

**SARASWATI PUBLIC SCHOOL**



**SAVINAYAM**

**DHEKIAJULI, NATUN SIRAJULI**

**CENTRAL BOARD OF SECONDARY EDUCATION  
NEW DELHI  
(AFFILIATION No.- 230185)**



**MENTOR**



**SHRI BISHNU GAUTAM**

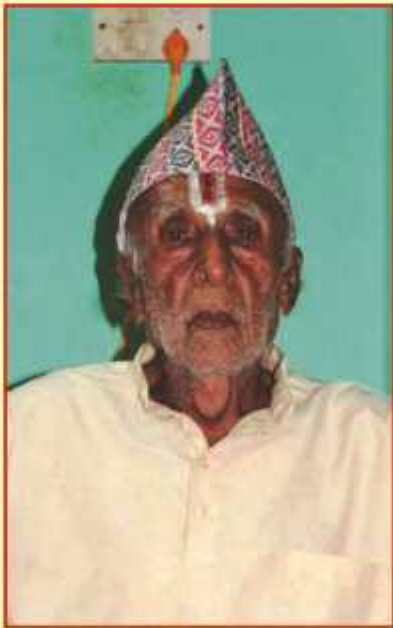
# SARASWATI PUBLIC SCHOOL



**DHEKIAJULI, NATUN SIRAJULI**



# IN MEMORIES



Shri Krishna Prasad Gautam



Mrs Aarti Choudhury  
1942-2022



Deputy Commissioner  
&  
District Magistrate, Sonitpur



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### Message


It gives me great pleasure to learn that Saraswati Public School, Natun Sirajuli, Sonitpur, is going to publish its second issue of Annual School Magazine "Savinayam" for the year 2023-24.

I hope the magazine will showcase the hard work and dedication of the staff and students of the school and its fine achievements, both on the scholastic as well as non scholastic front and its journey in its pursuit of excellence.

I also hope the write-ups and articles in the magazine will highlight the dreams and aspirations of the young and energetic minds of the school.

I wish this endeavour a great success.

Date: 03/08/2023  
Place: Tezpur

  
(Deba Kumar Mishra, ACS)  
District Commissioner,  
Sonitpur, Tezpur.



**लखन लाल मीना**  
संयुक्त सचिव & क्षेत्रीय अधिकारी  
**Lakhan Lal Meena**  
Joint Secretary & Regional Officer



**केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड**

**Central Board of Secondary Education**  
शिक्षा मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार के अधीन एक स्वायत्त संगठन  
(An Autonomous Organisation under the Ministry of Education, Govt. of India)



## **MESSAGE**

I am delighted to know that Saraswati Public School is bringing out the Second issue of 'SAVINAYAM', the School Magazine, for the academic session 2023-24. I appreciate the efforts put forth by the staff/faculty of Saraswati Public School under the able leadership of the Principal, since its humble beginning.

This annual school magazine is a platform where every students gets opportunity to prove his or her skills and talents in writing and in various art forms. It also mirrors the achievements and valued activities of the school. Saraswati Public School is among the premier schools in the state.

I extend my heartfelt good wishes and appreciation to the fraternity of the School for a successful publication of the magazine and continuing the journey of excellence of Education.

**Date: 22.11.2023**

**(Lakhan Lal Meena)**



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# Director's Message



**Dear**

**Students and Editorial Board,**

Our second edition of "SAVINAYAM" is soon going to be published. As the Director of the esteemed school, I extend my gratitude to all of you for your dedicated commitment to the school magazine "Savinayam". The articles, art works and other contributions will enrich our community and will definitely enlighten the vibrant spirit which we all nurtured. I am confident that your efforts will make a difference and stand as a testament to our collective talent.

Regards,

**Rajib Gautam**

Director, Saraswati Public School





# From the Principal's Desk

Greetings to all students, teaching and non-teaching staff of SARASWATI PUBLIC SCHOOL, well wishers and stake holders. I feel very proud, when I announce that the second edition of our annual magazine "SAVINAYAM" is ready with many exiting articles and experiences of Students and teachers.

School magazine is not just a compilation of articles, stories and photographs; it is a reflection of our shared experiences, achievements, and the vibrant tapestry of our school community. It is a platform where our collective voice can be heard, where ideas can be shared, and where talent can shine. Throughout the pages of this magazine, you will discover a treasure trove of creativity, knowledge and inspiration.

Through this page I would like to acknowledge the efforts of our teachers and staff. Their commitments to provide a nurturing and conducive learning environment have inspired our students to achieve their goals. They have not only imparted knowledge but also instilled values of compassion, respect, and empathy, which will serve our students well beyond the walls of our institution.

Furthermore, I would like to congratulate the members of editorial board for successful completion of school magazine on time.

Thanking you all.

**Mrs. Abanti Choudhury**

Principal,

SARASWATI PUBLIC SCHOOL



# FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

**Dear Readers !!**

Welcome to the second edition of the Annual Magazine of Saraswati Public School "**SAVINAYAM**". On behalf of the team, I would like to extend my warm greetings to the readership of our magazine and wish them all a happy reading.

Each issue of the "**SAVINAYAM**" is actually a milestone that marks our growth, unfolds our imagination and presents a beautiful mosaic of activities and creative talent of our students, highlighting their success and achievements.

A year ago, handed to me was the opportunity to head the "**SAVINAYAM**" editorial team, and I have not regretted a second of it. Other than the editing aspect, it gives me the chance to engage with the school community and explore the different spheres of student life.

It gives me immense pleasure to ensure that this magazine has successfully accomplished its objective. I just want to share my sincerest thank you to our respected Principal for having faith as it has not been an easy transition for any of us, but your leadership and positive attitude have helped to pull us through. After that, I would like to thank all the teachers for their contribution and endless patience as I believe that every teacher teaches to make a difference and the teamwork of Saraswati Public School has definitely made a positive difference in every child's life. I am honoured to take the opportunity to thank all the contributors as their contribution is the reason that makes this magazine endearing with our readers.

**HAPPY READING AND VIEWING!!!!**

**Anindita Das**  
(Dept. Of English )  
Regards

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# *English Section*





## A SMILE!!

*A Smile is quite a funny thing,  
It wrinkles up your face..  
And when it's gone..  
You'll never find it again.*

*It has a secret hiding place,  
But far more wonderful it is  
To see what smiles can do.  
You Smile at someone..  
Someone smiles at you..  
And so one smile makes two..!!!*

**Parinita Rabha**  
Class VI

## A Short Biography of Evelyn Glennie, the Percussionist

Evelyn Glennie is a Scottish percussionist and composer . Born on July 19, 1965, she is known for her virtuosity and profound musicality as a deaf percussionist. She started losing her hearing at a young age and eventually become completely deaf by the age of 12 Despite this , she pursued her passion for music and went on to study at the Royal Academy of Music in London.

Glennie's corner is marked by ground breaking performance, collaborations with various artists and orchestras, and a diverse range of compositions. She has won numerous awards, including Grammy awards, and is recognised for her contributions to music and her advocacy for the deaf and hard of hearing community. Her ability to "hear" through vibrations and her innovative approach to percussion have redefined the possibilities of musical expression.

*By*  
**Farman Khan**  
Class: IX



## Digital India

In 2015, the government of India launched a massive campaign named “Digital India”. This was done to make the government services accessible in various parts of the country. The main aim was to improve access to technology to the people of the country. The government worked on improving internet connectivity and made sure that it was easily accessible to the remote and rural parts of the country. One of the initiatives included a plan to connect the rural parts of the country with high speed internet.

Digital India was launched on 1 July 2015, by the current prime minister of India Narendra Modi. The campaign drastically boosted the use of electronic services and products. The project is run by a Government entity called Bharat Broadband Network Limited (BBNL)

### Objectives of Digital India

The massive campaign is divided into three parts to achieve the following objective.

A stable, secure digital infrastructure connectivity every part of the country.

Easy access to online government services (e-Governance) Digital literacy of the masses

The government of India wanted the rural public to make use of the internet and offer access to various services online.

### Digital Infrastructure

With a population of over 130 crores, India is the second – largest populated country after China. The actual meaning of digital infrastructure is in reference to platforms where the citizens of the country will have a digital identity which will allow them to access government services easily. Under this initiative, almost all services are available online such as managing up for various government portals, storing documents digitally, etc.

– Srijana Devi

## Smile

We smile to say hi

And also for goodbye

We smile to see stars crackle and light

What a beautiful sight

When we smile

We feel like

Have the wings and fly

And never cry

Sometimes smile just disappear

Don't know when it will appear

Smile does stay with us for a while

But still we like to smile

– Kareneena Dutta.



## My family

I love my family so much  
My family is my life I know  
I simply cannot stay without them  
That carrying nature of mom  
That discipline of my dad  
I love them so much I know  
My family is my support  
Yes I love my family  
I will always love them in life.  
My family, My life  
My life, My family

Elena Daimary  
Class : VI





## Indian on the moon

August 23, 2023 is a proud day for us for the landing of Chandrayaan 3 on the moon. Indian's first lunar exploration mission was called Chandrayaan. The ISRO launched it on October 22 2008. The meaning of Chandrayaan in Sanskrit is "moon vehicle". Chandrayaan's goal is to verify the existence of water ice on the moon. In August 2009, the Chandrayaan -1 mission was terminated because of a communication issue. On July 22, 2019, Chandrayaan-2 was launched, but it failed in its final stages. On July 14, 2023, Chandrayaan 3 was launched. India became the fourth country ever to land a spacecraft on the moon on August 23, 2023. In the vast space of our universe Chandrayaan-3 shines brightly as a symbol of India's success.

**Ishnashree Devi**  
Class : II

## 10 Lines on Assam

- 1) Assam is a state in North East India
- 2) It is known for its industry and biodiversity
- 3) Assam is bordered by Bhutan, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Mizoram
- 4) Guwahati is the largest city and capital of Assam
- 5) The Brahmaputra river flows through the state
- 6) Assam is home to the one horn Indian rhinoceros
- 7) The native language of Assam is Assamese
- 8) The state is also famous for its silk production
- 9) The Assam movement led by all Assam student union, was a key political movement in the 1980s
- 10) The Bihu festival is an important cultural celebration in Assam

**Yogita**  
**Bhardwaj**  
Class : viii



## Author of her Destiny

In life's grand book, she holds the pen,  
A girl, strong-willed, beyond "if" and "when."  
Her choices like stars in the midnight sky,  
Guiding her path as dreams reach high.

With courage, she paints her own story,  
In hues of joy, love, and endless glory.  
No mold to fit, no path predefined,  
She's the author of her destiny, one of a kind.

In every step, in every voice she hears,  
Her heart, her compass, dispelling fears.  
A girl, empowered, to boldly roam,  
Creating a life, uniquely her own.

**By Millinima Das**

**You  
Are  
The Author  
Of  
Your Own  
Destiny**



## I Wish

The flower thought, just imagine the fun  
If I could fly to any place under the sun !  
Determined, it spread its wings one day,  
Become a butterfly and fluttered away.  
The lamp it wondered, day after day,  
How nice if I could simply fly away!  
Undaunted, it's very own wings eat grew  
Become a firefly and away it flew.  
Alas! thought the pond: now still I lie,  
while all the birds happily fly!  
And so, on wings of mist, one day,  
It become a cloud and floated away.  
If I were a horse, through field I'd gallop free,  
If I were a fish, I would swim in the sea,  
As a bird I'd soar in the sky, so blue.  
Will none of my wishes ever come true?

**Rizwana Ahmed**  
Class. : VI



# POLLUTION

Our environment is important to us. The place where we live, the water that we drink, the air that we breathe and the people, animals and plants around us make our environment.

When dirty and unhealthy enter our environment, it is called pollution. Pollution is not good for the environment. It makes living things sick. Let us read about the different types of pollution.

## LAND POLLUTION

When people throw waste in public places, it causes land pollution. The land gets dirty and makes the environment unclean. Land pollution leads to many diseases

## WATER POLLUTION

Water gets dirty when garbage is thrown into rivers, lakes, ponds and streams. Water also gets dirty when humans and animals bath in water bodies. Dirty water is polluted water. It causes many diseases.

## AIR POLLUTION

Smoke from factories and vehicle's pollute the air and makes the air poisonous. We may fall sick if we breathe in polluted air.

## NOISE POLLUTION

We hear many sounds everyday. Some sounds are pleasant whereas some sounds are unpleasant. An unpleasant sound is called noise. Horns of vehicles, loudspeakers, loud music and sounds from firecrackers are all noise. Such type of noisy sounds cause noise pollution. Loud noises can damage our hearing.

Name- **Ishnashree Devi**  
Class - ii



# Friends

once upon a time there was a dog and a cat the name of their owner was Ramesh, he was a veterinary doctor and was also an animal lover. he was very good of animals especially dogs and cats. he had two pets a dog and a cat. the name of the dog was Rocky and the name of the cat was Kitty. but the cat and the dog was not friendly they always involves themselves in quarrelling, by observing this the owner gets frustrated always. so one day he had an idea to take away the cat from home for one week. at the very first day, the dog felt very happy because the cat went away but soon after a few days the dog started remaining sad, he missed the fighting with the cat, paying attention to it, the owner thought to bring the cat back at home and soon the cat come back the dog become very happy and went near to it and licks the cat, the cat purs. seeing them Happy Together the honour become happy and satisfied

-Sanjana Devi.

Class 9

# Geophysicist

A geophysicist studies the earth's structure composition process, history change and future Outlook. especially the examine the surface and interior of the earth focusing on properties like magnetic, electric and gravitational fields.

The study of Geophysics is a mix of earth physically along with the data analysis and Research subjects. to become a Geo physicist one must to bachelors on geophysics undergraduate programs. on geophysics focus on the quantitative and the physical method to study the earth the skills required for these are problem solving skills, reading skills, analytical skills, observation skills and research skills.

Core subject to become geophysicist are physics Geography, geology, chemistry and mathematics.

After bachelors in physics the entrance exam would be conducted by different universities for Masters in geophysics currently through Joint Entrance Exam (jee)

-Rehena begum

class 9

# Pollution due to Urbanization

Pollution is one of the biggest issued that our society face today. the everyday deteriorating environment is a big challenge for humans. The mining of any harmful substances or pollutant in our natural environment is called pollution. it is due to human activity, many contaminated get introduced into the natural environment there by pollution, it to harmful levels. there are many reasons were pollutions occurs and one of the major one is urbanization.

Our Mother Earth is chocking and we are helpless. We face many challenges today and one of them is pollution. When only contaminating substances is added our environment and pollution our natural resources called pollution. there are many reasons of pollution and human beings are responsible for most of it. Our activities have depleted our natural habitats.

-Gourab Saha

# Mother

Mother is the first word which every child Learns to attend speak. there is a saying which really stand justified in all sense which course as- "God could not be everywhere that's why he created

mother".a mother in a family is like the coal of a steam engine that buns itself that the train keeps moving and so clear it's passengers.

The only quality that can be reduced from this compensation is selfless in everything. A mother give selfless core, selfless sacrifice and what even selfless deeds one can think of and above all, her love is unconditional.

There are many bombastic Words that can be used to the role of a mother in a family but the simple statement and eternal blessing that turns homosapiens into human beings explain everything. Yes that is what a mother does from the time a child is born till it's adult and then till it's death.

she is the soul source and medium of love that keep all the other member in the family Bound to each other. a mother forget her own troubles in under to keep her children out of mini troubles. she ignores the worst of pain which stands.

- **Yogitabhardwaj**  
Class - 8

## **Dance**

Dance is a performing art.It is a described in many ways. The dance maybe informal play,a part of a ritual or a part of a professional performance. There are many kinds of dances and every human SOciety has its own dances.

Example Bhangra is mostly performed in Punjab. Kathakali is mostly performed in Kerala and so on.

**Velinadaimary**  
Class 7

## **The Guard and the kidnapper**

Once there was a city named Raipur. in that city lots of which people live and some are middle classes. In that city all the people lived very happily and unitidely. There also lived a very rich person named

Ramkrishna. he was very respectful man he gives respect to all either he/she is poor or rich he talks with the very politely that's why people call him Bade Sahab.he was married and he had one daughter and her daughter study in a very reputed School. Ram Krishna had a brother, who was not as successful as Ramakrishna so he was very jealous but Ramakrishna was very polite with his brother. One day Ramakrishna brother Mahesh thought and idea that he will kidnap his brother's daughter.he give all the informations , on which time the school start on which time it ends. after the study the kidnappers were standing outside the car and waiting for their target .the school bell ring and all the children were shouting and screaming because they were happy because now they will go home.

Children's wear rushing out of the school Gates and in that crowd the kidnappers were searching for their target and once the kidnapper locate the target they were walking very gently towards the daughter of Ramkrishna. As their plan was that one will wait into the car and another kidnappere will bring the child towards the car. after the kidnapper reaches towards the girl he started to convince her to go with him.

But she was hesitating to go with her so the kidnapper hold the girls arm. on the other hand The Guard notice this and as he knows the girls father very well he calls after the kidnapper. it release the girls hand and ran towards the waiting cars and drives away. due to all this Rush crowd, gathers and the Guard reaches towards the girl. Girl started to cry. The Guard call her father and told how the kidnappers came and try to kidnap his daughter. after listening this Ramakrishna thanks to the Guard for saving his daughter for kidnappers.

After that he was sending two bodyguards with her daughter. as the kidnapper were not caught Ramakrishna did't get to know his brother's intention.

**Rocktimdaimary**  
Class 9



# Deforestation

This paragraph will provide a formal introduction on how wild life was affecting due to the deforestation. we will also discuss the method in which the various government trying to stop the deforestation.

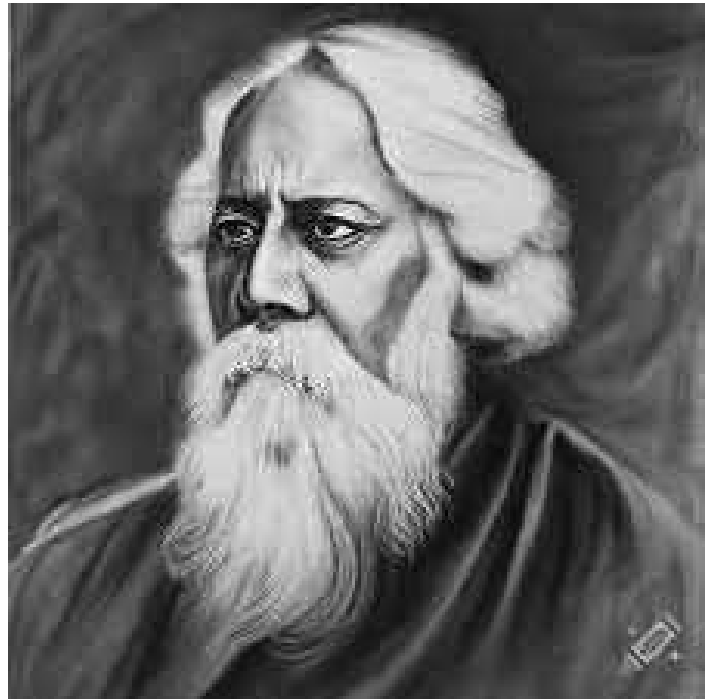
We are aware of the serious Wildfire which have been taken place all over the Earth. this Wildfire are mostly surviving for days and weeks. The sudden issue in temperature happening across the world hastened to such a situation. The entire planet is heating up due to global warming. the reason for global warming is deforestation. The deforestation paves the path for industrialisation. as the number of factories increase the number of trees decrease.

Brazil has been holding a very lacklustre stance in case of deforestation. A considerable part of the Amazon rainforest has been clear several wildlife species lost their habitat and leaves birds have also.

The effect of deforestations are far reaching. it has plunged the entire world into a severe crisis for clean energy resources. The severe deforestation that has taken place a clean energy alternative is necessary. The outcome of deforestation has been depletion of the ozone layer. It shields us from the harmful rays of the sun. India has initiated strict measures around the country with regard to afforestation.

Chipko movement was the milestone in the realm of environment awareness. it was started by several women who hugged trees to prevent deforestation. Afforestation has been done in several parts of the country.

- Mohit sahu  
Class 9



## Rabindranath Tagore

Rabindranath Tagore was born in the year 1861 to a middle class Bengali family, as the youngest son of Debendra Nath Tagore. Rabindranath Tagore's father Debendra Nath was the leader of Brahmo Samaj, a religious set in Bengali in the mid 18th century.

At the early age of 17 Rabindranath Tagore started his schooling in England. Rabindranath Tagore has received his Nobel Prize in the year 1913. Rabindranath Tagore was a Bengali poet, writer, play writer, composer, philosopher, social reformer and painter. He received Bengali literature and music as well as Indian art with contractual modelling in the late 19th and other 20th centuries. Author of the profoundly sensitive, fresh and beautiful poetry of Gitanjali. He became in 1913 the first non-European and the first lyricist to win the Nobel Prize in Literature.

Liza Rabha  
Class 8

# SOLAR SYSTEM

Our solar system is made up of a star—the Sun—eight planets, 146 moons, a bunch of comets, asteroids and space rocks, ice, and several dwarf planets, such as Pluto. The eight planets are Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. Till 2006 Pluto was also considered as a planet now it became a dwarf planet.

i) Mercury - Mercury is the smallest planet in our solar system. It is slightly bigger than the earth's moon. It is the closest to the Sun.

ii) Venus - Venus is the second planet from the Sun. It is also known as the earth's twin. It is the earth's closest planetary neighbour.

iii) Earth- Earth is our home planet it is the only planet in the solar system where life is possible. It is the third planet from the Sun.

iv) Mars- Mars is also known as the 'Red Planet'. It is red because of rusty iron in the ground. Like Earth, Mars has also seasons. There are four seasons in Mars.

v) Jupiter- Jupiter is the biggest planet in our solar system. Jupiter is also known as the gas giant. It is made up of hydrogen and helium. Jupiter has a very thick atmosphere.

vi) Saturn- Saturn is also a gas giant planet like Jupiter. It is mostly made up of hydrogen and helium. Saturn has a lovely set of seven main rings.

vii) Uranus- Uranus is the coldest planet in the solar system. It is the seventh planet from the solar system. It takes 84 years to complete one revolution around the sun. It has 13 giant rings.

viii) Neptune- Neptune, third most massive planet of the solar system and the eighth and outermost planet from the Sun. Neptune is named for the Roman god of the sea. Neptune consists primarily of hydrogen, helium, water, and other volatile compounds, along with rocky material, and it has no solid surface.



## THE BRAIN

The brain is the control centre of the human body. It receives information from all the parts through different nerves. An adult human brain weighs about 1.4 kg and contains millions of tiny cells. It is protected by a hard, bony skull. The space between the skull and the brain and also the inside of the brain is filled with a clear fluid which serves as a cushion against jerks and injuries. Our brain is made up of three different parts. Each part has its own work to do. The largest part of the brain is the cerebrum which is dome shaped surface and covered with deep ridges and grooves. It controls the working of our eyes, ears nose and tongue. It also control our voice. It is the centre of intelligence. We can think, learn, remember and recall because of the cerebrum. Below the cerebrum is the cerebellum. It coordinates the actions of the muscles and makes them work together. It helps us to balance our body and keeps us in an upright posture. If the cerebellum does not function properly, our body movements become jerky.

Beneath the cerebellum, lies the bulb shaped medulla. It connects the brain to the spinal cord. It controls involuntary actions like the movements of the lungs and the heart. The medulla is active even when we sleep. The brain needs continuous supply of blood and oxygen. A person faints if his heart is not able to send enough blood to his brain. Therefore we must get enough sleep to rest our brain.

Name -**Bipan Das**  
Class- VI

Samar Bharadwaj  
Class VI



## Sudden Trip to Vrindavan

During my vacation, I went to my grandmother's home to spend my vacation and my cousins are also coming there too. As soon as we went there, I met my cousins. We started gossiping about what enjoyment we will have there. When we were going to sleep at night nearly at 11:00pm, suddenly, our parents decided to spend our holidays by visiting Vrindavan as Janmashtami was also coming withing two days. By hearing the planning, we bacame very excited as well as we were very much happy. We had started packing our bags. Our parents booked the train, it was at midnight 12clock but we reached little early at the station, and were waiting there. Two of my uncles and my father went to the tea stall to bring tea for all. Suddenly, I received one notification on my mobile, the message was from an unknown number 'hii'. But later I got it that it was one of my friend and she was making fun with me. I replied who r u?? Again, another message came that I can see you.. By seeing that message I felt very scared. After few minutes, our train came to the platform, we went inside the train searching our seat numbers and kept

our luggages. We were doing lots of stupid stuffs, gossiping singing dancing eating, while the train was moving. After a long journey, we finally reached our destination. After reaching Vrindavan, I really felt that it is a place of peace and serenity. We went to our hotel kept our luggages and freshed up. Next morning, after having a bath we went to Madan Mohan Temple. We visited many historical temples like Iskon temple, prem mandir, Shri Radha Raman temple, Shri Rangnath ji mandir. Then, we went to the most famous temple in Vrindavan is Shri Krishna Janmabhoomi. It was a really incredible place to visit in Vrindavan and to have a family trip. It is a place of hindu deity and Lord Krishna was born, holding religious significance since 6th century BC. In the kitchen of temple, bhog prasad is being made in huge amount in earthen pots by the temple priests. We enjoyed the prasad also very much. Then in the evening time we went to Iskon temple for aarti kirtans. We have done many shopping at the last day before coming back to home. This was my favourite as well as a horrible journey with my family.

**Lily Das**  
Class- IX



## THE MODERN OLYMPIC GAMES

In ancient Greece, athletic events are called Olympic games which were held at the festivals to honour the God Zeus. In the late 19th century, Pierre de Coubertin was inspired by the ancient greeks to start the modern olympic games. The first modern olympic took place in Athens in 1896 and now takes place in every four years.

GAMES OF PEACE - in ancient Greece treaties were signed so that the wars were not fought during the Olympics. Pierre de Coubertin hope that his modern Olympics would also allow nations to come together peacefully and would help people to have a better understanding of each other.

**Susmita Das**  
(Class VI)

## Rise of Ford Mustang

The Ford Mustang, an emblem of American automotive icon has captured hearts since its debut in 1964. With its iconic design in 1964 and powerful performance, it's a true automotive legend. It's distinct appearance and aggressive stance have evolved over generations, captivating enthusiasts world - wide. Under it's hood, the Mustang boasts a range of potent engines, from V6 to V8, delivering exhilarating acceleration and a signature exhaust note. While embracing modern features and technologies, it remains faithful to it's roots. Beyond the road, the Mustang's cultural impact is evident in films, clubs and racing events. The Ford Mustang stands as an enduring representation of speed, strength and the open road, making it an integral part of automotive history that continues to excite generations.

**Krish Boro**  
Class- IX





## Was that my illusion?

It has been many years since me and my class friends has graduated and now we are all settle down with our own kinds of job, etc. As we all are busy with our carrier so we doesn't get enough time to talk with each other and we also live far from each other, but still there was a girl who was very close to me since my childhood that's why we talk whenever we get time. One day she informed me that she is going to her home, at the same day I was also planning to visit my parents so I thought of meeting her, giving her a surprise as we lived in a same town. Finally the day came when I will meet my parents as well as her, I reached my home at a late time. It was about to become night. I got freshed up and had dinner with my parents after a long while. I was so happy to see them after a long period of time, we gossip till late night and slept off. In the next day evening, I went to my friend's house to visit her. I knocked the door and her granny came out, she can recognize me and welcome me and sat with me, I asked about other members but she said that they were out for some work. As I was waiting she served me some sweets and cold

drink. The sweets were made by her and was very tasty. After some time she called me and said that she had got to know by my mom that I am in her place and I failed to surprise her, I was little bit sad at first but still I am happy. I told her that I am sitting with granny she laughed and gave me an address to meet her. I was in hurry as it had become late. I told granny that I am leaving now and greeted her, she told me to take care of myself and invited me one day to meet her, I smiled and agreed and leaved. When I finally reached to that address she met me and told me that what kind of joke. I couldn't understand again she said that they don't live at that place and nor her granny is alive. I didn't live so she again took me there and the things I saw I couldn't believe at all!!! That house was completely close seems like from ages and ages, she opened the door and took me in and the whole room was full of dirt and all the things were covered by white clothes. And then we came back. But till now I couldn't believe that was my illusion or it was real! If that was fake then who was the woman who served me sweets?

**Niharika Sharma**

Class- IX

# The man who knew Infinity

Srinivasa Ramanujan was a well known Indian Mathematician who was born on 22 September, 1887 during British rule. He was born in a poor Indian village, Erode, belonging to a Tamil family. His father's name was Kuppuswamy Srinivasa Aiyangar, who worked as a clerk in a saree shop, and his mother was a housewife. Since childhood, he was drawn towards maths and took a particular interest in learning the subject. He did not receive formal education in Mathematics. But he had mastered maths in various sections. During his time in Cambridge, he grew close to the great mathematician named Hardy. Together they invented the Hardy-Ramanujan number 1729. He got married at the age of 22 to Janakiammal on 14th July, 1904. Several books were written by him based on his theories and formulas. He published his first paper based on Bernoulli numbers in the journal of the Indian Mathematical society and received recognition and achievement. In 1916 he was granted a Bachelor of Science degree by research at the Cambridge University. In 1918, he became the first Indian to be honoured as a fellow of the Royal Society. He even received the K. Ranganatha Rao prize for mathematics. Srinivasa Ramanujan is an inspiration for mathematicians across the globe. The self-taught genius lived a short but vibrant life and he is widely regarded as India's greatest mathematician. Ramanujan died on 26 April, 1920 at the age of 32 years after suffering from tuberculosis and he was buried in Kumbakonam.

**Subham Saha**  
Class- IX

**Sneha Phani**  
Class- IX



## Our Journey

During the month of July, on the day of 15, we started our journey to Kolkata by train at night. On the next morning, we reached Kolkata and we went to a hotel. There we stayed only one day and again we took a train from Kolkata to Puri, which was named as Jagannath Express. On the next day, we arrived Puri. On the day of 18, we went to the beach. On the beach we enjoyed very much, we spent some moments on the beach. We clicked pictures and then we came to our hotel. On the day of 19, we went to Jagannath temple to worship. The temple is very beautiful. We worshipped Lord Jagannath. Again, at night we went to the beach to feel the peaceful serenity of the beach and captured some memories. On the day of 20th we went to see visiting places. We stayed for 4 days. Next day, we were having a train from Puri to Guwahati. Next day morning we reached around 11am. This was our beautiful journey.



## CHHATRAPATI SHIVAJI MAHARAJ

Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj is the founder of Maratha dynasty and a warrior king of the Maratha or Maharashtra people. He is also known as Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj.

Chhatrapati Shivaji was born in the Shivneri fort in Maharashtra on 19 February 1630. At 15 years, he conquered the Torna fort. The Chakan fort and the Kondana fort were taken by bribing the Adil Shahi governor. Raje Shivaji, Raje Shivaji killed him with tiger claws. He became the biggest enemy of Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb. He was arrested in Agra Fort by Aurangzeb. In 1674 he made himself king.

In late March 1680, Shivaji Raje fell ill with fever and dysentery, dying around 3-5 April 1680 at the age of 52, on the eve of Hanuman Jayanti. Rumours followed his death, with Muslims believing he had died because of a curse from Jan Muhammad of Jalna. Some Marathas whispered that his second wife, Soyarabai, poisoned him so that his crown might pass to her 10-year-old son Rajaram. After Shivaji's Raje death, the widowed Soyarabai made plans with various ministers of the administration to crown her son Rajaram rather than her prodigal stepson Sambhaji. On 21 April 1689, ten-year-old Rajaram was installed on the throne. However, Sambhaji Raje took possession of the Raigad Fort after killing the commander. On 18 June acquired control of Raigad, and formally ascended the throne on 20 July.

**Aditi Acharjee**  
Class- 6



## MOTHER TERESA

Mother Teresa was born on 26 August 1910 in the Ottoman Empire. She belonged to the religion of Christianity. Mother Teresa was a nun in a Catholic Church. She wanted to live a religious life since her childhood. Mother Teresa came to India in 1929. She adopted the citizenship of India after living for years in the country. The actual name of Mother Teresa was Agnes Gonxha Bojaxhiu. She could fluently speak five languages. She started participation in social services at the age of 18. The Christian community celebrates her death anniversary as the

'Feast Day'. It was 1981 when she changed her name to Mother Teresa.

Mother Teresa came to India, the country of her dream, to study and became a teacher. She took her final covenant on 24 May 1937 and was finally administered as the headmistress of a secondary school for the middle class Bengali girls.

**Liza Rabha**  
Class- 8

# Computer Technology



Computer technology has revolutionized every aspect of modern life, becoming an indispensable force in shaping our society. This essay explores the evolution of computer technology, its impact on various sectors, and the challenges and opportunities it presents.

The journey of computer technology began with the invention of the first electronic computers in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. Initially, these machines were colossal and limited in functionality. However, rapid advancements led to the development of smaller, more powerful computers, paving the way for personal computers and laptops that have become ubiquitous today.

In the realm of communication, computers have played a pivotal role in connecting the world. The advent of the internet and subsequent technologies has transformed the way we communicate, share information, and conduct business. Social media platforms, email, and instant messaging have become integral parts of daily life, facilitating global connectivity and fostering a sense of virtual community.

In education, computer technology has revolutionized learning methods. Interactive educational software, online courses, and digital resources have made information accessible to learners worldwide. Virtual classrooms and remote learning have become particularly significant, especially in times of global challenges such as the COVID-19 pandemic.

The Impact of computer technology extends to healthcare, where it has facilitated medical research, diagnosis, and treatment. Advanced imaging technologies, data analysis tools, and electronic health records have enhanced the efficiency and precision of medical practices, ultimately improving patient care.

Moreover, computer technology has transformed the business landscape. Automation, data analytics, and artificial intelligence have streamlined processes, increased productivity, and opened new avenues for innovation. E-commerce platforms, online banking, and digital marketing are just a few examples of how businesses leverage computer technology to reach wider audiences and optimize operations.

Despite these remarkable achievements, the rapid evolution of computer technology brings forth challenges. Concerns about privacy, cybersecurity, and the ethical implications of artificial intelligence raise questions about the responsible use of technology. Striking a balance between innovation and safeguarding individual rights remains an ongoing societal challenge.

Looking ahead, the future of computer technology holds exciting prospects. Emerging technologies such as quantum computing, augmented reality, and the Internet of Things promise to redefine how we interact with the digital world. As technology continues to advance, addressing ethical and societal implications will be crucial to ensuring that the benefits of computer technology are inclusive and sustainable.

In conclusion, computer technology has become an integral part of our daily lives, shaping the way we communicate, learn, work, and access information. Its impact spans across various sectors, revolutionizing industries and opening new possibilities. As we navigate the evolving landscape of computer technology, it is essential to embrace innovation responsibly, considering the ethical and societal implications for a harmonious coexistence with technology.

**Agondha Dutta**

Class : VIII



# General Knowledge

1. What gas present in LPG gas cylinder?

Ans. Propane and Butane.

2. Which fuel is used to fly plane?

Ans. Gasoline

3. Which two acid present in Apple?

Ans. Malic acid and citric acid.

4. Who invented petrol engine?

Ans. Nicholas Otto.

5. Who invented blood group?

Ans. Karl Landsteiner.

6. Which day is observed as Earth Day?

Ans. 22<sup>nd</sup> April.

7. Which state is the first state of India?

Ans. Andhra State

8. Who is agriculture minister of India?

Ans. Shri Narendra Singh Tomar

9. Which animal is known as the ( ship of the desert)?

Ans. Camels.

10. Who wrote Constitution?

Ans. James Madison

11. Who is known as father of Indian Constitution?

Ans. Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar

12. Which acid is world's strongest acid?

Ans. Fluoroantimonic acid.

13. Which acid is present in Colgate?

Ans. Formic acid.

14. Which acid is present in Vinegar?

Ans. Acetic acid.

15. Who discovered hydrogen and oxygen gas?

Ans. Henry Cavendish

16. Who discovered nitrogen?

Ans. Daniel Rutherford.

17. Who created Botox poison?

Ans. Emile van Ermengem.

18. What is the full form of UFO?

Ans. Unidentified flying object.

19. What is the full form of DNA?

Ans. Deoxyribonucleic Acid.

20. Who designed the National Flag of India?

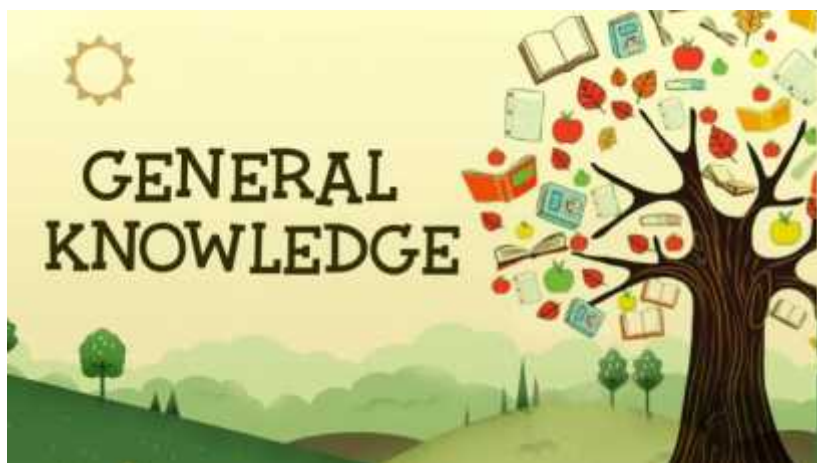
Ans. Pingali Venkayya .

21. Diamond is made up of which element?

Ans. Carbon.

22. Name the nearest galaxy to the Milky way ?

Ans. Andromeda.



**Ankit Saha**

Class – VIII



## Autobiography of Lata Mangeshkar

Lata Mangeshkar, born on September 28, 1929, in Indore, India, is a legendary playback singer with a career spanning several decades. Known as the "Nightingale of India," she comes from a musical family, with her father Deenanath Mangeshkar being a classical musician.

Lata's journey in the music industry began at a young age when she started singing in Marathi and Hindi films. Her breakthrough came with the song "Aayega Aanewala" from the film Mahal (1949). Lata's ethereal voice and versatility allowed her to dominate playback singing in the Indian film industry.

Over the years, she collaborated with prominent music directors and lyricists, creating timeless melodies. Her voice not only defined an era but also touched the hearts of millions. Some of her iconic songs include "Lag Jaa Gale," "Tere Bina Zindagi Se," and "Aap Ki Nazron Ne Samjha."

Beyond her playback singing, Lata Mangeshkar has received numerous accolades, including the Bharat Ratna, India's highest civilian award. Her legacy extends beyond music, as she remains an inspiration to aspiring singers and a cultural icon in the world of Indian music.

**Meghna Dutta**  
Class: VIII

**Priyom Newar**  
Class IX



## NEPALI CULTURE

The culture of Nepal encompasses the various cultures belonging to the 125 distinct ethnic groups present in Nepal. The culture of Nepal is expressed through music and dance, art and craft, folklore, languages and literature, philosophy and religion, festivals and celebration, food and drinks. There are several festivals that are celebrated in the Nepali culture. Most of the Nepalese festivals are religious ones and last for several days. The festival of Nepal have their roots in Hinduism as more than 80% of the population of the country is Hindu. The 9% of the population has influenced the cultural festival of Nepal. Dashain or Vijaya Dashami is the longest and the most important festival of Nepalese. Generally Dashain falls in late September to mid October right after the end of the monsoon season. It is a day of victory over demons. The Newars celebrate the festivals like Mohahi, Tihar or Dipawali, Holi, Saraswati Puja, Teej etc. There are many dance forms in Nepali culture and they are originated in the abode of Lord Shiva. The famous food made in special occasion is Sail Roti and Chutney.

# The Case for Banning Tobacco Sales

Nilakshmi Paul

Class: VIII

## Introduction:

Tobacco, a substance responsible for countless health issues and a significant contributor to premature deaths, remains a legal and accessible commodity in many parts of the world. This essay advocates for the prohibition of tobacco sales, highlighting the detrimental impact of tobacco on public health, the economic burden it places on society, and the ethical imperative to protect individuals from preventable harm.

## Health Consequences:

Firstly, the health hazards associated with tobacco consumption are well-documented. Smoking is a leading cause of preventable diseases such as lung cancer, heart disease, and respiratory disorders. Banning tobacco sales would contribute to a reduction in the incidence of these illnesses, alleviating the strain on healthcare systems and improving overall public health.

## Secondhand Smoke:

Moreover, the harmful effects of tobacco extend beyond the individual smoker. Secondhand smoke poses serious health risks to non-smokers, especially children and pregnant women. A ban on tobacco sales would not only protect smokers from their own choices but also shield the broader population from the dangers of passive smoking.

## Economic Burden:

Tobacco use generates substantial economic costs, both in terms of healthcare expenditures and lost productivity. The financial burden of treating tobacco-related illnesses places strain on public healthcare systems, diverting resources from other essential services. By eliminating tobacco sales, society stands to gain economically through reduced healthcare costs and increased productivity.

## Addiction and Social Impact:

Tobacco is a highly addictive substance, making it challenging for individuals to quit once they start. Banning tobacco sales would help prevent the initiation of smoking, particularly among young people, and contribute to breaking the cycle of addiction. Additionally, this prohibition would reduce the social acceptability of smoking, fostering a culture that prioritizes health and well-being.

## Environmental Impact:

Beyond health and economic considerations, tobacco production and consumption have adverse environmental consequences. Large-scale cultivation contributes to deforestation, and the manufacturing process generates significant waste. A ban on tobacco sales would contribute to environmental conservation and sustainability.

## Ethical Considerations:

From an ethical standpoint, protecting individuals from known health risks is a societal responsibility. Banning tobacco sales aligns with the principle of promoting public welfare and preventing harm. Governments have a duty to prioritize the well-being of their citizens over the interests of industries that profit from addictive and harmful products.

## Conclusion:

In conclusion, the case for banning tobacco sales is grounded in the imperative to safeguard public health, alleviate economic burdens, and uphold ethical principles. A comprehensive approach that includes education, support for smoking cessation, and policies to discourage tobacco use can pave the way for a healthier, more sustainable future. It is time for society to prioritize the well-being of its citizens by taking a decisive stance against the sale and consumption of tobacco.

# RAMAYANA

The Ramayana is known as the Adi Kavya (the earliest narrative poem). It contains 24,000 verses and is divided into seven books. The central theme of this epic is the conflict between Rama, a representative of the Aryan civilization, and Ravana, a representative of the non-Aryan civilisation.

The style is simple and direct and does not indulge the literary gymnastics so common among later classical writers. There are few episodes which are not connected with the main story. The text of Ramayana was not regarded as sacred as that of the Vedas and therefore different recessions of the book were formed.

According to the story of the Ramayana, King Dasaratha ruled over Kosala (northern Oudha) with Ayodhya as his capital. He had three wives, Kaushalya, the chief queen, Sumitra and Kaikayi. He had four sons—Rama, (the eldest son born of Kaushalya), Lakshmana and Shatrughana (born of Sumitra) and Bharat (son of the youngest queen Kaikayi).

When Dashratha grew old, he wished Rama to succeed him to the throne, and therefore, appointed him Yuvraj. When Dashratha grew old, he wished Rama to succeed him to the throne, and therefore, appointed him Yuvraj.

This was quite distasteful to Kaikayi, the youngest queen, who wanted her son Bharat to succeed Dashrath. Utilizing the two promises or vardans given by King Dashratha in the past, she demanded the exile of Rama for 14 years, and throne for her son Bharat.

Rama as a dutiful son proceeded on exile with his wife and Lakshman, his brother who loved him

most. Bharat, who also loved Rama very much, also refused to accept the throne and followed him in jungles.



However, on persuasion of Rama he returned to Ayodhya and continued to rule in the name of Rama during the period of his exile.

During the course of exile while Rama was living in the forest at Panchavati near Nasik, Ravana's sister visited them and asked Laxman to marry her. Laxman not only refused to marry her but also insulted her. Ravana, the demon king, took revenge for the insult of his sister by abducting Sita to Lanka (Ceylon). Rama and Laxman marched towards Lanka to rescue Sita. On the way Rama helped Sughriva to regain his lost kingdom from Bali. As a token of gratitude for this favour Sughriva offered the services of Hanuman, his able army general.

Ultimately as a result of the great battle between Rama and Ravana at Lanka, Ravana was defeated and killed. Sita was brought back. In the meanwhile the term of fourteen years of exile was over and Rama returned to Ayodhya and became the king. He continued to rule for a long time.

However, the troubles of Rama were not over and he was forced to send away Sita from his palace because her chastity was suspected by some of the subjects. Sita ultimately found shelter in the ashrama of Valmiki and gave birth to Lava and Kusha.

Rama discovered about the identity of these two sons only when he performed the Ashvamedha sacrifice and his horse was detained by these brave boys. These boys later on succeeded Rama.

**Diya Paul**  
Class VII





# Story: The King and the Spider

Once upon a time, there was a king from Scotland. He was leading a happy Kingdom with his soldiers. One day, his neighbouring country attacked his kingdom, as he was a successful warrior, he defeated them and won the battle. But the neighbouring country did not lose hope and again attacked with strong forces. The king of Scotland ordered his soldiers to fight the battle but they failed. After lots of unsuccessful attempts, the king got depressed and went to a cave to save himself as well as his minister's life.

After spending few days there, oneday he noticed something different. He saw a spider trying to build his web on the side of a rock but couldn't. The next day, again he noticed the same. The spider tried a lot, and after many unsuccessful attempts, at last the spider was successful in building the web. From that particular incident, the king also learned a lesson and realised that he shouldn't lose hope. The next day, he ordered his soldiers to attack and finally they won the battle.

Moral: Keep trying unless you win.

**SUMAYA AKHTER**  
CLASS IX

**Chandan Chetry**  
Class: VII

## Chandrayan-3

**Chandrayan-3** is India's ambitious space mission which has made India proud. It was a successful which has made India proud. It was a successful space mission aimed to conduct a soft landing at the lunar south pole of the moon through the Vikram lander. The spacecraft is also equipped with a Rover Pragyan consisting of payloads to study the moon's surface. A part from this, there were 1 sensors in the lander.

Talking about the payloads, there were 4 payloads in the lander namely ChaSTE, ILSA, RAMBHA and IRA. 2 Rover payloads were APXS and LIBS. The propulsion module also containing a payload i.e. SHAPE. These payloads are designed to study the moon's surface.

**Chandrayan-3** was active for 14 Earths days in the presence of the sun. After which, the lander and the Rover were kept to sleep on 2<sup>nd</sup> September because they could not function in the absence of sunlight. Later, efforts were made to wake Lander and Rover when the sunlight hit the moon's surface. But ISRO revealed that there were no signals from the Lander and Rover.

Despite this, the project was a successful one and it has made the name of India in Golden words in the history of space. Hon'ble Prime Minister of India has named the landing spot of **Chandrayan-3** Shiv Shakti point.

# !!! Bengali Cuisine !!!

Bengali Cuisine is the culinary style of Bengal, that comprises Bangladesh and the Indian states of West Bengal and Tripura. The cuisine has been shaped by the region's diverse history and climate. It is known for its varied use of flavours including mustard oil, as well as the spread of its confectionaries and desserts.

Bengali Cuisine can be sub-divided into four different types of dishes, *charbya*, or the food that is chewed, such as rice or fish, *chosha*, the food that is sucked, such as ambal and tak, *lehya* or food that are meant to be licked like chutney, and *peya*, which includes drink mainly milk.

West Bengal is famous for an array of things, and one of the most important thing is food. Out of a variety of collection, some of the dishes are—

- (a) ***Aloo Potol Posto*** – It is a preparation of posto or poppy seeds with potatoes and pointed gourd, completed with red and green chillies and sometimes coconut is added to it. It is truly one of the classic Bengali dish and famous food of West Bengal.
- (b) ***Ilish Macher Jhol*** – One of the much favoured fishes in the region, Hilsa or Ilish fish curry is something that you have got to try . Nigella seeds and chilli give it the required balance.
- (c) ***Shukto*** – Who said Bengalis are all for fish and nothing else? Well, Bengalis do know how to do their vegetables too. And Shukto is just an example. Usually served as the first course, Shukto is a combination of vegetables and grounded spices to make a thick curry.

- (d) ***Luchi and Aloor Dom*** – A deep fry delicacy, prepared with maida to make chapattis, which looks like smaller sized, fluffy with



a golden glow. Along with that, aloor dom is something which cannot be neglected.

- (e) ***Mochar Ghonto*** – Mochar Ghonto is a delicious preparation of banana flower, crushed coconut and potato, cooked with some cumin and bay leaves. This mouth watering dish is filled with the sweetness and spice that makes it an amazing try.
- (f) ***Kosha Mangsho*** – This dish of mutton with some thick curry is high on spices and richness. This dish is made with mutton and spices give a delicate taste.
- (g) ***Mishti Doi and Sandesh*** – Mishti Doi is a sweetened yoghurt dish that is served at the end of supper and serves as a sweet dish. Along with that, the most popular sweet is Sandesh, a dish made of khoya, a version of condensed milk and is heavenly in taste.

Thus, Bengali Cuisine is a significant part of the overall culinary heritage of India.

**Anindita  
Das**

# Journey Tezpur To Shillong

**Title:** A Scenic Journey: From Tezpur to Shillong

Nestled in the heart of the enchanting Northeastern region of India lies a journey that promises adventure, natural beauty, and cultural diversity. The voyage from Tezpur to Shillong is a remarkable expedition that takes you through some of the most picturesque landscapes in the country.

## **\*\*Starting Point: Tezpur\*\***

Our journey commences in Tezpur, a small town in the state of Assam. Tezpur is renowned for its lush tea gardens, the mighty Brahmaputra River, and the tranquil Agnigarh Hill. As you set out from this idyllic town, you'll embark on an expedition through the undulating terrain of Assam, heading toward the Meghalaya border.

## **\*\*Assam's Lush Greenery\*\***

The initial leg of the journey takes you through the heart of Assam's lush greenery. The scenic beauty of the Assam landscape is dominated by tea gardens that stretch as far as the eye can see. As you meander through the winding roads, you'll have the opportunity to witness tea pluckers at work and to savor the aroma of freshly brewed Assam tea.

## **\*\*The Mighty Brahmaputra\*\***

As you proceed on your journey, you'll encounter the awe-inspiring Brahmaputra River. This mighty river is one of the largest in the world and is a lifeline for the people of Assam. You can take a break to visit one of the riverbanks and witness the bustling activity that takes place along the Brahmaputra.

## **\*\*Meghalaya's Rolling Hills\*\***

As you cross the Assam-Meghalaya border, the landscape transforms dramatically. Meghalaya,

often referred to as the "Abode of Clouds," lives up to its name with rolling hills, dense forests, and abundant rainfall. The drive through the Khasi Hills presents breathtaking views of cascading waterfalls, and you may even catch a glimpse of the iconic living root bridges that the region is famous for.

## **\*\*Shillong - The Scotland of the East\*\***

Finally, after hours of driving through these pristine landscapes, you'll arrive in Shillong, the capital of Meghalaya. Known as the "Scotland of the East," Shillong is a city that effortlessly combines natural beauty with a vibrant urban culture. The city is perched at an elevation, offering a cool and refreshing climate year-round.

In Shillong, you can explore its numerous attractions, including the stunning Umiam Lake, the charming Ward's Lake, and the Don Bosco Museum. The local cuisine, which includes dishes like Jadoh and Momos, is a delightful exploration of Khasi flavors.

## **\*\*Conclusion\*\***

The journey from Tezpur to Shillong is a captivating odyssey through a region teeming with natural splendor. From the lush tea gardens of Assam to the rolling hills of Meghalaya and the vibrant city of Shillong, this trip offers an unforgettable experience. It's a testament to the incredible diversity and beauty that India's northeastern states have to offer, making it a must-visit for any travel enthusiast. So, if you're looking for a unique adventure that combines scenic beauty, culture, and cuisine, don't miss the Tezpur to Shillong journey - a road trip you'll cherish forever.

**Dasami Boro**

# Poem on Nature

Nature is so good  
And don't make us rude,  
It gives us everything  
Without expecting anything,  
It gives us food to eat  
And give us shade to reduce heat,  
It is so green  
And help us to stay clean,  
With trillions of trees  
And stunning cliffs,  
So it is our duty to protect the nature  
And to stop the melting glacier.

By- **Jerifa Jannat Islam**  
Class : IV



## NATURE

I am a human,  
I'm tired from cities,  
I am going to nature,  
To find peace.

Long and shady trees,  
And that cool breeze,  
Made me relax and calm  
And found tree of palm.

The plain ground  
With flora and fauna  
And silence all over the area  
Made me feel peace.

The clouds were as light as air,  
And flew with the wind,  
And the sun set  
Was the day's end.

-**Susmita Guha**  
Class - V





# MOM

I thought of you with love today,  
But that is nothing new.  
I thought about you yesterday,  
And days before that too.  
I think of you in silence,  
I often speak your name.  
All I have are memories,  
And your picture in a frame.  
Your memory is my keepsake,  
With which I'll never part  
God has you in his keeping,  
I have you in my heart.  
I still see your face before me  
Your voice I long to hear...  
I miss and love you,  
God knows, I wish, you were there.  
Tears fall freely from my eyes,  
Like a river, filled with grief  
My only comfort now, is that,  
From pain, you've found relief.  
Sometimes I wish  
For you to come back  
But I don't want you  
To suffer again.  
I know you are with me  
And I will always  
Love and miss you  
With all my heart... .  
Until we meet again in heaven!!!



**Astha Bystsya**



## Khadi Mahotsav

Khadi is not only a garment but also an arm and weapon. It is the fabric of freedom struggle and the symbol of self-respect and self-reliance.

Mahatma Gandhi developed the concept of khadi as a means to provide employment to the unemployed rural population and make them self-reliant.

Our Honble PM has given the mantra of "KHADI FOR NATION, KHADI FOR FASHION" and khadi is now seen as a fashion statement. It is now used in jackets, shirts, dress materials.

Mahatma Gandhi, the leader of the Indian independence movement, was a strong advocate for khadi. He believed that khadi could be a powerful tool for social and political change. He also encouraged Indians to spin and weave their own khadi. It also helped to promote a sense of self-reliance among Indians. Khadi played a significant role in the Indian freedom struggle.

**-PADMA GOSWAMI (SPS)**

## TODAY'S CHILDREN ARE TOMORROW'S CITIZENS

It is said that the child is the father of man. It means that the child of today will grow into an adult in future. The seeds of the future society are in the children of the present day. They are going to be the citizens in future. We always wish to have a bright future. We hope for a well developed society in the days to come. Today's children are going to be adults in course of time. They are going to build the future society of our dreams. So their character should be an ideal one. If today's children are brought up along the right lines tomorrow's citizens will be a responsible lot. Children should be given the right type of education. Parents should take care to see that they understand their duties properly. Both at school and at home they should learn to behave well. Discipline should be taught to them. They should treat other children as their equals. Good qualities like honesty and integrity should be a part of their character. While young, the idea of patriotism has to be placed in their minds.

Parents and teachers should carefully watch their development. Children that are neglected cause great harm to the society. They fall into evil company and develop into anti social elements. In many cases poverty spoils the lives of children. They do not enjoy the love and affection of parents. In despair they turn up as rowdies and thieves. Society cannot be safe with such people around.

So, it is always wise to keep the child on the right track of development. Otherwise the future of the society is at stake.

**From - MUNMUN AHMED**

# KAMAKHYA THE SHAKTIPITH!

## Nomoskar!

Kamakhya Temple is known worldwide because of its historical pasts and events. Situated in the heart of the river Brahmaputra in Assam, is a part of the historical narrative in association with the tantric tradition. The Kamakhya temple is situated on the Nilachal Hill (800 feet above the sea level) next to the Brahmaputra river in Kamrup district, in the western part of Guwahati city in Assam, India. It is one of the oldest of the 51 Shakti Pithas. The Kamakhya temple is a sakta temple

dedicated to mother goddess Kamakhya. It is an important pilgrimage destination for Hindus, Buddhists and especially for Tantric worshippers. Kamakhya Temple is one of the sacred places of the Hindus. In the subject of black magic, Kamakhya is seen to be a crucial component.

“Tantric” had been a significant part of the temple’s reputation. Kamakhya temple is dedicated to Maa Kamakhya Devi and tantric goddesses. Kamakhya Devi is also known as the “Bleeding Goddess”. In the month of June (Ashaad), it is believed that the

goddess goes through her menstrual cycle. At this time, the Brahmaputra river turns red and temple remains closed for 3 days. Ambubachi mela, one of the biggest festival of this temple is celebrated during this time and holy water is distributed among the devotees of Kamakhya Devi.

**STRUCTURE** :The current structure of Kamakhya temple is said to be Nilachal type, which is another word for architectures with a Hemispherical dome and a cruciform shaped base. The temple consist of four chambers align from east to west, namely:



GARBHAGRIHA or the main sanctum is below ground level and consist of no image but a rock fissure in the shape of a Yoni (vulva) which is worshipped as the Goddess Kamakhya. It is constantly filled with water. CALANTA lies towards the west of the temple Kamakhya, is a

square shaped chamber of type Atchala. Various sculpted images and inscriptions are carved on the surface of the walls. PANCHATANTRA is a large rectangular construction having a flat roof and five small spires protruding from its roof which lies to

the west of Calanta. NATAMANDIR is the last structure towards the west of the Panchatantra has a apsidal end and ridged roof of the Ranghar type Ahom style. Inscriptions from RajewasSingha and GaurinathSingha are inscribed on the walls of Natamandir.

**THE ORIGIN AND ITS HISTORY:** The origin of Kamakhya Temple is documented in oral traditions such as verbal tales, religious narratives and folktales. KalikaPurana, Yogini Tantra, Shiva Purana, BrihadwadharmaPurana, and a few other literary works from the time period provide a brief historical background for the temple. Many people believe that the Kamakhya Temple's origins are pre-Aryan or tribal in terms of trait and ritual. However, according to religious literature, the original temple was built by Kamdev, who regained his beauty here. From the historical point of view, the temple can be presumed to have come into existence during the Mlechchha dynasty. Archaeological excavation revealed that the temple dates back to 9th century. Kamarupa inscription on Tezpur plates, where there are mentions of Kamakhya Devi and a temple. It is believed that the Kamakhya temple was destroyed when Hussein Shah invaded the Kamata Kingdom in the year 1498. It is said that the ruins of the temple after the invention was discovered by Vishwasingha, who was the founder of the Koch dynasty. Then this temple got constructed by his son and completed in the year 1565. Many intriguing stories are heard around Kamakhya temple. The story of origin behind the temple revolves around the Hindu gods Shiva and Sati.

**LEGENDS OF KAMAKHYA TEMPLE:** According to KalikaPurana, Kamakhya temple is where Sati used to retire in secret to fulfill her love with Shiva, and it was the place where her Yoni (genitals, womb) fell after Shiva tandav (dance of destruction) with the corpse of Sati. Another legend says that the evil king Narakasura fell in love with

Goddess Kamakhya Devi (Bhagawati) and desired to marry her. She laid a condition that if he builds a temple for her within one night, she'll marry him, he agreed and almost finished it. The Goddess got scared and sent a cock to cry to announce the arrival of morning. He got angry and killed the cock on the spot. Because of that he couldn't marry Kamakhya and it is said that the present Kamakhya temple is the same as the one Narakasura built. According to some legend, the Hindu god of love, Kamadeva is the inspiration for Kamakhya. The god sought Shakti's womb and genitals after losing virility due to a curse. The deity of Kamakhya Devi was installed as a tribute to shakti and her ability to restore Kamadeva's power, and it is still worshipped.

**TANTRA TRADITIONS AND RITUALS OF KAMAKHYA:** The Tantric cult of temple Kamakhya is closely associated with specific rituals that are performed at the temples. The temple has been famous for "Black Magic" for decades. The priests and Sadhus living in and around the temple offer puja for relief from black magic. This puja helps people who suffers from the ill effects of black magic. It is believed that 10 Mahavaidyas are present here, these are: Kali, Tara, Sorashi, Bhubneshvari, Bharavi, Chhinnamasta, Dhumavati, Bagalamukhi, Matangi and Kamala. Literary evidence suggests that the rulers of Kamarupa had great faith in Tantrism. As a result, the Kamakhya temple evolved as a centre of tantrism and animal sacrifice. The kamakhya temple also holds pujas for repelling dark spirits and ghosts. Mass animal sacrifices also takes place during these pujas such as goat, pigeon, buffalo etc. The temple is also known for the Vashikarantantra. It is a ritual practice carried out by tantric to help one to undergo attraction towards others.

Thank you.

**Mahek Pasrija**



# Assam's famous historical park Agnigarh

## The Love Site of North East!

According to hindu mythology, Agnigarh is known as the site of fortress which was built by Banasura, a powerful asura and devotee of Lord Shiva. The fortress was surrounded by perpetual flames, preventing anyone from entering or leaving without permission. Banasura constructed it to keep his daughter, Usha, isolated.

The legendary story behind Agnigarh's name involves Usha falling in love with Aniruddha, the grandson of Krishna, through her dreams. With the help of her companion Chitrlekha, who was a skilled painter, they managed to identify Aniruddha. However, king Banasura was displeased with their relationship. Chitrlekha used her magical powers to secretly marry Aniruddha to Usha, leading to Banasura imprisoning him and building Agnigarh to keep Usha away from him.

Lord Krishna intervened to rescue Aniruddha, leading to a fierce battle with Banasura. It is believed that this battle took place in Tezpur during the Mahabharata War, reuniting the loving couple.

Tezpur's history includes the historical ruins from the 8th- 9th century, like Bamuni hills, and architectural remnants like Da Parbatia dating back

to the 4th century AD. The modern town of Tezpur was founded by the British in 1835 as the headquarters of Darrang District.

Today, Agnigarh is a hillock overlooking the Brahmaputra River, offering a panoramic view of the area. Visitors can climb a circular stairway to the peak, and sculptures depicting the story's scenes enhance the pathway.

The Assam Tourism Development Corporation has developed the hillock into a park and recreational area, making it a popular tourist attraction in Tezpur.

We can enjoy stunning views of the town and its surroundings. Tezpur is also known as City of eternal Romance .

The stone sculptures on the Agnigarh hill portray the entire story of

love and great war. I welcome you to India's North East to visit the "Agnigarh", "the fortress of fire", amidst the "City of Blood", Tezpur the incredible India.

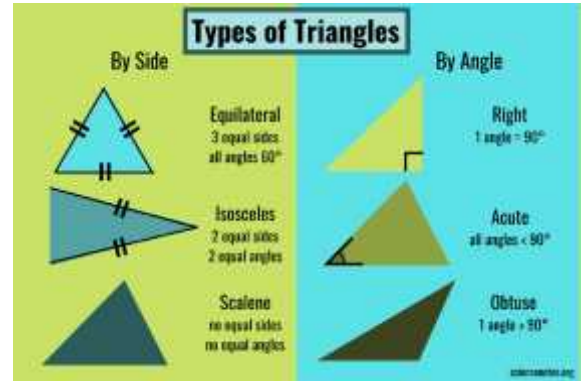
Tezpur is situated in the Sonitpur District in Assam which is 4 hours far from Guwahati, The Gateway of Assam.

Thank you.

**Ankur Jyoti Mahanta**



# Types of Triangle



Based on the Sides	Based on the Angles
Scalene Triangle	Acute angled Triangle
Isosceles Triangle	Right angle Triangle
Equilateral Triangle	Obtuse-angled Triangle

So before, discussing the properties of triangles, let us discuss types of triangles given above.

**Scalene Triangle:** All the sides and angles are unequal.

**Isosceles Triangle:** It has two equal sides. Also, the angles opposite these equal sides are equal.

**Equilateral Triangle:** All the sides are equal and all the three angles equal to 60°.

**Acute Angled Triangle:** A triangle having all its angles less than 90°.

**Right Angled Triangle:** A triangle having one of the three angles exactly 90°.

**Obtuse Angled Triangle:** A triangle having one of the three angles more than 90°.

## Triangle Properties

The properties of the triangle are:

- ) The sum of all the angles of a triangle (of all types) is equal to 180°.
- ) The sum of the length of the two sides of a triangle is greater than the length of the third side.
- ) In the same way, the difference between the two sides of a triangle is less than the length of the third side.
- ) The side opposite the greater angle is the longest side of all the three sides of a triangle.
- ) The exterior angle of a triangle is always equal to the sum of the interior opposite angles. This property of a triangle is called an **exterior angle property**.

) Two triangles are said to be similar if their corresponding angles of both triangles are congruent and the lengths of their sides are proportional.

) Area of a triangle =  $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{Base} \times \text{Height}$

) The perimeter of a triangle = sum of all its three sides

## Triangle Formula

) **Area of a triangle** is the region occupied by a triangle in a two-dimensional plane. The dimension of the area is square units. The formula for area is given by;

$$\text{Area} = \frac{1}{2} \times \text{Base} \times \text{Height}$$

) The **perimeter of a triangle** is the length of the outer boundary of a triangle. To find the perimeter of a triangle we need to add the length of the sides of the triangle.

$$P = a + b + c$$

) Semi-perimeter of a triangle is half of the perimeter of the triangle. It is represented by s.

$$s = \frac{(a + b + c)}{2}$$

where a, b and c are the sides of the triangle.

) By Heron's formula, the area of the triangle is given by:

$$A = H[s(s - a)(s - b)(s - c)]$$

where 's' is the semi-perimeter of the triangle.

) By the Pythagorean theorem, the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle can be calculated by the formula:

$$\text{Hypotenuse}^2 = \text{Base}^2 + \text{Perpendicular}^2$$

-SHEELA ROY

# অসমীয়া শিতান

## মৰমৰ মা

অ'মা,  
মৰমৰ মাত এযাৰ দিয়ানা।  
বহু আশা কৰিছোঁ  
আছে মোৰ বাসনা,  
আছে মোৰ কল্পনা,  
দিবানে সহাৰি মা!  
জীৱনৰ বাটত  
যাওঁ আগবাঢ়ি  
দিয়ানা প্ৰেৰণা মা।  
তোমাৰেই সপোন  
গঢ়িবলৈ মোৰ ভৱিষ্যত  
আনিবলৈ শাস্তি  
আছে মোৰ সাহস।

## জোনবাই

জোনবাই এ এটি তৰা দিয়া,  
কবিতাটি মোক আইতাই শুনোৱা।  
সন্ধিয়াৰ আকাশখন অতি মনোমোহা,  
ডাৱৰৰ আঁৰত জোনৰ লুকা ভাকু খেলা।  
দেখি ভাল লাগে বহু তৰাৰ জিলিকনি,  
জোনাকী পৰৱৰ দৰে যেন বাই ভনী।  
জোনৰ বুকলৈ মানুহ যাব পৰা হ'ল,  
নীল আৰ্মপ্তিং বৈজ্ঞানিক সাক্ষী হৈ ৰ'ল।  
২০২৩ বৰ্ষৰ ২৩ আগষ্ট, সন্ধিয়া  
সোনালী সূৰ্যোগ চাই চমকি উঠিলো।  
ভাৰতবাসীক দিলে এটি নতুন উপহাৰ,  
চন্দ্ৰযান - ৩ য়ে জোনৰ বুকত ল'লে ঠাই।  
জানিবলৈ মনত পালো নতুন প্ৰেৰনা,  
আইতাই শুনোৱা জোনবাইৰ কথা।

ধন্যবাদ।

শ্ৰীৰন্যা বৰা  
দ্বিতীয় মান

## অমানহ

এয়া কি আচৰিতঙ্গ  
পৃথিৱীৰ পৰা মানহ নামৰ প্ৰাণীবিধ ক'লৈ গ'ল।  
আৰু এয়া কোনঙ্গ  
কোন তেওঁলোক, ক'ৰ পৰা আহিলঙ্গ  
আৰে এয়াচোন মানহৰ নিচিনা জীৱ।  
এই জীৱবিধ দেখোন বৰ বৰ্বৰ।  
সিহঁতৰ মাজত মিলা-প্ৰীতি, মৰন-চেনেহ  
একো নাই।  
সিহঁতে মাথো দণ্ড কৰিব জানে।  
কিস্ত,

পৃথিৱীৰ পৰা মানহ নামৰ প্ৰাণীবিধ ক'লৈ গ'লঙ্গ  
কোনোবাই বাৰু জানেনে ?  
কোনে ক'ৰ পাৰিব। নাই নাজানে  
কোনেও নাজানে ক'লৈ গ'ল।

আৰে সিহঁতক সধি কি লাভ, কাৰণ  
সিহঁততো মানহ নহয়।  
মানহৰ নিচিনা প্ৰাণীহে।

মৃদুমণি কলিতা পটংগীয়া  
অসমীয়া বিষয় শিক্ষয়ত্ৰী







## বৰগীত

অসমত নৱ-বৈষ্ণৱ ভক্তি ধৰ্ম প্ৰচাৰৰ উদ্দেশ্যে ভাৰতীয় উচ্চাঙ্গ সংগীতৰ আৰ্হিত মহাপুৰুষ শংকৰদেৱে আৰু মাধৱদেৱে চৈধ্য প্ৰসঙ্গৰ উপযোগীকৈ এক শ্ৰেণীৰ আধ্যাত্মিক গীত ৰচনা কৰিছিল। এই বিশেষ আধ্যাত্মিক গীতসমূহকেই বৰগীত বুলি কোৱা হয়। ভগৱান শ্ৰীকৃষ্ণ বা শ্ৰীৰাম চন্দ্ৰৰ ৰূপ, গুণ ঐশ্বৰ্য আৰু অপৰিসীম শক্তিৰ প্ৰকাশ এই গীতসমূহত লক্ষ্য কৰা যায়। ভাৱ ভাষা আৰু বিষয়বস্তুৰ শ্ৰেষ্ঠতাৰ প্ৰতি লক্ষ্য ৰাখি এই গীতসমূহক বৰগীত আখ্যা দিয়া হৈছিল। গীতবোৰৰ ভাষা ব্ৰজাৱলী। ব্ৰজাৱলী ভাষা এটা কৃত্ৰিম সাহিত্যিক ভাষা। ব্ৰজাৱলী ভাষাৰ মূল হস্তল মৈথিলী অসম বংগ উৰিষ্যা প্ৰবৃত্তিৰ কবিসকলে এই ভাষা ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিছিল। ব্ৰজাৱলী ভাষাত মৈথিলী লগতে ভোজপুৰী, উৰিষ্যা, বাংলা পূৰ্ণ অসমীয়া নোৱাৰী আদি ভাষা শব্দাৱলীৰ সংমিশ্ৰণ ঘটিছে।

ৰাগ বৰগীতৰ মূল বিষয়বস্তু। বৰগীত ভাৰতীয় সংগীত শাস্ত্ৰৰ নিয়মানুসৰি নিৰ্দিষ্ট ৰাগ-তালত ৰচনা কৰা হৈছে। গীতসমূহ ভক্তিভাৱ প্ৰকাশক। ইয়াৰ বিষয়বস্তু সকলো ধৰণৰ পাৰ্থিৱ পৰা মুক্ত। বৰগীতত ভগৱন্তৰ প্ৰতি ভক্তি বিদ্বিত হৈ হৃদয়ৰ একান্ত প্ৰাৰ্থনাৰে ঈশ্বৰৰ ওচৰত আত্মসমৰ্পণ কৰাৰ সূৰ, জীৱন যাতনাৰ পৰা মৰ্মস্পৰ্শী চিত্ৰ বৰ্ণিত হৈছে। অসমৰ সত্ৰসমূহত এই গীতসমূহ বিভিন্ন প্ৰসংগত পৰিবেশন কৰা হয়। বৰগীতৰ সূৰে ভক্তসকলৰ মন আৰু হিয়া বাহ্যিক জগত খনৰ পৰা আঁতৰাই নি পৰমানন্দৰ কাষ পোৱাইগৈ। বৰগীতক অসমীয়া 'প্ৰুপদী' সংগীত বুলি কল্পব পাৰি।

অসমীয়া গীতি-সাহিত্যৰ ইতিহাসত বৰগীত এক অনবদ্য সম্পদ হিচাপে স্বীকৃতি দিয়া হৈছে।

য়গীতা ভৰদ্বাজ  
অষ্টম মান

# মাজুলী



## মোৰ ভ্ৰমণ কাহিনী

জুলাই মাহৰ গৰমৰ বন্ধত এইবাৰ মই মা আৰু দেউতাৰ সৈতে পৰশুৰাম কুণ্ড চাবলৈ গৈছিলো। তেজপুৰৰ পৰা ASTCৰ বাছত ২০ জুলাইৰ দিনা তিনিচুকীয়াত মোৰ খুঁড়ৰ ঘৰ আছে। আমি বিয়লি ৫ বজাত বাছৰ পৰা নমো আৰু খুঁড়ৰ ঘৰ পাওঁ গৈ। পিছদিনা পুৱাই অৰ্থাৎ ২১ জুলাইৰ দিনা ৭ বজাত আমি ফৰিবলৈ যাবলৈ ঠিক কৰিলোঁ।

অৰুণাচল বৰ্ডাৰ সোমোৱাৰ লগে লগে আমি পাচ কাটি ললো। ১১ বজাত আমি পৰশুৰাম কুণ্ড পাওঁ। চাৰিওফালৰ প্ৰাকৃতিক সৌন্দৰ্য অতি মনোমোহা। পৰশুৰাম কুণ্ডটো নিজ চকুৰে চাই অতিকৈ আনন্দ লাগিল। পৰশুৰাম কুণ্ড কেনেকৈ সৃষ্টি হৈছিল আমাৰ পাঠৰ আধাৰত থলমূল কৈ বৰ্ণনা দিছো, পৰশুৰামে পিতৃৰ আজ্ঞা পালন কৰি মাতৃ হত্যা কৰাৰ লগে লগে পৰশুৰামৰ হাতৰ পৰা কঠাৰখন নেৰা হৈছিল। তেতিয়া মহাদেৱ শিৱক তপস্যা কৰি পৰশুৰামে কেনেকৈ মাতৃহত্যাৰ পাপ খণ্ডাব পাৰিব বুলি সোধাত মহাদেৱে তেওঁক পণ্ডিত বিষ্ণু জৰথাক লগ ধৰিব কল্পলে আৰু তেৱেই মূৰ্ত্তিৰ পথ দেখাব বুলি ক'লে। জৰথাই পৰশুৰামক ভাৰতৰ উত্তৰ-পূবপ্ৰান্তৰ মহেন্দ্ৰগিৰি পৰ্বতৰ কথা ক'লে আৰু তাত থকা ব্ৰহ্মকুণ্ডৰ পাৰ কটাৰ লগে লগে হাতৰ কঠাৰ এৰি যাব বুলি ক'লে। পৰশুৰামেও তাকে কৰিছিল আৰু তেতিয়াৰপৰা সেই কুণ্ডৰ নাম পৰশুৰাম কুণ্ড হয়।

ব্ৰহ্মকুণ্ডৰ পৰা পৰশুৰামে কটাৰ লগে লগে তাৰ পৰা যি অমতধাৰা প্ৰবাহিত হৈছিল সেয়াই ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ।

পৰশুৰাম কুণ্ড চাই উভতি আহোঁতে আমি তৰা পাতেৰে বন্ধা টোপোলা ভাতৰ লগত লোকেল মূৰ্গী খাঁও। সন্ধিয়া ৭ বজাত আমি তিনিচুকীয়া পাওঁ। এইয়াই হৈছে মোৰ পৰশুৰাম কুণ্ডৰ মাত্ৰা।

বৰ্ণিল পতংগীয়া  
শ্ৰেণী-অষ্টম মান

অসমৰ ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ নদীৰ বুকুত অৱস্থিত মাজুলী হ'ল পৃথিৱীৰ বৃহত্তম নদীদ্বীপ। বৃহত্তম নদীদ্বীপ হোৱাৰ লগতে মাজুলী খন অসমৰ বৈষ্ণৱ সংস্কৃতিৰ প্ৰাণকেন্দ্ৰ। আগেয়ে যোৰহাট জিলাৰ অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত আছিল যদিও ২০১৫ চনৰ পৰা মাজুলী এখন সৰ্ব্বস্বত্ব জিলা হিচাপে স্বীকৃতি পায়।

মাজুলী নামটোৰ অৰ্থ হ'ল নৈৰ মাজৰ ডাঙৰ চাপৰি বা দ্বীপ, অৰ্থাৎ বৈ যোৱা নদীৰ মাজৰ ভূখণ্ড। কথিত আছে যে দিহিং আৰু ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰৰ গতি সলনি হোৱাৰ ফলত এই নদীদ্বীপটোৰ সৃষ্টি হৈছিল। ইতিহাস অনুসৰি ১৬৬১-৯৬১ সময়ত হোৱা কেইবাটাও ডাঙৰ ভূমিকম্প আৰু ১৭৫০ চনত হোৱা প্ৰলয়ংকাৰী বানপানীৰ বাবে ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ দুটি সৃষ্টিত বিভক্ত হৈ পৰে। ইয়াৰ এটা সৃষ্টি ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰৰ মূলপথেৰে আৰু আনটো বৃটীদিহিং নদীৰ সৃষ্টিৰে বৈ যাবলৈ ধৰাত মাজুলী নদীদ্বীপৰ উৎপত্তি হয়। মাজুলীৰ চাৰিওফালে মহাবাহু ব্ৰহ্মপুত্ৰ নদী আগুৰি আছে। ইয়াৰ পূবে শিৱসাগৰ জিলা, উত্তৰে লখিমপুৰ জিলা, দক্ষিণে যোৰহাট চহৰ আৰু দক্ষিণ পশ্চিমাংশত গোলাঘাট জিলা অৱস্থিত।

মাজুলীৰ লগত যোগাযোগৰ একমাত্ৰ ব্যৱস্থা হ'ল ফেৰী সেৱা। যোৰহাটৰ পৰা নিমাতীঘাটলৈ বাছ বা টেক্সীৰে আৰু তাৰ পৰা মাজুলীলৈ ফেৰীৰে মাত্ৰা কৰিব লাগে।

নিমাতীঘাটৰ পৰা মাজুলীৰ বিভিন্ন স্থানলৈ থকা ফেৰীঘাট সমূহ হ'ল -কমলাবাৰী, শালমৰা, অফলামুখ, ফুলনি, দক্ষিণপাট, চুঁমৈবাৰী আদি। যোৰহাট চহৰৰপৰা ফেৰীৰে মাজুলীত উপস্থিত হ'বলৈ প্ৰায় ৩ ঘণ্টা সময়ৰ প্ৰয়োজন হয়। বৰ্তমান গুৱাহাটীৰ পৰা মাজুলীলৈ লখিমপুৰ -চকুৱাখনা পথ হৈ পোনপটীয়া নৈশ বাছসেৱাৰ ব্যৱস্থা আছে। মাজুলীক সত্ৰীয়া সংস্কৃতিৰ পীঠস্থান বুলি কোৱা হয়, কাৰণ মাজুলীত থকা সত্ৰসমূহৰ জৰিয়তে এক বৰ্ণিল সাংস্কৃতিক পৰিবেশ বিৰাজমান হৈ আছে। শ্ৰীমন্ত শংকৰদেৱে ধৰ্ম তথা সংস্কৃতিৰ প্ৰচাৰৰ বাবে বেলগুৰিত প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰা সত্ৰত ১৫২২ চনত গুৰুজনাৰ মাধৱদেৱৰ সৈতে প্ৰথম সাক্ষাৎ হৈছিল। শংকৰ-মাধৱৰ এই মিলনক অসমীয়া সাহিত্যত 'মণি-কাঞ্চন সংযোগ' আখ্যা দিয়া হৈছে।

Ruksana Khatun  
Class- VII





## মোৰ পৰী ভ্ৰমণৰ কাহিনী

মোৰ আইতা, মামা আৰু মই উৰিয়া ভ্ৰমণ কৰিবলৈ গৈছিলো। আমি ৰাতি ১০:০০ বজাত ৰঙ্গীয়া পৰা যাত্ৰা আৰম্ভ কৰি ০২:৫৫ বজাত পৰী গৈ পালো। হোটেল ত গৈ জিৰণি লৈ আমি জগন্নাথ মন্দিৰ দৰ্শন কৰিলো আৰু মন্দিৰৰ ভোগ গ্ৰহণ কৰিলো। মন্দিৰৰ পৰা উভতি আহি আমি সাগৰৰ পাৰলৈ গ'লো। ৰাতি আহাৰ গ্ৰহণ কৰি আমি হোটেল পালোগৈ পিছদিনা আমি পৰীৰ সাগৰৰ পাৰলৈ গৈ গা ধুৱো আৰু পৰীৰ চাবলগীয়া সকলো ঠাইলৈ গ'লো। পিছদিনা ৩০ তাৰিখে আমি ভূৱনেশ্বৰলৈ যাওঁ আৰু সেই ঠাইৰ মন্দিৰ সমূহো দৰ্শন কৰো। যেনে চিঙ্কাহদ, সূৰ্যমন্দিৰ, লিংগৰাজ, বুদ্ধ মন্দিৰ আদি। তাৰপাছত আমি কলকাতা অভিমুখে ৰাওনা হওঁ। কলকাতাৰ পৰা উভতনি ৰেলখনৰ সময় আবেলি হোৱাত দিনৰ ভাগত আমি দক্ষিণেশ্বৰ মন্দিৰ দৰ্শন কৰো আৰু মেটৰেলতো উঠো। সন্ধিয়া ৫:০০ বজাত আমাৰ ৰেলখনে অসম অভিমুখে যাত্ৰা আৰম্ভ কৰিলে। ধন্যবাদ।

গৌৰৱ সাহা  
অষ্টম মান

## শিশু আৰু মোবাইল

বৰ্তমান সময়ত ক'ত ক'ত শিশুসকলক দৈনিক ঘণ্টাৰ পিছত ঘণ্টা ধৰি মোবাইল ফোনত বাস্তৱ হৈ থকা দেখা যায়। যোৱা কেইবছৰ মানৰ পৰা মোবাইলৰ প্ৰতি আসক্তি শিশুৰ বাবে এক মাৰাত্মক ব্যাধি হৈ পৰিছে। এই ব্যাধিয়ে শিশু সকলক মানসিক ভাৱে পংগু কৰিব পাৰে।

“সময় পৰিবৰ্তনশীল” এই পৰিবৰ্তনশীল সমাজখনৰ ব্যক্তি হিচাপে প্ৰত্যেক জন ব্যক্তিয়ে লক্ষ্য কৰা উচিত যে শিশুৰ যি পৰিবৰ্তন ঘটে বা ঘটি আছে সেই পৰিবৰ্তন যোগাাত্মক নে বিয়োগাত্মক। কিন্তু অতি পৰিতাপৰ কথা যে বৰ্তমান সময়ত শিশুসকলৰ পৰিবৰ্তনৰ কথা কবলৈ গ'লে আমি সৰহসংখ্যক নেতিবাচক দিশত পৰিবৰ্তন হোৱা দেখা পাওঁ।

কিন্তু মন কৰিবলগীয়া যে সকলোৰে মোবাইল ফোন ব্যৱহাৰ সহজাতভাৱে নেতিবাচক নহয়। আচলতে পৰিমিতভাৱে ব্যৱহাৰ কৰিলে মোবাইল ফোন শিশুৰ বাবে এক মলাবান আহিলা হ'ব পাৰে।

শেষত ক'ব পাৰি যে শিশুৰ ওপৰত মোবাইল ফোনৰ প্ৰভাৱ ইতিবাচক আৰু নেতিবাচক দুয়োটা উপাদানৰে এক জটিল বিষয়। মোবাইল ফোন ব্যৱহাৰৰ ফলত মনোযোগৰ ক্ষমতা, টোপনিৰ অভ্যাস আৰু সামাজিক দক্ষতাৰ ওপৰত নেতিবাচক প্ৰভাৱ পৰিব পাৰে যদিও মোবাইল ফোন ব্যৱহাৰে শিশুসকলক শিক্ষণ আৰু সংযোগ ৰ বাবে মলাবান সম্পদ আৰু সুযোগো প্ৰদান কৰিব পাৰে। অভিভাৱকৰ ওপৰত নিৰ্ভৰশীল মে তেওঁলোকৰ সন্তানে মোবাইল ফোন এনেদৰে ব্যৱহাৰ কৰে যাতে ইয়াৰ সবিধা সৰ্বাধিক হয় আৰু বিপদ কম হয়।

দীপিকা শইকীয়া

## মোৰ অনভৱবোৰ

এটা সময় আছিল যেতিয়া স্কুলৰ পৰা আহিয়ে হওঁক নাইবা বন্ধৰ দিনতে হওঁক আজৰি পৰ পালে আমি আমাৰ শৈশৱ কালত লগৰ সমনীয়াৰ লগত ঘৰৰ চোতাল খনতেই নাইবা ওচৰৰ খেল পথাৰ খনত খেলাধুলা কৰি বিৰাটেই ভাল পাইছিলো। কাবাডি, লুকা-ভাক্, টাং গুটি, ফিট্ (আমি তেনেকৈ কৈছিলো) আদি খেলবোৰ আমি মনে বিচৰা ধৰণে উপভোগ কৰিছিলো। খেলৰ মাজে মাজে এখন দুখন কাজিয়াও হৈছিল হাত ভৰিত দুখো পাইছিলো, ছালো ছিগিছিল, যাৰ বাবে ঘৰত মা দেউতাই কেতিয়াবা গালি পাৰিছিল নাইবা কেতিয়াবা এক দুই পিতন দিও দিছিল। কিন্তু তথাপিও কিমান যে আছিল সেই দিনবোৰ।

বৰ্তমান সময় হৈছে প্ৰযুক্তিবিদ্যাৰ আৰু আধুনিকতাৰ যুগ। এক কথাত ক'বলৈ গ'লে কলিযুগ আৰু এই যুগৰ শিশু সকলৰ মাজত সচৰাচৰ দেখিবলৈ পোৱা কথাটো হৈছে তেওঁলোকৰ মোবাইলৰ প্ৰতি থকা অতিমাত্ৰা আকৰ্ষণ। লুকা-ভাক্, কাবাডি আদিৰ দৰে খেলবোৰ তেওঁলোকে চিনিও নাপায় আৰু যদি চিনাকী কৰি দিবলৈ বিচাৰিলেও তেওঁলোকে কোনো আগ্ৰহেই প্ৰকাশ নকৰে, লোকে চিনিও নাপায় আৰু চিনাকী কৰি দিবলৈ চেষ্টাও কৰা হয়, তেওঁলোকে কোনো আগ্ৰহেই প্ৰকাশ নকৰে। খেলা খেলবোৰৰ প্ৰতি তেওঁলোকৰ কোনো মাদকতা দেখিবলৈ পোৱা নাযায়। কিছুদিন আগতে লগ পাইছিলো বাইদেউ এগৰাকী মুখত সিদিনা শুনিবলৈ পালো যে তেওঁলোকৰ ঘৰৰ ওচৰত থকা মানুহ ঘৰৰ তিনি বছৰীয়া ল'ৰাটোৱে কথা ক'বলৈ শিকা নাই যাৰ বাবে তেওঁলোকে ডাক্তৰৰ কাষ চাপিব লগা লগা হৈছে। ডাক্তৰে সকলোখিনি পৰীক্ষা কৰি চাই তেওঁলোকক প্ৰশ্ন কৰিলে যে তেওঁলোকে তেওঁলোকৰ সন্তানৰ লগত কথা পাতে নে নাপাতে,

উত্তৰত তেওঁলোকে ক'লে যে তেওঁলোক যিহেতু দুয়োজনেই চাকৰিয়াল গতিকে দুয়োজনে বেছি সময় দিব নোৱাৰে। বনকৰা ছোৱালী গৰাকীৰ লগতে দিনটো থাকে আৰু সন্তানটোৱেও বেছিখিনি সময় ম'বাইল চায়েই কটায়। ভুলটো হ'ল সেইখিনিটোই। যিহেতু দিনটো লঞ্জৰাটো ম'বাইল চাই থাকে, কাৰোৰে লগত কথা পাতিবলৈ ইচ্ছা নকৰে। ফলত কথা কোৱাৰ বয়স হোৱা স্বতেও শিশুটিয়ে কথা ক'ব নোৱাৰা হ'ল।

আচলতে ভুলবোৰ আমাৰ অভিভাৱকবোৰৰেই। সন্তানৰ প্ৰেমত আমি ইমানেই মচণ্ডল যে আমি অতিমাত্ৰা মৰম কৰিবলৈ গৈ সন্তানৰ ক্ষতি কৰি পেলাও। এইটো নহয় যে আমাৰ দিনত মা দেউতাই মৰম কৰা নাছিল। আমাক practical হ'বলৈ শিকাইছিল কিন্তু এতিয়াৰ অভিভাৱকসকলে অতিমাত্ৰা মৰম কৰিবলৈ গৈ মূৰত থলে ওকনিয়ে খাব, মাটিত থ'লে পৰুৱাই খাব ৰ দৰে হৈছে। সন্তান সকলক আলগুৱা, ব্যৱহাৰিক জ্ঞান নথকা কৰি পেলাইছে। বাহিৰত দৌৰা দৌৰি কৰি খেলিলে কিজানি বা পৰিব। পৰিলে দুখ পাই কান্দিব, এনে ধৰণৰ চিন্তাবোৰেই অভিভাৱক সকলক খাই মাৰিছে। যাৰ বাবে সন্তানক ম'বাইলটো দিয়ে ব্যস্ত কৰি ৰাখে ফলত ম'বাইলৰ প্ৰতি সন্তানটোৰ আকৰ্ষণ বৃদ্ধি কৰি পেলাইছে।

শেষত এইটোৱেই ক'ব বিছাৰিছো যে আমি অভিভাৱকসকলে নিজৰ চিন্তাধাৰাবোৰ সলনি কৰিব লাগিব, তেহে উত্তৰ প্ৰকৃষক আমি প্ৰযুক্তিবিদ্যাৰ এই ক্ষতিকাৰক প্ৰভাৱৰ পৰা ৰক্ষা কৰিব পাৰিম। গতিকে নিজেই নিজৰ সলনি কৰাৰ সময় বৰ্তমান আহি পৰিছে।

গায়ত্ৰী হাজৰিকা





# *Hindi Section*



## 卐 सत्र की परिस्थिति 卐

विद्यालय की सत्र की परिस्थिति, होती है बड़ी महत्वपूर्ण।  
पढाई की राह में, यह अवस्था होती है पहली कदम।

शिक्षकों की मेहनत, और छात्र - छात्रों का प्यार,  
सत्र की शुरुआत होती है एक नई शुरुआत की यार।

पढाई की दिशा में उद्देश्य स्पष्ट हो,  
सत्र के आगमन में, ज्ञान की खोज हो,  
सत्र की परिस्थिति, छात्रों के लिए एक मौका,  
ज्ञान की राहों पर, बढ़ने का हर किसी को शौक हो।

शिक्षा का महत्व समझकर, हम समर्पित हो जाए,  
सत्र की स्थिति से हम खद को सजाएं।

अध्ययन का संकल्प, उच्च लक्ष्यों का पालन,  
सत्र की परिस्थिति से, हम पाएं सफलता का मान।

ये सत्र की परिस्थिति, हम सबके लिए महत्वपूर्ण है,  
ज्ञान की प्राप्ति हमारा लक्ष्य हो और सपना सच हो।

## गिबना भी अच्छा है

‘गिबना भी अच्छा है,  
औकात का पता चलता है....  
बढते हैं जब हाथ उठने को....  
अपनो का पता चलता है?’

जिन्हें गब्रसा आता है,  
वे लोग सच्चे होते हैं,  
मैंने डाँटे को अक्सर  
मस्कराते देखा है....

बिब्र रही हैं मैं भी,  
मनष्यो को पढने का हनर,  
सना है चेहरे पे....  
किताबो से ज्यादा लिब्रा होता है....!’

-तलिका गोगोर्ड

अध्यापिका - सीमा नाग

# महिला सशक्तिकरण



## कर्तव्य

महिला सशक्तिकरण एक महत्वपूर्ण सामाजिक और राजनीतिक धारणा है जो महिलाओं को आवाज देने, स्वाधीनता प्राप्त करने और समानता के लिए लड़ने की शक्ति प्रदान करता है। महिला सशक्तिकरण के कुछ मुख्य उद्देश्य हैं जैसे कि महिलाओं को सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनीतिक विकास के लिए समान अवसर प्रदान करना, महिलाओं को संघर्षों और अन्याय के खिलाफ लड़ने की क्षमता प्रदान करना, महिलाओं की योग्यता का प्रशंसा करना आदि।

महिला सशक्तिकरण के उद्देश्य की सफलता प्राप्त करने के लिए भारत सरकार ने भी कई योजनाओं का निर्माण किया जैसे कि-

- **कानुनी सुरक्षा**- सरकार महिलाओं की सुरक्षा और अधिकारों की हिफाजत के लिए कठोर कानुनी नियम बना रही है। इससे उन्हें जुल्म, छेड़छाड़, बाल विवाह, देहज प्रथा आदि के खिलाफ सुरक्षा प्रदान किया जाता है।

- **शिक्षा**- महिलाओं की शिक्षा को जरूरी समझकर सरकार ने शिक्षा क्षेत्र में कई योजनाएं चलाई हैं। इसमें मुफ्त शिक्षा, स्कॉलरशिप, बेटी बचाओ डू बेटी पढ़ाओ योजना और समान शिक्षा के लिए योजना शामिल हैं।

- **आर्थिक सशक्तिकरण**- सरकार ने महिलाओं को आर्थिक रूप से भी सशक्त बनाने के लिए विभिन्न योजनाएं चलाई हैं। इससे व्यापार, सुकन्या समृद्धि योजना, फ्री सिलार्ड मशीन योजना आदि योजनाएं शामिल हैं।

- **स्वास्थ्य**- सरकार महिलाओं के स्वास्थ्य की देखभाल के लिए भी विभिन्न कार्यक्रम अपना रही है। यह स्वास्थ्य सुविधाएं, गर्भावस्था देखभाल, मातृत्व लाभ, आदि पर ध्यान केंद्रित करता है।

महिला सशक्तिकरण समाज में परिवर्तन लाने और अन्याय और सामाजिक असमानता के खिलाफ लड़ने का एक महत्वपूर्ण माध्यम है। इसके माध्यम से महिलाएं अपनी आर्थिक, सामाजिक और राजनीतिक भूमिका को सकारात्मक ढंग से व्यक्त करती हैं और समाज की प्रगति में योगदान देती हैं और यह सामान्य समाज के लिए भी लाभदायक है।

निशिता दास

कक्षा - IX

उठो सबेरे सबसे पहले,  
परमेश्वर को शीश झुकाओ !  
स्वच्छ वस्त्र हो, साफ दांत हो.  
कभी नहीं नाखून बढ़ाओ ।  
सदा समय पर तैयारी कर  
अपने विद्यालय में जाओ ।  
जितने सहपाठी हो, सबके  
मित्र बनो, सबको अपनाओ ।  
करो मित्र को मदद हमेशा,  
तन से मन से खुश हो - होकर  
उनके जो भी काम पड़े तुम  
करो मदद हंस - गा - मिल - जुलकर ।  
बोझ उठाता हो जब साथी,  
जाकर उसको मदद करो तुम ।  
पड़ जाए बीमार अगर वह,  
सेवा उसको सदा करो तम ।

आते डू जाते कभी मार्ग में  
नहीं किसी को गाली देना ।  
करो बुराई नहीं किसी को  
सदा बड़ों का मानों कहना ।

अपनी पुस्तक घर पर रखकर  
थोड़ा देर खेलने जाओ ।  
घर जाओ तो पाठ याद कर  
खाना खा लो और सो जाओ

Baibhav Biswasarma

Class - II



# हार गया लेकिन खुद से जीत गया

हरीश नाम का एक लड़का था उसको दौड़ने का बहुत शौक था वह कई मैराथन में हिस्सा ले चुका था परंतु वह किसी भी race को पूरा नहीं करता था एक दिन उसने ठान लिया कि चाहे कुछ भी हो जाये वह race परी जरूर करेगा अब रेस शुरू हुई

हरीश ने भी दौड़ना शुरू किया धीरे 2 सारे धावक आगे निकल रहे थे मगर अब हरीश थक गया था वह रुक गया फिर उसने खुद से बोला अगर मैं दौड़ नहीं सकता तो कम से कम चल तो सकता हू उसने ऐसा ही किया वह धीरे 2 चलने लगा मगर वह आगे जरूर बढ़ रहा था अब वह बहुत ज्यादा थक गया था और नीचे गिर पड़ा

उसने खुद को बोला की वह कैसे भी करके आज दौड़ को परी जरूर करेगा वह ज़िद करके वापस उठा लड़खड़ाते हुए आगे बढ़ने लगा और अंततः वह रेस परी कर गया माना कि वह रेस हार चुका था लेकिन आज उसका विश्वास चरम पर था क्योंकि आज से पहले race को कभी पूरा ही नहीं कर पाया था वह जमीन पर पड़ा हुआ था क्योंकि उसके पैरों की मांसपेशियों में बहुत खिंचाव हो चुका था लेकिन आज वह बहुत खश था क्योंकि आज वह हार कर भी जीता था



दोस्तों हम भी तो इस तरह की गलती करते हैं हमारी life में कभी भी अगर कोई परेशानी होती है तो उस काम को नहीं करते और छोड़ देते हैं

अगर आप एक student हो और रोज 5 hr की study करते हो और किसी दिन कोई परेशानी की वजह से आप पढ़ाई नहीं करते मगर आपको

भले ही 2 hr मिले पढ़ना जरूर चाहिए

हरीश की कहानी से हमें यही सीखने को मिलता है कि अगर हम लगातार आगे बढ़ते रहें तो एक दिन हम हारकर भी जीत जाएंगे

छोटे छोटे कदम बढ़ाते जाओ और आगे बढ़ते जाओ यही सफलता का नियम है

-VIKKY ROY



# An Interview with District Commissioner By the Students of SARASWATI PUBLIC SCHOOL



Atif Mehmud interviewing D.C Sir



Priyom Newer interviewing D.C Sir

## **Atif Mehmud**

*Q.1. Can you tell us a bit about your childhood ?  
Where did you grow up and what was it like ?*

**D.C.sir :-** I studied in Natun Sarania L.P. School till class IV which was just a doorstep away from my home. After that from class V to X I studied in Bhaskar Vidyapith along with my siblings. It was very fun filled with sports and games. I also took part in all the events with interest. After my matriculation, I went to cotton college and studied there for 5 years. I completed my graduation with history(Hns) .

## **Rehena Begam**

*Q.2. Did you always know that you wanted to work in administration or did you have other aspirations when you were young ?*

**D.C.sir :-** When I was young, my aim in life was to become a doctor but suddenly as I grew up my passion started changing with time. I never thought of becoming a administration officer when I was young. When I went to Cotton College for my further studies. Then one day I saw about competitive exams in the newspaper and urge came from inside to appear for the exam and then in the first attempt I cleared it.

## **Sanjana Devi**

*Q.3. What motivated you to pass a career in public service and take on the role of a district head i.e. District Commissioner ?*

**D.C.sir :-** In our early ages, most of the parents wished their children to go for either medical or engineering. Similiarly, my parents also motivated me to do such. But my passion and interest towards civil services motivated me to join public service. While I was pursuing my M.A. from Guwahati University. I started preparing for prelims and cleared it in my 1<sup>st</sup> attempt . When I was in my final year of M.A.

I cleared my mains in 1993.

## **Atif Mehmud**

*Q.4. How can one become the District Commissioner ?*

**D.C.sir :-** One cannot directly get appointed as a District Commissioner before that he has to serve as Assistant Commissioner SDO, then as a Additional District Commissioner and finally the District Commissioner, as these are Promotional Posts.

### Rehena Begam

*Q.5. Can you provide an overview of your role as a DC and the key responsibility ?*

**D.C.sir :-** My role as a District Commissioner is to typically serve as a local government official. I manage the administrative functions within a specific district (Sonitpur) My key responsibility includes coordinating public services, managing budgets, addressing community concerns. My role often includes working closely with government agencies leaders for the development.

### Sanjana Devi

*Q.6. What resources and support does the District Commissioner provide for students with special needs and exceptionalities ?*

**D.C.sir :-** There are many departments which I have to oversee but the support for students with special needs comes under education department or special education services. The education department will provide resources and necessary support for the students with exceptionalities.

### Sanjana Devi

*Q.7. What advice would you give to students who aspire to work in public service or hold leadership position in their communities ?*

**D.C.sir :-** Students who wish to work in public service or hold leadership position in their communities should be focused and dedicated towards their goal. One should also focus on developing strong communication skills, cultivating skills, cultivating empathy and also staying informed about local and day today issues.

### Priyom Newar

*Q.8. What are the qualities to be inculcated to the students to become a successful civil servant ?*

**D.C.sir :-** The qualities to be inculcated to the students are one has to be focused, and to possess integrity and continuous learning to become successful civil servant.

### Rehena Begam

*Q.9. What initiative or programmes does the District Commissioner have in place to support students mental health and well being ?*

**D.C.sir :-** I think, in teens students have to be nurtured by teachers and parents for proper development. So, students should join yoga, dancing, singing, painting etc. District Commissioner can support the students by providing them with equipments etc. So, games and sports are very important for mental health and well being. Our school education curriculum includes mental health programme as well.

### Priyom Newar

*Q.10. How does the District Commissioner prioritize and allocate funding for different schools and educational programs within the district ?*

**D.C.sir :-** As there are many departments under District Commissioner but the funding for different schools and educational programs within the district are done by the educational department, but D.C. oversees it. Welfare activities and special needs are also taken care by D.C. s with the help of other department.

### Priyom Newar

*Q.11. How does the District Commissioner address issues related to diversity, equality and inclusion within the educational system ?*

**D.C.Sir :-** It is my motto to place better teachers and infrastructure so that all areas are provided with better provisions or conveniences. Whether the schools are in villages or town all the communities should get equal education.

*Thank  
you* 



# SARASWATI PUBLIC SCHOOL

NATUN SIRAJULI, SONITPUR ASSAM PIN : 784110

AFFILIATED TO CBSE (NEW DELHI) AFFILIATION NO. 230185

Ph:- 919435083819/918638031497

E-mail: principal@saraswatipublicschools.in

U-dice code-18110213602

Website: www.saraswatipublicschools.in

Ref No- SPS/ Result/ 2023

Dated- 12/05/2023

## CONGRATULATIONS

TO ALL THE STUDENTS OF CLASS X FOR YOUR SUCCESS IN THE CBSE  
BOARD EXAM 2022-23



Konkana Kashyap  
09/10/2021

**KANKANA KASHYAP**  
84%  
H.S. SCIENCE-94  
SO.SCIENCE-94



KULDEEP PAREEK  
11-10-2021

**KUPDEEP PAREEK**  
80%  
H.S-SCIENCE-95  
HINDI-82



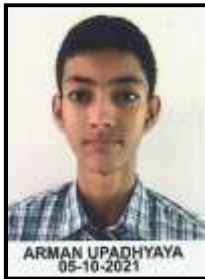
PALAK GUPTA  
11-10-2021

**PALAK GUPTA**  
79.2%  
H.S- ENGLISH-90  
HINDI-86



Kasturi Rajkumari Borah  
11/10/2021

**KASTURI BORAH**  
78.4%  
H.S-ASSAMESE-88  
SO.SCIENCE-84



ARMAN UPADHYAYA  
05-10-2021

**ARMAN UPADHYAYA**  
76.2%  
H.S.-ENGLISH-90  
HINDI- 86



EHSAAS KASHYAP  
11/11/2021

**EHSAAS KASHYAP**  
67.8%  
H.S-ENGLISH-79  
HINDI-75



AYANAB KUMAR SARMAH  
09-10-2021

**AYANAB SARMAH**  
67.8%  
H.S-SO.SCIENCE-83  
ASSAMESE- 78



TRISHNA MONI SINGH  
25/11/2021

**TRISHNA MONI SINGH**  
50.8%  
H.S-ASSAMESE-65  
ENGLISH-63

FROM  
TEACHERS FRATERNITY  
SARASWATI PUBLIC SCHOOL





**Students of Pre-primary**



**Students of Nursery**



**Students of K.G.**





**Students of Pre-primary**



**Students of class I B**



**Students of class II A**





**Students of class II B**



**Students of class III**



**Students of Class IV**





**Students of III A and IV A**



**Students of class V B**



**Students of class VI**





**Students of Class VII**



**Students of class VIII**



**Class IX and X**





**Felicitation of class X CBSE Board Exam 2023 Pass out students**



**Faculty of Saraswati Public School**



**Visit to District Commissioner's Office, Tezpur for An Interview**



# CELEBRATIONS



Independence Day 2023



Traditional Food Festival and Traditional Dress



5th June 2023 World Environment Day





Rabindra Jayanti 2023



Bhupendra Jayanti 2023



Pre Diwali Rongoli Competition 2023



Visit to DRDO, Tezpur on Science Day 28/02/2023



