



ST. FRANCIS DE SALE
HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL,
NARENGI

CELEBRATIONS

TOUCHING **LIVES**
MOULDING **FUTURE**

13th EDITION



ANNUAL 2017 - 2018

WEBSITE: WWW.SFSNARENGI.AC.IN
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OUR VISION

A HOLISTIC SOCIETY OF COMPASSIONATELY HUMAN, SPIRITUALLY ENLIGHTENED, INTELLECTUALLY AWAKENED, PROFESSIONALLY SKILLED, SOCIALLY COMMITTED AND CULTURALLY INTEGRATED PERSONS BASED ON THE VALUES AS LIVED AND TAUGHT BY JESUS CHRIST AND SAINT FRANCIS DE SALES.

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MESSAGE

I am happy to note that St. Francis De Sales School, Narengi is going to release the 13th edition of its School Magazine this year. It is going to be an opportunity to your staff members and the enthusiastic students to demonstrate their God-given talents and gifts and utilize them for the benefit of others and themselves.

Over the years, St. Francis De Sales School, Narengi has grown in various ways and is an outstanding educational institution in Guwahati city today. It has provided the students with many opportunities for their all-round development, inculcating in them the values of social concern along with personal and intellectual growth. May God continue to bless and lead you to greater heights of learning and service to humanity.

+Archbishop John Moolachira
Archbishop of Guwahati





DR. HIMANTA BISWA SARMA, Ph.D., LL.B.
Minister, Assam



Finance, Transformation & Development, Health & F.W., Education, Tourism, Guwahati Development, Cooperation, Handloom & Textile (Khadi & Village Industry) Pension & Public Grievances.

Message

It gives me immense pleasure to learn that St. Francis De Sales School, Narengi is going to publish its 13th edition of annual school magazine 'Celebrations'.

Writing itself is an exhaustive and pleasant experience. At the same time, it is one of the most difficult yet productive skill too. Endeavour like publishing a school magazine encourages students to think and write and in this process, they develop their writing skills and learn to express their own ideas in a good form.

I applaud the endeavour of publishing the magazine and hope that the august publication will be richly endowed with contributions from the teaching community too and will make interesting reading.


(HIMANTA BISWA SARMA)



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Atul Bora
M. L. A. Assam
Dispur Constituency



Date

To
Fr. George Thomas MSFS
Principal
SFS School, Narengi
Guwahati-781171

Dear Respected Sir

It gives me immense Pleasure to know that St. Francis De Sales School is bringing out the 13th Edition of School magazine "Celebrations".

The magazine puts on record the activities and the sacrifices of all those people who worked for the continuous upliftment of the school. It is an addition on the history of the school. It is also a medium for recording the school's contributions to the development of an atmosphere for learning in the locality and growth of educational initiatives.

I congratulate you on publication of this magazine and hope it will meet its objectives.

Thanking You.

With regards.


(Atul Bora)



Fr George Panthanmackel MSFS
Provincial of Northeast India Province

It gives me immense joy in learning that the SFS School, Narengi, is bringing out its School Annual "Celebration". Congratulations to the staff and young budding writers and artists of SFS School for their hard work in making this annual magazine of the academic year 2017-2018.

Today the concept of education has changed tremendously in its outlook with the mass media, globalisation and other technological influence affecting the people and the society at large. Hence the learned teachers have to assume tremendous responsibility to bring about formation and change in the students into vessels containing in them latest technology and wisdom to transform the whole world into a heaven of brotherhood, peace and freedom. Further, teachers are the role models to the students who can help their pupils to handle day today situations in a mature way. The pupils are to be made aware of their rights and obligations to help the needy, to be the agents of social change, promoting brotherhood and love in the society.

The basic school curriculum should reflect and address the needs of the civilised society such as respect for others regardless of age, race, gender, colour, class, appearance and religion. Education must promote peace and harmony and should never fuel jealousy, anger, hatred and suspicion of any kind anywhere, as taught by Jesus Christ and St Francis de Sales. It should promote concern for the "Mother Earth" with the understanding to safeguard its eco-system for the future generations. The young children have lots of energy and energy needs to be channelled and consumed in a constructive manner, through love and positive thinking. It could be through the process of creative participation and involvement in the academic, co-curricular and extracurricular activities.

I firmly believe that our dear children in SFS School, Narengi, will one day become agents for peace and builders of universal brotherhood, as they are fortunate to be imparted with such a resourceful and meaningful education from the management, teachers and mentors. I wish them every success and implore God's choicest showers of blessings.

Fr George Panthanmackel MSFS
Provincial
MSFS Northeast India Province



Mahesh Pradhan
Office secretary
Bharatiya Janta Party - Kishan Morcha
Guwahati City District Committee
President - KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA NARANGI ALMUNI ASSOCIATION
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Today, children in India are growing in a more challenging and demanding environment. The rate of change in every sphere is rapid, with the enhanced knowledge exchange and technology development, the world is going flatter.

Globalization demands a new dimension to our approach to education. Such an education would mean imparting skills, that would develop mental agility in individuals to confidently interact and work in diverse environments.

The school SFS's Motto 'TOUCHING LIVES MOULDING FUTURE', stands perfect and the curriculum is oriented such that students embody self confidence and out of box thought process. The SFS always make concerted efforts for a holistic development of the students who enter the school portals. The school has been always emphasizing to bolster the physical, emotional, social and cultural needs of the students. The practice of value oriented process acts as a nucleus around which the school activities revolve.

There atmosphere in SFS evokes a team spirit amongst the students and teachers with a communication that 'WE CAN DO IT'.

On behalf of school management committee and parents and guardians representative congratulate team SFS for publishing the 13th edition of school magazine-"CELEBRATION".

Swami Vivekananda truly said "Take risks in your life, if you win, you can lead! If you lose, you can guide!

Mahesh Pradhan



Fr. George Thomas
Principal

MESSAGE

The crux of the goal of the Desalite education is to be Catalyst of Social Transformation, votaries of National Integration and Ambassadors of Universal Brotherhood. This simple but powerful words speak about the goal, purpose, life, vision and mission of a desalite. With the emergence of modern means of communications such as high-speed aviation and transportation sector, internet, mobile phones, social networking sites etc., the world has truly been smaller and the gap that exist between nations, cultures and languages are narrowing down. So, the question arises, is it time for a world government and a universal democracy? For a vast majority the answer could be that, it is a great idea, whose time has not yet arrived. And let it be so.

But the idea of creating a universal brotherhood is not new at all. The idea of Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam, the famous Sanskrit phrase found in Maha Upanishad simply speaks that “the world is one family”. This is a very lovely, inspiring, ancient and Indian concept that can broaden the thinking and perspective of the people at large. Just imagine of a time, where in people of all cultures, religions, caste and creed, languages and nationalities live in peace and harmony, respecting each other and celebrating diversity. This definitely is not an impossibility though difficult and challenging.

Every desalite is part of an international organization. A desalite passed out from a Fransalian institution can be found in any part of the world which itself is nurturing the idea of universal brotherhood from childhood itself. At SFS Narengi, we sow the seed of universal brotherhood at every sphere of activity. Be it academic, co-curricular activity, the idea of Universal Brotherhood never escapes our pedagogy and educational initiatives. We instil the idea of global education believing firmly that 21st century learners need to think beyond the idea of barriers that separate humanity. Global education leading to universal brotherhood is a creative approach of bringing about change in our society. It is an active learning process based on the universal values of tolerance, solidarity, equality, justice, inclusion, co-operation and non-violence.

As you begin to turn the pages of CELEBRATIONS 2018, you shall find that variety, is the essence of this edition. Be it articles, photographs, drawings, graphics etc, diversity is encouraged positively, solely with the purpose of encouraging the learners for the future to respect and accept each other. My sincere appreciation to the school management, editorial board, respected teachers, and friendly students for this edition of the celebration. It is the fruit of their hard work and creativity. Happy reading to one and all.

God bless SFS

EDITORIAL

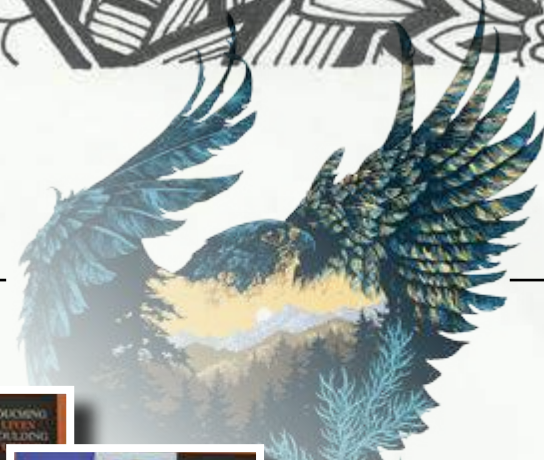
The annual school magazine, Celebrations is a platform for students to showcase their numerous creative abilities, be it poetry or painting in front of an audience and readers. It unleashes for the students a wide spectrum of creative skills that also is involved designing the magazine. This magazine is like a mirror which reflects some sorts of activities undertaken by the Desalites. We are hopeful that this small piece of literary work will not only develop the taste for reading and writing but also develop a sense of belongingness to the institution as well. To make this magazine special we tried to provide the paintings and drawings of the students related to the field. The editorial team is highly thankful to the students for their creative task to make this magazine lively.

We thank all who have extended their help to bring out the magazine.



Editorial Team

Illustrators



English

Flood in the City

Why the beautiful rainy season today has become a flood threat to us? Lots of people lost their lives, homes and everything. Who all are responsible for it? Is it Mother Nature or somewhere we the humans? We always blame our nature but we never judge our mistakes. When we see outside we find lots of plastic garbage in the drains, open drainage man holes. Construction over the drain, everywhere de-forestation and many more human activities that block the drainage system. If we are responsible for so many anti-natural activities than we have no rights to blame our Mother Nature. Our Mother Nature will definitely punish us. So we should stop these kinds of activities that cause harmful effect to nature and minimize the flood effect to our city. Then we can peacefully enjoy the rainy season.

Rishita Sarkar
Cl. III B

Culture & Tradition of India

The culture and tradition of India refers collectively to the thousands of distinct and unique culture of all religious and communities present in India. India's language, religions, dance, music often labeled as an amalgamation of several cultures, spans across the Indian subcontinent and has been influenced by a history that is several millennium old. India is a civilization and a birth place of many religions like Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism and Sikhism collectively known as Indian religions. Indian religions are a major form of world religions along with the Brahmin ones. India is one of the most religiously and ethnically diverse nations in the world.

Jagreeti Borgohain
Cl. - VI B

Art - Nayanjyoti Das



Mary Anning

"The greatest Fossilist the world ever knew"

Mary Anning was born in 1799 in a small English seaside town called Lyme Regis. Her family was very poor, so to make ends meet she would help her father collect fossils to sell to rich tourist. It was a dangerous work, the cliffs were steep, and the ocean caused riptides and land slides. Despite this, 11 year old Mary took over the fossil business when her father died.

There was a time when people had never heard of dinosaurs and thought it was impossible for any animal species to go extinct. Mary helped to prove this wrong and her discoveries began at a young age. When she was around 12, she discovered the first complete ichthyosaur skeleton ever found. She went on to discover 2 skeletons of the previously unknown species called plesiosaurs. These fossils were unlike any animal known to humans, proving that extinction can occur! She also discovered the first Pterosaur skeleton outside of Germany and many different ancient fossilized fish.

She helped determine that mysterious stones called bezoars were actually fossilized poop! Studying dinosaur poop is important to figuring out how they lived. Despite her scientific accomplishments, she was not allowed to publish because she was a woman. Doctors and geologist respected her ideas and used her findings in their own work. Her name would be edited out or never included to begin with. Although this was unfair, it was remarkable in Victorian England that she, a working class woman, was even allowed to mingle educated gentleman. Marry Anning's discoveries allowed the world to see fossils as more than mystical oddities and introduced us to the age of the reptiles.

Punyum Kutum
Cl. VI B

WHO INVENTED MATHS

We're sure that more than one student has wished that they could travel back in time and prevent someone from inventing Maths. Of course, that same wish probably has seen been made with regard to all subjects that result in homework and difficult tests from time to time. But would that really be possible....even if time travel existed? Probably not! Why? Unlike a light bulb or a computer, mathematics isn't really an invention. It is really more of a discovery. How did it get started? No one can know for sure, but we can use our imagination to find out its discovery. For example:-

If we go back to the prehistoric time we will find that human gathering berries to eat. We can imagine how this basic task probably gave rise to maths. If we want to spread them, first we have to count. Probably this gave rise to numbers in mathematics.

If so, then counting numbers was the first thing from which maths came!

Tanjil Wazed
Cl. VII A

MATHS



William Shakespeare

(26 April 1564 – 23 April 1616)

William Shakespeare was an English poet, Playwright and actor, widely regarded as the greatest writer in the English language and the world's pre-eminent dramatist. He is often called England's national poet and the "Bard of Avon". His extant works, including collaborations, consist of appropriately 38 plays 154 sonnets, two long narrative poems and a few other verses, some of uncertain authorship. His plays have been translated into every major living language and are performed more often than those of any other playwright.

In the 20th& 21st centuries his works have been repeatedly adapted and rediscovered by new movements in scholarship and performance.

Bikram Aditya Swargiary
Cl. VI C



Indian Constitution

At the time that the constitution commenced, it was divided into 395 articles in 22 part and 8 schedules. Already the longest constitution in the world , it has now grown to 448 articles in 25 parts, 12 schedules with 5 appendices and 98 amendments. The constitution of India, whose chief architect was Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on 26th January 1950. It is the highest law of the land and cannot be overridden by the Parliament. This article talks about the parts of the constitution as well as the important articles of the constitution of India. It is an important lesson and is useful for all tests and recruitment exams.

Gyandeep Deka
Cl. VII A



Science in everyday Life

The modern age is an age of science. It has made our life easy and comfortable.. It has made everything and every work possible. It has added to the joy of life. It has indeed made its way into almost every walk of our life.

Let us have a look at our everyday city. The alarm clock wakes a man to get up in the morning. The electric oven prepares his tea and breakfast. The cooker cooks his food. He shaves with an electric razor. Villagers also enjoy the blessings of science. They move from one place to another by bus or train.

Science has alleviated our pain and misery. We take medicine to get cured etc.

Susmita Narth
Cl. VII A



Art - Anindita Das

The Magical Words

The simple magic words are – Thank you, Please and Sorry!

Lets see how and why to use these three words:

1. THANK YOU

There is not one day of our life which we spend without taking help from another person. From the time we start our day till we step into our bed, we have taken a number of favours. Be free and generous in saying Thank – You!

2. PLEASE

Often we take things for granted and order people to do things for us, rather than requesting them to oblige. Just adding a simple and sweet please, could completely change the attitude towards you. Even if he/she can't do it at that time, they will make it a point to help you at any other time.

3. SORRY

As they said," To err is human...." and we do exercise this right as a human being numerous times a day! Saying sorry does not really disgrace anyone, on the contrary puts them in a more respectable position.

These three simple words can work wonders for people. If you genuinely use these words in your day to day communication with people you will find a change in the way people respond to you and your action.

Rishan Goney
Cl. IV A



How Was America Discovered?

In 1492, an Italian navigator Christopher Columbus set sail from Spain looking for a route to China, where he hoped to find valuable silks and spices. He believed that the world being round, if he sailed for enough West, he would eventually reach the East. A fleet of ships – the Nina, the Pinta and the Santa Maria – set sail. Three months later, they spotted land. They were actually off the coast of southeastern America – the Caribbean islands. Columbus landed on a small island in the Bahamas, which he named San Salvador. Under the mistaken impression that he had landed on the Spice Islands near India, Columbus called the place 'Indies' and the natives 'Indians'.

Bishal Deka
Cl. IV A



Subhas Chandra Bose

On January 23, 1897, Subhas Chandra Bose was born. His father was RaiBahadurJanakinath Bose, a prominent lawyer of Cuttack Orissa. His mother was Prabhavati Bose, a remarkable example of Indian womanhood. Later, the world came to know him as "Netaji. After completing his early studies at the European Protestant collegiate School in Cuttack, he came to Calcutta to study at Presidency College in 1913.

Upon completing his graduation, he left India for England to appear at the Indian Civil Service Examination, but he was reluctant to work under British Government. He resigned and returned to India on the call of Chittaranjan Das.

Subhas Chandra Bose felt that young militant groups could be moulded into a military arm of the freedom movement and used to further the cause.

Gandhiji opposed this ideology because it directly, conflicted with his policy of ahinsa (non-violence). The British Government in India perceived Subhas Chandra Bose as a potential source of danger and arrested him without any charge on October 25, 1924. He was sent to Alipore Jail Calcutta and in January 25, 1925 transferred to Mandalay Bombay.

He was released from Mandalay in May, 1927 due to his ill health. Upon his return to Calcutta he was elected President of the Bengal Congress Committee on October 27, 1927. Subhas Chandra Bose was one of the few politicians who sought and worked towards Hindu-Muslim unity on the basis of respect of each community's rights. Being a man of ideals, he believed in independence from the social evils of religious discord.

Archita A. Gogoi
CI. IV B



A.P.J. Abdul Kalam

Popularly known as Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam, AvulPakirJainulabdeen Abdul Kalam, is a distinguished engineer who is known for his work as the Missile Man of India. He is also considered as a progressive mentor, innovator and visionary of India. He became the eleventh President of India and due to his easy accessibility and as the people's president.

A.P. J. Abdul Kalam was born on October 15, 1931 in a middle- class family in Rameswaram, Tamil town famous for its Hindu shrines. While his mother Ashiamma, was educated, his father, JainulabdeenMarakayar, a devotee Muslim was not a well educated person. Marakayar was a good friend of Hindu religious leaders and the school teachers at Rameshwaram. He did not have much wealth, but possessed great innate wisdom, generosity and was a spiritual person.

Kalam grew up in an intimate relationship with nature. As a child he was fascinated by the flight of seagulls. His interest in flight led to his specialization in Acro Engineering from Madras Institute of Technology and eventually to his supervising the development of India's guided missiles.

Archita A. Gogoi
CI. IV B



Art - Abhilasha P.D. Kashyap

Why Does the Sun Shine

Every morning we look up at the sky and see the sun rise and shine. It is bright, big and definitely hot! We always wonder what it is made of. The sun in reality is a giant star and one of the brightest objects in our galaxy. It is located at a distance of 26, 000 light years from the galactic centre and completes a revolution in '225-250 million years'! However, this 4.6 billion years old star is the centre of our solar system. And it is the gravitational pull of the sun that keeps the planets from drifting away. Our sun is a big ball of hot gases, especially hydrogen, just like the millions of other stars in the Universe. The temperature at the surface of the sun is nearly 10,000 degree Fahrenheit and rises to 27,000,000degree Fahrenheit at its core. The temperature and pressure is so high that it triggers the hydrogen atoms to smash into each other and stick together to form another gas called helium.

Abhilasha P. D. Kashyap
CI. IV B



Art - Jarum Doley

The sleeping Sun

One day, the Sun thought, "Why do only I have to wake up early? Why do only I need to be punctual? From tomorrow, I will not wake up on time." The next day, the sun did not wake up in the morning. There was darkness everywhere. The little plants and trees felt weak because they did not get the light of the sun. When the sun woke up, it saw problems everywhere. The sun regretted and thought,"Unpunctuality can lead to trouble for everyone depends on me. From that day the sun became punctual and never woke up late. Moral – Never be late for your work.

Anonymous
CI. IV C



The Beauty of a Smile

"All day without a smile is a day that is lost". Smiling is a simple act that means so much to the person given but so little to the person giving it out. It only takes a split second to smile and forget yet to someone that needed it; it can last for a lifetime. We should all smile more often. What sunshine is to flowers, smiles are to humanity. These are but trifles, to be sure but scattered along life's pathway; the good they do is inconceivable.

Himashree Deka
CI. VII C



Art - Sayed nashiha Firdoshi

Vinod the Circus Boy

Vinod was a poor boy who lived in a small hut in Madras. He sometimes managed to get only one meal a day, but he was happy and made everyone happy too. Every morning and evening he went walking to the beach to sell groundnuts. He usually got Rs. 25/- or Rs. 30/- a day. From that amount, he would spend for his food and buy groundnuts for the next day. He wanted to save a little money everyday, but he was not able to do so. He however, had a dream – to become rich. One day as he was selling groundnuts he saw a

crowd gathered a little distance away watching something. He was curious to see what it was, so he ran to the place and pushed through the crowd and went to the front. To his delight, he saw a man tightrope walking. The man was able to even carry things on his head and in his hands as he walked on the rope. The crowd was cheering and throwing money on the man. On his way back to the hut, Vinod bought a rope. He tied the rope from one tree to another. He tried to walk on the rope like the man had done. He fell down many times, but he did not give up. His friends who watched him laughed at him. They teased him saying, "See, a great circus star walking on the rope!" They made fun of him. Still, he did not give up. Every day, after returning from the beach, selling groundnuts, Vinod would practice walking on the rope. While doing so, he also made his dog walk with him. After months of practice both Vinod and his dog became expert tightrope walkers with things in his hands and one on his head,

and his dog would skillfully walk behind him. When the Gemini circus came to the city, Vinod went and met the director of the circus and asked him for a job. The director asked to give a demo performance, and to the director's surprise, Vinod's show was one of a kind to have his dog tightrope walking with him. So, the director gave him a job immediately and Vinod gave his first ever public performance to the delightful cheers of the audience of Gemini circus. From then on, Vinod travelled from place to place entertaining huge crowds and became a very famous circus artist. His dream to be a rich man came true, but he never forgot his past and always helped the poor. He not only helped them financially or materially, but he also encouraged them, gave them confidence, enabling them to believe that success is possible for anyone who works for it.

Moral of the story –

Determination leads to success.

Syeda Nasiha Firdoshi

Cl. IV C

CONSERVATION OF FOREST

In 1974, the villagers in the hills of Uttarakhand thought of a unique way to prevent the cutting down of trees. They put their arms around the trees. When the tree cutters came, they told them they would not leave until the tree cutters left. This was called Chipko Movement.

Sundarlal Bahuguna, Chandi Prasad Bhatt and Gaura Devi were the leaders of this movement.

Trees were planted throughout the country through the Social Forestry Movements. Vanmahotsav is also celebrated every year in the rainy season. Each child is encouraged to plant a tree. Social Forestry Movements aim at planting more trees.

Shreya Mitra

Cl. V B



Art - Shreya Mitra



Art - Sajid Ali

Ancient Egypt

The Great sphinx of Giza is a wonder to behold. The sphinx of Giza is a symbol that has represented the essence of Egypt for thousands of years.

Carved from the leedrock of Giza plateau, the monolithic sphinx has the body of a lion with the head of a pharaoh. For the Egyptians, it is a symbol of strength and wisdom.

Did you know that sphinx have two temples? One is located directly in front of the sphinx and dates back to ancient Egypt, and the second lies to the North-east of the sphinx (this belongs to Egypt's modern era.)

When you get to spend a day in Giza, visit the Great Pyramids (one of the ancient wonders of the world), the Great sphinx (Unravel mode of transport, and drink lot of water to beat the heat.... And when in Egypt walk like an Egyptian!

Sajid Ali

Cl. V B



The Importance of Teachers in our Life

Teachers are important in our lives just like our parents. They teach us the wisdom in everything. They give moral support and encourage us to live equally in this society and treat everyone equally. They teach us the importance of life and put in the right track to ensure that we are capable enough to survive in this society. They make a beautiful statue from an unshaped stone. They make us more knowledgeable and enable a proper flow of knowledge from one generation to another. Without teachers, all would be barbarians.

Tapashya Jonak Baruah

Cl. VI A

Why Rain is Important?

The plants we grow, the animals we raise and the requirements of the human body to stay hydrated are all dependent on water,... clean water.

Rainwater fills streams, rivers and lakes. It carries with it not only the potential for life but also a history of its own past.

Rain is the lifeblood of human existence, of life on our planet. And it commands our respect.

Rain is important because it feeds our immediate needs without requiring us to tap our reserves in the water table. Rain provides a renewable resource that can meet our food production needs if managed properly. But we must understand that nothing in nature exists by itself. Rather, our waterways and the rainfall that feeds them are all interconnected affecting population along the way.

Alangkrita Sarmah

Cl. IV A

Life without Mathematics

Do any of us realize the importance of maths in our daily life? This is a subject that is applied to every field and profession. To help us realize this, why don't we imagine a world without maths?

Imagine living your days without a watch and a calendar. Both the watch and the calendar use numbers, the most basic and important of all mathematical characters. How would you know the time of the day? Wouldn't you miss your days or your birthday without a calendar?

Consider that you go to a shop to buy something but since this is a world without maths, you don't know what money is and you don't know measurements. So what will you do?

Whether it is a zoologist assessing the number of animals species on earth or a doctor checking your heartbeat, they have to know how to count.

Without mathematics an engineer cannot build a bridge. A quantity checker chemist cannot prepare medicines.

There wouldn't be any more advancement of technology as each sector of technology directly or indirectly employs



Art - Rishikesh Ranjan Saikia

the application of mathematics. We are all so used to technology of various types that it will be difficult to live in a world without computers, television, mobile phones and even electricity which is generated in power houses using the element of maths.

Despite the importance of mathematics there are so many people who resist getting to know and understand it. If you have the basic concepts of mathematics right then the subject isn't difficult at all. Maths

is not complicated like people believe it to be, it is just their attitude that makes it so. We are taught addition, subtraction, multiplication and division in our primary classes. Since then, we have been applying these elementary concepts to learn new concepts. Every topic is based on these elementary concepts and if these are not clear then we fail to apply these concepts to our new taught concepts, which makes us feel maths is tough.

Rishikesh Ranjan Saikia
Cl. X C



Art - Anindita das

Buddhism in China

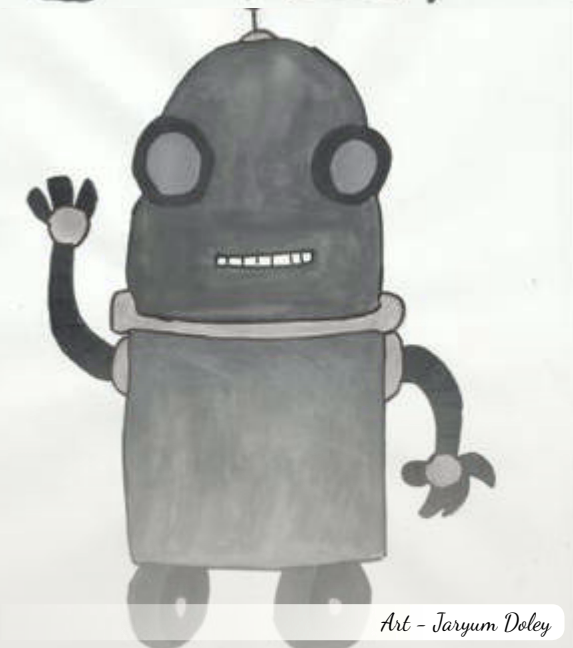
Chinese Buddhism has shared Chinese culture in a wide variety of areas including art, politics, literature, philosophy, medicine and material culture.

Various legends tell of the presence of Buddhism in Chinese soil from very ancient time. Nonetheless, the scholarly consensus is that Buddhism first came to China in first century CE during the Hans dynasty, through missionaries from India.

The view that Buddhism was transmitted to China by the sea route comparatively lacks convincing and supporting materials, and some arguments are not sufficiently rigorous.

Based on the historical texts and the archaeological iconographic materials discovered since the 1980s, particularly the first century Buddhist manuscripts recently found in Afghanistan, it is believed that the most possible theory is that Buddhism reached China from the Greater Yuezhi of northeast India and took the land route to reach Han China. After entering into China, Buddhism blended with early Daoism, and Chinese traditional esoteric arts and its iconography received blind worship.

Naina Sharma
Cl. X C



Art - Jaryum Doley

ROBOTICS

Robotics is the inter-disciplinary branch of engineering and science that includes mechanical engineering, electrical engineering, computer science and other Robotics deals with the design, construction, operation and use of robots, as well as computer system for their control, sensory feedback and information processing.

These technologies are used to develop machines that can substitute humans. Robots can be used in any situation and for any purpose, but today many are used in dangerous environments manufacturing processes, or where humans cannot survive. Robots can take any form but some are made to resemble humans in appearance. This is said to help in the acceptance of a robot in certain replicative behavior usually performed by people. Such robots attempt to replicate walking, lifting speech, cognition and basically anything a human can do. Many of today's robots are inspired by nature, contributing to the field of bio-inspired robotics.

Sanjay Deka
Cl. X C

SAINT MOTHER TERESA

One early morning, when Mother Teresa was seventy three years old, fell from the bed and hurt herself. This happened when she was visiting her sister in Rome in 1983. They took her to the hospital to be checked and it was then that the doctor discovered that she had a serious heart problem. They gave her medication but over the next year, she had several heart attacks and had to receive pace maker. This did not stop her. She would not say "no" to Jesus!

As soon as she felt better, she was off again, opening more foundation, giving speeches, taking every opportunity to proclaim, by her words and actions, God's love, joy and peace to the people she met. She did not think of herself.

As soon as she knew there were poor people suffering in some parts of the world because of disease, war, earthquake, floods or famine, she was there to offer help. It did not matter of what caste, religion or nationality the people were, she saw everyone as a children of God and as her "brother" and "sister".

Everyone who met her knew that they were in the presence of a holy person. They could feel that she was very close to God.

As mother Teresa got older, her health continued to deteriorate. She wanted another sister to take over as head of the missionaries of charity. On 13th



Art - Jasleen Barla

March 1997, Sister Nirmala was elected to be her successor as superior General. Mother Teresa was filled with joy to give her blessing to sister Nirmala and to be freed from such a great responsibility. Less than six months later, on September 1997 at 9:30 pm Mother Teresa "went home to God" at mother's house. She was 87 years old when she died.

Great thoughts by her:-

- "Yesterday is gone, Tomorrow has not come yet, we have only Today. Let us begin".
- "If you judge people, you have no time to love them."
- "God has not called me to be successful. He called me to be faithful".
- "The most terrible poverty is loneliness and the feeling of being unloved"
- "If you can't feed a 100 people, then feed just one"
'Love One Another as I Loved You.'

Bhargab Patowary

Cl. X C

Connecting the Dots

"Again, you can't connect the dots looking forward; you can only connect them looking backwards." These are some of the lines said by 'Apple' co-founder Steve Jobs during his Stanford University commencement speech in 2005. Connecting the Dots has been one of the most popular theories proposed by Jobs during his lifetime. This theory basically pulls out the meaning of what life reveals to us when we pass through a certain series of experiences.

As humans, we often come across various kinds of situations during our life – some sweet, some bitter and so on. But while experiencing a situation, we never know what will be the outcome of the situation in the future. Based on the situation, we tend to make various decisions but are always uncertain about the outcome. This was exactly what Jobs meant when he said, "you can't connect the dots looking forward." Dots are nothing but the mere experiences which we come across in our day-to-day lives. Life provides us with situations of various tastes and at times, it becomes difficult for us to tackle these situations because we never know whether the decisions made today will benefit us in the future or not. But inspite of facing such experiences, what is important is that we always need to follow our heart and intuition, because following our heart and intuition will satisfy our curiosity which is more important than anything else. And along with satisfying our curiosity, we also need to believe in life, destiny, gut, 'karma' and so on. Because a combination of all these elements will move us into the right path and eventually help us to reach the destination we thoroughly desire to reach. And upon reaching the destination, if we take a look back into the past, we will see



Art - Janyum Doley

that all the dots or experiences have connected. We will come to realize that whatever we are today is because of the experiences faced by us and the decisions made by us in the past. This was what Steve Jobs meant when he said, "You can only connect the dots looking backwards."

Hence it is very important that we always do what we believe is great work and the only way to do great work is to do what we love. If someone does what is right for them, things will work out in the end. If we tend to follow our heart, intuition and passion, then everything will eventually fall in place and the dots will somehow connect themselves in the future.

Bedabratt Kashyap

Cl. X A

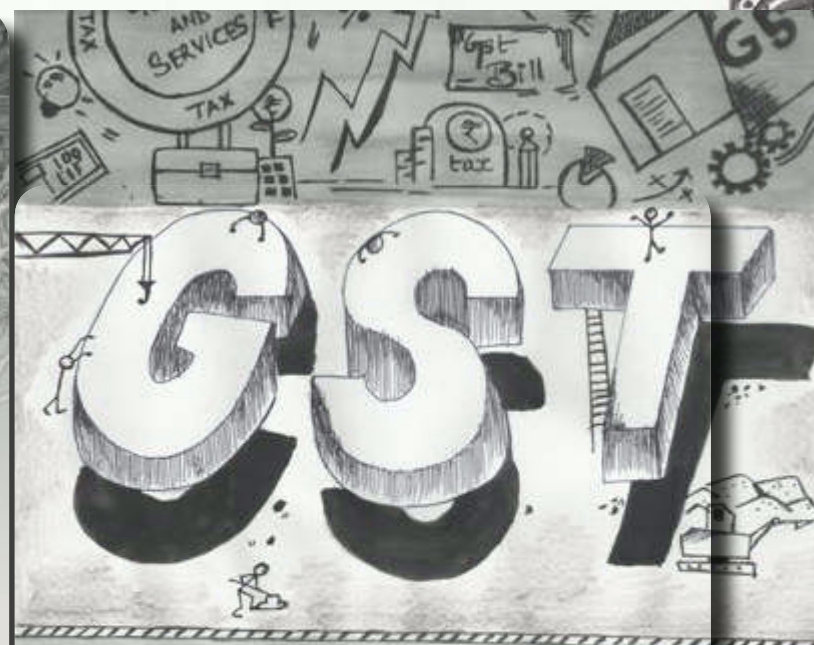
The Art of Biography Writing Owes it to Gossip

It is a truth rarely acknowledged that what we don't know is just as important as what we do. The history of biography and the history of gossip are closely intervened. When gossip is recorded we start to obtain details of personalities, choices, quirks, likes and dislikes, the weird and the dull traits that make an individual. If we move past to the 16th century, the gaps in our knowledge become very pronounced, especially when we move outside the ranks of aristocracy. The polemicist Thomas Nashe was much in demand in 1590s, and he was undoubtedly the only writer in English literary history that was offensive enough to provoke the authorities into closing the play houses and censoring press. Yet we do not know when he died.

Seventeenth, century writers started to record details of their subjects – one reason why we know so much more about the life of John Milton and that of William Shakespeare. The most important figure in this revolution was John Aubrey, who dedicated his life to recording the details of the nation's most celebrated and significant writers.

Aubrey has not really received his due, hindered by the lack of a proper edition of his Brief Lives and the assumption that because he dealt in gossip he must be trivial. He thought of himself as the 'hint keeper', and he was the father of modern biography. His writing was a triumph of dedication, ingenuity and humanity.

Source – Daily Telegraph
Luna Basistha
Cl. X A



Art - Rishab Sharma

GST

Goods & Services Tax, is a holistic Indirect tax on the sale, consumption and manufacturing of goods and services in its entire product cycle i. e. from manufacturer to the consumer throughout India. GST, as an indirect tax for the whole country would make India a unified market by replacing levied by the central & State government respectively, truly on the lines of 'One Nation one Tax'. As a destination based taxation system, it has been rectified by the 101st constitutional Amendment Act. GST will be calculated only in the 'Value addition' the central & state government.

Rishab Sharma
Cl. V B

Michaelangelo

Michaelangelo is widely known as the most famous artist of the Italian Renaissance. Among his works are the 'David' and 'Pieta' statues and the Sistine chapel frescoes.

Michaelangelo was born on March 6, 1475, in Caprese, Italy. Born to a family of moderate means in the banking business, Michaelangelo became an apprentice to a painter before studying in the sculptor gardens of powerful Medici family. What followed was a remarkable career as an artist in the Italian Renaissance, recognized in his time for his artistic virtuosity.



Major Works

He created his first sculpture at the age of 25, in which he carved 'Pieta' a sculpture in which Mary supports the dead Christ across her knees. Created from a single piece of Carrara marble, the fluidity of its fabric and the positions of the subject were inspiring for its early spectators and still remains as one of his most admired works.

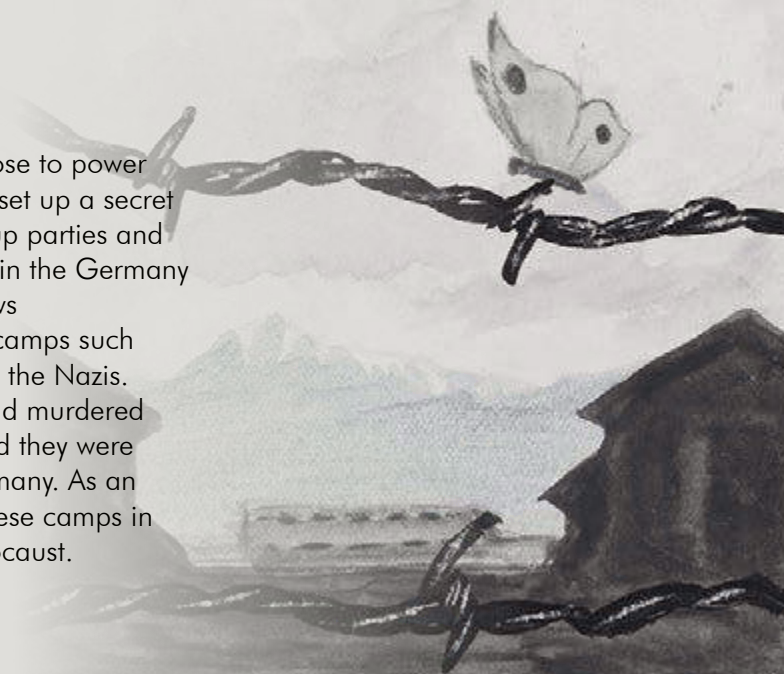
His another ambitious project was the design of the Sistine chapel's ceiling which contains over 300 figures. Although, the original plan was to paint 12 apostles, he proposed a more complex scheme which resulted in a supreme work of high Renaissance art incorporating the Christian symbology and prophecy. This legend died after a brief illness on February 18th, 1564, at his home in Rome, at the age of 88.

Rubul Sarma
Cl. X A

What was the Holocaust ?

In the early 1930s, the Nazi party rose to power in Germany, led by Adolf Hitler. He set up a secret police force, banned opposing set up parties and started to persecute minority groups in the Germany population, such as gypsies and Jews. During World War II concentration camps such as Belsen and Auschwitz were set by the Nazis. Millions of Jews were imprisoned and murdered in the camps because Hitler believed they were responsible for the downfall of Germany. As an estimated six million Jews died in these camps in world war II, an event known as Holocaust.

Anonymous
Cl. X B



Reading....

"Reading maketh a full man; conference a ready man, and writing an exact man," said by Francis Bacon.

It is said that books are the best friend of man. They always remain with us as true guides. Reading is a habit which requires to be cultivated in course time. Once a man has developed this habit like a hobby, he finds great pleasure in it. They are valuable treasures of knowledge and experience and are open and available to all.

It is through the reading of books that we learn to love virtue and hate sin. The reading of good books develops and elevates our character. When we are in a depressed and dejected mood, they console and soothe our troubled minds. A person can become a complete man by reading as he acquires knowledge and wisdom.

The habit of reading should be developed in the children from the very beginning. When the children grow up, they can learn a lot and increase their knowledge. Books are the best companions of the youth, these can save them from falling in bad company.

Jishnu Basumatary
Cl. - XI Science



Art - Jishnu Basumatary

Unnoticed



So many things go unnoticed as you keep rushing, you overlook so many beautiful mundane things because you're always rushing. You miss out on life and how magnificent it really is because you're rushing to meet a deadline. You miss out on how graceful your mother is aging because you're rushing to catch a train. You miss out on how much your friend bloomed because you're rushing to be on time. On time for someone else, something else but never on time for the things that truly matter, for the people that truly matter. You miss out and you unnotice all of this incredible things just because you're rushing. Always rushing and stopping elevators and catching green lights.

And before you know it, you're rushing to get your life back. But it's gone. It is passed. Unnoticed.

Sarah Ramdinfel D.
Cl. IX C



Art - Christina Mushahary

Mask

From being iconic props in musicals to having an entire movie based on it with namesake – 'The Mask' the mask and its fascinating transformative power has never been deemed in human history. Today, they are no longer just parcels in rituals but are also inseparable parts of many festivals and carnivals.

Every type of mask has a different symbolism, origin and importance in different cultures and traditions across the world.

In the world's largest river island Majuli, masks are indispensable part of its important Vaishnavite heritage and culture. The Samaguri technique of mask making – undeniably an art in itself – starts by creating a 3-dimensional bamboo framework. Strips of clothes dipped in clayey soil, a blend of cow dung and clay are used for creating the necessary depth of the frame. This is followed by smoothening of the frame and body of the mask, which is then finally coloured in by

vegetable colours and dyes. These masks are generally made to assume the characters of Gods, Goddesses and demons in the famous play of Raasleela during festivals (which are performed even today).

The Venetian Carnival Mask is another one of the fascinating face-gears that has always caught human interest even with passage of time. Its origin dates back to 13th century when they were simply worn by rebels. Today they are adorned during the 11 days carnival of Easter. Originally sculpted by skilled craftsmen called Mascherari, they are available in different quality sizes and materials in shops throughout Venice.

The Krampusnacht festival masks however have a darker story to it brighter forms. It is based on a mythical horned demon named Krampus who is believed to punish misbehaving children contrasting St. Nicholas, though being celebrated simultaneously with St. Nicholas day in Austria.

Human's needs to experiment with the unknown and celebrate the mysticals have clearly survived through history in the form of ordinary – looking item that we know as Masks.

Christina Mushahary
Cl. XI – Science



Art - Anand Chetry

Intelligence

I believe every soul is born to do something specific and special. Everyone is born with a number of qualities in general and some special quality in particular. That particular quality has to be seined out and nurtured not only for the materialistic success of a person but also very necessarily for the mental fulfillment and satisfaction of oneself. It is generally seen that when a person lacks the passion in the trade, he/she is practicing; they tend to deviate and eventually end up as what we call 'mediocre'.

The question is whether the people who are to support the kids emotionally and financially are aware of encouraging that special talent in which their child excels.

In our society, the children who are academically bright are the ones termed as intelligent, but it is a very lesser known and accepted fact that a person's linguistic and logical (i. e. Mathematical) intelligence are taught and tested in the conventional school system and used to measure, IQ and the other forms of intelligence are given less importance.



Art -Christina Musahary

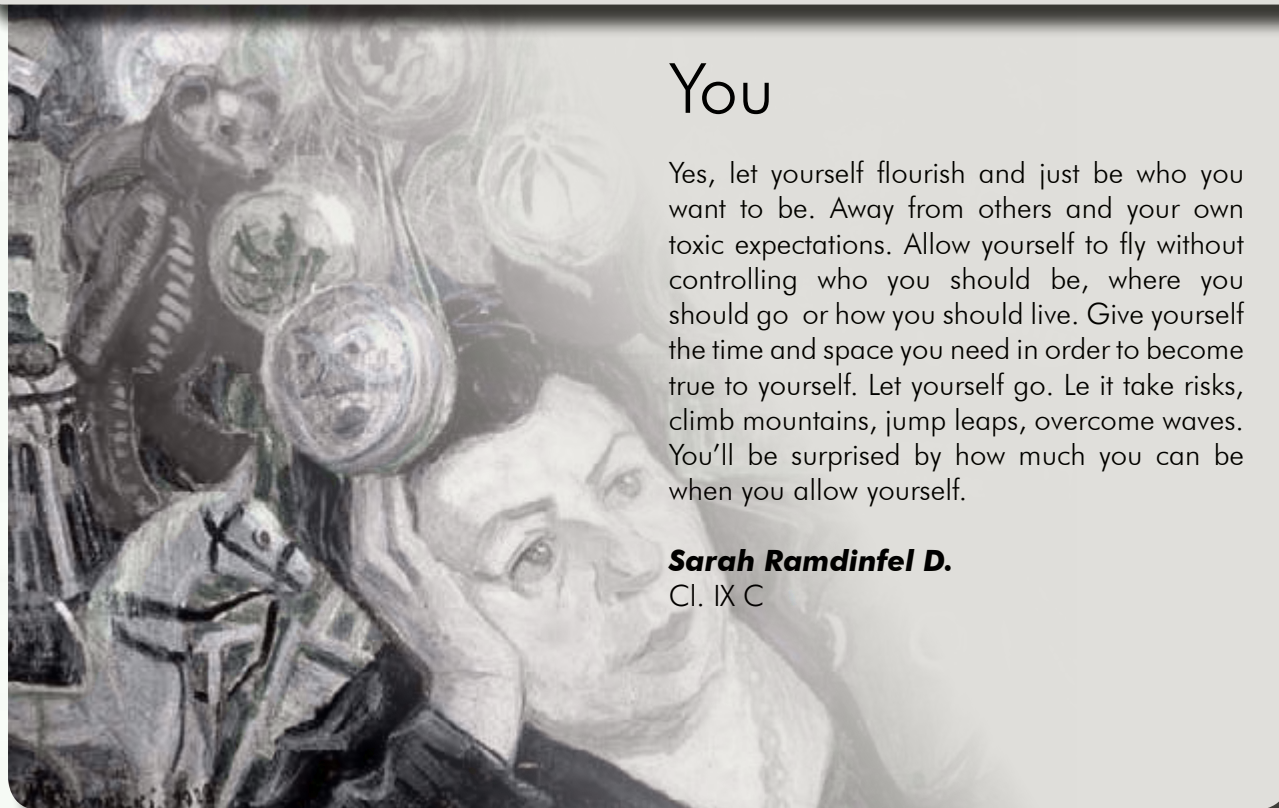
But I have a hope in my heart that in the coming years, the education scenario will change and vocational, co-curricular education other than the conventional norms of formal education will get importance and also be treated a corner option with the right amount of basic formal education alongside.

Chandana Das
Cl. XI – Commerce

You

Yes, let yourself flourish and just be who you want to be. Away from others and your own toxic expectations. Allow yourself to fly without controlling who you should be, where you should go or how you should live. Give yourself the time and space you need in order to become true to yourself. Let yourself go. Let it take risks, climb mountains, jump leaps, overcome waves. You'll be surprised by how much you can be when you allow yourself.

Sarah Ramdinfel D.
Cl. IX C



Cristiano Ronaldo (My Hero)

The best soccer player in the world is Cristiano Ronaldo and he is also my hero.

Christiano Ronaldo Dos santosAveiro is not just a normal soccer player to me. He is my role model, my inspiration,my motivation never to give up and by doing the best I can

Christiano Ronaldo was born on February 5, 1985. He is 6 ft. 1 inch tall and 7 on his team. He currently plays in real Madrid but before, Christiano had also played in Andorinha National sporting CF, Manchester United and also for Portugal's international team. He won 3 golden ball and golden boot. Christiano Ronaldo's name was given after the U.S president Ronald Reagan, was his father's favourite actor. He has two elder sister, Elma and Lilianacatia.

Christiano Ronaldo had always inspired me to do my best. From all the incredible tricks and goal that he made had shown me that nothing is impossible because if he can do it- "I can also do it."

By Biprakalita
Cl. X B



Tachyon

A tachyon particle is a hypothetical particle that always move faster than light. Most of the physicists believe that faster than light particles cannot exist because they are not consistence with the known laws of physics. It would be not possible to see it. After a tachyon has two images of it, appearing and departing in opposite direction.

The possibility of particles moving faster than light was first proposed by O.M.P Bilaniuk, V.K. Deshpande and E.C.G Sudarshan in 1962

Darshan Subedi
Cl. X B



LET 2018 BE YOUR YEAR OF HEALING AND REDEMPTION

Let 2018 be the year you will finally heal.

The year you will rise above every heartache, sorrow and loss. The year you will mend every battle scars and open wound. The year you will gather all the broken pieces of your heart, of your soul, of your life, putting them altogether and bandaging every crack, until it becomes whole again. Let this year be a year of hope, assurances that there will be better days for you, that there is a joy set before you, after all these mourning. That the sun will rise and the storm will cease, and the aftermath will not be as messy as the calamity but it will be beautiful, it will be glorious. Let this year be the year you will finally realize that the ruins are magnificent and the year of utter healing. Healing over every physical, mental, emotional and spiritual pain and suffering. A year of regaining all the lost strength and courage, a year of admittance- that we are broken, that we need

healing. A year of just taking your time to heal, no matter how slow, as long as you are healing. A year you will no longer fake strength; but just be honest with what's going on inside you and no longer holds back your true feelings for your loved ones. Let this year be the year of confessing all your fears and doubt without hesitation.

LET THIS YEAR BE THE YEAR YOU WILL LOVE AND BE LOVED, AND TO BE WHOLE, AGAIN.

Sarah Ramdinfel D.

Cl. IX C

Delhi is not far (Book review)

- **Ruskin bond** (author)

Well, Delhi is not far is for all those people who are amused and fascinated by everyday life events and nuisances of common place small town people. This is not a mind-boggler read with a great plot and nail-biting climax. The characters are all there is to Delhi is not far and they are indeed what makes this book such a special read. They are all unique.

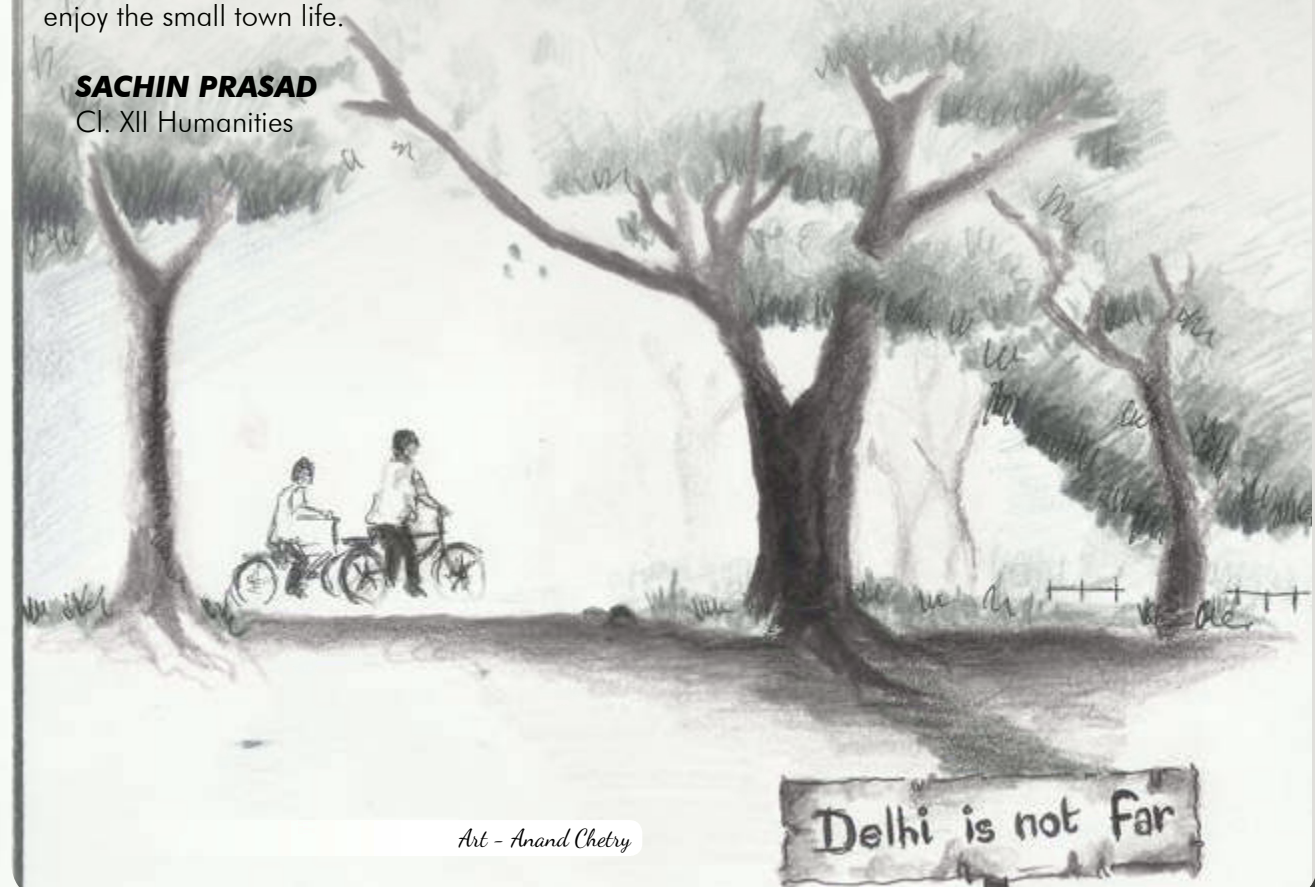
Arun, the aspiring and struggling writer will write cheap thrives novels then do examination guides for monetary compensation. Suraj, is an orphan and he is the source of constant inspiration and companionship to Arun, is also charismatic and yet charming in his own way. Then comes the barber Deepchand, the rickshaw-wala Pitamber and the junk shop aspirer Aziz, they all aim very high in the filthy by-lanes of Delhi's Chandni Chowk among many other areas.

The book, extensively assures you that the writer Arun is synonymous to the legendary Ruskin Bond himself and that his story is anything but untrue. Right from the hurdles he faced with finding well-paying and sustainable publishers to the adventures of his one day vegetable stall and encounters with hooligans and bossy beggars, everything will appear like it is what Ruskin actually did and actually confronted. Also amusing will be small incidents which are bizarre in nature and unheard of. Like the beggars which the municipality wants to impose on them.

In the end, I woved recommend Delhi is not far to those who come from small towns, enjoy gadget-free surrounding and loves surrounded by people. This is for all those who loves adores hassle free life and enjoy the small town life.

SACHIN PRASAD

Cl. XII Humanities



Art - Anand Chetry

To kill a mockingbird (Harper Lee):

There are only a few books which upon re-reading it you find something that you had never known before. To Kill a Mockingbird is one such book, you return to it for comfort and guidance even after having finished it years ago.

Set in the mid 1930s in a small town in Alabama, the story revolves around a lawyer who is defending a black man charged with the rape of a white girl, silhouetted by a society steeped in prejudice and racism, told through the eyes of young Scout Finch. Harper Lee perfectly brings out the dark side of the American society and the daily troubles and affairs the black minority went through in the mid 30's. The book is perfectly balanced with humour, childish antics and serious tones that is enough to keep you hooked to the book and turn the pages, wishing there were more.

What is special about this book is not only the priceless teachings that you receive along the way but also the reminiscence of your childhood and your innocent ways that every person who reads it will be able to relate to. The protagonists' widowed father, Atticus Finch appears as an era defining moral guide whose sense of justice and truth is never lost throughout, evoking these characters even within you.

"Shoot all the blue jays you want, if you can hit 'em, but remember it's a sin to kill a mockingbird", forms the basis of the story and is relevant throughout the book and transcends itself to be a moral conscience.

The Client (John Grisham):

John Grisham brings us another all-nighter with The Client. Described by The Times as "Grisham at his best", The Client is one of the best thrillers you'll come across.

Twelve years old Mark and his eight year old brother happened to witness a suicide of a man while going out to the woods when Mark decides to teach his brother to smoke. Everything would have been fine, had not the man been the lawyer of a mob boss. The catch? The lawyer told Mark

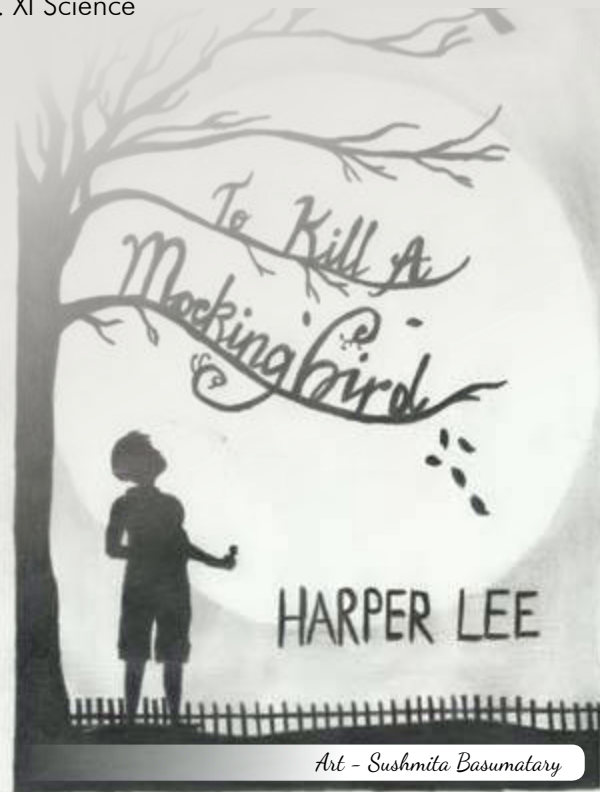
where the body of the boss' latest kill is hidden and that body happens to be the most concrete evidence that would lead to his arrest. Mark is astonished while his brother is traumatised. Now targeted by the mob and followed by the FBI, Mark's options are limited. The truth will make him wanted by the mob and lies will get him in the same state by the government. The situation calls for him to be more mature than his age (which he is) and to be careful with his words. Knowing that he cannot deal with it alone, he decides to get a lawyer with the only money he has, one dollar. What other perfect lawyer for the client than a lawyer with a troubled past?

The story unfolds in stages as Mark and Reggie (the lawyer) tackle these problems, evading the mob and the FBI at the same time whilst keeping themselves alive.

The book is thrilling from the first page itself but however calls for a little patience with its over five hundred pages. If however, you are a lover of thrillers and used to reading such books then this is definitely the book for you. One that will keep you up all day and all night!

Boilen Singson

CI. XI Science



Book Review: The Alchemist

Penned by the best international best-selling novelist, Paulo Coelho, 'The Alchemist' is a surreal tale of dreams and fables, imagination and reality, loss and lesson, victory and valour.

The book embarks in a sacristy where the Andalusian shepherd boy, Santiago dreams of discovering a forbidden treasure beneath the Egyptian pyramids. Trying to realize the prophecy behind the recurrence of the same dream he had days ago, he seeks the help of a Romani fortune teller to interpret what he saw. Being reassured about the existence of the fortune as the woman had interpreted, Santiago decides to approach a destiny he had never before thought of.

As his journey begins, Santiago encounters a round of events that transformed his idea of life and livelihood- he has to sell his sheep to Melchizedek, the king of Salem; lose all his money to a cheat; work in a merchant's crystal shop before he can finally set his feet in search of an unknown treasure.

Yet, there is more to his journey. The boy meets an Englishman engrossed in his strange books and the search of an alchemist and continues his travel with him. In a stop at an oasis, he falls in love with Fatima, an Arabian girl who promises to marry him only after he has finished journey. Although frustrated, Santiago teaches himself from his many Philosophers of life, one that teaches him the truth of true love.

As the last stage of Santiago's enlightening journey unfolds, he meets a wise alchemist who also teaches him to realize his truer self. Finally, they risk a journey through the territory of warring tribes, where Santiago is forced to demonstrate by turning himself into a simoom before he is allowed to proceed. When he begins digging the pyramids under

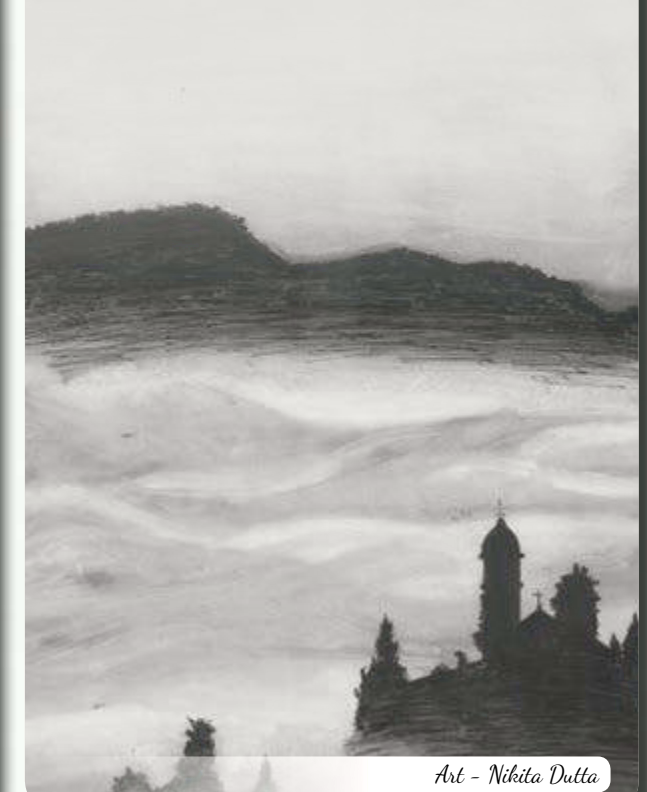
which he was supposed to find the treasure, he is attacked by a group of thieves who rob and beat him up. On learning the reason why Santiago had come to the Pyramids, the leader of the group laughs and tells him that he too once had a dream of finding the treasure underneath a ruined sacristy, but wasn't foolish enough to chase it.

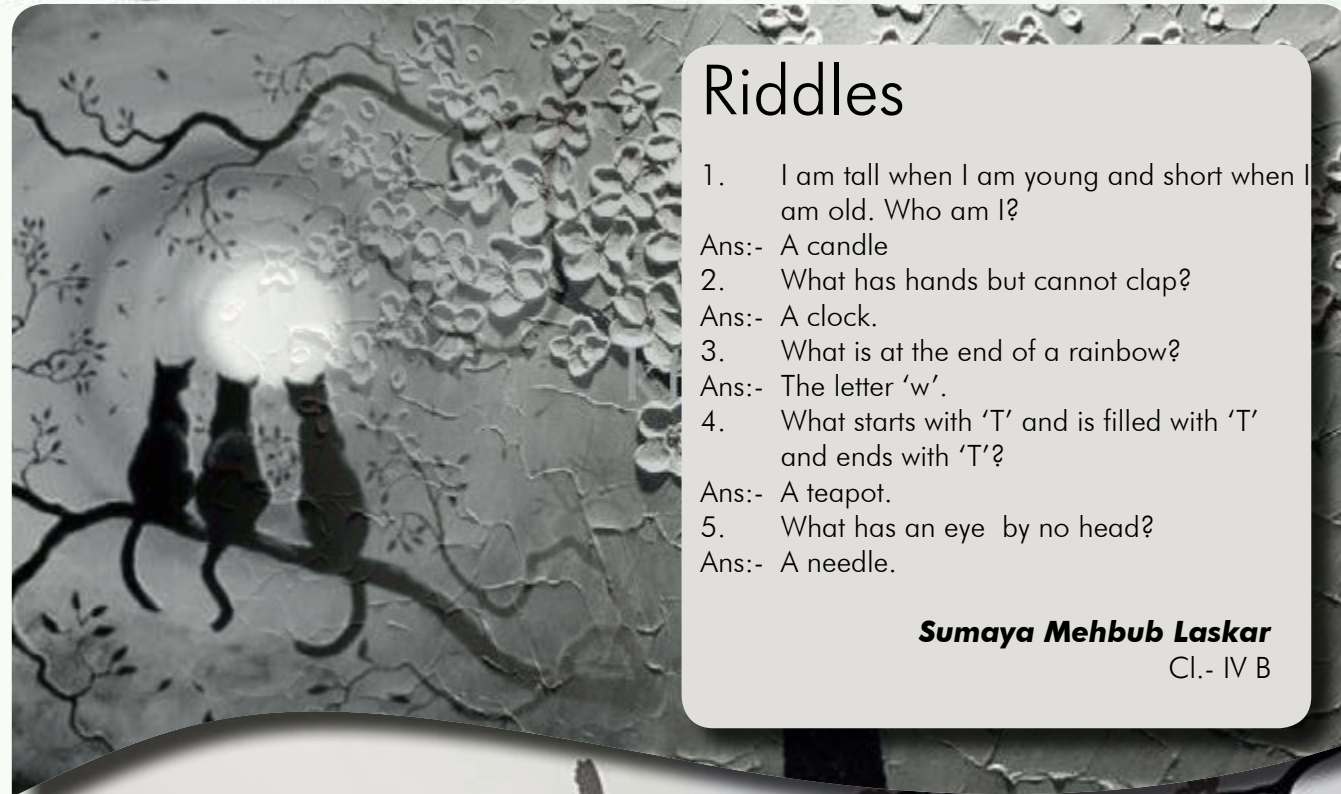
Santiago was enthralled by the idea that his treasure actually laid right under where he had originally dreamt of finding it.

'The Alchemist' teaches us three most important: one, that 'when you want something, the whole universe conspires you to achieve it; two, that one must never sacrifice his dream and three, that all that we seek from the end of our journey is present right under where we start it.

Muskan Kaur

CI. XII Humanities





Riddles

1. I am tall when I am young and short when I am old. Who am I?
Ans:- A candle
2. What has hands but cannot clap?
Ans:- A clock.
3. What is at the end of a rainbow?
Ans:- The letter 'w'.
4. What starts with 'T' and is filled with 'T' and ends with 'T'?
Ans:- A teapot.
5. What has an eye by no head?
Ans:- A needle.

Sumaya Mehbub Laskar
Cl.- IV B

The Boon Companions....

Friendship means understanding not arguments. It means forgiveness not forgetting. It means the memories last, even if the cell phone is lost.

The bond of friendship has a very deep and insightful significance in each and every soul in this universe. It is rightly believed that 'no man is an island'. This has been a true reality that no single mortal can exist with solitude. Therefore, presence of different beings features with diverse qualities and affections like love, Loyalty, trust, understanding, enjoyments of each other's company and the ability to express one's feelings to others have led them to build the bond of friendship.

In the same way, blending of diverse souls was seen and experienced in the final two years of our schooling by being part of humanities (XI and XII). The final two years were extraordinary

for the students of Humanities. It has been the most memorable journey for all of us. Though each one of us had shared different talents and thoughts yet we united ourselves and bring out the best from our multiplicities. The very true reality behind our every success was our undefined bond of friendship among us. Most importantly, this world have not been possible without our beloved teachers who have supported and held us together. Eventually, as days passed, we have become a small family, just like it says, "Friends become our chosen family"

Dipajali Swargiary
Cl. XII Humanities



Art - Anand Chetry

RIDDLES

1. I live without a head, legs and even a hand. Who am I?
Ans:- Plant.
2. I go up and down but don't move. Who am I?
Ans:- Temperature.
3. I needed four limbs to move when I was small but as I grew up I only needed two. Who am I?
Ans:- Human.
4. How many months have 28 days?
Ans: All 12 months.
5. What belongs to you but other people use it more than you?
Ans:- Your name.

Anonymous
Cl. IV C



Art - Anindita Das



Beautiful Quotes of St. Francis de Sales

- Do not wish to be anything, but what you are, and try to be that perfectly.
- Have patience with all things but first of all with yourself.
- Nothing is so strong as gentleness, nothing so gentle as real strength.
- Be who you are and be that well.
- The measure of love is love without measure.
- Do not lose courage in considering your own imperfections.

Bidisha Kashyap Das
Cl. VII A



JOKES

1. Suman: How many sides does a circle have?
Seema: It doesn't have any side.
Suman: Of course it does. The inside and outside.
2. Servant: "Sir, please wake up fast"
Master: "What happened?"
Servant: Sir, you forgot to take your sleeping pill.
3. Karan: Rahul, let's colour his hands red.
Rahul: Why?
Karan: So that the police can catch him red handed.
4. Teacher: John, what are the degrees of 'sick'?
John: Sick, very sick, dead.
5. Tommy: Doctor I am so worried, I feel like killing myself.
Doctor: Don't worry, Just leave that to me.
6. Principal: If you study hard, you'll get ahead.
7. Student: No, thanks I already have a head.

Gautam Kumar
Cl. – VIII A



The 12 Disciples of Jesus

- | | |
|--------------------|------------|
| 1. Andrew | 9. Peter |
| 2. Barthelomew | 10. Philip |
| 3. James the Great | 11. Simon |
| 4. James the less | 12. Thomas |
| 5. John | |
| 6. Judas Iscariot | |
| 7. Jude | |
| 8. Matthew | |

Bidisha Kashyap Das
Cl. VII A



FACTS

- Strawberries have more Vitamin C than oranges.
- A single drop of liquid can contain 50 million bacteria.
- Kathasaritsagara is the oldest collection of stories in India.
- Have you ever wondered how many teeth does a mosquito have?
- Ans:- 47 teeth.

Hiya Rajbongshi & Himakshi Engleng
Cl. - VI B



Tongue Twisters

- I thought a thought
But the thought I thought
wasn't the thought I thought
If the thought I thought had been the
thought I Thought,
I wouldn't have thought too much.
- I wish to wish the wish you wish to wish
But if you wish the wish the witch wishes,
I won't wish the wish you wish to wish.
- If all the felt I ever felt,
I never felt a piece of felt
Which felt as fine as that felt felt
When first I felt that felt that's felt.
- If you notice this notice, you will notice that
This notice is not worth noticing.
- Silly sally swiftly shooed seven silly shop
The seven silly sheep silly sally shooed
Shilly – shallied south
These sheep wouldn't sleep in a shack
Sheep should sleep in a shed.

Y. Sanatombi Devi
Cl. X C

Facts About Assam

- Assam is India's first state where AFSA was imposed. It is still in effect unbroken since 1958.
- The river Brahmaputra becomes as wide as 10 km while flowing through Assam.
- Assam's tea forms the largest chunk of total tea production of India.

Nasifa Anjum Rehman
Cl. X C



A Poem for My School

School, School, School,
There are many schools everywhere;
But there's not a school
Like my school.....SFS.
Teacher, teacher, teacher,
There are many teachers everywhere;
I love and respect all teachers,
But I love my SFS teachers the most.
Students, students, students,
There are many students everywhere;
But SFS students are the best,
Cause our teachers teach us the best.

Abigail Odyuo
Cl. I A



Long Live! SFS Narengi

"Rain Rain"

Rain, Rain, Rain,
Please go away, rain
I want to play.
Dark clouds dark clouds,
Don't come here
I want to play.
Trees are wet,
Crows are wet,
And all birds are wet.
But I am not,
I wear a raincoat
So I am dry
Rain, Rain, rain,
Please go away,
I want to play.
My friends are waiting
I have to go,
But you don't let me go
Rain, Rain, Rain
Please go away
I want to play.

Anishadevi
Cl. 2 - C



Money

Money can buy books, but not knowledge
Money can buy gifts, but not gratitude.
Money can buy food, but not appetite.
Money can buy servants, but not respect.
Money can buy artist, but not their talent.
Money can buy army, but not their bravery.
Money can buy land, but not its fertility.
Money can buy temple or church but not God.

Sophia Baite
Cl. - VI B



Smart Phone Company A - Z

A - APPLE
B - Black Berry
C - Coolpad
D - Datawind
E - Era
F - Fome
G - Gionee
H - Honor
I - Intex
J - Jew
K - Karbon
L - Lyf
M - Micromax
N - Nokia
O - Oppo
P - Panasonic
Q - Q Mobile
R - Robot
S - Sony
T - TCL
U - UKIN
V - Vivo
W - Wiko
X - XOLO
Z - ZenFone

Gautam Kumar Roy
Cl. VII A



LIFE IS A GAME

Life is nothing
But a game
Who plays the best?
Wins the name...
Not all succeed, but
All should try
If you don't succeed,
Just smile.....don't cry,
Make sure the fullest life you live
Never waste your time,
For time that is gone,
Is gone forever.

Sophia T. Baite
Cl. - VI B



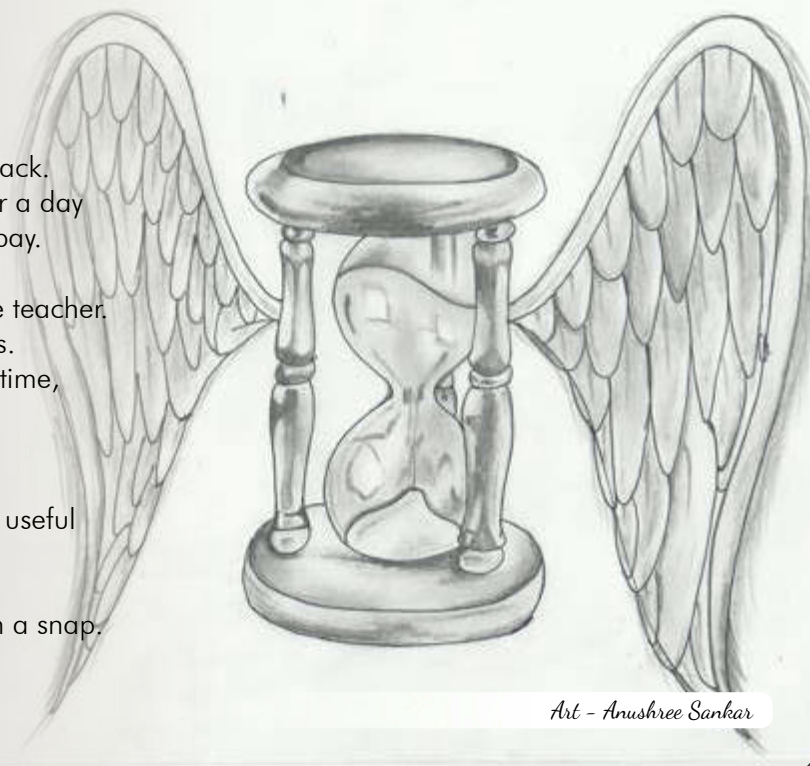
Art - Sheron Sinha

Time

It just goes by, never comes back,
So use it wisely, or else chances you will lack.
Every second, every minute, every hour or a day
If you just foot around, you'll regret and pay.
Forget the past, plan for future,
That is what people will learn from a wise teacher.
Every chance that you get is very gracious.
The description of what is given is called time,
Sometimes you feel your life is fine.
But let me tell you, it's entirely not true.

I hope you must have learned something useful
To apply it in your life and fill the gaps,
To utilize your time and be cheerful,
And overcome your temptation just within a snap.

Saheel Ahmed
Cl. XI-Science



Art - Anushree Sankar

DEAR LIFE

I was thinking about letters lately and was thinking to write something for you as I am about to get into a new sequence so just let me tell you how I feel about you. It's been a while and I saw a phase of you which was worth witnessing. Thank You for letting me in so that I could see you from close.

You decipher everyone's fortune and you even see how my future is going to look like, I hope you feel great to mast such a greater power.

No matter how I see myself today you already have something different for me waiting, that's how you conduct different code of surprises.

You are biased sometimes, you favor someone who already got ample but you give nothing to the one who got none. Maybe you got something for them too and so I keep my mouth shut.

You give us a means of hope, some call it power but I call it choice. You were a myth to me till I came across your definition they say everything may go in vain but you remain constant.

You are just a span of time who waits for us to lose breathe maybe that's what you are supposed to do
No complaining but just saying how awful it might sound to you.



Art - Nayanjyoti Das

Everyone of us run out of options but still need to make a choice thou, I just love my choices and I hope you love yours too.

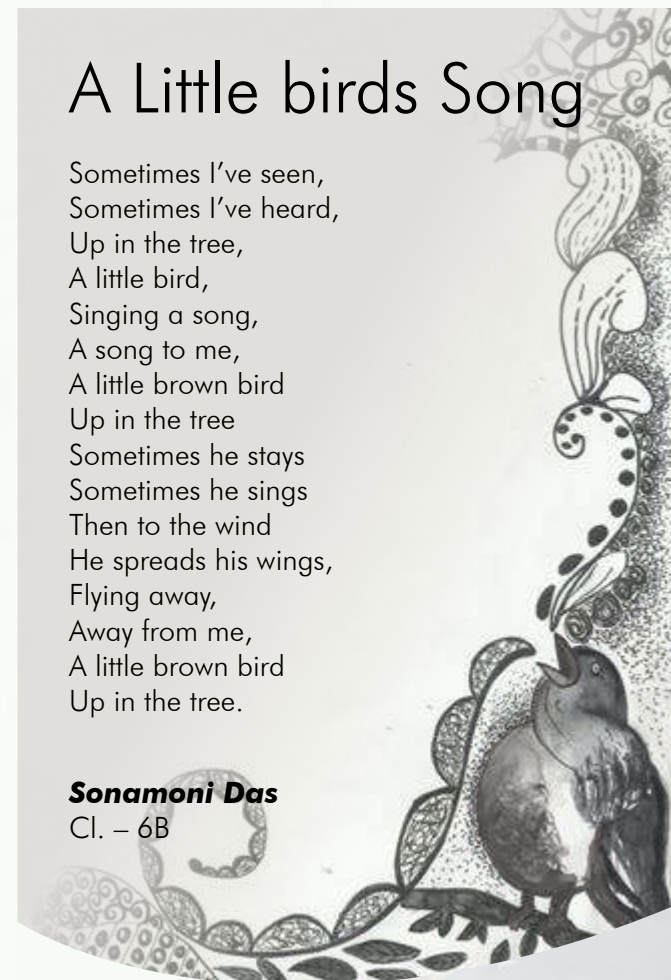
I hope my end is not near yet because I got something more to do, till I have you next to me all along my destiny I shouldn't feel miserable but should be thankful to you.

-Lokesh Pradhan
Cl. XII Commerce

A Little birds Song

Sometimes I've seen,
Sometimes I've heard,
Up in the tree,
A little bird,
Singing a song,
A song to me,
A little brown bird
Up in the tree
Sometimes he stays
Sometimes he sings
Then to the wind
He spreads his wings,
Flying away,
Away from me,
A little brown bird
Up in the tree.

Sonamoni Das
Cl. - 6B



Jokes



1) Which medicine do ants take when they fall ill?

Ans: Anti Biotics.

2) What fish can be seen only at night?

Ans: Starfish.

3) Teacher: If you had 13 apples, 12 grapes, 3 pineapples what would you have?

Billy: A delicious fruit salad.

4) Teacher: Which one is closer, sun or Africa?

J: Sun.

Teacher: Why?

J: We can see the sun all the time but can't see Africa.

Anonymous
Cl. VI A

Riding a Rainbow

I'll ride on a rainbow
To solar the sky,
I'll ride on a kite
As it flies up high.

I'll ride on the wind,
And the sun and the stars,
On floating bananas,
And flying guitars.

But why would I ride
on the sun and the stars?
It's just so much cooler
Than riding in cars.

I'll ride on a dragon,
I'll ride on a balloon,
I'll ride a rocket
And ride on the moon,

I'll ride on a cloud,
and a Unicorn too,
I'll ride on the seat,
of a magical shoe.

Soniya Kumari
Cl. VI - C





I LOVE COLOURS

I love colours,
Yes, I do!
Red and orange,
Green and blue!
I love colours,
Dark or bright!
Yellow, Purple,
Black and white!
I love colours.
Yes I do.

Deepsikha Sinha
Cl. IV B

Honesty

The day I was honest
Gave me Joy & made my life the best
May it be hard to be honest
But try once in your life,
You will be the happiest
Every dishonest moment makes us
Lie a thousand times
But one truth, can change life
& makes us feel proud
Among a million lies.

Nilanjan Das
Cl. VIII A

Little Daisy

My pretty little Daisy
Shimmering at the meadow's edge
There's so much in life to see
Never question yourself
For now, you are a BUD
And I'm here waiting for you to bloom
Just be patient and let the rain sink in
Let the storm pass by
You'll open up someday to
Be my favourite flower
Oh Sweet Daisy!

Khanrin Y. Shimray
Cl. XI-Science

Art - Shanrin Y Shemray

Flying Kite

I often sit and wish that I
Could be a Kite in the sky,
And ride upon the breeze and go
Whatever the way it chanced to blow;

Then I could look beyond the town
And see the river winding down;
And follow all the ships that sail
Like me before the merry gale;

Until at least with I came;
To some place with a foreign name.

Elora Chetri
Cl. IX-C

Art - Nikita Dutta



POKEMON POEM

Charmenders are orange
Squirtles are blue
If you were a pokemon
I would choose you
Your smile is stronger,
Than that a hyberseam
Like Jesse and James
We would make a project team,
I'll stay by your side like Pikachu and Ash
And I'll love you more than a level 80
rapidash.
You are more legendary than aentie and mew
But out of the 450, I would choose you.

Archita Ajanta Gogoi
Cl. - IV B

Mother

I owe my life, to those eyes,
From which hot tears trickled
Down through her bonney cheeks,
She is in pain
But intuitively, it is me who is hurt.
I owe my life to those kind ears,
Which can hear my painful cries
Even when I am miles away from her
I owe my life too,
That immense selfless love of her,
Whose power has no comparison,
Really, I owe my life to you,
Mother!

Jimani Sarma
Cl. IX B



EVERYDAY

Every day is a new name of hope for me.
 Every day I want to be a young soul who never give up.
 Every day I want to be a good son how my mother wants me to be.
 Every day I want to explore more.
 Every day I think myself to be great writer who masters dealing with words.
 Every day I want to write a story of my life and add some more fun into it.
 Every day I want to ride my motorcycle and go faraway places.
 Every day I want to look more attractive and want to feel how it feels to be gorgeous.
 Every day I try to compose my own poems with sound words and verses.
 Every day I want to help the weak people to stand strong.
 Every day I want to take my camera and want to capture the latest happenings that surround me.
 Every day I want to dream more so that I have a sound sleep.
 Every day I want to be more of human than a



selfish being.
 Every day I want to tell my brother how foolish he is but still he is an amazing friend.
 Everyday I want to tell my father that whatsoever I become in future I still want

him to believe in me.
 Everyday I want to grow more.....

- Lokesh Pradhan
 Cl. XII Commerce

Quiz About Some Indian Dances

Q. 1) The Kuchipudi dance belongs to which state?
 Ans:- Andhra Pradesh.

Q. 2) Which is the folk dance of Punjab?
 Ans:- Bhangra.

Q. 3) Ghoomar is the dance form of which state?
 Ans:- Rajasthan.

Q. 4) Which is folk dance of Tamil Nadu?
 Ans:- Bharatnatyam.

Anonymous

Northeast Travel

ARUNACHAL PRADESH:

The Land of Dawnlit Mountains

By Khanrin Y Shimray

Arunachal, one of the most sparsely populated states of India, borders China, Bhutan and Myanmar. There are five major rivers - Kameng, Subansiri, Siang (later the Brahmaputra in Assam), Lohit and Tirap. The mountain ranges follow the river systems. Home to a complex mix of communities, its people are friendly, colourful and simple. Arunachal can be justifiably proud of its rich flora which ranges from the alpine to the subtropical, from rhododendrons to orchids. Its verdant forests, turbulent streams, lofty mountains and snow clad peaks make it a unique place offering the tourist numerous opportunities for rafting, hiking and mountaineering.

Arunachal Pradesh finds mention in classical literature such as the Kalika Purana, and in the epics of Mahabharata and Ramayana, it is believed that sage Vyasa meditated here and also that the remains of the brick structure, scattered around two villages in the hills north of Roing was the palace of Rukmini, the consort of Lord Krishna. Arunachal Pradesh was also the birthplace of the sixth Dalai Lama

Itanagar

Itanagar, the capital of Arunachal Pradesh, is a beautiful historic city, also known as 'the Land of the Dawn lit Mountains'. It is located in Lower Subansiri. The new district is being named Papum Pare. It has been identified with Mayapur, a city of the 14th or 15th century A.D. The new township has modern buildings, bazaars and traditional homesteads.

Important attractions include the old brick fort (Itafort), Buddhist Monastery, Jawaharlal Nehru Museum, Ganga Lake (Geykar Sinyi) and Zoo. On the banks of the Bharali river at an elevation of 190 mtrs. is Tipi, an orchidarium with over 7500 orchids. On display are some of the finest species with names like the Dainty Lady's Slipper or the more formal sounding Dendrobium. Arunachal has the largest range of orchids in India and at Tipi, scientists are creating new, hybrid species using the latest techniques of biotechnology. 40 kms. Away from here is the Orchid Park at Sessa.

The journey onwards is most adventurous and perhaps the most difficult as Bomdila, the headquarters of the West Kameng District is at a height of 2530 mtrs., offering wonderfully panoramic views of Himalayan landscapes and snow clad ranges. The scenery is spectacular but there is a tingling sense of fear too - it is a long way down!

There are apple orchards and Buddhist monasteries, for travellers are now entering an area that had had strong Tibetan and Buddhist influences over the centuries. The area has many Buddhist monasteries called 'Gompas' and there is also a crafts centre producing very fine carpets of colourful designs. Around the area are good trails for trekking enthusiasts.

A 10 km. drive from Bomdila takes you to Tawang, a Buddhist pilgrimage site, where the Dalai Lama, the spiritual leader of the Tibetans, goes to preach and pray. The most striking building in this Buddhist village is the tall central monastery, the Tawang Gompa.

The 400 year old monastery dominates the valley with a grand view of the Himalayas. The Tibetan influence here is unmistakable, with the elaborately painted wooden windows and other motifs. Prayer flags flutter in the breeze and inside, the monks - there are some 500 lamas - light lamps, rush about their chores and drone in joint prayer. An 8 mtr. high gilded statue of the Buddha is here, as are numerous ancient Thankas or traditional paintings and manuscripts.

Losar, (Feb-March) the main festival is fixed in consultation with the Buddhist calender.

Shopping Pleasures

The people have a tradition of artistic craftsmanship. A variety of mementoes like paintings, wood carvings, carpets, shawls etc. are available.

MANIPUR

By Nyaipriya

Manipur, described as the Jewel of India lies south of Nagaland and north of Mizoram. It shares the international boundary with Myanmar on the eastern & southern side. Assam is its neighbour on the west. Though lying at the eastern extremity of India, Manipur is famous all over India thanks to its classical dance form, the Manipuri. The Manipuri dance is marked by graceful and restrained movements and delicate hand gestures.

Manipur is a mosaic of traditions and cultural patterns, best represented by its dance forms. The Lai-Haraoba, a traditional stylised dance is a ritual dance appeasing gods and goddesses. The Lai-Haraoba festival is generally celebrated between April and May, after the harvest season. The Raas songs and dances express the Leelas (sports) of Lord Krishna as a child with the Gopis (milkmaids) of Brindavan, and depict their yearning for communion with the Lord. The tribal dances of Manipur are the expression of love, creativity and aestheticism of the tribal people of the state. Manipuris were earlier recognised as skilful warriors and still practice the arts of wrestling, sword fighting and martial arts. Sogol Kangjei (Manipuri Polo) is the principal sport of the state. Indeed, Polo is believed to have originated here. Muknakangjei (Wrestling Hockey) is also a very popular game in Manipur. The game is part of a ceremonial function and enjoyed due patronage in the olden days. Another popular game known as Yubi-Lakpi (Manipuri Rugby) is played, using a greased coconut.

Imphal

Imphal, a mini-metropolis, the capital of this beautiful land of blue-green hills, cascading rapids, carpets of flowers and winding rivers beckons the tourist. It is connected by road with Guwahati (Assam) through National Highway No.39 and Silchar (Assam) through National Highway No.53. Here the Govindajee Temple is a prominent Vaishnavite centre. The simple aesthetic structure has two golden domes and a large raised hall where ceremonial dances are performed on special occasions. The shrine of Vishnu is flanked by shrines of Krishna & Bal Ram on one side and Jagannath on the other. In the heart of the city are two memorials, the towering Shaheed Minar in Tikendrajit Park that commemorates the martyrs who died fighting British Colonialism and the War Cemetery, that revives the memories of those British and Indian soldiers who laid down their lives during the Second World War, which came to the doorstep of Imphal. The heritage of Manipur can be viewed in the State Museum, located near the polo ground. It is a store-house of Manipur's past. On display are works of art, archaeology, natural history, textiles besides a portrait collection of former rulers of Manipur and armoury of the Royal army. If you feel like shopping, visit the unique Khwairamband Bazar. All the stall holders are women - almost 3000 Imas or mothers. It is split into two sections on either side of the road.

Six kms. away, on the Imphal Kangchup road is the Zoological garden at Iroishemba. It takes pride in sheltering one of the rarest species of the world - the brow antlered deer. Also near Imphal, at a distance 12 kms., is the Khonghampat Orchidarium where visitors can view over 120 species of orchids including some of the rarest orchids in the world.

Surrounded by the New Manipur University Complex and amidst pine and jack fruit trees, about 8 kms. from Imphal lies Langthabal where you can see the ruins of an old historic palace, well planned temples and ceremonial houses.

Excursions

27 kms. away is Bishnupur famous for its conical roofed temple, dedicated to Lord Bishnu. Built in 1467, during the reign of King Kiyamba, it is interesting for its antiquity and Chinese style design. It is also known for its stone production.

45 kms. away is Moirang. The town is one of the main seats of early Manipuri folk culture with the ancient temple of the pre-Hindu deity Lord Thangjing, situated here. In the month of May, men and women, dressed in colourful traditional costumes sing and dance in honour of the Lord at the Moirang Lai Haraoba which is a ritual dance festival held every year. This town has a special historic importance, as it was here that Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose's Indian National Army (INA) hoisted its flag for the first time on Indian soil. The collection of letters, photographs, articles, records and other memorabilia are on display at the INA Museum.

48 kms away from Imphal is Loktak Lake and Sendra Island. This is a saucer shaped fresh water lake that attracts many species of birds. Part of it forms a rare ecosystem. This huge and beautiful stretch of water is like a miniature inland sea. From the Tourist Home, set atop Sendra Island, visitors can get a bird's eye view of the lake and the life on it: the fishermen and their families who live in neat huts on its shores. They cast their nets on the lake, rear fish farms in it using nets as floating walls, harvest it for the water chestnut known as heikak, and even build their houses on islands of floating weed that drift around the lake. On the western fringes of the Loktak Lake, 40 kms. south of Imphal, lies the charming resort of Phubala. It joins the mainland by a low causeway.

The islands of Loktak are unique: they 'float'. The islands comprise of marsh and grass with a root of solid earth. Situated on the fringes of the Loktak lake is the Keibul Lamjao National Park. Habitat of the endangered dancing deer, the brow antlered deer of Manipur, it is the only floating National Park in the world.

In the midst of Siroi hills and near the Khangkhui Lime Caves is Ukhrul. This district headquarters of Manipur east, 83 kms. away is the highest hill station of the state. A centre of the colourful warrior tribe Tangkhul Nagas, it is well developed and famous for a peculiar type of land lily, the Siroi, grown on the Siroi Hills. Siroi Hills and Khangkhui Lime Caves are interesting places for excursions. Ukhrul bears a gay and festive look during Christmas time.

Shopping Pleasures

Manipur specialises in handloom which is a Cottage industry in the state and almost every household owns a loom, with women busy in the creation of typically unique native designs. Famous among them is the Moirangphee design, believed to have been introduced by Princess Thoibi of Moirang. The Phanek or snake design has red and black stripes and is symbolic of snakes. Pick up an exotic shawl, tangkhul scarf, lashingphee blanket, cushion cover, bedspread or ready made garment. Your choice of handicrafts to decorate your home includes Krishna Radha dolls in Raslila pose, Phirooks or decorative papier mache flower vases, baskets, bamboo trays. Or just wear a bamboo hat and walk away.

Ideal places to buy such handicrafts are Paona Bazar, where fixed price shops will lessen your shopping worries, Manipur Handlooms Sales Emporium, Handloom House and Tribal Emporium and Sangai Handloom, near the Gandhi memorial.

Sikkim

By Mahesh Raj Adduri

Sikkim is a tiny hill state tucked in North Eastern part of India. Known for its lofty mountains, quaint villages, pristine scenery, holy lakes and vibrant Buddhist Monasteries, a holiday in Sikkim is sure to bring you close to nature providing you ample peace and solitude. Sikkim is also a

paradise for adventure freaks, trekkers and mountaineers owing to its myriad adventure activities. Whether you are looking for a laid back break, taking in the extravaganza of nature's beauty or seeking a fun-filled adventurous holiday, Sikkim will not leave you disappointed. Listed below are some of Sikkim's main attractions, adventure activities and carnivals that you would like to be part of during your vacations in Sikkim.

Places to See in East Sikkim Gangtok

Also known as the 'Land of Monasteries', Gangtok is the beautiful capital of Sikkim.

Mesmerizing views of the soaring peaks of Mt. Kanchenjunga, fresh mountain air, picture postcard beauty and salubrious climate; makes it one of the best places to spend relaxing and peaceful vacations in the lap of Mother Nature. Here are some of the must-see tourist attractions in Gangtok.



Nathu La- Located at a distance of around 55 km. from Gangtok and at an altitude of 14,500 ft. Nathu La is an important trade link between India and China. Spectacular views of the snow-capped peaks of the Eastern Himalayas from Nathu La, lures thousands of tourists every year to this scenic place. Being an important military post of the Indian Army, special permissions need to be taken 24 hours in advance from the Army authorities in Gangtok. Also, the pass remains open only for few specific days of the week, that too only for Indian nationals. Make sure you study the weather forecast well before heading towards Nathu La as the

roads to the pass are prone to landslides and avalanches. Also, the visit to Nathu La is not recommended for children and adults who are prone to asthma.

Tsomgo Lake- Enroute to Nathu La, you will come across the enchanting Tsomgo or Changu Lake. Crystal clear waters of the lake with stunning backdrop of the snowy summits of the Himalayan peaks, offer great panoramic vistas. The lake gets completely frozen in winters, giving it an additional touch of artistic splendour. One of the favourite stopovers for tourists heading to the Nathu La, Tsomgo Lake is an ideal place to indulge your taste buds in piping hot tea made of special Yak milk and butter, accompanied with Maggi or delicious momos. The trip to Tsomgo Lake is incomplete without taking a memorable Yak ride in its vicinity. An inner line permit needs to be obtained by all tourists from the Army authorities before visiting the lake.

Kyongnosla Alpine Sanctuary and Water Falls – Located around the Tsomgo Lake area is another interesting tourist attraction, the 'Kyongnosla Alpine Sanctuary', which is one of the best high



altitude scenic wildlife sanctuaries in India. Apart from being the home to some endemic species of Himalayan alpine flowers that include colourful primulas, magnolias, poppies and irises, the sanctuary is also famous for its Red Pandas and Snow Leopards. The breath-taking 'Kyongnosla Waterfalls' in the sanctuary, with the water gushing down from the height of 10, 400 ft., is also a sight to behold.

Rumtek Monastery - Largest monastery in Sikkim, the 'Rumtek Monastery' is a must visit place during your holidays in Sikkim. Located at a distance of 23 km. from Gangtok and perched at a height of 5000 ft., the monastery is surrounded with lush green landscapes and small flowing streams. Built in a traditional Tibetan style of architecture and decorated with colourful murals, the monastery houses the Golden Stupa that contains relics and ashes of the sixteenth Karmapa. Tranquil settings of the monastery combined with sounds of enchantments of mantras by the monks,



reverberates your souls with inner peace and solace during your visit to this divine place. Ban Jhakri Falls – Situated amidst a lush green valley at a distance of around 4 km. from Gangtok, the Ban Jhakri Falls are an enchanting scenic site visited by many tourists. Enclosed within a beautifully landscaped park based on the Shamnistic theme and dotted with sculptures depicting the Jhakri (local Sikkimese) culture, these falls provide a perfect ambience to have a fun-filled day with family.

Gangtok Ropeway – The Gangtok Ropeway is another interesting tourist attraction in Gangtok. The cable ride starts from the Deorali Market and takes you to highest point of Gangtok, Tashiling. Providing you with the bird's eye view of the Gangtok city and the surrounding Himalayan peaks, this ride is a must when you are in Sikkim.



Places to Visit North Sikkim Lachung

Located at a distance of around 120 km. from Gangtok, Lachung is another beautiful town in Sikkim. Known for its snow-covered peaks, sparkling waterfalls and gurgling streams, the town makes for a perfect destination in Sikkim to have a relaxing stay amidst picturesque beauty. Following are some of the tourist attractions that must be included in your itineraries during your visit to Lachung.

Lachung Gompa – One of the most beautiful Gompas or Buddhist Monasteries in Sikkim, the Lachung Gompa is a must visit during your vacation in North Sikkim. Situated on a hill top amidst serene settings of apple and peach orchards with a stunning backdrop of towering Himalayan peaks, a visit to the Monastery will surely provide you a feel of peace and tranquillity.



Yumthang Valley – Also known as the 'Valley of Flowers', this picturesque valley lies at an elevation of around 11,600 ft. above sea level. Winding mountainous roads from Lachung to Yumthang Valley take you through enchanting vistas of sparkling streams, lush slopes and stretches of colourful mountain flowers. As you reach the valley, you are sure to be taken away with its breath-taking panoramas of vibrant flowers spread across wide



stretches of the valley with a mountain river flowing through its middle and snow-capped peaks of 'Pauhunri' and 'Shundu Tsenpa' overlooking the valley from a distance. The valley is also home to the 'Shingba Rhododendron Sanctuary' that is famous for its numerous species of Rhododendrons. The valley and sanctuary gets painted in hues of red during April-May when all these varieties of Rhododendrons are in full bloom; it really is a sight to behold.

Katao – Blessed with panoramic beauty, Katao valley lies at a distance of around 28 km. from Lachung and is often visited by adventure buffs wanting to try their hands at activities like skiing, snowboarding, and snow tubing. Again, the area lies under a restricted zone and one needs to obtain Army permissions before visiting this place.



Lachen

Another picturesque hamlet in North of Sikkim, Lachen lies at a distance of 125 km. from Gangtok. Undulated mountain air, stunning views of Mt. Kanchenjunga and tranquil settings of this small hamlet attract thousands of tourists every year. Often included in itineraries along with Lachung, the town acts as a base to some of the popular Eastern Himalayan treks to Gurudongmar Lake, Chopta Valley and Mt. Kanchenjunga. Special permissions need to be obtained to enter Lachen. Here are some popular attractions that should not be missed during your visit to this place.

Gurudongmar Lake – One of the highest alpine lakes in the world, Gurudongmar Lake is not only known for its spectacular beauty, but is also revered as a sacred lake by Buddhists, Hindus and Sikhs. The lake can be reached via a rugged terrain with little vegetation and human population. Occasional views of high alpine pastures covered with rhododendrons and yaks and sheep grazing can be seen from a distance. As you reach the lake, you are welcomed by mesmerizing views of the emerald blue lake surrounded with snow covered peaks of the Eastern Himalayas. Located in close proximity to the China Border, visit to lake is not allowed for foreign tourists and even Indian nationals require special permissions from the Indian Army.



Cholamu Lake – Also known as the ‘Tso Lhamu’ Lake, this lake lies at a distance of 6 km. from the Gurudongmar Lake and is considered to be the highest lake in India. The trek to Cholamu Lake is really challenging with its rough terrain and extreme cold weather conditions. But, as you reach the lake, the surreal experience just cannot be described in words; crystal clear azure blue waters, exquisite surroundings and an amazing panorama of the majestic mountains is enough to make your jaws drop.

Must Visit Places in West Sikkim Pelling

Located in the West of Sikkim, Pelling lies at a distance of 115 km. from Gangtok. Snow-covered peaks of Kanchenjunga range can be best viewed from this tiny hamlet. Tranquil environment and picturesque settings of this enchanting town lures thousands of tourists from all across the country. Following are some of the major tourist attractions of Pelling.

Pemayangtse Monastery –

One of the oldest and most important monasteries of Sikkim, the Pemayangtse Monastery lies at a distance of 2 km. from Pelling. Perched at a hill top above the Rangit River, the monastery is surrounded with thick woods and mesmerizing views of the snow clad mountains. Statue of Padmasambhava (main lord of Tibetan Buddhism), ancient sculptures, scriptures and paintings, beautiful Thangkas and murals in the monastery are worth taking a look.



Khecheopalri Lake – Highly revered lake by the Sikkimese Buddhists, the Khecheopalri Lake is located at a distance of 28 km. from Pelling. The miraculous part of the lake is that it remains perfectly clean in spite of being surrounded by thick forest. Not even a single leaf can be seen floating on the surface of the lake. It is believed that before a leaf falls, it is captured by a bird thereby preventing it to fall on the surface of the lake. The local Sikkimese people often visit the lake to pray and get their wishes fulfilled. The nearby Khecheopalri Gumpa and a holy cave is worth visiting by tourists.



Rabadantse Ruins – Former capital of Sikkim, Rabdentse was destroyed by the Nepalese invaders during 18th The town and its royal palace now lies in ruins, close to the Pemayangtse Monastery. Surrounded with thick forest cover, spectacular views of the Kanchenjunga range and extensive scenic beauty, a visit to the Rabdentse Ruins is a must when you are in Pelling.
Top Places to Visit South Sikkim

Nearly 80 km. from Gangtok, Namchi is a tiny settlement in South of Sikkim that commands awe-inspiring views of Darjeeling and Kalimpong in West Bengal. Namchi is gradually taking up as a major tourist destination in Sikkim with some of its following tourist attractions.

Samdrupste Hill – Also known as the ‘wish fulfilling hill’, Samdrupste is the major tourist attraction of Namchi town. Known for its tallest statue of Guru Padmasambhava in the world, the place is visited by many tourists and pilgrims. Besides seeing and appreciating the skills of the craftsmen and artisans of this tall statue, tourists can also visit the prayer hall and a beautiful garden in the vicinity.



Solophok Char Dham – This is one of the most unique places one can see in its lifetime. With an 87 ft. tall statue of Lord Shiva enclosed by miniature replicas of 12 Jyotirlingas and four sacred pilgrim dhams of Hindu religion, this temple complex forms one of the most sacred sites in Sikkim. Located at a distance of 5 km. from the Namchi town, this is a must-visit place in Namchi.

NAGALAND

By Khanrin Y Shimray

A land of clouds, mountains, serpentine rivers, valleys strewn with flowers and colourful people, Nagaland is located in India's Northeast. Nagaland is a narrow strip of mountainous territory lying to the east and south of Assam, north of Manipur and west of Burma. This predominantly tribal state is blessed with great valleys, meandering streams, high mountains, deep gorges and a rich variety of flora and fauna. It is the only state which has English as the official state language.

The land which encompasses within itself so much beauty has rightly been called as the "Switzerland of the East".

PACKAGE TOUR- KOHIMA (3 DAYS)

DAY 1: KOHIMA WAR CEMETERY

This cemetery symbolises bravery, self sacrifice, heroic guts and utter submission to its motherland. It is situated in the heart of Kohima Town. According to the historical facts, the Japanese invasion was put to a stop at this place.

The cemetery's popular epitaph says:

"When you go home tell them of us and say
For your tomorrow we gave our today".

KOHIMA'S CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL

It is situated at Aradurah hillat Kohima. It is the largest cathedral in the whole North East and its quiet and serene ambience is conducive for meditation and prayer.

STATE MUSEUM

It has a rare collection of artefacts of all the different tribes which inhabit the state.

ZOOLOGICAL PARK

It is situated at the top of Kohima town. The beautiful flora and fauna of Nagaland are found there. The rare Blythe's Tragopan is found there.

DAY 2: KISAMA HERITAGE VILLAGE

The Hornbill festival is a major event that takes place within the confines of this heritage village. The village is about 12km from Kohima. It is a perfect primer into Nagaland's cultural fabric. It is held from December 1 to 10 every year. It is an occasion for Nagaland's 16 recognised tribes to congregate and display their costumes, dances and music. Sports like tug-of-war, Naga chilli competition and Naga wrestling is added to the fun.

DAY 3: DZUKOU VALLEY

It is a perfect blend of celestial beauty with its emerald green rolling hills, interspersed by gentle flowing stream. It is about 30km south of Kohima. Apart from this, the wonderful caves are enchanting to the visitors. The most eye-pleasing view can be seen from June-September when the entire valley is covered with wild flowers.

PACKAGE TOUR- DIMAPUR (2 DAYS)

DAY 1:

TRIPLE FALLS

It is located at Seithekiema village at a distance of 16 km from Dimapur; this three-tier waterfall is cascading from a height of 280 feet into a natural pool.

DAY 2: RUINS OF THE MEDIEVAL KACHARI KINGDOM

It is located at Dimapur, reminiscences of the glory of this kingdom can be found in the ruins that are scattered in and around the town.

DAY TOUR (WOKHA DISTRICT) -

MOUNT TIYI

It is an ideal spot for trekking. From the top of the hill, the charming view of the entire Wokha town and surrounding area offer a good memorable experience to the climbers.

DAY TOUR (PHEK DISTRICT) -

SHILLOI LAKE

The Shilloi Lake is shaped like a footprint, is also called Lacham. It lies on the slopes of the Indo-Myanmar watershed in Phek district of Nagaland. The water is dark grey, perhaps because of the silt adding to the mystery.

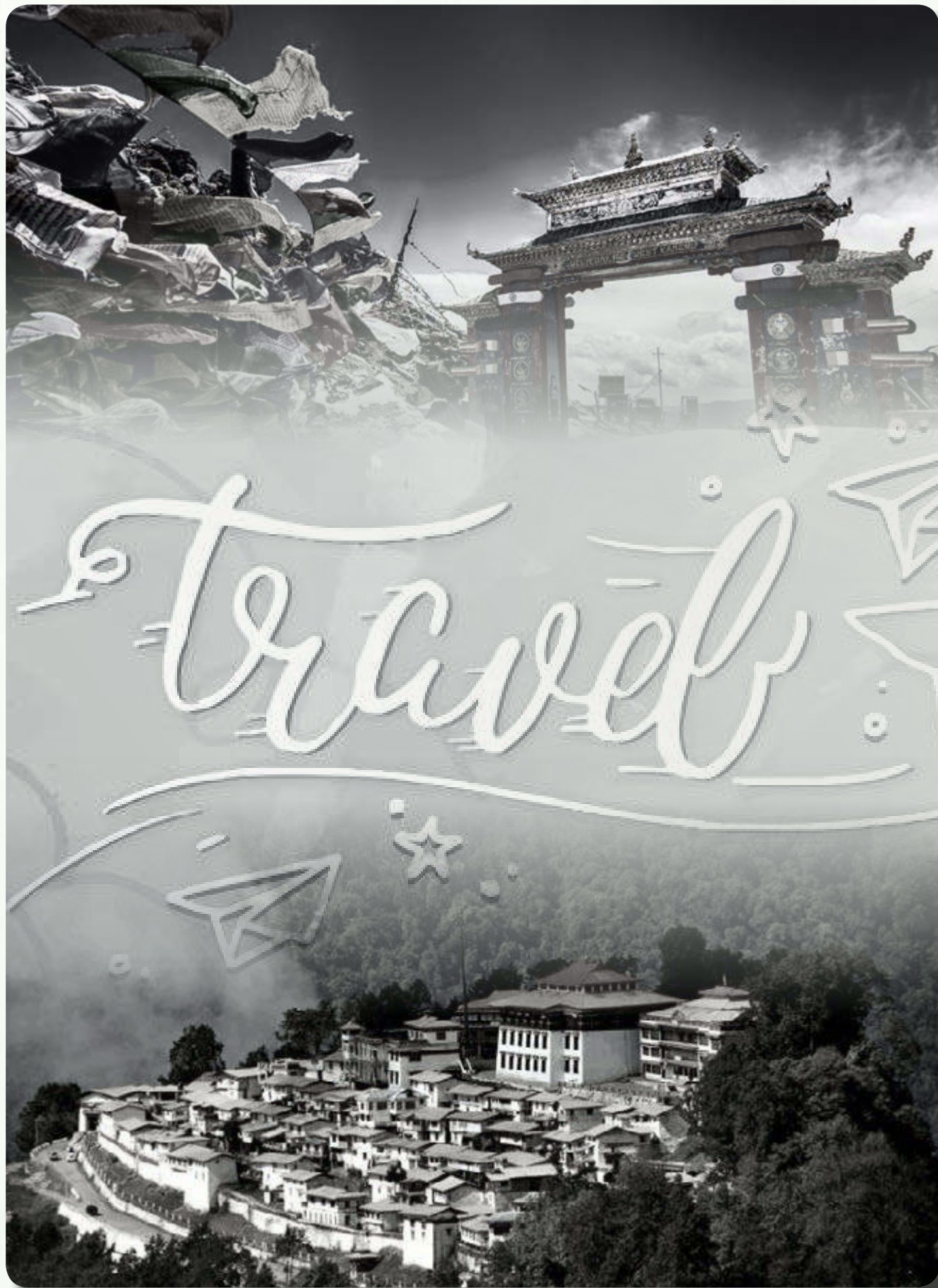
DAY TOUR (ZUNHEBETO DISTRICT) -

LARGEST CHURCH IN ASIA

It is located in Zunheboto town in Nagaland. It is nine storey Sumi Baptist church

DAY TOUR (TUENSANG DISTRICT)- CHANGSANGMONGKO AND CHILISE

It is located in Tuensang, Nagaland. The importance of these both villages lies in the chronicles of legend and history, whereas Changsangmongko is supposed to be the spot where all living organisms first appeared on the face of the earth, Chilise is loosely recorded as the place where the last headhunting took place in August 1978



Assamese

সদায় সফল নহ'ব পাৰা

আমাৰ জীৱনত যে সদায় ভাল কথাই হৈ থাকিব তেনে কথা নাই। সেয়ে সদায় ভালৰ বাবে আশা কৰিবা আৰু সদায় বেয়াৰ বাবে সাজু হ'বা। ইংৰাজী এষাৰ কথা আছে 'হপ ফৰ দা বেট এণ্ড ৰেডী ফৰ দা ৰেট'। কেতিয়াবা যদি যিকোনো কাম কৰি থাকোতে বিফল হোৱা তেন্তে মনত ৰাখিবা বহুৱাৰ চেষ্টা কৰিলে সফলতা আছে। ভুল হ'লেও কথা নাই, ভুলবোৰৰ পৰা শিকিবলৈ যত্ন কৰা। একেবাৰে নোৱাৰিলে এশবাৰ বা হেজাৰ বাৰ কৰা কিন্তু কৰা। আনে তোমাৰ কথা কি পাতিছে, কি কৈছে সেইবোৰলৈ কাণ নিদিবা। মন সদায় নিজৰ কৰিবলগীয়াখিনিৰ ফালে ৰাখিবা। তুমি ধনী নে দুখীয়া সেইটো ডাঙৰ কথা নহয়, তুমি আনতকৈ কি ভাল কাম কৰিছা তালৈ লক্ষ্য ৰাখিবা। ক'তো নৰ'বা। গৈ থাকা, কৰি থাকা সফল হ'বাই হ'ব।

পৰিস্থিতি বসত
শ্ৰেণী সপ্তম (খ)



আই

অ' মোৰ মৰমৰ আই
ৰাখিছা মোক সজাই-পৰাই
অ' মোৰ মৰমৰ আই
তোমাৰ বাহিৰে মোৰ কোনো আপোন নাই।
তোমাৰ কোলাতেই
জনম লভিছো
তোমাৰ কাৰণেই
পৃথিৱীখন দেখিছো।
তোমাৰ পৰাই
হাঁহিব শিকিছো।
তুমিয়েই মোৰ জীৱনী
তুমিয়েই মোৰ পৃথিৱী।

সম্ভাৱী কলিতা
শ্ৰেণী : তৃতীয় (ক)



Art - Nilkamal Das

জীৱন পথ

জীৱনটো হ'ল এক যাত্ৰা
হাঁহিৰে পৃথিৱীৰ মুখামুখি হ'বা
যিকোনো কাম প্ৰেমৰে কৰিবা।
হৃদয়ত শান্তি অনুভৱ কৰা
জীৱন উপভোগ কৰিবলৈ যোৱা
তাতে য'ত তোমাৰ আছে হৃদয়,
লুকাই নাথাকিবা, সঠিক সময়লৈও
নকৰিবা
অপেক্ষা, আগবাঢ়ি যোৱা, যদিও
হয়
পথ দীঘল নাভাবিবা যে এই পথত
কোনো আনন্দ
নাই, তোমাৰ পথে আনি দিব পাৰে
তোমাক জীৱনৰ
বস, কেৱল মাথো প্ৰয়োজন
আগবাঢ়ি যোৱা তোমাৰ জীৱন
পথত, যদিও এই পথ দীঘল আৰু
তুমি যাব পৰা হেৰাই,

কুৱলীৰে ভৰা, যদিও বা মাজ
পথতে যেতিয়ালৈকে পথত খোজ
পৃথিৱীৰ সকলো ভয়ে তোমাক
ধৰিব আগুৰি তুমি পৰি যাবা মাটিত
আৰু নিবিচাৰিবা উঠিব,
আত্মবিশ্বাস ৰাখা, থমকি ন'ৰবা,
যোৱা আগবাঢ়ি,
যদিও পথৰ কাষত সকলোবোৰ
আকৰ্ষণীয়,
তুমি দেখিবা স্পষ্টকৈ, ক'ত ভাগ্য
নিহিত,
আৰু জীৱন পথৰ এটা বিন্দুত,
তোমাৰ পথতে পাবা বিচাৰি সত্য,
জীৱন হ'ব মহান আৰু সুন্দৰ,
মন, শৰীৰ আৰু আত্মাত থাকিব
শান্তি।

আব্দুল্লা আলি
শ্ৰেণী দশম (ক)



গঁড়

গঁড় অসমৰ গৌৰৱ।
গঁড় অসমৰ ৰাজ্যিক
প্ৰতীক। অসমৰ
এশিঙীয়া গঁড় পৃথিৱী
বিখ্যাত। এই গঁড়
অসমৰ কাজিৰঙা
অভয়াৰণ্যত থাকে।
কাজিৰঙা এখন ৰাষ্ট্ৰীয়
উদ্যান। এই গঁড়ৰ
জৰিয়তে অসমক
পৃথিৱীৰ মানুহে জানে।
এশিঙীয়া গঁড় এটা
পৃথিৱী বিখ্যাত জন্তু

জাক অসমতহে
পোৱা যায়।
দেশ-বিদেশৰ পৰা
অনেক ভ্ৰমণকাৰী প্ৰতি
বছৰে কাজিৰঙাত গঁড়
চাবলৈ আহে। কিন্তু
দুখৰ কথা এয়ে যে
মাজে মাজে চোৰাং
চিকাৰীয়ে কাজিৰঙাৰ
গঁড়বোৰ হত্যা কৰে।
ই আমাৰ পক্ষে দুৰ্ভাগ্য
বুলিব লাগিব। গতিকে

আমি সকলোৰে মিলি
গঁড়ক ৰক্ষা কৰিব
লাগে। গঁড় থাকিলেহে
বিশ্বত অসমৰ নাম
জিলিকি থাকিব।

জিনিচা বৰুৱা
শ্ৰেণী তৃতীয় (গ)



Art - Anushree Sankar

দেউতা

দেউতা এনে এজন মানুহ
যি মোৰ বাবে নিজৰ দুখবোৰ নকয়,
দেউতা এনে এজন মানুহ
যিজন মোৰ প্ৰথম আৰু প্ৰিয় নায়ক,
দেউতা এনে এজন মানুহ
যিজনৰ চকুত মোৰ সফলতাত সুখৰ চকুলো বিৰিঙে,
দেউতা এনে এজন মানুহ
যিজনে মোক সদায় বিশ্বাস কৰে,
দেউতা এনে এজন মানুহ
যিজনে মোক প্ৰতিটো বিপদত সহায় কৰে,
দেউতা এনে এজন মানুহ
যিজনে মোক সঠিক পথৰ ঠিকনা দিয়ে,
দেউতা এনে এজন মানুহ
যিজনৰ মৰম কেতিয়াও শেষ হৈ নাযায়।

গিৰীশা পাটগিৰি
শ্ৰেণী : ষষ্ঠ (গ)



আমাৰ গাঁও

মোৰ শ্বৱনি গাঁওখনি
শ্বৱনি নদীৰ ঘাট,
লগৰীয়াৰ স'তে সাতুৰি নাদুৰি
উমলি থাকো তাত।
আমলখি, জাম, জলফাই
কত যে তল সৰা পাঁও,
সমনীয়াৰ স'তে ভগাই আমি
উদৰ পুৰাই খাওঁ।
গৰু, ছাগলী, হাঁহ, পাৰ
সকলোৰে ঘৰে-ঘৰে,
গধূলী পৰত তুলসীৰ তলত
মাটিৰ প্ৰদীপ জ্বলে।

বৈভৱ তালুকদাৰ
শ্ৰেণী : ষষ্ঠ (গ)



Art - Nilkamal Das

ফাডাৰ

আমাৰ বিদ্যালয়ৰ অধ্যক্ষ তেওঁ
আমি সকলোৰে ভাল পাওঁ,
ফাডাৰ জৰ্জ নাম তেওঁৰ।
বৰ ভাল মানুহ তেওঁ
শুভ্ৰ বগা কাপোৰত
বৰ ভাল দেখি,
সদায় বিদ্যালয়ত তেওঁক
'গুড মৰ্ণিং' কওঁ।
ৰাতিপুৱাৰ Assembly ত
ভাল ভাল কথা কয়।
আমি সকলোৰে
কাণ পাতি শুনো
সম্প্ৰীতি শৰ্মা
শ্ৰেণী : দ্বিতীয় (গ)



কিছুমান জানিবলগীয়া কথা

- পাৰ চৰাইৰ হাড়বোৰৰ ওজন তাৰ পাখীবোৰৰ ওজনতকৈ কম।
- চীনৰ বেইজিংত থকা ডাক ৰেষ্টুৰেণ্টত তিনি হেজাৰ মানুহে একেবাৰতে বহি আহাৰ পান কৰে।
- জাপিয়াৰ নোৱাৰা জন্তুৰ ভিতৰত হাতীয়েই হৈছে একমাত্ৰ জন্তু
- প্ৰাচীন কালত ইউৰোপীয়ানসকলে কাঠ আৰু তিমি মাছৰ চালেৰে ছাটি নিৰ্মাণ কৰিছিল।
- মাখিৰ জীৱন মাত্ৰ দুই সপ্তাহ।
- বেছিভাগ মৌ-মাখিয়ে মানুহক কামোৰাৰ পাছত মৰে।
- জীৱ-জন্তুবোৰৰ ভিতৰত আকৃতিৰ ফালৰ পৰা পিপৰাৰ মগজুটোৱে ডাঙৰ।
- ঘৰিয়ালে তাৰ জিভাখন কেতিয়াও বাহিৰত নুলিয়ায়।
- দহদিন পৰ্যন্ত টোপনি নমৰাকৈ থকা মানুহ মৃত্যু মুখত পৰে।

ডেইজী পাটৰ
শ্ৰেণী দশম (গ)



Art - Noshin Nilafer



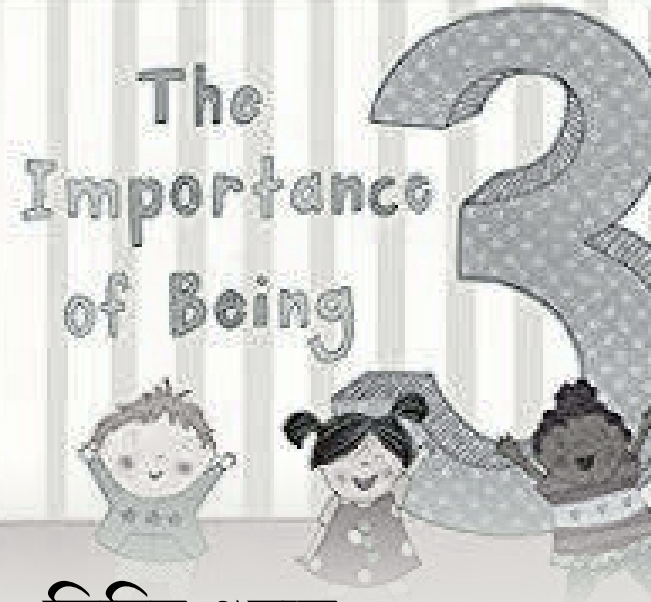
ড্রাগছ - এক ভয়াবহ ব্যাধি

‘নিচা মানেই সৰ্বনাশ’- এই কথাষাৰ সৰ্বজনবিদিত। সৰ্বসাধাৰণে জনা মতে মদ, ভাং আৰু আফিং- এই তিনিবিধেই আমাৰ দেশৰ অত্যন্ত ক্ষতিকাৰক নিচায়ুক্ত দ্ৰব্য। আধুনিক কালৰ আৱিস্কৃত সোণতকৈ দামী জীৱনান্তক বিষধৰ মাদকদ্ৰব্য হ’ল-ড্রাগছ। এই ভয়ংকৰ ড্রাগছ- হেৰোইন, হাৰ্ভিছ, ব্ৰাউন-চুপাৰ, মাৰিজুৱানা, ক্লেক, মেনড্ৰেক্স আদি বিভিন্ন নামেৰে বিভূষিত হৈ অনুপ্রৱেশ কৰিছে তৃতীয় বিশ্বত, অৰ্থাৎ সদ্য-স্বাধীনতাপ্ৰাপ্ত দেশত।

ড্রাগছ হ’ল এবিধ ক্ষমিক উত্তেজক মাদক দ্ৰব্য, যিয়ে মানুহৰ স্নায়ুতন্ত্ৰৰ ওপৰত ক্ৰিয়া কৰে। ড্রাগছ বাবে বাবে একে মাত্ৰাত সেৱন কৰিলে শৰীৰত ইয়াৰ ক্ৰিয়াক্ষমতা ক্ৰমে কমি আহে। সেয়ে গ্ৰহণকাৰীয়ে আগৰ সমানে উত্তেজক অনুভূতি পাবলৈ হ’লে ড্রাগছ সেৱন-মাত্ৰ বঢ়াই দিবলগীয়া হয়। এই কথাৰ বাবেই ড্রাগছ সেৱনকাৰীয়ে ড্রাগছ গ্ৰহণ কৰিলে বা গ্ৰহণৰ মাত্ৰা কমাই দিলে এক বিশেষ দোষত ভোগে, যাক চিকিৎসা-বিজ্ঞানৰ ভাষাত ‘প্ৰত্যাহাৰ জনিত অসুস্থতা’ বুলি কোৱা হয়।

ড্রাগছ এনে এবিধ বিষাক্ত দ্ৰব্য যাৰ নিৰন্তৰ প্ৰয়োগে এখন সমাজক অন্ধকাৰৰ দিশত পেলাই দিয়ে। সেইকাৰণে এই দ্ৰব্যৰ ৰোধৰ বাবে বিশেষভাৱে প্ৰচেষ্টা চলাব লাগিব। এখন সুস্থ আৰু সবল দেশ গঢ়িবৰ বাবে এইবিধ মাদকদ্ৰব্যৰ ব্যৱহাৰ বন্ধ কৰিব লাগিব।

পৰ্ণালী দাস
শ্ৰেণী : দশম (গ)



তিনিৰ গুৰুত্ব

তিনিটা বস্ত্ৰে জীৱনত কাকো অপেক্ষা নকৰে-
জন্ম, মৃত্যু আৰু সময়।
তিনিটা বস্ত্ৰ জীৱনত এবাৰহে পোৱা যায়-
পিতৃ, মাতৃ আৰু যৌৱন।।
তিনিটা বস্ত্ৰ সদায় নিজৰ অধীনত ৰাখিব লাগে
কাম ক্ৰোধ আৰু মোহ।।
তিনিজনক সদায় সন্মান কৰিব লাগে
পিতৃ, মাতৃ আৰু গুৰু।।
তিনিটা বস্ত্ৰ সদায় স্মৰণ কৰি চলিব লাগে-
ঈশ্বৰ, মৃত্যু আৰু প্ৰেম।
তিনিটা বস্ত্ৰৰ পৰা নিজকে বচাই চলিব লাগে
কু-সংগ, আত্মস্বার্থ, আৰু পৰনিন্দা।
তিনিজনৰ প্ৰতি দয়াশীল হ’ব লাগে-
নাবালক, ভোকাভুৰ আৰু পাগল।
তিনিটা বস্ত্ৰ ওলাই গ’লে ঘূৰি নাহে।
শৰ, মুখৰ কথা আৰু প্ৰাণবায়ু।।
তিনিটা কথা কেতিয়াও পাহৰিব নালাগে।
কৰ্তব্য, ঋণ আৰু আত্মসন্মান।।
তিনিটা বস্ত্ৰে জীৱন নষ্ট কৰে
কু-চৰিত্ৰ, আলস্য আৰু অহংকাৰ।।
তিনিটা বস্ত্ৰে আয়ুস কমায়-
অসৎ চিন্তা, পৰৰ অনিষ্ট, পৰচৰ্চা।।
তিনিটা বস্ত্ৰে জীৱন মহৎ কৰি তোলে-
সৎ চিন্তা, পৰিশ্ৰম আৰু অধ্যয়ন।।

সাগৰ দাস
শ্ৰেণী : নৱম (ক)

প্ৰতিশ্ৰুতি

পুহ মহীয়া ৰাতিপুৱাত
দুৰবিৰ মাজত
মোৰ অভিলাষবোৰ
মুখ লুকুৱাইছিল,

আকাশৰ বুকুত
মোৰ অভিলাষবোৰে
মুকুতাৰ দৰে
জিলিকিছিল,

সন্ধিয়াৰ আকাশতে
মোৰ অভিলাষবোৰে
পৰ্বতৰ গহুৰৰ পঠা
ভাষা হৈ জ্বলাইছিল

নিশাৰ জোনাকী ৰাতিত
মোৰ অভিশালবোৰে
প্ৰস্তৰ মূৰ্তিৰ দৰে
থিয় হৈছিল।

অন্যনা প্ৰিয়া ডেকা
শ্ৰেণী দশম (গ)



অসমৰ বিখ্যাত কবিসকল

অগ্নিকবি : কমলাকান্ত ভট্টাচাৰ্য
অতিদ্বীপবাদী কবি - নলিনীবালা দেৱী
কবিতা কোৱাৰ - অশ্বেশ্বৰ চেতীয়া ফুকন
গীতিকবি- পাৰ্বতী প্ৰসাদ বৰুৱা
ধ্বনি কবি- বিনন্দ চন্দ্ৰ বৰুৱা
নিজৰাৰ কবি - শৈলধৰ ৰাজখোৱা
প্ৰতিমাৰ খনিকৰ- চন্দ্ৰকুমাৰ আগৰৱালা
বনফুলৰ কবি- যতীন্দ্ৰনাথ দুৱৰা
বিহগী কবি-ৰঘুনাথ চৌধাৰী
সুগন্ধী পখিলাৰ কবি-হিৰেন ভট্টাচাৰ্য

পৰ্ণালী দাস
শ্ৰেণী : দশম (গ)



Art - Nilkamal Das

জোনবাই

জোনবাই, জোনবাই
তুমি ধুনীয়া সঁচায়
ৰাতি হ'লে জিলিকা
পোহৰ বিলাই
হালধীয়া ৰংটিৰে
মিচিকিয়া হাঁহিটিৰে
তুমি ধুনীয়া সঁচায়
ভণ্ডি আৰু মই চাওঁ
তোমাক ঘনাই ঘনাই।।

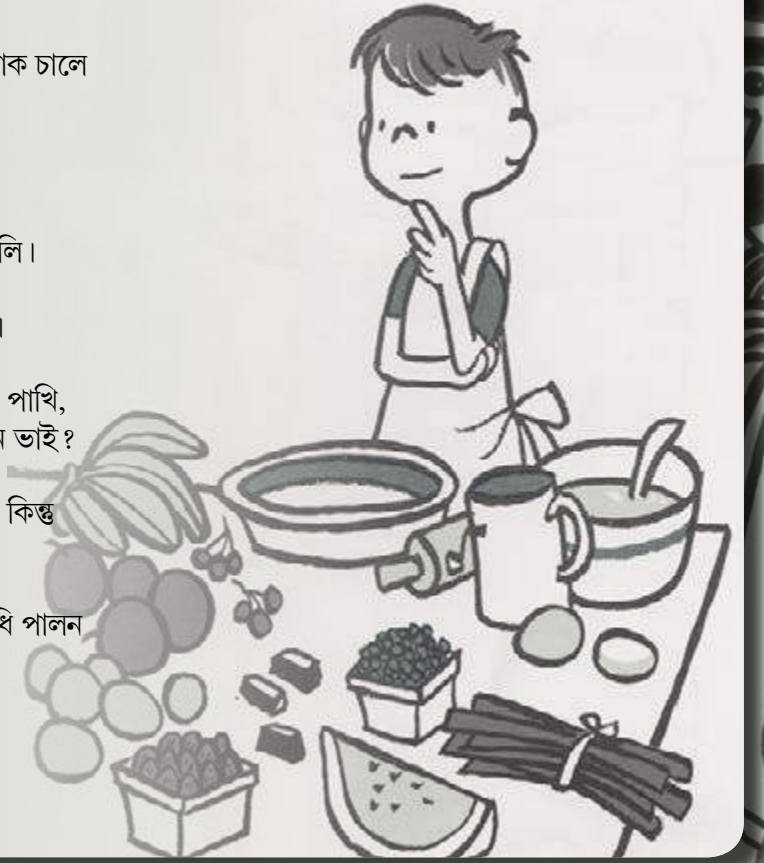
নীল আকাশ মহন্ত
শ্ৰেণী : দ্বিতীয় (গ)



সাঁথৰ

- ১। পাত আছে ডাল নাই, কথা আছে, শব্দ নাই, তাক চালে
জ্ঞান পায়।
উত্তৰ : কিতাপ
২। বাঁহ খায়, কাঠ খায়, পানী পালে মৰি যায়।
উত্তৰ : জুই।
৩। তিনিঠেঙীয়া বগলী, গৰমত নাচে দুপৰীয়া গধূলি।
উত্তৰ : ফেন
৪। ইয়াতে মাৰিলে টিপা, গড়গাঁও পালেগৈ শিপা।
উত্তৰ : মোবাইল
৫। উৰিলে পক্ষী মেলে পাখি, নাচিলেও সি মেলে পাখি,
কোৱাচোন বাৰু সেইটোনো কি বস্তু কোৱাচোন ভাই?
উত্তৰ : উৰাজাহাজ।
৬। মৌমাখি নহয় সিটো কৰে ভুন ভুন বামুণ নহয় কিন্তু
ডিঙিত লগুণ।
উত্তৰ : যঁতৰ।
৭। আদি আছে অন্ত নাই, জন্ম আছে মৃত্যু নাই বিধি পালন
কৰিব বহু মানুহৰ শক্তি নাই।
উত্তৰ : সময়।

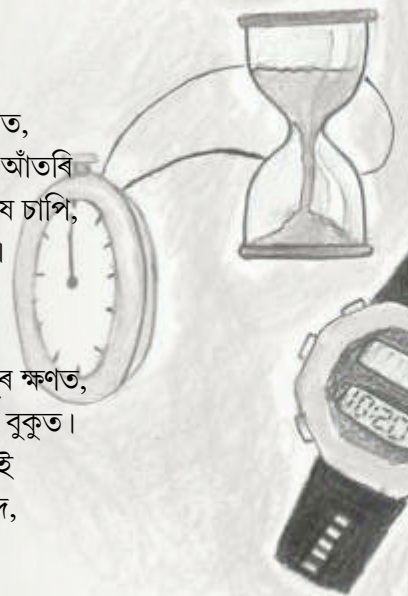
অভিষেক ডেকা
শ্ৰেণী দশম (গ)



সময়

মৰমৰ দিনবোৰ যায় আঁতৰি
সময়ৰ প্ৰবল সোঁতত
সুখে দুখে ভৰা,
কত যে গধূলি পুৱা
মিলি যায় স্মৃতি সাগৰত,
কত যে আপোন যায় আঁতৰি
কত যে পৰ আছে কাষ চাপি,
সময়ৰ প্ৰবল সোঁতত।
সোণালী দিনবোৰত,
আহে আন্ধাৰ নামি
জীৱনৰ কোনোবা মধুৰ ক্ষণত,
মিলি যায় কত সময়ৰ বুকুত।
জীৱনৰ সকলো হেৰাই
নাই কোনো ভেদাভেদ,
সময়ৰ মাজত।

সোণমনি দাস
শ্ৰেণী : ষষ্ঠ (খ)



Art - Nilkamal Das

কেৰ্কেটুৱা

কেৰ্কেটুৱা কেৰ্কেটুৱা
নাকান্দিবা তুমি,
পোৱালিটো আনিছিলোঁ
দুখ পাইছে বুলি
খুৱাই বুৱাই ৰাখিছিলোঁ
মৰম-চেনেহ কৰি
ঘূৰাই দিছোঁ পোৱালিটো
ৰাখা যতন কৰি

কৃষ্ণাংগী বৰা
শ্ৰেণী : তৃতীয় (ক)

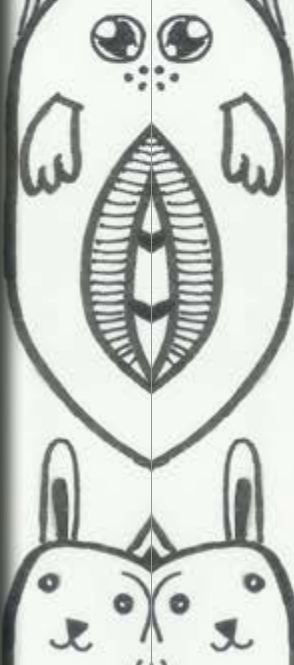


Art - Anushree Sarma

শত্ৰু হৈ শত্ৰু হৈ বাবে
মৰিছে অকণ্ঠে নতুন,
অকণ্ঠে মহাপুৰুষটিৰে
অবিধ কোৱাৰে কোৱা, সমলীয়া

ড° ভূপেন হাজৰিকা আছিল একে ধাৰে বিশিষ্ট শিক্ষাবিদ,
সু-লেখক, গীতিকাৰ, সুৰকাৰ, পৰিচালক সু-বক্তা,
ৰাজনীতিবিদ আৰু মানৱ প্ৰেমিক। এই জনা মহান শিল্পী,
বিৰল প্ৰতিভাৰ অধিকাৰী ড° ভূপেন হাজৰিকাদেৱৰ জন্ম
হৈছিল ১৯২৬ চনৰ ৮ ছেপ্টেম্বৰত শদিয়াত। তেওঁৰ
পিতৃৰ নাম নীলকান্ত হাজৰিকা আৰু মাক শান্তিপ্ৰিয়া
হাজৰিকা। অসমী আইৰ সু-সন্তান ড° হাজৰিকাদেৱৰ
ৰচিত গীত সমূহে চিৰদিন অসমীয়াৰ মন-প্ৰাণ সজীৱ
হাজৰিকা। অসমী আইৰ সু-সন্তান ড° হাজৰিকাদেৱৰ
কৰি ৰাখিব। অসমৰ চিৰ প্ৰবাহিত ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰক তেওঁ গীতৰ মাজেৰে বিশ্বৰ দৰবাৰত পৰিচয় কৰাই দিছে। অসমত বাস কৰা
প্ৰতিটো জাতি, জনজাতি, বগুৱা, কৃষক শিপিনী সকলোকে তেওঁৰ গীতৰ কথা আৰু সুৰেৰে কৰ্ম প্ৰেৰণা জগাইছিল। তেওঁ
অসমীৰ হিয়া আমঠ। ২০১১ চনৰ ৫ নৱেম্বৰ তাৰিখে এই জনা মহান শিল্পীৰ মৃত্যু হয়। ৫ নৱেম্বৰ তাৰিখটো অসমত সুধাকণ্ঠ
দিৱস হিচাপে পালন কৰি প্ৰতিজন অসমীয়াই তেওঁলৈ শ্ৰদ্ধাঞ্জলী জ্ঞাপন কৰি আহিছে। ড° ভূপেন হাজৰিকাৰ অমৰ সৃষ্টি,
কালজয়ী গীতৰ বাবে সদায় আমাৰ আদৰ্শ আৰু প্ৰেৰণা হৈ বৰ্তি থাকিব। তেওঁ আমাৰ সকলোৰে নমস্কৃত ব্যক্তি।

পৰিস্থিতা দাস
শ্ৰেণী : দ্বিতীয় (গ)



জানি থোৱা

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------|
| (১) সূর্যোদয়ৰ দেশ | জাপান |
| (২) ৰাতি ৰামধেনুৰ দেশ | হাৱাই দ্বীপ |
| (৩) ভেট ফুলৰ দেশ | কানাডা |
| (৪) গোলাপী চহৰ | জয়পুৰ |
| (৫) জাৰকালি বৰষুণৰ দেশ | উত্তৰ ইজৰাইল |
| (৬) ৰুটিৰ দেশ | স্কটলেণ্ড |
| (৭) সূৰ্যাস্তৰ দেশ | আমেৰিকা |

জিত দাস
শ্ৰেণী প্ৰথম (গ)

তৰা

Art - Anushree Sankar

ধুনীয়া এটি তৰা তুমি
চিকমিক কৰা,
ৰ' লাগি চাওঁ মই
দূৰণিৰ পৰা।
এটি দুটি বহু তৰা
একেলগে থাকা,
ৰং ধেমালিৰ হাঁহি
যেন ওমলা জামলা।

জীপাল নন্দিনী বৰবৰুৱা
শ্ৰেণী : দ্বিতীয় (ক)



চিকাৰীৰ অনুতাপ

গোবৰ্ধন নামৰ এজন চিকাৰী আছিল। এদিনাখন তেওঁ
এখন গভীৰ অৰণ্যৰ মাজলৈ চিকাৰ কৰিবলৈ গৈছিল।
বহুদূৰ ঘূৰি পাকি ভাগৰ লগাত তেওঁ এটা পুখুৰীৰ পাৰত
থকা এজোপা গছৰ তলত বহি পৰিল। এজনী হৰিণীয়ে
পানী খাবৰ কাৰণে সেই পুখুৰীটোলৈ আহিছিল। হৰিণীক
দেখা পাই গোবৰ্ধনে ধনু কাড় জুৰিলে। কিন্তু হৰিণীয়ে
আঁতৰলৈ দৌৰ নামাৰিলে। তাই অনুনয়-বিনয় কৰি
চিকাৰীক ক'লে যে তাই ঘৰত তিনিটা হৰিণৰ পোৱালি
এৰি থৈ আহিছে। গতিকে সিহঁতৰ পৰা বিদায় লৈ অহাৰ
পাছতহে চিকাৰীয়ে যেন তাইক বধ কৰে। চিকাৰী প্ৰথমে
মাস্তি হোৱা নাছিল কিন্তু শপত খাই কোৱাৰ পাছত
যাবলৈ দিলে। হৰিণীয়ে দুখমনেৰে সিহঁতৰ পৰা বিদায়
লৈ চিকাৰীৰ ওচৰলৈ আহিবলৈ সাজু হ'ল, পোৱালি
কেইটাও মাকৰ লগত চিকাৰীৰ ওচৰলৈ আহিল। হৰিণীৰ
তিনিওটা পোৱালিয়ে একে মুখে চিকাৰীক ক'লে আইৰ
লগতে আমাকো বধ কৰক, আইৰ অবিহনে আমি কেনেকৈ
থাকিম। হৰিণী পোৱালিকেইটাৰ দৃশ্য দেখি চিকাৰীৰ
মনত দয়া উপজিল। চিকাৰীটোৱে হৰিণী আৰু তাইৰ
পোৱালিকেইটাক যাবলৈ দিলে।

সাৰংশ : সকলো জীৱৰ প্ৰতি দয়ালু হোৱা
উচিত।

Anonymous

মহাত্মা গান্ধী

মহাত্মা গান্ধী ভাৰতৰ মহান নেতা আছিল। তেওঁৰ জন্ম ১৮৬৯ চনৰ
২ অক্টোবৰ শুক্ৰবাৰে গুজৰাটৰ পোৰবন্দৰ নামে ঠাইত হয়। তেওঁৰ
সম্পূৰ্ণ নাম মোহন দাস কৰমচাঁদ গান্ধী। মহাত্মা গান্ধীৰ পিতৃৰ নাম
কৰমচাঁদ গান্ধী আৰু মাতৃৰ নাম পুতলী বাঈ আছিল। তেওঁ পৰমধাৰ্মিক
বৈষ্ণৱ সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ। মহাত্মা গান্ধীক জাতিৰ পিতা বুলি কয়। জনসাধাৰণে
বাপু বুলি কয়। পোৰবন্দৰতে তেওঁ প্ৰাথমিক শিক্ষা আৰু ৰাজকোটত
হাইস্কুলীয়া শিক্ষা লাভ কৰে। তেৰ বছৰ বয়সতে গান্ধীজী কস্তুৰীবাঈৰ
সৈতে বিবাহ পাশত আবদ্ধ হয়। প্ৰৱেশিকা উত্তীৰ্ণ হোৱাৰ পাছত
বেৰিষ্টাৰী পঢ়িবৰ কাৰণে তেওঁ বিলাতলৈ যাত্ৰা কৰে। ১৯১১ চনত
বেৰিষ্টাৰী পাছ কৰি তেওঁ ভাৰতলৈ ঘূৰি আহে।

বিদিশা শৰ্মা
শ্ৰেণী তৃতীয় গ



একেই আকাশ

একেই আকাশ
একেই বতাহ,

একেই বায়ু পানী লৈ
ভেদাভেদ এৰি যাও আগবাঢ়ি
আমি ভাৰতীয় শিশু হৈ।
সন্তান আমি আই ভাৰতীৰ
একেখনিয়েই ঘৰ,
বান্ধ খাই আছোঁ এডাল সূতাৰে
নাই আমাৰ ভিন পৰ।
বঙালী, উৰিয়া, মাৰাঠী, অসমীয়া
যদিও আমাৰ মাজতে ৰয়
আনৰ সন্মুখত এক জাতি আমি,
চিনাকী ভাৰতীয় শিশু হৈ

জিনিচা বৰুৱা
শ্ৰেণী তৃতীয় (গ)

সমুদ্ৰ

তুমিয়ে পিন্ধালা
আমাক
মণি-মুকুতাৰ মালা
আৰু তুমিয়ে
ৰাখিচা কত
জাবৰৰ খেলা।

তুমিয়ে যে
দিছা আমাক
আনন্দৰ জোৱাৰ
তথাপিও তুমি
কিয় জানো হোৱা
মৃত্যুৰ দুৱাৰ

ৰাখিছা যে
তুমি আৰু
কত গোপন ৰহস্য
দেখুৱাবানে খুলি
তোমাৰ সেই
বিভূতি ঐশ্বৰ্য

জীমনি শৰ্মা
নৱম (খ)

মাজুলী

সত্ৰ নগৰী মাজুলী অসমৰ যোৰহাট জিলাত অৱস্থিত। মাজুলী পৃথিৱীৰ সৰ্ববৃহৎ নদীদ্বীপ। এই নদী দ্বীপটো পাঁচখন জিলাই আগুৰি আছে। মাজুলীত বৈষ্ণৱ সাধকসকলে প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰা আউনীআটি, বেঙেনাআটি, দক্ষিণপাট, কমলাবাৰী গঢ়মূৰ সত্ৰকে আদি কৰি ভালেমান সত্ৰ আছে। সত্ৰসমূহ বৈষ্ণৱ সংস্কৃতি আৰু সাহিত্যৰ বিকাশ আৰু নীতি শিক্ষাৰ কেন্দ্ৰ। এই সত্ৰসমূহৰ অসমীয়া সংস্কৃতিত এক বৃহৎ অৱদান আছে। ১৯৫০ চনৰ ভূমিকম্পৰ পিছৰ পৰা প্ৰতিবছৰে প্ৰবল বানপানী আৰু গৰাখহনীয়াই মাজুলীৰ ভূমিস্থলনক সংকীৰ্ণ কৰি আনিছে ফলস্বৰূপে বহুতো পৰিয়াল গৃহহীন হৈ পৰিছে, কেইবাখনো সত্ৰ ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰৰ বুকুত জাহ গৈছে।

কপিল চৰীৰ
শ্ৰেণী তৃতীয় (গ)



মোৰ সপোনৰ স্কুল

এছ এফ এচ স্কুল মোৰ
অতি মৰমৰ
এছ এফ এছ স্কুল মোৰ
অতি চেনেহৰ
এছ এফ এছ স্কুল মোৰ
ৰাতিৰ সপোনৰ
মোৰ এটি সপোন আছিল
ইয়াতে পঢ়াৰ
এছ এফ এচৰ আদৰ্শৰে
জীৱন গঢ়াৰ
মহাশয় মহাশয়া অতিকৈ শ্ৰদ্ধাৰ
সমনীয়া লগৰীয়া অকণি হিয়াৰ।

বঞ্চিকা কাশ্যপ
শ্ৰেণী : দ্বিতীয় (ক)



Art - Anushree Sankar

মোৰ পৰিচয়

নাম মোৰ প্ৰতীক্ষা গণকে দিয়া,
সময়য়ে কাৰোলেও নৰয় কথাটি জানিবা
দেউতাই মাতে আইজনী মায়ে ধুন
তাকে কঁও সকলোৰে শুনাচোন
মই পঢ়ো চেণ্ট ফ্ৰান্সিচ ডি চেলচ্ স্কুলত
কথা পাতো হাহোঁ আৰু খেলো ক্লাচৰ শেষত।
ঘৰ মোৰ যোৰহাটত
থাকো গুৱাহাটীৰ বৰবাৰী মিলন নগৰত।
প্ৰথম শ্ৰেণীত নাম লিখালো
কত যে বন্ধু পালো
পুনাকত্ৰী, ধৃতিমান জিত আৰু জুলফিকা
পাছে প্ৰিয় বন্ধু মোৰ আয়াধ্যা
জুন মাহৰ শেষত গৰম বন্ধ
দুখত শুকাল মোৰ অৰ্ধ-কণ্ঠ
নাপাম যে মই লগ
কল্পনা ৰশ্মি ৰিতুমণি পাৰবিন
দিশ্ৰী অজন্তা বিনিতা আদি মেমক



Art - Anushree Sankar

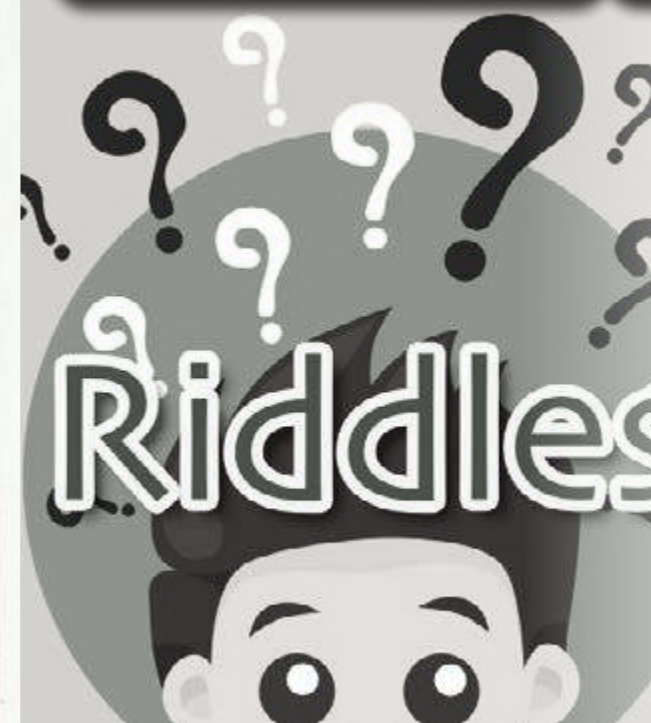
জুন মাহৰ শেষত জুলাই আহিল
মন মোৰ পুনৰ নাচি উঠিল
আকৌ যে লগ পাম বন্ধু আৰু মেমসকলক।

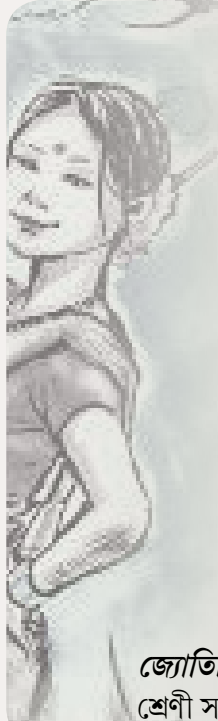
প্ৰতীক্ষা গগৈ
শ্ৰেণী : প্ৰথম (গ)

সাঁথৰ

- ১। উপজিয়েই মাকতকৈ ডাঙৰ বস্তু কি?
উত্তৰ : আঁঠে
- ২। ইফালেও চাপ সিফালেও চাপ
মাজত কাৰ্শলা সাপ।
উত্তৰ : মাকো
- ৩। এডাল খেৰে ঘৰটো বেৰে
উত্তৰ : চাকি
- ৪। মাকে বৰশী বায় পুতেকে সৰগ চায়।
উত্তৰ : বাঁহগছ
- ৫। দিলে নানিবা নিদিলে আনিবা।
উত্তৰ : মৈখন
- ৬। গৰু নহয় ঘা খায় পক্ষী নহয় উৰে।
উত্তৰ : ফৰিং

হাতীকা দত্ত
শ্ৰেণী তৃতীয় (গ)





ৰঙালী বিহু

আকৌ আহিল ৰং মনেৰে
 ৰঙালী বিহুটি
 কুলি, কেতেকীয়ে গছৰ ডালত
 বিনালে কুউ... কুউ... কৰি
 ৰঙালী বিহু আহিলে আমাৰ
 লাগে মজা
 নতুন নতুন কাপোৰ পাওঁ
 মা-দেউতাৰ পৰা
 ৰঙালী বিহুত ডেকা-গাভৰুৱে
 নাচে কঁকাল ভাঙি
 গছ-লতিকাবোৰেও আহে
 নতুন সাজ পিন্ধি।

জ্যোতিস্মিতা মজুমদাৰ
 শ্ৰেণী সপ্তম (খ)



হাৰি গ'লা নেকি

এই পৃথিৱীক দেখি
 নে ইয়াৰ মানুহক দেখি
 নে তেওঁৰ ব্যৱহাৰক দেখি
 মৰম কৰিব নজনাৰ বাবে
 নে জানিও নকৰি দিয়াৰ বাবে
 হাৰি গ'লা নেকি
 জীৱন সংগ্ৰামত যুঁজাৰ আগতে
 ঘিনলাগিল নেকি
 বোকাপানী চিটিকিব বুলি
 বেজাৰ লাগিল নেকি
 চুলি জঁট লাগিব বুলি
 ভয় লাগিল নেকি
 থকা সুখ নাথাকিব পাৰে বুলি
 এবাৰ ভাবি চোৱা
 যাৰ লক্ষ্য, ধন্য, ইচ্ছা একাগ্ৰ হয়
 তাৰ অসাধ্য সাধন হয়।
 জিকা নে হৰা এইবোৰ পাছৰ কথা
 আগতে এখোজ আগুৱাই চোৱা
 হৰাৰ কথা পিছৰ কথা
 নে, ভাবিয়ে হাৰি গ'লা নেকি।

শ্ৰুতিকা পাৰাজুলি
 শ্ৰেণী সপ্তম (খ)



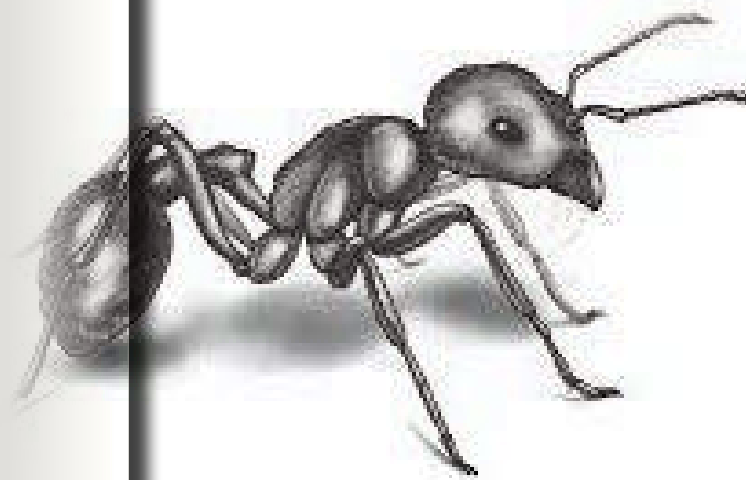
চাঁদবাঁ

चींटी

चीटी आई चींटी आई
नदी के पानी में बहके
देखो इसका मनोबल
कैसे आया तैरके।
चोटी के जैसे बने सभी
हम भी पढ़ाई में लगाए लगन,
जो न कर सके हम एक बार में
सौ बार में लाए मगन।
जीवन में अगर आई कोई मुसीबत
अपना मनोबल बढ़ाके करो सामना,
तभी होंगे अपनी मंजिल के
पूर्ण होने को हर सपनों के कामना

भास्वती टुडु

कक्षा : तीसरी (क)



मेरी बिटिया रानी

मैं बचपन को बुला रही थी।
बोल उठी बिटिया मेरी।
उस छोटी-सी कुटिया मे मेरी।
माँ कहकर बुला रही थी,
मिट्टी खाकर आई थी।
कुछ मुँह मे, कुछ लिए हाथ मे
मुझे खिलाने लाई थी।
प्यारी सी, बिटिया मेरी।

दीपशिखा बोरो

कक्षा : आठवी (ग)



मेरे मन की बात

उड़ने मे बुराई नहीं है,
आप भी उड़े,
लेकिन उतना ही जहाँ से जमीन
साफ दिखाई देती हो,
समर्थन और विरोध केवल
विचारों का होना चाहिए किसी व्यक्ति का नहीं
खुशी के लिए काम करोगे तो खुशी नहीं मिलेगी
मगर खुश होकर काम करोगे तो खुशी जरूर मिलेगी।
सुख भी बहुत है, परेशानियाँ भी बहुत है, लाभ भी है,
हानियाँ भी बहुत है, इम्तिहान ले लिए
क्या हुआ प्रभु ने थोड़े, उसकी हम पर
मेरे मेहरबानियाँ भी बहुत है ?
अपनों के हमेशा अपना होने का अहसास दिलाओं वरना
वक्त आपके अपनों का आपके बिना जिना सिखा देगा
स्वार्थी मित्र से बड़ा शत्रु इस दुनिया में कोई नहीं है।

सोनु कुमार यादव

कक्षा : नौवी (क)



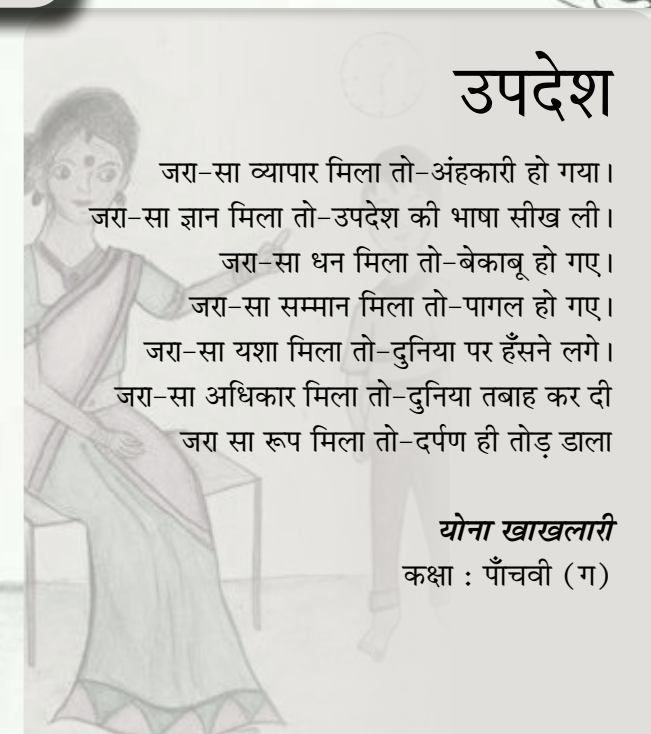
Art - Gitisha Patgiri

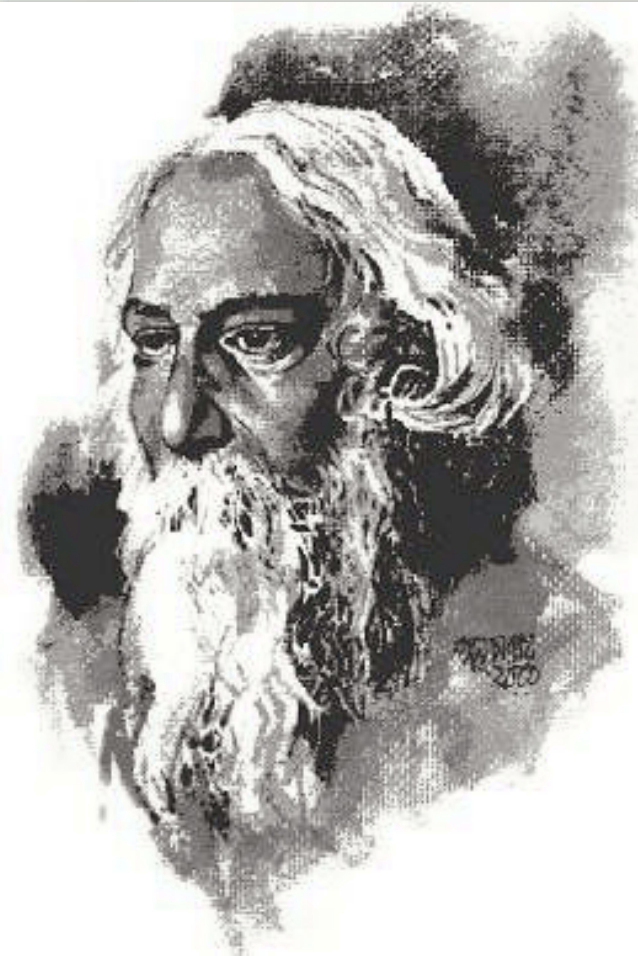
उपदेश

जरा-सा व्यापार मिला तो-अंहकारी हो गया।
जरा-सा ज्ञान मिला तो-उपदेश की भाषा सीख ली।
जरा-सा धन मिला तो-बेकाबू हो गए।
जरा-सा सम्मान मिला तो-पागल हो गए।
जरा-सा यशा मिला तो-दुनिया पर हँसने लगे।
जरा-सा अधिकार मिला तो-दुनिया तबाह कर दी
जरा सा रूप मिला तो-दर्पण ही तोड़ डाला

योना खाखलारी

कक्षा : पाँचवी (ग)





कविवर रविन्द्रनाथ ठाकुर

कविवर रविन्द्रनाथ ठाकुर कुछ महान कवियों में से एक हैं। उनका जन्म 1861, 7 मई को कोलकाता में हुआ था। भारत में सबसे पहले नोबेल पुरस्कार प्राप्त करने वाले वह पहले व्यक्ति थे। उनके सबसे प्रसिद्ध गीतों की पुस्तक का नाम गीतांजली है। यह पुस्तक नोबेल पुरस्कार के लिए भेजा गया था तथा उन्हें इसी साहित्य की वजह से पुरस्कार मिला था। वह अपनी कविताएँ बंगाली में लिखने थे तथा खुद ही अंग्रेजी में अनुवाद करते। रविन्द्रनाथ ठाकुर एक महान कवि होने के साथ साथ एक महान रचनाकार, साहित्यकार, नाट्यकार, तथा कलाकार भी थे तथा इन सब के आगे वे एक सच्चे देश भक्त थे। उन्होंने कोलकाता में शान्ति निकेतन को स्थापना की जहाँ देश-विदेश से लोग पढ़ने के लिए आते हैं। हमारा राष्ट्रीय गान जन मन मन के रचनाकार भी वही थे। वे भारत के शेक्सपीयर नाम से जाने जाते हैं। वे आज हमारे बीच नहीं हैं फिर भी वे हमेशा सूर्य की तरह चमकते रहेंगे तथा हम सभी उनकी रचनाओं से प्रेरित होते रहेंगे।

रूपायन पाल

कक्षा : ग्यारहवीं (विज्ञान)



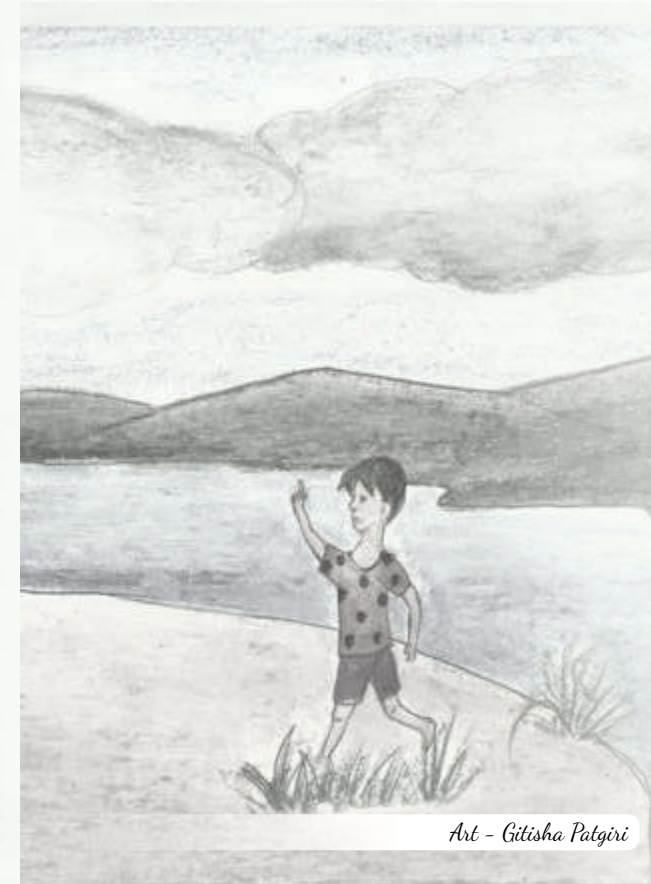
Art - Christina Musahary

प्रकृति प्रेम

प्रकृति मनुष्य को ईश्वर का अनुपम वरदान है। प्रकृति सदा से मनुष्य की सहचारी रही है और अपने गुणों एवं सौंदर्य से मानव को तृप्त करती रही है। मनुष्य भी उसके आकर्षक स्वप के प्रति खिंचा चला गया है, परन्तु जैसे जैसे मनुष्य के हाथों में विज्ञान की शक्ति आने लगी, उसमें प्रकृति का दोहन किया और अपनी सहचारी प्रकृति को नुकसान पहुँचाना आरंभ कर दिया। विज्ञान के बल पर वह स्वयं को सर्व शक्तिमान समझने लगा और अपने ही विनाश की खाई खोदने लगा। बढ़ता हुआ प्रदूषण के कारण आज मनुष्य जहाँ अनेक बीमारियों का शिकार है, वही प्राकृतिक असंतुलन के भी अनेक दुष्परिणामों सुखा, बाढ़ आदि को वह भुगत रहा है। प्रकृति को नुकसान पहुँचाकर उसने समस्त मानव जाति को नुकसान पहुँचाकर उसने समस्त मानव को नुकसान पहुँचाता है। प्रकृति के साथ सामंजस्य स्थापित करके ही मनुष्य को बचाया जा सकता है। इसलिए लेखक ने यह कहा है कि प्रकृति को और मुड़ना मनुष्यता को दिशा में बढ़ता कदम होगा।

आयुव बोड़ा

कक्षा : नौवीं (क)



Art - Gitisha Patgiri

मैं बादल बन जाऊँ

कितना ही अच्छा हो
यदि मैं बादल बन जाऊँ
नीले नीले आसमान में
इधर-इधर मंडराऊँ
जब भी देखूँ सुखी धरती झट पिघल मैं जाऊँ
गरमी से तंग लोगों को
ठंडक मैं पहुँचाऊँ
खुशी-खुशी से गड़-गड़ करके
छम-छम बूँदें लाऊँ
इसी लिए तो कहता हूँ
मैं बादल बन जाऊँ।

रीतिका शर्मा

कक्षा : पाँचवीं (ख)

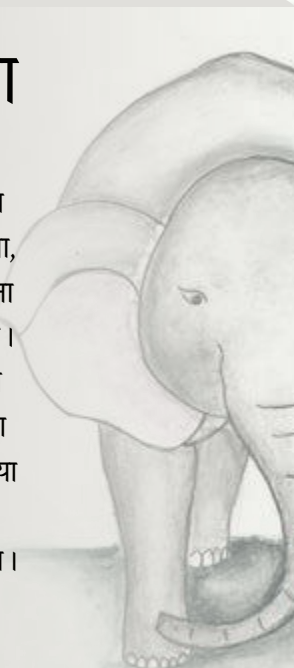


हाथी आया

हाथी लेट वही पर जाता
अपनी खाली पेट दिखाता,
कहता, लाओ केले, गन्ना
अरे ! सवारी पीछे करना।
हाथी आया हाथी आया
सूँड़ हिलाता हाथी आया
चलता-फिरता हाथी आया
झूम झूम हाथी आया
कान हिलाता हाथी आया।

प्रिया तिवारी

कक्षा : पाँचवीं (क)



Art - Gitisha Patgiri

पापा आप कितने अच्छे हो !

पापा आप कितने अच्छे हो
बड़े हो गए मगर,
अभी मन से बच्चे हो
पापा आप कितने अच्छे हो।
दीदी के प्यारे मास्टर जी
भैया के हो जिगरी दोस्त,
छोड़ा बनके हमे चढ़ाते,
और खिलाते मक्खन टोस्ट।
जीवन की खुशियाँ मिल जाती,
जब मिल जाता मम्मी-पापा।
मम्मी आप कितने अच्छे हो,
पापा आप कितने अच्छे हो।

पेनिठा नार्जरी

कक्षा : सातवीं (ग)



Art - Nayanjyoti Das



चुटकुले

संता - मेरी घड़ी खो गई, क्या तुमने कहीं देखी है ?
बंता - नहीं, चलती थी या बंद थी ?
संता-चलती थी।
बंता-तब जरूर कहीं चली गई होगी।

अध्यापक - दुनिया का सबसे पुराना प्राणी कौन है ?
छात्र-जेबरा है।
अध्यापक-क्यों और कैसे ?
छात्र - क्योंकि वो ब्लैक एंड
व्हाइट है इसलिए ।

प्राजक्ता दास

कक्षा : आठवीं (क)

बाल मजदुर, मजबूर हैं

कंधो पर हैं जीवन का बोझ
कितनों की जगह है रद्दी का
बोझ
जिस मैदान में खेलना था
उसको साफ करना ही जीवन
बना
जिस जीवन में हँसना था
वो आँसू पीकर मजबूत बना
पेट भरना होता है क्या
आज तक उसने जाना नहीं
बचपन कहाँ खो गया
वो मासूम क्या बतायेगा
जीवन सड़क पर गुजर गया
वो यादे क्या सुनाएगा
कभी तरस भरी आँखों से
वो दो वक्त की खाता है

कभी धक्कार के धक्के से
वो भूखा ही सो जाता है
बाल मजदूरी पाप है
नियम तो बना दिया
ये उसके हित में है ?
या जीवन कठिन बना दिया
जब आज खतरे में हैं
वो क्या भविष्य बनायेगा
जब पेट की भूख ही चिंता है
तो क्या वो पढ़ने जायेगा
बाल मजदूर, मजबूर है
नियम और सताता है
अगर देश का भविष्य बनाना है
तो इस मजबुरी को हटाना है ॥

चंदना दास

कक्षा ग्यारहवीं (बाणिज्य)



जीवन-संग्राम

किसी ने सच कहा है कि संसार फूलों की नहीं, काँटों की शय्या है। जीवन एक संग्राम है। इसमें वे ही विजय प्राप्त करते हैं जो संतोष, धैर्य, बुद्धि और वीरता से काम लेते हैं। जीवन में पग-पग पर कठिनाइयाँ और बाधाएँ आती रहती हैं। उनसे टक्कर लेकर सफलता प्राप्त करना कोई सरल काम नहीं है। बहुत से लोग कठिनाइयों और बाधाओं को देखकर हिम्मत ही हार बैठते हैं। इसके विपरीत, कुछ व्यक्ति ऐसे होते हैं जो विपत्ति, कठिनाई तथा बाधा का डटकर मुकाबला करते हैं। वे संघर्ष को ही जीवन मानते हैं। सुख-दुख को समान समझकर अपने कर्तव्य का पालन करने में जुटे रहते हैं। ऐसे लोग ही जीवन-संग्राम में सफल होते हैं।

आदित्य शर्मा

कक्षा : सातवीं (ग)



पूरे विश्व में भारत अपनी संस्कृति और परंपरा के लिए प्रसिद्ध देश है। ये विभिन्न संस्कृति और परंपरा की भूमि है। भारत विश्व की सबसे पुरानी सभ्यता का देश है। भारतीय संस्कृति का महत्वपूर्ण तत्व अच्छे शिष्टाचार, तहजीब, सभ्य संवाद, धार्मिक संस्कार, मान्यताएँ और मूल्य आदि हैं। अब जबकि हर एक की जीवन शैली आधुनिक हो रही है, भारतीय लोग आज भी अपना परंपरा और मूल्यों को बनाए हुए हैं। विभिन्न संस्कृति और परंपरा के लोगों के बीच की धनिलता ने एक अनोखा देश, भारत बनाया है। अपनी खुद की संस्कृति और परंपरा के अनुसरण करने के कारण भारत में लोग शांतिपूर्ण तरीके से रहते हैं।

हमारी प्राचीन संस्कृति लगभग 5,000 वर्ष पुरानी है। विविधता में एकता का कथन यहाँ पर आम है अर्थात् भारत एक विविधतापूर्ण देश है, जहाँ विभिन्न धर्मों के लोग अपनी संस्कृति और परंपरा के साथ शांतिपूर्ण तरीके से एक साथ रहते हैं।

स्रीकांत छेत्री

कक्षा : ग्यारहवी (बाणिज्य)

भारतीय संस्कृति



स्वच्छ भारत अभियान

स्वच्छ भारत अभियान भारत सरकार द्वारा आरम्भ किया गया राष्ट्रीय स्तर का अभियान है, जिसका उद्देश्य गलियाँ, सड़को तथा अधोसंरचना को साफ-सुथरा करना है। यह अभियान महात्मा गाँधी के जन्मदिवस 02 अक्टूबर को मनाया जाता है। महात्मा गाँधी ने अपने आसपास के लोगों के स्वच्छता बनाए रखने संबंधी शिक्षा प्रदान कर राष्ट्र को एक उत्कृष्ट संदेश दिया था। स्वच्छ भारत का उद्देश्य व्यक्ति, कलस्टर और सामुदायिक शौचालयों के निर्माण के माध्यम से खुले शौच को कम करना या समाप्त करना है। सरकार ने 2 अक्टूबर 2019, महात्मा गाँधी के जन्म की 150 वी वर्षगांठ तक ग्रामीण भारत में 1.96 लाख करोड़ रुपये को अनुमानित लागत के 1.2 करोड़ शौचालयों का निर्माण करके खुले में शौच मुक्त भारत को हासिल करने का लक्ष्य रखा है। स्वच्छ भारत अभियान 2 अक्टूबर 2014 को शुरू किया गया था और 2019 तक खुले में शौच को खत्म करना इसका उद्देश्य है। स्वच्छ भारत अभियान 4041 वैधानिक शहरों और कस्बों को कवर करने वाला राष्ट्रीय अभियान है।

निकुमनी बैश्य

कक्षा : सातवी (ग)



सबसे बड़ा कौन

सबसे बड़ा मित्र	: ज्ञान
सबसे बड़ा तप	: सत्य
सबसे बड़ा पाप	: असत्य
सबसे बड़ा धन	: संतोष
सबसे बड़ा बल	: आत्मबल
सबसे बड़ा गुण	: शीलता
सबसे बड़ा सुख	: आत्म संतोष
सबसे बड़ा कर्तव्य	: जनकल्याण
सबसे बड़ा शत्रु	: क्रोध
सबसे बड़ा धर्म	: दया
सबसे बड़ा दानी	: त्याग
सबसे बड़ी शक्ति	: ईश्वर

सोनामोनी दास

कक्षा : छठी (ख)

उलझन

उलझन रहती है
सदा ही हमारे आसपास।
हर उलझन का होता है
हल भा वही-कही
पर हमारा वैचारिक दुंद
करता है देर, इन्हें सुलझाने में।
उलझन का हमारी जिंदगी से
गहरा नाता है
सुलझाती है एक तो
रहती है दूसरी हर दम तैयार।
उलझन,
उपजाती है मन में निराशा
पर सुलझते ही इसके
प्रफुल्लित हो जाता है मन।
कई तरह की होती है, उलझनें
जो कई बार होती है
हमारे सोच के दायरे से बाहर।

श्रुतिका पारानजुलि

कक्षा : सातवी (ख)





Art - Jupitara Thakuria

एक कविता हर माँ के नाम

घुटनों से रेंगते-रेंगते,
कब पैरो पर खड़ा हुआ।
तेरी ममता की छाँव में
जाने कब बड़ा हुआ।
काला टीका दूध मलाई
आज भी सब कुछ वैसा है।
मैं ही मैं हूँ हर जगह
प्यार ये तेरा कैसा है?
सीधा-साधा, भोला-भाला,
मैं ही सबसे अच्छा हूँ।
कितना भी हो जाऊँ बड़ा
माँ मैं आज भी तेरा बच्चा हूँ।

आसिफ रहमान

कक्षा : दसवी (क)

प्रकृति

प्रकृति ने अच्छा दृश्य रचा
इसका उपभोग करे मानव।
प्रकृति के नियमों का उल्लंघन करके
हम क्यों बन रहे हैं दानव।
सब है प्रकृति के वरदान।
ऊँचे वृक्ष घने जंगल ये
इसे नष्ट करने के लिए
तत्पर खड़ा है क्यों इंसान
इस धरती ने सोना उगला
उगे हैं हीरों के खान
इसे नष्ट करने के लिए
तत्पर खड़ा हैं क्यों इंसान।

रानी कुमारी

कक्षा : छठी (ख)



Art - Christina Musahary



Art - Asha Bhuyan

मैना रानी

मैना रानी, मैना रानी,
दाना खाकर पीती पानी।
पानी पीकर दौड़ लगाती,
पिंजरे में ही पंख फैलाती।
बड़े जोर-जोर से चिल्लाती,
फिर भी वह उड़ न पाती।
अच्छे-अच्छे गीत सुनाती,
देखो सबका दिल बहलाती।

भूमिका यासमीन

कक्षा : चौथी (क)

बच्चों की दुनिया

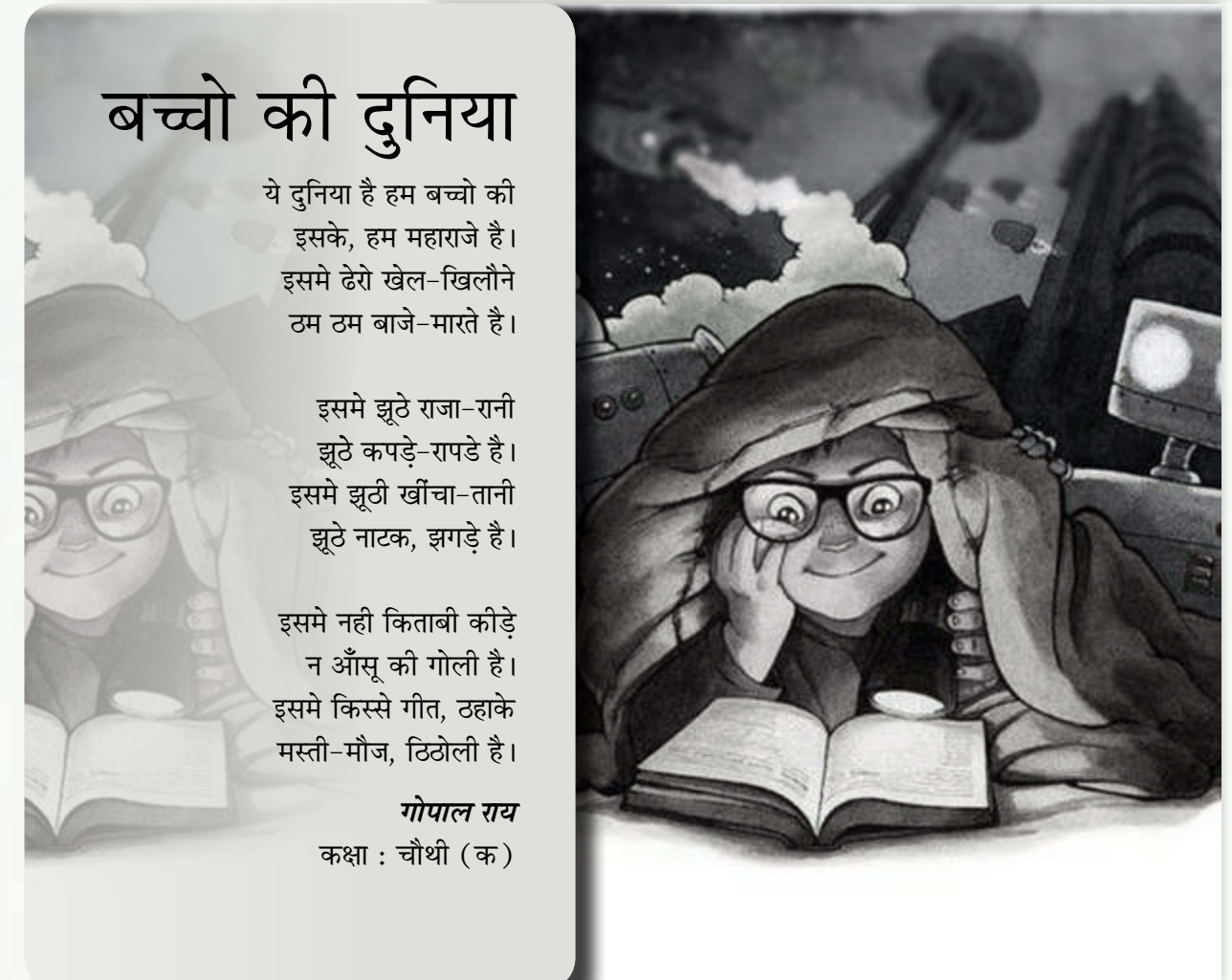
ये दुनिया है हम बच्चों की
इसके, हम महाराजे हैं।
इसमें ढेरो खेल-खिलौने
ठम ठम बाजे-मारते हैं।

इसमें झूठे राजा-रानी
झूठे कपड़े-रापड़े हैं।
इसमें झूठी खींचा-तानी
झूठे नाटक, झगड़े हैं।

इसमें नहीं किताबी कीड़े
न आँसू की गोली हैं।
इसमें किस्से गीत, ठहाके
मस्ती-मौज, ठिठोली हैं।

गोपाल राय

कक्षा : चौथी (क)





॥ श्री गणेशाय नमः ॥

Art - Asha Bhuyan

श्री गणेशाय नमः

हे गौरी के लाल,
देवलोक के तुम सरताज।
सुन ले गणेश मेरी पुकार,
प्रभु कर दे मेरी नैया पार।

रिद्धि-सिद्धि के तुम हो दाता,
दीन-दुखियों के भाग्य विधाता।
तुझमे ज्ञान सागर अपार,
प्रभु कर दे मेरी नैया पार।

सब देवन में प्रथम देव तुम,
मूषक तुम्हारे पास विराजे।
करने पूजन आरती उतार,
प्रभु कर दे मेरी नैया पार।

दर्शना ताक

कक्षा : दसवी (ख)

गुड़िया

मेरी गुड़िया रानी है,
बड़ी लगती सयानी है।
गोरे-गोरे गाल हैं,
लंबे काले बाल हैं।
आँखे नीले-नीले हैं,
साड़ी पीली-पीली हैं।
पड़ा गले में हार है।

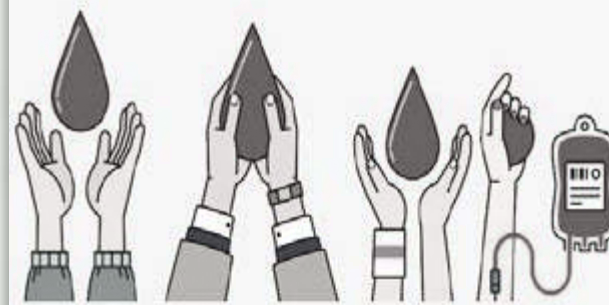
मुझको इससे प्यार है।
इसे अपने पास बिठाना है।
लड्डू इसे खिलानी है,
लगती बड़ी सयानी है,
गुड़िया मेरी रानी है।

त्रीदिसा काश्यप

कक्षा : चौथी (ग)



Art - Asha Bhuyan



रक्तदान महादान

रक्तदान कीजिये जीवन दान दीजिये। रक्तदान पूण्य कर्म है। मरते हुए व्यक्ति को रक्त देकर बचा लेना अथवा रक्तहीन को रक्त दे कर स्वस्थ बनाना पूण्य काम है। ऐसे तो हम किसी को किसी तरह की सहायता कर उपकार कर सकते हैं। पर रक्तदान कर जीवन बचाना सर्वोपरी पवित्र काम है। रक्तदान एक प्रकार से ऐसी सेवा है जिससे हम सामने वाले का जीवन ज्योति को बचाने में सहायक सिद्ध हो सकते हैं। स्वस्थ शरीर यदि रक्तदान करे तो कुछ ही क्षणों में उनके द्वारा दान किया गया रक्त पुनः प्राप्त हो जाता है, क्योंकि ऐसी हमारे शरीर की क्रिया है।

सबके रक्त की ग्रुप अलग होती है। सन १९०० ई में वैज्ञानिक कार्ल लैंडस्टीनर ने पहली बार रक्त में ग्रुप का आविष्कार किया। उनके अनुसार खून की ग्रुप-चार तरह की है : ए, बी, एबी, ओ। इसलिए हर एक किस्म के खूनवाले को उसी किस्म का ही रक्त दिया जा सकता है, मगर ओ ग्रुप का रक्त ग्रुपों के रोगियों को दिया जा सकता है, मगर सही जाँच-पड़ताल के बाद।

रक्त का कोई विकल्प नहीं है। रक्त किसी फैक्ट्री में नहीं बनता है। आवश्यकता पड़ने पर रक्त के बदले ही रक्त उपलब्ध हो सकता है।

संछिता गायन

कक्षा : ग्यारहवी (बाणिज्य)

सच्ची मित्रता

मनुष्य एक सामाजिक प्राणी है। अपने सुख दुख का अनुभव वह दुसरे से बाँटना चाहता है। इसलिए वह मित्र तलाशता है। वैसे तो अपने चारों ओर बहुत सारे मित्र दिखाई देते हैं, किंतु सब सच्चे मित्र नहीं होते। सच्ची मित्रता ऐसी बाँहों के समान है जो गिरते हुए मनुष्य को थामकर उसे विकास की ओर अग्रसर करती है।

कबीर का कथन है—
कबिरा संगत साधु की हेरे और की व्याधि।
संगत बुरी असाधु की आठों पहर उपाधि।
व्यक्ति को अज्ञान से ज्ञान की ओर असत्य से सत्य की ओर, अंधकार से प्रकाश की ओर, जड़ता से चैतन्य की ओर, क्षण से प्रेम की ओर, ईर्ष्या से सौहार्द की ओर तथा अविद्या से विद्या की ओर सच्चा मित्र ही ले जाता है।

तंनजील वाजीद

कक्षा : सातवी (क)

चुटकुले

एक मित्र : दुनिया चाँद पर जा रही है, हम सूरज पर जाएँगे।
दूसरा मित्र : सूरज पर तो हम जल जाएँगे।
पहला मित्र : अरे ! हम तो वहाँ रात को जाएँगे।

डॉक्टर : तुम्हारी खाँसी कैसी है ?
मरीज : खाँसी तो चली गई परन्तु दम घुटता है।
डॉक्टर : चिंता मत करो दम भी चला जाएगा।

रुकसाना खातुन

कक्षा : सातवी (क)

भ्रष्टाचार

एक-दो, एक दो,
भ्रष्टाचार को फेंक दो।
जब से आया इस दुनिया में भ्रष्टाचार,
तब से लोग कर रहे हैं खूब दुराचार।
इसकी छाया बन रही है सर्वव्यापी,
पर परमात्मा के प्रति यह है पापी।
हैं इंसान भ्रष्टाचारी तो हैं दुनिया दुराचारी
हैं भगवान पकड़ो बैया और पार करो नैया
लोगो, भ्रष्टाचार को मारो ऐसे गोले,
ताकि हर बच्चे सिर्फ यही बोले
एक-दो, एक-दो
भ्रष्टाचार को फेंक दो।

नम्रता नायक
कक्षा : आथवी (ग)



तीन बातों का ध्यान

1. तीनों की आज्ञा का पालन करो : माता, पिता, गुरु।
2. तीनों को त्याग दो : क्रोध, ईर्ष्या, अहंकार।
3. तीनों के लिए मर मिटो : मित्र, देश, हक।
4. तीन चीजों का अहंकार मत करो : दौलत, ताकत, जवानी।
5. तीन चीजे बार-बार नहीं मिलती : बचपन, माँ की ममता, जिन्दगी।
6. तीनों से मत डरो : मौत, दुःख, संकट।

रुकसाना खातुन
कक्षा : सातवी (क)



चंदा मामा

चंदा मामा, चंदा मामा
तुम इतने दूर क्यों हो
हमारे पास आकर
आसमान में रहकर
तारों के साथ खेलते हो।
कभी धरती पर आकर
हमारे साथ भी खेला करो।

गौतम कश्यप
चौथी (ग)



भाई और बहन का प्यार

भाई और बहन का प्यार दुनिया की सबसे शक्तिशाली रिश्ता है। यह रिश्ता ऐसा होता है जो कभी टूट नहीं सकता। मैं अपने भाई से बहुत प्यार करती हूँ। इसलिए यह दुनिया का सबसे प्यारा और बहुत शक्तिशाली रिश्ता है। यहाँ दोनों एक दूसरे से झगड़ते रहते हैं परंतु इनके झगड़ने पर भी उनका प्यार दिखता है जो दोनों के अंदर छिपा होता है। मेरे भाई को मैं बहुत सारे दूसरे नाम से पुकारती हूँ। इससे वह बहुत चिड़ जाता है। भाई-बहन उतने करीब होते हैं जितने हमारी आँखें इसलिए तो यह अनोखा है।

रिया शर्मा
कक्षा : दसवी (क)

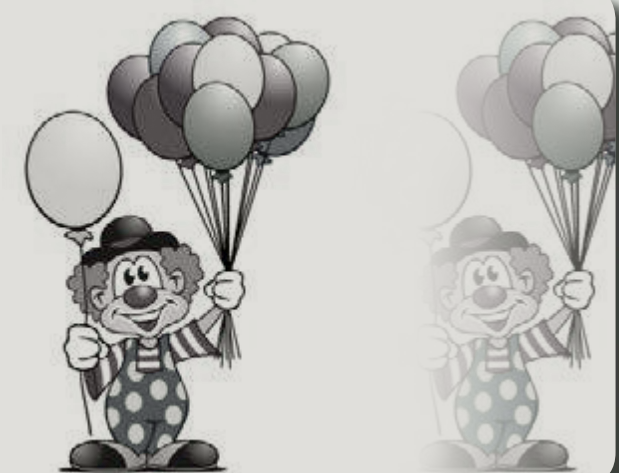


Art - Gyandeeep Deka

गुब्बारेवाला

आया, आया, गुब्बारेवाला आया।
हरे, बैंगनी, लाल, सफेद
नीले, पीले सब लेकर आया।
रंग-बिरंगे गुब्बारों ने तो
बच्चों का मन खुब ललचाया।
आया, आया, गुब्बारेवाला आया।

निखिल लहकर
कक्षा : पहला (ग)





हँसी ठहाका

घरेलु उपचार-आज का जान

1. अगर आपको कुत्ता काटले तो आप उसे काट ले, हिसाब बराबर...
2. दूध फट जाए तो सफेद धागे से सील ले, किसी को पता नहीं चलेगा..
3. अगर आप के बाल गिरते हो तो मुंडन करवा ले, फिर नहीं गिरेंगे..
4. अगर आप के दाँत में कीड़ा लग जाए तो एक दो हफ्ते तक कुछ खाए पीये नहीं, कीड़ा अंदर ही भूखा मर जाएगा।
5. अगर गले में दर्द हो तो किसी से गला दबवा ले फिर कभी दर्द नहीं होगा।
6. अगर आपको रात में नींद नहीं आती तो दिन में सो जाएँ।
7. अगर आपके हाथ में बहुत दर्द है तो एक मजबूत हथौड़ी और जोर से पाँव पे मारे, यकीन माने आप हाथ का दर्द भूल जाएँगे।
धरेलु उपचार से फायदा हो तो दुआओं में याद रखिएगा खुश तो मैं वैसे भी हूँ

अनिरुद्ध पाण्डे
कक्षा : सातवीं (क)



हिन्दी भाषा

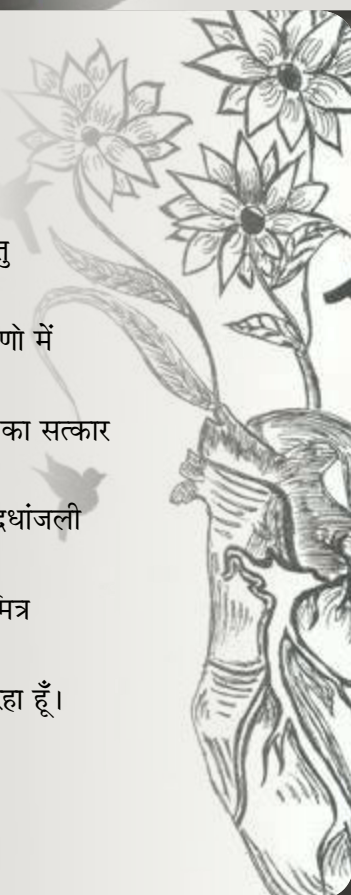
प्रकृति की पहली ध्वनि ऊँ है मेरी हिन्दी भाषा भी इसी ऊँ की देन है
देवनागरी लिपि है इसकी, देवी को कलम से उपजी बंगाली, गुजराती, भोजपुरी डोगरी, पंजाबी और कई हिन्दी ही है इन सब की जननी।

हे फूल

मिट्टी से जन्मा है फूल तु कहाँ जा रहा है?
हे मित्र ! मैं प्रभु के चरणों में सजने जा रहा हूँ
तो कभी मे किसी नेता का सत्कार करने जा रहा हूँ
तो कभी मृतशैया में श्रद्धांजली बनने जा रहा हूँ
मेरा जीवन तो यही है मित्र मिट्टी से जन्मा हूँ और मिट्टी में ही मिलने जा रहा हूँ।

ईद्रानी

कक्षा : नवी (ख)



प्रकृति की हर एक चीज अपने सम्पूर्ण है मेरी हिन्दी भाषा भी अपने मे सम्पूर्ण है।
जो बोलते हैं वही लिखते हैं,
मन के भाव सही उभरते हैं।
हिन्दी भाषा ही तुम्हे, प्रकृति के समीप ले जाएगी,
मन की शुद्धि तन को शुद्धि, सहायक यह बन जाएगी।

कुछ हवा चली है ऐसी यहाँ
कहते हैं इस मातृभाषा को बदल डालो।
बदल सको क्या तुम अपनी माता को?
मातृभाषा का क्यों बदलाव करो
देवों की भाषा का क्यों तुम तिरस्कार करो
बदल सको तो तुम

हर एक भाषा का तुम दिल से सम्मान करो
हिन्दी की जड़ों पर आओ हम गर्व करें
हिन्दी भाषा पर आओ हम गर्व करें।

विशाल पोउडल

कक्षा : दसवीं (क)

माँ

माँ की ममता करूणा न्यारी
जैसी दया की चादर।
शक्ति देती नित हम सबको,
बन अमृत को गागर।
छाया बन कर साथ निभाती,
चोट न लगने देती।
पीड़ा अपने उपर ले लेती,
सदा-सदा सुख देती।
माँ का आँचल सब खुशियों को,
रंगा-रंग फूलवारी।
अदभुत माँ का रूप सलोना,
बिलकुल रब के जैसा
प्रेम के सागर सा लहराता,
इसका अपनापन ऐसा।

जुनैना असफाक
कक्षा : सातवीं (ग)



Art - Nayan Jyoti Das



प्यारा बचपन

छोटे-छोटे बच्चे हैं हम,
इतनी है हमें सबकी चाह ॥
खेले, खाए, मौज, मनाएँ
और नहीं कोई परवाह ॥
रोने और मचल जाने से
हो जाते मनचाहे काम ॥
प्यारे-प्यारे मम्मी-पापा,
ला कर देते चीज तमाम ॥
जात-पात का ज्ञान किसे है?
छुआ छुत की बात नहीं ॥
सबकी सबसे मधुर मित्रता।
सबसे सुंदर साथ यही ॥

सुष्मिता नाथ

कक्षा : सातवीं (क)

रोचक जानकारी

1. चीनी की जब चोट पर लागाया जाता है, दर्द तुरंत कम हो जाता है।
2. 92 % लोग सिर्फ हँस देते हैं जब उन्हें सामने वाले की बात समझ नहीं आती।
3. अगर कोई आप की तरफ घुर रहा हो तो आप को खुद एहसास हो जाता है चाहे आप नींद में क्यों न हो।
4. 85 % लोग सोने से पहले वो सब सोचते हैं जो वो अपने ज़िंदगी में करना चाहते हैं।
5. चींटियाँ कभी नहीं सोती।
6. शहद हजारों सालों तक खराब नहीं होता।
7. कुछ कीड़े भोजन न मिलने पर खुदको ही खा जाते हैं।
8. कंगारू उल्टा नहीं चल सकते।
9. मानव के दिमाग में 80 % पानी भरा होता है।
10. सुबह के समय हम शाम के मुकाबले 1 इंच ज्यादा लंबे होते हैं।
11. पहली बार चीनी भारत में बनाई गई थी।
12. गोल्डफिश अपनी आँखें कभी बंद नहीं कर सकती।

गैवित सैनी

कक्षा : दसवी (क)



फेसबुक

फेसबुक का है ऐसा जादु,
जो करता है सबको बेकाबु।
फेसबुक का है एक ऐसा मेल
जो पोहचा दे अच्छे-अच्छे को जेल।
यह है समय की बरबादी,
उपयोग करे इसे सारी आबादी।
तुम सही तो यह सोना पर सुहागा।
तुम गलत तो यह खतरे से भी ज्यादा।
इसको चाहे पूरी धरती हमारी।
क्योंकि इसमें है पूरी आजादी।
फेसबुक ने किया है सबको दिवाना अपना,
परंतु दूर ले जाए हमसे जो है सपना हमारा।
है यह उचित समय अभी,
कर दो फेसबुक को बंद अभी।
मैं पूछता हूँ तुमसे एक सवाल,
क्या है तुम्हारा ख्याल??

डैजी पातार

कक्षा : दसवी (ग)



Photo Gallery Students

TOUCHING LIVES MOULDING FUTURE



SFS_Class I A

TOUCHING LIVES MOULDING FUTURE



SFS_Class II A



SFS_Class I B



SFS_Class II B



SFS_Class I C



SFS_Class II C

TOUCHING LIVES MOULDING FUTURE



SFS_Class III A

TOUCHING LIVES MOULDING FUTURE



SFS _ Class IV A



SFS_Class III B



SFS _ Class IV B



SFS_Class III C



SFS_Class IV C

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SFS_Class V A

TOUCHING LIVES MOULDING FUTURE



SFS_Class VI A



SFS_Class V B



SFS_Class VI B



SFS - Class V C



SFS_Class VI C

TOUCHING LIVES MOULDING FUTURE



SFS_Class VII A

TOUCHING LIVES MOULDING FUTURE



SFS_Class VIII A



SFS_Class VII B



SFS_Class VIII B



SFS_Class VII C



SFS_Class VIII C

TOUCHING LIVES MOULDING FUTURE



SFS_Class IX A

TOUCHING LIVES MOULDING FUTURE



SFS_Class X A



SFS_Class IX B



SFS_Class X B



SFS_Class IX C



SFS_Class X C

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SFS_Class XI Science

TOUCHING LIVES MOULDING FUTURE



SFS_Class XII Science



SFS_Class XI Commerce



SFS - Class XII Commerce



SFS_Class XI Humanities



SFS - Class XII Hum



Photo Gallery *Teachers*



School Co-ordinators



DEPT. OF COMMERCE



Dept. of Assamese



Dept. of English



Dept. of Computer Science



Dept. of G.K



Dept. of Hindi



Dept. of Science



Dept of Mathematics



Dept. of Social Science



Dept of Moral Sc. .



Coaches (Football and Karate)



Blue House



Yellow House



Green House



Debate Club



Red House



Cultural Committee



School Magazine & Newsletter Committee



Sports Committee



Star Class & star assembly committee



NCC Scouts & Guide Cubs & Bulbul



Literary Committee



Religious Staff



Front office staff



Health Care



Back office staff



School Captains_ Headboy, Headgirl



System Administrator & Social Media



Supporting staff



Supporting Staff



Canteen staff



Gardeners

Group Photo *Teachers*

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