



ई-किसलय

The Voice of CTE Samastipur



10th EDITION



C.T.E.

**अध्यापक शिक्षा महाविद्यालय
समस्तीपुर**

**November
2022**

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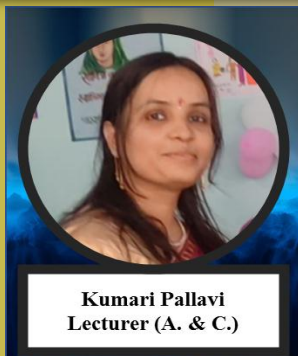


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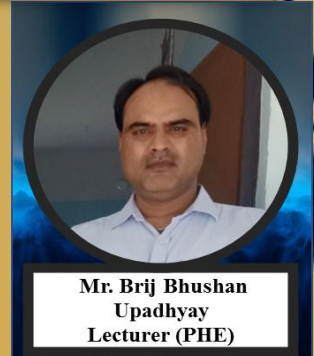
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प्राचार्य की कलम से



प्रिय शिक्षक साथी और हमारे प्रशिक्षु

आशा करता हूँ कि आप सभी इस अध्यापक शिक्षा महाविद्यालय, समस्तीपुर से प्रकाशित नवम्बर - 2022 के "ई-किसलय" पत्रिका का अवलोकन एवं पठन अवश्य करेंगे। हमारे संस्थान से प्रकाशित इस पत्रिका के माध्यम से हमारे प्रशिक्षु छात्र-छात्राएँ अपनी-अपनी रचनाओं से आपको आनंदित करेंगे और हमारे संकाय-सदस्यों के लेख और अन्य रचनाओं के शैक्षिक और शिक्षा शास्त्रीय विचारों से अवगत होंगे। हम सभी संकाय सदस्य, प्रशिक्षु छात्र-छात्राओं को प्रेरित करते हैं कि उनके मन-मस्तिष्क में जब अच्छे विचार आते हैं, चाहे वह विचार अपने अंदर के कवि मन का हो, लेखक मन का हो, शिक्षा जगत से जुड़ा हो या मस्तिष्क पटल पर किसी विषय-प्रकरण से जुड़ा चित्र उभरता हो, तो उसे अपनी लेखनी में समेटने और उकेरने का प्रयास करें। इस बार के प्रस्तुत पत्रिका में प्रशिक्षु छात्र-छात्राओं की सुंदर-सुंदर रचना प्रतिबिम्ब हुई है। इसमें हमारे संकाय-सदस्यों की रचनाएं भी शामिल हैं।

पत्रिका के माध्यम से हम अपने विचारों को विभिन्न रचनात्मक आयामों में व्यक्त करते हैं यह एक महत्वपूर्ण मंच है जहां हम अपने-अपने विचारों और कौशलों को साझा करते हैं जिससे हम अपना ज्ञानवर्धन करते हैं तथा नये विचारों, ज्ञान और कौशलों से नवाचार करने का अवसर प्राप्त करते हैं।

मैं बार-बार कहूँगा कि सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी के माध्यम से हम अपने विचारों को पलक झपकते अपने अपने संगी-साथी को भेजने में कामयाब होते हैं इसलिए ई-किसलय पत्रिका जो हमारे प्रशिक्षु छात्र-छात्राओं और संकाय-सदस्यों के विचार व कई प्रकार की रचनाओं यथा कहानी, कविता, लेख, चित्र इत्यादि के संकलन के रूप में एक ही साथ व्हाट्सएप और इ-मेल तथा अन्य आई.सी.टी. माध्यमों से आपको प्राप्त हो गया होगा। आपसे अनुरोध है कि उनकी रचनाओं को भावपूर्ण ढंग से एकाग्रता के साथ अवलोकन और पठन करेंगे। अनुरोध है कि आप सभी अपने संबंधी प्रबुद्ध जनों और साथियों को व्हाट्सएप और ईमेल के माध्यम से इस पत्रिका को भेजेंगे।

मैं पुनः आशा करता हूँ कि इस पत्रिका में वर्णित विचारों पर प्रतिक्रिया और सृजनात्मकता के प्रति आप अपने सुझाव एवं विचारों को साझा करेंगे ताकि अगले अंक को और बेहतर किया जा सके।

Dr. Shazia Fatma

Vice-Principal

FROM THE VICE -PRINCIPAL'S DESK



Dear Readers,

Greetings to you all!

The month of November turned out to be a power packed month loaded with plethora of activities. At the very outset, the unbaiting efforts of CTE, Faculty, Dr. Anjali Kumari, got accolades at the seminar organized by SCERT, Patna. It was indeed a matter of great pride for the CTE family. Moving on, we celebrated National Education Day on 11th November to commemorate the contribution of our great freedom fighter, Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, in the field of education. Students rallied on the streets in order to bring awareness on the importance of education in everyone's life. There was also a poster competition at the premises to mark this very day. On 14th of November, we paid homage to our first prime minister Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. As we all know, Nehru being very fond of children, this day is popularly known as Children's day. So, we organized a small gala event for our trainees having fun activities. Also, I was very glad to see the intermingling of the senior year students with their juniors. The warmth and affection afloat was really commendable. This day "14th Nov" also happens to be the Sthapana Diwas of Samastipur. And this year, it was the 50th Sthapana Diwas, a good reason to celebrate our rootedness in the vivacious culture and glorious history of the place. The day unfolded with the presentation on Sthapana Diwas, thereby acquainting the trainees with the cultural vividity of Samastipur.

This very month we took ahead the agenda of increasing the green cover around us. We had a massive plantation drive on campus, making it all greenie green. Also, the KAYAKALP of CTE went a level ahead. There are three important things that need special mention here- firstly we got our playground (which was Water Hyacinths ridden for as long as I can remember) ready to play by the leading efforts of Mr. Brij Bhushan Upadhay (Faculty) and Mr. Awadh Kishore (Faculty), secondly, our Art n Craft department got a facelift owing to the untiring efforts of Ms. Kumari Pallavi (Faculty) and finally the ICT Lab got enlivened by the perseverance of Mrs Reena Singh (Faculty). I am so glad to witness these transformational changes here. And, the best part is the fact that our trainees were zealous contributors to these transformations.

Hard work is a two way street. You get back exactly what you put in. There is no dream that can't be turned into a reality. All it needs is the right amount of hardwork, dedication and team spirit to turn our dream, the one about our CTE Samastipur, into a living reality.

Dr. Ravindra Kumar
Lecturer (Social Science)



EDITOR'S NOTE

Dear Readers

We are once again ready with the 10th Edition of e-Kislay to entertain and educate you with the creativity of our trainees and the faculty members, just enjoy it at your fingertips. This issue is solely the product of Mahadevi Verma House. They started the journey of creating this issue even before the official invitation of entries for the 10th Edition of e-Kislay, so the product got ready very early and we were able to release 10th Edition just in week after the publication of the 9th Edition of the magazine. All the group members were working enthusiastically to get the 10th Edition of the magazine published even without accepting any entries from other group members. All of them contributed their entries generously, so that their dependence on others for raw materials could be minimal for the timely release of magazine. And this turned out to be very much true and for the first time we are able to publish a more than 100 page e-Kislay with generous contributions from both the faculty members and trainees. Dedicated and continuous effort of Nikee in compilation, designing and editing of the magazine was commendable which later on got support from Priyanka, Chanchal, Niraj and Sannu, all trainees of 2022-24 batch. Heartiest congratulations to the trainees of Mahadevi verma House for their dedicated and planned execution of their thought into action for publication of 10th e-Kislay. Graphic design also requires creative imagination and concerted efforts to give it a final shape. This must be appreciated. Your views, comments and suggestion about our shortcomings and strengths to improve the quality of our publication of the e-magazine and to boost our morale is highly welcome.

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MAHADEVI VERMA

Born: 26 march 1907
Farukkhabad, United Province
of Agra and Oudh, British
India

Died: 11 Sep 1987(aged 80)
Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh, India



Occupation: poet, essayist and sketch
story writer

Alma mater: Allahabad University

Library movement: Chhayavaad

Notable works: *Yama
*Mera Parivaar

Notable awards: 1956 Padma Bhushan
1982 Jnanpith Award
1988 Padma Vibhushan

Spouse: Vikas Narayan Singh

- **Mahadevi Varma** (26 March 1907 – 11 September 1987) was an Indian Hindi -language poet, essayist, sketch story writer and an eminent personality of Hindi literature. She is considered one of the four major pillars of the *Chhayawadi* era in Hindi literature She has been also addressed as the Modern Meera Poet Nirala had once called her "Saraswati in the vast temple of Hindi Literature

Continue...

MAHADEVI VERMA

Verma had witnessed India both before and after independence. She was one of those poets who worked for the wider society of India. Not only her poetry but also her social upliftment work and welfare development among women were also depicted deeply in her writings.

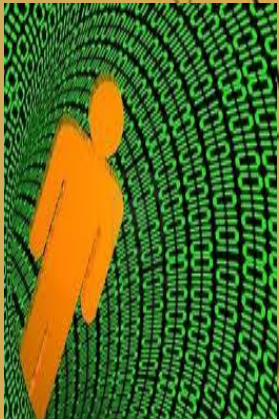
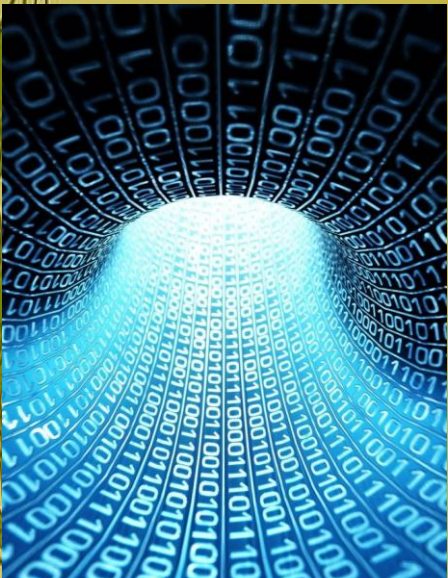


These largely influenced not only the readers but also the critics especially through her novel *Deepshikha*. She developed a soft vocabulary in the Hindi poetry of Khadi Boli, which before her was considered possible only in Braj bhasha. For this, she chose the soft words of Sanskrit and Bangla and adapted to Hindi. She was well-versed in music. The beauty of her songs lies in the tone that captures the euphemistic style of sharp expressions. She started her career with teaching. She was the Principal of Prayag Mahila Vidyapeeth. She was married, but she chose to live an ascetic life. She was also a skilled painter and creative translator. She had the distinction of receiving all the important awards in Hindi literature. As the most popular female litterateur of the last century, she remained revered throughout her life. The year 2007 was celebrated as her birth centenary.

Niraj
Roll No.-26
2022-24

ENRICHING LEARNING WITH DIGITAL EXPERIENCES

MOUSHMI KUMARI
LECTURER
CTE, SAMASTIPUR



INTRODUCTION

Technology

With proper use of science and technology in the field of education (Educational technology), desirable learning outcome can be achieved through teaching-learning process.

Communication

Communication is one of the important skills in human life to understand self and developing others. It creates linkage between two individuals, groups or organization in order to understand each other. It creates one to one, one to many and many to all interaction, reciprocation which facilitates the relationship and benefits each other. Without communication life becomes meaningless and difficult to connect between individual, groups or system and so on to lead happy life



Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

- Information and communication technologies (ICTs) are the technologies used in the conveying, manipulating and storing data by electronic means.
- During last decade of twentieth century there was extraordinary development in information and communication technology (ICT) which led to a transformation of processes and practices in almost all aspects of human activities.

Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) can impact students' learning when teachers are digitally literate and understand how to integrate it into curriculum. Educational institutions use a diverse set of ICT tools to communicate, create, disseminate, store, and manage information.



What is ?

ICT is the fusion of infrastructure and components that enable modern computing.
Nick Bostrom



What is ?

FM Radio, ETV, eBooks, Audio Books, Educational Video, Multimedia, IPTV, Interactive Whiteboards, Digital Storytelling, www, Smart Phones, Tablets, iPADS, Virtual Labs, Simulations, Games, Wikis, Blogs, Podcasts, Applets, Facebook, Skype, Twitter, WhatsApp, Flipped Classroom, MOOCs, OER, Web / Mobile Apps, Educational Cloud, AI / VR / AR Tools, Intelligent Learning Systems and what not!

We generally use –

19th century – Mindset

20th century – process

21st century – expectation

Challenges of Teaching with Technology

(from- Koehler, M.J., & Mishra, p. 2009)

Traditional pedagogical technology are:-

- Specificity (a pencil for writing)
- Stability (pencil and chalkboard have not changed over time)
- Transparency of function (inner working of pencil is directly related to its function)

by contrast

Modern pedagogical technology are:-

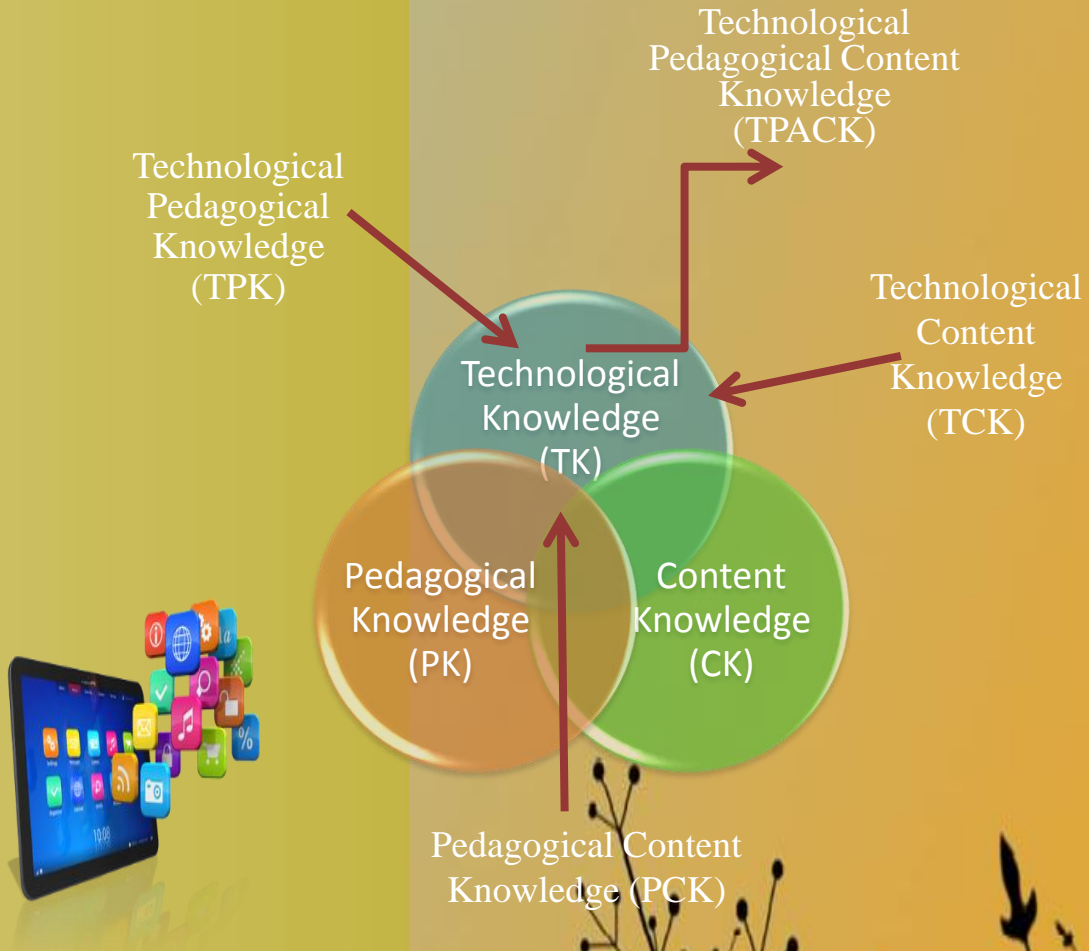
- protean (useable in many different ways)
- Unstable (rapidly changing)
- Opaque (inner working are hidden from users)

Approach to think about technological integration

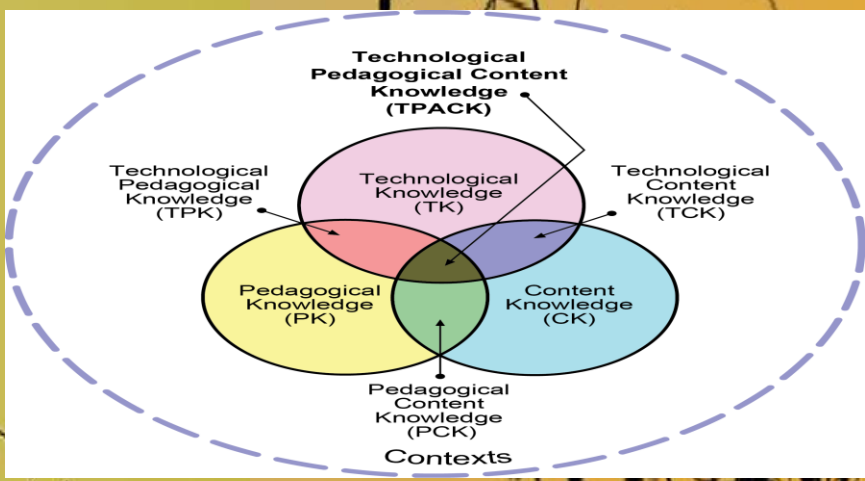
- How can teachers integrate technology into their teaching learning processes?
- A good teaching with technology is the integration between and among the three component (content, pedagogy and technology).



Development of TPACK Approach



Digital Generation Teachers



New Media Impact in Education

MATERIALS

METHODS

MACHINES

MEDIA

MEN

Digital Age Pedagogy

- 1) Digital Generation of Learners
- 2) Digital Learning Environments
- 3) Digital Edutainment Media
- 4) Digital Generation of Teachers (?)

Digital Generation Learners



The Neo-Gen Alphabet



A: APPLE



B: BLUETOOTH



C: CHAT:



D: DOWNLOAD



E: E MAIL



F: FACEBOOK

Google

G: GOOGLE

H: HEWLETT
PACKARD

I: Iphone



J: JAVA



K: KINGSTON



L: LAPTOP



M: MESSENGER



N: NERO



O: ORKUT



P; PICASSA



Q: QUICK HEAL



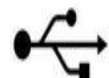
R: RAM



S: SERVER



T: TWITTER



U: USB



V: VISTA



W: WiFi



X: Xp



Y: YOU TUBE



Z: ZORPIA

laughingcolours.com

Std:- III

Time:- 1 hour

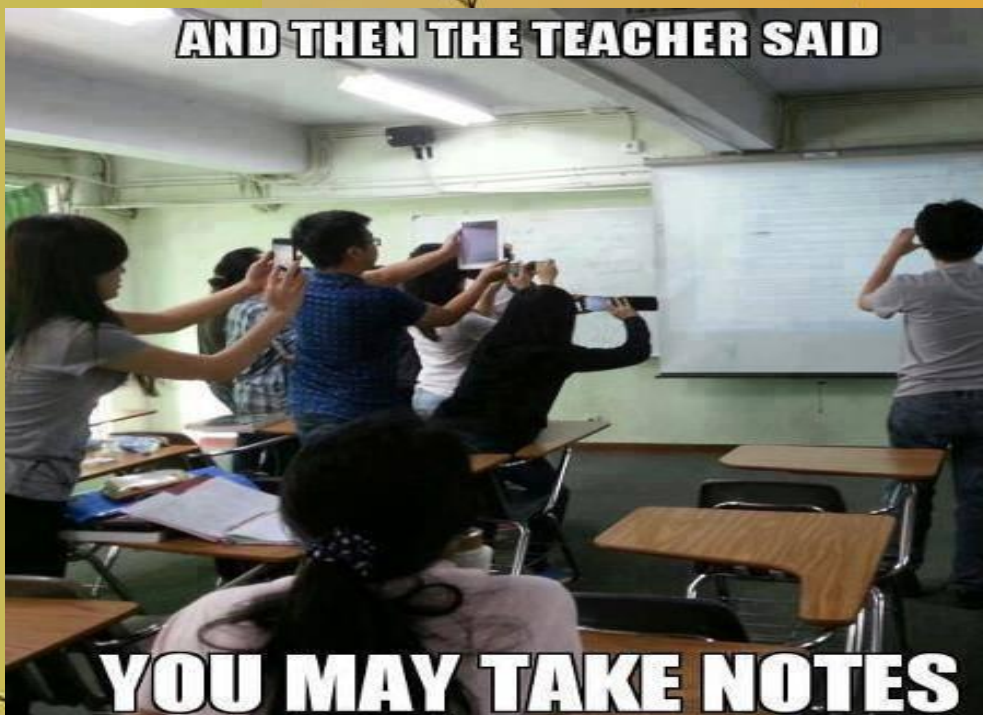
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General Knowledge

1. Fill in the blanks

Three essential elements of human survival are

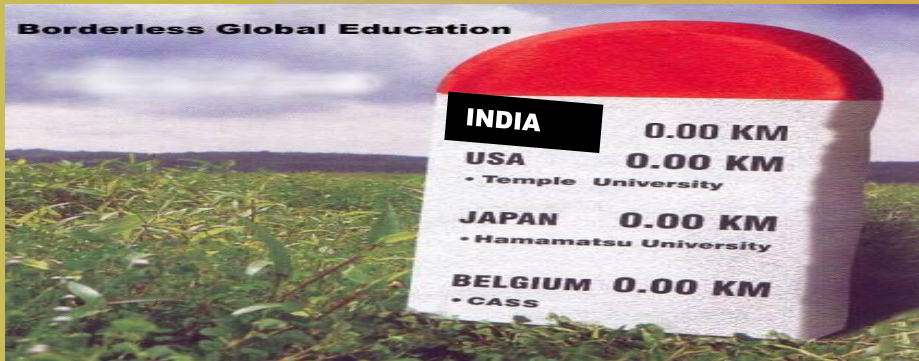
(a) Android × (b) WhatsApp × (c) Facebook ×



Digital Learning Media



Digital Learning Environments



Digital Learning Environments



Digital Generation Teachers



21st Century Teachers

An orchestrator of learning and not a dispenser of information, helping students to turn **INFORMATION** into

KNOWLEDGE through **HOTS**

Web 2.0 and Beyond...



Indian Digital Initiatives and Open Educational Resources

- Take help from Open Educational Resources created by Indian Digital Initiatives.
- Freely available on web from 1st standard to 12th, all undergraduate and post graduate, professional development course.
- Every teacher must explore these resources with reference to their specialization.



Utilization of Digital Tools and Technologies in Effective Instruction

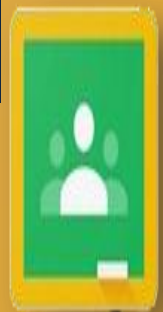
- Online Collaboration & Communication Tools
- Webinar Tools
- Content Creation Tools
- Presentation Software
- Digital Assessment Tools
- Course Management System Tools
- Concept mapping and Mind mapping Tool



Delivery of Online Learning



- Learning Management System (LMS) assists in managing, delivering and evaluating e-Learning Programmes.
- Allows for delivery of materials and communication to students, administration of tests and assignments, record keeping, early alerts, and much more.”
- MOODLE, CANVAS, COURSE BUILDER are some popular LMS in INDIAN



Digital Assessment Tools

- Google forms
- Padlet
- Quiz let
- Socrative
- Hot potatoes
- Kahoot

canvas

Google Classroom

Kahoot!



padlet

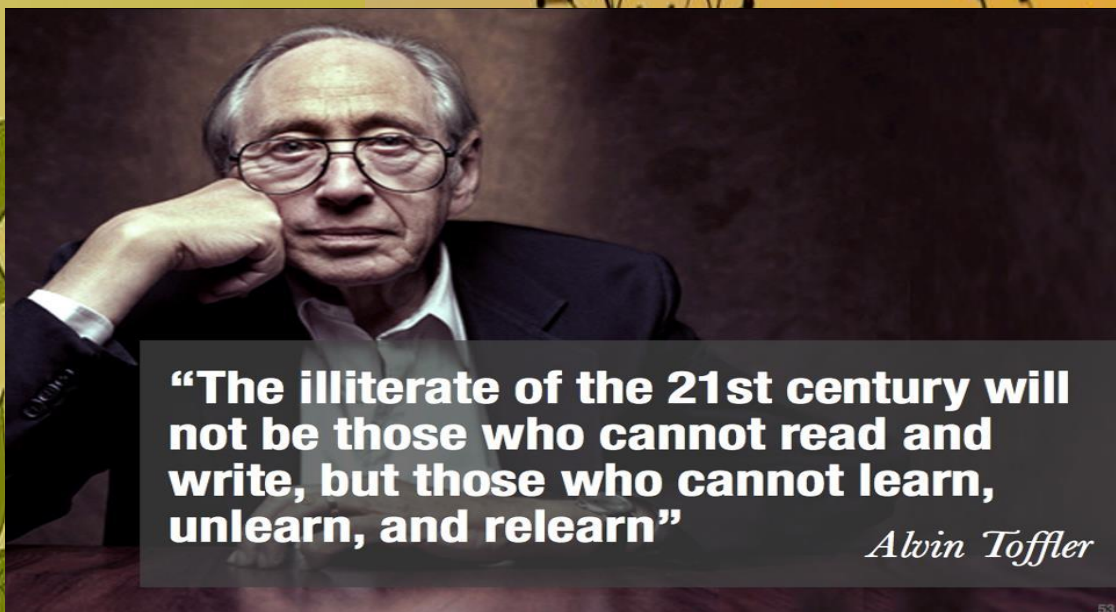
Google
FORMS

Quizlet

socrative

“Mastering ICT skills and utilizing ICT towards creating an improved teaching and learning environment is of utmost importance to teachers in creating a new learning culture.”

- Molly Lee (2008)



“The illiterate of the 21st century will not be those who cannot read and write, but those who cannot learn, unlearn, and relearn”

Alvin Toffler

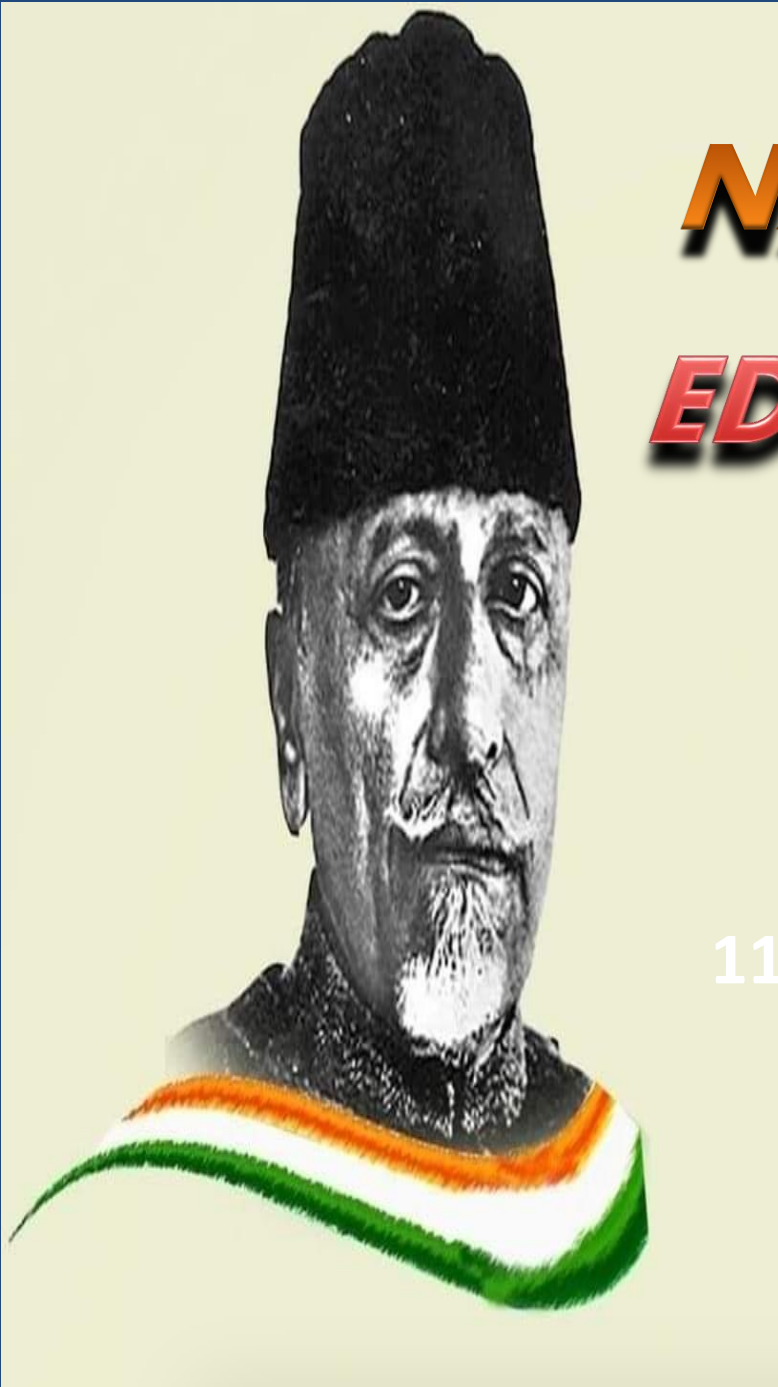
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Important Days and Dates in November 2022

DATE	Name of Important Days
------	------------------------

2nd Nov	<i>National Ayurveda Day</i>
7th Nov	<i>National Cancer Awareness Day</i>
7th Nov	<i>Chandrasekhar Venkata Raman Birthday</i>
8th Nov	<i>World Radiography Day</i>
11th Nov	<i>National Education Day</i>
12th Nov	<i>World Pneumonia Day</i>
14th Nov	<i>Children's Day</i>
14th Nov	<i>World Diabetes day</i>
15th Nov	<i>Jharkhand Foundation Day</i>
15th Nov	<i>Birsa Munda Jayanti</i>
16th Nov	<i>National Press Day</i>
17th Nov	<i>National Epilepsy Day</i>
20th Nov	<i>Universal Children's Day</i>
21st Nov	<i>World Television Day</i>
26th Nov	<i>National Milk Day</i>
26th Nov	<i>Constitution Day of India</i>
27th Nov	<i>World Tourism Day</i>

Gauri Kumari
Roll No.-22
2022-24



NATIONAL
EDUCATION
DAY

11 November 2022

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा दिवस

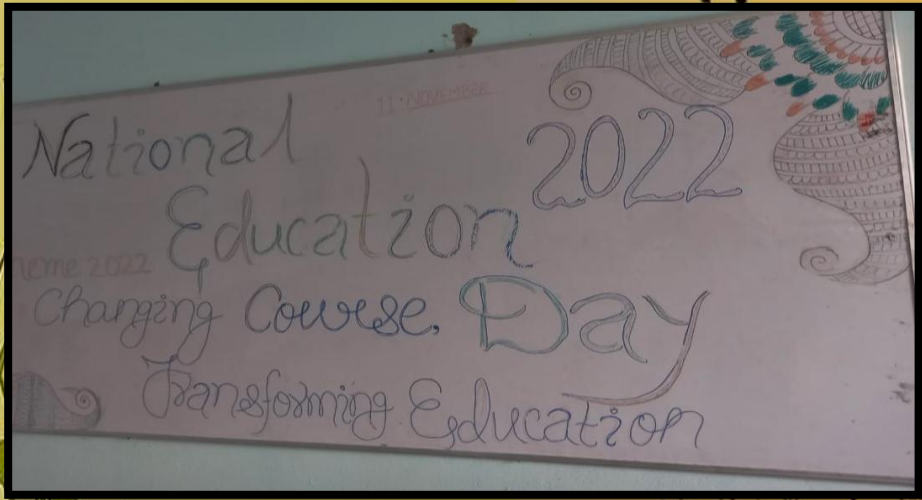
बीते 11 नवंबर 2022 को देश के प्रथम शिक्षा मंत्री अबुल कलाम आजाद के जन्म दिवस पर राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा दिवस का आयोजन देश भर में किया गया। राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा दिवस का आयोजन हमारे महाविद्यालय (राजकीय अध्यापक शिक्षा महाविद्यालय, समस्तीपुर) में भी बड़े ही उल्लास के साथ किया गया। इस दिन सारे शिक्षक गण और सभी विद्यार्थियों ने अबुल कलाम आजाद के तस्वीर पर माल्यार्पण और पुष्प अर्पित किए। फिर सभी लोगो ने प्रभात फेरी निकाली, तथा शिक्षा से संबंधित नारे भी लगाए। जो इस प्रकार थे-

“ जीवन के हर क्षेत्र में, वृद्धि करे अपार।
शिक्षा ऐसा वृक्ष है, फल दे बारम्बार- बारम्बार ।”
“ कहा विवेकानंद ने, दे दो उसको सीख।
गली-गली को मांगता, भटक-भटक कर भीख।”

इस दिन बहुत सारी प्रतियोगिताओं का भी आयोजन किया गया था जैसे :- भाषण, कविता, संगीत, कहानी, तथा पोस्टर मेकिंग इत्यादि - जिसमे सभी विद्यार्थियो ने अपनी-अपनी इच्छानुसार भाग लिया। अबुल कलाम आजाद के जन्म दिवस को राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा दिवस के रूप में इसलिए मनाया जाता है, क्योंकि शिक्षा के प्रति उनका योगदान काफी ज्यादा है। शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में आजाद के सोच पूर्वी और पश्चिमी विचारधाराओं के मिश्रण पर केंद्रित थी। शिक्षा मंत्री के पद पर रहते हुए उन्होंने देश के उत्थान के लिए उल्लेखनीय कार्य किए हैं। इनके उल्लेखनीय कार्यों के लिए ही इनके जन्मदिवस पर राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा दिवस का आयोजन किया जाता है।

Priyanka kumari
Roll No.-02
2022-24









GURU NANAK JI

Guru Nanak Ji was born in 1469 and lived in a time of huge inequality in the 15th century. He was the founder of Sikhism and became the first Sikh Guru. To spread the message of oneness and purity, he travelled several miles. Mainly, his teachings involved three things, namely '**Vand Chakko**', '**Kirat Karo**', and '**Naam Japna**'. '**Vand Chakko**' means sharing with others and helping the needy person. '**Kirat Karo**' is making a living honestly without exploiting anyone and without any fraud, and '**Naam Japna**' involves controlling our evils by meditating on the name of God.

There is a famous hymn; "Sut Guru Nanak Purgattiya, Mittee Dhund Jugg Channun Hoyaa" which means a Divine Teacher Nanak has taken holy birth; a great fog is lifted, and the world is bathed in divine light. This year, the 553rd birth anniversary of Guru Nanak Dev Ji is observed on November 8. Gurupurab is one of the most important festivals in Sikhism and is celebrated across the world. As per Sikhs, Guru Nanak Dev Ji brought enlightenment to this world.



"He who has no faith in himself can never have faith in God." - Guru Nanak Dev Ji. Guru Nanak Jayanti is also known as Guru Nanak's Prakash Utsab and Guru Nanak Gurupurab. On 15 April 1469, Guru Nanak Dev Ji was born at Rai Bhoi di Talwandi (now Nankana Sahib, Pakistan) near Lahore. He was the founder of Sikhism and the first of ten Sikh Gurus

At the birthplace of Guru Nanak Ji, a Gurudwara was built in Nankana Sahib and is located in the Punjab province of Pakistan. He believed in harmony and meditation in the name of the divine soul.

Cont.....

GURU NANAK JI

Guru Nanak Jayanti is celebrated with fervour and devotion. It focuses on the lessons of Guru Nanak Ji. The day is considered auspicious and divine. His methods of teaching and his way of devotion to the almighty were different from others and people of all religions respect him. When everyone was focusing on spreading their religion, he was the one who spread the message of humanity and mankind. He focused on the rights of women and equality. His teachings were passed on to further generations through his successors and were included in Shri Guru Granth Sahib Ji. It is a holy book of Sikhs that consist's of all the teaching of Sikh Gurus and other spiritual leaders also.

One of the most famous teachings attributed to Guru Nanak Dev Ji is that there is only one God, and all human beings can have direct access to God. He denounced the caste system.

Guru Nanak Dev Ji: Inspirational Sayings

1. "Speak only that which will bring you honour."
2. "Burn worldly love, rub the ashes and make ink of it, make the heart the pen, the intellect the writer, write that which has no end or limit."



3. "I am neither male nor female, nor am I sexless. I am the Peaceful One, whose form is self-effulgent, powerful radiance."
4. "The world is a drama, staged in a dream."
5. "Let no man in the world live in delusion. Without a Guru, none can cross over to the other shore."
6. "Death would not be called bad, 'O' people, if one knew how to truly die."

*Chanchal
Roll No.-06
2022-24*

-----“सुख-दुःख”-----

तुम जब दुःख से घिर जाओ,
 समझो सुख आने वाला है।
 दुःख की परिधि बड़ी है परंतु ,
 हर आयाम का अंत होगा,
 कुछ भी अमिट नहीं जग मे,
 सब जाने वाला है,
 तुम जब दुःख से घिर जाओ,
 समझो सुख आने वाला है।
 दुःख कि कल्प बहुत भयानक ,
 सुख स्वप्न सदृश लगे,
 दुःख मे कोई नहीं साथी ,
 सुख मे सब साथ रहे ,
 सुख-दुःख के हर पहलू मे,
 कर्म की बड़ी ही महत्ता है,
 इस सत्य को जिसने समझ लिया ,
 वह दुःख मे धीर ना खोएगा,
 वह मानव निर्बल कहलाए,
 जो फुटफुट कर रोयेगा,
 मन मे आत्मविश्वास और धीरज जगे तो समझो,
 दुःख जाने वाला है।
 तुम जब दुःख से घिर जाओ,
 समझो सुख आने वाला है।

Nivedita
Roll No.-42
2022-24



JANJATIYA GAURAV DIWAS (15 NOV.)

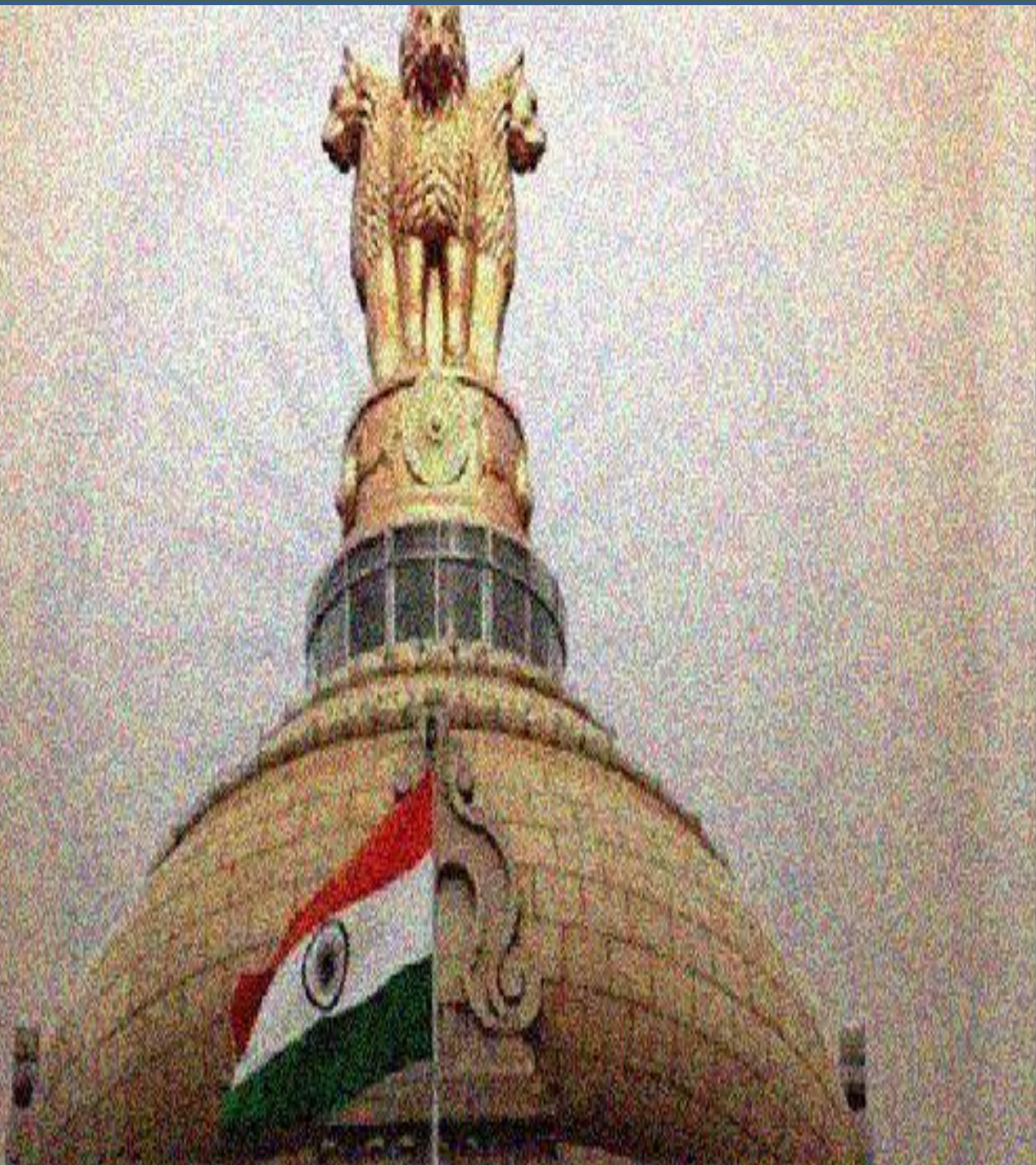
Janjatiya Gaurav Diwas is to be observed every year on 15th November to commemorate the contribution of Tribal freedom fighters who fought against the British colonial rule. On 10th November 2021, the Union cabinet declared 15th November as 'Janjatiya Gaurav Divas' marking the birth anniversary of revered leader, Birsa Munda and saluting his contribution towards India's 'freedom movement. Birsa Munda was born on 15th November, 1875 in Ulihatu of the erstwhile Bengal presidency which is now in Khunti district of Jharkhand. He received English education and was familiar with the principle of Christianity. Birsa Munda became a mass leader and revered as Bhagwan by tribal communities across the country. He ignited the minds of the masses to join the "Ulgulan" (Revolt) against the colonial power and exploitative dikus. He gave the slogan of "Abua Raj Ete Jana, Maharani Raj Tundu Jana", which translates as "Let the Queen's Kingdom end and our Kingdom be established". He fought bravely against the exploitative nature of the British colonial system and spearheaded movement against British oppression giving a call for 'Ulgulan' (Revolution). He asked the people not to pay taxes to money lenders and to attack the British properties and colonial authorities. Unfortunately revolution could not be sustained for long. He was captured by British police and lodged in jail of Ranchi at age of 25, where he died in captivity on 9th June, 1900. Through the celebration of Janjatiya Gaurav Divas, coming generations could know about the sacrifices of Tribal freedom fighters during India's freedom struggle. It will also recognize the efforts made by tribal in preserving their cultural heritage and promoting Indian values of national pride and hospitality.

Priyanka
Roll-30, Session 2022-24

Lala Lajpat Rai

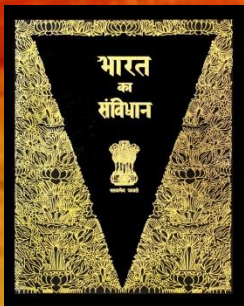
Lala Lajpat Rai was a social activist and great freedom fighter of India. Lala Lajpat Rai's contribution to the Indian freedom struggle was invincible. He was born on 28th January 1865 in Dhudike, Punjab, India. He received his elementary education in the government higher secondary school, Rewari where his father was posted as teacher. In 1880, he joined the government college at Lahore to study law. In college, he met the future freedom fighters like Lala Hansraj and Pandit Guru Dutt. He was deeply impressed by the ideals of patriotism and nationalism outlined by Italian revolutionary leader Giuseppe Mazzini. He left his legal practice for the independence of the country from British rule. He was a great leader who actively campaigned for Swadeshi and propagated the message of self-reliance in India and abroad. He became a follower of the Arya Samaj. He founded the Indian Home Rule League of America in New York City in 1917. He together with other prominent leader like Bipin Chandra Pal, Aurobindo Ghosh from Bengal, and Bal Gangadhar Tilak from Maharashtra, began to see the negative aspects of moderate politics advocated by many leaders of the Indian National Congress. He was elected as president of the Indian National Congress in the Calcutta special session of 1920. In 1921, he founded servants of the People Society, a non-profit welfare organization in Lahore. In 1928, the British government set up the commission, headed by Sir John Simon, to report on the political situation in India. The Indian political parties boycotted the Commission, because it did not include a single Indian in its membership. When the commission visited Lahore on 30 October 1928, Lala Lajpat Rai led a non-violent march in protest against it. The superintendent of police, James A. Scott, ordered the police to lathi charge the protestors and personally assaulted Rai. Despite being extremely injured, Rai subsequently addressed the crowd and said, "I declare that the blows struck at me today will be the last nails in the coffin of British rule in India". He did not fully recover from his injuries and died on 17 November 1928 of a heart attack. He sacrificed his whole life for the independence of his motherland. He earned the title of 'Punjab Kesari' or the 'Lion of Punjab'. The spirit of nationalism spread by Lal Lajpat Rai is ultimate and appreciable. Jai Hind.

Nikee Kumari
Roll No. - 34
2022-24



CONSTITUTION DAY

26th November



संविधान दिवस

भारत का संविधान 26 नवम्बर 1949 को बनकर तैयार हुआ था। संविधान सभा के प्रारूप समिति के अध्यक्ष डॉ भीम राव अंबेडकर के 125वीं जयंती वर्ष के रूप में पहली बार भारत सरकार द्वारा 26 नवम्बर 2015 को संविधान दिवस सम्पूर्ण भारत में मनाया गया था। संविधान सभा ने भारत के संविधान को 2 वर्ष 11 माह 18 दिन में पुरा कर 26 नवम्बर 1949 को राष्ट्र को समर्पित किया। इसका अन्य नाम राष्ट्रीय कानून दिवस है। संविधान दिवस के अवसर पर हमें संविधान में उल्लेखित अपने मौलिक अधिकार और कर्तव्यों की जिम्मेदारी का अहसास होता है। भारतीय संविधान में मूल रूप से 395 अनुच्छेद, 22 भाग, 8 अनुसूची है।

भारत का संविधान दुनिया का सबसे लम्बा लिखित संविधान है। यह लोकतंत्र के तीन स्तंभों - विधानमंडल, न्यायपालिका और कार्यपालिका को कामकाज के लिए दिशानिर्देश देती है। भारतीय संविधान का पहला वर्णन ग्रामविले ऑस्टिन ने सामाजिक क्रांति को प्राप्त करने के लिए बताया था। जब भारत के संविधान को अपनाया गया था तब भारत के नागरिकों ने शांति, शिष्टता और प्रगति के साथ एक नए संवैधानिक, वैज्ञानिक, स्वराज्य और आधुनिक भारत में प्रवेश किया था।

Gauri Kumari
Roll No.-22
2022-24

संविधान गीत

चलो आज संविधान गाएँ, मिलाकर अपना तन और मन
हम भारत के लोग बनाए, भारत को संपूर्ण प्रभुत्व संपन्न,

सदा रहेगा हमारा प्यारा भारत अविभाज्य
समाजवादी, पंथ निरपेक्ष, लोकतंत्रात्मक गणराज्य

बनाने के लिए तथा उसके समस्त नागरिकों को
करने हैं प्रयास अच्छे लेकर साथ सभी को

सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनीतिक न्याय
करें कुछ ऐसा, हो ना किसी के साथ अन्याय

विचार, अभिव्यक्ति, विश्वास, धर्म और उपासना की स्वतंत्रता
है यह मूल विचार उनके जो हैं रखते सबसे मित्रता
प्रतिष्ठा और अवसर की समता प्राप्त कराने के लिए
गाना है आज संविधान, सबको याद कराने के लिए

हैं संविधान हर कानून का जन्मदाता
तथा उन सब में व्यक्ति की गरिमा और राष्ट्र की एकता
और अखंडता सुनिश्चित करने वाली बंधुता बढ़ाने के लिए
एक साथ सब को लाने के लिए

हैं हम रखते संविधान को अपने हृदय में
दृढ़ संकल्प होकर इस संविधान सभा में

आज तारीख 26 नवंबर 1949 ईस्वी को
करते हैं नमन डॉ बी आर अंबेडकर को

हमेशा अपने संविधान की लाज और ताज रखते हैं
एतद् द्वारा इस संविधान को अंगीकृत, अधिनियमित और आत्मर्पित करते हैं

जय हिंद

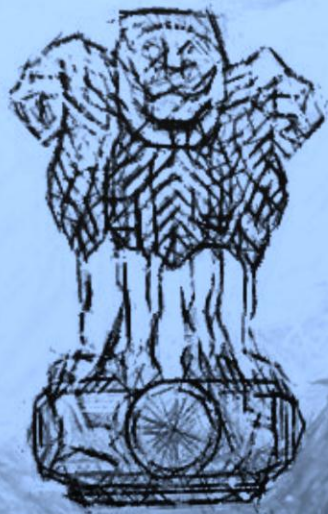
तरुण कुमार
Roll No.-84
2022-24

भारत का संविधान (Indian Constitution)

संविधान किसी देश के प्रशासन का मार्गदर्शन करने वाले नियमों एवं विनियमों का एक समुच्चय है। संविधान राष्ट्र के लोकतांत्रिकता एवं धर्मनिरपेक्षता की रीढ़ है। भारत का संविधान दुनिया का सबसे लंबा संविधान है जो राजनीतिक सिद्धांतों, प्रक्रियाओं एवं सरकार के शक्तियों के ढाँचे का वर्णन करते हैं। भारत का संविधान निर्माण प्रक्रिया की शुरुआत 9 दिसम्बर 1946 के हुए संविधान सभा के प्रथम बैठक से हुई मानी जाती है। जिसकी अध्यक्षता सच्चिदानंद सिन्हा ने की थी। संविधान निर्माण की प्रक्रिया में बहुत सी छोटी-बड़ी समितियाँ बनायीं गयीं जिसमें से एक प्रमुख समिति ड्राफ्टिंग समिति। मसौदा समिति थी जिसके सात सदस्य थे एवं इसकी अध्यक्षता डॉ. भीम राव अम्बेदकर ने की थी। भारतीय संविधान निर्माण प्रक्रिया में बहुत से श्रोतों को पढ़ा गया एवं उनकी बातों को भारतीय संविधान में शामिल किया गया। जिसमें से सर्वाधिक प्रभाव भारत शासन अधिनियम 1935 का रहा। संविधान निर्माण कि यह प्रक्रिया 2 साल 11 माह एवं 18 दिनों में सम्पन्न हुआ एवं 26 नवंबर 1949 को भारतीय संविधान बनकर तैयार हुआ। इसी कारण 26 नवम्बर 2015 ई. से संविधान दिवस मनाने का फैसला किया गया। संविधान सभा कि अंतिम बैठक 24 जनवरी 1950 को हुई। जिसमें संविधान सभा के 284 सदस्यों ने भाग लिया एवं उसपर हस्ताक्षर किए।



भारत का संविधान (Indian Constitution)



अंतिम रूप से लागू हमारा संविधान प्रस्तावना से शुरू होती है जिसे जवाहरलाल नेहरू द्वारा प्रस्तुत किया गया था। हमारे संविधान में कुल 22 भाग, 395 अनुच्छेद एवं 8 अनुसूचियाँ थी। कुछ अनुच्छेदों में जैसे की अनुच्छेद 21 में ही 21(A) के रूप में शिक्षा के अधिकार को 86 वें संविधान संशोधन 2002 के द्वारा जोड़ा गया इसी प्रकार से और भी कई अनुच्छेदों में भाग को जोड़ा गया। अगर इन सभी जोड़े गए अनुच्छेदों को अलग अनुच्छेद के रूप में माना जाए तो इस प्रकार से अनुच्छेदों की संख्या बढ़कर 470 हो जायेगी।

ठीक इसी प्रकार 76 वें संविधान संशोधन 1976 द्वारा भाग 4 (क) को जोड़ा गया जिसमें मूल कर्तव्य की चर्चा की गई है, इसी तरह से और भी कई भाग में संशोधन करके जोड़ा गया। यदि इन जोड़े गए भागों को अलग भाग माना जाए तो भाग की कुल संख्या वर्तमान समय में 25 हो जाएंगी।

भारतीय संविधान कि कुछ विशेषताएँ इस प्रकार हैं

- (i) यह दुनिया का सबसे लंबा लिखित संविधान है।
- (ii) भारतीय संविधान अंशतः कठोर एवं अंशतः लचीला प्रकृति की है।
- (iii) भारतीय संविधान एकात्मक सुविधाओं के साथ संघीय प्रणाली वाला है।
- (iv) भारतीय संविधान विभिन्न श्रोतों से लिए जाने के कारण बहुत सी विभिन्नता प्रदर्शित करती हैं।

धन्यवाद

MUKUL
Roll No.-82
2022-24

Happy Constitution Day

A constitution not only empowers a government but it also empowers the citizens of a country.

We know that we celebrate 26 November as constitution day in India. The theme of this year's Constitutional day is - India: Mother of democracy. If we put the very word Mother of democracy on spot-light, we come to know that it has been claimed by western countries that they originated the concept and brought into being. This is what we have studied so far and the sheer negligence on the part of history of other country.

They have simple explanation for their claim that is, it is their constitution which has been made fundamental framework for constructing the blueprint of Indian constitution. It is they who have established democratic system of governance in their respective country. In that chronological race of time, we left far behind. Even, in the present age, our democratic values are being measured by western agencies/ institutions and on the criteria they have set. India fare poor, in fact, at the top from the bottom but the story does not end here. If we put the responsibility to testify our claim on the shoulder of history it will indeed churn out some fact from the sea of chronology laying in the grave of time which will substantiate and corroborate our rightful propriety of being the mother of democracy.

Cont..



Happy Constitution Day

A constitution not only empowers a government but it also empowers the citizens of a country.

There are a few examples of democratic model of governance in the state way back centuries via: Republic of Licchvi, Vaishali (Bihar). The Chola kingdom, an eminent empire and there were some more example where the system of Sabha and Samiti were in function which democratically elect the incumbent king. It is here the earliest example of democratic sapling flourished.

At the zero hour of 15th August, 1947 the country India born and decided to be brought up in the democratic environment. Pundits across the globe foretell the destiny of India that it will not be able to trade far on the path of democracy given the diversity we had, the intensity of poverty we were confronting, the social environment were volatile where communal violence were rampant and so many problems unique to democratic system it never-ever confronted. But the silver lining among them was our deep-rooted democratic culture intertwine in our society which steer clear all headwind came in the way and the rest is history. Indeed, we are the mother of democracy as well as the largest democracy in the world. But this is not the climax of story, the road ahead is more-peachy where we have to face new kind of challenge in the way of reaching to the epitome foreseen by our freedom fighters. So, brace yourself because the responsibility rest on us to spearhead historical journey.

Nandan Kumar Ishar
Roll-05
2022-24



Constitution Day

Our constitution day is celebrated every year on 26th November to honour the adaption of the Constitution of India. It is also called Samvidhan Divas or National Law Day. This day is Celebrated to pay a tribute to Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar who was the first law minister of India. He is also known as the father of the Indian Constitution. The constitution day is celebrated in Schools and colleges to spread awareness about the importance of the constitution in our daily life. A few of prominent Members were Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, Jawaharlal Nehru, B. N. Rou and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. Dr Ambedkar was appointed as the Chairman of Drafting Committee. We celebrate Constitution Day of India to remember their outstanding efforts towards our nation and constitution. Constitution is the foundation of a democracy. Indian Constitution carries a remarkable history. It is one of the biggest constitutions in the world because the creator of the constitution took the essence of the American, British and Japanese Constitution. The Indian constitution is the amalgamation of the best constitution of the world.

Our constitution offers and guarantees Six Fundamental Rights

1. Right to Equality
2. Right to freedom
3. Right against exploitation
4. Right to Freedom of Religion
5. Cultural and Educational Rights
6. Right to Constitutional Remedies.

It also expect 11 Fundamental Duties to be followed by citizens.

1. Abide by the Constitution and respect national flag & National Anthem
2. Follow ideals of the freedom struggle
3. Protect sovereignty & integrity of India
4. Defend the country and render national services when called upon
5. Sprit of common brotherhood
6. Preserve composite culture
7. Preserve natural environment
8. Develop scientific temper
9. Safeguard public property
10. Strive for excellence
11. Duty for all parents/guardians to send their children in the age group of 6-14 years to school.

The constitution declared India to be Sovereign, Socialist, Secular and Democratic Republic. It aims to Securing justice, liberty, equality to all citizen and promote fraternity to maintain unity and integrity of the nation. We should hold the constitution to our heart. It is a vehicle of life, and its spirit is always the spirit of Age. Our Constitution is the heart of every Indians.

Gauri kumari
Roll-22
2022-24

मेरे बिस्तर

माँ के आँचल से पालने तक, चद्दर, गद्दे से तकिये तक,
साथ बड़ा पुराना है, मेरे बिस्तर ये सफर बड़ा सुहाना है।

रोना, हँसना और इतराना, सब तो झेला था तुमने,
कभी शिकायत न करना, ये भी सिखलाया था तुमने।

दिन भर की थकान, पल में दूर हो जाती थी,
जब भी पास आकर तेरे, हमने ली अंगड़ाई थी।

वो माँ पापा के ही जैसे, एक दोस्त सा तूने पाला है,
हम जब भी रोये तेरे पास आकर, क्या मस्त तूने संभाला है।

वो सारी रातों का य् जगना, वो मोबाइल का सिरहाना हो जाना,
सब दर्द तुम्ही ने झेले हैं, ऐ बिस्तर, बिन तेरे हम बहुत अकेले हैं।

आधा जीवन बीता तुझ संग, आधी बातें की तुझसे ही,
आधा सपना देखा तुझ संग, आधी बांटी तुझसे ही।



अब कहीं दूर होता हूँ जब, याद तेरी ही आती है,
दूर कहीं से आवाज देकर, अपने पास बुलाती है

जब मेरे अंदर न प्राण होंगे, सब छूटेंगे, सब रोएंगे,
तू तब भी किसी रूप में, मेरा साथ निभाएगा।

जब थक, हारकर, सब साथ छोड़कर अंतिम नींद बुलाएगी,
तू हाथ फेरकर, थपकी देकर, प्यार से मुझे सुलाएगा।

ऐ बिस्तर मेरे, ये हुनर सुनहरे मुझे भी तू सिखला दे,
कैसे करें हम त्याग बड़ा, ये मुझे भी तू बतला दे।

ऐसा किसी से नाता मेरा, मुझको समझ ना आता है,
जो जन्म से लेकर अंतिम पल तक, ऐसे साथ निभाता है।

अंकित रंजन
क्रमांक 19
2021-23



लोग हैं

तू अपनी खबियां ढूँढ
 कमियां निकालने के लिए लोग हैं।
 अगर रखना ही है कदम तो आगे रख,
 पीछे खींचने के लिए लोग हैं।
 सपने देखने ही है तो ऊंचे देख,
 निचा दिखाने के लिए लोग हैं।
 अपने अंदर जुनून की चिंगारी भड़का,
 जलने के लिए लोग हैं।
 अगर बनानी है तो यादें बना,
 बातें बनाने के लिए लोग हैं।
 प्यार करना है तो खुद से कर,
 दुश्मनी करने के लिए लोग हैं।
 रहना है तो बच्चा बनकर रह,
 समझदार बनाने के लिए लोग हैं।
 भरोसा रखना है तो खुद पर रख,
 शक करने के लिए लोग हैं।
 तू बस सँवार ले खुद को
 आईना दिखाने के लिए लोग हैं।
 खुद की अलग पहचान बना,
 भीड़ में चलने के लिए लोग हैं।
 तू कुछ करके दिखा दुनिया को
 बस कुछ करके दिखा,
 तालियां बजाने के लिए लोग हैं।

काजल कुमारी
 क्रमांक- 21
 2022-24

26/11 TERROR ATTACKS ON INDIA (OPERATION BLACK TORNADO)

BACKGROUND

There have been many terrorist attacks in Mumbai since the 13 coordinated bomb explosions that killed 257 people and injured 700 on 12 March 1993. A group of men, sometimes stated as 24, at other times 26 received training in marine warfare at a remote camp in mountainous Muzaffarabad in Pakistan.

From the students, 10 were handpicked for the Mumbai mission. They also received training in swimming and sailing, besides the use of high-end weapons and explosives under the supervision of Let commanders. They were given blueprints of all the four targets-- The Taj Mahal Palace Hotel, Oberoi Trident, Nariman House and Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus.



THE ATTACKS

- The first events were detailed around 20:00 Indian Standard Time (IST) on 26 November, when 10 men in inflatable speedboats came ashore at two locations in Colaba.
- They reportedly told local Marathi-speaking fishermen who asked them who they were to "mind their own business" before they split up and headed two different ways.
- The attacks began around 21:30 when the two men entered the passenger hall and opened fire using AK-47 rifles. The attackers killed 58 people and injured 104 others, their assault ending at about 22:45.



CHHATRAPATI SHIVAJI TERMINUS

- The attackers then headed towards Cama Hospital with an intention to kill patients, but the hospital staff locked all of the patient wards.



- A team of the Mumbai Anti-Terrorist Squad led by police chief Hemant Karkare searched the Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus and then left in pursuit of Kasab and Khan. Kasab and Khan opened fire on the vehicle in a lane next to the hospital, and received return fire in response.
- Karkare, Vijay Salaskar, Ashok Kamte and one of their officers were killed. The only survivor, Constable Arun Jadhav, was severely wounded.
- A gun battle then ensued in which Khan was killed and Kasab was wounded. After a physical struggle, Kasab was arrested. A police officer, Tukaram Omble was also killed when he ran in front of Kasab to shoot him.

TAJ HOTEL AND OBEROI TRIDENT

- The Leopold Cafe, a popular restaurant and bar on Colaba Causeway in South Mumbai, was one of the first sites to be attacked.
- The two hotels, The Taj Mahal Palace Hotel and the Oberoi Trident, were among the four locations targeted. Six explosions were reported at the Taj hotel. At the Taj, firefighters rescued 200 hostages from windows using ladders during the first night.
- Nariman House, a Chabad Lubavitch Jewish centre in Colaba known as the Mumbai Chabad House, was taken over by two attackers and several residents were held hostage



THE TAJ MAHAL PALACE HOTEL



OBEROI TRIDENT

OPERATION BLACK TORNADO

- NSG commandos arrived from Delhi, and a naval helicopter took an aerial survey. During the attacks, both hotels were surrounded by Rapid Action Force personnel and Marine Commandos (MARCOS) and National Security Guards (NSG) commandos.
- Security forces stormed both hotels, and all nine attackers were killed by the morning of 29 November. Major Sandeep Unnikrishnan of the NSG was killed during the rescue. 32 hostages were killed at the Oberoi Trident.



**NATIONAL SECURITY GUARDS
(NSG) COMMANDOS.**



**MARINE COMMANDOS
(MARCOS)**

- NSG commandos then took on the Nariman house, and a Naval helicopter took an aerial survey. By the morning of November 28, the NSG had secured the Jewish outreach centre at Nariman House as well as the Oberoi Trident hotel.
- The final operation at the Taj Palace hotel was completed by the NSG commandos at 08:00 on 29 November, killing three attackers and resulting in the conclusion of the attacks.
- The NSG rescued 250 people from the Oberoi, 300 from the Taj and 60 people (members of 12 different families) from Nariman House.



THE NARIMAN HOUSE

AFTERMATH

- The attacks are sometimes referred to in India as "26/11". The Maharashtra government planned to buy 36 speed boats to patrol the coastal areas and several helicopters for the same purpose.

- The government strengthened anti-terror laws with UAPA 2008, and the federal National Investigation Agency was formed.
- The attacks further strained India's slowly recovering relationship with Pakistan. India's then External Affairs Minister Pranab Mukherjee declared that India may indulge in military strikes against terror camps in Pakistan to protect its territorial integrity.
- A new National Counter Terrorism Centre (NCTC) was proposed to SET UP.

Nikee Kumari
Roll No.-34
Session-2022-24



आत्म-प्रेरणा

दुनिया कुछ कहती है तो कहने दें,
तु बस अपनी मस्ती रहने दे।

कुछ करके तू बन जा ऐसा
कुछ करके दिखला दे वैसा
फिर न हो कोई तेरे जैसा
इससे पहले तू काम यह कर
अपनी निर्भरता सहने दे,
तु बस अपनी मस्ती रहने दे।

अरे जग पंथी तू सोच कर मत
कि है असंभव सामने तेरे यह पथ
तुझे चलना है बस चलना है
असंभवानाओं से डटकर लड़ना है
अव्यक्त असंभव व्यक्त हुआ अब
गुरु के आशीर्वाद से संभव होने दे
तू बस अपनी मस्ती रहने दे।

जग में आया कुछ जमा किया
जो देह मिला मिट्टी का कर्ज मिला
खोने को ऐसा कुछ पाया नहीं
जो पाना है बस पाना है
और छोड़ सभी कुछ जाना है
इन सुख-दुख के झमेलों से हटने दे
तु बस अपनी मस्ती रहने दें

दुनियाँ कुछ कहती है तो कहने दे,
तु बस अपनी मस्ती रहने दे।

विक्रम रंजन
क्रमांक-04
2022-24



समस्तीपुर जिला स्थापना दिवस



Keshav kumar
Roll No.-59
Session -2022-24

ये है समस्तीपुर

I ♥ SAMASTIPUR

समस्तीपुर: एक परिचय

बिहार की राजधानी पटना से 85 किलोमीटर दूर 25°51' उत्तरी और 85°46' पूर्वी अक्षांश पर अवस्थित यह शहर अति मनमोहक और दर्शनीय है। इसके मध्य से बहने वाली बूढी गंडक नदी इस शहर में और चार चाँद लगा देती है। इसके अलावा यहाँ से बायाँ भाग में जमुआरी, नून, करेह और शांति नदी भी बहती है। बरसात के समय में ये नदियाँ रौद्र रूप धारण कर चारों ओर तबाही मचाती है। इसके उत्तर में बागमती नदी और दरभंगा जिला स्थित है, दक्षिण में गंगा नदी और पटना जिला, पश्चिम में मुजफ्फरपुर और वैशाली तथा पूर्व में खगड़िया और बेगूसराय जिला अवस्थित है। यहाँ शिक्षा का माध्यम हिन्दी, उर्दू और अंग्रेजी है, लेकिन बोलचाल में वज्जिका बोली जाती है। यह पूर्व मध्य रेल का मंडल भी है। इसे मिथिला के प्रवेश द्वार भी कहा जाता है।

नामकरण

समस्तीपुर का परंपरागत नाम सरैसा है। इसका वर्तमान नाम बंगाल एवं उत्तरी बिहार के शासक हाजी समसुद्दीन इलियास के नाम पर पड़ा है। कुछ लोगों का मानना था कि इसका पुराना नाम सोमवती था जो बदलकर सोम वस्तीपुर फिर समय वस्तीपुर और अब समस्तीपुर हो गया है।

इतिहास

यह जिला राजा जनक के मिथिला प्रदेश का अंग रहा है। विदेह राज का अंत होने पर यह वैशाली गणराज्य का हिस्सा बना। इसके पश्चात यह मगध के मौर्य, शुंग, गुप्त और कण्व शासकों के महान साम्राज्य

का हिस्सा रहा है। हवेनसांग के विवरण से यह पता चलता है कि यह प्रदेश राजा हर्षवर्धन के साम्राज्य का भी हिस्सा रहा है।

13वीं सदी में यह बंगाल के मुसलमान शासक इलियास के समय मिथिला एवं तिरहुत क्षेत्र का बाँटवारा हो गया। अंग्रेजी राज कायम होने पर 1865 में तिरहुत मंडल के अधीन समस्तीपुर अनुमंडल बनाया गया। बिहार राज्य जिला पूनर्गठन आयोग के रिपोर्ट के आधार पर इसे दरभंगा प्रमंडल के अंतर्गत 14 नवंबर 1972 को जिला का दर्जा दिया गया।

प्रशासनिक विभाजन:- 2904 वर्ग कि॰मी॰ में फैले इस जिले की कुल जनसंख्या 42,61,566 (2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार) है। यह जिला चार अनुमंडल (रोसड़ा, दलसिंहसराय, पटोरी और समस्तीपुर सदर), 20 प्रखंड, 380 पंचायत तथा 1248 गाँवों में बाँटा हुआ है। यहाँ की साक्षरता दर 45.23% है।

महत्वपूर्ण दार्शनिक व्यक्तित्व

- (a) गंगानाथ झा
- (b) उदयानाचार्य (यू॰आर॰कॉलेज रोसड़ा)
- (c) वाचस्पति मिश्र
- (d) अमर्तकार आदि

स्वतंत्रता सेनानी एवं राजनीतिज्ञ

- (a) जननायक कर्पूरी ठाकुर (दो बार बिहार के मुख्यमंत्री बने)
- (b) पंडित यमुना कार्जी (स्वामी सहजानंद के सहयोगी और किसान)
- (c) गया प्रसाद शर्मा (स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में 11 बार जेल गए), आदि।

साहित्यकार एवं कलाकार

- (a) महान मैथिल कवि विद्यापति
- (b) बिहार कोकिला मैथिल गायक शारदा सिन्हा आदि।

शैक्षणिक क्षेत्र

यहाँ शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में विश्व ख्याति प्राप्त डॉ. राजेंद्र कृषि विश्वविद्यालय, पूसा में अवस्थित है। केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय पूसा और जवाहर नवोदय विद्यालय बैरौली में स्थित है।

यहाँ पर उच्च शिक्षा के लिए समस्तीपुर कॉलेज समस्तीपुर, आर.एन.आर. कॉलेज समस्तीपुर, विमेंस कॉलेज समस्तीपुर, बी.आर.बी.कॉलेज समस्तीपुर, ए.न.डी.कॉलेज पटोरी, आर.बी. कॉलेज दलसिंहसराय, डी.बी.के.एन. कॉलेज नरहन, यू.आर. कॉलेज रोसड़ा, आदि है। वर्तमान में कुछ महीने पहले सरारंजन के नरघोधी में मेडिकल कॉलेज और इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज का शुभारंभ हुआ है।

पर्यटन स्थल

(a) **थानेश्वर स्थान:-** बस स्टैंड और रेलवे स्टेशन के मध्य अवस्थित यह भगवान शिव का मंदिर है। यहाँ पर सावन के महीनों में भक्तों का बहुत जमावड़ा लगता है।

(b) **रोसड़ा कबीर मठ:-** रोसड़ा कबीर पंथियों के लिए प्रमुख तीर्थ स्थल है। भारत के 15 प्रमुख कबीरपंथी तीर्थ स्थलों में से 2 स्थल यहाँ है। आज भी यहाँ भारत के दूर-दराज से कबीरपंथी दीक्षा लेने आते हैं।

(c) **खुदनेश्वरधाम मंदिर:-** मोरवा अंचल में स्थित यह मंदिर हिन्दू-मुस्लिम सौहार्द का प्रतीक है। यह मंदिर मुस्लिम महिला के द्वारा स्थापित किया गया है। इस मंदिर में एक ही छत के नीचे मंदिर और मस्जिद की पूजा होती है।

(d) **मालिनगर:-** हसनपुर से 14 कि॰मी॰ दूर स्थित इस मंदिर में

भगवान शिव कि 5 फीट लम्बी अति मनमोहनीय प्रतिमा अवस्थित है। रामनवमी में यहाँ मेला लगता है।

(e) मन्नीपुर भगवती स्थान:- जिला से 5 कि॰मी॰ दूर पर स्थित माँ दुर्गा का यह मंदिर अतिरमनीय एवं सुन्दर है। यह मंदिर यहाँ के आसपास के लोगों के लिए किसी आदिपीठ से कम महत्त्व नहीं रखता है।

(f) मंगलगढ़:- रोसड़ा स्टेशन से 10 कि॰मी॰ दूर इस जगह पर प्राचीन कीलों का अवशेष जमा है। यहाँ के स्थानीय शासक मांगलदेव के आग्रह पर भगवान बुद्ध संघ प्रचार के लिए यहाँ आए थे। उन्होंने यहाँ रात्रि विश्राम भी किया था। जिस स्थान पर उन्होंने प्रवचन दिया था वो स्थान बुद्धपुरा के नाम से जाना जाता था, लेकिन अब अपभ्रंश होकर दुधपुरा के नाम से जाना जाता है।

(g) विद्यापतिधाम:- इस मंदिर में भक्त और भगवान दोनों की पूजा होती है। शिव के अनन्य भक्त एवं महान मैथिल कवि विद्यापति जिनकी पूजा से प्रसन्न होकर खुद भगवान शिव उनकी सेवा में उनके दास के रूप उगना के रूप में उनके यहाँ उनकी सेवा करने आए थे। बाद में वे कुछ कारणवश चले गए जिसके कारण विद्यापति बीमार हो गए। उनकी अंतिम इच्छा थी की उनकी अंतिम साँस गंगा के घाट पर हो, वे कुछ दूर तो गए लेकिन उसके बाद नहीं चल पाए तो उन्होंने सोचा हम इतनी दूर आए क्या माँ हमारे पास थोड़ी दूर चल के नहीं आएगी। उसके बाद स्वयं माँ गंगा उनके पास चल के आयी और वो स्थान विद्यापति धाम के रूप में विख्यात हुआ।

(h) बासुआरी :- प्राकृतिक सुंदरता के लिए ये जगह प्रसिद्ध है। यहाँ लोग पुरे बिहार से घूमने आते है।

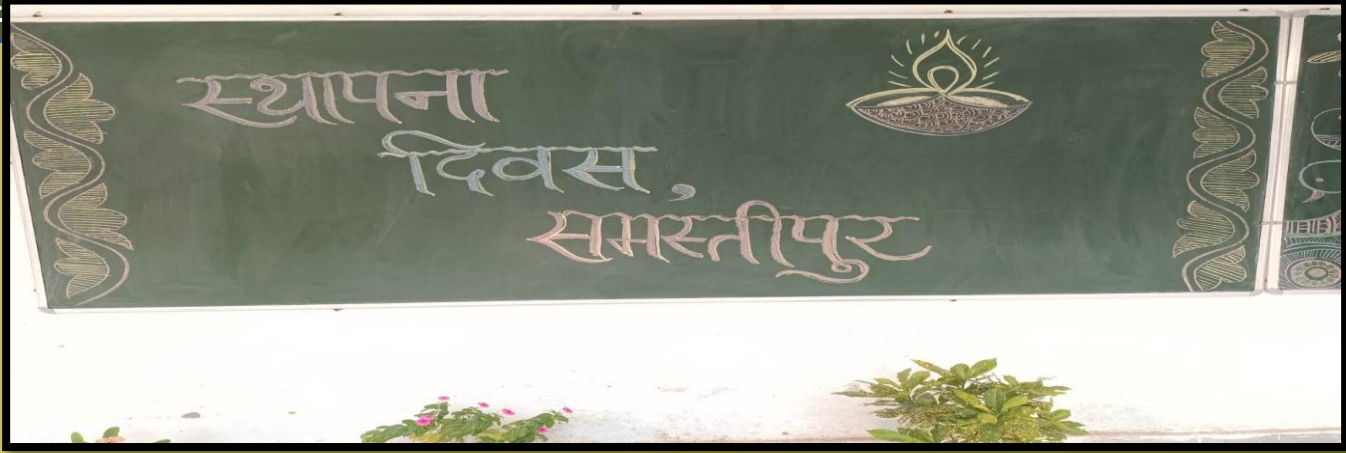
यातायात

(a) सड़क मार्ग:-यह जिला बिहार के सभी प्रमुख जिलों से सड़क मार्ग से जुडा हुआ है। वर्तमान में जिले से 2 N.H तथा 3 S.H गुजरता है।मुजफ्फरपुर, मोतिहारी होते हुए लखनऊ जानी वाली N.H 28 है। S.H 103 जिले के चकलालशाही, जाँदहा होते हुए हाजीपुर से जोड़ता है, फिर हाजीपुर से N.H 19 होते हुए महात्मा गांधी सेतु होकर पटना जाया जाता है।

(b) रेल मार्ग:- दिल्ली - गुवाहाटी रूट पर स्थित रेल लाइन एक ओर शहर को मुज़फ्फरपुर, हाजीपुर, छपरा होते हुए दिल्ली और दूसरी ओर बरौनी, कटिहार होते हुए पश्चिम बंगाल से जोड़ती है। इसके अलावा यहाँ से मुंबई, चेन्नई, कोलकाता, अहमदाबाद तथा अन्य महत्त्वपूर्ण शहरों से सीधे ट्रेन सेवा उपलब्ध है।

(c) वायु मार्ग:- समस्तीपुर का निकटतम हवाई अड्डा 50 कि॰मी॰ दूर दरभंगा में स्थित है। यहाँ से अंतर्राज्य हवाई सेवा आसानी से उपलब्ध है।







43नुमंडल
(रोसडा,
दलसिंहसराय,
पटोरी, समस्तीपुर

Population 2011
42,61566

20 प्रखंड,
380 पंचायत,
1248 गाँव

साक्षरता दर
45.23%



JYOTIBA PHULE

*A Social Deformer who Dedicated his Life to
Dalit and Women Upliftment*

EARLY LIFE

- Jyothirao Govindrao Phule was born on 11 April 1827 into a family that belonged to the agricultural (Mali) caste. His father, Govindrao was a vegetable-vendor at Poona.
- Govindrao married Chimnabai and had two sons, of whom Jyotirao was the younger. Chimnabai died before he was aged one. Jyotirao's mother passed away when he was just nine months old.
- Jyotirao was an intelligent boy but due to the poor financial condition at home, he had to stop his studies at an early age. He started helping his father by working on the family's farm.
- However, a Christian convert from the same Mali caste as Phule recognised his intelligence and persuaded Phule's father to allow Phule to attend the local Scottish Mission High School.
- Phule completed his English schooling in 1847. As was customary, he was married young, at the age of 13, to a girl of his own community, chosen by his father.

SOCIAL ACTIVIST

- In 1848, aged 21, Phule first taught reading and writing to his wife, Savitribai, and then the couple started the first indigenously-run school for girls in Pune.
- Later, the Phules started schools for children from the then untouchable castes such as Mahar and Mang.

- In 1852, there were three Phule schools in operation but by 1858 they had all ended.
- He championed widow remarriage and started a home for pregnant Brahmin widows to give birth in a safe and secure place in 1863.

SATYA SHODHAK SAMAJ

- Jyotirao attacked the orthodox Brahmins and other upper castes and termed them as "hypocrites". He campaigned against the authoritarianism of the upper caste people and urged the "peasants" and "proletariat" to defy the restrictions imposed upon them.
- In 1873, Jyotiba Phule formed the Satya Shodhak Samaj (Society of Seekers of Truth). He undertook a systematic deconstruction of existing beliefs and history, only to reconstruct an equality promoting version. Jyotirao vehemently condemned the Vedas, the ancient holy scriptures of the Hindus.
- The purpose of the Satya Shodhak Samaj was to decontaminate the society from caste discrimination and liberate the oppressed lower-caste people from the stigmas inflicted by the Brahmins.
- Jyotirao Phule was the first person to coin the term 'Dalits' to apply to all people considered lower caste and untouchables by the Brahmins.

- Membership to the Samaj was open to all irrespective of caste and class. Some written records suggest that they even welcomed participation of Jews as members of the Samaj and by 1876 the 'Satya Shodhak Samaj' boasted of 316 members.

IEWS

- Phule recast the prevailing Aryan invasion theory of history, proposing that the Aryan conquerors of India, whom the theory's proponents considered to be racially superior, were in fact barbaric suppressors of the indigenous people.
- He believed that they had instituted the caste system as a framework for subjugation and social division that ensured the pre-eminence of their Brahmin successors.
- At an education commission hearing in 1884, Phule called for help in providing education for lower castes. To implement it, he advocated making primary education compulsory in villages.

DEATH

- Phule was appointed commissioner (municipal council member) to the then Poona municipality in 1876 and served in this unelected position until 1883.
- Jyotiba suffered a stroke in 1888 and was rendered paralyzed. On 28 November, 1890, the great social reformer, Mahatma Jyotirao Phule, passed away.

PUBLICATIONS

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- Shetkarayacha Aasud (Cultivator's Whipcord), July 1881.
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- Sarvajanic Satya Dharma Poostak, April 1889.
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- Asprashyanchi Kaifiyat.

Nikee Kumari
Roll No. 34
2022-24

Activity Based Learning Grooming our Personality

From the day I entered in CTE Samastipur, I had always wanted to escape from every curricular activities. Be it the conduct of assembly in the morning, giving introduction in front of class, reading editorial in Chetna Satra or presenting any topic in the class. I just sat there quietly and watched each and every trainee getting involved in one or another kind of activities going on in our class. The first program that was conducted in my class was Hindi Pakhwada. In which speech, poem, story telling and lots of things were done but I just observed it as an audience due to lack of self confidence. My self confidence lost since grade 12th as I didn't take part in any activities. During my graduation and post graduation, I only studied the syllabus and focus on competitive exam. Meanwhile, I lost my ability, confidence and presentation skill. From a girl who used to being classroom representative during her school days, I succumbed to a very cowardly self of mine who started losing her self confidence day by day due to less involvement in extra curricular activities. Even now almost two and half month have passed in CTE Samastipur and I have managed to escape myself successfully from each and every activity in the college.



But the tremendous effort of our two teachers Dr Ravindra Sir and Our Vice-Principal Dr Shazia Fatma ma'am has been exceptionally helpful in bringing out the hidden talent in each trainee and grooming their personality. This was something that influenced me a lot as well.

The very first day of Chetna Satra helped me realised the importance of MOTIVATIONAL word through the speech of Ravindra sir whose words were pure gems that didn't only shine but also brighten up the moods of trainee. I could observe very well everyone was listening to him carefully as good ORATION skills means a lot.

There are few very words which I still remember from his 1st class where he was emphasizing on the uniqueness of each child while giving an example of fish and monkey. He talked on the INDIVIDUAL TALENT lying in the person and he said fish and monkey can never be compared because both of them have their own individuality and so their inherent talent setup skills. So we should not compare ourselves with others as our talent lies in our uniqueness. His piece of advice motivated me a lot but I was still hesitant to take a step from my seat toward the centre of class and to deliver my editorial review.

This small distance from my seat to centre of class was very hard to overcome. I could not travel it. But the patience of both the teachers was commendable as they always tried a new ways to motivate us and boost our confidence in CHETNA SATRA class.

One such innovative ideas by Shazia ma'am was classroom activities where she came with many paper chit and asked us to present few lines in English on different topics that was written on chit and then she started calling us by our roll number and when my roll number came I raised my hand very little, trying to hide myself thinking that

she will not be able to see me and again and I would escape from this activity too.

As I always felt running away from my problems give me a sense of comfort. But that day on 24 th November 2022, somehow the universe ganged up against me and Shazia ma'am very nicely told me "Raise your hand properly Anjuman Radha" and I was completely shocked that how could she know my name as I was never engaged in any curricular activities. But that one moment when I heard my name , self of belongingness came with my name that made me realise that I was part of this class.

Calling out my name also provided me with sense of responsibility and my inner self started counselling me. "Running away from your problem is a race, that you will never win. Because one day no matter how long it's been or how far away you are, you are going to have to deal with them, you are going to have to fix them". So Anjuman Radha go and conquer your fear and then in front of my class, I open my chit and topic was "The pen is mightier than sword", Ma'am again gave me option to changed it but I denied and finally spoke only 4-5 lines on the topic and again fear started surrounding me and I returned the chit to her.

Appreciation looks smaller from outside but it can help achieve anything if used properly and can increase inner power of person and motivate us to do our task properly.

Ma'am appreciated me by saying "Lajawab" but within myself, I knew that I had not presented well but her words of appreciation provide me with a sense of comfort and boosted my confidence.

Her efforts of appreciating for each trainee show her humble nature and prove that how her words can bring a positive change in everyone around her. While leaving the room she made one statement that influenced me a lot" ***If you are not able to bridge the gap from your seat to centre of class, you will then certainly fail.*** I will try to make everyone confident in these two years" and this statement gave me ray of hope and sense of satisfaction and I was assured that now I am in safe hands.

Then Next day we received the message in our College WhatsApp Group that too promoted us to write something or the other every month for the college magazine. The message reads like-

Dear trainees

you must have written one page in Hindi and one page in English calligraphy every day in your childhood... Today, if you start writing one page in Hindi and English by yourself even in a month, then the chances of doing even better in your life will increase.. At the same time, there will be plenty of Poets and Writers for the college magazine... Dear, IMPROVE YOUR WRITING SKILL... Try a little more, it will happen... Contact if you have difficulty...

A few days after his WhatsApp Message Ravindra sir asked us to write an essay on **“My aim in life”** without stopping for at least 15 minutes on 25 Nov 2022 . This activity again helped me to realise the importance of activities in classroom when I started writing an essay after a really long time making me nervous to the core and my hand started to shiver. While roaming in class he was constantly motivating and guiding us and somehow I wrote. This whole activities based incident shook up me completely and the very next day I wrote my first article for college magazine that is “Morning Assembly at CTE” and sent it to Ravindra Sir and asked him to review it and his compliment again boosted me to write this second article based on my experiences in this college.

These two months made me realise that escaping is not an option and I learnt this lesson due to constant support of our teachers, whose words of appreciation helped me to come out of my comfort zone.. Till now, I felt that running away was an easier way to cope anything but running from our fears, problems will never fix anything. So we must fight it out and if that be so, why not now? Preservance is key to success .So Go on, fight your flaws and never give up.

Anjuman Radha
Roll No. 37
2022-2024

National Milk Day (26th November)

National Milk Day is observed every year on 26th November throughout India to honour Dr. Verghese Kurien, the man credited with spearheading the White Revolution, named "Operation Flood" which turned India into the largest milk producer in the world.

Dr. Kurien (Milk Man of India) was a key player in the "Operation Flood" which boosted India's Dairy Industry. He identified the potential of dairy industry in the country and through his dedicated operations, he managed to transform the entire dairy industry of the India and brought a successful revolution in this industry which moved India's dairy Industry towards the status of country's largest self sustaining industry as it contributes a significant value to India's total GDP (Gross Domestic Product). He also established widely recognised Milk Brand, AMUL.

To pay tributes to Dr. Verghese Kurien whose birth anniversary falls on the same day, National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) and Indian Dairy Association (IDA) announced the first National Milk Day on 26th November 2014.

On this day the efforts of Dr. Veghese Kurien is remembered and people are educated about the milk's health benefits and nutritional values.

This year, Ministry of Animal Husbandry and Dairy celebrated the National Milk Day as it commemorates the 101st birth Anniversary of Dr. Kurien. As a part of celebration, National Gopal Ratna Awards 2022 are conferred and Animal Quarantine Certification Services were also inaugurated. 1st June is observed as World Milk Day every year.

National Milk Day is an important day as it raises awareness about the importance and need of milk in person's life and also promotes the benefits of milk or milk products among the people.



Priyanka
Roll No.- 30
2022-2024.

WORLD DIABETES DAY

Diabetes which is also known as diabetes mellitus or in a layman language is popularly known as sugar, which occurs when the pancreas is unable to produce enough insulin, or when the body cannot effectively use the insulin it produces. It is one of the most prominently increasing diseases all over the world and the most challenging disease of the 21st century, which has no cure but can be controlled by changing the regular habits.

BACKGROUND

IN 2007 United Nations general assembly adopted resolution 61/225 designating 14 November as World Diabetes Day. This day is celebrated every year on 14th November to mark the birth anniversary of sir Fredrick Banting who discovered insulin in 1922. Blue circle logo was adopted by the whole universe to symbolise the fight against diseases and spread awareness. It also provides strength and supporter against diabetes. Blue circle emphasizes unity and positivity. The theme of world diabetes day 2022 is Access to Diabetes Care.

TYPES OF DIABETES

Type1 Diabetes (previously known as insulin dependent or childhood-onset diabetes) it is believed to be autoimmune condition by a lack of insulin production. it develops more quickly and can cause symptoms like weight-loss.

Type2 Diabetes (formerly called non insulin dependent or adult-onset diabetes)

It is caused by body's ineffective use of insulin. It typically appears in people over the age of 45 years. But young people are also being diagnosed due to sedentary lifestyle and an increase in weight.

GESTATIONAL DIABETES

It is caused by insulin blocking hormones that are produced during pregnancy. It is often seen in people with pre-existing pre diabetes and a family history of diabetes.

GENERAL SYMPTOMS

Excessive thirst and hunger

Drowsiness or fatigue

Dry, itchy skin

Blurry vision

Slow-healing wounds

HOW COMMON IS DIABETES ?

India is home to the world's second largest population having adult diabetes. Every 6th person in the world with diabetes is an Indian. According to Indian council of medical research past three decades have witnessed a 150% rise in the number of people with diabetes. According to World Health Organisation report, in 2021, around 537 million adults aged between 26-79 years were living with diabetes. This figure is projected to rise to 643 million adults by 2030 and 783 million adults by 2045.3 in 4 adults with Diabetes live in low and middle income countries.

HOW CAN YOU LOWER THE RISK OF DIABETES:

- Control your weight
- Exercise more, inactivity promotes Type 2 diabetes
- Turn up your diet with whole grain products.
- choose water, coffee, or tea instead.
- Limit red meat and avoid processed meat
- Choose Nuts, beans, whole grains, poultry or fish.

Ajay Kumar
Roll No-70
2022-24

बिहार मद्य निषेध दिवस 26th नवंबर

मदिरापान एक सामाजिक बुराई है। मदिरा पीने से मनुष्य में तर्क करने की शक्ति खत्म हो जाती है। वह अच्छे-बुरे तथा नैतिक-अनैतिक में फर्क नहीं कर पाता। वह विवेक शून्य हो जाता है। नशे में धुत होकर नशेड़ी अपना होश खो बैठाता है, वह अपने परिवार में अशांति की स्थिति उत्पन्न करता है। कोई ड्राइवर शराब पीकर जब गाड़ी चलाता है, तो दूसरों के लिए खतरा सिद्ध होता है। Milton के शब्दों में "संसार की सारी सेनाएँ मिलकर इतने मानवों और इतनी संपत्ति को नष्ट नहीं कर सकती जितनी शराब पीने की आदत कर सकती है। वाल्मीकि ने मद्यपान की बुराई करते हुए लिखा है कि "पानादर्थश्च धर्मश्च कामश्च पारिहीयते" (अर्थात् मद्यपान करने से अर्थ, धर्म और काम तीनों का नाश होता है।)

सरकार ने जनता का सामाजिक स्तर उन्नत बनाने के लिए "मद्य निषेध" कानून बनाया है। जिसके अनुसार बिहार में नशीली पदार्थों की बिक्री एवं सेवन दोनों प्रतिबंधित हैं। यदि कोई व्यक्ति नशीली वस्तुओं के साथ पकड़ा जाता है उसके ऊपर मुकदमा चलाया जाएगा। इस कानून का अभिप्राय है जनता को नशीली वस्तुओं के प्रयोग से बचाना।

बिहार में शराबबंदी 1 अप्रैल 2016 को लागू किया गया। इस दिन गाँवों में देशी एवं विदेशी शराब बंद की गयी जबकि शहर में विदेशी शराब की बिक्री नहीं रोकी गई, लेकिन इसका विरोध होने पर 5 अप्रैल 2016 को बिहार में पूर्ण शराबबंदी लागू की गई।

सामान्यतः यह कानून जनता के भविष्य के लिए लाभप्रद होगा परंतु इससे सरकार को नुकसान भी होगा। इससे राजस्व की भारी हानि हो रही है। मद्य निषेध कानून होने के कारण नशीली वस्तुएं खुलेआम नहीं बिकती जिससे कला बाजारी की स्थिति उत्पन्न हो रही है। शराब की तस्करी का धंधा जोरों से चल रहा है तथा "नकली और जहरीली शराब कुटीर उद्योग" पनपने लगा है।

बिहार में मद्य निषेध दिवस मनाया 2011 से शुरू किया गया था। उस समय बिहार में शराबबंदी लागू नहीं थी, लेकिन लोगों को मद्य निषेध के प्रति जागरूक करने के लिए इसे शुरू किया गया था।

26 नवंबर 2022 को मद्य निषेध दिवस के रूप में मनाया गया जिसमें "शराब वर्जित, बिहार हर्षित" का नारा दिया गया।

Nivedita Kumari
Roll No. 42
2022-24



एशिया के सबसे बड़े पशु मेला सोनपुर (हरिहर क्षेत्र)



बिहार की राजधानी पटना से लगभग 25 किलोमीटर दूर सारण जिले के

सोनपुर नामक ग्राम में गंडक नदी के तट पर सोनपुर मेले का आयोजन हर साल कार्तिक पूर्णिमा पर होता है। इस मेले को **हरिहर क्षेत्र मेले** के नाम से भी जाना जाता है जबकि स्थानीय लोग इसे **छत्तर मेला** पुकारते हैं।

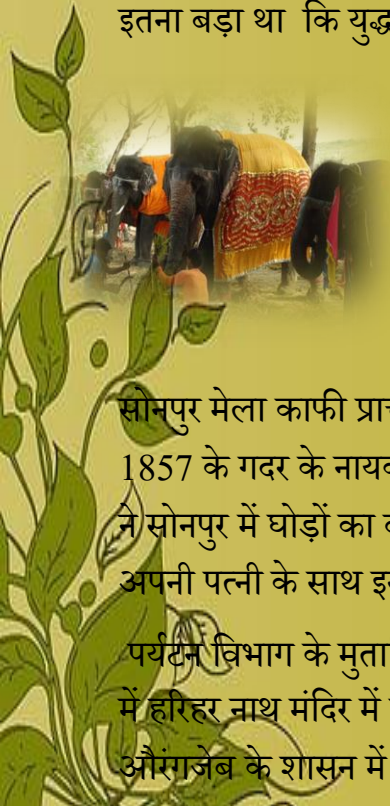
सोनपुर मेला से हाथी से संबंधित इतिहास को लेकर एक पौराणिक कथा काफी प्रचलित है। भगवान विष्णु के दो द्वारपाल थे। एक का नाम जय और दूसरे का विजय था। ब्रह्मा के मानस पुत्रों के श्राप की वजह से दोनों ने धरती पर जन्म लिया था।

इसमें एक मगरमच्छ (ग्राह) और एक हाथी (गज) में जन्म लिया। सोनपुर क्षेत्र के कोनहारा घाट पर हाथी पानी पीने गया तो मगरमच्छ ने उसे जकड़ लिया। दोनों में काफी द्वन्द के बाद भी हाथी को राहत नहीं मिली और वह मगरमच्छ के आगे काफी कमजोर पड़ने लगा। इस पर हाथी ने भगवान विष्णु से प्रार्थना की और मगरमच्छ से जान बचाने का आग्रह किया। हाथी और मगरमच्छ के बीच का युद्ध इतना बड़ा था कि युद्ध को समाप्त करने के लिए भगवान विष्णु को सुदर्शन चक्र चलाना पड़ गया था।

इसमें मगरमच्छ की मौत हो गई और हाथी बच गया। इस युद्ध को भगवान विष्णु ने कार्तिक मास के पूर्णिमा को ही शांत किया था। यहीं से हाथी का महत्व सोनपुर मेले के साथ जुड़ गया। इस घटनाक्रम के बाद से ही यह मान्यता जुड़ी है कि यहां से पशु खरीदना शुभ है। कार्तिक पूर्णिमा के दिन स्नान के साथ मेला लगता है।

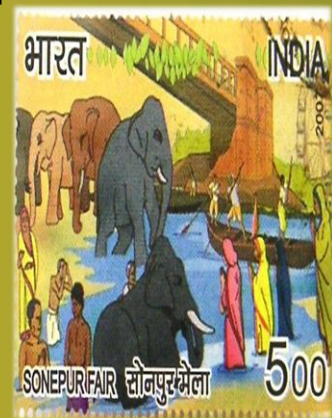
सोनपुर मेला काफी प्राचीन है यहां से मौर्य वंश के संस्थापक चंद्रगुप्त मौर्य, मुगल सम्राट अकबर और 1857 के गदर के नायक वीर कुंवर सिंह ने भी जंगी हाथियां खरीदी थीं। वर्ष 1803 में रॉबर्ट क्लाइव ने सोनपुर में घोड़ों का बड़ा अस्तबल बनवाया था। सन 1826 में गवर्नर-जनरल लार्ड एमहर्स्ट भी अपनी पत्नी के साथ इस मेले में हाथियों को देखने आए थे।

पर्यटन विभाग के मुताबिक पूर्व में सोनपुर मेला हाजीपुर (वैशाली) में लगता था, सोनपुर (सारण) में हरिहर नाथ मंदिर में पूजा अर्चना के बाद इसकी शुरुआत होती थी। लेकिन मुगल सम्राट औरंगजेब के शासन में बड़ा बदलाव किया गया।



मुगल शासनकाल में मेले को हाजीपुर से सोनपुर में शिफ्ट कर दिया था। इसके बाद इसे हरिहर क्षेत्र का मेला कहा जाता है। मुगल शासनकाल के बाद मेले का स्वरूप बदला और हरिहर क्षेत्र में लगने से इसकी भव्यता दिनप्रतिदिन बढ़ती गई।

सोनपुर मेले का इतिहास डाक टिकट में भी दर्ज है। भारत सरकार ने वर्ष 2007 में सोनपुर मेले की भव्यता को लेकर जो डाक टिकट जारी किया था, उसमें भी मेले की पहचान के रूप में हाथियों के चित्र बनाए गए हैं। पांच(5) रुपये के डाक टिकट पर 5 हाथियों के साथ पूजा-स्नान करते श्रद्धालुओं को दर्शाया गया है। इसमें नाव के साथ नाविकों को भी दिखाया गया है। छोटे से डाक टिकट पर ही मेले की पहचान हाथियों के साथ श्रद्धा व भव्यता को दर्शाया गया है।



हाथियों की सुरक्षा और संरक्षण को लेकर सरकार ने 1972 में वन्य जीव संरक्षण अधिनियम बनाया है। भारत के राष्ट्रीय विरासत पशु को कानून द्वारा विशेष रूप से संरक्षण प्रदान किया गया है। वन्यजीव संरक्षण अधिनियम 1972 में 2002 में संशोधन किया गया और बंदी हाथियों की बिक्री पर पूरी तरह से प्रतिबंध लगा दिया गया। कानून में संशोधन के तहत किसी भी जंगली जानवर को तब तक पकड़ा बेचा और खरीदा या स्थानांतरित नहीं किया जा सकता, जब तक कि अधिकृत अधिकारी उसके वैध कब्जे को लेकर प्रमाणपत्र नहीं दे देता है। एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्यों में हाथी लाने ले जाने पर भी विशेष ट्रांजिट परमिट का भी नियम बनाया गया है। वन्यजीव संरक्षण अधिनियम 1972 के तहत हाथियों के शिकार तस्करी और व्यापार पर पूर्ण प्रतिबंध है। इसके उलंघन में जुर्माना के साथ 7 साल की कैद का कड़ा कानून है।

सोनपुर के मेला पशु और पक्षियों के कारण ही एशिया का सबसे बड़ा मेला बना था, लेकिन अब सरकार की सख्ती से हाथी के बाद एक एक कर जानवरों पक्षियों की संख्या कम हो गई है। हरिहर क्षेत्र सोनपुर मेला 2022 के लिए सरकार ने जो गाइडलाइन जारी की उसमें तो पक्षी बाजार नाम भी नहीं रखने का निर्देश दिया है।

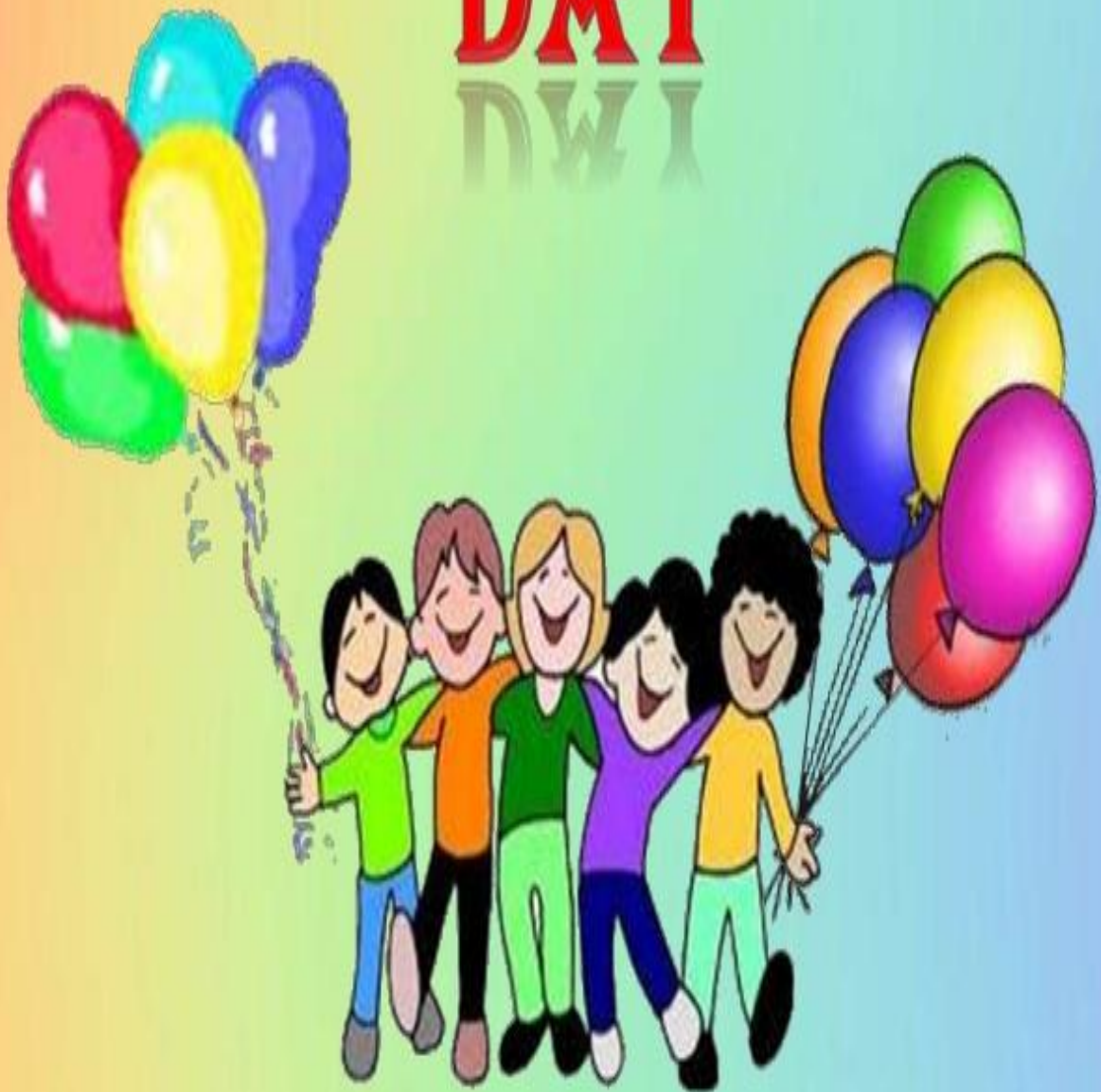
मेले में हाथी बाजार, घोड़ा बाजार और बकरी बाजार के साथ पक्षी बाजार भी था, लेकिन अब पक्षी बाजार और हाथी बाजार का नाम भी हटा दिया गया है। मेले में पक्षियों को पूरी तरह से प्रतिबंधित किया गया है। अब तो पशुओं से सम्बन्धित एशिया का यह प्रसिद्ध मेला सरकार के द्वारा लगाए गए प्रतिबन्धों के कारण इसकी पहचान सिमटता जा रहा है।

SHASHI KUMAR
ROLL- 98
SESSION – 2022-24



Glimpse of Sonpur Mela

HAPPY CHILDREN'S DAY



14TH NOV ,2022



Govt. college of teacher education, Samastipur celebrated this year's children day with a completely different vibe, amalgamated with enthusiastic trainees. As college's multipurpose hall had been selected as the venue for the event. Therefore, its stage area was beautifully decorated as per the theme of the event. Program started by 11:30 am with the lighting of lamp, floral tribute to Pandit Nehru and Saraswati Vandana which was performed by 1st year trainee, Sannu Priya and Vikram Ranjan.

After that, our two diligent trainee Chanchal and Vikram took command to host the entire event. The whole program was contained with various types of cultural program like songs, dance as well as a brief presentation. The thing which made the event even more beautiful was the 'Shayari' of our hosts in between the performance. A

Children's day event,

Komal Singh

Roll:- 36

Session:-2021-23

trainee Keshav gave a brief presentation on the establishment day of Samastipur as a district of Bihar and through this, we all came to know about vary untouched soul of this place. Then it was followed by some solo song performances by 2nd year trainee, Ritu, Anish and Soni. Afterwards, some of trainee also shared their childhood memories which still inspire and keep them lively. Some of our faculty members also shared their childhood memories and talked about, how they still cherish those indelible stories.

As we all use a phrase very often in our day today life, "All's Well That End's Well", though we lived this textual phrase in our event. When we finally entered our most awaited Antakshari prtiyogita (musical competition) accompanied by theme-based quiz competition between 1st and 2nd year trainee. This musical session was like the soul of entire event where everyone participated wholeheartedly and enjoyed thoroughly. The whole event was like a booster shot in cementing the bonding among CTEians.

At the end everyone had their meal, received their gifts and took away a very strong message with them i.e., ***Togetherness.***

“Little things seem nothing, but they give peace, like those meadow flowers which individually seem odorless but all together perfume the air.”

By- Georges Bernanos.



बाल दिवस



Musical Competition
B.Ed. - I vs. B.Ed.- II



Quiz Competition
B.Ed - I vs. B.Ed.- II

KABBADI TOURNAMENT

On 14th November Children Day



JAWAHAR LAL NEHRU : MYTH VS REALITY

Mr Jawahar Lal Nehru was a great freedom fighter, devout follower of Mahatma Gandhi and the first Prime Minister of India. He was born in Allahabad on Nov. 14, 1889. He received his early education at home under private tutors. At the age of fifteen, he went to England and after two years at Harrow, joined Cambridge University where he took his tripos in Natural Sciences. He was later called to the Bar from Inner Temple. He returned to India in 1912 and plunged straight into politics. Even as a student, he had been interested in the struggle of all nations who suffered under foreign domination. He took keen interest in the Sinn Fein Movement in Ireland. In India, he was inevitably drawn into the struggle for independence. In 1912, he attended the Bankipore Congress as a delegate, and became Secretary of the Home Rule League, Allahabad in 1919. In 1916 he had his first meeting with Mahatma Gandhi and felt immensely inspired by him. He organised the first Kisan March in Pratapgarh District of Uttar Pradesh in 1920. He was twice imprisoned in connection with the Non-Cooperation Movement of 1920-22. He had to spend almost seven years of his life in different prisons during the freedom struggle. He was very fond of children. He was called Chacha Nehru by the Children. Nehru was also a prolific writer and orator and authored books like 'The Discovery of India' and 'Glimpses of the World History'. There are some Controversies and myths associated with our first Prime Minister. Lets examine them-

MYTH: NEHRU PROMOTED A DYNASTY CULTURE

This myth draws from the fact that Nehru's daughter and grand son also served as prime minister that his great grand son as join politics as heir apparent of the congress party.

In truth Nehru had nothing to do with the 'dynasty'. He had no idea not desire that his daughter would join politics and become prime minister of India.

MYTH: NEHRU WAS AN UNWORTHY SUCCESSOR TO GANDHI

In fact, he betrayed the master, while the master made a "mistake " in choosing him.

This myth is comprehensively demolished by Raj Mohan Gandhi in his book "THE GOOD BOAT MAN". There he shows that Gandhi preferred Nehru to the alternatives because he must reliably reflected the pluralist, inclusive idea of the India that the Gandhi stood for.

MYTH: NEHRU AND PATEL WERE OPPONENTS AND ADVERSARIES

The myth was promoted by advocates of a “strong” India, by those who believe that Nehru was soft on Pakistan and China.

In truth Nehru and Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel worked superbly as a team. They differed by temperament and ideology. There were some things Nehru could do better than Patel- communing with the masses, assuring vulnerable groups (Such as Muslims tribal and the Dalits) that they enjoyed equal rights with other Indians..

There were some things Patel could do better than Nehru to dealing with the Princely states nurturing the Congress Party, carrying along dissidents in the constituent assembly . The myth of their rivalry is best answered in their own words. After Gandhi died Nehru wrote to Patel of how the old man controversies have ceased to have much significance and it seems to me that the urgent need to the hour is for all of us function as closely and co-operatively as possible.

MYTH: NEHRU WAS AUTOCRATIC

It is true that Nehru could appear superior not list to his colleagues in party and government. They did not share his cosmopolitan outlook nor his interest in art, music, science or literature. But no one did more than Nehru to nurture the values an institution of democracy in India. It was he who first advocated adult suffrage he who welcomed a constructive opposition, he who scrupulously maintained the independence of the bureaucracy and the judiciary. Nehru yielded to the formation of linguistic state – a policy he was personally was opposite to. Nehru chose not to nominate a successor because he felt that was the prerogative of the people and the representatives after his death, an otherwise bitter critics D.F. Karaka saluted this determination “not to indicate any preference with regard to his successor”.

No man was more adored in his lifetime than Nehru, no man more vilified since his death the vilification rests in good part on myths spread by the motivated and swallowed by the credulous.

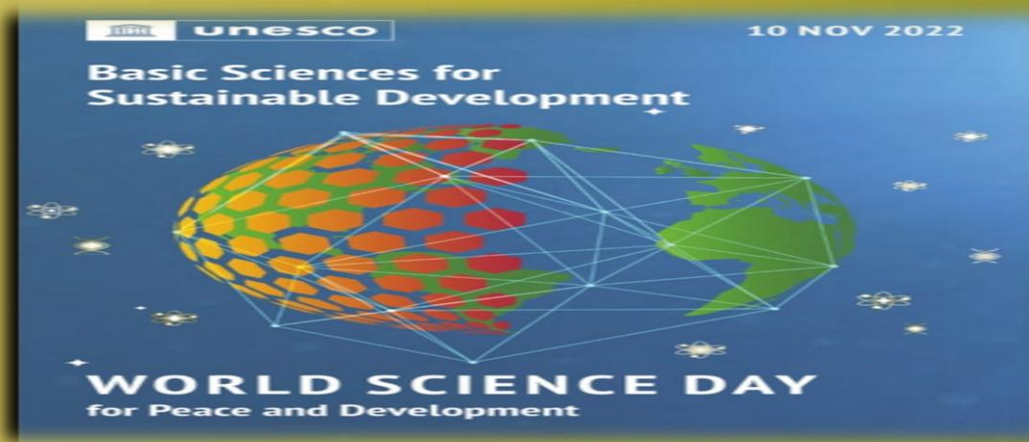
Niraj Kumar
Roll No: 26
2022-24

World Science Day

10 Nov. 2022

Basic Science for Sustainable Development

Celebrated every 10 November, World Science Day for Peace and Development highlights the important role of science in society and the need to engage the wider public in debates on emerging scientific issues. It also underlines the importance and relevance of science in our daily lives. By linking science more closely with society, World Science Day for Peace and Development aims to ensure that citizens are kept informed of developments in science. It also underscores the role scientists play in broadening our understanding of the remarkable, fragile planet we call home and in making our societies more sustainable.



Sannu Priya
Roll - 15

Excellent Performance at Seminar on

Role of Mathematics and Science in Sustainable Development

by Dr. Anjali Kumari, Lecturer (Planning & Research)

CTE, Samastipur, Bihar, 848101

Email- anjali4web@gmail.com

Organised by SCERT (Bihar) on 07.11.2022

Abstract of the Paper Presented by Dr. Anjali

The 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) set a very ambitious vision for what humanity needs to accomplish by the year 2030. With just 10 years left, the United Nations system has declared a *Decade of Action*, with an urgent call for accelerating efforts towards achieving the SDGs. Fundamental to these efforts is the rethinking of the role of science, and mathematics alike. But beyond progress in each of these areas separately, the interaction between science and mathematics is critical to tackling global challenges and achieving the SDGs. Why are science and mathematics important for achieving the SDGs, and why should we 'steer' them? Answer is, in spite of many identified areas, we still have many blind spots such as Disruptive technology, Cognitive load and so on, to where the needs are the greatest. Again, we need more researches, better measurements and more informed policy to fill the many inequality data gaps and to go systematically beyond averages.

In conclusion, it is clear that science, and mathematics are critical components of the Decade of Action to achieve the SDGs. The link between knowledge and action is not automatic. It needs to be cultivated, supported and steered to where it is most needed.

Key words: Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Role of science and mathematics for achieving the SDGs, Disruptive technology, Cognitive load

Congratulations

Dr. Anjali for making us proud by your Excellent Performance in the Seminar at SCERT, PATNA on “Role of Mathematics and Science in Sustainable Development” on 07.11.2022



She was felicitated by SCERT, Bihar for her excellent paper and presentation along with four others at the Seminar on 22.11.2022 .



PLANTATION



PLANTATION



PLAYGROUND MAKING

WITH BRUBHUSHAN UPADHYAY AND AWADH KISHOR SIR



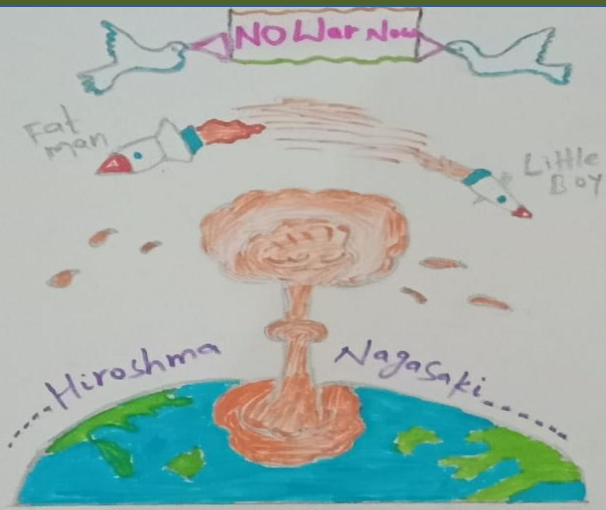
PLAYGROUND MAKING

WITH BRIJBHUSHAN UPADHYAY AND AWADH KISHOR SIR





Art Gallery



Art by:-
AJAY KUMAR
ROLL No: 70
Session-2022-24



Nikee
Roll - 34



Gauri Kumari
Roll-22
2022-24



Ayushi kumari
Roll number -18

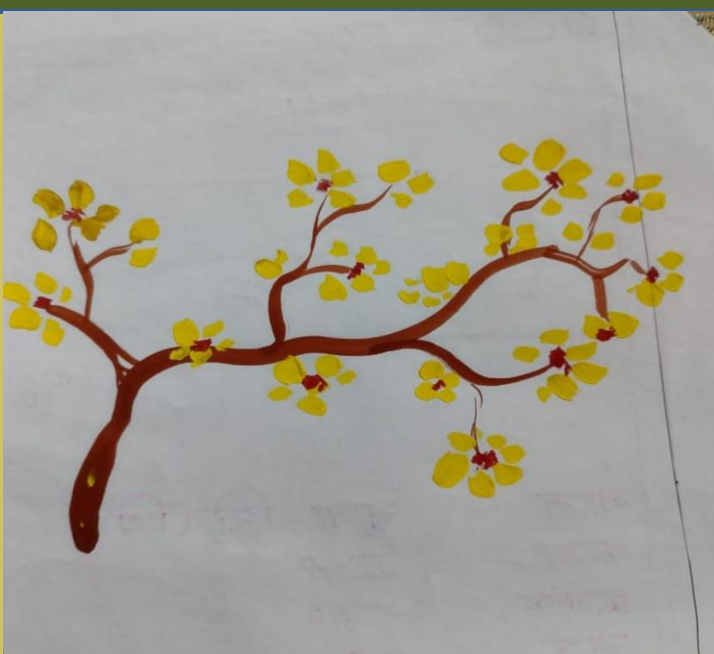






Srija





GLASS PAINTING SESSION









CTET

PAPER - 1

(CLASS : I - V)

CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT AND PEDAGOGY

Q1) The most critical period of acquisition and development of language is.

- a) Pre-Natal Period b) Early Childhood
c) Middle Childhood d) Adolescence

Q2) Which of the following is a stage of moral development proposed by Lawrence Kohlberg?

- a) Latency stage
b) The social contract orientation
c) Concrete operational stage
d) Industry vs. B inferiority stage

Q3) Which of the following is an essential characteristics of creativity?

- a) Divergent thinking b) Impulsiveness
c) Centration in thought d) Convergent thinking

Q4) The social expectations at the each stage of development is referred to as

- a) Development tasks b) development Needs
c) Development hazards d) Development domains

Q5) Development

- a) Proceeds from center of the body in an outward direction
b) Development needs
c) development proceeds from bottom to top
d) is unidirectional

Q6) According to Jean Piaget's theory of cognitive development, in which stage children gain the ability series of specific order?

- a) Sensory Motor b) pre-operational
c) Concrete operational d) formal operational

Q7) Giving cues to children and offering support as and when needed is an examples of

- a) Reinforcement b) Conditioning
c) Modeling d) scattering

Q8) During classroom discussions, a teachers of ten pays more attention to boys than girls. This is an examples of

- a) Gender bias b) gender identity
c) Gender relevance d) gender constancy

Q9) Which of the following theorists while viewing children as active seekers of knowledge emphasized the influence of social and cultural contents on their thinking?

- a) John B Watson b) Lev Vygotsky
c) Jean Piaget d) Lawrence Kohlberg

Q10) Young children construct knowledge and make meaning through

- a) Active through b) play
c) Active on materials and experimenting
d) Intention with peers and adults

- 1) a and c 2) a, c and d
3) a, b, and c 4) a, b, c, d

ANS- 1)b 2) b 3)a 4)a 5)a
6)c 7)d 8)a 9)b 10)b

SCIENCE

Q1) Which of the following source of carbohydrate contains gluten, a component which can cause allergy to some people?

- a) rice b) wheat
c) Ragi d) jowar

Q2) Which of the following is the strongest natural fibre?

- a) wool b) silk
c) fleece d) Jute

Q3) When a bar magnet is brought near it, the iron dust sticks

- a) mostly at the middle
b) only at the middle
c) equally everywhere
d) mostly near two end

Cont.....

Q4) A man having a blood group A marries a woman with a blood group B. The blood group of their son/daughter.

- a) only A b) only b
c) either A or b d) either A, B, O or AB

Q5) 'Y' is a man-made fibre obtained from a natural source. what could be 'Y'?

- a) Acrylic b) Jute
c) Rayon d) nylon

Q6) Which of the following glands in human beings secretes more than two hormones?

- a) Pancreas b) Thyroid
c) Adrenal d) pituitary

Q7) Which of the following do not contain any enzymes?

- a) Bile Juice b) pancreatic Juice
c) Gastric Juice d) Salivary juice

Q8) Which of the following is different from the rest?

- a) Conservation b) Deforestation
c) Desertification d) erosion

Q9) Which one of the following tools is based on the technique of observation?

- a) Anecdotal records b) oral test
c) Written test d) paper-pencil test

Q10) In which of the following processes, Bacteria is not used?

- a) Nitrogen fixation b) Formation of bread
c) Baking of bread
d) fermentation of sugarcane juice

ANS-1) b 2) b 3) d 4) d 5) c

6) a 7) d 8) a 9) a 10) c

ENGLISH:-

Q1) Nanoparticles are

- a) quite big in size b) transparent
c) very small in size d) opaque

Q2) The pollutant particles present in air can cause ailments like

- a) Thyroid b) pneumonia
c) heart problems d) Diabetes

Q3) That count the particulates the underlined word is a

- a) Noun b) Verb
c) Adjective d) Conjunction

Q4) What does free-writing approach to writing promote?

- a) understanding of the content and accuracy
b) Syntax and language use
c) understanding of form and accuracy
d) Grammatical accuracy

Q5) _____ is a core of the reading skill

- a) Letter knowledge b) meaning
c) Spelling d) fluency

Q6) A text-book:

- a) controls language learning
b) motivates the student
c) teaches what a student needs
d) is an inexpensive tools of learning

Q7) _____ in a haphazard way the word 'haphazard' means

- a) dangerous b) unorganized
c) safe d) proper

Q8) Knowing a word means.

- a) how, where and when it is used.
b) how, the word is spelt
c) Who Speaks the word.
d) to know to write the word.

Q9) Poetry teaching is _____

- a) to learn words and phrases
b) to learn poetic devices
c) for enjoyment and appreciation
d) to write a critical commentary

Q10) What does CLIL stand for?

- a) content language inter learning
b) content and language based interesting learning
c) content and language integrated learning
d) context for language integrated learning.

ANS-1) c 2) c 3) a 4) a 5) b

6) a 7) b 8) a 9) c 10) c Cont.....



CLASS VI-VIII

MATHEMATICS

Q1) The solution of the equation $3(2-x)-(x+6)=2(1-3x)$ is also the solution of the equation.

a) $4x+3=5+2x$ b) $9x+5=4(x-2)+8$

c) $5x+7=2x+9$ d) $3x-1+2x+4$

Q2) If $10x^2+x-3=(ax+b)(cx+d)$, $a>c$, then $(b+d)/(a+c)$ is

a) a positive integer b) a proper fraction

c) an improper fraction d) a negative integer

Q3) Which of the following is not a perfect square?

a) 2116 b) 2916

c) 3136 d) 3158

Q4) If $Y-(y-1)/2=(y-2)/3$; then what is the value of $(5y+7)/2$?

a) $3\frac{1}{2}$ b) $8\frac{1}{2}$

c) 6 d) 7

Q5) $a^2-b^2+a(a+b)/a(a-b)+b(a-b)$, a not equal to b, is equal to

a) $a-2b/a-b$ b) $2a-b/a+b$

c) $2a-b/a-b$ d) $a-2b/a+b$

Q6) The sum of the LCM and HCF of 198, 135 and 108 is

a) 2979 b) 3966

c) 5949 d) 4464

Q7) $2/3+4/5$

a) $8/15$ b) $6/8$ c) $1\frac{6}{15}$ d) $22/15$

Q8) What is the mean of the range, mode and median of the data given below?

5, 10, 3, 6, 4, 8, 9, 3, 15, 2, 9, 4, 19, 11, 4

a) 10 b) 12 c) 8 d) 9

Q9) The number of distinct prime factors of the largest 6-digits number is

a) 5 b) 6 c) 3 d) 4

Q10) The number of edges of a polyhedron, which has 7 face and 10 vertices, is

a) 15 b) 17 c) 13 d) 14

ANS-1) a) 2) b) 3) d) 4) d) 5) c)

6) c) 7) d) 8) d) 9) a) 10) a)

हिंदी

Q1) आठवीं कक्षा में हिन्दी भाषा सीखने-सिखाने के लिए आप किस सामग्री को सर्वाधिक महत्त्व दोगे?

1) व्याकरण की पुस्तक 2) पोस्टर

3) पाठ्य पुस्तक 4) साहित्यिक सामग्री

Q2) भाषण, परिचर्चा, संवाद, बच्चों की _____ क्षमता का विकास करने में सहायक है।

1) कल्पनाशीलता 2) अनकरण

3) लिखित अभिव्यक्ति 4) मौखिक अभिव्यक्ति

Q3) 'श्वेत' का पर्याय नहीं होगा

1) सफेद 2) शुभ्र 3) धवल 4) सत्वर

Q4) विद्यार्थी का सही सन्धि-विच्छेद होगा

1) विद्या+अर्थी 2) विधा + आर्थी

3) विधान आर्थी 4) विद्+ अर्थी

Q5) कौन-सा शब्द समूह से भिन्न है?

1) सामाजिक

2) आर्थिक

3) पारिवारिक

4) पृष्ठभूमि

Q6) लम्बाई शब्द है

1) गुणवाचक विशेषण

2) भाववाचक संज्ञा

3) संकर्मक क्रिया

4) जातिवाचक संज्ञा

Q7) भारतीय संविधान के अनुसार अंग्रेजी भाषा की क्या स्थिति है?

1) सम्पर्क सूत्र भाषा

2) अर्टिकल शब्द (उपपद)

3) सहयोगी - प्रशासनिक भाषा

4) कारक शब्द

Q8) आठवीं कक्षा का मुद्रित पुस्तक पढ़ते समय परेशानी का अनुभव करता है। संभवतः मुद्रित से ग्रस्त है।

1) डिस्कलकुलिया 2) अफेजिया

3) डिस्ग्राफिया 4) डिस्लेक्सिया

Q9) पढ़ने का सम्बन्ध _____ से है।

1) शुद्धता

2) तीव्र गति

3) अक्षर ज्ञान

4) अर्थ

Q10) मनुष्य तभी सुखी कहा जा सकता है, जब

1) वह शिक्षित हो

2) उसके पास सुख के साधन हो

3) उसे उत्तरदायित्व निभाना आता हो

4) उसे आत्मिक क ज्ञान हो।

ANS-1) 4) 2) 4) 3) 4) 4) 1) 5) 4)

6) 2) 7) 3) 8) 4) 9) 4) 10) 4)

ANKITA YADAV

ROLL NO.-10

SESSION-2022-24

MAHADEVI VERMA HOUSE



Ankita Yadav
Roll No.-10



Nivedita Kumari
Roll no.-42



Gauri Kumari
Roll No.-22



Priyanka Kumari
Roll No.-02



Anil Kumar
Roll No.-78



Niraj Kumar
Roll No.-26



Mukul Kumar Verma
Roll No.-82



Pradeep Kumar
Roll No.-38



Ajay Kumar
Roll No.-70



Raghav Jha
Roll No.- 46



Biswanath Kumar
Roll No.- 94



Saket Kumar
Roll No.-74



Priyanka Kumari
Roll No.-30



Nikee Kumari
Roll No.-34



Chanchal Kumari
Roll No -06



Randhir Kumar
Roll No.- 66



Dear Readers

Self-publishing a magazine was very rewarding for us but it was equally difficult to execute our vision by maintaining suitable publication norms & standards.

This would be almost impossible to publish this magazine without the mentorship and guidance of our teachers. We as new Student Editors of this magazine feel blessed working on it.

**We would like to Extend our
'Thanks'**

to Editor-in-Chief: Mr. Tej Narayan Prasad, Executive Editors: Dr. Shazia Fatma & Dr. Ravindra Kumar; and to all the Managing Editors and Contributors for the Incredible Support and Learning Experience Extended to us.

**TRAINEES
MAHADEVI VERMA HOUSE
B.ED. PART-I
2022-24**

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