assist in decision-making.



RITURAJ (X A)

FAVOURITE SPORT (FOOTBALL)

My favourite sport is football. It is very exciting and fun to play. I like football because it keeps our body and mind active and healthy.

If I get a chance, I would like to become a striker and play football at the national level.

Playing football makes us strong, improves teamwork, and teaches discipline.

My favourite football player is Lionel Messi. He is very talented and hardworking, and I admire his skills and dedication to the game.

We should be careful while playing football because injuries can happen, but playing sports is important for good health and fitness. Football helps us stay fit and happy.



BANTY KUMAR (X A)





NEED FOR A GOVERNMENT

A government is an important part of a country. It runs the state with the help of three main organs—the Legislature, Executive, and Judiciary. Every country needs a government to make decisions and run the administration smoothly.

The government helps maintain peace and order in society and works for the welfare of the people.

Some main functions of the government are as follows:

- **To make, implement, and enforce laws and rules.**
- **To maintain law and order in the nation.**
- **To protect the life and property of the people.**
- **To provide help during natural calamities such as floods, earthquakes, and cyclones.**
- **To maintain friendly relations with neighboring countries.**
- **To provide public facilities like education, electricity, water, and healthcare.**
- **To control prices and reduce poverty, unemployment, inequality, and discrimination.**

Thus, a government is essential for the smooth functioning and development of a country.



सत्यमेव जयते

INDIAN FREEDOM STRUGGLE

Our national flag does not fly because of the wind.

It flies because of the last breath of every soldier who died while protecting it.

Freedom is our birthright, and protecting it is our responsibility. Life is meaningless without freedom. A person who lives under submission can neither be truly happy nor truly free.

The difference between a free bird flying in the open sky and a caged bird shows the difference between the people of an independent country and those living in slavery.

Freedom gives dignity, happiness, and the right to live with self-respect.

India achieved freedom after a long struggle and great sacrifices made by brave freedom fighters. We must respect their sacrifices and protect our freedom

SWEETY KUAMRI (X B)



ONLINE

Online is a popular word that makes work easier, but it also has some disadvantages.

Today, I will tell you why online is good and how it can be bad.

At present, online services are very useful, such as online classes, online jobs, online meetings, and many more. They save time and make communication easier.

However, online learning also has some problems. Children feel pressure because of continuous online studies, and excessive use of mobile phones can harm their eyes due to radiation and screen exposure.

I accept that online is useful, but too much dependence on online activities is not good.



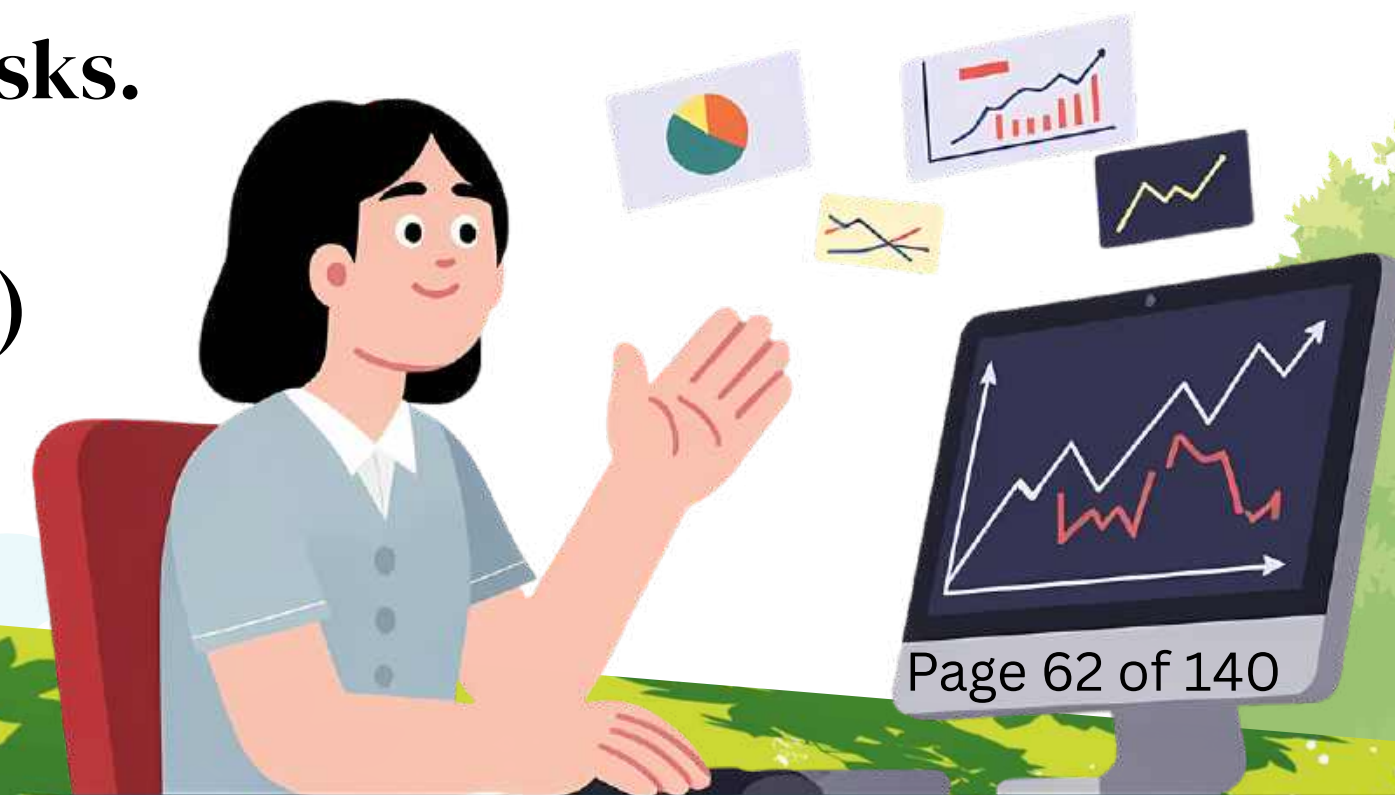
USES OF COMPUTER

Computers play an important role in every field of life. They are used in homes, businesses, educational institutions, research organizations, medical fields, government offices, and entertainment.

At home, computers are used for various purposes such as online bill payment, watching movies, and shows. In hospitals, computers help maintain patient records, medical history, diagnosis reports, X-rays, and live monitoring of patients.

Computers are also widely used in education, government work, banking, business, training, arts, science, and engineering. In today's world, computers have become an essential part of our daily tasks.

SWARNA KUMARI (X B)



SILLY JOKES

• My younger brother said, “Tell me the name of a thing which can eat and wear.”

I said, “Slipper.”

• My mother asked me, “What is your favorite virus?”

I replied, “Coronavirus.”

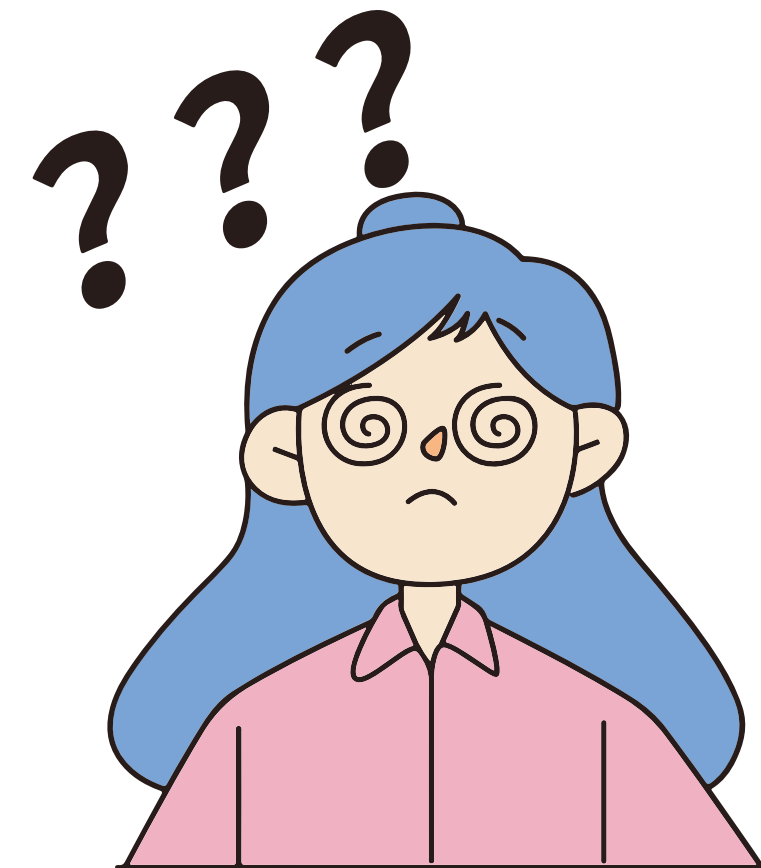
She asked, “Why?”

I said, “Because there was no need to go to school.”



RIDDLES

1. What goes through cities, over hills, and around towns but never moves?
2. Ans: A road
3. What do you break before you use it?
4. Ans: An egg
5. What falls but never breaks, and what breaks but never falls?
6. Ans: Day and night
7. The professor of blue lives in the blue house. Mr. Pink lives in the pink house and Dr. Brown lives in the brown house. Who lives in the White House?
8. Ans: The President of the United States of America
9. What goes up but never comes down?
10. Ans: Your age
11. What has lots of keys but cannot open any door?
12. Ans: A piano
13. What has hands but cannot clap?
14. Ans: A clock
15. What has keys but no locks and space but no room?
16. Ans: A computer

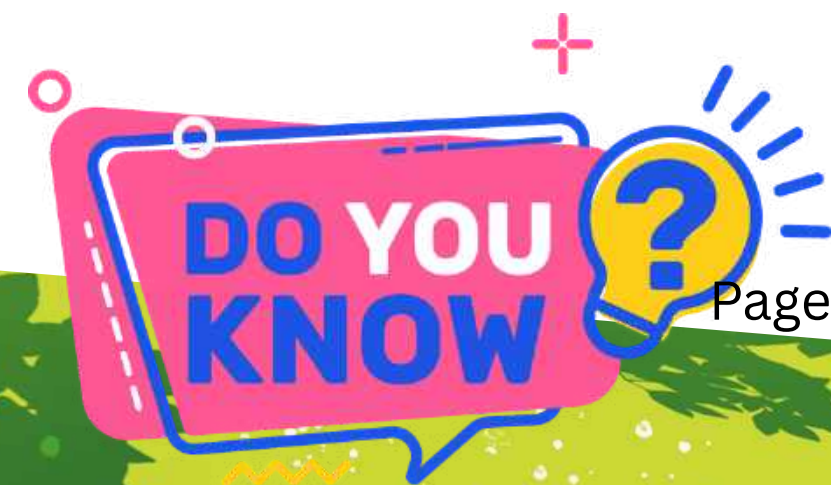


AMAZING FACTS

- **Babies have about 100 more bones than adults. As they grow, some bones join together.**
- **The average red blood cell lives for about 120 days.**
- **Your mouth produces about 1 litre of saliva every day.**
- **If all the blood vessels in an adult human body were placed end to end, they would circle the Earth about four times.**
- **The Amazon rainforest produces around 20% of the world's oxygen.**
- **Space is completely silent because there is no air for sound to travel through.**
- **There are more stars in the universe than grains of sand on Earth.**
- **An octopus has three hearts, nine brains, and blue blood.**
- **The ostrich is the fastest running bird in the world and can run at a speed of up to 70 km/h.**
- **Hummingbirds are the only birds that can fly backwards.**



ABHAYA PANDEY (VIII C)



IMPORTANCE OF HYGIENE

Hygiene is very important in today's society. Cleanliness helps in preventing the spread of illnesses and infections. Personal hygiene means taking proper care of our body. Every day, we come into contact with millions of germs and viruses present around us.

These germs can make us sick if we are not careful. Therefore, maintaining good hygiene is essential for staying healthy.

If we want to live a healthy life, we must take proper care of our body and develop good habits such as bathing daily, washing hands regularly, and keeping our surroundings clean.

We should always keep our surroundings neat and clean.

RISHIKA SINGH (X B)



DEFORESTATION PROBLEM

Deforestation means cutting down or clearing forests.

It may happen for natural reasons or due to human activities.

The loss of trees and plants causes many problems such as climate change, soil erosion, desertification, and an increase in greenhouse gases. It also creates difficulties for people who depend on forests for their living.

One of the most dangerous effects of deforestation is the loss of plants and animals because they lose their natural homes.

Healthy forests absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and help reduce pollution. Trees also help control the water cycle and prevent floods and soil erosion.

The loss of forests directly affects human life, especially in industrial areas. Even though we depend on forests for air, water, and food, people continue to destroy them. Therefore, it is our duty to protect forests and plant more trees.

ADITI KUMARI (VII B)

AIR POLLUTION

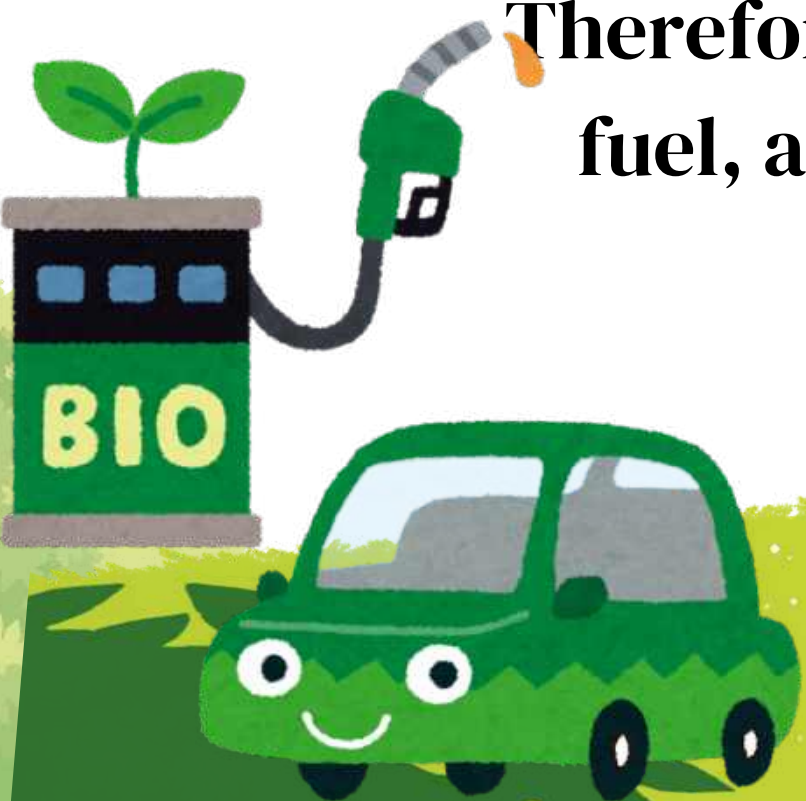
Air pollution is a major threat to today's world. Every day, the level of air pollution in the atmosphere is increasing. This mainly happens due to pollutants released into the air through various human activities.

It is important for the present generation to understand the seriousness of air pollution and control it before it damages our environment completely.

Human activities are the main cause of air pollution. Burning household waste and industrial materials releases harmful gases into the air.

The use of motor vehicles such as cars, motorcycles, buses, trucks, and jeeps consumes a large amount of fuel. These vehicles emit carbon dioxide and other harmful gases, which increase air pollution.

Therefore, we should reduce pollution by using public transport, saving fuel, and adopting eco-friendly habits to keep the air clean and safe.



POLLUTION

To pollute something means to make it dirty. Many human activities cause pollution of air, land, and water. Air pollution is mainly caused by vehicles, factories, and burning wood or fuels. These activities increase the amount of carbon dioxide and other harmful gases in the air.

Smoke contains soot, which is made up of tiny burnt particles. These particles pollute the air and cause many diseases. Pollution also harms other living beings, especially plants. When the leaves of plants are covered with soot, they cannot prepare food properly.

When the amount of carbon dioxide in the air becomes higher than normal, natural processes cannot balance it. Some scientists believe that this increase in gases raises the temperature of the Earth and leads to changes in climate. This problem is known as global warming.

Therefore, we should reduce pollution to protect our environment and living beings.

SWEETY KUMARI (X B)



PLANETS

We live in the Milky Way galaxy. There is a system of stars and planets called the solar system. Our solar system has only one star, the Sun. The Sun and eight planets together form the solar system. Earlier, there were nine planets, but Pluto is now called a dwarf planet.

The eight planets are Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. Each planet has its own special features.

- Mercury is the smallest planet and the closest to the Sun. It has no satellites.**
- Venus is the hottest planet. Its temperature is always above 100°C. Like Mercury, it has no satellites.**
- Earth is unique because it is the only planet that supports life. It has air, water, and land. Earth has one satellite called the Moon.**
- Mars is known as the Red Planet because of its red soil. It is named after the Roman God of War. Mars has two satellites.**
- Jupiter is the largest planet in the solar system. More than 1300 Earths can fit inside it. It is famous for the Great Red Spot and has 79 satellites.**
- Saturn is the second largest planet. It has beautiful rings made of rocks and gases. Saturn has 82 satellites.**
- Uranus is named after the Greek god of the sky. It is very cold and has 27 satellites.**
- Neptune is the farthest planet from the Sun. It is the coldest planet with temperatures around -200°C and has 14 satellites.**

RIYA KUMARI (VIIC)



YOGA – A KEY TO GOOD HEALTH

Yoga is a form of exercise that originated in ancient India.

People have been practicing yoga for thousands of years.

Yoga consists of different poses called asanas, which provide many physical and mental benefits.

It is believed that regular practice of yoga helps a person stay healthy and active. Yoga improves flexibility, strength, balance, and concentration. It also helps to reduce stress and keeps the mind calm and peaceful.

Due to its many benefits, yoga has been adopted by many countries as a popular form of exercise. Before starting yoga, the body should become flexible, and for this, several simple exercises can be practiced.

By practicing yoga daily, we can make our body fit, our mind relaxed, and our life healthy.



IMPORTANCE OF YOGA

Yoga is very important in our life because it helps us maintain balance between the body and the mind. It is a form of exercise whose regular practice makes us physically strong and mentally healthy.

Yoga helps to improve concentration, flexibility, and inner peace. It reduces stress and keeps the mind calm. By practicing yoga daily, we can stay fit and lead a disciplined and healthy life.

The art of yoga originated in ancient India and is now practiced all over the world because of its great benefits.



SHREE KUMARI (VII C)



FUTURE GOAL

Planning for the future is a problem that worries not only me, but also my friends, classmates, parents, and teachers. The reason is that at the age of 17, we have to make a very important decision in our life—the choice of a profession.

On one hand, I am mature enough to have my own opinion about what I am interested in and what I am good at. On the other hand, at this age we lack life experience, and our desires sometimes do not match our abilities. That is why it is very important to have someone who can guide and advise us.

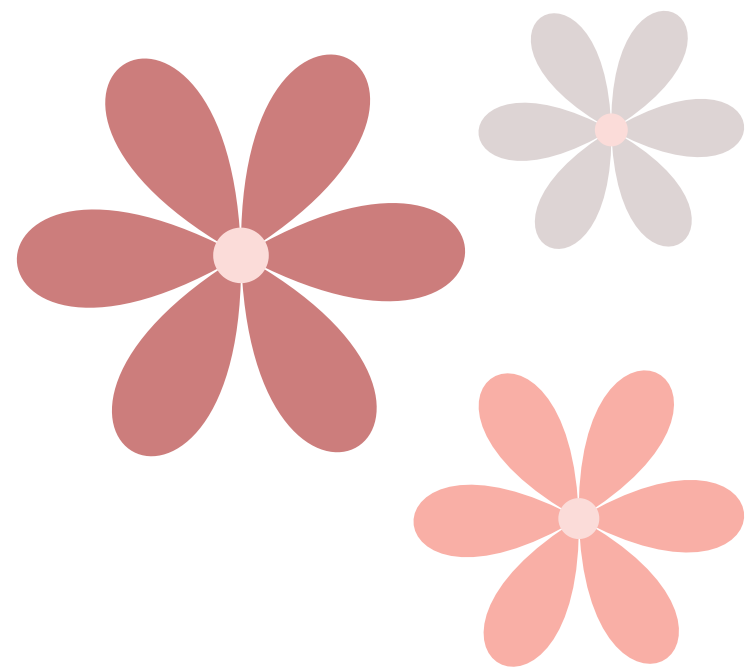
Such people are our parents, teachers, and friends. Their guidance helps us choose the right path and work towards achieving our future goals.

ADITI SHARMA (XII COMM)



A Little Flower

A little flower,
Whose life is like ours,
We do not understand it,
Yet we cut its root and stem.
It also feels pain,
But we are greedy and claim
Its beauty for ourselves
When the lovely flower blooms.
We pluck it carelessly,
Like bursting a balloon,
It faces many problems,
Yet it stays calm and strong.
It has the courage
To bear all the damage.
A little flower,
Whose life is like ours,
Is truly beautiful.



Role of NGOs

NGOs play a very important role in our society, community, and country.

NGO stands for Non-Governmental Organization. These organizations work independently and are not controlled by the government. NGOs work for the welfare of the people.

The main objectives of NGOs are to protect the environment, stop exploitation, and create awareness about legal rights, health, hygiene, and education. They work to improve the quality of life of poor and needy people.

NGOs help children who work in dangerous conditions and support children who beg. They fight against child labour and provide free education, medical treatment, food, medicines, and vaccines to needy people.

Many people support NGOs. Have you ever thought about how NGOs get money to do their work? They receive funds from the United Nations, central and state governments, and sometimes from the public. NGOs can be opened under the Society Registration Act.

Some famous NGOs working worldwide are the World Health Organization (WHO), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), UNICEF, and the World Bank. We should always support NGOs and help them continue their great work for the welfare of society.

ADITI SHARMA (XII COMM)



History of Dhyan Chand

Major Dhyan Chand was a famous Indian hockey player and is widely regarded as the greatest hockey player in the history of the sport. He was known for his extraordinary goal-scoring ability and brilliant skills.

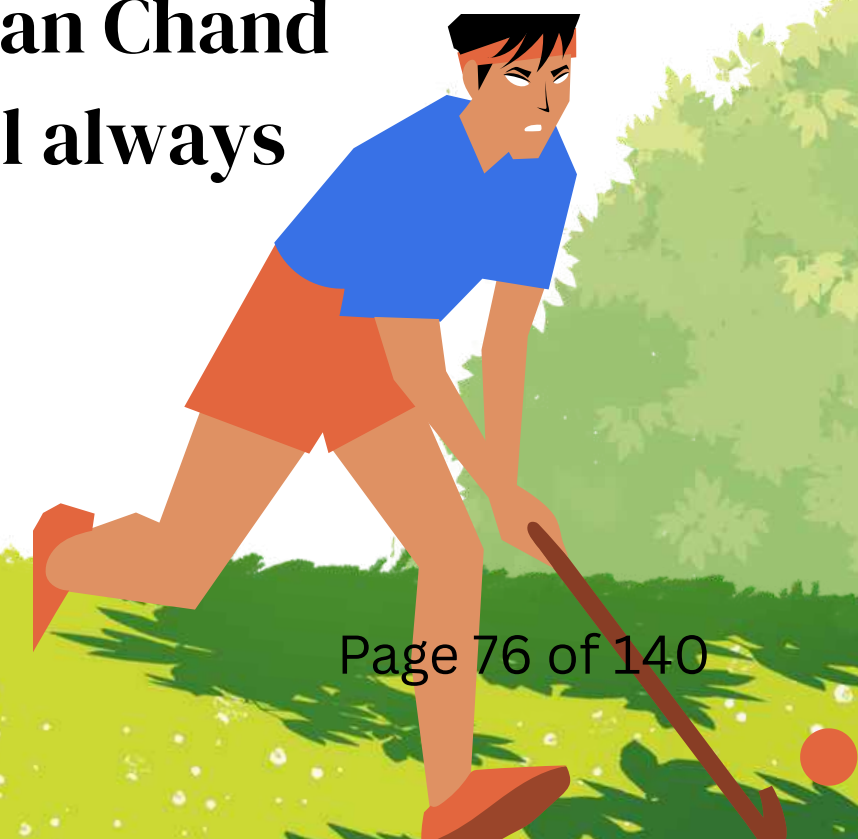
Dhyan Chand won three Olympic gold medals for India in 1928, 1932, and 1936, during a time when India dominated world hockey. When he started his career, European and American teams were considered the masters of hockey, but Dhyan Chand's performance amazed the entire world.

He practiced hockey with great dedication. It is believed that while others rested at night, his army teammates could hear him practicing by hitting the ball under the moonlight.

Because of this habit, his name became Dhyan Chand (meaning "moon").

After his outstanding performances, especially in international matches, Dhyan Chand earned the nickname "Hockey Wizard." His contribution to Indian hockey will always be remembered.

RAHUL KUMAR (VI A)



Parts of Speech

A Noun is the name of a person, place, or thing.

Like, Sam is in Sydney with a ball of string.

An Adjective describes a noun.

Like, a big, wide smile on a painted clown.

**An Adverb tells us more about an action,
It often ends with -ly as a sign of attraction.**

Like, slowly walk or quickly bend.

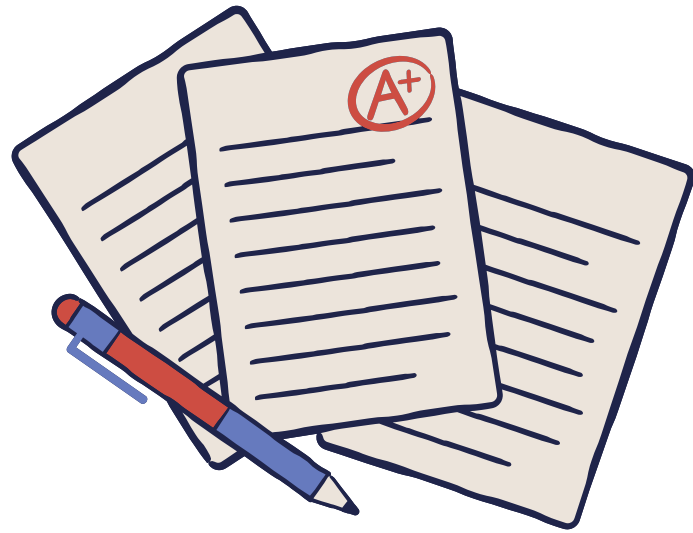
A Preposition tells us the position or place.

Like, over the hill, past the tree, or beside the pond you'll face.

A Pronoun takes the place of a noun.

Like, Sam will be he and Sally will be she very soon.

PRINCE MEHTA (VIC)



OUR ENVIRONMENT

The environment is the nature and surroundings in which plants, animals, humans, and other living beings live and grow. It provides us with fresh air to breathe and water for many purposes such as:

1. Washing clothes
2. Cooking food
3. Drinking water and other needs for survival

Our environment is divided into different layers such as the atmosphere, hydrosphere, and lithosphere. It plays a major role in supporting life and helping living beings grow and survive.

The environment includes sunlight, air, land, water, plants, sea life, minerals, animals, and everything that occurs naturally on Earth. All living beings depend on each other for survival.

Today, humans are exploiting natural resources and overusing them. If this continues, it will harm life on Earth. Therefore, we should protect and save our environment for a healthy and safe future.

KRITIKA KUMARI (VIII A)



PLASTIC: BOON OR CURSE

Plastic is an invention of humans. It is a synthetic or semi-synthetic material that is widely used all over the world. It is available in different shapes, sizes, and thicknesses. One of its unique properties is that it can be easily moulded. Plastic is very useful in daily life, but it also has many harmful effects. Since plastic does not decompose easily, it has become a serious environmental issue.



Plastic as a Boon

Plastic has proved to be a great boon to mankind. It is used in almost every field of life. Plastic bags are light in weight and help us carry things easily. Plastic is cheap, easily available, and affordable for everyone.

Today, it has become a necessity of our lives, and we cannot imagine life without it.

Earlier, bags made of cotton or jute were commonly used, but with the invention of plastic, they were replaced by plastic bags because they look attractive and are widely commercialized. We are surrounded by plastic everywhere. Plastic bottles, chairs, toys, and containers are used by people of all ages. Plastic containers are commonly used in kitchens as they are easy to handle and quick to wash.

Good quality plastic is strong and unbreakable. It is used in the manufacture of many items such as televisions, computers, tape recorders, and other electrical appliances. In our daily lives, we use pens, boxes, and many household items made of plastic.

Plastic as a Curse

Despite its usefulness, plastic is also a curse to mankind. Plastic is non-biodegradable, which means it does not decompose naturally. It pollutes land, water, and air. When plastic waste is thrown into rivers and oceans, it harms marine life. Many animals die after eating plastic waste.

Burning plastic releases poisonous gases that cause air pollution and serious health problems. Plastic blocks drains and causes waterlogging, which can lead to the spread of diseases. Excessive use of plastic is damaging the environment and disturbing the natural balance.

Conclusion

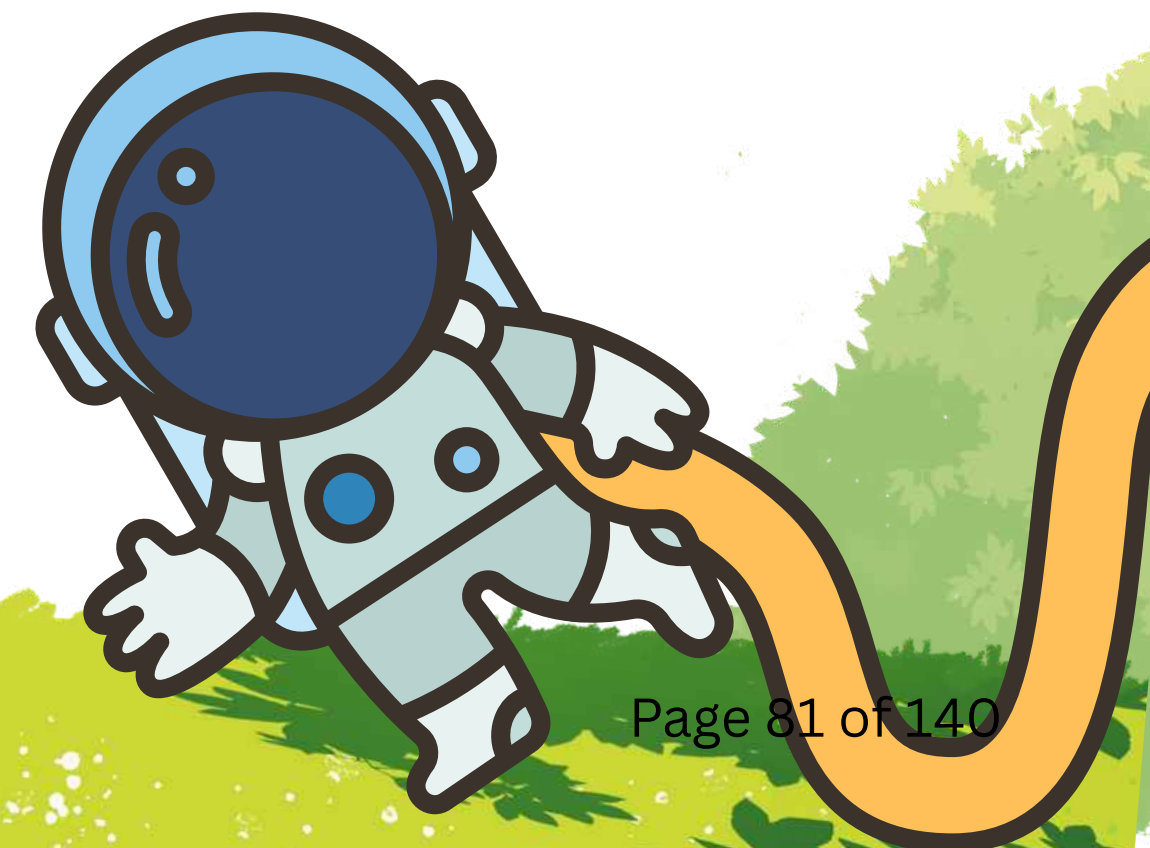
Plastic is both a boon and a curse. While it makes our life easy and comfortable, its careless use causes serious environmental problems. Therefore, we should reduce the use of plastic, reuse it whenever possible, and recycle it properly. By adopting eco-friendly alternatives like cloth and jute bags, we can protect our environment and make our planet healthier.

NANDANI KUMARI (X A)



SCIENCE IN LIFE

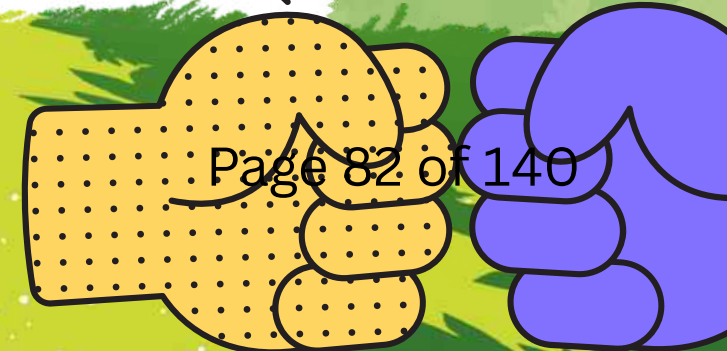
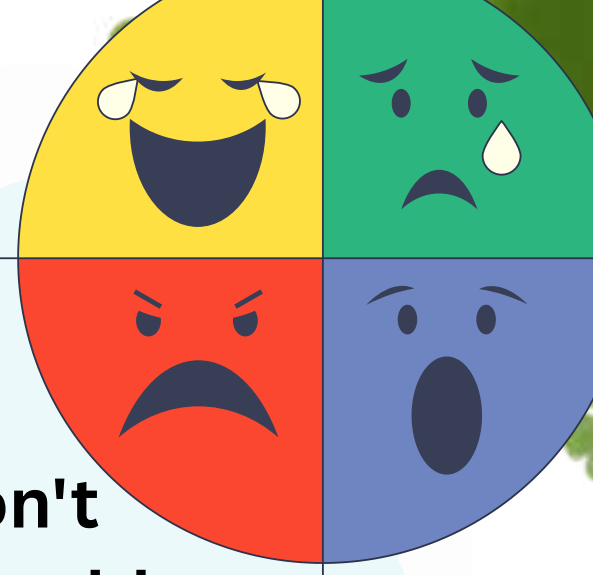
Science is very essential in our daily life. We use it at any time in our day to day life. It is used in cooking, washing, eating, baking, in a car, a bike or bicycles are all inventions of science, going also to space, by a rocket, computers are inventions of science. The metals, non-metals & clothes we wear are given by science. Science is used by all biological life. Science makes our life easier to live in this world.



LIFE

Life is just like a roller coaster, it has many ups and downs. Life is full of problems but we don't have to be afraid from it. Problems are in everybody's life whether it's a child, a teenager, an old man, a poor or a rich person. There are some goals in everyone's life, dreams which one wants them to be true and achieve whatever they want. Never think what other people think, it's your life. Whoever achieves dreams will then be praised by everyone on the basis of one's hard work and behavior. Just work hard and chase your dreams. You are the one who knows yourself much better than anyone else. If your dream comes true and you stand in front of the mirror, you will proudly say that I am a doctor, I am a teacher and what I am today is just an overcome of all the struggles. In one's life, dream is a passion to chase. You have to believe in yourself and follow the passion because life is full of uncertainty. Enjoy your life and try to learn something new every day.

SAKSHI KUMARI (VIII A)



COLOURS IN ROSE

The colours of roses are Red, yellow, orange And they perfume through the air

All roses flower

All people love this flower

This flower is a symbol of love

The king of flowers is a rose Rose in winter, Rose in summer

A seasons the roses grow.

There are so many roses in my garden Different colours of rose's blossom

I place my red rose

With the love that it grows

NUSHRAT JAHAN (VIII A)



MY BEAUTIFUL DAY!!

It is a beautiful day, because it is Sunday.
I wake up early, and the day is very lovely.

I want to go to the park.

I scare and run away, after sometimes.

The birds that fly high in the sky, We can't imitate them however hard we try.

Learn to wonder and gape at things, And see the happiness it brings.

We have got such wonderful things, Do what you can and save a wing.

So that our children in future, Can see the things we have nurtured.

RIYANSH BHAGAT (UKG)



ARE WE SERIOUS ABOUT SAVING WILDLIFE AND ENVIRONMENT?

Starting with, "What is environment and wildlife?"

ENVIRONMENT is the place, people, things, and nature. It is the basic life support system. It provides the air we breathe, the water we drink, the food we eat and the land where we live in **WILDLIFE** refers to the animals, trees and plants. All these all things form an ecosystem with a relation between them.

As we all know that our environment is going to vanish as we are continuously stuck to **DEFORESTATION**. If we will not be aware of it soon then human beings and other living organisms wouldn't be alive. Human and animals both are dependent on plants and trees, may be directly or indirectly. As the title of this article asks a question-"Are we **SERIOUS** about saving wildlife and environment?" A clear answer is "NO!" It is

True we are not actually serious as we are destroying forest, hunting animals, and polluting environment.

These are some of the things that we are not thinking of its consequences. But we must pay attention to these problems before they become **BIGGER** and if they become bigger they will be uncontrollable. So there are some Do's and Dont's :-



DO'S:

We should follow the 3 R's- REDUCE, REUSE, RECYCLE.

REDUCE means, avoid using or use in low levels.

REUSE means use it many times or to use them in other things.

RECYCLE means to make other things of it. Or try to use it in another way.

We should try to join campaigns related to environment CONSERVATION.

We should plant SAPLINGS, a plant per week.

We should use public transport to reduce pollution.

We should use ECO-FRIENDLY items.



DONT's:

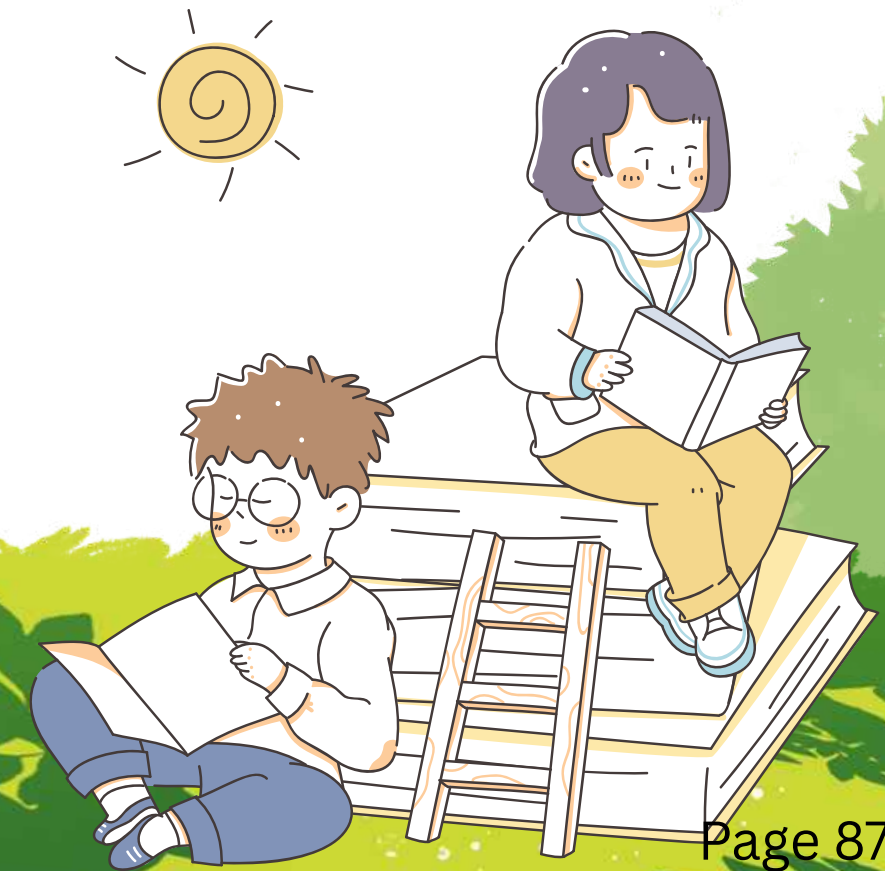
We shouldn't use **PLASTIC** items as plastics may take many years to decompose.

We shouldn't use **PRIVATE TRANSPORTS** like cars, bikes, scooters etc.

We shouldn't kill **ANIMALS** for their skin etc. as they help in the **BALANCE** of nature.

We shouldn't cut **TREES** for timber as they also help in the balance of **NATURE**.

So these are some points by which we can **PROTECT** Environment and wildlife.



As the 3rd and 4th points of DON'Ts said that plants and animals balance the nature, we know if there are more plants in nature then there will be more OXYGEN (O₂) and if animals are more in nature then there will be more CARBON DIOXIDE (CO₂) on the EARTH. So that's why both balance the nature. Therefore, all the points suggested are not followed seriously by us about saving environment and wildlife. But we can be serious if we follow the DOs and DON'Ts and also the THREE R's mentioned in the article. So the readers, who read this completely with understanding, please THINK about it and TRY to SAVE the environment and wildlife. We still have a CHANCE. I will also try to do the same!

TRISHA CHAWDA (IX B)



FATHER

'Father' what is the meaning of father?

He is a follower, advisor, a teacher, an educator and an honorable man. These words are not enough to describe a father. Father is the ideal of their children.

My Father is always in my heart he has belief in me, supportes me, guides me and he always encourages me in my life. He is responsible for the well-being of the family.

He maintains discipline and harmony among the family members. He works a lot and do not show his pain. Fathers are role models for their daughters as well as sons. I love my dad and respect him a lot.

DISHA PASWAN (VIII A)



MY ENGLISH TEACHER

Our teacher teaches us English and makes Learning real fun

She teaches us grammar and mends our manner

Stories and poems alike

She makes them come alive

Homework and class work is easy to you Because she make it all clear to you.

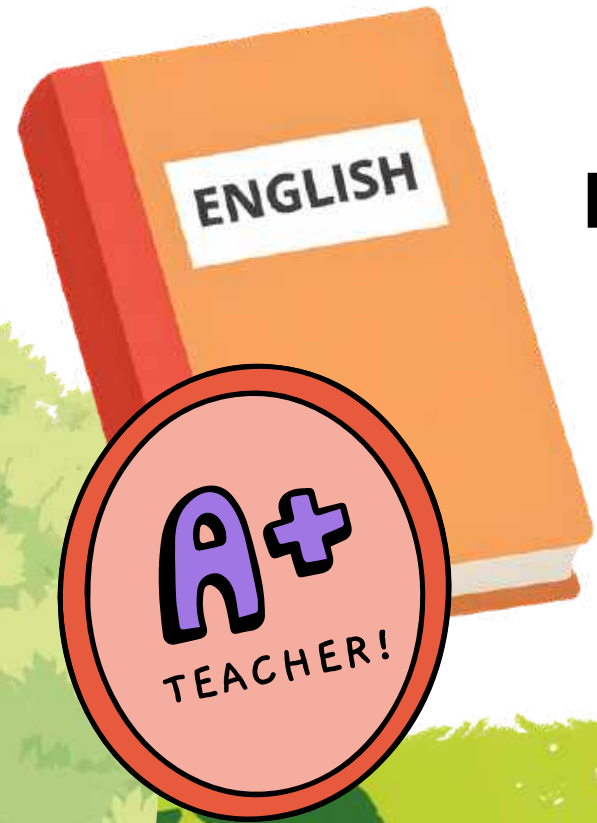
Teaches adjectives, noun, verbs and pronoun

Comprehension and letter writing all in good Handwriting

Neither does she teaches in haste nor does she Give time to waste

This is our dear English teacher who is also our Class teacher

SHAMIR CHOURASIA (V A)



KHELO INDIA PROGRAM KHELO

India Programme is a national yojana /scheme for the development of sports in India. It was launched in the year 2018 by the then Sports Minister Colonel Rajyavardhan Singh Rathore in New Delhi. This program has been launched to improve the sports culture in India. Aimed at mainstreaming sports as a tool for national development, economic development and individual development of the Union. Cabinet approved the execution of the revamped Khelo India' program by consolidating the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Abhiyan (formerly called the Yuva Khel & Khel Abhiyan), the Sports Infrastructure Scheme and the National Sports Talent Search Programme. The program strives to promote "Sports for Excellence" as well as "sports for all".

PRINEE KUMAR RAY (V A)



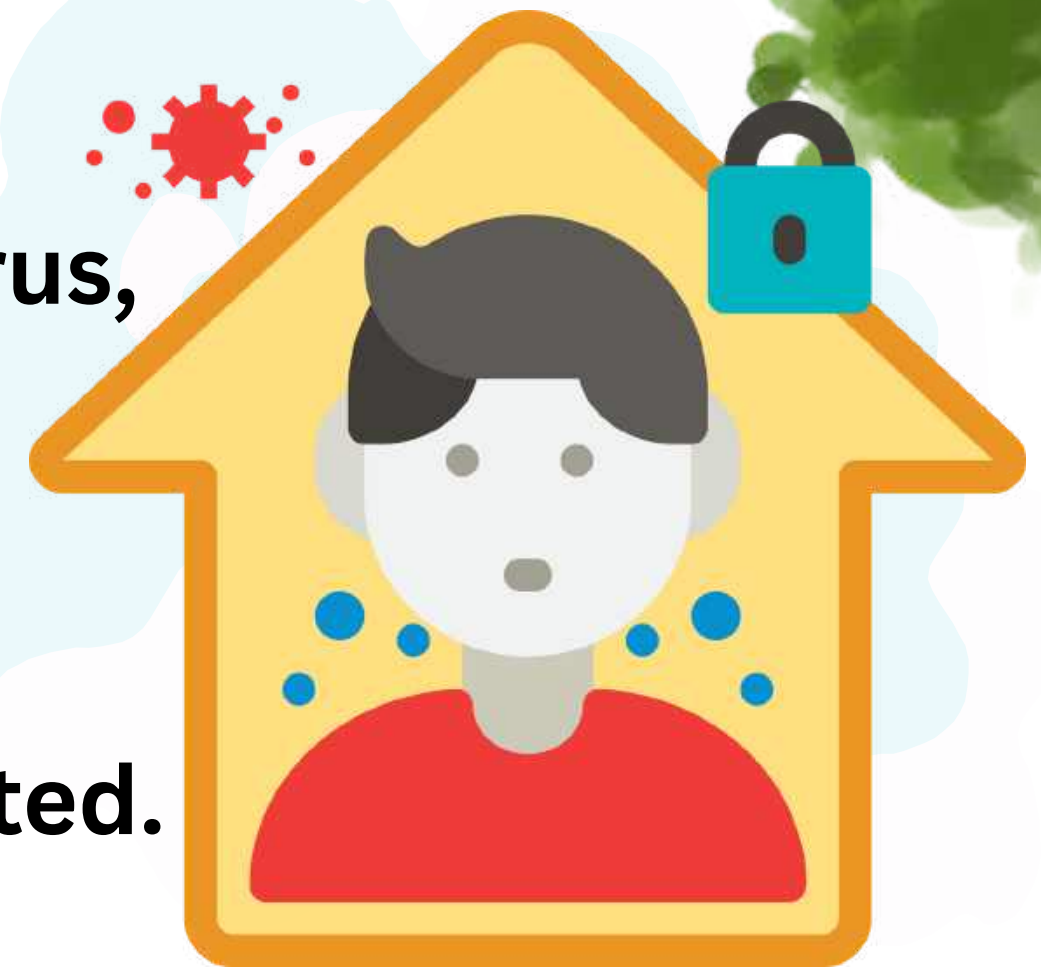
POEM ON LOCKDOWN

**Stay at home, Stay safe, There is an unseen virus,
Let's keep it at bay.**

**Daily routine has been affected,
It's killing many people, Business have deflected.**

**But it's interesting how people's Life can be,
When you talk and share Everything with family.**

RAJEEV RANJAN SINGH (IX B)



HEALTH AND FITNESS

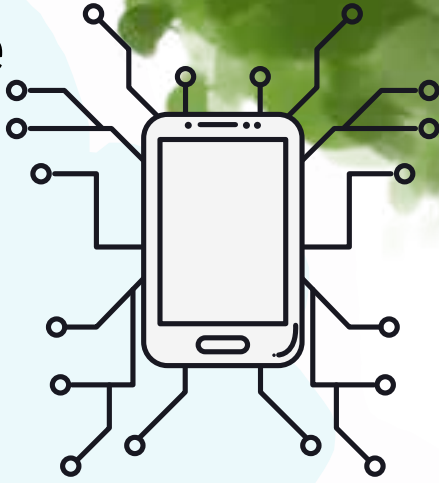
Health is wealth, rightly said. Good health is an essential aspect of human life. Fitness is the cornerstone of good health. The best way of living a good life is by maintaining good health and fitness. One can live life to the fullest only by maintaining good health and fitness. Good health and fitness imply both mental and physical well-being. The basic way to good health and fitness is doing workouts. We should always remember that a healthy mind can only be gained by being healthy. In this article, we have provided one brief and one extended piece

SAMEER DAS (IX B)



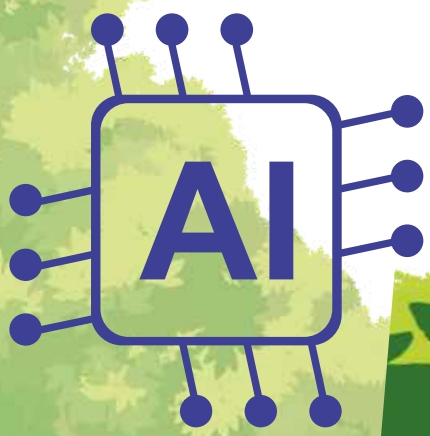
IMPACTS OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY ON INDIAN CULTURAL HERITAGE

Nowadays, as the world is becoming increasingly modernized, we are entering a new phase of life. The use of modern technology is growing rapidly, and since it plays a vital role in our daily lives, we are becoming highly dependent on it.



Despite its advantages, modern technology also has several serious disadvantages. It has adversely affected Indian culture and heritage. Indian history is rich in moral values, a heroic past, and glorious traditions. However, excessive use of technology is slowly eroding our cultural values. People have started following one another through social media rather than living a practical and meaningful life. Technology has become highly manipulative, and many websites influence the mindset of the youth in negative ways. Our ancestors believed in practical, experience-based knowledge, but today everything depends on mobile phones, laptops, and other electronic devices.

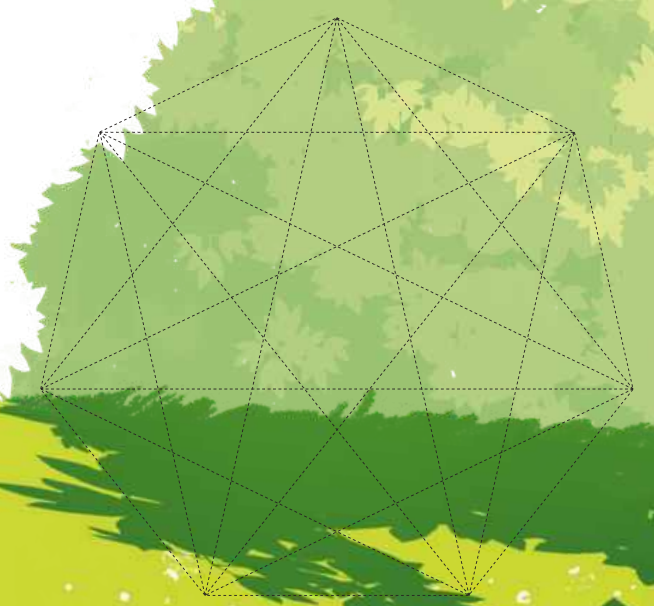
There was a time when people preferred face-to-face communication and social interaction. However, in recent years, the youth rely more on chatting, voice calls, and social media platforms. This shift has disturbed social harmony and resulted in trust issues among people. Although technology has made life convenient, it has also separated humans from Mother Nature and caused harmful effects on the natural environment.



The impact of social media can also be seen in the emotional lives of people. Messages are often misunderstood due to the absence of facial expressions, leading to confusion and emotional stress. Overuse of technology has reduced the confidence of young people to face real-life challenges. Students are becoming distracted from their studies, and in many cases, cybercrimes such as hacking and data theft have increased. For example, sensitive user data has been leaked due to cyber-attacks, posing a serious threat to personal security.

In conclusion, we can say that while modern technology has brought progress and convenience, it has also created serious challenges. Issues like cyberbullying, misuse of personal data, and cultural degradation are major problems faced by today's youth. Therefore, technology should be used wisely and responsibly to preserve India's rich cultural heritage while enjoying the benefits of modernization.

SWETA KUMARI (IX B)





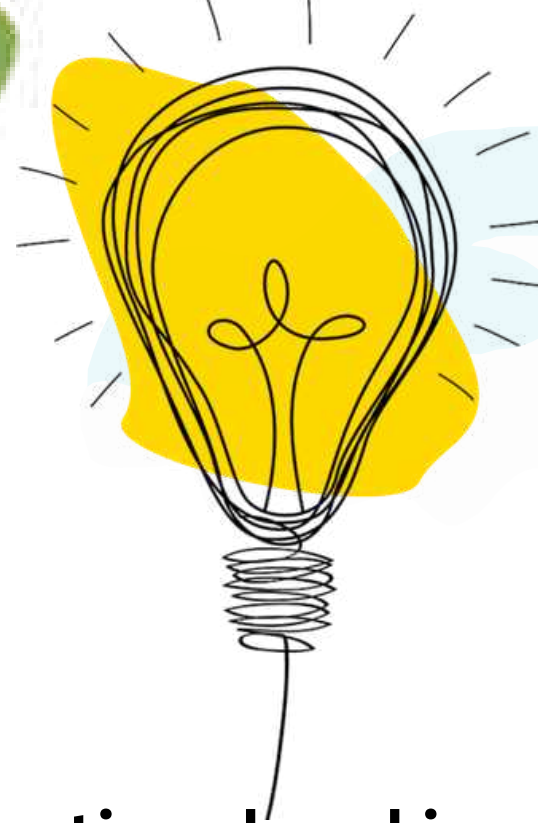
NEWSPAPER OF THE FUTURE

Newspaper plays a vital role in the running of this world. It is not only important but also necessary to be aware of what is going on around you on this huge globe.

Newspaper is a great source of knowledge. The present scenario reflects something else. Introduction of internet has advanced everything. We can even get news over the internet. Therefore, the youth is not interested in going through the newspaper pages.

Moreover, newspaper is not environmentally friendly. A lot of trees were cut and loaded trucks were sent to industries to manufacture paper. More and more people surf the internet for news as, it is just a click away. The easy access to internet news and its advantages also have led to a decline of ink, paper and newspaper.

Browsing the net for News does not require the use of paper and thus is more environmentally friendly. It also has stunning visuals which is more effective. It is said what we see, remember it for a longer time. It also has audio and video content which helps the differently abled and illiterate people. The senior citizens can also use it, as it isn't complicated and is easy to use.



It is truly international and is used all over the world. It is granted, a boon for media, advertisers and the common man. It is full of information and has a greater reach. It is digital and instant which makes it more popular. It is reader friendly and some of the leading newspapers are switching or have already switched to the internet. Internet news has its own disadvantages but it is better for the present world in the current scenario where we need to be environment friendly.

ARADHYA KUMARI (VII A)



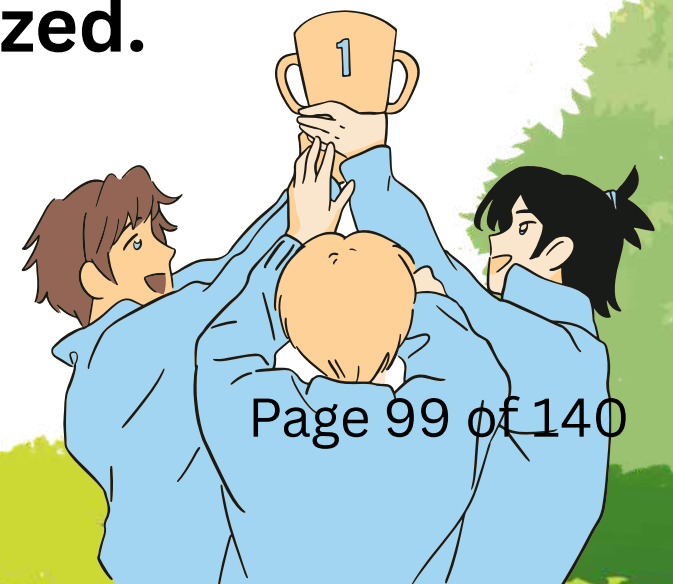
WHY ARE SPORTS IMPORTANT TO THE COUNTRY?

Today sport emerges as an important component of Socio-economic development of a country. The active participation in sports improves community health and productivity, reduces medical expenses, and imbibes discipline in character, generates great leaders, and enhances social cohesion. The execution of a mega sporting event helps in developing infrastructure, generates employment, secure inflow of foreign capital, generates players and athletes, and thus contributes significantly to the economic development of a country. Therefore, it can be said that the impact of sports on economy and society is multi-dimensional. There are many sports played in India but cricket the most popular game in India. Since a decade, Indian sports ministry is well focused on increasing the sports facility in India. India has hosted several international sporting events after Independence including 1982 Asian Games to ICC Cricket world Cup in 2011. India is rich in giving great athletes to the world. In sports such as Cricket, Hockey, Wrestling, Shooting, Chess, Badminton, Football, Golf, Kabaddi, Races, Billiards, Baseball, Boxing, Tennis, Formula 1, Polo, and Rock Climbing. Still, India needs to work more on infrastructure and other facilities. In the 11th Five Year plan, government allocated INR 46,360 million for development of sports in the country. Since then India had hosted Formula 1 Races, Hockey World Cup, Common Wealth Games, and Cricket World Cup. However, there are certain incidents where government ended up in making loss. Terrorists attacks in Pakistan in 2008, forced ICC to ban cricket matches in Pakistan because of which the economy of the country shrink. Recently in India, West Indies left the tour in between leaving behind loss for sponsors, state sports authorities, BCCI, and other major partners. This forced BCCI to impose a fine of \$42 Million to WICB. This may also force BCCI to ban West Indies players play in IPL. Sports contribution in England reached to 1.9% of their total GDP in 2010.

FIFA world cup 2014 in Brazil raised business for local players by double. Hence, it can be seen that sports play an important role in shaping up an economy and government to promote sports in the country. This will increase the business for local players who make sports equipments; it will also provide business to airlines and other transport business, media, brokers, and a medium of creating platform for young generation. Adventurous sports like Mountain Biking, Rafting, Cycling, Kayaking, are also positioning in India now. This will lead to increase in employment and will increase money in the economy. Indian government will have to make more efforts to promote every sport in India. For this first, the allocation of funds, such as the percentage of budget, should increase to broad base sports. Secondly, sport should be made as an integral part of education system. Third, effectiveness of developmental projects should evaluate periodically. Fourth, uniformity should be maintained in sports activities of various states of India to provide equal participation opportunity to its citizens. Finally, a structure of good government should incorporate to make the system transparent and accountable. Government should revisit the sporting framework of India. Otherwise, the immense potential of country in sports can never be realized.



BHAWESH KUMAR YADAV (XI SCI)



LATA MANGESHKAR

Lata Mangeshkar also known as the Nightingale of India is one of the most versatile singers in the Indian film industry.

Lata was born on September 28, 1929, to classical singers who theatre artist Pandit Dinanath Mangeshkar and Shevanti in Indore, Madhya Pradesh. Her father started teaching her music at an early age. By the time she was fine, Lata was seen participating as an actress in plays written by her father. Her siblings – Meena, Asha, Usha and Hridayanth – are all accomplished singers and musicians. In a career spanning nearly eight decades Lata Mangeshkar was the singing voice for many of Bollywood leading ladies, she has lent her voice to over 5,000 songs in over a thousand Hindi and 36 regional film, she had an unprecedented impact on Indian film music. Since 1942, Lata has sung for actresses from Madhubala to Priyanka Chopra. Best known for her versatile voice quality, she has recorded albums of all kinds (Ghazals, pop etc.). In 1949, she moved to Bombay (Navi Mumbai), where she began learning Hindustani music from Ustad Aman Ali Khan.

Lata has worked with several legendary music directors including Madan Mohan, RD Burman, the Laxmikant Pyarelal and AR Rahman, she teamed up with Madan Mohan for the 1960s movies like Apki nazron ne samjha from Anpadh, Lag ja gale and Naina Barse or Rimjhim Rimjhim, Naina Barse from Wo Kon Thi. The Dadasaheb Phalke Award was given to her in 1989 by the Government of India. In 2001, in recognition of her contributions to the nation, she was Awarded the Bharat Ratna, India's the highest civilian award honoured and is only the second vocalist, after M. S. Subbulakshmi, to receive this honour.



MD SABIT RAZA (VI A)



LET'S SHARE SOME STRENGTH

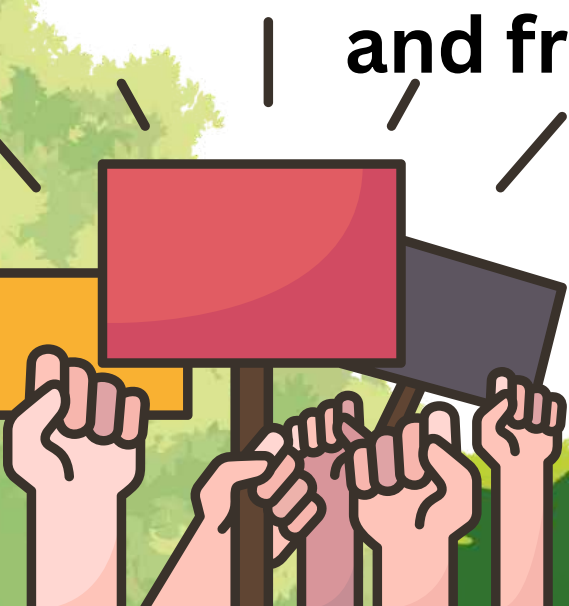
Corona, after hearing this word we feel insecure and afraid but, is doing so correct? No, will power is the strongest of all. That's true, at this time we all are facing hard time, but this time is not going to defeat us.



The virus is too small that we cannot even see it, so how can we defeat it. But, whenever this virus came closer to anyone, the person is found to be afraid of it. Ofcourse last year we didn't have any preventions or cures but this time we have both preventions and cures. We just have to stay at home, wear a mask and maintain hygiene. We all have to co-operate with each other. If someone has any of the symptoms or is affected from virus then he or she must be motivated or encouraged, and not discouraged because depression causes lack of immunity. We have to stay together by staying away from each other. We have to stay at a distance from each other. But, this does not mean we create distance from hearts. We have to stay calm and try to make our family and friends happy and calm too. This is only possible if we all support each other.

Let's fight and win.

ASHFA PARWEEN (VI A)



IS THE CASTE SYSTEM STILL FUNCTIONING IN INDIA?

First of all, it is important to understand what the caste system is.

India's caste system is a form of social stratification that divides people into different social groups based on birth and occupation. According to historians and researchers, the caste system dates back nearly 3,000 years.

Traditionally, Hindu society was divided into four main classes based on the principle of Varna, which means "colour." These are:

- Brahmins – the priestly and scholarly class
- Kshatriyas – the ruling, administrative, and warrior class
- Vaishyas – traders, farmers, artisans, and merchants
- Shudras – manual workers and labourers



Apart from these four categories, there were people who fell outside the caste system, including tribal communities and Dalits, who were earlier referred to as "untouchables," a term now considered inappropriate and discriminatory.

The next question is whether the caste system is still functioning in India today.

According to Article 17 of the Indian Constitution, the practice of untouchability has been abolished. Untouchability is a punishable offence, and anyone practicing it can be punished by law. People from all castes are legally allowed to use common facilities, drink water from public

wells, and enter places of worship without discrimination.

Although the caste system was officially abolished in 1950, its influence still exists in many aspects of Indian society. The social hierarchy based on birth continues to affect people's lives in subtle ways, such as social status, marriage choices, and sometimes even job opportunities. Caste identities often continue to shape social interactions and traditions, especially in rural areas.

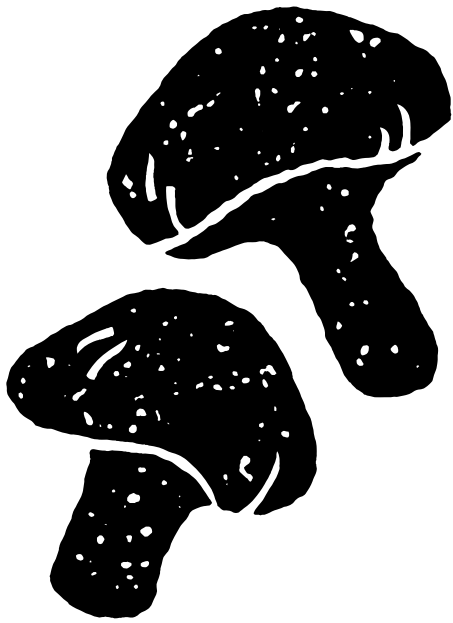
In conclusion, while the caste system has been legally abolished and equality is guaranteed by the Constitution, its social impact has not been completely erased. The caste system no longer functions officially, but its presence can still be felt in certain social and cultural practices. Continuous education, awareness, and strict implementation of laws are necessary to completely eliminate caste-based discrimination from society.

SHUBHAM KUMAR (IX B)



BLACK FUNGUS

As we all know that we all are suffering from a situation of Covid-19. In this situation we should trust on our government. The disease is known as black fungus. This disease is a serious fungal infection also known as mucormycosis. The disease often manifests in the skin and also effect the lungs and the brain. This disease is caused by a group of moulds known as mucormycetes present naturally in the environment. The people mainly affected are on medication for health problems that reduces their ability to fight environmental pathogens, experts say, from the Covid-19 task force. When someone is infected, they show some warning signs including pain and redness around the eyes or nose with fever, headache, coughing, shortness of breath, bloody vomits and altered mental status. According to the advisory, infection with mucormycetes should be suspected. Mucormycosis or black fungus needs to be treated with prescriptions with anti-fungal medicines. In some cases it can require surgery, it leads to eventual loss of the upper jaw and sometimes even an eye. There are some preventions such as – wear mask if you are visiting dusty construction sites. Wear shoes, long trousers, long socks, shirts and gloves while gardening. Maintain personal hygiene including a thorough scrub bath.



2 – DEOXY GLUCOSE

2-DG drug is developed together by the DRDO scientists and Dr. Reddy's lab scientist for the treatment of Covid-19. 2-DG is not a new drug; it is also used as an anti-cancer drug. 2-DG is used in powder form and its prescribed dose is given to the patient 2 times a day as the guidelines of Indian Government. This drug is only used in emergency cases and this drug is also used in the form of adjunctive therapy. To make this drug scientists have made a substance similar to glucose. For this the scientists have removed oxygen from the second number of carbon. After the removal of oxygen atom from carbon-2, glucose is converted into 2-Deoxy glucose. Now during respiration glucose, after oxidation, produces energy. So if we now give 2-DG to the patient, then it will look like glucose but its work will be completely different from that and when 2-DG enters the cell then there will be no oxidation of 2-DG, no energy production and also no multiplication of virus and virus will be destroyed.

GAURI BARNWAL (XII SCI)



MYSTERIOUS PLACES AROUND THE WORLD

ISLAND OF THE DOLLS (MEXICO)

The island of the Dolls, originally owned by Don Julian Santana Barrera, is full of dolls hanging from trees and building covered with cobwebs and insects. The place was named during the 1950s when, the owner began to hang them as protection against evil spirits. According to the locals, a young girl drowned among the lilies of the canal and her body was found on the banks of the Santampa Chinampas. Julian started to experience inexplicable situations. He was terrified, so he placed dolls that he found in the garbage and in the canals of Ceumanco with the idea that they would scare the soul of the girl, who would cry out “I want my doll”. When Don Julian died he was buried in the same place where he saw the girl die.

MARFA LIGHTS (MARFA, TEXAS)

The Marfa Lights, also known as The Marfa Ghost Lights, have been observed near US Route 67 on Mitchell Flat East of Marfa, Texas, in the US. They have gained some fame as onlookers have attributed them to paranormal phenomena such as ghosts, UFOs or Will-o-the-wisp (atmospheric ghost lights). Scientific research suggests that most, if not all, are atmospheric reflection of automobile headlights and campfires.

FAIRMONT BANFF SPRING HOTEL (CANADA)

Built in 1888 to encourage tourism and sell train tickets, this Château-style hotel sits beautifully by the Rocky Mountains in Banff National Park. But it gets a bit more gothic once you get inside. The Calgary Herald has reported several resident ghosts, including a bride who supposedly fell down the stone staircase during her wedding. There is also a less tragic spirit: Sam the bellman, who worked at the hotel until 1975 and claimed he would come back to haunt the place. His spirit is said to pull shifts, helping people with their bags and then suddenly disappearing.



BHANGARH FORT (RAJASTHAN)

The Bhangarh Fort was built by Bhagwant Das in the sixteenth century. There are many tales about the fort. According to one story, a sadhu named Baba Balaknath lived within the fort area and instructed that any house built within the boundaries of the fort should not be taller than his house. If the shadow of any house fell on his home, it would result in the destruction of the fort town.

According to another popular tale, a wizard skilled in black magic named Sinaj fell in love with Ratnavati, a beautiful princess with many suitors. One day, the wizard followed her to the marketplace and offered her a love potion. She refused and threw it onto a large rock, which rolled onto the wizard and crushed him to death. Before dying, he cursed the entire town of Bhangarh, leading it to slow desolation like his own fate. It is said that the princess was punished due to the witch's curse, and some people report hearing the voices of Princess Ratnavati and the people of Bhangarh at night.

Even the ASI (Archaeological Survey of India) urges visitors to leave the premises before sunset, and boards at the entrance clearly state that staying within Bhangarh Fort after sunset and before sunrise is prohibited due to many incidents of people getting lost and even deaths.

GAURI BARNWAL (XII SCI)



SIMPLE LIVING HIGH THINKING

All religious heads and many philosophers have emphasized on simple living and high thinking. Many have adopted this golden principle and achieved greatness in life. All saints follow this principle. They lead very simple life. Their desires are limited and needs are few but they always show kindness to human beings. Now, the world is changing very fast and old values are no more cared for. Now greatness, goodness and success is measured by the yardstick of wealth one has. The main aim is to earn more and spend it in a luxurious way. Simple living is no longer a motto of life. On the other hand, people spend a lot of money on their dresses, house parties, bungalow, TV, car and other appliances. To achieve all this in life people have become selfish, greedy and adopt foul means to collect money. They have no fear, no values, no ideals, they just think about money. High thinking no value. People exploit their own kith. Only money is their God. High ideals of patriotism, selfless devotion to society sacrifice are hollow words to them. Their only aim of life is to become rich at any cost. But the old saying still hold its importance as before. People who practice it lead peaceful and satisfied life. They remain away from all sins, done for killing humanity. Let us preach this rule in modern world.

EVILS OF CORRUPTION

As we all know, corruption is a very bad thing. It inhibits individual growth as well as the growth and development of society and the country. It is a social evil that plays with the human body and mind socially, economically and intellectually. It is rooted deeply, because of the growing human greed for money, power and position. Corruption is the abuse of authority, public position, natural or public resources, power etc. by someone to obtain one's personal gratifications. According to resources, it has been identified that India ranks third amongst highly corrupt countries. Corruption is widespread in public services, politics, business and other illegal or legal areas. India is a country famous for its democracy but it is corruption that disrupts its democratic system. Politicians are highly responsible for any type of corruption in the country. We have chosen our leaders with a lot of expectations to lead our country in the right direction. In the beginning, they make promises to us, however just after the elections they forget about all this and get involved in corruption. We are sure that India would be free from corruption one day when our political leaders are free of greed and use their power, money, status and position in the right direction to lead the country, not their own luxury and personal wishes. We should choose very honest and trustworthy leaders to lead our country, like our initial leaders such as Lal Bahadur Shastri, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, etc. Only such political leaders can reduce and finally end corruption of India. Young people in the country should also be aware of all the reasons for corruption and come together to solve it in groups. The rising level of corruption must be controlled by taking strict actions and preventive measures.



A SECOND CHANCE

Those were the days when my faith was shaken,
A deadly disease by whom many lives were taken.

Schools were closed, country was locked,
How did this happen? We all were shocked.

But these are days when my hope is getting restored,

It's not the end we have live furthermore.

We know things are getting better from the worse,
But we still have to be careful because if we will not,

It will cause an effect on our life as adverse.

God has given us a second chance,

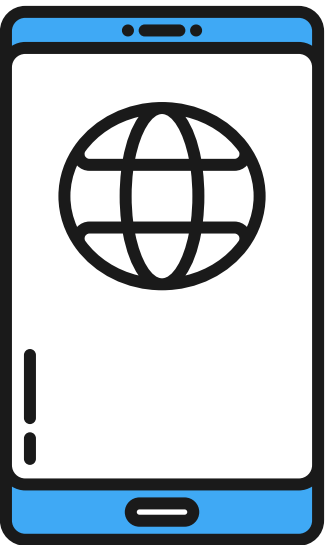
To learn from our mistake and lead life far away from this instance.

SAKSHAM KUMAR ROY (VII A)



HOW I.C.T. EFFECTS OUR DAILY LIFE?

As human being we are always attached to a lot of essential things in our life. Jobs, Education, Retailing, Banking, etc. these are compulsory things in our life. It is very hard to get in touch with these before technology changed our life and made it easier for us. It has contributed a lot to exchange our life from writing a letter which could take one month to arrive to the receiver to writing an email which can be read by the receiver in just a minute. Thanks to I.T which introduced us to an innovative way of studying.



EDUCATION

The technology help us in our education as well. This has introduced an easy way of learning and teaching for both students and teachers. It has also introduced us to know about modern discoveries and historical things. We can use internet everywhere to different books and also we can watch videos on internet to get more ideas about the topic we want to search. We can also question from our teachers using WhatsApp's and E-Mails while we are at home. Especially before exams we can clear our doubts by using the internet. We can also perform group studies through video conferencing using internet. This saves a lot of time of students.

Although there are some advantages of using I.T in our education it also has some disadvantages. Now day's people rely on the internet so much that they believe in everything that is written on the web page.

SAGUN KUMARI (VI C)



IMPACTS OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY ON INDIAN CULTURAL HERITAGE



Nowadays, as the world is becoming increasingly modernized, we are entering a new phase of life. The use of modern technology is growing rapidly, and since it plays a vital role in our daily lives, we are becoming highly dependent on it.

Despite its advantages, modern technology also has several serious disadvantages. It has adversely affected Indian culture and heritage. Indian history is rich in moral values, a heroic past, and glorious traditions. However, excessive use of technology is slowly eroding our cultural values. People have started following one another through social media rather than living a practical and meaningful life. Technology has become highly manipulative, and many websites influence the mindset of the youth in negative ways. Our ancestors believed in practical, experience-based knowledge, but today everything depends on mobile phones, laptops, and other electronic devices. There was a time when people preferred face-to-face communication and social interaction. However, in recent years, the youth rely more on chatting, voice calls, and social media platforms. This shift has disturbed social harmony and resulted in trust issues among people. Although technology has made life convenient, it has also separated humans from Mother Nature and caused harmful effects on the natural environment.

The impact of social media can also be seen in the emotional lives of people. Messages are often misunderstood due to the absence of facial expressions, leading to confusion and emotional stress. Overuse of technology has reduced the confidence of young people to face real-life challenges. Students are becoming distracted from their studies, and in many cases, cybercrimes such as hacking and data theft have increased. For example, sensitive user data has been leaked due to cyber-attacks, posing a serious threat to personal security.

In conclusion, we can say that while modern technology has brought progress and convenience, it has also created serious challenges. Issues like cyberbullying, misuse of personal data, and cultural degradation are major problems faced by today's youth. Therefore, technology should be used wisely and responsibly to preserve India's rich cultural heritage while enjoying the benefits of modernization.



GOUTAM KUMAR GOPE
OFFICE EXECUTIVE
D.M. PUBLIC SCHOOL

The Soundtrack of Our School Life

Music is more than just sound – it is the rhythm of our emotions, the melody of our memories, and the harmony that brings us together. From the morning assembly songs to the energetic performances at annual functions, music plays a vital role in shaping our school life.

Think about the excitement before stepping onto the stage, the nervous heartbeat matching the drumbeat, and the applause that feels like a grand finale. Music teaches us confidence, teamwork, discipline, and creativity. It unites students from different classes and backgrounds into one harmonious choir.

In today's world, students are inspired by legends like A. R. Rahman and Lata Mangeshkar, whose melodies have touched millions of hearts. Their journeys remind us that passion and dedication can transform simple notes into timeless masterpieces.

Our school music room is not just a place with instruments – it is a space where talents are discovered, dreams are nurtured, and voices find confidence. Whether it is classical, folk, patriotic songs, or modern tunes, every note adds color to our school's story.

Let us celebrate the power of music – because every student carries a unique song within, waiting to be heard.



GAUTAM KUMAR DAS
OFFICE EXECUTIVE
D.M. PUBLIC SCHOOL

**“जो आप समझ नहीं सकते ,
वो आप कभी हासिल नहीं कर सकते...”**

MAHI GUTPA (V)



उलझन

पापा कहते बनो डॉक्टर
माँ कहती इंजीनियर!

भैया कहते इससे अच्छा सीखो तुम कंप्यूटर,
दीदी कहती आगे चलकर बनना तुम्हे कलेक्टर !

चाचा कहते बनो प्रोफेसर,
चची कहती अफसर!

बाबा कहते फौज में जाकर जग में नाम कमाओ,
दादी कहती घर में रहकर ही उद्योग लगाओ!
सबकी अलग अलग अभिलाषा सबका अपना नाता,
लेकिन मेरी मन की उलझन कोई समझ न पाता!

PIYUSH KUMAR MAHATO (VII)





CHANDRAYAAN-2: AN ATTEMPT TO LAND ON THE MOON



“There are no failures in science, only experiments and efforts.”

Chandrayaan-1 discovered traces of water on the surface of the Moon. This achievement brought worldwide recognition to India and made it one of the leading nations in space research. The success of Chandrayaan-1 was the result of the hard work, dedication, and passion of Indian scientists. Encouraged by this achievement, scientists planned a more ambitious mission—Chandrayaan-2, which aimed not only to orbit the Moon but also to land on its surface.

Unlike Chandrayaan-1, which revolved around the Moon, Chandrayaan-2 was designed to attempt a soft landing. However, the mission could not fully achieve its objective as the lander failed to make a successful soft landing on the lunar surface.

The journey of Chandrayaan-2 began on 12 November 2007, when the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) and the Russian space agency ROSCOSMOS signed an agreement. According to this agreement, ISRO was responsible for developing the orbiter and rover, while ROSCOSMOS was to provide the lander. The Union Cabinet approved the mission in 2008, and the design was completed in August 2009 through joint efforts by scientists from both agencies.

The Chandrayaan-2 mission was launched on 22 July 2019 from the Satish Dhawan Space Centre using the Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle Mark-III (GSLV Mk-III). The spacecraft successfully entered the Moon’s orbit on 20 August 2019. The Vikram lander and Pragyan rover were scheduled to land on the near side of the Moon in the South Polar Region on 6 September 2019 and were expected to conduct scientific experiments for one lunar day.

However, during the descent, the lander deviated from its intended trajectory at an altitude of about 2.1 km and communication was lost just before touchdown confirmation. As of 8 September 2019, ISRO continued its efforts to restore communication with the Vikram lander.

had performed well during

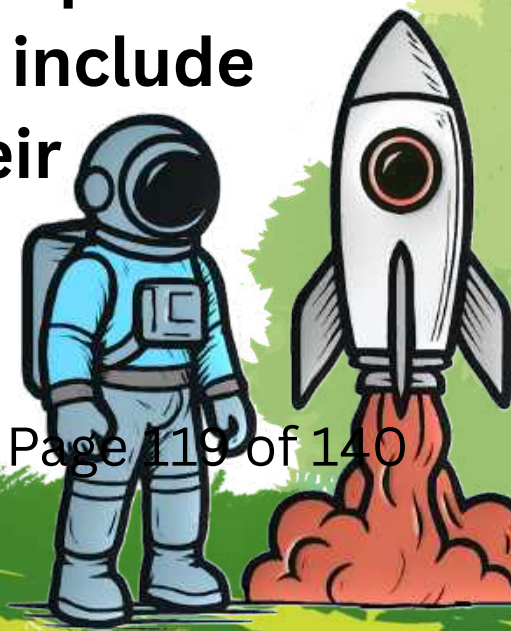
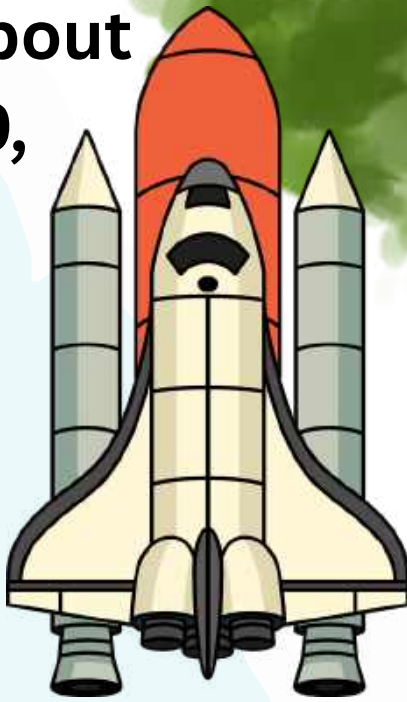
This raised an important question—what went wrong with Vikram that led to the loss of communication? Initially, there was no clear answer. On 16 November 2019, the Failure Analysis Committee submitted its report to the Space Commission, concluding that the crash was caused by a software-related glitch. This was unexpected, as the software was in the trial phase.

Vikram's landing was designed as a three-phase process. The first phase was successfully completed, during which the lander reduced its velocity from 1683 m/s to 146 m/s. However, during the second phase, an unexpected increase in speed occurred, leading to the crash landing. There is no conclusive evidence to confirm whether the landing was hard or soft.

In conclusion, Chandrayaan-2 was a mission of national pride for India and marked the first attempt by any nation to explore the Moon's South Pole region. Although the Vikram lander did not achieve a successful landing, ISRO stated that the mission accomplished nearly 95% of its objectives.

Building on this experience, ISRO has planned a new lunar mission—Chandrayaan-3—to reattempt a soft landing on the Moon. Chandrayaan-3 is expected to focus on landing capabilities and will include a lander and rover. We hope for the success of Chandrayaan-3 and salute our scientists for their dedication, hard work, and contributions to the fields of science and astronomy.

ANJALI KUMARI (VIII)



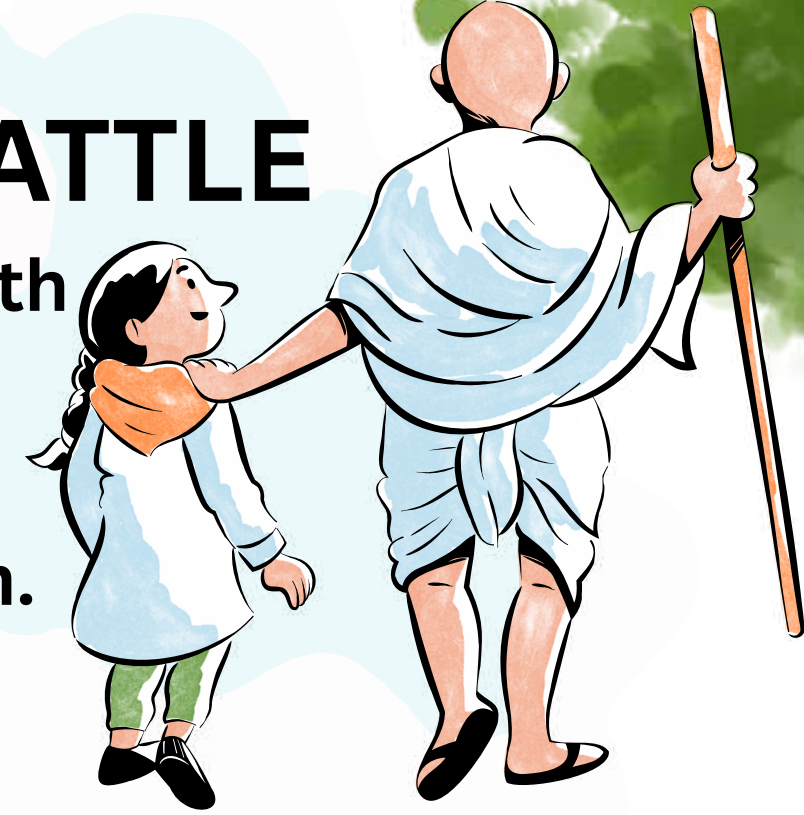
MAHATMA GANDHI AND HIS NON-VIOLENT BATTLE

Mahatma Gandhi (1869–1948) studied law in London and worked as a lawyer in South Africa. During his stay there, he fought against discrimination faced by Indians for nearly 21 years. His experiences in South Africa shaped his belief in truth and non-violence, which later became the foundation of his struggle for India's freedom. In 1915, Gandhiji returned to India and began leading the masses against British colonial rule through non-violent methods. He encouraged people to boycott British goods, offices, and institutions. As a result, government officers refused to work, children stopped going to British schools, and people began making their own cloth instead of buying British products. Strikes and protests were organized across the country.

Gandhi and many of his followers were arrested several times, but they could not be kept in custody for long. Despite hardships, they continued their peaceful struggle until India achieved independence in 1947. However, freedom came with the painful partition of the country into India and Pakistan, and East Pakistan later became Bangladesh.

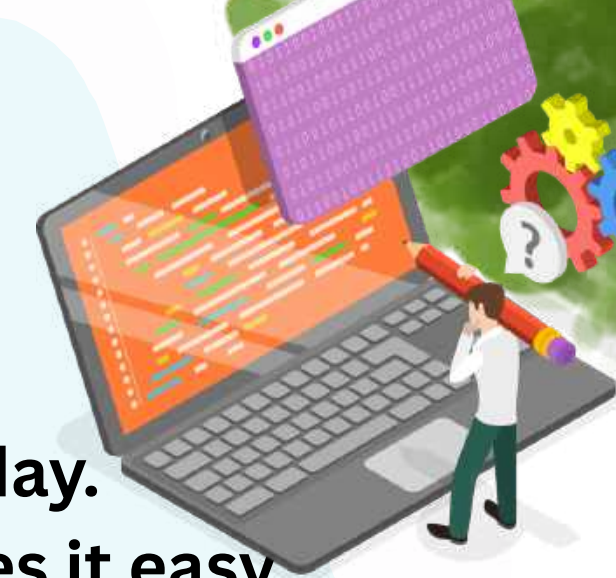
Tragically, Mahatma Gandhi was assassinated in 1948, but his principles of non-violence, peace, and truth continue to inspire people all over the world.

SWAPNIL MUKHERJEE (VI)





PYTHON: A LIFELINE OF COMPUTER SCIENCE



Python is one of the most widely used programming languages in the world today. Unlike human languages, Python has a small and simple vocabulary, which makes it easy to learn and use. It is known for its clear syntax and high readability, making it especially popular among beginners.

The history of Python began in the late 1980s. In December 1989, Guido van Rossum started working on Python at the Centrum Wiskunde & Informatica (CWI) in the Netherlands. Python was initially developed as a hobby project, as Guido wanted an interesting programming task to work on during the Christmas holidays.

Python was influenced by the ABC programming language, which Guido had helped develop earlier in his career. ABC had many good features such as exception handling and simple syntax, but it also had some limitations. Guido took the best features of ABC, removed its flaws, and designed a new, more flexible language—Python. Python was created as a high-level programming language, which means it is closer to human language and easier to understand than low-level languages. It supports multiple programming styles and is widely used for web development, data science, artificial intelligence, machine learning, automation, and software development. Because of its simplicity, readability, and powerful features, Python has become a lifeline of computer science and is one of the most preferred languages for beginners and professionals alike.

WANT TO SEE OUTER SPACE

Being in outer space is not less than a dream,
But to make that dream real, we need to work like an airstream.

Learning facts and being lost in the dream world,
Needs passion and knowledge earned.

Whether it is Mars or Moon,
Dreamers want to go soon.

Not ignoring the harsh reality of life,
Being in Outer Space is a very big sacrifice.
Leaving the oceans and trees of the mother earth,
Entering in an unknown world is like rebirth.
Sitting in spaceship is really stimulating,
But being in low gravity is like, a bird without wings.

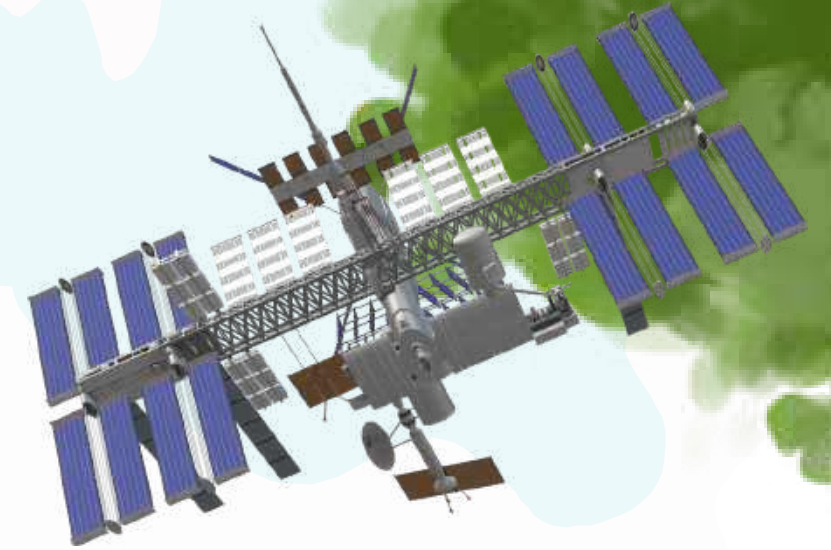
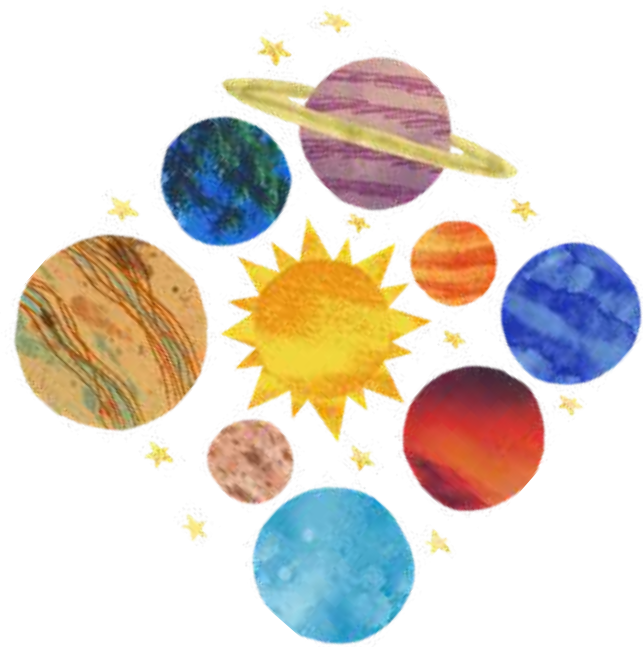
Seeing stars from telescope is different here,
But we can adore and adhere there.

Seeing stars from telescope is different here,
But we can adore and adhere there.

Being in darkness is not horrible,
Learning the importance of light is more valuable.

First thought that comes to brain,
Is all going well in alluvium?

DISHA PASWAN (VIII)



MAHENDRA SINGH DHONI

Dhoni was born on 7 July 1981 in Ranchi, Jharkhand to Pan Singh and Devaki Devi. He has a sister Jayanti and a brother Narendra Singh Dhoni. Originally his family belonged to Almora district of Uttarakhand. He had studied at the DAV Jawahar Vidya Mandir School in Ranchi, Jharkhand. Many of us, many a time, might have realized that leadership is not about a position but an attitude. It is all about making a difference to one's own self and others. It is an inner shift, a calling, an urge, a pull, a realization and a cause that kick starts the leadership or changes journey for many. Over the years I have looked for a role model, or a story of a leader that is embedded in an experience that is life changing and learning for every aspiring leader. It might be a great idea to draw some lessons from the leadership style of successful people around us from all walks of life.

Dhoni has made Team India, the best team in the world today with his charismatic leadership. Ever since he became a captain, Team India has performed like a champion in all forms of the game. A young captain leading a team of youngsters in a game. I am sure, not many hopes were pinned on the team that traveled to South Africa from England, especially after the big three – Rahul Dravid, Sachin Tendulkar and Sourav Ganguly – pulled out of the inaugural edition of Twenty20. Still, the team led by a Mahendra Singh Dhoni reached the finals to take on arch rival Pakistan. On their way to Durban, they knocked out biggies like England, South Africa and Australia, and even defeated Pakistan in the first round in a bowl-out.

ANKUSH KUMAR (VII)

मेरा भारत महान

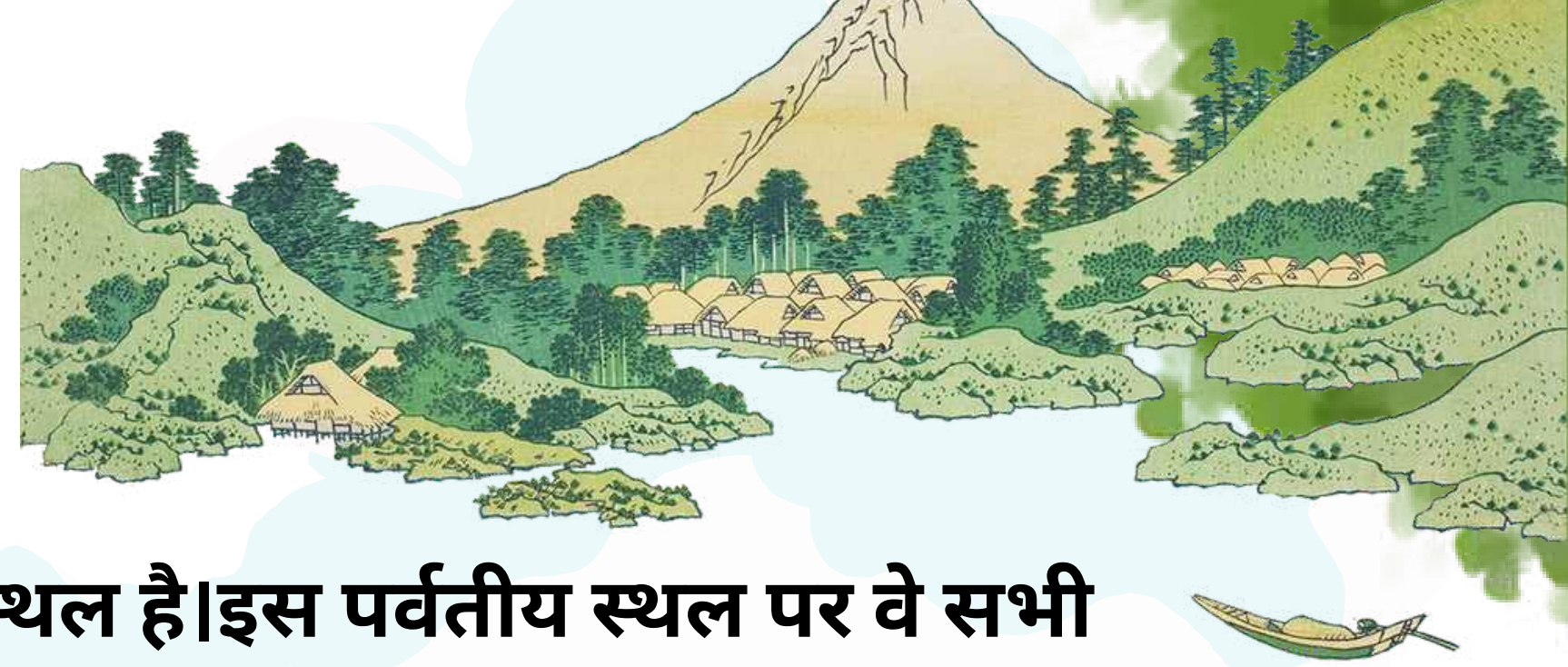
मेरा देश भारत बहुत महान देश है। इसे हिंदुस्तान नाम से भी जाना जाता है। विश्व में लोग इसे इंडिया नाम से जानते हैं। इस भारत भूमि पर ही राम और कृष्ण ने भी अवतार लिया। यही नहीं इसके अतिरिक्त कई महापुरुषों, ज्ञानियों और महान ऋषि-मुनियों ने भी इस भारत भूमि पर जन्म लेकर इसे महान बनाया है। मेरा भारत कई संस्कृतियों का केंद्र है। यहाँ हिंदू, मुस्लिम, सिख, ईसाई, पारसी और अन्य समाज के लोग बहुत घुल-मिलकर रहते हैं।

भारत के कोने-कोने में सुंदरता बिखरी पड़ी है। कहीं पहाड़ तो कहीं मैदान, कहीं जंगल तो कहीं मरुस्थल, कहीं नदियाँ तो कहीं समुद्र अपनी छटा बिखेरते हैं। इस प्रकार भारत पूरे विश्व में अपनी पहचान बनाए हुए है।

RIYA VERMA (V)



माउंट आबू भ्रमण यात्रा



माउंट आबू राजस्थान का एकमात्र पर्वतीय पर्यटन स्थल है। इस पर्वतीय स्थल पर वे सभी विशेषताएँ हैं, जो प्रकृति प्रेमियों को अपनी ओर आकर्षित करती हैं। झील का किनारा, ऊँचे-घने वृक्ष, ऊँचे-नीचे, टेढ़े-मेढ़े रास्ते, डूबते सूरज का मनोहर दृश्य सहज ही प्रकृति प्रेमियों को अपनी ओर आकर्षित कर लेता है।

माउंट आबू सिरोही जिले में गुजरात की सीमा से सटा अरावलीपर्वत श्रृंखला के दक्षिण-पश्चिम में स्थित है। वैसे तो वर्ष भर यहाँ सैलानी आते रहते हैं, लेकिन गर्मियों में तो यहाँ सैलानियों का सैलाब उमड़ पड़ता है। यहाँ नक्की झील के पास शाम के समय घूमना व बोटिंग करना पर्यटकों को विशेष रूप से प्रभावित करता है। यह जगह घूमने के लिए बहुत प्रसिद्ध है।

ADITYA KUMAR MAHATO (V)





मातृभाषा

प्रस्तावना— भारत एक विशाल देश है। यहाँ अनेक भाषाएँ बोली जाती हैं। परंतु भारतीय संविधान द्वारा बाईस भाषाओं को मान्यता प्रदान की गई है। भारत की स्वतंत्रता के पश्चात 14 सितंबर 1949 को हिंदी को राजभाषा बनाने का निर्णय लिया गया। इसी महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय के महत्व को प्रतिपादित करने तथा हिंदी को हर क्षेत्र में प्रसारित करने के लिए वर्ष 1953 से पूरे भारत में 14 सितंबर को प्रत्येक वर्ष हिंदी दिवस के रूप में मनाया जाता है।

इतिहास— वर्ष 1918 में गांधी जी ने हिंदी साहित्य सम्मेलन में हिंदी भाषा को राष्ट्र भाषा कहा था। हिंदी को गांधी जी ने जनमानस की भाषा भी कहा था। अंग्रेज़ी भाषा के बढ़ते चलन और हिंदी की अनदेखी को रोकने के लिए स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के पश्चात 14 सितंबर 1949 को संविधान सभा में एकमत से हिंदी को राजभाषा घोषित किया गया।

कारण— इसी कारण प्रत्येक वर्ष 14 सितंबर को हिंदी दिवस मनाया जाता है। ताकि हम भारत के नागरिक अपने कर्तव्य को समझें और हिंदी को विलुप्त होने से बचा सकें।

उपसंहार— अनेक महान हस्तियों के अथक प्रयास से हिंदी भाषा को वर्तमान में सम्मान मिला। आज हमें इसके महत्व को समझना चाहिए।

“निज भाषा उन्नति अहै, सब उन्नति कोमूल,
बिन निज भाषा ज्ञानके, मिटत न हियको सूल।”

ARAV (VII)



सपने (जो तुम बनना चाहते हो)



अगर सपनों को पूरा करना है तो पढ़ना पड़ेगा, मेहनत जितनी करोगे, उसका फल मिलेगा। बस जरूरत है तो यह जानने की कि तुम्हें क्या बनना है, कोशिश करना या न करना तुम्हारे हाथों में है। सपना वो नहीं जो रात में देखा जाए, बल्कि वो जो तुम्हें जीने की राह दिखाए।

मेहनत करने का परिणाम अच्छा ही मिलेगा, कुछ समय के लिए तो परिश्रम करना ही पड़ेगा। सपने सिर्फ देखने के लिए नहीं, कुछ करने के लिए होते हैं।

जो सिर्फ सपने ही देखते हैं, वे तो बस जीवन भर सोते हैं।

आज नहीं तो कल कोशिश का फल भी मिलेगा, और वह दिन हमारे लिए सबसे अच्छा होगा। जब हम कहेंगे जो हमने सपने देखे थे वो पूरे हो गए, इससे बढ़िया और आखिर क्या होगा !!!

HIMANSHU KARMKAR (V)



मेरी माँ

मेरी प्यारी माँ, मेरी सुन्दर माँ,
मेरी न्यारी माँ, तू तो सब कुछ है मेरी,
तू तो भगवान है मेरी।
वो तो मेरे लिए कुछ भी कर दे,
ऐसी माँ है मेरी,
हमें चलना सिखाती,
अगर हम गिरें तो उठना सिखाती,
खेलना सिखाती, खाना-पीना
और लिखना सिखाती।
मेरी पहली पाठशाला है वो,
मेरी न्यारी माँ, मेरी प्यारी माँ।
तू तो इस दुनिया में मेरे लिए,
बड़ी अनोखी है,

भगवान खुद नहीं आ सकते,
इसलिए बनाई है माँ,
मेरी न्यारी माँ, मेरी प्यारी माँ।
माँ के चरणों में स्वर्ग होता है,
ऐसा मानती हूँ मैं,
हमें चोट लगे तो डॉक्टर बन दवा लगाती है माँ,
कुछ समझ न आये तो, शिक्षक बनके समझाती है माँ।

RITESH KUMAR (VI)



मेरे पापा

मेरे प्यारे-प्यारे पापा,
मेरे दिल में रहते पापा,
मेरी छोटी सी खुशी के लिए,
सब कुछ सह जाते पापा,
मेरे प्यारे-प्यारे पापा,
मेरे दिल में रहते पापा,
पूरी करते मेरी हर इच्छा ,
उनके जैसा नहीं है कोई अच्छा,
मेरे प्यारे-प्यारे पापा,
माँ मेरी जब भी डाँटे,
मुझे दुलारते मेरे पापा,
मेरे प्यारे-प्यारे पापा।



AYUSHI KUMARI (VI)

पेंसिल

नमस्कार! आप कैसे हैं?

मैं आशा करती हूँ कि आप ठीक ही होंगे। मैं एक पेंसिल हूँ। आज मैं आपको कुछ अपने बारे में बताना चाहती हूँ। बहुत कुछ आप जानते भी होंगे और कुछ ऐसी बातें भी होंगी, जिन्हें आप नहीं जानते होंगे। मैं आपको यह बताना चाहती हूँ कि मैं पेड़ों की लकड़ी से बनती हूँ। मैं कई कंपनियों द्वारा बनाई जाती हूँ और वही मेरा आयात-निर्यात करते हैं। मेरा प्रयोग बहुत है, मैं लिखने में, चित्र बनाने में प्रयोग होती हूँ। अभी मैं एक लड़के के खाली डिब्बे में हूँ।

मैं अब आपको अपनी कहानी बताती हूँ कि मैं यहाँ कैसे आई। तो सबसे पहले मैं डॉम्स कंपनी की पेंसिल हूँ। मुझे ज़्यादातर देवदार के पेड़ का लकड़ी से बनाया जाता है क्योंकि वह मज़बूत होती है। फिर मेरे अन्दर शीशा (ग्रेफाइट) डाला गया और ऊपर चारों ओर सेल कड़ी लगाई गई। फिर मुझे डिब्बों में पैक करके वाहन द्वारा एक बड़ी-सी इमारत में लेकर गए। वहाँ से मुझे किताबों की दुकान पर भेजा गया। वहाँ मैं बहुत समय तक एक कोने में पड़ी रही। फिर मुझे वहाँ कुछ दोस्त मिले—कॉपी, किताबें और पेन आदि। फिर एक दिन एक लड़का आया और उसने मुझे लिया। पता नहीं उसने दुकानदार से क्या बातें कीं। मुझे तो उसका नाम तक नहीं पता।

खैर, उसने मुझे लिया और प्रसन्नता के साथ अपने घर आया। उसने मुझे लाकर अपने पेंसिल बॉक्स में रख दिया। वहाँ फिर मुझे नए दोस्त मिले—रबर, शार्पनर और पैमाना आदि। एक-दो दिन बीत गए और मेरा इस्तेमाल करना शुरू किया। उसने मेरा इस्तेमाल कई दिनों तक किया। फिर मैं, छिलते-छिलते छोटी हो गई और उसने मेरा प्रयोग करना बंद कर दिया। फिर उसने मुझे एक खाली डिब्बे में रख दिया।

बाद में मुझे उसका नाम पता चला, उसका नाम राकेश था। वैसे उसने मेरा बहुत अच्छे से ध्यान रखा था। मुझे कभी खोया नहीं, मुझे ज़्यादा छीला नहीं आदि। अब मैं सोचती हूँ कि आगे क्या होगा?

मैं आपको एकराय दूँगी, जैसे राकेशने मुझे कम छीला; उसी प्रकार आप भी किसी दूसरी पेंसिल को ज़्यादा न छीलें। ज़रूरतके हिसाब से ही छीलें क्योंकि जितना ज़्यादा छीलेंगे उतनी जल्दी पेंसिल खत्म होगी और फिर बार-बार आप नई पेंसिल का प्रयोग करेंगे। इससे फिर नई पेंसिल बनाने के लिए और पेड़ काटे जाएंगे, जो सही नहीं है। इसलिए पेंसिलों को कम छीलें और समझदारी से ही प्रयोग करें।

ANSHU (V)

पिंजरे में बचपन

कैसी ये आफत है, आई,
हम बच्चों की वाट लगाई,
क्या वो दिन थे, क्या ये दिन हैं,
घर में बैठे करो पढ़ाई,
पढ़ना लिखना अच्छा है,
पर ऊब गया हर बच्चा है,
विद्यालय जाने को तरसे,
नहीं पढ़ना हमको घर से,
बहुत पसंद था लेना फोन,
ऊब गए मत देना फोन,
तरसे उन गलियों को,
तरसे उन चौराहों को,
खेल कूद अब छूट गया है,
मैदानों से रूठ गया है,
मचा हुआ है हाहाकार,
प्रकृति ने ली है हुंकार,
धरती को बचाना है,
जीवन वापस लाना है।



LAXMI KUMARI (VI)

स्कूल का महत्व



‘स्कूल’ एक ऐसा शब्द जिससे हम अच्छी तरह से वाकिफ़ हैं। स्कूल क्या होता है? ‘स्कूल एक ऐसी जगह है, जहाँ हम पढ़ने जाते हैं।’ अधिकतर लोग यही जवाब देंगे या फिर सोचेंगे कि “यह कैसा प्रश्न है?” पर स्कूल एक ज्ञान का मंदिर है, जो हमें केवल पढ़ना ही नहीं सिखाता साथ ही साथ हमारे उज्ज्वल भविष्य की राह भी दिखाता है। हमें अपने स्कूल से अनेक प्रेरणादायक चीज़ें सीखने को मिलती हैं। स्कूल के सभी शिक्षक बच्चों को अच्छा व्यवहार करना सिखाते हैं और उनकी गलतियों को रोककर सही करने की राह भी दिखाते हैं।

ये सारी बातें तो थीं स्कूल और स्कूल के शिक्षकों की। अब बात आती है— स्कूल के महत्व की। जैसा कि आप सभी को पता है कि इस समय खतरनाक महामारी की वजह से सभी स्कूल बंद कर दिए गए हैं। सभी बच्चों को अब स्कूल का महत्व पता चल रहा है। पहले बच्चे स्कूलजाने के लिए नखरे दिखाते थे और अब स्कूल जाने के लिए बेचैन हो रहे हैं।

स्कूल बंद हो जाने से पढ़ाई पर असर पड़ रहा है। मोबाइल से की गई पढ़ाई और स्कूल में की गई पढ़ाई में बहुत अंतर है। इससे हमारी पढ़ाई का नुकसान हो रहा है पर हमें अच्छे से पढ़ाई करनी चाहिए; ऐसी जैसे स्कूल में करते थे। हमें अपने स्कूल का महत्व पता चल चुका है। हमारे उज्ज्वल भविष्य के लिए स्कूल जाकर शिक्षा प्राप्त करना बहुत ज़रूरी है।

ASHISH KUMAR RAWANI (VI)



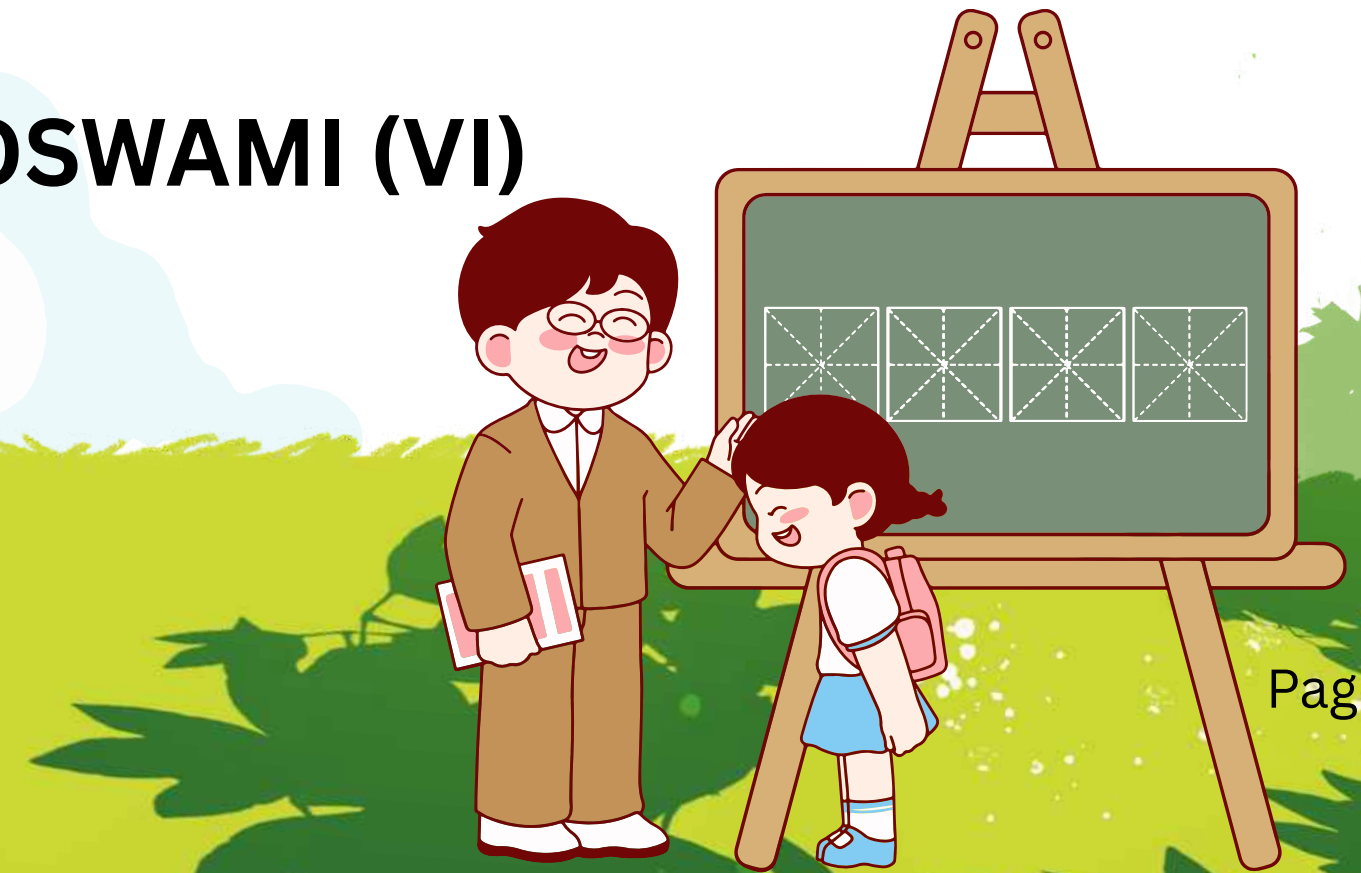
अनुशासन

अनुशासन का अर्थ है— नियम व सिद्धांत का पालन करना। जब हम नियमों का पालन करते हैं, तो जीवन व्यवस्थित तरीके से चलता है। नियम बद्ध होकर कार्य करने में कार्य सहज व सरल हो जाता है। अर्थात् कार्य कभी भी कल के भरोसे नहीं रहता।

कार्य करने के उपरांत बड़ा ही आनंद प्राप्त होता है, आत्म संतुष्टि मिलती है।

यही कारण है कि विद्यालयों में अनुशासन को सिखाया जाता है और विद्यार्थी हमेशा अनुशासन का पालन करते हैं, जिससे सारे कार्य व व्यवस्था सुचारू रूप से चलते रहते हैं। सेना व पुलिस बलों में भी अनुशासन को बहुत महत्व दिया जाता है। इसी प्रकार परिवार व समाज में भी अनुशासन का होना बहुत जरूरी होता है। अनुशासित जीवन जीने वाले व्यक्ति को अनेक लाभ होते हैं। जैसे— संस्कृति का विकास, कठिनाई में धैर्य से काम लेना, समयानुसार साहस का प्रदर्शन करना, व्यवहार में मधुरता व कोमलता आदि गुणों का अनायास ही विकास हो जाता है।

KARAN KUMAR GOSWAMI (VI)



भारतीय गाँव ताकत या कमजोरी

भारतीय गाँव का नाम सुनते ही हमारे मन में ढेर सारी खुशियाँ और मस्ती, चारों तरफ हरियाली, नदी तालाबों का दृश्य उभर आता है। जिस स्थान पर हम अपनी मिट्टी की सुगंध ले सकते हैं। हम शहरों की भीड़-भाड़ और भागदौड़ भरी ज़िन्दगी से दूर चारों तरफ प्रकृति से हरी-भरी जगह और शांति देख सकते हैं।

अब सवाल यह आता है कि गाँव हमारी ताकत हैं या कमजोरी? वास्तव में, गाँव हमारी ताकत हैं। कोविड-19 महामारी के चलते कृषि की विकास दर में 3-4 प्रतिशत वृद्धि होने से जीडीपी में कृषि की भागीदारी 17.8 प्रतिशत से बढ़कर 19.9 प्रतिशत हो गई है। सर्वे रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक 2019-20 में कृषि की हिस्सेदारी 17.8 प्रतिशत थी जो 2020-21 में 19.9 प्रतिशत हो गई।

अलग बात यह है कि 2003-04 में कुल जीडीपी में कृषि की हिस्सेदारी कम हो रही है। यह झुकाव किसी भी अर्थव्यवस्था की विकास प्रक्रिया में अपेक्षित है, परंतु कृषि अभी भी विकास की रीढ़ है।

हमारी ज़रूरत भोजन है और यह केवल गाँव के माध्यम से आता है। 52 प्रतिशत रोजगार कृषि पर निर्भर है। चावल, गेहूँ, प्याज़ आदि के लिए हम ज़्यादातर गाँव पर निर्भर हैं।

गाँव में छोटे-छोटे लघु उद्योग, जो कृषि आधारित होते हैं, चलते हैं। जैसे— हस्तकला, पोल्ट्री फार्म, डेयरी फार्म, खांडसारी उद्योग व कुटीर उद्योग। इन दिनों शहरों में स्वस्थ भोजन और गाँव की जीवन शैली को दोहराया जा रहा है, जिससे भारत अधिक स्वस्थ हो रहा है। कभी गाँव के कारण भारत को सोने की



चिड़िया कहा जाता था। गाँव हमारे देश के लिए इस समय ही सहारा नहीं है, बल्कि गाँव अतीत काल में भी हमारा बहुत बड़ा सहारा रहे हैं।

पूरा भारत देश गाँव पर निर्भर है। हमारी 70 प्रतिशत आबादी गाँव में रहती है। हालाँकि गाँव में रहने वाले लोग इतने ज़्यादा पढ़े-लिखे नहीं होते हैं लेकिन उनके पास इतना ज्ञान है, जिस आधार पर वे अपना जीवन यापन कर सकते हैं। गाँव में अच्छी शिक्षा नहीं होती है। फिर भी गाँव के बच्चे हर क्षेत्रमें अच्छा प्रदर्शन करते हैं।

भारत के सभी महान लोग जैसे— पूर्व राष्ट्रपति ए.पी.जे. अब्दुल कलाम, लाल बहादुरशास्त्री, नारायण मूर्ति और हमारे मुख्यमंत्री योगी आदित्यनाथ भी गाँव से ही हैं।

गाँव भारत की रीढ़ हैं जो पूरी तरह कृषि या कृषि से जुड़े कार्य पर निर्भर हैं इसलिए सरकार को उनके जीवन को बेहतर बनाने पर ध्यान देना चाहिए। निःसंदेह सरकार उन्हें शिक्षित करने की कोशिश कर रही है लेकिन असली ज़रूरत उन्हें गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा प्रदान करने की है। साथ ही उन्हें नई कृषि तकनीक, धन उपलब्ध कराना, फसलों का बीमा कराना तथा उन्हें शहरों में जाने से रोकने के लिए सरकार को गाँव में उनके घर के दरवाज़े पर उनकी कमाई के स्रोत उपलब्ध कराने चाहिए।

USHA KUMARI (VIII)



WHY IS IT SO HARD TO CURE CANCER

“History repeats, but Science reverberates” – Siddhartha Mukherjee

Why is it so difficult to cure cancer? We have harnessed electricity and sequenced the human genome and eradicated small pox. But after billions of dollars in research ! We haven't found a solution or a disease that effects more than 14 million people.



Cancer arises as normal cells accumulate mutation, most of the time cells can detect mutations or DNA damage and either fix them or self-destruct. However, some mutations allows cancer cells to grow unchecked and invade nearby tissues, or even metastasize to distant organs. Cancers become almost incurable once they metastasize. And cancer is incredibly complex, it's not just one disease. There are more than 100 and we don't have a magic bullet that cure all of them. For most cancers, treatment usually include a combination of surgery to remove tumors, radiation and chemotherapy to kill any cancerous cells left behind. Hormone therapies, immunotherapy and targeted for a specific type of cancers are sometimes used, too. In many cases these treatments are effective and the patient become cancer free! But they are very far from effective 100 % of the time.

So, what would we have to do to find cures for all different forms of cancer? We're beginning to understand a few of the problems, scientists would have to solve.

First of all, we need new, better ways of studying cancer. Most cancer treatment are developed using cell lines grown in labs from culture of human tumors. These cultured cells have given us critical insights about cancer genetics and biology, but they lack much of the complexity of a tumor in actual living organism. It's frequently the case that new drugs, which work on these lab-grown cells will fail in clinical trial with real patients. One of the complexities of aggressive tumors is that they can have multiple populations of slightly different cancerous cells' over time distinct genetic mutations, accumulate in cells in different parts of the tumors, giving rise to sub clones. For example, aggressive brain tumors called Glioblastomas can have as many as 6 different clones in a single patient.

This is called **CLONAL HETEROGENEITY** and it make treatment difficult because a drug that works on one sub clone may have no effect on another. Here's another challenge! A tumor is a dynamic interconnected ecosystem where cancer cells constantly communicates with each other and helps the cell nearby, they can induce normal cells to form blood vessels that can feed the tumor and remove waste products. They can even interact with the Immune System to actually suppress its function, keeping it from recognizing or destroying or destroying the cancer. If we could learn how to shut down these lines of communication, we'd have a better shot at vanquishing the tumor permanently.

Additionally mounting evidence suggests that we'll need to figure out how to eradicate cancer stem cells. These are rare but seem to have special properties that made them resistant to chemotherapy and radiation. In theory, even if the rest of the tumor shrinks beyond detection during treatment.

A single residual stem cell could seed the growth of a new tumor. Figuring out how to target these stubborn cells might help prevent cancers from coming back. Even if we solved those problems, we might face new ones. Cancer cells are masters of adaptation, adjusting their molecular and cellular characteristics to survive under stress. When they are bombarded by radiation or chemotherapy some cancer cells can effectively switch on protective shields against whatsoever is attacking them by changing their gene expression.

Malignant cancers are complex systems that constantly evolve and adapt. To defeat them we need to find experimental systems that match their complexity and monitoring and treatment options that can adjust and the cancer changes.

But the good news is we are making progress even with all we don't know the average mortality of all kind of cancers had reduced significantly since the 1970s and still falling. We are learning more every day and new piece of information gives us one more tool to add to our arsenal.....

RAHUL KUMAR (VIII)



WHAT IF A THIRD WORLD WAR HAPPENS?



The two deadly wars of the 20th century which combined together to cause 115 million deaths including both soldiers and civilians, were the biggest battles ever fought in human history. Just 22 years after the First World War ended, the world again was pushed into another disaster. Luckily, it's been 75 years and we have not faced another one like that maybe because the United Nation is working way better than the League of Nations or maybe the countries very well known what will be the consequences of another world war. But what if it started tomorrow? Which countries will be the major participants? How will the war be fought? Will there be a winner? Who will be the casualties? Let's try to answer these questions. In this span of 75 years, there were many serious situations like civil wars and terrorism in Middle East countries like Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq; The Vietnamese war; Indo-Pakistani war of 1971 but a world war is much more than that. A war that will include the whole world. It was in the 1960s that the cold war between the USA and Soviet Union (Present Day-Russia) almost turned into a world war. But luckily we managed to avoid that. The main reasons for another war can be an assassination of a political figure, imperialism, threat of Intelligence Agencies like CIA or ISI, and the most important competition of resources especially water, availability of which has reduced drastically. Countries whose participation would be significant in the war would be the USA, Israel, and Russia due to tensions in Syria and the Israel-Palestinian Conflict; Arabian and Sahara countries because they got OIL; China because of its expanding, imperialist, and communist nature which will also force India and Pakistan in the war; and some other countries like both Korea and Iran. Nukes are one of the many reasons that there is not an extra world war 3 column in our history books.



The bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945 on Japan by the US marked the end of World War II but it was 75 years ago, Present-day Nukes are much more detrimental. The whole world together has around 14000 nuclear warheads enough to wipe out the entire Human Race. If the war occurs then there are very few chances of any country using nukes but if any single nation used one of them then nothing will stop other countries from deploying their nukes. As military today are much highly advanced and developed, battles will not be fought only over land, seas, and air but also in space by weaponized satellites and through computers.

So ultimately, who will emerge as victorious? Maybe the penguin empire of Antarctica, in other words, no one. It will be a defeat for the entire humanity. The death of millions of innocents cannot be considered as anyone's victory in any way. Wars only bring death, sorrow, and chaos. We should avoid them in every possible way. Well, whatever happens, we are surely going to have another Call of Duty: World War game, or maybe not because who knows if World War III will turn into the end of human civilization. Then Albert Einstein would be proven right. He has often quoted:

“I know not with what weapons World War III will be fought, but World War IV will be fought with sticks and stones”

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