



SPARKZ

ANDHRA ASSOCIATION SCHOOL E- MAGAZINE

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From the Principal's Desk....

'I wish I had some more time 'I believe we all have said this at some point in our life.

At certain point of time we realize that we have lost time doing things that did not matter rather than doing things that would have mattered.

This thought conveys our regrets. Time is fleeting. The clock keeps ticking and things keep changing. To accomplish anything, we need time. Time can neither be stored nor carried forward. It can never be recycled. The greatest achievers in the world that we have read or heard about had the same amount of time but they have prioritized their goals and set a time limit to accomplish it.

So , students never try to procrastinate your work. It is one of the biggest barriers in achieving your goals. A day poorly utilized is a day lost. Time appears to pass quickly when we are enjoying ourselves but it seems to be dragging when we lack priorities.

So, students set goals and become organized so that you become more productive and efficient.

Mrs. Purnima Mukherjee ,
Principal

From the Headmistress Desk.....

Hello students,

Our academic session started and classes are going on smoothly. Beside your studies you should be disciplined, means to follow certain rules and do things in regular order. This will motivate to progress and achieve success.

The role of discipline in your life help to set orderliness, efficiency, punctuality and focuses on the task given. It also helps to manage work and time in a planned manner. It is a way to set limits. So that you know what is right and what is wrong. It also improves the character so that you become strong as well as self-reliant and also learn the values and morals.

If you are disciplined in the classroom then you can be stress free, focused, and active. Discipline also avoids distractions and brings a feeling of sincerity and seriousness.

So, discipline is the factor that makes you learn all the principles required to be successful in life. It is one of the most important lessons that will be useful throughout your life.

Wishing you all the best for your forthcoming exam. Stay healthy and safe.

Miss. Shukla Dutta,
Headmistress



The young martyr Sahibzadas

The month of December has a special significance for the Sikh community. It was in this month that the combined forces of the Mughals and the small hill principalities used perfidious deceit to draw out Guru Gobind Singh, his family and followers from the Anandpur Sahib fortress and then sought their destruction. These forces, under Wazir Khan, promised the Guru a safe passage from Anandpur Sahib but attacked them with overwhelming numbers when they came out.

The two Sahibzadas' aged nine years and seven years, along with their grandmother Mata Gurjar Kaur got separated from the main contingent as they left the fort. They were promised refuge by an old retainer named Gangu in his native village Sahedi, but were handed over to the Sirhind administration of the Mughals, in what can be termed as the worst possible breach of trust and faith.

It is notable here that the main contingent of the Sikhs fought to the last man at Chamkaur where Guru Gobind Singh took up a defensive position with a handful of Sikhs. The elder sons of the Guru, Sahibzada Ajit Singh and Sahibzada Jujhar Singh attained martyrdom while fighting in the Battle of Chamkaur. The Guru lost his four sons and his mother in the ensuing tragic turn of events, but was saved in person by the bravery and sacrifice of his dedicated followers.

Wazir Khan came back to Sirhind, a defeated and frustrated man having failed to kill or arrest the Guru. It was against this frustration that he attempted to gain control over the young Sahibzadas' by converting them to Islam and then keeping them captive in his custody. In order to achieve his evil objective Wazir Khan subjected the young princes to the worst form of torture and intimidations. Wazir Khan then subjected the princes to a trial in his court which lasted for two days. On the first day the princes were cajoled to embrace Islam and offered immense riches on agreeing to do so. The princes rejected the offer with absolute disdain which left Wazir Khan very angry. On the next day in court he tried to pass of the sentencing to Sher Mohd Khan, the Nawab of Malerkotla, whose two brothers had been killed in battle by Guru Gobind Singh. Sher Mohd Kahn refused to take revenge on ladies and children and advised Wazir Khan to release them.

It was at this stage that Wazir Khan committed the most gruesome act against all tenets of honour and principle. He declared the two innocent boys to be enemies of the Mughal Empire and ordered them to be bricked alive, the next day.

The wall, however, broke down before the boys lost their lives and then Wazir Khan ordered the executioners to slit the throats of the young princes ! On hearing the news of the martyrdom their grandmother Mata Gurjar Kaur also breathed her last.

The courage and fortitude exhibited by the young princes galvanised the Sikh/Khalsa community into rising against persecution and injustice. Guru Gobind Singh Ji charged his disciple, Baba Banda Singh Bahadur, to avenge the murder of the Sahibzadas. When Baba Banda Singh Bahadur came to Punjab for the task, Sikhs in large numbers joined him. He first took Samana and Sadhaura on the periphery of Sirhind and finally attacked Wazir Khan. The ensuing clash known as the Battle of Chappar Chiri took place on 22 May 1710. It witnessed the larger Mughal forces being crushed by the Sikhs. Wazir Khan was killed in the battle and Sirhind occupied in the next two days.

Mrs. Devjani Duttapramanik,
Secondary Section

आहार हो ऐसा,
हजम कर सहज में ही
क्षुधा तुम्हारी जगा दे सकता ।
आहार सही हो तो
शरीर पुष्ट बनता ।
रोम-रोम हो पुलकित,
स्वस्थ जीवन जीता ।
प्रकृति की दी गई,
सात्विक खाद्य को अपनाना।
है रोगमुक्त समाज लाना ।।
कृत्रिमता से बचो,
संरक्षित भोजन न खाओ ।
अपने को आलसी और,
अल्पायु न बनाओ।
आहार और मन का,
सम्बन्ध है घनिष्ट ।
जैसे कोई भक्त और उसके ईष्ट ।।
याद रखो, जैसी थाली खाते हो,
तुम वैसे ही बन जाते हो ।
तो आओ मिलकर संकल्प करें,
स्वस्थ खाए और स्वस्थ रहें।

Mrs. Punam Gupta , Secondary & HS Section



MAKAR SANKRANTI

Makar Sankranti is a Hindu festival celebrated on 14th/15th January every year, derived from the words Makar and Sankranti, meaning Capricorn and transition. In the Northern Hemisphere, Sun is at the Tropic of Capricorn on 21/12 and starts moving Northward on Tropic of Cancer on 21/6. On 14th / 15th of January, the Sun enters the Zodiac of Capricorn or Makar, gradually shifting from Winter to Summer, the beginning of longer days and the commencement of Magh. To compensate for the difference due to the Earth revolution every 80 years the Sankranti is deferred by one day. Since from the day of Makar Sankranti, the sun begins its northward journey, this festival is also known as Uttarayan. According to scriptures, Dakshinayan symbolizes negativity and Uttarayan positivity.

On this day, it is believed that taking a holy dip washes all sins and makes the soul pure and blessed and increase of spiritual light and reduction of materialized darkness. Scientifically, exposure to the Sun provides the human body with Vitamin D, and wearing black, best absorbent of heat, is really good, especially in the winter.

On this day, farmers across the country wish for a good harvest. People share the new harvest of Makar Sankranti and eat Gud, Dahi, Chura, Sattu and various types of Khichdi made from Jowar, Bajra, Urad, Moong, Chana and Kolam or Arva Rice. Haldi Kumkum ceremony is performed which triggers devotion. Children enjoy by flying kites and eating sweets.

Makar Sankranti is celebrated in the whole nation differently and with different names ie Magh Bihu in Assam, Pongal in Tamil Nadu, Lohri in Punjab, Uttarayan in Gujarat, Khichdi in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh and Poush Sankranti in Bengal. People decorate their homes with alpona/rangoli and flowers.

Makar Sankranti is a festival of togetherness and unity. Charity is also an integral aspect. Donating wheat, rice, and sweets to the needy is intrinsic to the festival. It's a belief, that one who donates with an open heart on this day, God brings prosperity and happiness in his life. Though the festival is celebrated over the entire Indian nation differently, one aspect is common, ie Kite-flying.

Anecdotal claims suggest that, as sun enters the Zodiac of Makar, Gods awaken from their six months penance. As an act of gratitude to them for bringing good luck and prosperity, people reach out to them skyward by flying and offering colored kites.

Legend has it that on this day Sankarasur, a monster was slayed by Goddess Sankranti. She then gave blessings that anyone who passes away on this day, would go to heaven and attain Moksha. In Mahabharat, Bhishm Pitamaha had chosen to die on this day to attain Moksha.

Makar Sankranti is a festival of great importance. From a religious, mythological, scientific, social and unity point of view too. The festival transcends all barriers of caste, creed, religion and is celebrated by entire nation with equal zest and fervour.

Mrs. Devjani Duttapramanik,
Secondary Section

FIFA WORLD CUP

The FIFA World Cup is the most watched sporting event in the world. The tournament has been held every four years from 1930 onwards barring the years 1942 and 1946, the disruptions being caused by the Second World War and its latest version was held in Qatar. This tournament has been controversial in recent years as FIFA appears to be an opaque organization and has often awarded the World Cup to countries headed by oppressive regimes who use this tournament for sports washing as these regimes showcase the event to legitimize their tyranny and in order to award the right to host FIFA has been accused of resorting to dubious means. However as we saw in Qatar, once the games are under way all controversies are swept aside and the entire globe watches great players with abated breath. The weird thing is that despite 211 soccer associations being part of FIFA only eight teams have won this competition and all of them come from Latin America or Europe. For a nation like India we need to promote this game by building infrastructure like the European nations where the best players play in different leagues and ensure that we get young kids to take up the sport as football skills can be developed if one is subject to coaching from an early age and then we can all hope to be a leading footballing nation.

Mrs. Madhumita Chatterjee, Primary Section

BIOLOGICAL HAZARD IN FOOD

Biological hazards, also known as biohazards, refer to biological substances that pose a threat to the health of living organisms or that of humans. This can include medical waste or samples of a microorganism, viruses, or toxins (from a biological source) that can affect human health. Biological hazards can be encountered at home, at school and in workplaces. Biological disasters endanger the lives of teachers and students, causing serious disturbances to schools, and forcing them to shut down for a short or long period of time. Among various types of Biological Hazards, let us focus on food hazards that may occur in schools, workplaces or even at home.

Types of food hazards are:

- **Biological Food Hazards:** Contamination of food by microorganisms including bacteria, viruses, mould, parasites, or yeasts can cause infection and food poisoning. Preventing bacteria, viruses, and parasites from reaching the students or guests requires stringent adherence to food safety protocols because these hazards are microscopic.
- **Physical Food Hazards:** When food is contaminated with inedible materials, these physical contaminants can cause injuries including choking, cuts, or internal injuries. Some items that can mistakenly make their way into the food supply include hair, metal scraps, glass pieces, and fruit pits.
- **Chemical Food Hazards:** Naturally occurring or unintentionally introduced into food items during processing, chemical hazards can cause chemical burns, internal injury, poisoning, or long-term health issues. As for example: pesticides, machine oils, cleansers and cleaning solutions, dissolved metals and excessive food additives.

Preventive measures to be taken :

- Do not accept frozen or refrigerated deliveries that are outside the safe temperature range for those products.
 - Discard or return products which come in broken, swollen, or leaking packages.
 - Monitor temperatures and times in freezers, refrigerators, and on serving tables to maintain food quality and limit bacterial growth.
 - Implement procedures to prevent cross contamination between raw and cooked foods or hot and cold foods.
 - Discard any food that has passed its safe holding time or temperature.
- By following these simple rules we can stay away from diseases and lead a healthy and long life.

Mrs. Sohini Deb Basak, Primary Section

আন্তর্জাতিক মাতৃভাষা দিবস

মানুষের চিন্তা কে রূপ দেয় ভাষা। আর যে ভাষায় মানুষ প্রথম কথা বলতে শেখে, চিন্তা করতে শেখে সেই মাতৃভাষা মানুষের আত্মপ্রকাশের সবচেয়ে বড় সহায়ক।

একুশে ফেব্রুয়ারি বাংলাদেশ সহ পশ্চিমবঙ্গ তথা সমস্ত বাংলা ভাষা ব্যবহারকারী জনগণের গৌরোজ্জ্বল একটি দিন। এটি শহীদ দিবস ও আন্তর্জাতিক মাতৃভাষা দিবস হিসেবেও পরিচিত।

পাকিস্তান সৃষ্টির পূর্ব মুহূর্তে আলীগড় মুসলিম বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের তৎকালীন উপাচার্য উর্দু কে পাকিস্তানের একমাত্র রাষ্ট্রভাষা করার প্রস্তাব উত্থাপন করেন। পূর্ববঙ্গ থেকে ডক্টর মোহাম্মদ শহিদুল্লাহ এই প্রস্তাবের ঘোর বিরোধিতা করেন। পূর্ব পাকিস্তানের বাংলা ভাষাভাষী মানুষও তা মেনে নিতে পারলো না। বাংলা কে রাষ্ট্রভাষা করার দাবি উঠল। সূত্রপাত ঘটল ভাষা আন্দোলনের।

১৯৫২ সালে ২১ শে ফেব্রুয়ারি বাংলা ভাষা কে পূর্ব পাকিস্তানের অন্যতম রাষ্ট্রভাষা করার দাবি রেখেছিল আন্দোলনরত ছাত্রদল। ঢাকার ছাত্র-যুবক-সাধারণ মানুষ গর্জে উঠেছিল মাতৃভাষা বাংলার সম্মান রক্ষায়। তাদের উপর নির্বিচারে পুলিশ গুলি চালায়। শহীদের রক্তে রাঙানো সেদিনের আন্দোলন সফল হয়েছিল। মাতৃভাষার অধিকার কোনো স্বৈরাচারী শক্তি ছিনিয়ে নিতে পারে নি। পরবর্তী কালে ইউনেস্কো সিদ্ধান্ত নেয় যে ২১ শে ফেব্রুয়ারি দিনটি কে আন্তর্জাতিক মাতৃভাষা দিবস রূপে পালন করা হবে।

এই দিবসে প্রত্যেক ভাষাভাষী মানুষ নিজের মাতৃভাষা কে যেমন ভালোবাসবে তেমনি অন্য জাতির মাতৃভাষা কেও সম্মান দেবে। বাঙালি জাতি নিজের রক্ত দিয়ে সারা বিশ্ব কে শিখিয়ে দিয়ে গেলো ভাষা কে ভালোবাসার মন্ত্র।

মাতৃ ভাষা দিবসের তাৎপর্য দেশ কে ভালোবাসা, দেশের সংস্কৃতি কে ভালোবাসা, তার জীবনচার কে ভালোবাসা এবং তার জন্য গর্ব বোধ করা।

Mrs. Sangita Guha, Higher Secondary



Poster on safety measures
Mrs. Shrabani Dutta, Primary Section

NO POVERTY – SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL

Poverty is one of the most important issues of India. And No poverty is one of the main topics of discussion in our society. It is the condition where the basic needs of a people like food, shelter, clothing, and education are not fulfilled. Unemployment is the main cause of it. Poverty affects the life of a poor family. The government should take measures by to get the people employed and he/she can run his/her house by a proper income.

A vast section of the population is illiterate, hungry, and forced to live without proper clothes and home. About half of India's population suffers from this epidemic of poverty. Another cause of poverty is difference in National Income. People in the low-income groups are much poorer than those in the high-income group. Children of poor families never get proper education, nutrition, and a happy childhood environment.

Some measures to control poverty can be:

- (I) Corruption should be erased
- (II) Unemployed will have to give proper employment
- (III) A growing population will have to be stopped.
- (IV) Farmers have to be given proper facilities for farming
- (V) Education should be provided to children for proper education.

Riya Kumari Gupta XIB

Poverty refers to a situation where people not having enough money to meet basic needs including food, clothing and shelter. India is one of the poorest countries in the world but still however India is developing. Many peoples in India still do not get two Meals a day. They do not have good houses to live in and their children do not get proper schooling. The growing population inflates the problem of poor techniques used in agriculture. Further there is unequal distribution of wealth. As a result, poor people are often exploited by the wealthy community. The most important causes of poverty are poor agriculture, growing population, gap between rich and poor, corruption and black money. Due to growing population, we face the shortage of food as our food resources are limited. So, we have to import them. Many people have no money to spend on development of their condition. The rich are growing richer and poor, poorer. This economic gap must be reduced by changing our social system. The effects of poverty on globalization are illiteracy, child labour, poor living conditions and housing problems, unemployment, hygiene and sanitation, social tensions and feminisation of poverty. To get rid of this situation and to solve the problem of poverty, we have to take effective measures which are:

1. The farmers must get all facilities for Irrigation, they should be Trained and Educated and agriculture must be made profitable,
2. The ever-rising population should be checked and family planning schemes should be introduced,
3. More and more industries should be set up to meet the needs of our country.
4. Corruption must be stopped so that our offices work efficiently.

Our government is taking a number of steps to mitigate poverty. Eradication of poverty would ensure sustainable and inclusive growth of economic and society.

By Pallavi Shaw XIB

GOOD HEALTH & WELL BEING – SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL

One who enjoy good health can enjoy life in the real sense. There cannot be happiness in life if one does not have a good health. Wealth cannot bring good health or happiness in life. Health is the key to success in life and a source of true enjoyment. Wealth is nothing without good health. One cannot buy good health for any amount of money. To have a good health a man must observe certain rules and lead a disciplined life. One who always worried can't enjoy good health. A balanced diet is necessary. Besides, clean source of water, fresh air and regular exercise are some of the other essentials for Good Health. Young people must try to build healthy bodies. This will help them to live a happy life. Only one who has a healthy body, has a healthy mind and hence, he is wealthy enough.

Enti Karan XA

Health and fitness are the most important aspects of our life. There is nothing more important than health for any human beings. Only when we are healthy and fit we are able to enjoy our life. We can talk to our near and dear ones, we can laugh, smile, travel, enjoy food and sleep well. But when our health and fitness is not upto the mark, we are unable to do anything properly and lag behind in life. we cannot enjoy eating, watching sports or movies. when we are depressed. Due to ill-health we are unable to talk nicely or behave properly with our near and dear ones, we may suffer from insomnia also. Our health and fitness are the more valued than our wealth. In fact, our elders were always been focussed on health and fitness part. They treasured it like wealth. To maintain good health and fitness at its best all the time, we need to take care of hygiene and sanitation around us.

Raunak Thakur XA

QUALITY EDUCATION - SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL

The foremost need of the 21st century is 'QUALITY EDUCATION'. Education is required for the subsistence of each and every individual. In order to get a well-paid job an individual must have Basic Education. According to Article 45 in the Constitution of India "Education has been made compulsory for the children between 6 to 14 years of age". But in our country, the quality of Basic Education itself is not up to the mark. If we see the current situation, almost every day we get to hear news of different problems the students and teachers have to face.

We as responsible citizens must know the major reasons that effect 'quality' education. 'Under development' or 'Stagnation' is retention in the same class for more than a year. This considered as the primary cause of 'wastage' in the primary stage of education. Other than this the lack of 'well skilled teachers' has led to endless problems. Thus, if 'quality education' is not provided in the primary stage how will the children be able to pursue higher studies.

Therefore, it is the responsibility of the Government and WE, the citizens to encourage 'QUALITY EDUCATION' for the betterment of the upcoming generations eradicating all the evils involved in the educational environment. This can only be made possible if we are able to create proper awareness and establish the ideology that "EDUCATION, better to say QUALITY EDUCATION can only bring change in our lives, society and nation spontaneously".

Aditi Singh XIIA

GENDER EQUALITY – SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL

In a society, everyone has the right to lead his/her life accordingly without any discrimination. When this state is achieved where all individuals are considered to be equal irrespective of their caste, gender, colour, profession, and status, we call it equality. Equality can also be defined as the situation where every individual has the same rights and equal opportunity to grow and prosper.

Gender equality can only be achieved when both male and female individuals are treated similarly. But discrimination is a social menace that creates division. We stop being together and stand together to tackle our problems. This social stigma has been creeping into the underbelly of all of society for many centuries. This has also been witnessed in gender-based cases.

Gender inequality is the thing of the past as both men and women are creating history in all segments together. Most of the developed countries has comparatively less gender discrimination and provide equal opportunity to both genders. Even the Indian government is taking multiple initiatives to cut down gender discrimination. They have initiated a social campaign called “Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao Yojana” to encourage the education of girl children.

Besides this, the government runs multiple other schemes, such as the Women Helpline Scheme, UJJAWALA, National Mission for Empowerment of Women, etc., to generate awareness among the people. Moreover, as responsible citizens, it is our responsibility to spread knowledge on gender discrimination to create a beautiful world for women. We should be honest in our efforts and work on changing the social attitude towards women. For full gender equality in India, both men and women must work together to bring positive changes in society.

Aisha Kumari Paswan XA

Inequality has been a major problem in our country from the time of independence and till now it's still continuing. Across the country people are discriminated on the basis of gender, Economic conditions, disability, caste, race, etc. Among all these inequalities gender inequality and economic inequality are the most common and important issues.

Gender Inequality:

From dropping out of school to assume household responsibilities, experiencing gender - based violence women face many problems in our country. Gender equality is a human right and everybody should be able to enjoy this right.

For the past few years our government has been working for gender equality so that girls and boys both enjoy the same rights, resources, opportunities and protection.

Economic Inequality:

The other major problem in our country is economic inequality. These days poor people are becoming more economically weak day by day and the people who are rich are becoming more and more economically stronger. The person who has money gets more opportunities than the poor by illegal means such as giving bribes but to stop these things the only way is to end poverty. Our government is investing in improving social services so that all the people can have their basic needs .

Aryan Raj Pandey IX B

AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY – SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL

Clean energy is made from resources that nature will replace like wind, water and sunlight. Clean energy is also called renewable or green power because it does not pollute the environment like air, water etc. Clean energy sources are all around us it is in the wind that blows, the shining sun, the flowing water and even the growing grass. We interact with sources of renewable energy every day.

The main sources of clean energy are :-

1. Wind energy. When the wind turns the windmill it spins a turbine in small generator to produce electricity.
2. Solar energy. We can use solar energy into two different ways as a heat source and as an energy source.
3. Hydrothermal energy. The water flowing down a river is used to spin the turbine inside the generator.
4. Biomass energy. It uses natural materials like tree and plants to make electricity. It can also mean the waste product like trash.
5. Geothermal energy. It uses the energy from under the earth's surface to heat homes, schools and other buildings.

Clean energy also causes more money to make electricity. However, we should try to make more clean energy because it allows us to generate the energy we need without the greenhouse emissions and negative environmental effects that come with fossil fuels in turn helping to reduce climatic change. We should conserve energy and should not waste energy. Our scientists are working towards making clean energy more affordable.

Ishant Roy IXA

Energy efficiency is the waves of our future. Lack of access to energy supplies and transformation system is a constant to human life and also economic impacts and development. The environment provides a series of renewable and non-renewable energy sources such as biofuels, solar, hydro-electric power etc.

In the last few decades, the scientists have been researching over development in renewable energy. The latest technologies are coming to the front fore, which are very much efficient to reduce the dependence of people on traditional energy sources such as coal, etc. It is becoming very much clear that renewable energy sources may prove to be a better way to choose in the nearer future.

Ensuring access to affordable reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all of us and them. Renewable energy solutions are becoming cheaper and more reliable and efficient increasing and belonging to day by day.

Preety Burman IXA

LIFE BELOW WATER – SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL

Life under water is diverse and abundant, with many different species of plants and animals living in a wide range of environment. Some of the most common habitats include coral reefs, kelp forests, and deep ocean trenches.

Many species of fish and marine mammals live in the ocean, including sharks, whales, dolphins, and porpoises. Coral reefs are home to a wide variety of colorful fish and other marine life, such as octopus and starfish.

Underwater plants, such as kelp and seaweed, provide food and shelter for many species of fish and other marine animals. The ocean also contains many different types of invertebrates, such as crustaceans and mollusks.

The ocean is also home to many different types of microorganisms, including bacteria and phytoplankton, which play a critical role in the ocean's food web.

Raghuveer Yadav VIIIA

LIFE ON LAND - SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL

Conservation is the care and protection of these resources so that they can persist for future generations. It includes maintaining diversity of species, genes, and ecosystems, as well as functions of the environment, such as nutrient cycling. Conservation seeks the sustainable use of nature by humans, for activities such as hunting, logging, or mining, while preservation means protecting nature from human use.

The Tundra Region is the coldest biome on earth. In this region. There are some specific animals like Polar Bear, Reindeer, Musk OX, Prairie Pigeon and etc... now a day's it is difficult for them to survive because of Global warming which is multiplying day by day and this leads to increase in temperature and this leads to death of animals and birds because they are habituated to live in cold atmosphere and the glacier are melting so the animals are not getting land also. We should have to reduce using of car's and factories to reduce pollution.

Enti Karan XA



LIFE ON LAND

The tundra region is located between 60° and 75° of latitude, mostly in the ice caps of arctic extending across North America to Europe and Siberia in Asia.

Industrial activity in tundra region: The oil, gas and mining industry can disrupt fragile tundra habitats. Drilling wells can thaw, permafrost, while heavy vehicles and pipeline construction can damage soil and prevent vegetation from returning. This activity also increases the risk of toxic spills.

Animals found in tundra region are musk ox, polar bears, the caribou ,snowy owl etc. Many animals that live in tundra like the caribou and the semi palmated plover migrate to warmer climates during the winter.

Herbivorous mammals (lemmings, voles, caribou, squirrels etc)are also found. Carnivorous mammals (artic foxes, wolves and polar bear etc) are also found. Birds (ravens ,loons ,gulls ,falcons etc) are found

Reptiles and amphibians are absent because of the extremely cold temperature, while many of the mammals have adaptations that enable them to survive the long cold winters and to breed and raise young quickly during the short summers.

Yak is a domesticated bovid species that is found in the mountainous region of southern Central Asia through to the Tibetan Plateau and into the Russia and Mongolia. Yaks have been kept for their meat, milk, fibre and also as beasts of burden for thousands of years. The red fox, found farther south is moving into the tundra and competing with Arctic fox for food and territory. Though few invasive species have yet to take root in the arctic, climate change increases the risk this could happen. And human activity, both near and far can change the balance, as snow geese have learned to feed on farmlands rather than in wild on their migration routes, their exploding numbers have threatened to degrade their tundra nesting sites.

Solutions: Cutting harmful, planet- warming pollution by switching away from fossil fuels is the key to safeguarding earth's tundra habitats. Other measures include creating refuges and protection for certain species and regions while limiting or banning industrial activity.

Palak Pandey XB



Swami Vivekananda

Swami Vivekananda was a great leader and philosopher. He was born on 12th January 1863 in Kolkata in a Bengali family. His real name was Narendra Nath Datta. His father's name was Vishwanatha Datta and mother's name was Bhuvaneshwari Devi. Though he was very naughty in the childhood, he became an ascetic when he grew up under the influence of Sri Ramakrishna Paramhansa. After his Guru's death, Swami Vivekananda found the Ramakrishna Mission. This mission run many schools and hospitals across the country. It helps poor people in many ways. He introduced Hindu philosopher of Vedanta and Yoga in Europe and America. His birthday is celebrated as the National Youth Day in India.

Alfiya Bi VII

Use Of Technology In Education

Technology has become a part and parcel of our lives. It has entered our classroom and become an integral part of our education system. It helps make the process of learning more interesting and interactive. It brings in the innovation where boring concepts can be presented in an interesting manner. Students are also happy and excited at the idea of getting to use technology in the classroom. The role of the teacher changes as the students also break out of the passive role. The teacher is more of a guide who motivates students to experiment and learn. Moreover, with the help of technology, the students can remain updated about the latest information relating to the studies. Use of technology in the classroom also prepares the students for the real world.

Sanjana Pandey VIIB

Never Give Up

A boy named Rahul lived in a village. One day when Rahul and his friends were playing, they came across a mango tree and they tried to climb on it. Ankit at first, easily climbed on it, but within few seconds he fell from the tree. Other friends started laughing. He could not take the mangoes. Ankit tried 8 times to get on the tree to and get the mangoes.

Rahul then said "I want to try". His friends encouraged him. Rahul tried to climb. He almost reached to the top in the first try. He was just about to hold a mango, but suddenly he fell down. He tried again and again but could not get the mangoes. Now it was becoming harder for him. He tried for 13 times! Still, couldn't get succeed. He wanted to try again for the 14th time. His friend Suraj asked "Even now you want to try?" Rahul said "Yes, but this is the last time, I am doing this". Rahul climbed the tree, but started to fall down.

Then he remembered his grandfather's golden words. "Never give up, until you achieve success". Rahul was falling, but somehow he held the bark of the tree and managed to prevent his fall. Now Rahul became confident and managed to grab a mango in his 18th try.

He got only 1 mango, but it did not matter how many he got. The thing which mattered is that "he did it". Actually Rahul's grand father was dead. 5 years ago when he was alive, he taught Rahul to never give up. And just by following his words, Rahul got successful

Sudarshan Amigain VIIB

MAGICAL PENCIL

Magical pencil, Magical pencil

Do whatever you like

Just need to write a note

And get whatever you write

It just like a normal pencil

made of wood and plastic

SO NOBODY KNOWS

DON'T TELL ANYONE

ITS A SECRET BETWEEN

you and I.

Magical pencil, Magical pencil

do whatever you like.

Bindiya Pandey VIIB

International Mother Language Day

After the Independence of India with the division of the country into Pakistan and India, all were unhappy. The then Pakistan Government proposed to have Urdu as the state language. However, majority of the people spoke Bengali and didn't understand Urdu. They started protesting and requesting Bengali to be included as an official language. Around 1952, the protests grew violent, with police mercilessly attacking and killing the protesting students and people. It was first time in history, that people were being killed for a language. Ultimately the Pakistan Government relented and added Bengali in 1956. UNESCO recognised the revolution of the people for Bengali and marked 21st February as the International Mother Language Day. Countries like Chile, Russia, Philippines, Egypt and Canada also observe this day as their Mother Language Day. Today we celebrated the day in our school Assembly by speeches and songs by students. Click the below links to watch the program.

<https://youtu.be/h-vcdW0AOjs>
https://youtu.be/DBY97Q7Ww_w
<https://youtube.com/shorts/bDtHyqEH4Gw?feature=share>



Winners of English Quiz conducted by Adamas University

1st - Suryansh Shaw,
 2nd - Ritesh Jha and
 3rd - Deepak Thakur. All of XI



Drawing competition organised by Kolkata Traffic Guard



1st prize - Anushka Gupta
 VIII B



2nd prize - Debanjan Ghosh
 VIII A



3rd prize –
 Surojit Naskar
 VIII A

DRAWING COMPETITION - PRIZE WINNING DRAWINGS

DESERT KING



1st Prize: Debarshi Mondal , VIA



2nd Prize : Arjo Ghosh VIA



3rd Prize: P Anandi VIA



1st Prize: Keshav Roy VIB



2nd Prize: Aditya Ke Shaw VIB



3rd Prize : Prince Roy VIB

TOPIC : RIVER AT DAWN



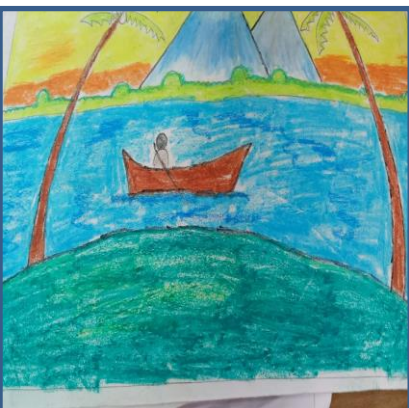
1st Prize: Priyanshu Chowdhury VIIA



2nd Prize : Apurba Chaurasiya VIIA



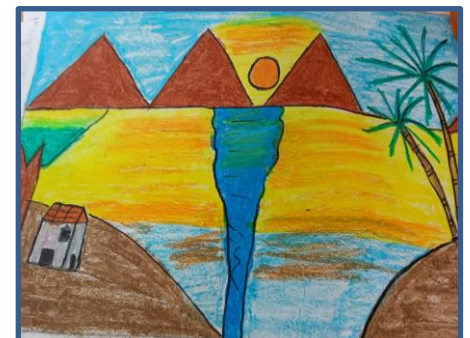
3rd Prize : Ayushi Kumari VIIA



1st Prize : Rajveer Bhagat VIIB



2nd Prize : Shibani Singh VIIB



3rd Prize : Saheena Khaton VIIB

TOPIC : CARING MOTHER



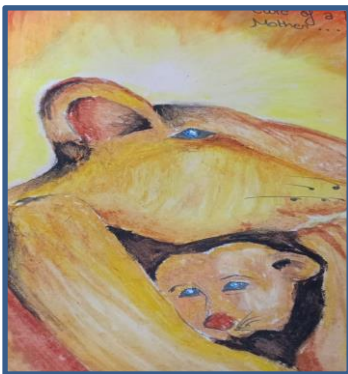
1st Prize : Debanjan Ghosh VIIIA



2nd Prize : Dhruv Singh VIIIA



3rd Prize : Gouri Sah VIIIA



1st : Prize
Anushka Gupta VIIIB



2nd Prize: Mumpi Bhuyan VIIIB

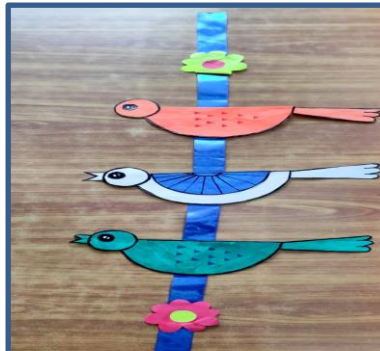


3rd Prize: Prince Gupta VIIIB

ART & CRAFT



Aditi Mondal XIA



Hiya Pramanik 4B



Uday Chatterjee 4B



Aditya Barui 4B



Hrishab Shaw 3B



Faiza mansoori 4A



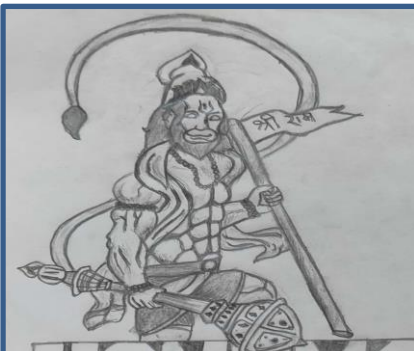
Avigyan Nandi 4A



Mask Makig - Abir Mondal 5A



Sahena Khatun VII B



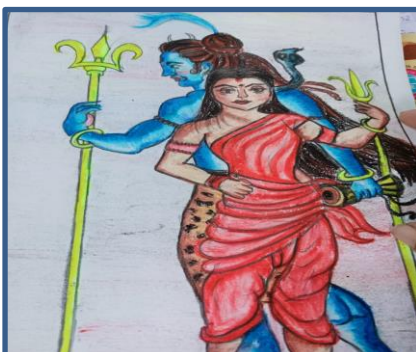
Sweety Kumari 4B



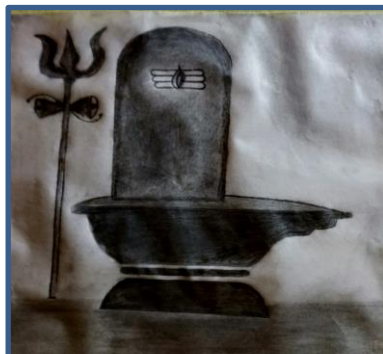
Prithvi Chouhan 5B



Vase made out of plastic bottle
Asmita Rajak 4B



Rajshree Das XA



Happy Shivratri - Rudra Kr
Shaw IXA



Bindiya Pandey VIIB