

Narottam



RAMAKRISHNA MISSION SCHOOL

NAROTTAM NAGAR, ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Created by Universal Document Converter



RAMAKRISHNA MISSION SCHOOL :: NAROTTAM NAGAR

DIST. TIRAP :: ARUNACHAL PRADESH

CLASS - XII OUTGOING STUDENTS (2024-25)



Be Good, Do Good



LEFT TO RIGHT

1st Row : TALIYANG MODA, NABAM RIGUM, HIBU LAPANG, TOKEN TABA, HAGE ABING, WANGSENG LOWANG, TAKAM HAKA, CHOW WEINGONG LANGKHUN, MIKU BAGRA, RADHE HORCHI, GAURAV SINGH AND ANUGRAH KUMAR SINGH.

2nd Row : LEE SORA, MISSO TATUNG, TOJO BAGRA, TOAPLANG S TANGJIANG, ABANG BORANG, JINGWANG WANGSU, NABAM KARO, TORNI LOMBI, WANGBAM DANIEL LOWANG, MIZOM BAGRA, DANI PUGANG AND PHANGWANG WANGSA.

3rd Row : TEAPHANG KHOISIA, OMI KISAN CHAVHAN, CHAU SUNAND MANLONG, SWAMI RITAPATHANANDA, SWAMI ACHYUTESHANANDA, SWAMI JNEYANANDA, BR. BHUDEVACHAITANYA, WANGSOM LOWANG, WANGSIN LAMMATTY AND TEKKO LINGGI.

Narottam

*WHAT IS EDUCATION? IS IT BOOK-LEARNING? NO. IS IT DIVERSE KNOWLEDGE? NOT EVEN THAT.
THE TRAINING BY WHICH THE CURRENT AND EXPRESSION OF WILL ARE BROUGHT
UNDER CONTROL AND BECOME FRUITFUL IS CALLED EDUCATION.*

- Swami Vivekananda



RAMAKRISHNA MISSION SCHOOL

Narottam Nagar 792 129, Deomali, Tirap
Arunachal Pradesh
Phone: 9383079583

Email : narottamnagar@rkmm.org
Website: narottamnagar.rkmm.org

Editorial Board

Published by

The Secretary
Ramakrishna Mission
Narottam Nagar, Tirap
Arunachal Pradesh

Advisor

Swami Achyuteshananda

Chief Editor: English Section

Swami Ritapathananda

Chief Editor: Hindi Section

Swami Jneyananda

Computer typeset at

Ramakrishna Mission
Narottam Nagar

Deputy Editors: English Section

Sri Debasish Roy

Sri Debadarshi Mishra

Sri Amar Mazumder

Sri Subhankar Rakshit

Sri Gopinath Dash

Photography & Compugraphics

Sri Rana Dutta
Sri Deb Kr Mukherjee

Deputy Editors: Hindi Section

Sri R N Singh

Sri R S Aswal

Sri Ganesh Bahadur Sapkota

Published on:

23rd January 2025

Deputy Editor : Fine Arts Section

Sri Dipankar Roy Sarkar



Blank Page

Foreword

Any school, - be it run by Ramakrishna Mission or by any other institution is not complete without a school magazine. The Annual Magazine of Ramakrishna Mission School, Narottam Nagar brings back the past memories of last year's activities, provides a platform for our students to showcase their inherent talents beyond academic activities - be it writings, poems or art work.

This humble beginning on the part of our boys -from tiny tots to HS section, as encapsulated in this magazine may pave the way for making them acclaimed authors, renowned poets, and famous artists in the days to come.

We seek thoughtful observation of our students, - both present and past, guardians and parents, and from all of our well-wishers. Your feedback may help us for its further improvement. We would like to convey our gratitude to Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh, Ministry of Tribal Affairs (New Delhi), generous donors, local administration and everyone else who have contributed in making this school a Centre of Excellence in the region.

Narottam Nagar
23rd January 2025

Swami Achyuteshananda
Secretary

Blank Page

CONTENTS

ENGLISH SECTION :

1. Academic Achievement at a Glance - 2023-24	-	1
2. Recipient of Awards : 2024-25	-	3
3. Recipient of Scholarships	-	4
4. Winners of Annual Sports and Games held in the Session : 2024-25	-	7
5. A Brief Report of Activities	-	13
6. Biography Enriches Us	-	23
7. Swamiji - The Wandering Monk	-	24
8. George Orwell - My favourite writer	-	25
9. War behind Russia and Ukraine	-	26
10. My Idol - A P J Abdul Kalam	-	27
11. Swami Vivekananda's prediction about India's future	-	28
12. Happiness Everywhere	-	29
13. Unexplained Mysteries of Lord Jagannath Temple	-	30
14. My Idol - Sahid Bhagat Singh	-	33
15. His Holiness the Dalai Lama	-	34
16. The Star who Failed to Shine	-	36
17. God is only one	-	37
18. Life	-	38
19. Who am I?	-	38
20. A Different Man	-	39
21. Kindness	-	40
22. Natural Beauty of Arunachal Pradesh	-	41
23. The Real Friendship	-	42
24. Scope of Tourism in Arunachal Pradesh	-	43
25. Punctuality Vs Procrastination	-	44
26. The Future of Technology in India	-	45
27. Life of Buddha and His Teachings	-	46
28. My Five Years at Ramakrishna Mission School Narottam Nagar	-	48

29. My View on True Friendship	-	49
30. The Final Lesson	-	50
31. Beautiful Memories	-	50
32. The Heart of Harmony	-	51
33. Far way to Go	-	52
34. Art Integrated Learning and NEP - 2020	-	53
35. Subu-Murung – The occasion forgotten	-	55
36. U-Tirot Sing	-	56
37. Grow from the inside out	-	57
38. A report on Educational Excursion to Guwahati, Shillong and Cherrapunjee Meghalaya Diaries	-	59

HINDI SECTION :

39. हमारा कर्तव्य	-	61
40. गैजेट	-	62
41. सोशल मीडिया और छात्र जीवन	-	63
42. पर्यटक शहर, पोखरा (नेपाल)	-	65
43. सेहत एक खजाना	-	67
44. सबसे अच्छा तोहफा माँ	-	68
45. अनजान दोस्त	-	69
46. येशी का झूठ	-	70
47. सुबह	-	72
48. पछतावा	-	73
49. दुःखी या खुशी	-	74
50. गाँधीजी और हिन्दी	-	75
51. डोण	-	78
52. दोस्त हो तो ऐसा	-	80
53. येशु मशीह का जन्म	-	81
54. आम के पेड़ की कहानी	-	82
55. मन	-	83
56. पुण्यभूमि : मेरी यात्रा	-	84
57. विकसित भारत @ 2047	-	85
58. माँ की ममता	-	86
59. हमारा घर	-	87
60. हमारा स्कूल : रामकृष्ण मिशन स्कूल नरोत्तम नगर	-	88

Academic Achievement at a Glance - 2023-24

Highest Marks in Subjects in AISSC (Class XII) and AISS (Class X) Examination
Conducted by CBSE, New Delhi in March 2024

CLASS - XII	Subjects	No. of students who have secured Star Marks (Above 75%)	Highest Marks scored by	Highest Marks
	ENGLISH CORE	29	NANI TAM TARUNG & PT RATAN KUMAR SHARMA	93
	MATHEMATICS	07	DONWANG KAMHUA	95
	PHYSICS	08	NANA JUNA RIANG	89
	CHEMISTRY	14	NANA JUNA RIANG	97
	BIOLOGY	17	PHUNTSO TASHI GYAMO	87

CLASS - X	Subjects	No. of students who have secured Star Marks (Above 75%)	Highest Marks scored by	Highest Marks
	ENGLISH LAN. AND LIT.	38	NANGLOM NAMATI	97
	HINDI -B	23	MINGKAP NGEMU & ZIRZOM GARA	93
	MATHEMATICS	12	MINGKAP NGEMU	97
	SCIENCE	12	NGONGSEY SUMNIYAN	95
SOCIAL SCIENCE	25	NGONGSEY SUMNIYAN & KAMSONG SIKSA	100	

FIRST POSITION

CLASS	NAME OF THE STUDENTS	% OF MARK
XI	Teaphang Khoisia	93.10%
X	Ngongsey Sumniyan	87.50%
IX	Nokgo Ngodam	91.97%
VIII	Vowanso Chiba (School)	88.53%
	Sujal Roy - DS (APSB)	88.60%
VII	Yeshi Norbu	92.59%
VI	Taikho Pul	89.01%
V	Ramhang Tonrang (School)	93.02%
	Moining Ngongkhum (APSB)	92.00%
IV	Abo Wangsa	96.10%
III	Ganggu Lammaty	88.83%
II	Changang Wangsa	94.85%
I	Wamin Sumpa	96.73%

SECOND POSITION

CLASS	NAME OF THE STUDENTS	% OF MARK
XI	Tojo Bagra	91.50%
X	Mingkap Ngemu	82.25%
IX	Wangson Wanglee Ronrang	89.25%
VIII	Dibe Gyadi (School)	88.36%
	Manash Jyoti Dutta - DS (APSB)	88.00%
VII	Senja Sibo Singpho	89.79%
VI	Wangpho Wangsa	88.50%
V	Moining Ngongkhum (School)	92.58%
	Ramhang Tonrang (APSB)	89.00%
IV	Annesh Choudhury - DS	93.22%
III	Ankush Sah - DS	88.78%
II	Nabam Kcorlin	94.35%
I	Bamwang Lowang	94.68%

THIRD POSITION

CLASS	NAME OF THE STUDENTS	% OF MARK
XI	Tekko Linggi	86.00%
X	Godi Hai	80.75%
IX	Chonkai Wangpan	85.28%
VIII	Doni Bagra (School)	87.22%
	Loji Molo (APSB)	87.80%
VII	Leyu Pelex Niling	86.76%
VI	Karma Tashi Khriemey	87.83%
V	Sumit Lama (School)	90.30%
	Sumit Lama (APSB)	86.75%
IV	Tejam Wangsu	92.75%
III	Chou Walikhcham Choutang	88.47%
II	Kelvin Kri	94.15%
I	Abel Banson Moidam	93.80%

RECIPIENT OF AWARDS : 2024-25

Sl. No.	Name of the Award	Value in Rs.	Awardee
1.	Governor's Award for aggregate Highest Marks Class X school Examination 2023-24	2000/-	NGONGSEY SUMNIYAN - 87.50%
2.	Sarada Devi Award for aggregate highest Marks during the last academic year in Class V	1000/-	RAMHANG TONRANG - 93.02%
3.	Sri Ramakrishna Memorial Awards for Highest Marks (in individual subject) in Class X School Examination: English Social Science Mathematics Science Hindi	1000/- 1000/- 1000/- 1000/- 1000/-	NGONGSEY SUMNIYAN - 70.3% NGONGSEY SUMNIYAN - 71.0% NGONGSEY SUMNIYAN - 73.3% NGONGSEY SUMNIYAN - 72.3% NGONGSEY SUMNIYAN - 64.0%
4.	Swami Vivekananda Memorial Essay Competition Prizes in 2023-2024 First Prize Second Prize Third Prize	2500/- 2000/- 1500/-	MISSO TATUNG (XII) CHOAKWANG WANGSU (X) TOJO BAGRA (XII)
5.	Swami Vivekananda Birth Sesquicentennial Award. (for securing 1st, 2nd & 3rd Position in Class X (AISSE, 2024) conducted by CBSE	5000/- 5000/- 5000/-	GODI HAI - 94.60% NGONGSEY SUMNIYAN - 94.40% MINGKAPNGEMU - 94.20%
6.	Golden Jubilee Award for Teachers: RAMAKRISHNA MISSION SCHOOL PGT TGT PRT RKM SARADA VIDYALAYA	7000/- 6000/- 5000/- 4000/-	THOKCHOM DHIREN SINGH SUNIL KUMAR TRIPATHY BIKASH KUMAR SHARMA SOBHA ROY
7.	Golden Jubilee Award for Warden	4000/-	CHANDRA BAHADUR LIMBU
8.	Swami Vivekananda 150th Birth Anniversary Award for Office Staff for good behaviour & performance.	5000/-	RANA DUTTA
9.	"SAHAYAK AWARD" in memory of Late Mrinal Kumar Sengupta Ex. Senior Teacher, for GDA Staff for good behaviour & performance.	3000/- 3000/- 3000/- 3000/- 3000/-	PHOBON SONGTHING ANAND PROJA BARNABAS DHANWAR ADESH TANTI BIJOY GUWALA

**RECIPIENT OF SCHOLARSHIPS
2024-25**

From Ramakrishna Mission, Belur Math, Howrah, W.B.
(IDBI Bank Golden Jubilee Scholarship : 2024-25)

Sl. No.	Name	Class	Amount
1	Sumhun Lammaty	V	5000.00
2	Bwangpha Suyang	V	5000.00
3	Jakap Pansa	VI	5000.00
4	Wangnan Diven	VI	5000.00
5	Karma Tashi Khrimey	VII	5000.00
6	Kaling Ngupok	VII	5000.00
7	Yeshi Norbu	VIII	5000.00
8	Jenli Moinyak	VIII	5000.00
9	Vowanso Chiba	IX	7000.00
10	Dibe Gyadi	IX	7000.00
11	Veerwang Aran	IX	7000.00
12	Yangsen Nokpa	IX	7000.00
13	Choakwang Wangsu	X	7000.00
14	Jonwang Arang	X	7000.00
15	Nokgo Ngodam	X	7000.00
16	Roshin Shin	X	7000.00
17	Mingkap Ngemu	XI	10000.00
18	Misso Tagja	XI	10000.00
19	Tomo Taso	XI	10000.00
20	Gaurav Singh	XII	10000.00
21	Om Kisan Chavhan	XII	10000.00
22	Teaphang Khosia	XII	10000.00

**From Bhutoria Memorial Trust, Kolkata
Bhutoria Memorial Scholarship: 2024-25**

Sl. No.	Name	Class	Amount
1	Gabriel Nalo	X	7000.00
2	Tekko Linggi	X	7000.00
3	Lee Sora	X	7000.00
4	Sonam Sidasow	X	7000.00
5	Y. Suraj Singh	X	7000.00
6	Chow Weingong Langkhun	X	7000.00
7	Wangseng Lowang	X	7000.00
8	Larcheng Motu	XII	7000.00
9	Soumyadipta Dey	XII	7000.00
10	Animesh Jana	XII	7000.00
11	Tinning Borang	XII	7000.00
12	Bali Likar	XII	7000.00
13	Bason Lego	XII	7000.00
14	Mimar Ado	XII	7000.00

**From Ramakrishna Mission, Belur Math, Howrah, W.B.
(Infosys Foundation Scholarship : 2024-25)**

Sl. No.	Name	Class	Amount
1	Doni Bagra	IX	15,000.00
2	Wangpoin Gosak	IX	15,000.00
3	Sujal Roy	IX	15,000.00
4	Tsering Darge Tsarmu	IX	15,000.00
5	Jochi Chimyang	IX	15,000.00
6	Nali Mitpo	IX	15,000.00
7	Pukar Dui	IX	15,000.00

Sl. No.	Name	Class	Amount
8	Kabom Jerang	IX	15,000.00
9	Wanglai Wangsa	IX	15,000.00
10	Tangsi Aboh	IX	15,000.00
11	Debarghya Roy	IX	15,000.00
12	Rohan Guwala	IX	15,000.00
13	Azen Nokbua	X	15,000.00
14	Chaing Hu Khoiyang	X	15,000.00
15	Chomme Tangha	X	15,000.00
16	Jonwang Atraham	X	15,000.00
17	Kijen Wangsa	X	15,000.00
18	Lemok Socia	X	15,000.00
19	Martin Pabin	X	15,000.00
20	Pongju Monwangham	X	15,000.00
21	Rupam Kisku	X	15,000.00
22	Sangey Chombey Libasow	X	15,000.00
23	Tadding Aping Pertin	X	15,000.00
24	Tingwang Socia	X	15,000.00
25	Wangson Wanglee Ronrang	X	15,000.00
26	Anirban Banerjee	XI	15,000.00
27	Chauwang Wangsu	XI	15,000.00
28	Danwang Mema	XI	15,000.00
29	Godi Hai	XI	15,000.00
30	Kamsong Siksa	XI	15,000.00
31	Migam Gamkak	XI	15,000.00
32	Ngongsey Sumniyan	XI	15,000.00
33	Wangnok Kukho	XI	15,000.00
34	Hibu Lapang	XII	15,000.00
35	Lee Sora	XII	15,000.00
36	Misso Tatung	XII	15,000.00
37	Phangwang Wangsa	XII	15,000.00
38	Tekko Linggi	XII	15,000.00
39	Wangseng Lowang	XII	15,000.00
40	Wangsom Lowang	XII	15,000.00

**WINNERS OF ANNUAL SPORTS AND GAMES
HELD IN THE SESSION : 2024-25**

INFANT GROUP

Sl. No.	EVENTS	NAMES	POSITIONS
1.	50 Mtrs. Race	Mst. Chow Lankhun Singkai	First
		Mst. Linhang Tesia	Second
		Mst. Kabom Bangsia	Third
2.	Arithmetic Race	Mst. Wenpong Tesia	First
		Mst. Nali Khishum	Second
		Mst. Shansianso Manyu	Third
3.	Marble & Spoon Race	Mst. Nali Khishum	First
		Mst. Dusu Hassang	Second
		Mst. Tumwang Ruttum	Third

SUB-JUNIOR GROUP

Sl. No.	EVENTS	NAMES	POSITIONS
1.	75 Mtrs. Race	Mst. Nohang Shin	First
		Mst. Chou Walikeham Choutang	Second
		Mst. Wawang Sawin	Third
2.	Cock Fight	Mst. Kimong Homnyu	First
		Mst. Honngam Poiham	Second
		Mst. Tephana Hacha	Third
3.	Late to School	Mst. Safrukam Tikhak	First
		Mst. Ngiakwang Ketok	Second
		Mst. Nokkai Wangsa	Third
4.	Long Jump	Mst. Chou Walikeham Choutang	First
		Mst. Wawang Sawin	Second
		Mst. Riwang Lowang	Third

JUNIOR GROUP

Sl. No.	EVENTS	NAMES	POSITIONS
1.	100 Mtrs. Race	Mst. Shilet Janpi	First
		Mst. Kimwang Mongchan	Second
		Mst. Jakap Pansa	Third
2.	High Jump	Mst. Monghap Tangdong	First
		Mst. Karsang Minge Darang	Second
		Mst. Ranjien Lammati	
3.	Long Jump	Mst. Thowang Hakhun	Third
		Mst. Monghap Tangdong	First
		Mst. Pinaky Lohar	Second
4.	Shot Put	Mst. Retwang Kungkho	Third
		Mst. Thowang Hakhun	
		Mst. Monghap Tangdong	First
5.	4x100 Mtrs. Relay Race	Mst. Tenzing Rabge	Second
		Mst. Jakap Pansa	Third
		Mst. Retwang Kungkho	Second
Mst. Lawang Longriam	First		
Mst. Diphang Songthing		Second	
Mst. Tatung Andrew	Third		
Mst. Kimwang Mongchan		Second	
Mst. Thowang Hakhun	Third		
Mst. Rotphan Singpho		Third	
Mst. Chadu Suyang	Second		
Mst. Ranjien Lammati		Third	
Mst. Karsang Minge Darang	Second		
INDIVIDUAL CHAMPION : MST. MONGHAP TANGDONG			

Sl. No.	EVENTS	NAMES	POSITIONS	
1.	100 Mtrs. Race	Mst. Sumhun Agan	First	
		Mst. Manhai Wangsa	Second	
		Mst. Laiphua Rangkham	Third	
2.	400 Mtrs. Race	Mst. Laiphua Rangkham	First	
		Mst. Jaikin Wanghop	Second	
		Mst. Nali Mitpo	Third	
3.	Long Jump	Mst. Laiphua Rangkham	First	
		Mst. Manhai Wangsa	Second	
		Mst. Noklam Ponglaham	Third	
4.	High Jump	Mst. Laiphua Rangkham	First	
		Mst. Yangsen Nokpa	Second	
		Mst. Noklam Ponglaham	Third	
5.	Shot Put	Mst. Noklam Ponglaham	First	
		Mst. Dibe Gyadi	Second	
		Mst. Hongwang Hakhun	Third	
6.	Discus Throw	Mst. Wanglai Wangsa	First	
		Mst. Loji Molo	Second	
		Mst. Dibe Gyadi	Third	
7.	Javelin Throw	Mst. Sange Norbu	First	
		Mst. Jaikin Wanghop	Second	
		Mst. Nali Mitpo	Third	
8.	4x100 Mtrs. Relay Race	1. Mst. Sange Norbu 2. Mst. Jiwang Songthing 3. Mst. Hongwang Lowang 4. Mst. Manhai Wangsa	First	
		1. Mst. Jaikin Wanghop 2. Mst. Nali Mitpo 3. Mst. Yangsen Nokpa 4. Mst. Kabom Jerang	Second	
		1. Mst. Laiphua Rangkham 2. Mst. Kapu Magli 3. Mst. Hongwang Hakhun 4. Mst. Romchan Kakho	Third	
		INDIVIDUAL CHAMPION : MST. LAIPHUA RANGKHAM		

Sl. No.	EVENTS	NAMES	POSITIONS	
1.	100 Mtrs. Race	Mst. Misso Tagia	First	
		Mst. Pholai Kolong	Second	
		Mst. Samhen Jongsam	Third	
2.	400 Mtrs. Race	Mst. Nokgo Ngodam	First	
		Mst. Samhen Jongsam	Second	
		Mst. Tekko Linggi	Third	
3.	Long Jump	Mst. Jonwang Atraham	First	
		Mst. Phangwang Wangsa	Second	
		Mst. Wangseng Lowang	Third	
4.	High Jump	Mst. Tai Pacho	First	
		Mst. Jonwang Atraham	Second	
		Mst. Chauwang Wangsu	Third	
		Mst. Token Taba		
5.	Shot Put	Mst. Dowang Lowang	First	
		Mst. Pholai Kolong	Second	
		Mst. Nabam Rigum	Third	
6.	Discus Throw	Mst. Dowang Lowang	First	
		Mst. Misso Tagia	Second	
		Mst. Tingwang Socia	Third	
7.	Javelin Throw	Mst. Pholai Kolong	First	
		Mst. Wangseng Lowang	Second	
		Mst. Misso Tagia	Third	
8.	4x200 Mtrs. Relay Race	1. Mst. Lemok Socia 2. Mst. Samhen Jongsam 3. Mst. Nokgo Ngodam 4. Mst. Pholai Kolong	First	
		1. Mst. Wangseng Lowang 2. Mst. Chow Weingong Langkhun 3. Mst. Hibu Lapang 4. Mst. Phangwang Wangsa	Second	
		1. Mst. Tai Pacho 2. Mst. Misso Tagia 3. Mst. Chauwang Wangsu 4. Mst. Kimmun Khimhun	Third	
		INDIVIDUAL CHAMPION : MST. PHOLAI KOLONG		

STAFFEVENTS

Sl. No.	EVENTS	NAMES	POSITIONS
1.	Shot Put (Above 40 years)	Sri Deb Kumar Mukherjee	First
		Sri Kisan Jayram Chavhan	Second
		Sri Debasish Roy	Third
2.	Shot Put (below 40 years)	Sri Dhananjoy Roy	First
		Sri Biswajit Gupta	Second
		Sri Chandra Bahadur Limbu	Third
3.	Passing the ball (Open)	Br. Vivek Maharaj	First
		Sri Debasish Roy	Second
		Sri Ram Naresh Singh	Third

G.D.A. STAFFEVENTS

Sl. No.	EVENTS	NAMES	POSITIONS
1.	200 Mtrs. Race	Sri Joigo Nagbansi	First
		Sri Swaraj Dolai	Second
		Sri Adesh Tanti	Third
2.	Tug-of-war (Dhyanchand group vs. Sherpa Tenzing group)	Dhyanchand Group	Winner

HIGHER SECONDARY SECTION

Sl. No.	EVENTS	NAMES	POSITIONS
1.	Football	Acharya Ramanuja Block	Winner
		Acharya Shankara Block	Runner
2.	Volleyball	Acharya Ramanuja Block	Winner
		Acharya Shankara Block	Runner
3.	Basketball	Acharya Ramanuja Block	Winner
		Acharya Madhava Block	Runner
4.	Cricket	Acharya Shankara Block	Winner
		Acharya Ramanuja Block	Runner
5.	Table Tennis (Single)	Mst. Tekko Linggi	Winner
		Mst. Karbang Borang	Runner
6.	Table Tennis (Doubles)	Mst. Tekko Linggi Mst. Chow Sunand Manlong	Winner
		Mst. Lee Sora Mst. Mizom Bagra	Runner

SECONDARY SECTION

Sl. No.	EVENTS	NAMES	POSITIONS
1.	Football	Prithviraj Chauhan House	Winner
		Chatrapati Shivaji House	Runner
2.	Volleyball	Prithviraj Chauhan House	Winner
		Maha Rana Pratap House	Runner
3.	Basketball	Chatrapati Shivaji House	Winner
		Prithviraj Chauhan House	Runner
4.	Cricket	Chatrapati Shivaji House	Winner
		Prithviraj Chauhan House	Runner
5.	Table Tennis (Single)	Mst. Samgang Chingdan Gangsa	Winner
		Mst. Senja Sibo Singpho	Runner
6.	Table Tennis (Doubles)	Mst. Nali Mitpo Mst. Samgang Chingdan Gangsa	Winner
		Mst. Veerwang Aran Mst. Hunwang Aboh	Runner

A BRIEF REPORT OF ACTIVITIES

Swami Achyuteshananda
Secretary

Ramakrishna Mission, Narottam Nagar, a branch of the Ramakrishna Math and Ramakrishna Mission, started in 1971 to serve the tribal people of Arunachal Pradesh at the request of the, Late Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi. It has now completed 53 years of dedicated service in the fields of Education, Medical and other Philanthropic activities. Students from various tribes across Arunachal come here to study.

Currently, the institution has 505 students enrolled, with 425 residing in its hostels. Its services are available to all, irrespective of caste, creed, or religion. Education has been chosen as the primary field of service because the right type of education is the most effective and lasting way to benefit society. We are, therefore, been striving to provide academic education based on the principles of Swami Vivekananda, preserving the best traditions of our country while imparting knowledge in modern arts, science, culture, crafts, and other vocational studies.

The academic session for this commenced on 27th April 2024. Classes officially began on April 29, 2024, following a special assembly.

The results of the academic session 2023-24 were announced on 23rd March 2024. The Aptitude tests for Class I and XI were conducted on 25th February 2024 and 22nd May 2024, respectively.

Academic Achievements:

In class X (AISSE - 2024), 39 students appeared for the examination, and all 39 passed. Of these, 36 students secured the 1st Division, while 3 obtained the 2nd Division. Five students scored 90% and above, 13 scored 80% and above, 20 scored 75% and above. Master Godi Hai was the highest scorer with 94.60%.

In class XII (AISSCE - 2024), 30 students appeared and 29 passed. All 29 students secured the 1st Division. Nine students scored 80% and above, while 12 students scored 75% and above. Master Nana Juna Riang was the highest scorer with 87.80%.

Sports and Games Achievements:

There are six playgrounds and a stadium. Students enjoy playing various games such as Football, Volleyball, Basketball & Cricket etc. Additionally, Carrom and Table Tennis are played as indoor games.

Inter block/house tournaments were organized for students in various sports. In the Higher Secondary section, Acharya Ramanuja Block emerged as the winner in football, volleyball, and

basketball, while Acharya Sankara Block won in cricket. In the Secondary section, Prithviraj Chauhan House emerged as the winner in football, and volleyball, while Chhatrapati Shivaji House emerged as the winner in Basket Ball and Cricket.

The 49th Annual Athletic meet was held on 13th & 14th December 2024. Shri Badonlum Tawsik, APCS (AG), Additional Deputy Commissioner, Deomali, Dist. Tirap, Arunachal Pradesh, the chief guest, inaugurated the meet and addressed the students. Mst. Monghap Tangdong of class V, Mst. Laiphua Rangkhram of class VIII, and Mst. Pholai Kolong of class X were named champions in junior, intermediate and senior groups respectively. Swami Indranathananda officially declared the meet closed in the evening.

Co-curricular Activities:

To expose our students and staff members in different branches of knowledge specialists are invited to speak. The following dignitaries addressed our students on different topics.

Date	Subject	For	Speaker
30th December 2024	Learning outcomes and pedagogies	Teachers	Hemanta Payeng, Resource Person, CoE, CBSE, Guwahati
18th to 22nd November 2024	Infosys Springboard Platform & Micro controller based projects	Students & Teachers	Sri G.V. Praveen & Sri Arun Kumar, Centrado Tech, Chennai
9th November 2024	Personality Development Session	Students	Sri Sanjay Kumar Singh, Lead Consultant and Founder Director of Dimensions Education Pvt Ltd.
8th November 2024	Career Counselling Program	Students	Mandira Dihingia and Dipak Biswakarma from Arunachal University of Studies, Namsai
18th July 2024	Art Integrated Training Workshop	Teachers	Sri Rajiv Prasad, Resource Perxon, CoE, CBSE, Guwahati
22nd June 2024	Values and Character	Students	Swami Satyeshanandaji, Assistant General Secretary, Ramakrishna Math and Ramakrishna Mission, Belur Math
4th February 2024	The Path Ahead	Students	Dr. Anupama Talwar, Deputy Director, Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration, Mussoorie

Other Achievements:

To imbibe the spirit of competition our students are encouraged to participate in various contests.

Students of 22 - 23 batch, through NEET 2024, Tana Romesh, Larchen Motu, Bali Likar, Geni Lerik Tamin got selected in TRIMS, Naharlagun and Mimar Ado and Kenge Ete got selected in RIMS, Imphal and through JEE (ADV) 2024, Siva Tabu, Moken Lollen, Tining Borang, Atum Tato, Basan Lego and Aangoon Ronrang got selected in IIT's at Dhanbad, Roorke, Chennai, Jodhpur, BHU and Guwahati respectively. Mst. Hage Charo got selected in NERIST through NEE - II 2024.

Mst. Godi Hai, Nongsey Suminyan and Mingkap Ngemu secured district level 1st, 2nd and 3rd rank in the CBSE class 10 exam 2024. Mst. Nana Juna Rieng and Donwang Kamhua secured district 1st and 2nd rank in CBSE class 12 exam 2024. DC Tirap awarded the Golden Jubilee Meritorious Scholarship to them at a function held at Khonsa.

Mst. Dibe Gyadi of class 9 got selected for the state merit scholarship through the state merit scholarship test held at Itanagar.

Mst. Jochi Chimyang of class 9 secured 1st position in the District Level Science Seminar held at Khonsa.

In the National Maths Olympiad conducted by AISMTA, 27 students appeared and 4 bagged gold medals.

The school football team emerged as the runner up in the district level Hangpan Dada memorial football tournament held at Khonsa.

Five of the school boys got selected in the District Level Football team and represented the district in the state level Hangpan Dada memorial trophy tournament held at Namsai.

Festivals and Celebrations:

Inauguration of Vivek Dwar, Foundation Stone Laying Ceremony of Hr. Sec. Hostel Building, Inauguration of STEM Lab at H.S. and Annual Prize Giving Ceremony

On 29th January 2024, Shri Wangki Lowang, Minister of PHE & WS, DoTCL, Arunachal Pradesh, inaugurated Vivek Dwar and the STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) Lab set up by INFOSYS Foundation at Ramakrishna Mission, Narottam Nagar.

Vivek Dwar, a meticulously crafted archway by skilled artisans from North India, stands as an emblem of aesthetic excellence and cultural heritage. Last year yet another archway called Bodhi Dwar was inaugurated by Revered Swami Divyanandaji. Now Vivek Dwar and Bodhi Dwar stands on either entry points of the institution as if fortifying the institution. A new pass system has been introduced to the visitors to ensure safety and security of the inmates in this vulnerable region.

Swami Balabhadranandaji, laid the foundation stone for a proposed new hostel building at the Higher Secondary Section of the institution, following the inauguration, the annual prize-giving ceremony of Ramakrishna Mission School, Narottam Nagar, commenced at the Vivekananda Sabhagriha of the institution. Srimat Swami Balabhadranandaji, Assistant General Secretary, Ramakrishna Math and Ramakrishna Mission, Belur Math, Howrah presided over the function and Shri Wangki Lowang, Minister of PHE & WS, DoTCL, Arunachal Pradesh was the Chief Guest. Swami Achyuteshananda, Secretary welcomed the guests and audience. A brief report of School Activities was read out by the Principal Swami Jneyananda. Chief Guest and Guest of Honour then released the School Magazine "Narottam".

Sports and Games prizes were distributed by Shri Wangki Lowang and Academic Prizes & Award were distributed by Srimat Swami Balabhadranandaji and there after he addressed the gathering. Swami Ritapathananda, Vice-Principal proposed vote of thanks. Snacks packets were distributed among the teachers, guardians and guests.

Srimat Swami Balabhadranandaji, Assistant General Secretary, Ramakrishna Math and Ramakrishna Mission, Belur Math, Howrah inaugurated the STEM Lab at Secondary Section on 30th January 2024.

The valedictory Function for Class - X and XII students was held in the Vivekananda Auditorium on 30th January 2024. All were presented with books and Laminated Photo stand of Group photo of their respective class, as a token of love. Revered Swami Balabhadranandaji, Assistant General Secretary blessed the students. All the outgoing boys took blessings from the Swamijis and teachers. Special tiffin was served to all.

Naveen Varan (Freshers' Welcome) was held on 16th June 2024. Special puja of Bhagawan Sri Ramakrishna was performed to evoke the blessings of the Holy Trio for the overall betterment of the new comers. The new students took vows (Vidyarthi Vrata) by offering vilwa leaves in the sacred fire (Homa). They introduced themselves in a meeting held at Thakur Ghar. The senior students welcomed the freshers with bouquet and locket of Thakur & Maa.

Cooked prasad was served to all the students, teachers, GDA staff with their family members and guests.

In the evening at 'Vivekananda Auditorium' a colourful cultural programme was organized. Many of the fresher presented various cultural programme. Swami Jneyananda, Principal welcomed the students and Swami Achyuteshananda, Secretary addressed the gathering. The programme ended with a vote of thanks by Swami Ritapathananda, Vice-Principal.

Foundation stone Laying Ceremony of 3 storied staff quarters

Swami Satyeshanandaji, Assistant General Secretary, Ramakrishna Math and Ramakrishna Mission, Belur Math, visited Ramakrishna Mission Narottam Nagar on Saturday, June 22, 2024. Upon his arrival at Vivekananda Cottage, the managing committee members, including ADC and Dy. SP, Khonsa, who are IAS and IPS officers, respectively, accorded him a warm welcome. The Swami inaugurated the newly constructed approach to Vivekananda Cottage from Ramakrishna Marg.

At Chetana Hall of the Higher Secondary Section, the Swami, while addressing the youth in the Vivekananda Study Circle, pointed out the importance of values and character. He called on the youth to believe in the inherent power hidden in everyone and have faith in themselves. Swami Achyuteshandaji, Secretary of the institution, and Swami Vedasaranandaji, Secretary of Ramakrishna Mission Hospital, Itanagar, too addressed the youth.

Later, the Swami laid the foundation stone for the proposed Yogananda Bhavan staff quarters and visited various units of the institution, including the Ramakrishna Mission Sarada Vidyalaya and upcoming units.

In the evening, at Vivekananda Sabhagriha, the Swami witnessed the one-act play staged by the hostel students of classes 4, 5, and 6. Addressing the students of classes 1 to 9 after the play, he praised the boys for showcasing their talents and called them to dedicate themselves to the cause of the nation, inculcating the rich values that they receive during their stay at the institution, and he awarded the winners.

Inauguration of Fitness Centre at Higher Secondary Hostel

Swami Achyuteshananda ji, Secretary, Ramakrishna Mission, Narottam Nagar, inaugurated a multigym, treadmill, etc., at the Chetana Hall fitness section of the Higher Secondary Section on July 8, 2024, in the presence of students from grades 10 to 12, monks, and staff members.

National festivals like Independence Day, Republic Day, International Day of Yoga, National Youth Day, Teachers' Day and birthdays of Sri Ramakrishna, Holy Mother Sri Sarada Devi, and Swami Vivekananda; festivals like Krishna Jannmashtami, Shivaratri, Holi, Kali Puja, Saraswati Puja, Christmas Eve, Ratha Yatra etc. were observed with due solemnity and joy.

On World Environment Day, Vanamahotsav was organized. Students and staff members joined the monastic members and planted 375 teak saplings in the fishery campus.

School exhibition by students of classes 1 to 9 was held on 30th November 2024 and science exhibition by the students of classes 10, 11 and 12 was held at Vivekananda Hall on 02nd December 2024.

Arunachal Government Conferred Gold Medal to Ramakrishna Mission:

The Ramakrishna Mission received a gold medal from Lt. Gen. Kaiwalya Trivikram Parnaik, PVSM, UYSM, YSM (Retd), the Hon'ble Governor of Arunachal Pradesh, in appreciation of its meritorious services rendered to the state. Swami Sarvaganandaji, a senior monk of the Ramakrishna Mission in Arunachal Pradesh, accepted the award on behalf of the organization at a ceremony conducted on February 20, 2024, the statehood day of Arunachal Pradesh, at Gen. Bipin Rawat Hall, Raj Bhawan, Itanagar.

Scholarship:

Like previous years, this year also 22 students have got IDBI Scholarship and 40 students have got Infosys scholarship a sum of rupees 7,56,000/- from Ramakrishna Mission, Belur Math, Howrah. Bhutoria Memorial Trust, Kolkata awarded 14 students the Bhutoria Memorial Scholarship a sum of rupees 98,000/- has been distributed.

Special Facilities for ST students of Arunachal Pradesh:

In Ramakrishna Mission School, during the year 2023-24, 120 ST students from Arunachal Pradesh received FREE education. An approximate amount of rupees 43,92,000 had been spent for the maintenance of these students.

In Ramakrishna Mission Sarada Vidyalyaya during the year 2023-24, 112 ST students of Arunachal Pradesh received FREE education. An approximate amount of rupees 22,86,069/- had been spent for the maintenance of these students.

Educational Tour to Guwahati, Cherrapunjee and Shillong:

The class XII students of Ramakrishna Mission School, Narottam Nagar, guided by two teachers and Higher Secondary Hostel In-charge Maharaj, embarked on a week-long tour, starting on 25th December 2024 and returning on 1st January 2025.

During the tour, they visited attractions, including Arwah Cave, Nohkalika Waterfalls, Seven Sister Falls, Mawsmai Cave, Mawkdok View Point, Kynrem Falls, the Garden of Caves, and the Ramakrishna Mission in Sohra (Cherrapunjee); Sohbar & Shella subcenters.

In Shillong, they explored Elephant Falls, the Airforce Museum, the Don Bosco Museum, Shillong Peak, and Umiam Lake, and visited the RKM Vivekananda Cultural Centre.

On the final leg of the tour, they visited the Science Museum, Guwahati Planetarium, Kamakhya Temple, and Ramakrishna Mission in Guwahati. They also toured IIT Guwahati, where they received great exposure.

The week-long tour provided the students with a blend of natural wonders, cultural heritage, and educational exposure, leaving them enriched and inspired.

Medical Aid:

All the students and staff members are provided with FREE medical aid under a qualified doctor assisted by pharmacist and attendant. The indoor hospital Swasti has 30 beds with separate arrangements for isolation cases. X-Ray and Pathological tests are done. Total 466 indoor cases and 5803 outdoor cases were treated during the year 2023-24.

Dairy and Poultry:

The Dairy and Poultry unit supplies fresh milk, eggs and chicken to the kitchen for the benefit of resident students. During the year (2023-24) as report 24,632 ltrs. Milk, 1,59,234 nos. Eggs and 5,663 kg Meat were produced.

Agriculture:

Under Land Utilization Unit varieties of vegetables are produced in our vegetable garden throughout the year. The total production during the year is 3,367 kgs. There is a regular supply of fresh vegetables to our kitchen and staff members. Besides, 13,114 kg of tea leaf and 3,506 kg of dry coffee seeds were produced during the year (2023-24).

In the fishery, seven ponds are maintained to give a regular supply of fish to the kitchen. Total production during the year (2023-24) is 326 kg.

Celebration of 131st anniversary of Swami Vivekananda's historic address at the World Parliament of Religions in Chicago:

On September 11th, 2024, the Ramakrishna Mission Narottam Nagar, celebrated the

131st anniversary of Swami Vivekananda's historic address at the World Parliament of Religions in Chicago.

The occasion was graced by Shri Passang Dorjee Sona, Hon'ble Education Minister of Arunachal Pradesh, and Shri Wangki Lowang, Hon'ble Minister of Environment, Forest, Geology, Mining & DoTCL, Arunachal Pradesh as the Chief Guest and the Guest of Honour respectively along with Sri Mutchu Mithi, Adv to HM (Educ.) and HMLA, Roing and Sri Amjad Tak IAS, Commissioner (Education) as the special guests.

The day began with the honourable ministers laying the foundation stone for the proposed extension of the Higher Section building of the Ramakrishna Mission. Following this, the guests offered floral tributes to Swami Vivekananda at the Vivekananda Statue located in Vivekananda Marg and to Bhagavan Buddha near the Bodhi Dwar.

After the tributes, the guests visited Sarada Vidyalaya, a school run by the Ramakrishna Mission that has been instrumental in providing quality education to the children of the region since 2006. The ministers interacted with the students and faculty, appreciating the institution's efforts in shaping the young minds of the state.

The highlight of the day was a special function held at the Vivekananda Sabhagriha, where a large gathering of youth and other attendees eagerly awaited the speeches of the honoured guests. Swami Achyuteshananda, Secretary of the institution welcomed and thanked the guests for their ennobling presence and handed over a memorandum. He thanked the Government of Arunachal Pradesh for their continued support and prayed for the same in the days to come.

Addressing the audience, both Shri Passang Dorjee Sona and Shri Wangki Lowang lauded the contributions of Swami Vivekananda to the nation. They emphasized how his teachings on love, service, and dedication to the motherland continue to resonate with the youth even after more than a century. The ministers also commended the Ramakrishna Mission, particularly the Narottam Nagar centre, for its tireless service to the people of Arunachal Pradesh over the past fifty years.

In his speech, Shri Passang Dorjee Sona highlighted the significance of Swami Vivekananda's message in today's world, especially for the younger generation. He urged the youth to draw inspiration from the Swami's life and work and to strive towards the betterment of the nation through selfless service and dedication. Shri Wangki Lowang echoed these sentiments, adding that the Ramakrishna Mission's work in education, healthcare, and social welfare has had a transformative impact on the region, and expressed his hope that the institution would continue to thrive and expand its outreach in the coming years.

The Chief Guest, Guest of Honour and others awarded scholarships worth a sum of rupees nine lakh to deserving students. The guests also assured all possible help for the institution including the new higher secondary building.

Director of Elementary Education, Itanagar, SP Tirap, ADC Deomali, DDSE Tirap, head of various departments, and scores of NSS students from Wangcha Rajkumar Government College, Deomali, attended the event.

Swami Jneyananda, Principal of Ramakrishna Mission School, thanked the guests for their help and efforts for the smooth functioning of the institution. The programme concluded with a community lunch.

Ramakrishna Mission Sarada Vidyalaya (A Co-educational Primary School):

A non-residential primary school (from Standard LKG to V) to provide education to the children of nearby areas has 218 students (both boys and girls) on its roll.

During the academic session 2023-24, 20 students of class 5 appeared the Arunachal State Board Exam and all got passed.

The academic session began on 29th April 2024. The result of the academic session 2023-24 was declared on 22nd March 2024. The admission test for class U.K.G to V was held on 30th April 2024 and for L.K.G was held on 29th April 2024.

Teachers' Day, National Youth Day, International Day of Yoga, Children's' Day etc., were observed at the school assembly hall. Annual Sports was held on 7th December 2024. The children took part in the Independence Day and Republic Day celebrations at Mahavir stadium and at General Ground Deomali.

Students attended The Quest Olympiad in the month of November 24.16 students received gold medals in the Quest Maths Olympiad 2023.

The annual function of the school was held on 30th December 2024 at Vivekananda Sabhagriha. Srimati Chango Lowang the chief guest awarded the sports prizes and Swami Achyuteshananda, Secretary awarded the academic prizes. Many guardians along with the children attended the function. Children performed various cultural programmes which mesmerized the guests and guardians alike.

Relief:

Under our distress and winter relief programmes, we have distributed the below mentioned items to the poor and needy people.

Our Thanks:

Date	Place	Items and Quantity	Families Benefited
18.08.2024	Mopaya Village under Deomali block of Tirap district in Arunachal Pradesh.	Umbrella - 138	70
04.12.2024	Moktwa Village under Dadam block of Tirap district in Arunachal Pradesh.	Blankets - 252 Nos.	252
09.12.2024	Villages of Yanman, Makantong - 1, Makantong - 2, Longkey, Khimmiyong, Waphang, Thamlom, and Longsang under Khimiyong block of Changlang district in Arunachal Pradesh.	Blankets - 248 Nos.	248
16.12.2024	Mopaya Village under Deomali block of Tirap district in Arunachal Pradesh.	Jacket - 236 Nos.	70
18.12.2024	Viveknagar Village under Deomali block of Tirap district in Arunachal Pradesh.	Jacket - 141 Nos.	38
20.12.2024	Jumdang Village & 2 No. Coffee board under Deomali block of Tirap district in Arunachal Pradesh.	Jacket - 123 Nos.	35

We are grateful to the local administration, State and Central Governments, various Corporate Houses as well as to our friends and well-wishers scattered all over the country and abroad for their help and support in various ways over the years.

May the blessings of Bhagawan Sri Ramakrishna, Maa Sarada Devi and Swami Vivekananda shower on all.





Glimpses of Activities: Independence Day, Republic Day Celebration & Games



Glimpses of Activities: Festivals & Observations



Glimpses of Activities: Competitions (One Act Play & Fancy Dress)





Glimpses of Activities: Puja & Celebrations



Winter Relief



Glimpses of Activities: Ramakrishna Mission Sarada Vidyalaya



131st Anniversary of Swami Vivekananda's Chicago Address



Glimpses of Activities: Annual Sports



Educational Tour to Guwahati, Cherrapunjee & Shillong



Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati



English Section

Blank Page

Biography Enriches Us

- Mst. Rohan Kumar Sah
Class IV

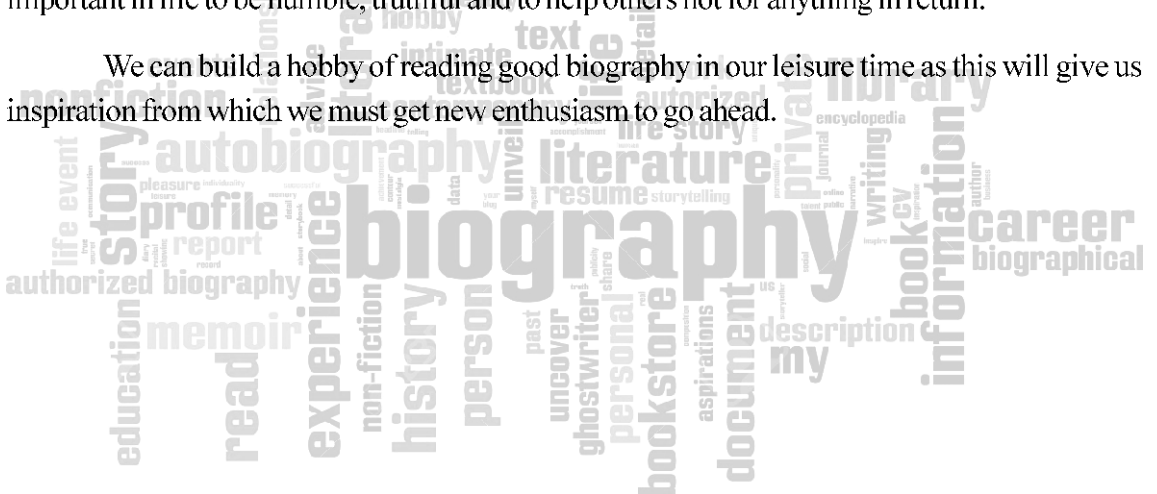
Biographies are important for several reasons; they provide insight into the lives and experiences of influential or remarkable individuals. By understanding the motivation, decision, and challenges faced by these people, we gain valuable perspectives on history, culture, and human nature.

Biographies can inspire and educate readers. Learning about the achievements, struggles, and lessons of successful or admirable figures can be highly motivating and informative, especially for younger readers. Biographies offer a window to eras, societies, and world views. They allow us to explore the social, political, and economic contexts that shaped the lives of their subjects, enhancing our understanding of the past and how it connects to the present. Well-written biographies can be compelling narratives that engage readers on an emotional level.

The dramatic arc, personal relationships, and pivotal moments in a person's life can make for fascinating and thought-provoking reading. Biographies can preserve and disseminate important historical and cultural information.

For example, if we go through the biography of Mahatma Gandhi, we can see that it is important in life to be humble, truthful and to help others not for anything in return.

We can build a hobby of reading good biography in our leisure time as this will give us inspiration from which we must get new enthusiasm to go ahead.



Swamiji - The Wandering Monk

- Mst. Chow Sujana Namchoom
Class VIII

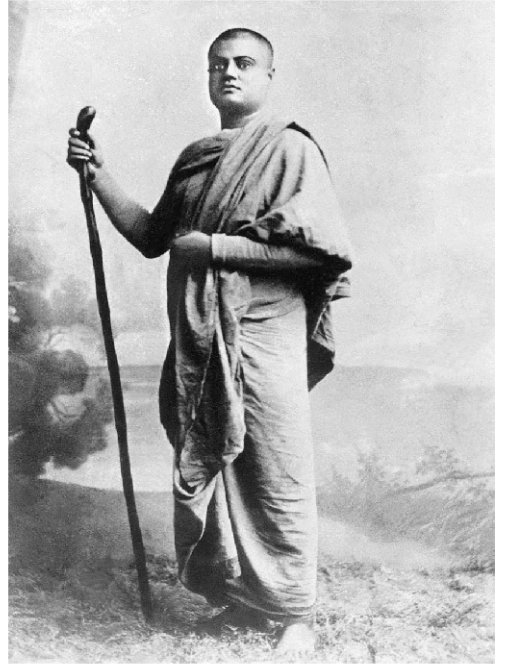
Swami Vivekananda was an Indian Hindu monk and philosopher who played a key role in introducing Indian philosophies of Vedanta and Yoga to the western world. Born as Narendranath Dutta in Kolkata, India, he has drawn to spirituality from an early age. He became a disciple of Ramakrishna paramahansa, a renowned saint, and later took up monastic life.

Vivekananda travelled extensively throughout India, witnessing poverty and suffering, which deepened his resolve to serve humanity. In 1893, he represented India at the Parliament of the World's Religions in Chicago, delivering a landmark speech on Hinduism that earned him international recognition.

He spent several years in the United States and England lecturing on Indian philosophy and spirituality, and establishing the Vedanta Society. His message of universal brotherhood, tolerance, and self-empowerment resonated with people worldwide.

Vivekananda returned to India in 1897 and founded the Ramakrishna Mission, a humanitarian organization that continues to serve millions today. He emphasized the importance of education, women's empowerment, and social service.

Through his writings, teachings and legacy, Swami Vivekananda inspired a generation of Indians and westerners to explore India's rich spiritual heritage. His birthday, January 12, is celebrated as National Youth Day in India. He remains one of India's most revered spiritual leaders, and his influence extends far behind India's borders.





George Orwell - My favourite writer

- Mst. Wangmi Lowang
Class VIII

George Orwell, born in Eric Arthur Blair, was a much-respected English novelist, political author, and journalist who wrote some of the finest pieces in literary criticism, poetry, fiction, and polemical journalism. Born on June 25, 1903 in Bihar, India, to a civil servant who worked in the legal opium trade, Orwell moved to London with his mother and elder sister at the age of one. He started his schooling at St. Cyprian's which he referred to as "a lukewarm bath of snobbery", and later on a scholarship to Eton, but didn't perform well there, perhaps by choice. Having no other option, he signed up for the Indian Imperial Police and left for Burma (modern day Myanmar) in 1922.

Having grown to hate imperialism and keen to start a fresh career with writing, Orwell returned home in 1927 and moved to Paris. During his years in Paris, he wrote numerous short stories and articles, but he did not achieve much success with either. He came back to London after he fell ill, and it was here that he wrote under the pseudonym George Orwel for the first time. His first work under this pen-name was *Dow and Out in Pairs and London* (1933), a memoir-cum-travelogue themed on poverty in the two capital cities.

Considered perhaps the twentieth century's best chronicler of English Culture, Orwell's work is known for its simplicity, astuteness, and wit. His writing is mainly within the genres of dystopia and satire, and he wrote with great cleverness on subjects such as anti-Stalinist left. He used his fiction writing, as well as his journalism, to defend his political convictions. Orwell's work continues to feed popular and political culture. Many of the words coined by him, such as 'double think', 'thought crime', 'Big Brother', and 'thought police', have found place in popular jargon today.

His best works include *'Animal Farm'* (1945), *1984* (1949), and *'Homage to Catalonia'* (1938), which is inspired by his stint in the Spanish civil war.

He died at the age of forty-six in 1950.

.....
: Every good thought that we send to the world without thinking of any return, :
: will be stored up there and break one link in the chains, :
: and make us purer and purer, until we become the purest of mortals. :
: -Swami Vivekananda :
.....

War behind Russia and Ukraine

- Mst. Tindru Mele
Class VIII

War cries have once again made the world tremble as Russia declared war on Ukraine. Even though the two countries are now at loggerheads, they share a common history. Both Russia and Ukraine trace their roots to Kievan Rus, the early Slavic state. Centuries later, Ukraine became a part of Soviet Union, which was headed by Russia.

Ukraine became an independent country with the end of the Soviet Union in 1991. Later, it repeatedly expressed its desire to become a member of NATO; although it was not a member of it and this objective is written in the country's constitution. One of the main reasons for this was joining NATO will boost Ukraine's defensive strength. So, in 2008, NATO leaders promised Ukraine it would be given a chance to join the alliance.

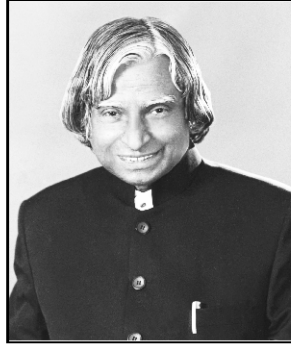
Russian leaders have been against the eastward expansion of NATO. This is after the alliance admitted former Warsaw pact states. Ex-Soviet republics the late 1990's (the Czech Republic, Hungary, and Poland) and early 200's (Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania, Slovakia, and Slovenia). As the alliance expressed its plans to make Georgia and part of it in future. Under these circumstances, Russia argues that the western countries are challenging Moscow by breaking the verbal agreements made at the end of the cold war that NATO would not expand eastwards. Though NATO denies any such promises were made, this issue has had an indirect role in the conflicts between Russia and Ukraine. It is believed that Russian president Vladimir Putin has multiple goals in invading Ukraine. The Russian leader's primary aim was to overrun Ukraine and depose its government, and thereby end its desire to join NATO. Although its only some information, decide who is right and wrong here - Russia or Ukraine?

.....
: Act on the educated young men, bring them together :
: and arrange them. Great things can be done by :
: great sacrifices only. :
.....

-Swami Vivekananda

My Idol - A P J Abdul Kalam

- Mst. Niladri Mandal
Class VIII



Our motherland India has given birth to many great personalities who are unique in their own way. Among all these great personalities, I like APJ Abdul Kalam, who is my idol. Born in a poor family, he struggled and worked hard to complete his schooling and college.

He studied aeronautical engineering in Chennai and played a key role in the development of India's first satellite launch vehicle, the SLV - III. He helped in launching missiles such as Agni, Prithvi, Akash, Trishul and Nag and is therefore known as 'missile man of India'.

His aim was to turn India into a developed nation by 2020. He was the 11th President of India from 2002 to 2007. He received the Padma Bhushan, Padma Vibhushan, and nation's highest civilian award - the Bharat Ratna. Besides being the scientist, he was also a famous poet, writer, and orator. His poem 'my mother' and books such as 'Ignited Minds' are an inspiration for children. He was very fond of children and always advised them to dream big and work hard to fulfill their dreams.

.....
: "Thinking should become your capital asset, no matter :
: whatever ups and downs you come across in your life." :
: -Dr APJ Abdul Kalam :
.....

Swami Vivekananda's prediction about India's future

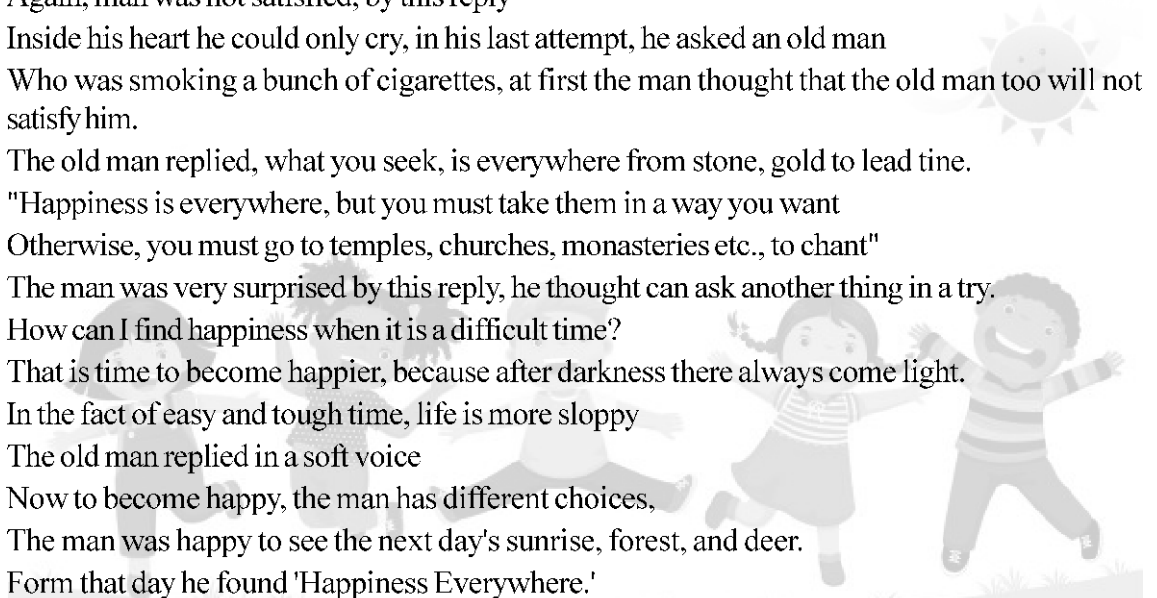
- Mst. Adizu Molo
Class VII

- ◆ Shall India die? Then from the world all spirituality will be extinct, all moral perfection will be extinct, all sweet-souled sympathy for religion will be extinct, all ideality will be extinct; and in its place will reign the duality of lust and luxury as the male and female deities, with money as its priest, fraud, force, and competition its ceremonies, and the human soul its sacrifice. Such a thing can never be.
- ◆ Believe, believe, the decree has gone forth, the fiat of the Lord has gone forth - India must rise, the masses and the poor are to be made happy.
- ◆ India will be raised, not with the power of the flesh, but with the power of the spirit; not with the flag of destruction, but with the flag of peace and love, the garb of the Sannyasin; not by the power of wealth, but by the power of the begging bowl.
- ◆ On our work depends the coming of the India of the future. She is there ready waiting. She is only sleeping.
- ◆ I see in my mind's eye the future perfect India rising out this chaos and strife, glorious and invincible, with Vedanta brain and Islam body.
- ◆ No character was ever so perfect as Ramakrishna's and that should be the centre round which we ought to rally, at the same time allowing everybody to regard him in his own light, either as God, Saviour, teacher, model, or great man, just as he pleases.
- ◆ If it is possible to form a state in which the knowledge of the priest period, the culture of the military, the distributive spirit of the commercial, and the ideal of equality of the last can all be kept intact, minus their evils, it will be an ideal state.
- ◆ Arise and awake and see her seated here on her eternal throne, rejuvenated, more glorious than she ever was - this motherland of ours.

Happiness Everywhere

- Mst. Pisco Maying
Class VIII

A man once sought for happiness but he did not know where.
To start off his journey, that is what he only care.
Soon he found a man and asked his question
By looking at him, farming was his passion
He was little confused to what to say.
He replied, 'being a child that could only pray.
However, this reply did not satisfy the man
So, he walked more and more, until he reached the shore
In the direction of the north, a fisherman was sitting on a boat.
He approached the fisherman, and saw he did not have a leg
But he did not hesitate, to ask his desire
The fisherman replied by saying, he lost his leg in a terrorist attack
So, the fisherman will get happiness, when his leg is reattached.
Again, man was not satisfied, by this reply
Inside his heart he could only cry, in his last attempt, he asked an old man
Who was smoking a bunch of cigarettes, at first the man thought that the old man too will not satisfy him.
The old man replied, what you seek, is everywhere from stone, gold to lead tine.
"Happiness is everywhere, but you must take them in a way you want
Otherwise, you must go to temples, churches, monasteries etc., to chant"
The man was very surprised by this reply, he thought can ask another thing in a try.
How can I find happiness when it is a difficult time?
That is time to become happier, because after darkness there always come light.
In the fact of easy and tough time, life is more sloppy
The old man replied in a soft voice
Now to become happy, the man has different choices,
The man was happy to see the next day's sunrise, forest, and deer.
Form that day he found 'Happiness Everywhere.'



UNEXPLAINED MYSTERIES OF LORD JAGANNATH TEMPLE, THAT DEFY SCIENCE AND LOGIC.

- Sri Debadarsi Mishra
Teacher

The temple of Lord Jagannath at Puri, Odisha, is one of the oldest temples of Hindus, well known all over the world. It is situated on the sacred Maho dadhi (presently known as the Bay of Bengal) at latitude 19-19'-17" and longitude 85-51-39E. It is the most sacred shrine of India.

Jagannath is a Sanskrit word, compounded of jagat meaning "universe" and nath meaning "Master" or "Lord". Thus, Jagannath means "lord of the universe"

The temple is famous for its annual Rath Yatra which is witnessed by millions as the three colossal chariots carry the deities. The English word Juggernaut shares its origin from this annual parade. But that is not the sole specialty of the place! Some enigmatic activities without any scientific explanations have caught the traveller's eye worldwide. Here are some of these mind-boggling facts -

1. Defying Nature's Code of Conduct

Even a child knows any piece of cloth is dominated by the wind to fly according to its course. The same principle has numerous applications; from the giant sails on your ship to a small flag in your hand all follow the same code. But it looks like the flag mounted on the top of the Jagannath Temple is a unique exception to the principle. This flag flows in the opposite direction to the wind's course without any scientific background to back it up.

2. The Climb

Every day a priest scrambles the walls of the temple with a height equivalent to that of a 45-storey building, to change the flag atop the temple dome. This ritual dates far back to the day the temple was built. The practice is done with bare hands without any protective gear. It is believed if the ritual is skipped one day from the calendar, the temple will be shut down for a long 18 years. This might make the professional climbers jealous.

3. A light with no darkness

A necessary detail while sketching anything is shading. Shading happens when sunlight glows one part of the subject leaving a shadow on the other, which ultimately triggers shade. But, what if something has no shadow?

The temple is reported to have no shadow at all, at any time of the day from any directions possible. Could it be an architectural marvel or the Lord Jagannath's message to humanity?

4. The Riddle of The Sudarshan Chakra

There are two mysteries behind the Sudarshan Chakra. The first mystery is how the hard metal weighing about a ton, just fitted up there without any machinery just with a human force.

The second is one deals with the architectural technique related to the Chakra. From every direction you look, the Chakra looks back with the same appearance. It is designed to look the same from every direction.

6. The Food Is Never Futile Here

In Hindu mythology, wasting food is considered a bad sign; The Temple crew knows that wasting food is considered a bad sign in Hindu mythology; they follow the same rules. The total number of people visiting the temple varies between 2,000 to 2,00,000 people daily. Miraculously, the Parsadam prepared every day is never wasted, not even a bit. Could this be effective management or the Lord's will?

7. Mute Water

Second, after you put the first step inside the temple from the Singha Dwara entrance, the audibility of the ocean waves is entirely lost. This phenomenon is more prominent in the evening time. Again, no scientific explanation adds up to this fact. The sound returns when you leave the temple. According to the local lore, it was the will of goddess Subhadra, the sister of two lords who wished for serenity within the temple gates. Hence her will was duly fulfilled.

8. Reverse Gear of The Breeze.

Take any place on earth, on the daytime the breeze from the sea comes to land and the opposite happens in the evening. But, in Puri, the breeze has a tendency to contradict and opt for the exact opposite direction. In the daytime, the breeze blows from land to sea and the opposite in the evening happens.

9. Magical Methods to Cook.

The temple's kitchen employs a unique method of cooking known as the seven pots on the top of the each other. In this method, seven vessels are stacked one above the other and are cooked over the fire-wood. Here in, the top most pot is cooked first and the rest of all follow the same order of cooking. This tradition, steeped in ritual and symbolism, reflects the temple's commitment to preserving ancient practices.

10. Deities Renewal.

Every 14 to 18 years. The Jagannath temple undergoes a sacred ritual known as 'Nabakalebara', during which the wooden deities are replaced with new ones. The old deities, made of neem wood are buried, symbolizing the cycle of creation, preservation, and dissolution. This ritual highlights the temple's tireless connection to Hindu mythology and spiritual beliefs.

11. Rath Yatra.

Every year, the Rath yatra or chariot festival is a grand celebration in Puri. The three deities are taken in a procession on huge chariots to Gundicha temple, signifying their annual journey to their maternal aunt's house.

The ancient history and culture are the foundation of the Hindu culture and are what makes it so rich and extraordinary from all the figures in the world. Likewise, Lord Jagannath Puri, there are many other temples that bring forward some exceptional facets of spiritualism and firm our beliefs that nothing rises above the divine force and everything we find in the universe is merely a blessing of God.



.....
: All knowledge that we have either of extrenal or internal :
: world, is obtained through only one method by the :
: concentration of the mind. :
: -Sw. Vivekananda :
.....

My Idol - Sahid Bhagat Singh

- Mst. Boamsan Akhang
Class VII



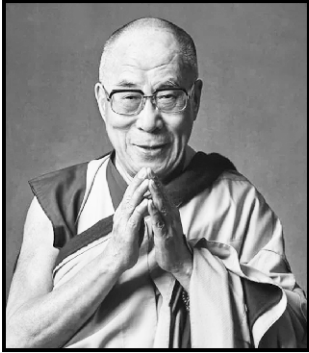
Bhagat Singh was an Indian revolutionary freedom fighter who was hanged to death by British Colonisers at the age of 23 years. Fondly known as 'Saheed (Martyr) Bhagat Singh,' he is considered as a national hero of India's freedom struggle against colonial rule. As a teenager, Bhagat Singh popularised the slogan of 'Inquilab Zindabad' which eventually became the catchphrase of Indian independence movement.

Bhagat Singh was born in a Sikh family in Banga village of Faisalabad district (previously called Lyallpur), now in Pakistan province, on 27 September 1907. As his family was deeply inspired by nationalism, he too became actively involved in the country's freedom movement. In December 1928 Bhagat Singh, along with Sukhdev and Rajguru, planned to avenge the death of Indian nationalist leader Lala Lajpat Rai and plotted to assassinate the superintendent of police James Scott in Lahore. However, in a case of mistaken identity, John Saunders the assistant superintendent of police was shot. To avoid being recognised and arrested for the crime, Bhagat Singh escaped from Lahore to Calcutta after shaving his beard and cutting his hair. In April 1929, Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt bombed the central assembly hall in Delhi and shouted the slogan of 'Inquilab Zindabad!' He was later arrested after the incident. Bhagat Singh and his revolutionary comrades Rajguru and Sukhdev were hanged by the British on March 23, 1931 in the Lahore conspiracy case.



His Holiness the Dalai Lama

*Mst. Dorjee Wangdi Thungon
Class VIII*



His Holiness the fourteenth Dalai Lama, Tenzin Gyatso, is the spiritual leader of Tibet and was head of the state until his devolution of political power to the elected leadership in 2011. He was born on 6th July 1935, to a farming family in a small hamlet located in Taktser, Amdo, in north-eastern Tibet. At the age of two, the child named Lhamo Dhondup was recognised as the reincarnation of the thirteenth Dalai Lama, Thubten Gyatso.

On 22nd February 1940 he was formally enthroned at a ceremony in the Potala Palace, Lhasa. His holiness the Dalai Lama began his monastic education at the age of five, and at twenty-three he was awarded the Geshe Lharampa degree, equivalent to a doctorate of Buddhist Philosophy. On 17th November 1950, at the age of 16, His Holiness was called upon to assume full political power following China's invasion of Tibet the previous year. In 1954 His Holiness went to Beijing for peace talks with Mao Zedong and other Chinese leaders including Deng Xiao Ping and Zhou Enlai.

In 1959 at the age of 24 he was forced into exile in India due to increasing repression under communist China's occupation. Since then, he has been living in Dharamshala, northern India, headquarters of the central Tibetan administration. After the Chinese invasion, His Holiness appealed to United Nations on the question of Tibet. As a result, the UN General Assembly adopted three resolutions on Tibet in 1959, 1961 and 1965.

Soon after his arrival in India, His Holiness the Dalai Lama established the Central Tibetan Administration on 29th April 1959 to succeed the GandenPhodrang Government, which had governed independent Tibet since 1642. He also introduced Tibetans in exile to the practice of democratic self-rule and instituted the first election of Tibetan People's representatives on 2 September 1980.

In 1963 His Holiness the Dalai Lama presented a draft democratic constitution for a future Tibet followed by several reforms to democratize the administrative setup of the Tibetan

community in exile. These initiatives eventually led to the promulgation of a new democratic constitution called 'The Charter of the Tibetans-in-exile' in 1991, which provided for the expansion of the Tibetan Parliament in exile and empowered it to collect the Kalons of the Tibetan administration.

In March 2011, His Holiness the Dalai Lama, to bring about complete democratization of the Tibetan polity, announced his decision to devolve his political responsibility to an elected Tibetan leadership, on 29 May 2011 His Holiness the Dalai Lama signed into law to formal transfer of his temporal powers to the democratically elected leaders. His Holiness the Dalai Lama truly empowered his people through his decisive act, unleashing their collective energy to sustain their just struggle for years to come.

Today His Holiness is recognized globally as an embodiment of the highest human aspirations the end of suffering and the cultivation of happiness for all human beings. To spread this enduring human message, His Holiness has travelled tirelessly to over 67 countries, meeting the powerful and the mighty, the poor and the disenfranchised, with the same warm hand care. He has authored 116 books in the English language. In recognition of his unwavering efforts to spread the message of peace, non-violence, inter-religious harmony, universal responsibility and compassion, His Holiness has been honoured with more than 150 awards and honorary doctorates including the Noble Peace Prize in 1989 the US congressional Gold Medal in 2007 and the Templeton prize in 2012.

.....
: Every successful man must have behind him somewhere :
: tremendous integrity, tremendous sincerity, and that is the :
: cause of his single success in life. :
: -Swami Vivekananda :
.....

The Star who Failed to Shine (Philippe Coutinho - Football Player)

- *Mst. Senja Sibho Singpho*
Class VIII

Early life:

The third and youngest son of Esmeralda Coutinho and architect Jose Carlos Correia, Coutinho was born on 21 June 1992 in Rio de Janeiro. He was raised in Rio's northern Rocha district between an old shanty town and industrial warehouses. As a child he was very shy and would prefer to be alone; he started playing football after watching his elder brothers Cristiano and Leandro, they played with their friends at a local concrete football pitch. He began playing futsal (soccer played with five players in a small, typically indoor pitch.), and he said it helped him develop his skills as a footballer. Coutinho thrived in the street environment, developing skill and improvisation. After Coutinho joined a local football academy on the insistence of his friend's grandmother, his father was approached at a tournament by youth coaches at Vasco da Gama, where Coutinho attended a trial and joined their youth system.

Club Career:

Coutinho showed prodigious talent and excelled in Vasco da Gama's youth system. He was signed by series A club Inter Milan in 2008 for 4 million and subsequently loaned back to Vasco, where he became a key player. He made his debut for Inter Milan in 2010, and was later loaned to LaLiga club Espanol in 2012. In January 2013, Coutinho joined premier league club Liverpool. He flourished at Liverpool, being named in the PFA team of the year in 2015, and being named Liverpool's fans' and players' player of the year in 2015 and 2016. In January 2018, Coutinho signed for Barcelona and won two LaLiga titles with the club. He was loaned to German club Bayern Munich for the 2019 - 20 season, being part of the team that won a treble of Bundesliga, DFB-Pokal and UEFA champions league. He went on loan to Aston Villa in January 2022 before signing permanently for them in the summer.

International Career:

Coutinho made his senior international debut for Brazil in 2010. He was part of the squad at the 2015 Copa America and the Copa America Centenario in 2016, and scored two goals. He was also a member of the Brazil team that won the 2019 Copa America on home soil.

He is a very excellent player, he is also titled the little magician, he is known for his dribbling, passes and long curved shots. He did not gain fame like CR7 and Messi.

God is only one

- Mst. Matlin Aran
Class V

"Dear Children' said mother to Jagan and Geeta, "In the vastness of existence, there is only one God, who is the creator of the universe. He is the ruler of the universe. He is one, but his names are many. The Hindus call him 'Ishwara', the Christians call him 'God', the Shiks call him 'Wahe Guru' and the Muslims call him 'Allah' or 'Khuda'. No matter what we call him but the divine is one, eternal and all-encompassing."

Jagan said, "Then we can worship him in any form, can't we?" "Yes" replied mother, "We can worship God in any form. But we must pray from the core of our hearts. He does listen to everything we say to him. That is why we call him 'The Supreme Power'".

"We should pray to God daily. While saying our prayers we should not ask anything from him. He is infinite in wisdom, he is our father, his is the almighty. He knows everything we need. So, we do not need to ask for anything from him. He gives us all that we need without any request."

"We must have faith and confidence in God's plan, we must put our hope and reliance on him. You must have read about 'Mahatma Gandhi' he believed in God. He always prayed to him for the good of all. He prayed for the wisdom of every people. He was always in favour of humanity. He used to say, 'Ishwar Allah terenaam'."

.....
A man should have faith in the words of his 'guru'.
He doesn't have to look into his guru's character.

-Sri Ramakrishna
.....

Life

- Mst. Rupanjal Mishra
Class V

Life is not a straight and easy corridor
Along which we travel free and unhampered
But a maze of passages,
Through which we must seek our way
Lost and confused, now and again
Checked in a blind alley.
But always, if we have faith,
A door will be opened for us,
Perhaps one that will ultimately
Prove good for us.



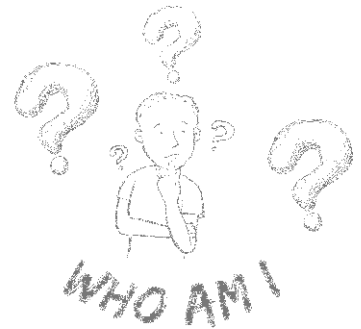
Who am I?

- Mst. Samdon Boi
Class V

I am black, I am thick,
Yet I flow free
Who am I? Can you guess me?
Use me with care, and I will last long
Formed over centuries, my time is short

I light your lamp,
I run your machines
I help people move from place to place,
But if you don't use me with care
I won't be there always, I will disappear

I am black, I am thick,
Yet I flow free
Who am I? Can you guess me? - Petrol



A Different Man

- Mst. Jani Moinyak
Class V

In the year 1990, when the things were developing, a man named Samuel who was a worker of a toy factory was arrested for some reason but in the jail his room mate was a towering figure with a short temper. In the first day the man was not at the room so Samuel was very happy. In the next day three men were trying to escape but the guard noticed them and caught. A bomb was detonated; claiming numerous lives, but Samuel miraculously survived and left.

As the years passed now, he worked in a restaurant. But after joining it was just at the next day a violent altercation broke out at the restaurant by some people as the restaurant was very famous. In this attack many people died but Samuel survived. He thought to left the place and he planned to take flight for his own protection. Unfortunately, the flight ended in disaster but fortunately he defied death for the third time.

His incredible survival feats were honoured with many esteemed prizes. He had a polarizing effect, inspiring both admiration and disdain. He consulted a doctor and asked if there was any problem with him, but the doctor assured him that everything was okay. He was very happy. That night he was sleeping, but he was jolted awake by a strange sound. The town was shocked in the next morning when discovered that the man who had cheated death three times was found dead.

One must live carefully. Every action produces its results.
It is not good to use harsh word towards other or be responsible
for their suffering.

- Sri Sarada Devi

Kindness

- *Mst. Kimwang Mongchan*
Class VI

It does not matter where you go,
Or who you meet along the way,
Carry kindness in your heart,
And practice it each day.

A simple smile can change the course
Of someone else's week,
The smallest gesture represents,
The gift of joy we seek.

A gentle touch reminds us,
That humanity still reigns,
To pet a lonely cat or dog,
Shows that love will never wane.

There are a million obstacles
On any given day,
But rise above the hate and fear
And live life the kindness way



Natural Beauty of Arunachal Pradesh

- Mst. Moining Ngongkhum
Class VI

Arunachal Pradesh, nestled in the North eastern part of India, is a state brimming with natural beauty, with culture, and vibrant traditions. Known as the 'land of the rising Sun' Arunachal Pradesh attracts visitors with its awe-inspiring landscapes. The state is adorned with lush green forests, majestic mountains, cascading waterfalls, and serene lakes. From the snow-capped peaks of the Himalayas to the dense forest teeming with diverse flora and fauna, Arunachal Pradesh offers a breathtaking experience for nature lovers and adventure seekers alike.

Arunachal Pradesh is a treasure trove for adventure enthusiasts, offering opportunities for trekking, mountaineering, river rafting, and wildlife exploration. Dong valley is also known as India's land of rising Sun. The valley is present close to the easternmost tip of the country and receives the first sunlight every day. It is at an elevation of 1240 metres and people travel to the highest peak point to witness the sunrise. Then millennium sunrise was witnessed by people from across the world at Dong on 1st January 2000. It is home to several national parks and wildlife sanctuaries including the famous Namdapa National Park where one can spot rare and endangered species like snow leopard, clouded leopard, and hornbills.

In addition to its natural beauty, Arunachal Pradesh is home to a diverse culture and traditions. Festivals play vital roles in showcasing the cultural vibrancy of the state. Celebrations like Chalo Loku, Losar, Nyokum, Sollung and Mopin bring the community together where folk dances, religious ceremonies, and traditional games are held in full fervour.



THE REAL FRIENDSHIP

- Mst. Jakap Pansa
Class VI

"The fort of life is strong from friends, to love and to get is the greatest faith of Human lives"

A friend is someone,
Who knows all about your secrets.
Someone who knows your fears,
And whom you can trust.

A friend is someone,
Who is always ready for you
Through good times and bad,
For a shoulder to carry on.

A friend is someone, who listens to you
And gives you their honest opinion.
Someone who is there for you
Through all of life's trials.

A friend is someone, who will never betray you;
And who will always be there for you.
Someone who will never be forgotten;
And in whose heart, there will always be a place.



Scope of Tourism in Arunachal Pradesh

- Mst. Hozin Wangnow
Class VIII

'Tourism' is a very popular term which we can hear everywhere now a days. In tourism people go to new places or countries outside their usual environment to explore more about other places. It helps in recreation and relaxation.

Sadly, in India, our Arunachal Pradesh also known as 'the land of rising Sun,' is the state with the least number of visitors only around 2128 tourists per year on average. The point is that, even after being one of the most beautiful states of India with rich flora and fauna and over 100 tribes, having the least tourist interactions is disappointing. This is mainly because of the humid climate with heavy rainfall and uneven roads. Even if the roads are in good quality the monsoon rain floods the area making it not motorable, the rainfall also results in landslide. The tourists from faraway lands do not want to face such problems while travelling, so because of these reasons they likely avoid visiting Arunachal Pradesh.

There is a high scope of tourism in Arunachal Pradesh but we will have to take some steps to increase more and more people to visit our state. In order to do so we will have to share about our land in social media as it is a great platform to share something with such a large scale of people. We should also share and post about the beauty of Arunachal Pradesh and its rich cultural tradition, diversity in tribes etc.,

The natural beauty of Arunachal Pradesh is fabulous and cannot be described in words. We are lucky to be a child of this beautiful land and we should let others know too that there is a state in India with everything one can think of wildlife, nice people, rich cultural traditions called Arunachal Pradesh.



Punctuality Vs Procrastination

- *Mst. Rimping Tekwa*
Class IX

Punctuality is a property any person to be on exact time or complete any task within the given time. In fact, it is a quality of doing things at right time. It is a fundamental virtue which always gives beneficial fruits all through the life. It also helps in removing laziness and negative attitudes.

Procrastination refers to the act of delaying or postponing a task or a set of tasks, which ultimately leads to a negative impact. It is a common human experience involving a wide range of functions. It also causes the loss of time and opportunities.

Being punctual provides discipline, recognition, and enough time to complete task properly. In contrast those who procrastinate cannot finish normal duties and loss opportunities.

Tips to develop punctuality:

It needs patience, activeness, and discipline in life, develop positive attitudes, develop respect for time, making a habit of maintaining a diary to be on time for every appointment.

Tips to overcome procrastination:

Focus is an effective way to tackle procrastination for example research has shown that it takes more time to complete a task when a person allows his/her focus to drift and the task becomes more difficult to him/her but if he/she gives full focus on the same task, he/she will be sure to finish the task in short time.

Identifying the core of procrastination - to tackle procrastination we must have to understand our feelings that contribute to postponing our task.

Having fun and setting rewards is an important thing to do because it keeps one engaged by setting a reward for oneself, it is an effective way to train one's brain.

In conclusion, punctuality wins and procrastination loses.



The Future of Technology in India

- Mst. Doni Bagra
Class IX

Science and technology are crucial aspects of our daily lives as from waking up in the morning by alarm to using mobile phones every day for work purpose speaks volume louder, the importance of science and technology in our life and it is needless to see that the scope of science and technology is greater in our country.

It has become such an important part of our lives that it is impossible to imagine ourselves without science and technology. It can be said science and technology have laid the foundation of today's modern civilization and for a brighter future it is important to have a really strong foundation.

It benefits various domains in our country like agriculture, transportation, nuclear energy, and space technology etc or some of the essential domains. Example of steadfast growth of technology are railways, automobile, metro system and smartphone etc., The most spectacular accomplishment is India's successful launch of chandrayaan 3. This lunar exploration of India has received worldwide acclaim. Due to these actions of technology, we are increasing our economy, respect, and GDP due to which our country will become number one soon.

The year 2024 is expected to surge in technological innovation, with advancements in artificial intelligence, machine learning and block chain technology.

Technology is a very brilliant thing which can change our country into a brighter one. But one of the biggest threats is that it promotes sedentary lifestyle. Kids who play online games constantly and those who spend a great deal of their time online do not get as much physical exercise. The advance of technology in our country results in keeping us glued to devices. Whether on sofa watching TV or with the mobile phone in our hand. Due to which our youth may lag behind.

The advancement of technology can take over jobs as artificial intelligence which is also a type of technology is expert in work to which they are assigned for and can even think independently can make people jobless, but this threat's choices are very low. Our country is now aiming at development in the following domains of technology.

1. Blockchain technology

An advanced database mechanism that allows transparent information sharing within a business network

2. Artificial intelligence

It is simulation of human intelligence with computer system. They are expert in work which they are assigned for and can give us a very good result.

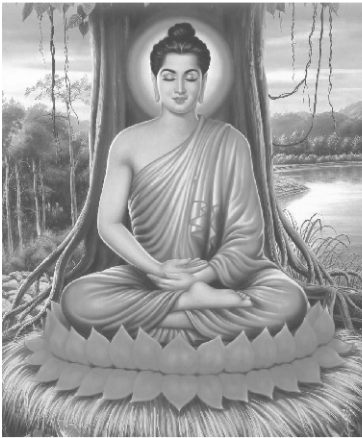
3. Mobile technology

It is a technology that goes where the user does. It consists of portable two-way communication devices, computing devices and the networking technology that connects them.

Surely these technological advancements will make India number one and you turn it into a Paradise.

Life of Buddha and His Teachings

- Mst. Wangpoin Gosak
Class IX



In 563 BCE, a young prince in the Shakya clan in Lumbini, Nepal was born. His father Suddhodana and mother Maya Devi named him Siddhartha Gautama. He was a happy child and was born with good deeds the prophecy was told that if he became the king of the kingdom, he would become a world conqueror and if he became a saint he would be known in the whole world.

Unfortunately, Siddhartha's mother died, seven days after his birth and he was raised by his maternal aunt Mahapajapati Gotami. Siddhartha was born with great talent and would even surpass his elders. His father Suddhodana isolated Siddhartha from the outside world fearing that if his son saw the suffering of common people then the prophecy of his becoming a saint would be inevitable.

At the age of 16 he was married to a princess named Yasodhara they had a son named Rahula. But Siddhartha still had the curiosity to leave the palace and explore the outside world. Then at the age of 29 he finally requested his charioteer to take him to the city secretly without his father knowing about it. He agreed and Siddhartha dream to go out of the palace. At first Siddhartha was surprised to see so many people as he had never visited them. Alas! They came across people crying carrying a corpse. Siddhartha was confused to see them crying he asked his charioteer about it. The charioteer told him one of their loved ones had died. Siddhartha was again puzzled to hear something unusual 'died' as he had never experience something like this.

His charioteer also told him that all beings in the world had to die one day and they moved on.

Later they came across a person who was crying because he was ill and his whole body was in pain. Siddhartha again asked, "Why is this person crying?" His Charioteer told him that the person is suffering pain because of his diseases and all beings must suffer in their life. This deeply affected Siddhartha because his people were suffering and he was living a luxurious life.

One night he left his kingdom to find the true meaning of living. He moved from place-to-place helping people. He encouraged them to follow the path of peace and stop killing of creatures as they also have life and purposes of living like us. Finally at the age of 35 he attained enlightenment in Bihar, Bodhgaya meditating under a peepal tree. People started knowing him as Buddha.

He founded Buddhism and his ideas not only attracted common people but great kings like Ashoka, who was deeply affected by Buddha's ideas and encouraged others in India and sent his people to other places to teach them the meaning of peace. Now Buddhism is followed by a quarter of the world.

Some of his teachings are:

1. Do not dwell in the past, do not dream of the future, concentrate the mind on the present.
2. You will not be punished for your anger. You will be punished by your anger.

Buddha died at the age of 80 in Kushinagar. Just like him when someone overcomes all his emotions and passions and follow the path of peace, he becomes someone who will be known in the world.

.....
: One must live carefully. Every action produces its results. :
: It is not good to use harsh word towards other or be responsible :
: for their suffering. :
: - Sri Sarada Devi :
.....

My Five Years at Ramakrishna Mission School Narottam Nagar

*- Mst. Bhargav Saha
Class IX*

For me, my school is more than simply an educational institution; it is also my second family, which I established during my childhood, a family of wonderful friends, outstanding teachers, and fond school memories. After leaving my first school where I studied up to class 4, it was five years ago, a new chapter of my life starts, as I was very fortunate to get my further studies at the very prestigious school in my town, R K. Mission school, Narottam Nagar. But due to pandemic Covid-19 lockdown I could not attend my offline classes, and during that period I attended only online classes. But when the situation became normal, I was so excited and little bit nervous because physically it was the time when, I met the new friends and teachers, but all the students, friends and faculty members were very supportive. This school is a hub of learning and personal development it offers diverse subject, creating an environment for personal growth having classrooms filled with enthusiastic students absorbing knowledge from dedicated teachers.

During the online classes I got opportunity to participate in a few activities and I was awarded, which was a very precious moment for me. I am learning discipline and punctuality from my teachers, and it will help me a lot in my future. I am proud to be a student of this school and I will always remember it.



My View on True Friendship

- Mst. Noklam Ponglaham
Class IX

Whenever we are with a person who cares about us, shows love and affection, we forget all our problems, negative intrusive thoughts, and the bad sufferings we are passing through. This can be parental love, affectional love or friendship.

Friendship is relationship of mutual trust, and love between two individuals or a group of people. It is a platform through which we can share our happiness, sorrow, and even secrets.

Search for a good and true friendship is always difficult. People who pretend to care about us but do not actually have our best interest at hearts are considered as 'fake friends'. They will always be over competitive, will make us feel guilty, bad unsecure on different matters and will judge us on whatever the topic would be.

Those people who offer support, improve our quality of life, are honest, provide unconditional love, help us progress mentally, boost our confidence, help us manage our stress and reduce loneliness are the people we considered as friends.

It is always said that laughter is the best medicine but this laughter only appears when we are with someone who can make us laugh. These are the people who term as 'friends'. We should provide the same love, care, and support to those whom we consider as the closest to our hearts, to those whom we consider as friends.

Friendship is the most beautiful thing that still exist on this cruel and sinful earth and without this beauty, a person's life is incomplete.

If we are receiving all this love and affection from a person, the person worths more than any gem in the world.



The Final Lesson

*Mst. Kimmun Khimhun
Class-XI*

I feel the light breeze on my
Mortal cloth. As I wonder
About the tree that I worth.
I wonder about the seed
I must sow,
But sometimes holding on
is harder than letting go.
A day will come,
When thou shall know.
The real pain of thou letting go.

Beautiful Memories

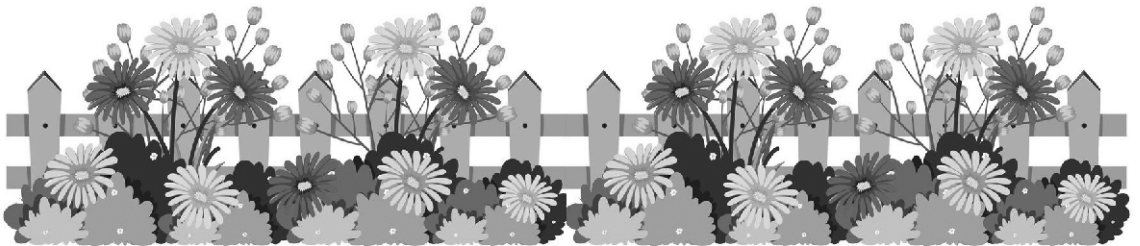
*Mst. Danwang Mema
Class-XI*

Don't dwell on memories of yesterday,
When joy and love came out to play.
Though they are sweet, they're gone, it's true,
And now is the time to make more. anew.
Don't just recall the laughter and fun,
Go create more, for everyone.
Make new moments, fresh and bright,
And fill your life with great delight.
The past is gone, it can't be changed,
But the future's yours, it still can be arranged,
So go out there and make it shine,
To create more and more good time.

THE HEART OF HARMONY: THE BEAUTY OF RAMAKRISHNA MISSION

*Mst. Azen Nokbua
Class-X*

In a world so vast, with paths to explore,
Ramakrishna Mission stands, a Beacon, a door.
With wisdom so ancient, yet ever so new,
it calls to the seeker, the many, the few.
Amidst the noise of a bustling age,
it whispers of peace, a calm inner stage.
The teachings of Vivekananda so clear,
speaks of unity, love and the path to revere.
The beauty lies not just in walls or stone,
But in hearts touched by love, never alone.
In service to others, its mission does stand,
Spreading compassion throughout the land.
O Ramakrishna Mission, so pure, so divine,
in your folds of wisdom, our hearts entwine.
May your teaching of truth forever inspire,
A world filled with love, our spirits afire.



Before you read

This poem signifies a part of life of a 16-year-old teenage boy studying in 12 th standard after long days of procrastination

Far Way to Go

*Mst. Abang Borang
Class-XII*

I know I am sixteen now
Quite mature enough
To know where to go
But not able to go on to the path
No, not, the fault of others
But of myself
But what can I do, also
It's so lovely to be in this zone.
But then as the days pass by
a sense of betrayal I began to feel
Betrayal to one self
It feels lonely, left out in the race
Cold, Quite and Dark it feels
But..... then
I saw an arm coming to me
Giving a jerk

Assured me protection saying "Don't be afraid"

Asked me to take
Another step
The voice proclaimed
"You have far way to Go
It's road ahead-
Far far to go!"

Art Integrated Learning and NEP - 2020

Mr. Debasish Roy
Teacher

The NEP 2020 brought forth many transformative ideas aimed at overhauling the traditional education system, and one of its most significant initiatives in the integration of art across all subjects and learning environments. Art integrated learning is about using art as a tool for learning across disciplines like mathematics, science and languages.

The NEP 2020 on page 12 (Para 4.7) states that-

- 1) Art integration in a cross-curricular pedagogical approach
- 2) It utilizes various aspects and forms of art and culture as the basis for learning of concept across subjects.
- 3) It is a part of experiential learning and
- 4) This art integrated approach will strengthen the linkages between education and culture.

Learned readers are well aware of the fact that Swami Vivekananda's timeless educational philosophy and profound wisdom has influenced the NEP 2020.

Let me here quote Dr. Palash Roy, a research scholar of Kansas University "Swamiji's most important method of teaching is self-education or auto education."

We all know that students learn their lesson naturally and nobody can force them to learn their lesson or nobody can identify their way of growing up. They gather their knowledge with their intrinsic motivation.

This concept of Swami Vivekananda is very much similar to the modern constructivist approach. Constructivism emphasizes the active role of the learner. The learner needs a real-world environment to be confronted with.

Art integrated learning is an inventive and constructivist learning approach through which students illustrate, experiment and demonstrate the concept through various art forms-instead of teaching art as a separate subject, teachers are using dance, drama, music, visual arts etc., to teach a variety of academic subjects more engagingly.

By now, the next question might have popped up in your mind – why art integrated learning is so important?

Firstly, because art fosters creativity and creativity is key to innovation.

The world today requires individuals who can think outside the box, solve problems in novel ways and adapt to the ever-changing demands of society.

Secondly art integration enhances cognitive development. Numerous studies show that children engaged in the arts demonstrate improved memory, better problem-solving abilities and enhanced critical thinking.

The third key aspect of art integration is that it makes learning more engaging and enjoyable. Art also promotes emotional and social development. Activities like Group projects in art forms foster teamwork, empathy and communication-skills that are essential for success both personal and professional life.

Both Swamiji and the NEP underscores the significance of connecting with India's rich art and cultural heritage, The NEP integrates the country's art and cultural legacy into the curriculum mirroring Swamiji's belief in the essential role of art and cultural understanding for personal and societal well-being.

Before I conclude, let me cite a report from Hindustan Times published on August 28, 2024. In India, while the focus still remains largely on STEM education but recently the conversation around STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) education has evolved into a broader and more inclusive framework known as STEAM where 'A' represents the integration of the Arts. This shift from STEM to STEAM is not just a trend; it reflects a deeper understanding of what students need to thrive in a rapidly changing world. The inclusion of the Arts in the STEM curriculum nurtures creativity, innovation and emotional intelligence.

So, let us all commit ourselves to embrace and promote this visionary initiative so that we can cultivate generations of young learners who are not only knowledgeable but also creative, empathetic and open-minded.

.....
: Let us all be honest. If we cannot follow the ideal, let us confess our :
: weakness, but not degrade it; let not any try to pull it down. :
: :
: -Sw. Vivekananda :
.....

Subu-Murung – The occasion forgotten

*Mst. Dani Pugang
Class-XII*

On the high altitudes of the state of the rising sun you will find the beautiful valley of Ziro and if you have come to visit the valley in the month of January being lucky enough you can witness the greatness of the ‘Subu-murung’. This occasion is hosted by a single family and the main cause to celebrate the occasion is if the family is stricken with any misfortune, health problems etc. or to showcase the wealth of a rich family in order to gain more wealth. It is also believed that by sacrificing mithuns and other animals’ chronic diseases can be cured too.

The programme is started by the incantation of a chicken and carefully examining the liver and then it is all about preparation of the family for the main occasion the month before the main event is all about collecting items from the jungle in order to have a smooth flow of the event. People from neighboring villages comes to the house of the family and donates rice, money or other things accordingly to their wish.

The day before subu-murung has many important events like making of yatan~ (pounded rice), making of ritual altars according to the number of animals getting sacrificed the animals are brought to the lapang (the community platform) and then the head priest prepares taje (ginger on a stick) according to the number of mithuns and chants till twilight. The priest chants about purifying the animals and directing their souls where to go after their sacrifice.

In the morning of the main event all the couples from the clan of the hosting family dresses in the local Apatani attire and blesses the animals by showering them with oh (local alcohol) and yatan~ (pounded rice). Afterwards the remaining oh and yatan~ is distributed among the people of the village who have come to witness the event. In the afternoon all the animals are sacrificed near their respective alter. The meat of the animals are distributed to the host’s families as an offering. Days after the main event all the Apatani men go to penw (March) along all the mighty villages of the Ziro valley. That is starting from the host’s villages and ending in the host’s villages.

After this the occasion is over for everyone but not for the couple who hosted the occasion. The couple has to follow rules and regulations advised by the priest like they cannot eat jungle items or other outside items till they sow their field as it is believed that these things can bring impurities to the family. At the end, the heads of the sacrificed mithuns are decorated as an honor and prove that the family has once hosted the subu-murung.

The greatness of subu-murung is quite amazing to observe but the developing world is taking away this culture. Maybe the idea of sacrificing so many animals and going to jungles and

field may be meaningless to many people but these are the only things left that our ancestors had left for us. Therefore, I think hosting programmes like this not every year but alternatively can be a great way to preserve our culture.

“A person without the knowledge of their past history, origin and culture is like a tree without root.”

U-TIROT SING

Mst. Anirban Banerjee
Class-XI

U-Tirot sing syiem was the king of the Hima (Syiemship) Nongkhlaw, a territory in the khasi Hills of Meghalaya. During his reign, though the British tried to dominate his kingdom, Tirot Sing along with his ministers U monbhut, larshon jarain and khein Kongor and ka phan Nonglait fought courageously against the British soldiers.

After concluding the treaty of yanda bu in 1826, the British had control over the Brahmaputra valley. They had already occupied the surma valley by becoming “Diwan” of Bengal in 1765. Now by British wanted a strategic road to link up these two valleys under their occupation. The construction of this strategic road was possible only through the Khasi hills. The British, represented by their political agent David Scott, told Tirot that if permission was granted, he would be given control of the Duars (alluvial flood plains of Assam) and was promised favorable terms of trade.

However, the British reneged on their promise, and on 4 th April 1929, his forces attacked the British garrison stationed at Nongkhlaw in which two officers were killed. The British retaliated with their superior modern firearms. The resistance fight began to grow weak. But Tirot sing didn't lose hope. He continued his fight with unrelenting valor. Tirot and his men battled the British for four years engaging Guerrilla warfare.

The political agent then recommended adoption of strict measures. Along with other methods of coercion and economic blockade way now added markets were closed to the Khasis. All kinds of transactions were closed too. Agriculture nearly came to a standstill. Some chiefs began considering surrender. It was at this point that Maniram Dewan and Peoli Phukan endeavored to supply rice to the warring Khasis through Kamrup border. However, Tirot sing was being exhausted. His health was failing too.

In 1833, while he was hiding out in the hills after sustaining a bullet injury, he was betrayed by one of his men and soon captured by the British forces. He was deported to Dhaka, where he died in captivity on 17 July 1835.

Grow From the Inside Out
The path of self-realization and self-awareness
Annual Essay Competition 2024-25

Mst. Misso Tatum
Class- XII

What does one understand by the aphorism, "Grow from the inside out"? Many people think that growth of an individual is by achieving something- such as success - or it might be materialistic. People tend to judge others' growth by external factors. Such attributes can easily be faked by someone.

I came across a very interesting question on the internet. The question goes, "You have three seconds. Think of three people that you love the most." Now, not many, but almost everyone in the comments wrote my father, my mother, and my pet (Dog) or my wife or husband etc.

Of course, people would say that right? But this is not where it ends - it's where it begins. Interestingly, nobody wrote "myself". It is said that for one to love others, one must first love oneself.

What I am trying to assert is that the very idea to "grow from the inside out" is hidden in plain sight. It is within ourselves, yet people fail to see it. Growth is determined by how one understands oneself, how does one understand others, and how does one understand the whole of the universe.

Now, I would like to dive deeper into the topic and try to understand how can one be self-aware and conscious.

Thoughts: Thoughts play a very important role in our day-to-day habits and actions. As James Allen, the author of the book "As a man thinketh", says, "A man is what he thinks". Surprisingly, this is true. Thinking is very powerful. When we think, we don't simply just think - we subconsciously turn our thoughts into daily habits, which later develop into actions. A man is the gardener of his own mind; it is entirely up to him whether he grows beautiful plants, representing good thoughts, or lets the weeds grow, representing bad thoughts.

Having control over our thoughts might sound easy, but it is hard to master. But once perfected, it can be used for manifestation and self-growth.

Purpose: Have you ever seen a kite with a broken string fly without any proper direction? The kite represents a man without purpose. This is because someone without a purpose in his life is easily lost on their journey, influenced by other's. Having a purpose in life is like having a map, enabling one to navigate their journey with ease.

Small is big: "Compounding is the eighth wonder of the world", said the Nobel laureate Albert Einstein. We must constantly learn from our mistakes and strive to be better versions of ourselves each day. It does not matter whether you achieve a significant improvement in one day; what matters is doing it consistently-every day, and every moment. 0.365 equals 0 but $(1.01)^{365}$ equals 37.78 . We should adopt consistent small gains over inconsistent large gains; "Small is big".

Swamiji says, "To serve man is to serve God." This quote is beautiful both from a philosophical and a practical point of view. A man's life is very short, and in the end, everyone who is born must die. After death, all materialistic possessions become meaningless. However, when we live for others-like Swamiji-even after death, the person is remembered and respected. This is perhaps the most beautiful legacy one can leave: dedicating one's life to serving others.

In conclusion, the world we live in, amidst the infinite space, is brutal and merciless. We could make Earth a better place. We can make it like heaven, where everyone is happy. This is what we all want: a world that is happy. For this to happen, one must become self-aware of themselves and the Universe. Let others know about it. To do so, we must first become conscious of the universe and ourselves. We must observe all the important, everyday minute things that are hidden in plain sight, such as our thoughts, purpose, and small gains over a long period of time.

"Growing from the inside out" is about having a comprehensive understanding of our thoughts, habits, and actions. It means understanding ourselves. "Growing from the inside out" does not only mean success, achievement, or materialistic things. It includes self-improvement, self-consciousness, self-awareness, and understanding the whole of the universe.

"To live is to suffer, and to survive is to find some meaning in the suffering." We should not merely live lives; we must survive; we must find meaning in the suffering. We must know ourselves, love ourselves, and then help others who are lost on their path to self-realization. We could make the world a better place.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

A man should have faith in the words of his 'guru'.
He doesn't have to look into his guru's character.
-Sri Ramakrishna

A report on Educational Excursion to Guwahati, Shillong and Cherrapunjee Meghalaya Diaries

*- Mst. Dani Pugang,
Class XII*

After conducting a successful educational trip last year, our school administration decided to take our batch on an educational trip as well. We received the news after returning from our puja break. The whole class was thrilled-so excited that we could hardly focus on studying for our Part 3 examination. We waited for days, and before we knew it, the departure date finally arrived

On 25th December, we were all packed and ready to leave in the afternoon. My classmates and I, full of enthusiasm for the trip, boarded the school bus around 4 PM. We chanted the Lord's name and set off for Tinsukia railway station. We arrived at Tinsukia before the train's arrival, allowing us to board comfortably. The next morning, we reached Guwahati railway station, where a bus from RKM Sohra was waiting for us. The bus took us to Guwahati RKM, where we had the opportunity to meet our secretary Maharaj and the previous hostel in-charge Maharaj.

After offering our pranam to them, we had our breakfast and set off for RKM Sohra. The road to Sohra, especially after the Jorabat junction, was incredibly beautiful. The whole class, who had been singing and enjoying music, fell silent to take in and appreciate the breathtaking beauty of nature. We arrived at Sohra Ashram late in the evening, had some snacks, and then attended the evening prayer. The beauty of Sohra was truly heavenly-the plateaus, with the sun setting gracefully between them, created a magical view. The night sky was so clear that every star was visible.

The next morning, we visited several stunning places, including NohKaLikai Falls, Mawsmai Caves, Arwah Caves, the Garden of Caves, Seven Sister Falls, and Kynrem Falls. After returning to the ashram, we attended the evening prayer and explored the Sohra campus. There, we had a conversation with the Secretary Maharaj, who shared the history of Sohra with us. He explained that during colonial India, the British came to Cherrapunji for trade. They pronounced it as Shorapunjee, which later evolved into Cherrapunji, while the remaining part of the region retained the original name, Sohra. After dinner, we quickly went to bed, exhausted from the day's journey.

The following day, we traveled to Shella, stopping along the way to visit Sohbar Ashram and Wahrew Arch Bridge. The river flowing through the ashram was breathtaking-the water was so crystal clear that the boat rafting on it appeared to be floating in the air. After leaving Shella, we returned to Sohra Ashram. The next morning, after offering pranam to the Holy Trio and the Maharajji's, we departed for Shillong.

On the way to Shillong, we visited Elephant Falls, the Air Force Museum, and Shillong Peak. We arrived at the Shillong Ashram around lunchtime, and after having lunch, we went to see the Vivekananda Cultural Hall. Later, we enjoyed shopping near the Police Bazar area of Shillong. Before dusk, we visited the famous Shillong Church and returned to the Shillong Ashram, where we attended the evening prayer and freshened up. The boys at the Shillong Ashram were very friendly, and we had a wonderful time interacting with them.


The next morning, after offering pranams to the Holy Trio and the Maharajji's and bidding farewell to our Shillong brothers, we departed for Guwahati. On the way, we visited the Science Centre and Maa Kamakhya Temple before heading to Pandu Kali Maa Temple for our night stay.

The following morning, after breakfast, we visited IIT Guwahati, where we had an enriching experience exploring the campus and learning from the teachers. We left IIT after lunch, around 1:30 PM, and headed to the planetarium, where we watched an interesting movie on the formation of the moon. After that, we returned to the Guwahati Ashram and rested until it was time to leave for the railway station for our return journey. We boarded the train around 10:30 PM and arrived at Naharkatia station around 10:00 AM, reaching Narottam Nagar by lunchtime.

The tour was an unforgettable blend of nature, history, learning, and spiritual experiences.

.....
: One must live carefully. Every action produces its results. :
: It is not good to use harsh word towards other or be responsible :
: for their suffering. :
.....

- Sri Sarada Devi



Hindi Section

Blank Page

हमारा कर्तव्य

- कु. सुमित लामा, कक्षा - 6

न स्वार्थ रखना सम्मान का
समाजहित करते रहना है ।
राष्ट्र के प्रति समर्पित अपनी
जान न्योछावर करना है ।
धर्म, जाति, प्रांत मिटाकर
एकता के बीज बोने है ।
अज्ञान मिटाकर इस धरती से,
ज्ञान के दीपक जलाने हैं ।
वोट करना है उसी को
जो देश को आगे बढ़ाएगा ।
सेवा करेगा इस देश की,
देश से भ्रष्टाचार मिटायेगा ।
दुजाभव न होगा कहीं
लड़के - लड़कियाँ समान होंगे ।
मिलेगी लड़कियों को आजादी
हर नारी का सम्मान होगा ।
स्वच्छता रखनी है हर जगह
गंदगी को हटाना है ।
पेड़ - पौधे लगाकर यहाँ,
देश को स्वर्ग बनाना है ।

गैजेट

- कु. मोड़निं नौकुम, कक्षा - 6

गैजेट एक छोटी तकनीकी वस्तु है जिसका एक विशेष कार्य है, लेकिन अक्सर इसे नयेपन के रूप में समझा जाता है | गैजेट की स्थिर रूप में उनके आविष्कार के समय सामान्य तकनीकी वस्तुओं की तुलना में अधिक असामान्य रूप से या चतुराई से डिजाइन किया गया समझा जाता है |

हमारे जीवन में गैजेट्स का प्रभाव

इस तेजी से भागती दुनिया में गैजेट्स और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक डिवाइसेस अहम भूमिका निभाते; विज्ञान और तकनीक की मदद से इस दुनिया में कुछ भी संभव है | इसलिए बिना चेतना के हम दैनिक जीवन में विभिन्न गैजेट का सामना करते हैं। नतीजतन, हम लगभग उन पर निर्भर हो जाते हैं।

उपकरणों की दुनिया में इलेक्ट्रॉनिक गैजेट कई तरह के होते हैं। इस तरह, वे लोगों के जीवन को अधिक सुलभ और अधिक नवीन बनाते हैं। हम जहाँ भी जाते हैं, बाजार में उन्नत गैजेट की एक बड़ी संख्या होती है। उनमें से अधिकांश उपयोगी और बहुत उपयोगी होते हैं। लेकिन इसकी अधिकता हमारे शरीर पर नकारात्मक प्रभाव भी डाल सकती है।

गैजेट्स की वजह से दुनिया बेहतर और जीने में आसान हो गई है। अधिक से अधिक जटिल उपकरणों का विकास मानव क्षमता के लिए एक नया आयाम खोलता है। गैजेट्स के माध्यम से हम कुछ सीख सकते हैं, फिल्में देख सकते हैं और बहुत से चीजें कर सकते हैं। गैजेट्स को हमे अच्छी तरह इस्तेमाल करना चाहिए वरना यह हमारे शरीर पर नेगेटिव प्रभाव भी डाल सकता है। इस प्रकार, हमें यह समझने की आवश्यकता है कि प्रौद्योगिकी और गैजेट हमारे जीवन को आसान बनाते हैं। इसलिए, हमें उनके आदी नहीं होना चाहिए। आजकल लोगों के पास बहुत सारे उपकरण होते हैं, और वे उनके प्रति जुनूनी होते हैं, जो एक स्वस्थ संकेत नहीं है। लम्बे समय तक मोबाइल, लैपटॉप, टीवी आदि को इस्तेमाल करने से लोगो की स्मरण शक्ति कमजोर होने लगती है। लोगो को आधे घंटे पहले की बात तक याद नहीं रहती। पढ़ाई में बच्चों और किशोरों का मन नहीं लगता क्योंकि उन्हें कुछ पढ़ा हुआ याद नहीं रह पाता है। इसलिए आजके इस अधुनिक युग में हमें गैजेट्स का उपयोग सावधानी से करना चाहिए।

सोशल मीडिया और छात्र जीवन

- कु. न्गोंइवंग सोंतिंग, कक्षा - 6

आज के डिजिटल युग में सोशल मीडिया ने हमारे जीवन के हर पहलू को प्रभावित किया है और यह प्रभाव छात्रों के जीवन पर भी गहराई से महसूस किया जा सकता है। फेसबुक, ट्विटर, इंस्टाग्राम और अन्य सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफॉर्म ने न केवल हमारे सांसाजिक इंटरैक्शन को बदल दिया है, बल्कि छात्रों की शिक्षा और व्यक्तिगत विकास को भी आकार दिया है। इस लेख में, हम सोशल मीडिया के छात्रों पर प्रभावों को विस्तार से देखेंगे, इसके सकारात्मक और नकारात्मक पहलुओं की चर्चा करेंगे।

सकारात्मक प्रभाव :

ज्ञान और जानकारी की उपलब्धता :

सोशल मीडिया ने छात्रों को विश्वस्तरीय ज्ञान और जानकारी के संसाधनों तक पहुँच प्रदान की है। विभिन्न शैक्षणिक ग्रुप्स, फोरम्स, और पेजेज पर उपलब्ध संसाधनों से छात्र आसानी से अध्ययन सामग्री और ताजातरीन जानकारी प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। यह अध्ययन में सहायक सिद्ध हो सकता है और छात्रों को नवीनतम शोध और घटनाओं से अपडेट रख सकता है।

सामाजिक संपर्क और नेटवर्किंग:

सोशल मीडिया प्लेटफॉर्म छात्रों को एक दूसरों से जुड़ने और नेटवर्क बनाने का अवसर प्रदान करते हैं। इससे न केवल दोस्ती और सामाजिक संपर्क बढ़ते हैं, बल्कि प्रोफेशनल नेटवर्किंग के अवसर भी प्राप्त होते हैं। कई छात्र करियर के लिए महत्वपूर्ण कनेक्शंस और मेंटर्स प्राप्त करने में सोशल मीडिया का उपयोग करते हैं।

शैक्षणिक सहयोग:

कई बार, छात्र सोशल मीडिया का उपयोग अपने साथियों और शिक्षकों के साथ शैक्षणिक सहयोग के लिए करते हैं। ग्रुप चैट्स और डिबेट्स के माध्यम से वे विचारों का आदान-प्रदान कर सकते हैं, समस्याओं का समाधान पा सकते हैं और एक दूसरे की मदद कर सकते हैं।

नकारात्मक प्रभाव:

समय की बर्बादी:

सोशल मीडिया पर अत्यधिक समय बिताना छात्रों की पढ़ाई में बाधा डाल सकता है। इंस्टाग्राम और फेसबुक पर व्यस्त रहना अक्सर उनके अध्ययन समय को कम कर देता है, जिससे अकादमिक प्रदर्शन पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ सकता है।

मानसिक स्वास्थ्य पर प्रभाव:

सोशल मीडिया पर अक्सर तुलना और प्रतिस्पर्धा की भावना उत्पन्न होती है, जो छात्रों के मानसिक स्वास्थ्य को प्रभावित कर सकती है। दूसरों की जीवन शैली और उपलब्धियां को देखकर आत्म संवेदनशीलता और चिंता बढ़ सकती है, जिससे डिप्रेशन और तनाव की स्थिति उत्पन्न हो सकती है।

धोखाधड़ी और साइबर बुलिंग:

सोशल मीडिया के माध्यम से छात्रों को धोखाधड़ी और साइबर बुलिंग का सामना भी करना पड़ सकता है। ऐसे मामलों में मानसिक पीड़ा और सामाजिक समस्याएं उत्पन्न हो सकती हैं, जो छात्रों के लिए गंभीर प्रभाव डाल सकती हैं।

निष्कर्ष

सोशल मीडिया के प्रभावों को समझते हुए, छात्रों को इसे सही तरीके से उपयोग करने की आवश्यकता है। यह महत्वपूर्ण है कि वे अपने समय का प्रबंधन ठीक से करें और सोशल मीडिया को अपनी पढ़ाई और व्यक्तिगत विकास के लिए एक सहायक उपकरण के रूप में प्रयोग करें, ना की बर्बादी का कारण बनावें। उचित दिशा निर्देश और सार्थकता के साथ, सोशल मीडिया छात्रों के जीवन में एक सकारात्मक भूमिका निभा सकता है, जिससे अपने शैक्षणिक और व्यक्तिगत लक्ष्यों को बेहतर ढंग से प्राप्त कर सकें।



पर्यटक शहर, पोखरा (नेपाल)

- श्री गणेश बहादुर सपकोटा, हिंदी शिक्षक

नेपाल एक सुंदर और विविधता से भरा देश है, जो हिमालय पर्वतमाला से घिरा हुआ है। यहाँ की संस्कृति, इतिहास और प्राकृतिक सौंदर्य दुनिया भर में प्रसिद्ध है। पोखरा एक बहुत सा खूबसूरत शहर है। यह शहर नेपाल का प्रमुख पर्यटन स्थल है, जो अपनी प्राकृतिक सुंदरता के लिए विश्व प्रसिद्ध है। यह शहर फेवा झील के किनारे बसा हुआ है, जो एक शांत और मनमोहक स्थल है। पोखरा शहर को पर्यटकों के लिए स्वर्ग माना जाता है, क्योंकि यहाँ पर्वतीय दर्शन, उच्च पर्वतीय झीलें, वन्य फूल और वन्य जीवन की अद्वितीय विविधता देखने को मिलती है।

यहाँ की प्राकृतिक दृश्य और मनोरंजन की सुविधाएँ पर्यटक को सहज ही अपनी ओर आकर्षित करती है। पोखरा का मौसम भी बहुत सुहावना रहता है। गर्मियों में यहाँ ठंडी हवा का आनंद लिया जा सकता है और सर्दियों में यहाँ के बर्फीले पर्वतों की दृश्यमान सुंदरता किसी भी पर्यटक को मंत्रमुग्ध कर देता है। पोखरा एक ऐसा स्थान है जहाँ प्राकृतिक सौंदर्य और शांति का अद्वितीय संगम है।

पोखरा की सबसे प्रमुख खूबसूरती उसकी फेवा झील है, जो अपने नीले पानी और चारों ओर के मनमोहक पर्वतों के दृश्य के लिए जानी जाती है। यहां के सूर्योदय और सूर्यास्त का दृश्य अविस्मरणीय है। हिंदुओं और बौद्धों का प्रमुख तीर्थ स्थान मुक्तिनाथ मंदिर का सफर भी यहाँ से तय होता है। इसके अलावा, पोखरा की सांस्कृतिक विविधता भी इसे खास बनाती है। यहाँ के बाजार स्थानीय हस्तशिल्प विभिन्न प्रकार के नेपाली भोजन और पर्व-त्यौहार पर्यटकों के लिए एक अनूठा अनुभव प्रस्तुत करते हैं। किसी समय पोखरा तिब्बत और भारत के बीच व्यापार का एक प्रमुख केंद्र बना करता था। पर्वतारोहण और साहसिक गतिविधियों के लिए यह स्थान विश्व प्रसिद्ध है। पोखरा में किए जाने वाले कुछ पर्यटन गतिविधियां इस प्रकार है।

1. पर्यटन गतिविधियां

पोखरा में फेवा झील, सारांग कोट, और शांति स्तूप जैसे प्रमुख पर्यटन स्थल हैं। यहां पर्यटक नौका विहार, पैदल यात्रा, और साइकलिंग जैसी गतिविधियों का आनंद लेते हैं।

2. साहसिक खेल

पोखरा साहसिक खेल के लिए एक प्रमुख केंद्र है। यहाँ पैराग्लाइडिंग, राफ्टिंग और ट्रेकिंग-कैम्पिंग जैसी गतिविधियां बहुत लोकप्रिय है।

3. स्थानीय संस्कृति और त्योहार

यहाँ के स्थानीय लोग विभिन्न त्योहार जैसे दसैं, तिहार और महाशिवरात्रि को बड़े धूमधाम के साथ मनाते हैं। ये अक्सर स्थानीय संस्कृति और परंपराओं का परिचय देते हैं।

4. शिक्षा और प्रशिक्षण

पोखरा में कई ट्रेकिंग और साहसिक खेलों के प्रशिक्षण केंद्र हैं, जो स्थानीय और विदेशी पर्यटकों को प्रशिक्षण प्रदान करते हैं।

इन गतिविधियों के माध्यम से पोखरा एक जीवंत और विविधतापूर्ण समाज की छवि प्रस्तुत करता है।

पोखरा के प्रमुख पर्यटन स्थल के नाम कुछ इस प्रकार हैं।

1. फेवा झील
2. सारंगकोट
3. देविस फाल्स
4. गुप्तेश्वर महादेव गुफा
5. विंध्यवासिनी मंदिर
6. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय पर्वत संग्रहालय
7. विश्व शांति स्तूप
8. पुम्दिकोट महादेव मूर्ति (मंदिर)

संक्षेप में कहा जाए है तो, पोखरा का प्राकृतिक सौंदर्य, झीलों की शांति, पर्वतों का मनोरम दृश्य और सांस्कृतिक विरासत इसे एक सपनों का शहर बनाता है, जहाँ किसी भी प्रकृतिप्रेमी पर्यटक को एक बार अवश्य इस खूबसूरत शहर का अवलोकन करना चाहिए।



सेहत एक खजाना

- कु. होजिन् वंगनौ, कक्षा - 8

अच्छी सेहत हमारे लिए एक खजाने से काम नहीं है। पर सोचने वाली यह बात है कि क्या हमें यह खजाना विरासत में मिला है या अपनी मेहनत और कोशिश का फल है। अगर एक खजाना हमें विरासत में मिलता है, मतलब यह है कि हमारे बाप दादा ने अच्छी और स्वस्थ जिंदगी गुजारी थी, यह भी कि वह बीमारियों से भी बचे रहे। अगर हमारी सेहत पहले से अच्छी है तो हमारा जीवन भी लंबा होगा और हम बीमारियों से बचे रहेंगे पर इन सब के बावजूद हमें अपने स्वास्थ्य के प्रति लापरवाह नहीं होना चाहिए।

जिन लोगों को खजाना विरासत के तौर पर नहीं मिलता, उन्हें इसे पाने के लिए मेहनत करनी पड़ती है, पर वह मेहनत किफाईती होती है। वह रोज साधारण खाने का सेवन करते हैं। वह फास्ट फूड से दूर रहते हैं और कसरत भी करते हैं। इन सब के बाद जो सेहत बनती है वह देखने लायक होती है।

हमें भी स्वस्थ रहना चाहिए और पौष्टिक आहार करना चाहिए ताकि हमारे पास भी अच्छी सेहत आ सके। अच्छी सेहत के बहुत से फायदे तो होते ही हैं और साथ ही साथ आपके सारे कामों को आसान बना देता है।

आजकल के बच्चों का स्वास्थ्य प्रति दिन खराब होता जा रहा है, क्योंकि उनके जीवन में उन्हें किसी भी चीज की कमी नहीं है। बच्चों के अलावा बड़े लोगों का स्वास्थ्य भी बिगड़ता जा रहा है। यह सब आजकल के खाने में कम पोषण और ज्यादा तेल मसाले के कारण भी हो रहा है। इन सबसे हमें बचना चाहिए पहले लोग सौ-सौ साल जीते थे, पर अब 50-60 तक आते-आते कमजोर हो जाते हैं। इसलिए हमें अपने आप को स्वस्थ और तंदुरुस्त रखने चाहिए।



सबसे अच्छा तोहफा माँ

- कु. नेल्सन अजर काडु, कक्षा - 8

एक छोटे से गांव में एक माँ और बेटी रहते थे। हर साल बेटी के जन्मदिन में बेटी की माँ उसके लिए तोहफा ला देती थी। जब बेटी का 18 वाँ जन्मदिन आया तो माँ के पास सिर्फ पचास रुपए थे, मगर तब भी माँ ने अपनी बेटी के लिए एक छोटी-सी गुड़िया खरीद ली। जब माँ घर जा रही थी तो उसे देर हो गई क्योंकि उसकी पीठ में बड़ी उम्र के कारण दर्द हो रहा था। जब माँ घर में बेटी को उसके लिए ले गए तोहफे को दिया तो बेटी ने उस तोहफे को तो लिया मगर फिर गुस्से से जमीन पर फेंकते हुए कहा कि उन्होंने इतनी छोटी गुड़िया उसके लिए क्यों लाई और फिर बेटी ने गुस्से से माँ को घर से बाहर निकाल दिया।

उसकी माँ रात भर रोते हुए अपनी बूढ़ी उम्र के कारण गुजर गई। दूसरे दिन बेटी ने अपनी माँ के गुजरने के बारे में सुना मगर उसे कोई भी पछतावा नहीं था। फिर उसने पूरा साल बड़ी मुश्किल से गुजारा क्योंकि उसके घर में कमाने वाला सिर्फ उसकी माँ ही थी। फिर अगले साल उसका जन्मदिन वापस आया मगर उसके पास ना कोई तोहफे थे ना कोई खुशी उसी क्षण उसे समझ आया कि उसकी माँ ही उसके लिए सबसे बड़ा तोहफा थी और यह सोचकर वह रो पड़ी।



अनजान दोस्त

- कु. तिंदुरु मेले, कक्षा - 8

रात का समय था और एक चौकीदार रात में पहरा दे रहा था। अंधेरी रात थी और रास्ते में स्ट्रीट लाइट जल रही थी। रास्ते में उसके जूते और छड़ी के अलावा किसी और चीज की आवाज नहीं थी। कोहरा था और ठंड के मौसम में पहरा देते-देते उसे एक पुरानी सी जगह के एक बंद हो चुके होटल के सामने कुछ दिखा। कुछ हिल रहा था। वह उसके सामने गया तो उसे एक व्यक्ति दिखा। दिखने में वह आदमी बुरी नीयत वाला लग रहा था। क्योंकि एक तो रात के 10:00 बज रहे थे, और वह अकेला था, वह भी अंधेरी रात में।

चौकीदार ने उससे पूछा, "आप कहां से आए हो?" उस व्यक्ति ने बताया, "मैं बहुत दूर दुनिया के एक कोने से आया हूँ।" "अच्छा तो आप किस कारण से आए हो.... और वह भी विदेश से?" "आ... हम यहाँ अपने एक मित्र से मिलने आए हैं। जो अभी देश के किसी कोने या विदेश से मुझसे मिलने आ रहा होगा। दरअसल हम दोनों ने इसी होटल में बातचीत की थी कि हम इसी होटल में 20 साल के बाद मिलेंगे और आज वही दिन है। हम दोनों ने 10:00 बजे मिलने का फैसला किया था। मुझे पता है और पूरा यकीन है कि वह आज जरूर आएगा।" हवलदार सिर हिलाता है और कहता है, "बहुत दुख की बात है वह अभी तक नहीं आया। ठीक है फिर, मैं चलता हूँ.... आप प्रतीक्षा करते रहिए।" ऐसा कह कर चौकीदार पहरा देते हुए चला गया। अब वह आदमी प्रतीक्षा कर रहा था, उसने समय देखा 10:30। वह थोड़ा सा हिचकिचाया और चला गया।

चौकीदार रेलवे स्टेशन चला गया, और वहाँ से अपने जान पहचान वाले लोगों के लिए पत्र लिखने के लिए एक जगह बैठ गया। वह उसे लिखकर पोस्ट करके रेलगाड़ी से अपने घर चला गया।

यहाँ उस आदमी ने चलते हुए उसने एक आदमी की परछाई को देखा, उसे लगा वह उसका मित्र है, तो पूछा, "क्या तुम 'वह' हो?" उस परछाई से एक आदमी निकला और पूछा, "क्या तुम वह हो.... राजेश!!!" उस आदमी का नाम था राजेश जिसने चौकीदार के साथ बात की थी। उसने कहा, "हाँ मित्र!" वह आपस में मिले! वह दोनों खुश दिख रहे थे, लेकिन एक स्ट्रीट लईट के नीचे जब वह दोनों पहुँचे, राजेश ने कहा, "तुम वह नहीं हो! कौन हो तुम? किसी प्राणी का चेहरा इतना बदल नहीं सकता।" उस आदमी ने कहा, "तुम्हें गिरफ्तार किया जाता है। राजेश खन्ना! तुम्हें पकड़ना कठिन होता अगर उस चौकीदार ने हमारी सहायता नहीं की होती!" राजेश ने कहाँ, "पर.....मेरा दोस्त" उसे चौकीदार का पत्र मिला। उसने बताया कि वह भी उससे मिलने ही आया था पर जब उसे मालूम चल गया कि वह क्या करता था (गैरकानूनी काम) उसने उसे कुछ नहीं बताकर पुलिस को भेज दिया। और कहा कि "तुमसे मिलकर बहुत अच्छा लगा दोस्त।"

येशी का झूठ

- कु. चाउ सुजाना नम्छूम, कक्षा - 8

एक समय की बात है, एक पहाड़ पर एक बहुत सुंदर गाँव था वहाँ के ग्रामवासी अपने खेतों में बहुत मेहनत करते थे। वहाँ सब कुछ बहुत अच्छे से होता था, लेकिन वहाँ एक समस्या थी। बारिश के मौसम में तो वहाँ पानी की कमी नहीं थी लेकिन अलग मौसम में वहाँ पानी की बहुत कमी थी। वहाँ के ग्रामवासी बरसात के समय पानी एक तालाब में इकट्ठा करते थे। फिर वह तालाब भरने के बाद ग्रामवासी उस तालाब का मज़ा पूरे साल उठाते थे। यह एक बहुत अच्छा तरीका था उनके जीने का। वह तालाब एक बहुत अच्छा घूमने का स्थान बन जाता था। वत्तखों का घर भी था। गाँव के बच्चे वहाँ तैरने भी जाते थे। ग्रामवासियों को ऐसा लगता था कि वे लोग उस तालाब के आभारी हैं। बतख उन लोगों के लिए भगवान समान थे। वहाँ एक बतख का परिवार था जिनके पंख सोने के थे। ग्रामवासी उन सोने के पंख वाले बतखों को पवित्र मानते थे। जब भी ग्रामवासी पानी की बाल्टियाँ भरते थे तब वह लोग सुनहरे बतखों की प्रार्थना भी करते थे।

बाकी बतख भी सुनहरे बतख को मानते थे। सब बतखों ने आपस में मिलकर एक ज्ञानी बतख को चुना था ताकि वह उन सबको सही रास्ता दिखा सके। उस बतख का नाम येशी था। वह बतख एक ही जगह में रहते थे।

एक दिन, तीन बच्चों जो तालाब में खेलने गए थे वे लापता हो गए। लोगों ने हर जगह उनकी तलाश की। लेकिन वे बच्चों को नहीं ढूँढ पाए। अगले हफ्ते फिर से दो बच्चों लापता हो गए। ग्रामवासियों को लगा कि इस सवाल का उत्तर सिर्फ सुनहरे बतखों के पास हो सकता है।

लेकिन वह सुनहरे बतख कुछ नहीं बोल रहे थे। येशी ने यह कहा कि यह सब चीजें इस गाँव में संभव नहीं हैं।

अगली सप्ताह फिर चार बच्चों लापता हो गए। उसी रात एक आदमी को कुछ बच्चों के बदन के टुकड़े मिले। फिर उसने तालाब में देखा तो उसे एक बहुत बड़ी परछाईं दिखी उसे लगा कि वह परछाईं मगरमच्छ की थी।

वह चिल्ला पड़ा पवित्र तालाब में मगरमच्छ है। लेकिन ग्रामवासी विश्वास नहीं कर रहे थे। तो उन्होंने बतख से बात करने की सोची। तो बतखों ने कहा हमारे तालाब में मगरमच्छ नहीं है। दूसरे गांव के लोगों ने हमारे बच्चों को चुराया होगा।

छह महीने के अंदर, पचास बच्चों लापता हो गए थे। कुछ लोगों ने तालाब की तरफ इशारा किया। लेकिन ग्रामवासियों ने उन्हें अनदेखा कर दिया और कहा कि बतखों ने कहा है कि इस तालाब में मगरमच्छ नहीं है तो नहीं है।

एक रात ग्रामवासियों ने तालाब से एक आवाज सुनी। तो उन्होंने वहाँ जाकर देखा कि मगरमच्छ और बत्तख एक साथ धीरे-धीरे बातचीत कर रहे थे। तब ग्रामवासियों ने येशी से कहा "यह सब क्या है?" तब येशी ने कुछ नहीं कहा।

फिर ग्रामवासियों ने सोचा कि अब हमें ही कुछ करना होगा। कुछ महीने तक वे लोग नया तालाब खोदने लगे। फिर पुरानी तालाब में एक पाइप लगाकर सारा पानी निकाल दिया। इससे मगरमच्छ और बत्तख के लिए रहने की जगह नहीं रही और वह वहाँ तड़प तड़प कर मर गए।

One must live carefully. Every action produces its results.
It is not good to use harsh word towards other or be responsible
for their suffering.

- Sri Sarada Devi

सुबह

- कु. डोर्जी वंग्दि थुंगन, कक्षा - 8

गरम गरम लड्डू - सा सूरज
लिपटा बैठा लाली में।
सुबह सुबह रख आया कौन
इसे आसमान की थाली में।

मुँदी आँख खोली कलियों ने
चिड़ियों ने गाया गाना
गुन-गुन करते भवरों ने
खिलते फूलों को पहचाना

तभी आ गई फुदक-फुदक कर
एक तितलियों की टोली।
मधुमक्खियों ने मधु रस लेकर
भर डाली अपनी झोली।

उठो-उठो हम लगेँ काम पर
तब आगे बढ़ पाएँगे।
वे क्या पाएँगे जीवन में
जो सोते रह जाएँगे॥



पछतावा

- कु. ल्यंथम् जेन्पि, कक्षा - 8

बात सुनो अपनी मन की, लोगों की नहीं
बात करो अपनी बुद्धि से, लोगों के सहारे से नहीं
कार्य करो अपने मन से, मुंह से बोलकर नहीं
गुरु हमें यही समझाजाते हैं
परंतु हम समझते नहीं।

हम यह सब समझ जाने पर पछताते हैं
परंतु कभी करते नहीं
जो करते हैं वह भी छोड़ देते हैं
अपने ही आलस से।

मन हमें यह उपदेश देता रहता है।
परंतु करते नहीं क्योंकि उसे
तकलीफ सहना पसंद नहीं,
करना तो हमें ही अपनी बुद्धि के सहारे से।

मान जाओ अपने पछतावा को और
बढ़ चलो अपनी मंजिल की ओर
समय अब भी बाकी है
अगर तुम सच में चाहो तो।

वरना समझ कर पछताते रहो,
अपनी पूरी जिंदगी भर।
जब तक मौत तेरे पास आ न जाए,
इसलिए संभल जाओ संभल जाओ।।

दुःखी या खुशी

- कु. पिसो मइंग, कक्षा - 8

चाहे सबसे कठिन समय हो,
या करे हमला कोई रुशी।
याद करो तुम निडर हो
और मुस्कान से रहो खुशी।

कल के बारे में नहीं पता किसी को,
तुम जियो आजकी।
भगवान ने बनाया है आजाद तुमको,
नहीं बंदी इस समाज का।
जिंदगी की कठिनाइयों में
मत करते रहना पर-वर।
कठिनाइयाँ आती है इसलिए
ताकि तुम काबू में करलो हारने का डर।
दिल से मत हारो,
क्योंकि दिल है तुम्हें किसी से बचाने वाली रस्सी।
अब तुम क्या हो,
दुःखी या खुशी - तुम समझो।।

गांधीजी और हिंदी

- श्री रामनरेश सिंह, हिंदी शिक्षक

गांधी जी हिंदी के प्रबल समर्थक थे। उनके बयानों प्रयासों और कार्यों से यह साबित हो जाता है कि वे न केवल मुख से कहते थे बल्कि दिल से चाहते थे कि हिंदी राष्ट्रभाषा बने। उन्होंने इस बात को पहचाना था कि अगर भारत के विभिन्न भाषा भाषियों के बीच कोई संपर्क भाषा हो सकती है तो वह हिंदी ही है। उनका मानना था कि देश को समझने और आजाद कराने में हिंदी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकती है। अतः न केवल गांधी जी बल्कि तत्कालीन सभी देशभक्त महापुरुषों और राजनेताओं ने हिंदी को स्वीकार किया।

गांधी जी जनवरी 1915 में दक्षिण अफ्रीका से भारत वापस आए थे। वहाँ तेलुगू, तमिल, बंगाली, मलयालम और हिंदी आदि बोलने वाले सभी प्रकार के भारतीय थे। लेकिन सभी आपस में हिंदी में ही बातचीत करके अपने विचारों का आदान-प्रदान करते थे। गांधी जी ने यह सब वहाँ देखा और समझा था वे स्वयं भी हिंदी नहीं जानते थे किंतु वे सभी भारतीय लोगों के साथ टूटी-फूटी हिंदी में ही बात करते थे, तथा सरकार से उनकी समस्याओं का समाधान करवाने के लिए आवश्यक कदम उठाते थे। इस प्रकार उन्होंने यहाँ दक्षिण अफ्रीका में हिंदी के महत्व को समझा था।

हिंदी के प्रबल पक्षधर नागरी प्रचारिणी सभा काशी के सम्मुख 5 फरवरी 1916 को बोलते हुए उन्होंने कहा था कि "मैं शर्मिदा हूँ कि मैं आपके सामने अच्छी हिंदी में नहीं बोल पाऊँगा। आप तो जानते हैं कि जब मैं दक्षिण अफ्रीका में रहता था। वहीं पर मैंने अपने हिंदुस्तानी भाइयों के साथ काम करते हुए हिंदी सीखी है। नागरी प्रचारिणी सभा के पदाधिकारियों से जो वकील हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वह अपना काम अंग्रेजी में करते हैं या हिंदी में। मैं उनसे कहूँगा कि वह हिंदी में काम करें। नौजवानों से जो अभी विद्यार्थी हैं उनसे कहूँगा कि वे प्रतिज्ञा करें कि वे केवल हिंदी में ही एक दूसरे को पत्र लिखेंगे। वह भाषा जिसमें तुलसीदास जैसे कवि ने रचना की है, वह निःसंदेह पवित्र है। और कोई उसके सामने ठहर नहीं सकती। अगर हम तमिल सीखें तो तमिल भाषियों को हम हिंदी सिखा सकते हैं।

(पृष्ठ 20-9-10, कलेक्टेड वर्क्स ऑफ महात्मा गांधी खंड -13)

लखनऊ में 29-31 दिसंबर 1916 में कांग्रेस अधिवेशन के अवसर पर उन्होंने एक साक्षात्कार में कहा था - जब तक हिंदी में सब सरकारी काम काज नहीं होता देश की प्रगति नहीं हो सकती। जब तक कांग्रेस अपना सारा काम काज हिंदी में नहीं करती, तब तक स्वराज संभव नहीं है। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि सभी प्रांत अपनी - 2 भाषाएँ छोड़कर हिंदी में पढ़ना लिखना शुरू कर दें। प्रांतीय मसलों पर प्रांतीय भाषाओं का प्रयोग अवश्य होना चाहिए किंतु सभी राष्ट्रीय प्रश्नों पर विमर्श केवल राष्ट्रभाषा में होना चाहिए। यह कार्य आज जो हम अंग्रेजी में कर रहे हैं उसे हमें हिंदी में करना चाहिए।

हिंदी के पूरे देश में प्रचार करने के अपने दृढ़ निश्चय को गांधी जी ने केवल अपने भाषणों तक ही सीमित नहीं रखा उन्होंने स्वयं इसे कार्य रूप देने में पहल भी की। उन्होंने अपने पुत्र देवदास गांधी को हिंदी के प्रचार और शिक्षण के लिए मद्रास भेजा। 17 अगस्त 1918 को गांधी जी ने एक पत्र में देवदास गांधी को लिखा, 'मैंने हिंदी शिक्षण की तुम्हारी दो महीने की रिपोर्ट पढ़ी और मैं संतुष्ट हूँ।' ईश्वर करे तुम्हारी लंबी आयु हो, जिससे मद्रास प्रेसीडेंसी में हिंदी की एकीकरण की धुन गूँजे। उत्तर और दक्षिण के बीच की खाई एकदम मिट जाए और इन दोनों भागों के लोग एक हो जाएँ। (C. W. M. G. खंड 15 पृष्ठ 28)

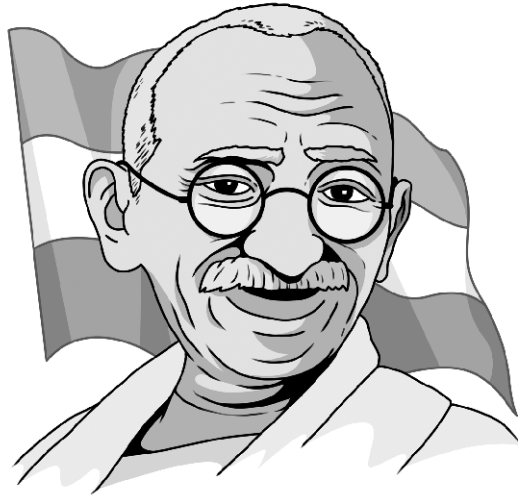
हिंदी साहित्य सम्मेलन के इंदौर अधिवेशन के एक वर्ष पश्चात मद्रुरे में तमिल भाषियों को 26 मार्च 1919 को सीधे संबोधित करते हुए गांधी जी ने कहा था कि जो लोग शिक्षा प्राप्त कर चुके हैं, अगर उन्हें पता होता कि हिंदी और केवल हिंदी ही भारत की राष्ट्रभाषा बन सकती है। तो आप लोगों ने बहुत पहले ही उसे सीख लिया होता। कोई बात नहीं, गलती के सुधार में कभी भी बहुत देर नहीं होती। इसके दो दिन बाद ही टूटकोरिन में पुनः तमिल भाषियों को उद्बोधित करते हुए उन्होंने कहा - "जब आप लोग भारत की राष्ट्रभाषा सीख लेंगे, तब मुझे आपको हिंदी में संबोधित करते हुए बहुत खुशी होगी। अब आप लोगों को मद्रास और अन्य स्थानों पर हिंदी सीखने का खुला अवसर उपलब्ध है। जब तक आप इस अवसर का फायदा नहीं उठाते, तब तक शेष भारत से कटे रहेंगे।" (C. W. M. G, खंड 15 पृष्ठ 159)

अप्रैल 1919 में रौलट एक्ट के विरुद्ध गांधी जी द्वारा प्रणीत सत्याग्रह चल रहा था। इस दौरान 18 अप्रैल 1919 को हिंदी लिटरेरी कॉन्फ्रेंस को संबोधित करते हुए उन्होंने कहा - "इस

समय देश में चल रहा सत्याग्रह हिंदी भाषा के मुद्दे के लिए भी है। सत्याग्रह सत्य के लिए लड़ाई है और अगर हम में सत्य के प्रति सम्मान की भावना है, तो यह स्वीकार करना ही पड़ेगा कि हिंदी ही एकमात्र ऐसी भाषा है, जिसे हम राष्ट्रभाषा बना सकते हैं। कोई भी दूसरी क्षेत्रीय भाषा यह दावा नहीं कर सकती है।" (C. W. M. G, खंड 15 पृष्ठ 240)

इस प्रकार गांधी जी की बातों, भाषणों और कार्यों को देखते हुए यह कहना अति संयोक्ति नहीं होगा कि उन्होंने देश की आत्मा को पहचाना था। उनका स्पष्ट मत था कि किसी भी देश को एक संगठित राष्ट्र बनने के लिए उसकी एक भाषा होना अति आवश्यक है। जिसके माध्यम से अलग-अलग प्रांतों के विभिन्न भाषा भाषी लोग अपने विचारों के आदान-प्रदान से एक दूसरे को समझें और आपसी मेल जोल को बढ़ावा दें। यह भाषा हिंदी ही हो सकती है, क्योंकि यह सरलता, सहजता, भाषा अभिव्यक्ति की क्षमता और बोधगम्यता के लिए जानी जाती है। इस संबंध में इसकी बराबरी कोई दूसरी भाषा नहीं कर सकती।

जय हिंद जय भारत



डोण

- कु. सेंजा सिबो सिंगफो, कक्षा - 8

मेरा गाँव एक छोटा-सा और सुंदर गाँव जहाँ सभी लोग मिलजुल कर रहते हैं। किसे पता कि इस गाँव में क्या-क्या घटना घटी हैं। यह घटना मेरे अवा (father in Singpho language) के साथ घटी थी। अवा जब छोटे थे, तो उन्हें अपने दोस्तों के साथ खेलना बहुत पसंद था। एक दिन एक छोटा बच्चा जिसके हाँथ पाँव दुबले और पतले थे। अवा ने उस बच्चे से उसका नाम पूछा, उसने कहा डोण, डोण ने पूछा कि क्या वह खेल सकता है? अवा ने कहा कि वह खेल सकता है। सभी बच्चे उस बच्चे के साथ खेलने लगे, थोड़े ही दिनों में वह सब के साथ घुलमिल गया था। वह अवा के साथ भी खूब खेला करता था। फिर एक दिन वह नहीं आया, दूसरे दिन भी वह नहीं आया, तीसरे दिन भी वह नहीं आया। सभी घबरा गए, दो महीने हो गए डोण अभी-भी नहीं आया। डोण को कुछ हुआ है ऐसा अवा के मन में आ रहा था। दूसरे ही दिन अवा डोण के घर गए और उसके पिता से पूछा कि डोण कहाँ है? तो उसके पिता बोले कि डोण एक दुर्घटना में मर गया है।

यह सुनकर अवा बहुत दुखी हुए और वह दो महीने खेलने नहीं गए। एक दिन उनके बड़े भाई ने उन्हें समझाया कि 'ऐसा ही करते रहोगे तो तुम्हारा स्वास्थ्य खराब हो जाएगा'। यह बात उन्हें समझ में आ गई। और घर से बाहर निकले और अपने पुराने दोस्तों के साथ खेलने लगे, खेलते-खेलते कब रात हो गई, पता न चला। अवा घर की ओर दौड़े, फिर उन्होंने हाथ-पैर धोए और खाना खाकर सो गए।

अगले दिन अवा घूम रहे थे, तो उन्हें जंगल के बीच में एक कटहल का पेड़ दिखा, जिसमें बहुत बड़े-बड़े और ताज़ा-ताज़ा कटहल थे। उन्होंने पेड़ में चढ़कर एक कटहल तोड़ा और बहुत मज़े-मज़े में कटहल खा लिया। इसके बाद वह घर चले गए। हाँथ पाँव धोये, खाना खाया और सो गए, अचानक उनकी आँखें खुली, उन्होंने एक कोने में एक बच्चे का आधा बदन देखा। जो रो रहा था, उन्होंने अपनी आँखें बंद कर ली और वह सो गए। अगली सुबह वह उठे, उनके पूरे बदन से पसीना बह रहा था। उन्होंने याद करने की कोशिश की रात को क्या हुआ था, उन्हें कुछ याद नहीं आया। उन्होंने सोचा कि वह एक बुरा सपना था।

फिर वह खेलने गए। शाम हो गई, सभी बच्चे अपने-अपने घर चले गए, अवा भी घर जा रहे थे, उन्होंने एक परछाईं देखी जो जंगल में जा रही थी। चलने की आवाज़ सुनाई दे रही थी,

अवा ने ध्यान से देखा कि एक बच्चा अपने हाथ में एक बस्ता लेकर जा रहा है और जाते-जाते वह गायब हो गया। अवा ने सोचा कि कोई पागल बच्चा होगा, वहीं हर दिन के जैसे उन्होंने हाथ-पैर धोए और खाना खाकर सो गए। फिर जब उनकी आँख खुली, उनके कमरे के दरवाजे से खट-खट की आवाज आने लगी, उन्होंने आवाज दी 'कौन है'? किसी ने जवाब नहीं दिया, अवा फिर बोले कि 'कौन है'? फिर से किसी ने जवाब नहीं दिया, फिर वह दरवाजा खोलने गए। की कोई भी नहीं था, उन्हें यह सब भ्रम लगा, फिर अवा ने बाहर का दरवाजा खोला और देखकर बंद करके आ गए। वह वापस लौट आए और सोने ही वाले थे कि उन्होंने वापस खट-खट की आवाज सुनाई दी, अवा की रूह काँप गई।

उन्हें समझ आ गया था कि यह आवाज़ दरवाजा से नहीं बल्कि पलंग के नीचे से आ रही थी। उन्होंने भगवान का नाम लिया और सो गए। सुबह हुई उन्होंने यह सब बात अपने परिवार को बताया, पर किसी ने उनकी बात नहीं मानी। अवा ने अपने दोस्तों को यह बात बताई। सब ने कहा कि वह एक सपना था। अवा डर गए। उन्होंने गाँव के मंदिर में जाकर यह सब बात बताई एक साधु को, उससे साधु ने पूछा कि यह सब घटना कब से शुरू हुई थी? अवा ने कहा कि जंगल के अंदर एक कटहल खाने से हुई थी। साधु ने उन्हें जाने को कहा और अगले दिन आने को कहा।

अवा घर आ गए और सो गए। रात हुई इस बार एक बच्चा जो कि बस्ता से अपना चेहरा छिपाया हुआ था, अवा को देखने लगा, फिर चार बजने के पहले वह चला गया। अवा को एक कपड़ा का टुकड़ा मिला, जो कि डोण का था। वे साधु के पास दौड़े और उन्हें यह सब बात बताई। साधु यह सुनकर बोले की पूर्णिमा की रात में एक कटहल में डोण का नाम लिखकर घर आ जाओ। अवा को यह बात समझ आ गई। उसी रात उन्होंने कटहल लिया और पेड़ के नीचे जाकर कटहल रखकर आ गए। उसी दिन से उस आत्मा ने उन्हें तंग नहीं किया।



दोस्त हो तो ऐसा

- कु. रोम्छन काखो, कक्षा - 8

एक समय की बात है। जब मैं और मेरे चार दोस्त सड़कों पर खेलते, पेड़ों पर झूलते और नादियों पर नहाया भी करते थे। मैं बहुत छोटा और नटखट था साथ ही लड़ाकू भी था। हम पाँचों सुबह स्कूल जाते और शाम को खेलते रहते थे। उन चारों में से मेरा एक खास मित्र था जिसका नाम अब्दुल था।

एक बार स्कूल में लंच के समय हम पाँचों टिफिन खाने वाले ही थे, कि कुछ बच्चे आकर हमसे हमारा टिफिन मांगने लगे। मेरे तीन मित्र टिफिन देकर भाग गए लेकिन मैं और अब्दुल ने नहीं दिया। मैं क्रोधित हो गया और उनसे लड़ने लगा। मेरे साथ अब्दुल भी लड़ने लगा। यह लड़ाई देखकर प्रिंसिपल ने शोर मचाया। अब्दुल मुझे खींचकर ले गया और वह लड़के भी भाग गए।

उन बच्चों में से एक का पिताजी गाँव का प्रधान था। अगले दिन मुझे पता चला कि उस प्रधान ने अब्दुल को स्कूल से निकलवा दिया। यह सुनकर कि अब्दुल ने उसके बेटे को मारा पर असली मैं अब्दुल ने उस लड़के को नहीं मारा था। बल्कि मैंने मारा था। लेकिन अब्दुल ने मेरे लिए खुद को कुर्बान कर दिया। मुझे दोस्ती का मतलब पता चला। सबके पास दोस्त होता है, लेकिन हर किसी को दोस्ती निभाना नहीं आता।

मेरी तरफ से मेरे दोस्त के लिए एक छोटी सी शायरी।

हाथों में हाथ,

मुश्किलों में साथ।

सबसे अच्छा दिन ,

दोस्तों के साथ।



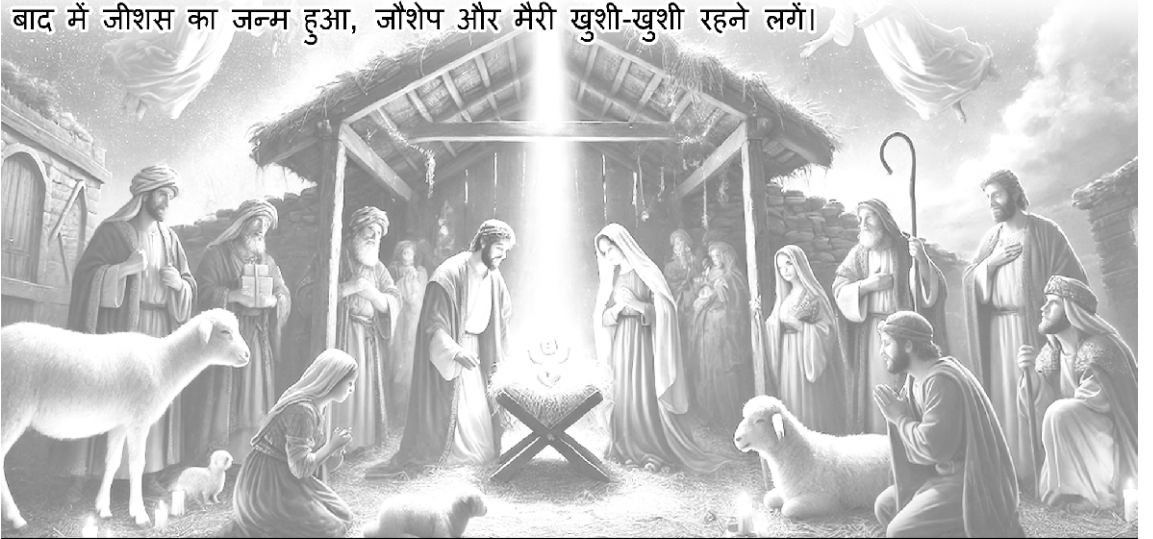
येशु मशीह का जन्म

- कु. पंगछड़ वंगपन, कक्षा - 8

मैरी जो यीशु मसीह (जीशस) यीशु की माँ थी, वह जौशेफ के साथ सगाई कर रखी थी। जौशेफ बहुत भला और शुद्ध इंसान था। लेकिन पति-पत्नी बनने से पहले पता चलने में आया कि मैरी तो पवित्र-आत्मा के चमत्कार से गर्भवती हो गई है। यह सुनकर जौशेफ ने तलाश करने की सोच ली। लेकिन जौशेफ एक सीधा-साधा इंसान था और वह मैरी की बेइज्जती नहीं करना चाहता था।

उसी रात जौशेफ घर के बाहर बैठे हुए थे, उसी समय आसमान से एक चमकते हुए भगवान के फरिश्ते ने आकर जौशेफ के सपने में कहा - 'देखो जौशेफ तुम मैरी को अपनी पत्नी बनाने के लिए डरो नहीं। मैरी एक बहुत मासूम और अच्छी औरत है, साथ ही भगवान को बहुत मानती भी है। वह तो सिर्फ पवित्र आत्मा के चमत्कार से गर्भवती हुई है और जल्द ही एक बच्चा का जन्म होगा और वही बच्चा अपने लोगों के पापों को अपने ऊपर लेकर मुक्त हो जायेगा, और वह स्वयं भगवान के पुत्र होंगे'।

बाद में भगवान स्वयं जौशेफ से कहा- 'मैरी एक बच्चा जन्म देगी और उन्हें तुम जीशस के नाम से पुकारोगे। जीसस एमानुएल (भगवान हमारे साथ) भी होंगे'। फिर जौशेफ जगा और उसने वैसा ही किया, जो फरिश्ते ने उसे करने को कहा। उसने मैरी के साथ विवाह कर लिया। बाद में जीशस का जन्म हुआ, जौशेफ और मैरी खुशी-खुशी रहने लगे।



आम के पेड़ की कहानी

- कु. मानश ज्योति दत्ता, कक्षा - 9

एक गाँव में एक बहुत पुराना और विशाल आम का पेड़ था, जो गाँव के बगीचे की शान था। हर साल गर्मियों में इस पेड़ पर ढेर सारे मीठे और रसीले आम लगते थे। गाँव के बच्चे इस पेड़ के नीचे खेलते थे और इसके आम बड़े चाव से खाते थे। इस पेड़ के साथ सभी का एक खास रिश्ता था, और यह पेड़ भी गाँव के बच्चों से बहुत प्यार करता था।

पेड़ ने कई पीढ़ियों को बड़े होते देखा था, और हर साल उसकी शाखाएँ मीठे आम से लद जाती थीं। लेकिन एक बार गाँव में भीषण गर्मी पड़ी और बारिश भी नहीं हुई। पानी की कमी के कारण पेड़ सूखने लगा और आम लगना भी बंद हो गया। गाँव के लोग परेशान हो गए क्योंकि उनका प्यारा पेड़ अब पहले की तरह हरा भरा नहीं रहा। बच्चे भी इस बात से बहुत दुःखी हुए कि उनकी पसंदीदा आम के पेड़ की मीठे रसीले फल अब वह नहीं खा पाएंगे।

गाँव के मुखिया ने एक दिन सभी को बुलाया और कहा, "हमें अपनी इस पुराने पेड़ को बचाना होगा। यह पेड़ हमारी पहचान है हमारी शान है। हम सबको इसकी देखभाल करनी होगी, तो यह फिर से हरा-भरा हो जाएगा।" मुखिया की बात सुनकर सभी गाँववाले अपने-अपने घड़ों में पानी लेकर आए। और सब मिलकर पेड़ को पानी दिया, उसके जड़ों में खाद डालें और उसकी देखभाल की। धीरे-धीरे पेड़ में फिर से हरियाली आने लगी। उसमें फूल आने लगे और छोटे-छोटे कच्चे आम भी आने लगे। कुछ दिनों बाद पेड़ पर फिर से पक्के रसीले आम आने लगे। गाँव के सभी लोग और बच्चे बहुत खुश हुए। पेड़ भी बहुत खुश हुआ और लोगों को धन्यवाद भी कहा।

इस तरह, आम का पेड़ और गाँव के लोग हमेशा के लिए खुशहाल रहे और आम का पेड़ भी उन्हें हमेशा मीठे आम देता रहा।



मन

- कु. सुजल राय, कक्षा - 9

विचारों की धारा है ये मन,
 कभी स्थिर न रहने वाला हैं ये मन,
 कभी आसमान में तारों के संग,
 तो कभी जमीन में चींटियों के संग,
 कभी तितलियों के साथ उड़ता हुआ,
 तो कभी किसी अलग दुनिया में घूमता हुआ।
 मन के भीतर के आकाश में,
 पुरानी यादों का हैं भंडार,
 कुछ यादें हैं जो सितारों के तरह चमकती है,
 तो कुछ गहराइयों में छिपी है।
 मन के भीतर के आकाश में,
 सपनों का हैं भंडार,
 वो सपने जो फूलों की तरह खिलते हैं।

विचारों के महासागर में,
 कुछ भावनाएँ तैरती हुई,
 अपने अस्तित्व की याद दिला देती हैं,
 और जीवन के हर पहलू को स्मरण करा देती हैं।

मन एक ऐसा रास्ता है
 जो जीवन की यात्रा को आगे बढ़ाता है,
 यहाँ हर कदम पर चुनौतियाँ हैं,
 और हर चुनौती पर विजय का संकेत हैं।

पुण्यभूमि : मेरी यात्रा

- कु. नोक्लम् पोंग्लाहम, कक्षा - 9

पहला दिन था, थी एक नई शुरुआत,
माता-पिता के छोड़ने पर, मैं रोया पूरी रात।

क्या पता था कि इस नए दौर में,
लिखी थी एक खूबसूरत मंजिल।
काफी दिनों तक बैठा था मैं दुख में,
आखिर, कुछ अच्छे लम्हें हुए हासिल।

दोस्तों ने मेरा मन बहलाया, गुरुओं ने अच्छी बातें सिखाई।
फिर कुछ बदमाशियों के कारण, उन्हीं गुरुओं से पिटाई भी खाई।

समय का दौर इतना तेज़ था,
पता ना चला मैं कब यहाँ पहुँच आया।
अब कोशिश करता हूँ याद करने,
वही पलों को जो मैंने अपने दोस्तों के साथ बिताया।

हँसी मजाक से परिपूर्ण है अब तक मेरी जिंदगी
याद करूँगा इन दिनों को जब हो जाऊँगा वृद्ध मैं भी।

छप जाएगा हमारा नाम भी उन्हीं ऐतिहासिक पन्नों में,
जहाँ नाम होता है पूर्व-छात्रों का।
लेकिन मन में ना कभी छोड़ेंगे,
नाम लेना भगवान श्री रामकृष्ण का।

विकसित भारत @ 2047

- कु. भार्गव साहा, कक्षा - 9

विकसित भारत @ 2047 भारत सरकार की दृष्टि है जिसका लक्ष्य 2047 तक भारत को एक विकसित राष्ट्र बनाना है, जो कि इसकी स्वतंत्रता का 100 वाँ वर्ष होगा। इस दृष्टि में आर्थिक वृद्धि, सामाजिक प्रगति, पर्यावरणीय स्थिरता और सुशासन सहित विकास के विभिन्न पहलू शामिल हैं।

एक विकसित भारत उस देश की पहचान है जो विश्व में अपनी महत्व बढ़ाता है। इसके लिए भारत को अपने शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, आर्थिक और सामाजिक क्षेत्रों में विकास की दिशा में कठिन परिश्रम करने की आवश्यकता है। एक विकसित भारत के लिए शिक्षा का महत्वपूर्ण योगदान है, जो नागरिकों को उनके क्षमताओं का संवर्धन करने में मदद करता है।

‘विकसित भारत’ एक आकांक्षाओं भरी और समृद्ध भविष्य की ओर एक प्रेरणास्पद यात्रा का परिचय देता है। इसका मतलब है एक समृद्ध और उन्नत राष्ट्र जिसमें सभी नागरिकों को समान अवसर और सुविधाएँ मिलती हों।

‘विकसित भारत’ के लिए शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, रोजगार और पर्यावरण समेत विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में उच्चतम गुणवत्ता के मांग को प्राप्त करने की आवश्यकता है। यह राष्ट्रीय विकास के साथ-साथ व्यक्तिगत विकास भी है, जो नागरिकों के सभी पहलुओं को समाहित करता है।

विकसित भारत में समाज में न्याय, समानता, और सामर्थ्य की प्राथमिकता होनी चाहिए। यह संघर्षपूर्ण मार्ग हो सकता है, लेकिन इसका लक्ष्य सभी नागरिकों के लिए समृद्धि और खुशाहली की अंतर्दृष्टि से भरा होना चाहिए।

विकसित भारत का सपना हम सभी को मिलकर देखना होगा। यह वह समय होगा जब भारत विश्व की शीर्ष अर्थव्यवस्थाओं में गिना जाएगा और भारत की जनता गर्व से सिर ऊँचा करेगी।



माँ की ममता

- कु. तड़दिड अपिंग पर्टिन , कक्षा - 10

माँ की ममता का कोई तोल नहीं;
उसके बिना जीवन का मोल नहीं।
उसकी गोद में सारा संसार समाया,
उसके बिना जीवन अधूरा, निराशा छाया।

उसकी हँसी में छिपा है सारा सुख,
उसकी आँखों में बसी है सच्ची दृष्टि।
उसके आशीर्वाद से हर मुश्किल आसान,
उसके बिना जीवन का कोई अर्थ नहीं।

माँ की ममता का कोई अंत नहीं,
उसके बिना जीवन का कोई संत नहीं।
उसके प्यार में बसी है सच्ची खुशी,
उनके बिना जीवन का कोई रंग नहीं।

माँ, तू ही जीवन की सबसे प्यारी धुन,
तेरे बिना जीवन का कोई सुर नहीं।
तेरे प्यार में बसी है सच्ची ममता,
तुझे खुश रखना मेरा सपना।

माँ तू है जीवन का सबसे अनमोल रत्न,
तेरे बराबर जगत का कोई धन नहीं।
तेरे आँचल में बसी है सच्ची शांति,
इसीलिए सारा जग तुझे ही पूजती।



हमारा घर

- कु. नोकगो नगोदम, कक्षा - 10

आकर से नहीं वर्ष से नहीं
कर्म से ही और धर्म यहीं
बखानती है हमारा घर
वन में कहीं, नरोत्तम नगर।

क्षण-क्षण के यहाँ सांस
उच्चाकांक्षा से विकास
है सबको बनाया ज़हीन
दिये चरित्र साथ ही स्वाधीन।

छा गया अंधेरा से सन्नाटा
वर्ष आया विदा देने को भ्राता
कभी घर, कभी घर से बड़ी
वन में कहीं, सुख-दुख यहीं।



हमारा स्कूल: रामकृष्ण मिशन स्कूल नरोत्तम नगर

- कु. तेनजिंग थंगादोंग, कक्षा 10

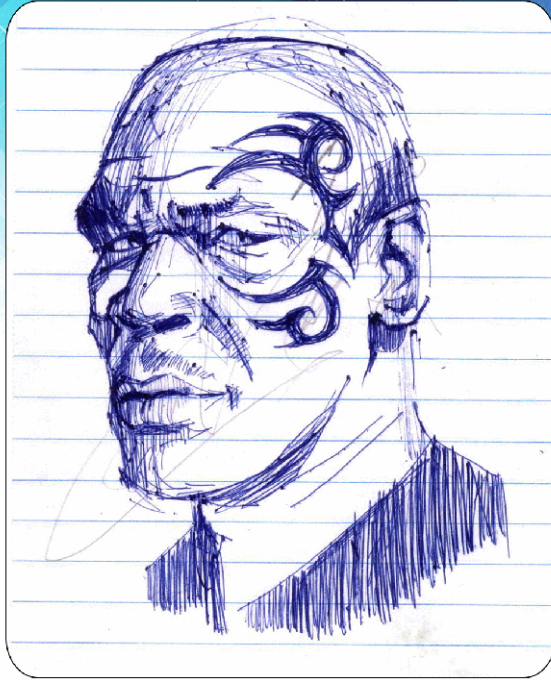
आओ मेरे प्यारे भाइयों
गाएँ इसका गान।
यह है हमारी प्यारी माता
पढ़ने का एक स्थान॥
कितना सुंदर नाम है इसका
रामकृष्ण मिशन स्कूल।
हम सब मिलकर पढ़ते यहाँ
सब हैं सुन्दर फूल॥
तिरप जिला के, देवमाली में
नरोत्तम नगर धाम।
हमारा प्यारा, हमारा न्यारा
बहुत है इसका नाम॥
पहाड़ नदी, पेड़ पौधे
सुन्दर है सब यहाँ।
कितनी सुन्दर कलियाँ खिलती
यह स्कूल है जहाँ॥
शिक्षक, गुरुजन कितने अच्छे
कितना प्यारा स्कूल।
कितने अच्छे हमारे दोस्त
सुधार देते हैं भूल॥
आओ मेरे प्यारे भाइयों
गाएँ इसका गान।
यह है हमारी प्यारी माता
पढ़ने का एक स्थान॥

“जीवन में समय एक आदर्श मनुष्य का निर्माण करता है” ।



Art Section

Blank Page



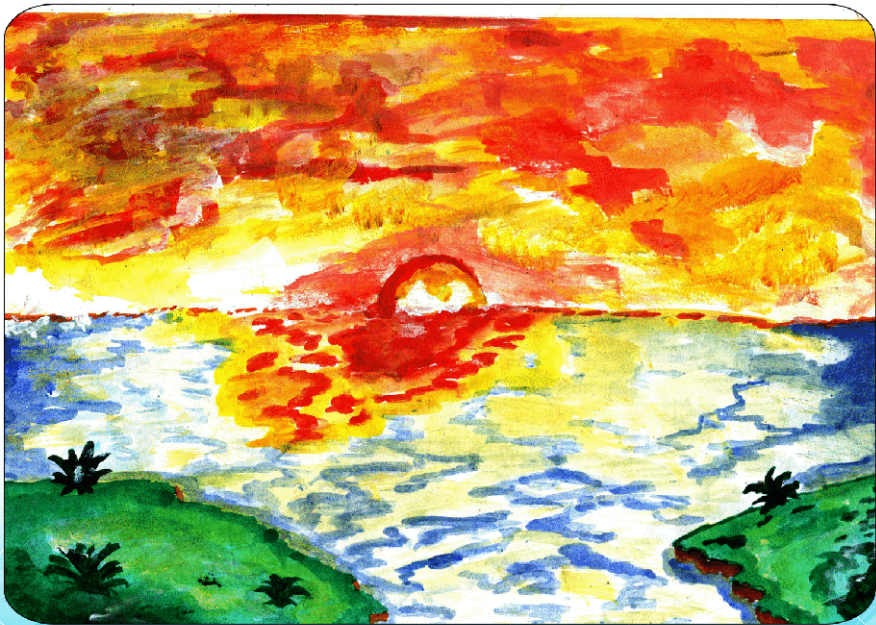
EGE RIBA - VIII



NALI MITPO - IX



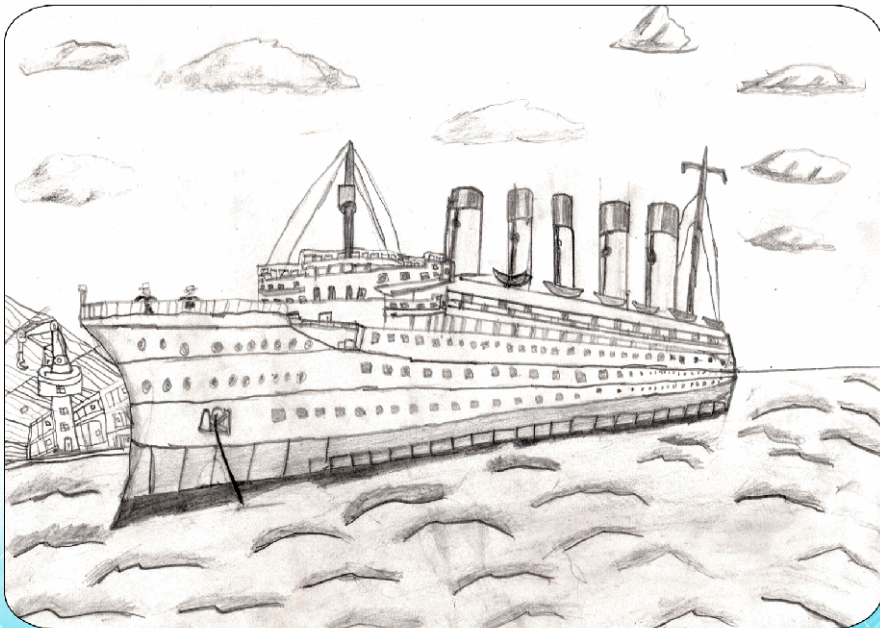
PISO MAYING - VIII



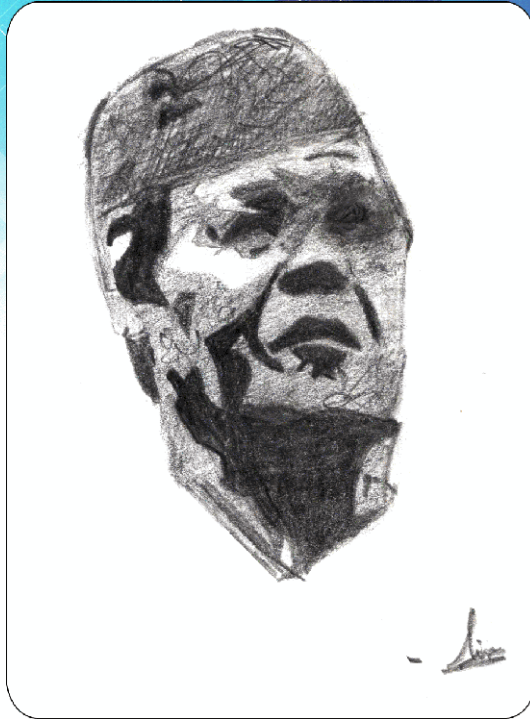
GUSAN SUMNYAN - VI



JAKAP PANSAS - VI



THOBI UMBREY - VI



TINGWANG SOCIA - X

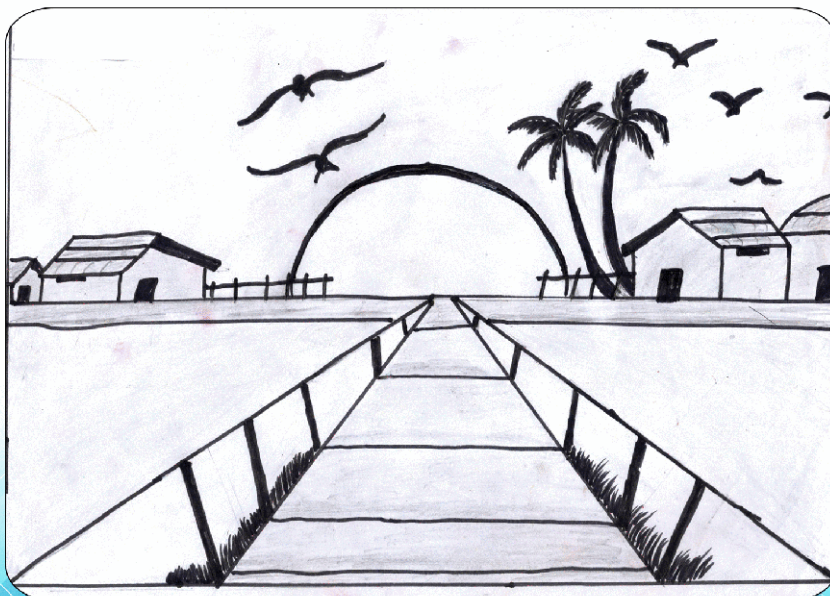


KAPU MAGLI - VIII

**ARTS BY THE STUDENTS OF
RAMAKRISHNA MISSION SARADA VIDYALAYA**



NEYING REGON - V



SANNYA WANGPAN - V



TARING YANIUM - V



THIANSAN PUMOH - V



RAMAKRISHNA MISSION SCHOOL :: NAROTTAM NAGAR

DIST. TIRAP :: ARUNACHAL PRADESH

CLASS - X OUTGOING STUDENTS (2024-25)



Be Good, Do Good



LEFT TO RIGHT

1st Row : JOWANG THINRA, ACHOM CHIMYANG, CHANG HU KHOTYANG, NGOANGSON TONGLUK, JONWANG ATRAHAM, WANGSON WANGLEE RONRANG, DOWANG LOWANG, TINGWANG SOCIA, TADDING APING PERTIN, MARTIN PABIN, RAFAEL RUMHANG HONDIK, CHANGHANG RAMWA, URGEN SAMPHEL SERMUPA, SANGHEY CHOMBHEY LIBASOW, NGUNWANG SUMPAA.

2nd Row : CHONKAI WANGPAN, KUEN WANGSA, CHOMME TANGHA, KHINWANG KAMHUA, DOANWANG NOKBI, LEYU VARON YEKAR, LEMOK SOCIA, SANDONG BANGYANG, PHOLAI KOLONG, ROSHIN SHIN, KARBANG BORANG, NOKGO NGODAM, RUPAM KISKU, TENANG RAMWA, PONGJU MONWANGHAM, TENYOK WANGNO.

3rd Row : AZEN NOKBUA, KATLANG BESAI, KUAMWANG LOWANG, TENZING TANGDONG, SWAMI RITAPATHANANDA, SWAMI ACHYUTESHANANDA, SWAMI JNEYANANDA, BR. BHUDEVACHAITANYA, JONWANG ARANG, CHOAKWANG WANGSU, SAMHEN JONGSAM, GIDEON REHAM.



Inauguration: Vivek Dwar



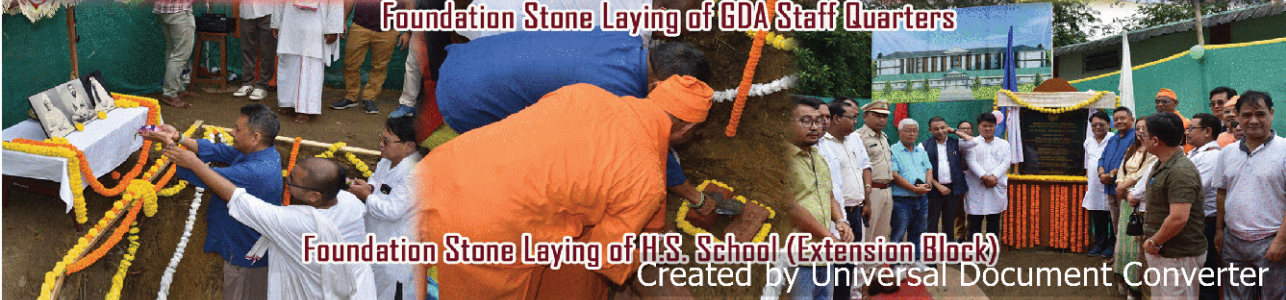
Inauguration: STEM Labs (Hr. Secondary & Secondary Section)



Foundation Stone Laying of H.S. Hostel Building



Foundation Stone Laying of GDA Staff Quarters



Foundation Stone Laying of H.S. School (Extension Block)