



DON BOSCO

SCHOOL

Barpeta Road



The Bosconian
1st Issue: 2022-23

SCHOOL YEAR PRAYER

O God of all beginnings and endings,
We praise and thank you for the gift of this school year.
It has been a time filled with grace and blessings,
With challenges and opportunities, joys and sorrows.

The days have passed quickly, O Lord.
The weeks, the months, the seasons, the holidays and holy days,
The exams, vacations, breaks, and assemblies,
Games and competitions,
All have come forth from your hand.

While we trust that your purposes have always
been at work each day,
Sometimes it has seemed difficult to understand and
appreciate just what you have been up to in our school.

Give us the rest and refreshments we need this summer.
Let our efforts of this past year bear fruit.
Bring all of our plans to a joyful conclusion,
And bless us, according to your will.

With the fulfilment of our summer hopes and dreams.
Watch over us in the weeks and months ahead,
And guide each day as you have done this past year.
Help us return to school with a new spirit and a new energy.

May we continue to grow in age, wisdom, knowledge
and grace all the days of our lives.

THE EDITORIAL TEAM:

Mr. Piercy Pradeep Basumatary
Mrs. Shaheen Ahmed
Miss Priti Rani Saha



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Don Bosco School
Barpeta Road - Assam - 781315

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Tawang
The River Ganges
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Artificial Intelligence
Pro Kabaddi League
100% Attendance
A1 (91 To 100%) Grade Holders



Jesus Christ

Let the little children come to me, and do not hinder them.
For the kingdom of heaven belongs to such as these.

The Bible; Mathew 19:11





Mother Mary

Most holy Virgin Mary, appointed by God to be the Help of all in need, we choose you as the Mother and protectress of our School.

We ask you to favour us with your powerful protection. Preserve our School from every danger: from fire, floods, lightning, storm, earthquakes, thieves, vandals and from every other danger.

Bless us. Protect us. Defend us. Keep as your own all the people who dwell in this School; Protect them from all accidents and misfortunes, but above all obtain for them the most important grace of avoiding sin.
Amen.



Don Bosco, whose name adorns thousands of educational institutions and who has hundreds of thousands of followers all over the world, was a visionary, educator and saint.

St. John Bosco, commonly known as Don Bosco, was born on 16th August, 1815 at Becchi, a village near Turin, Italy. At the age of two, his father died. John who was to become the father of orphans, became an orphan himself at such a tender age.

He became a priest in 1841 and dedicated his entire life to the service of youth, especially the poor and marginalized. He worked hard to give them food and shelter. He prepared them for life, to be good human beings and useful citizens.

He founded a society of collaborators, now known as Salesians of Don Bosco (SDB). Later he extended his good work to needy girls and other vulnerable sections of society. Gradually his service spread to many parts of the world.

Don Bosco was one of the greatest educators of the last century. He died on 31 January 1888 at the age of 73. He was declared a Saint in 1934. He saw his Society grow up into a big organization with three main branches: Fathers/Brothers, Sisters and Cooperators. Millions of young people in many countries of the world have benefitted from the good work of this saintly educator. This saga of dedicated service still continues...



*P*ope Francis says...

"You can have flaws, be anxious, and ever angry, but do not forget that your life is the greatest enterprise in the world. Only you can stop it from going bust. Many appreciate you, admire you and love you. Remember that to be happy is not to have a sky without a storm, a road without accidents, work without fatigue, relationships without disappointments. To be happy is to find strength in forgiveness, hope in battles, security in the stage of fear, love in discord. It is not only to enjoy the smile, but also to reflect on the sadness. It is not only to celebrate the successes, but to learn lessons from the failures. It is not only to feel happy with the applause, but to be happy in anonymity. Being happy is not a fatality of destiny, but an achievement for those who can travel within themselves. To be happy is to stop feeling like a victim and become your destiny's author. It is to cross deserts, yet to be able to find an oasis in the depths of our soul. It is to thank God for every morning, for the miracle of life.

Being happy is not being afraid of your own feelings. It's to be able to talk about you. It is having the courage to hear a "no". It is confidence in the face of criticism, even when unjustified. It is to kiss your children, pamper your parents, to live poetic moments with friends, even when they hurt us. To be happy is to let live the creature that lives in each of us, free, joyful and simple. It is to have maturity to be able to say: "I made mistakes". It is to have the courage to say "I am sorry". It is to have the sensitivity to say, "I need you". It is to have the ability to say "I love you". May your life become a garden of opportunities for happiness ... That in spring may it be a lover of joy. In winter a lover of wisdom. And when you make a mistake, start all over again. For only then will you be in love with life. You will find that to be happy is not to have a perfect life. But use the tears to irrigate tolerance. Use your losses to train patience. Use your mistakes to sculpture serenity. Use pain to plaster pleasure. Use obstacles to open windows of intelligence. Never give up Never give up on people who love you. Never give up on happiness, for life is an incredible show. "



From the Principal's desk

*Only as high as I reach, can I grow
Only as far as I seek, can I go,
Only as deep as I look, can I see,
Only as much as I dream, can I be.*

The publication of the 1st edition of our Annual School Magazine, *The Bosconian*, is to celebrate the many accomplishments and achievements that have been made by the students and staff of Don Bosco in the past year and to encourage the students in creative writing. It was a year of achievements and victories facing new challenges and reaching greater heights.

We at Don Bosco School, Barpeta Road, endeavour to provide ample opportunities for each student to understand and discover themselves and face and overcome challenges presented to them to make school life fulfilling and complete. We take pride in helping them grow and develop into sensitive, responsible, and well-formed human beings.

Education is not just a process of giving knowledge for a future job but a lifelong process that creates an understanding of moral and ethical values to guide one's life on the right path.

Parents want the best for their children and we are proud to be working with you to ensure that they are given the right knowledge to face future challenges. Parents, students, and the school authorities are a team and we have to complement each other's efforts.

At Don Bosco School Barpeta Road, we focus on complete development of our students by involving them in both scholastic and co-scholastic activities. I am sure this will help our children to realize, understand, and explore their talents. In order to do this, the parents and the school authorities must work together to inculcate certain values in the students.

Looking forward to another rewarding year as our students journey toward making and taking their places in the world. I hope and pray that our students will scale greater heights and keep the Don Bosco School flag flying high wherever they tread.

"Education is what remains after one has forgotten everything one has learnt in School." - Albert Einstein

God Bless You.

Fr MC George SDB
Principal, Don Bosco School, Barpeta Road

06-03-2023





HOW IT ALL BEGAN

Don Bosco once met a young lad. He struck up an acquaintance with him. The conversation went like this:

Don Bosco: "What is your Name?"

"Bartholomew Garelli" the boy answered.

"How old are you Bartholomew?"

"Sixteen"

"What do you do?"

"I am a bricklayer." He lowered his head.

"Your mother and father?"

"I am alone" the boy responded sadly.

"Can you sing?"

"Yes I can sing," exclaimed Bartholomew laughing.

And that friendship, struck up on the spur of the moment, began Don Bosco's worldwide campaign to enrich the life of the young.

THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM OF DON BOSCO

The most significant achievement of Don Bosco was the revolution he brought about in the concept of education. While living with young people, teaching them and sharing his life with them, he understood the importance of reason, religion, kindness and of the educator's loving presence among the young. He made these elements the waft and weft of his educational system.

Reason: While appealing to the intelligence of the young, reason inculcates in them a sense of truth and the capacity to grow in responsible freedom.

Religion: Religion connects us to God and fosters reverence for the divine. In front of the divine one becomes aware of one's potentialities as well as limitations. By coming closer to God, one becomes also more genuinely human.

Kindness: God loves all. We are all his children. The students are helped to experience this love and share it with one another. The constant love and care the students receive from their educators through their loving presence prompt them to share the same love and kindness with others. The hall mark of Don Bosco institutions is the family spirit and a family ambience.







DON BOSCO IN THE WORLD

Today, Don Bosco institutions are found in over 137 countries. They are engaged in the education of the young and in socio-economic and cultural development through formal schools and colleges, universities, technical institutes, vocational training centres, youth centres, media and publishing, and spirituality centres.

COUNTRIES

Albania
Andorra
Angola
Argentina
Australia
Austria
Azerbaijan
Bangladesh
Belarus
Belgium
Benin
Bolivia
Bosnia Herzegovina
Brazil
Bulgaria
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cambodia
Cameroon
Canada
Cape Verde
Central African Rep.
Chad
Chile

China
Colombia
Congo
Costa Rica
Croatia
Cuba
Czech Rep.
D.R Congo
Dominican Rep.
Dutch Antelles
East Timor
Ecuador
Egypt
EL Salvador
Equatorial Guinea
Eritrea
Ethiopia
Fiji
France
Gabon
Gambia
Gautemala
Germany
Gerogia

Ghana
Great Britian
Haiti
Holland
Honduras
Hungary
India
Indonesia
Iran
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Ivory Coast
Japan
Jordan
Kenya
Kosovo
Kuwait
Lebanon
Lesotho
Liberia
Libya
Lithuania
Luxembourg





Madagascar
Madeira
Malawi
Malaysia
Mali
Malta
Marocco
Mauritius
Mexico
Moldavia
Mongolia
Montenegro
Mozambique
Mynmar
Namibia
Nepal
Nicaragua
Nigeria
Pakistan
Palestine
Panama
Papua New Guinea
Paraguay

Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Puerto Rico
Romania
Russia
Rwanda
San Marino
Sao Tome & Principe
Senegal
Serbia
Sierra Leone
Slovakia
Slovania
Solomon Islands
South Africa
South Korea
South Sudan
Spain
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Swaziland

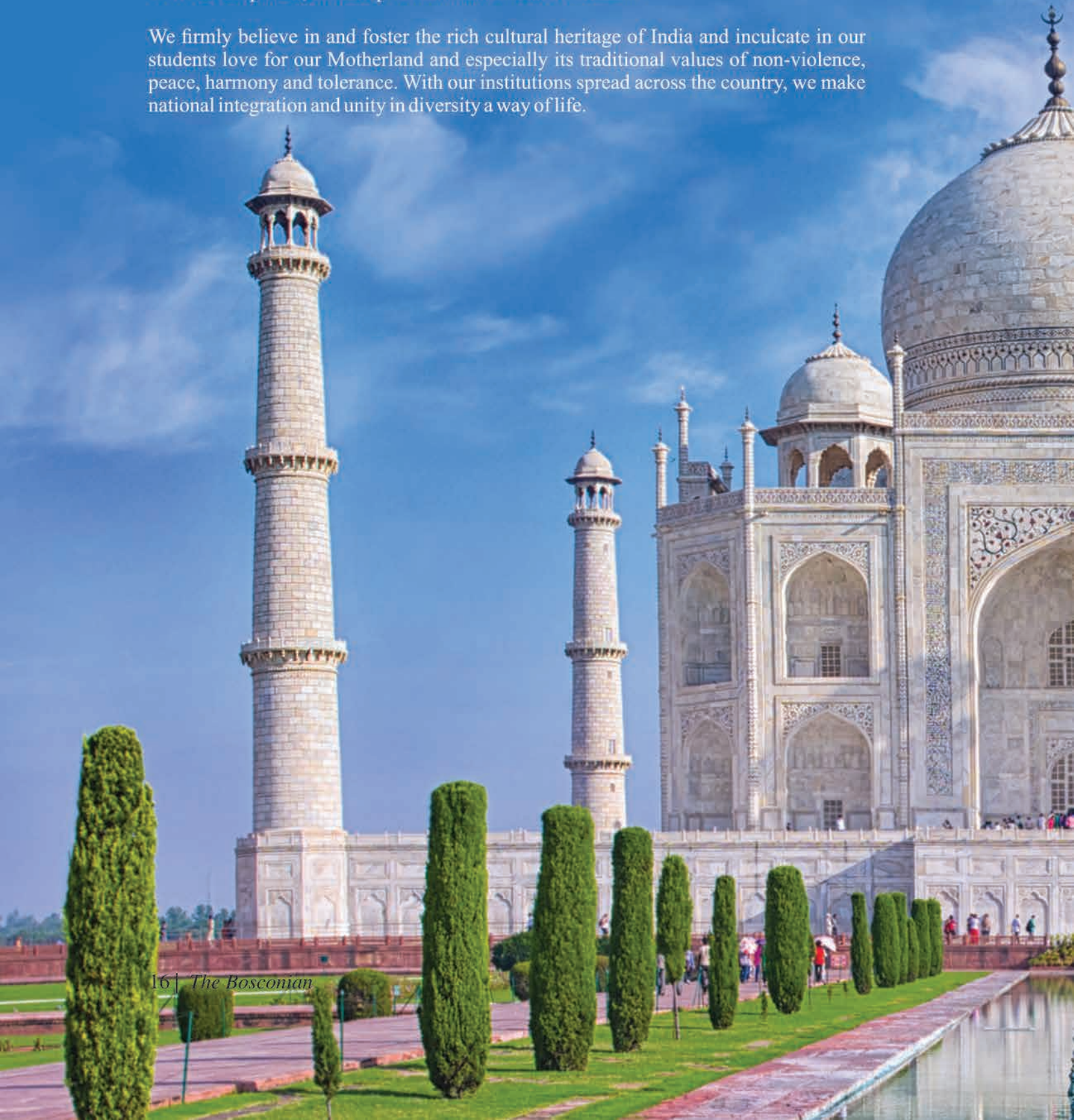
Sweden
Switzerland
Syria
Taiwan
Tanzania
Thailand
Togo
Tunisia
Turkey
UAE
Uganda
Ukraine
Uruguay
USA
Vatican City
Venezuela
Vietnam
Western Samoa
Yemen
Zambia
Zimbabwe



DON BOSCO IN INDIA

In 1906, the Salesians of Don Bosco arrived in India (Tanjavur, Tamilnadu). Don Bosco institutions have since spread across the country, excelling in quality education, sports, skills development, cultural promotion and social awareness.

We firmly believe in and foster the rich cultural heritage of India and inculcate in our students love for our Motherland and especially its traditional values of non-violence, peace, harmony and tolerance. With our institutions spread across the country, we make national integration and unity in diversity a way of life.





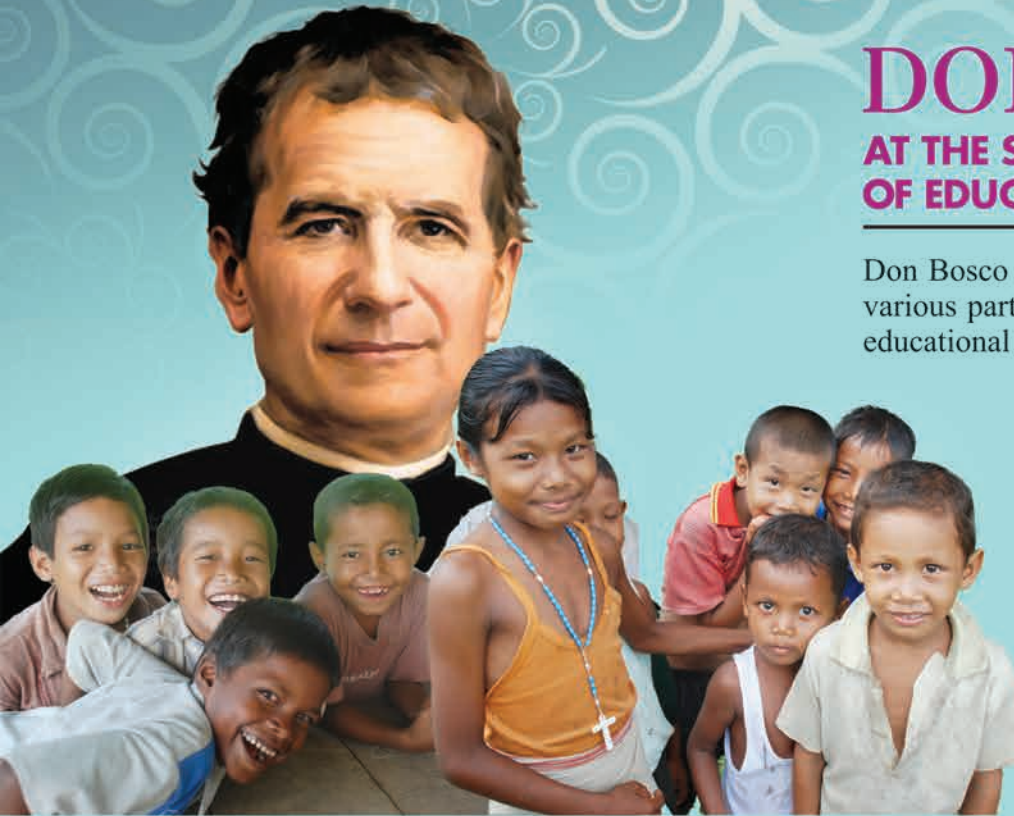
OUR VISION - OUR COMMITMENT

- Where the cry of the young, especially those on the periphery, is heard and met with assistance, accompanying them in their journey towards experiencing "fullness of life"
- Where the poor young people are given dignity through holistic education, employable skills, and life fulfilling values.
- Where the wealth of knowledge and experience of lay people are engaged in collaboration for the fulfilling of the hopes and desires of the young as we learn to become effective animators.
- Where we are present in the new spaces inhabited by the young, striving to alleviate the new poverties being experienced by them.
- Where we transform the young into leaders capable of contributing in a significant way to building a new society based on the values of the kingdom.
- Where we create an ecological conversion especially among the young through which they can listen to the "cry of the earth and the cry of the poor"



- Where we bring a new focus on the family in their struggles to deal with the complexities of life and relationships and accompany them in their efforts to form the young in the virtue of love.
- Where we learn how to function within and beyond our institutions to create a positive impact on the lives of the young through engaging in rights based movements, advocacy and lobbying
- Where patriotism , national integration and communal harmony are our way of life; religious, ethnic and cultural pluralism, our strength and pride; and the appreciation of our rich and varied heritage, culture and traditions and its promotion our all -time endeavour.





DON BOSCO

AT THE SERVICE OF EDUCATION IN INDIA

Don Bosco is at the service of the young in various parts of India through the following educational centres.

ANDAMANS

Ferrangunj
Port Blair

ANDHRA PRADESH

Guntur
Kadapa
Kondadaba
Kurnool
Mangalagiri
Narsipatnam
Nuzvid
Ongole
Ponnur
Punganur
Rajamundry
Raptadu
Ravulapalem
Vijayawada: Autonagar
Vijayawada: Bavajipet
Vijayawada: Chiguru
Vijayawada: Gundala
Vijayawada: Guntupalli
Vijayawada: Nadar Street
Vijayawada: Pezzonipet
Vijayawada: Poornandampet
Vijayawada: Vimukthi
Vizakapatnam: Bala Bhawan

Vizakapatnam: Bowdara Rd.
Vizakapatnam: Devapuram Jn
Wyra

ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Bordumsa
Borduria
Doumukh
Itanagar . D.b. College
Itanagar: D.B. School
Itaanagar : D.B. Youth Centre
Khonsa: D.B. School
Khonsa : D.B. Youth Centre
Longding
Mebo
Miao
Mintong
Paglam
Palin
Rajanagar
Wakro

ASSAM

Amguri : BTAD: D. B School
Amguri : BTAD: V.T Centre
Amguri: Shivsagar
Amkachi
Baithalangso
Barpeta

Bengtol
Boko
Bongaigaon
Booteachang
Damra
Dergaon
Dibrugarh
Dimakuchi
Diphu
Doom Dooma
Doomni
Dotma
Gojapara
Golaghat
Guwahati: Kharguli DBI
Guwahati: Maligaon: Tech.School
Guwahati: Pan Bazar. Co-Cathedral
Guwahati: Pan Bazar. D.B. School
Guwahati: Pan Bazar .Prov. House
Guwahati: Azara: Engineering College
Guwahati: Paltan Bazar. Child Rights
Guwahati: Ulubari: Bosco Reach out
Guwahati: Dhiranpara: Snehalaya
Guwahati: Tapesia: ADB University
Haflong
Harumutty
Jorhat: Bosco Institute
Jorhat: I-Card. Life Plus
Jothat: Rua Home
Jorhat: DB School
Khobong
Kokrajhar
Kumarikata
Mahur
Malibita
Ramfalbil
Rangajan
Sadiya
Saraipara
Sashipur
Satgoan
Silchar: DB Centre
Silchar: DB School



Sirajuli
Sojong
Tangla
Tezpur
Tinsukia: Parish
Tinsukia: Hijuguri
Umswai

BIHAR

Itarhi: Buxar
Katihar
Purnea

CHANDIGARH

Chandigarh: Sec. 24B

CHHATISGARH

Jokbahla
Jumaikela
Kunkuri

DELHI

Alaknanda
Dwarka: SPCI
Najafgarh
Okhla: D.B. Tech.
Okhla: Provincial House
Palamgaon

GOA

Benaulim
Fatorda
Loutulim
Oxdel
Paliem
Panjim
Parra
Quepem
Sulcorma
Tuem

GUJARAT

Baroda: DB School
Baroda: Snehalaya
Chhotaudepur
Dakor
Kapadvanj
Kawant
Narukot
Tanakhla

HARYANA

Jhajjar

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Kullu

JHARKHAND

Dumka
Gumla

Jamtoli
Kareng
Ranchi: Bariatu
Ranchi: Bichna
Ranchi: Hatia
Ranchi: Kokar

KARNATAKA

Ajjanahalli
Bangalore: BISS
Bangalore: Bosco
Bangalore: Bosco Mane
Bangalore: Bosco Nilaya
Bangalore: Bosco Nivas
Bangalore: Bosco Sumanahalli
Bangalore: Bosco Vatsalya Bhawan
Bangalore: Bosco Yuvakendra
Bangalore: Bosco Yuvodaya
Bangalore: DB North Rd.
Bangalore: DB Renewal Centre
Bangalore: Don Bosco Skill Mission
Bangalore: Kristu Jyoti College
Bangalore: Lingarajapuram
Bangalore: Lourdunagar
Bangalore: Provincial house
Bangalore: Visvadeep
Bhadravati: DBIIT
Bhadravati: St Joseph's
Bidar
Chitradurga
Davangere: DB Sujyothi
Davangere: DB Suprabha
Devadurga
Gulbarga: DB Bablad
Gulbarga: DB Pyar
Hassan
Hospet: DB Snehalaya
Hospet: DBPA
K.F.G
Kakati
Kelembet
Kibbetta Village
Mysore: Mananthavadi Rd.
Mysore: Shivaji Rd.
Prakashpalaya
Ramanagara
Shirva
Sirsi
Susaipalayam
Sutgatti
Trasi
Tumkur
Yadagiri

KERALA

Alapuzha
Aluva

Angadikadavu
Angamaly: Bosco Nagar
Angamaly: Mathuravely
Ayamkudy
Changanassery
Chillikara
Irinjalakuda
Kochi: Palluruthy: Bosco Nilayam
Kochi: Palluruthy: Don Bosco
Kochi: Palluruthy: Sneha Bhavan
Kochi: Palluruthy: Sneha Bhavan
Annexe
Kochi: Palluruthy: Valsalya Bhavan
Kochi: Vaduthala
Kochi: Vennala
Kollam: Mavidackal
Kollam: Thope
Kottayam: Puthupally
Kottiyam: Attuvassery
Kottiyam: Don Bosco
Mampetta
Manjeshwar
Mannuthy: DB College
Mannuthy: D.B School
Padivayal
Palakkad: Athikode
Palakkad: Othungode
Pavur
Sultan Bathery
Thiruvananthapuram: Manacaud
Thiruvananthapuram: Monvila
Thiruvananthapuram: Thampanoor

MADHYA PRADESH

Jabalpur
Jhabua

MAHARASTRA

Ahmednagar: Bhimgar Camp
Ahmednagar: Kedgaon
Ahmednagar: Savedi
Ahmednagar: St. Anne's
Ahmednagar: Waluj
Alirajpur
Karjat
Kudal
Lonavla
Mumbai: Andheri
Mumbai: Borivli: Bosco Boy's Home
Mumbai: Borovli: D.B School
Mumbai: Kurla
Mumbai: Mahakali Caves Road
Mumbai: Matunga: D.B School
Mumbai: Matunga: Prov. House

Mumbai: Navi Mumbai
Mumbai: Wadala West: D.B School
Mumbai: Wadala West: Shelter DB
Mumbai: Walvanda
Nagpur
Nashik: D.B School
Nashik: Divyadaa
Nashik: STI
Pinguli
Pune: Chinchwad
Pune: Koregaon Park
Pune: Rajgurunagar
Pune: Yerwada
Vasai: Nargaon
Vasai: Virar East
Vasai: Virar West

MANIPUR

Imphal: D.B School
Imphal: Ravalico
Imphal: Lamphel
Imphal: Langjing
Khopom Valley
Mao
Maram: D.B College
Maram: D.B School
Shajouba
Tamenglong

MEGHALAYA

Barapani: Siloam
Cherapunjee
Garobadha
Jowai
Khliehriat
Mawjrong
Mendal
Myndihati
Nongpoh
Nongstoin
Raliang
Rambrai
Rangblang
Rongjeng
Shallang
Shillong: DBT School
Shillong: Laitkor
Shillong: Mawlai: D.Savio
Shillong: Mawlai: DBCIC
Shillong: Mawlai: Mathias
Shillong: Mawlai: Provincial House
Shillong: Mawlai: S.H. School
Shillong: Mawlai: Savio Juniorate
Shillong: Mawlai: SHT College
Shillong: Nangthymai: H. Elias
Shillong: Nongthymmai: Paris
Shillong: Pastoral Centre

Shillong: Pynthorumkhrah
Shillong: St. Anthony's HS School
Shillong: St. Anthony's College
Shillong: Stephen Hall
Shillong: Sunnyside
Shillong: STC
Shillong: Youth Centre
Smit
Sonapahar
Tura: D.B College of Teacher
Education
Tura: D.B College
Tura: D.B School
Tura: Junior College
Tura: Rongkhon: Bosco Mount
Tura: Rongkhon: D.B School
Umden
Umran: RRTC

MIZORAM

Lawngtlai
Saiha
Seling
Thenzawl

NAGALAND

Dimapur: 3rd Mile: DBVTC
Dimapur: AIDA
Dimapur: D.B College of Teacher
Education
Dimapur: D.B School
Dimapur: Provincial House
Dimapur: Salesian College
Kohima: Christ King
Kohima: D.B College
Kohima: D.B School
Mon
Tuli
Wokha
Zubza: D.B School
Zubza: Emmaus

ODISHA

Jhasurguda
Kuarmunda
Muniguda

PUDUCHERRY

Lawspet
Tagore Nagar
Thattanchavdy\

PUNJAB

Jharmari
Kauli

RAJASTHAN

Suket
SIKKIM
Malbasey

TAMILNADU

Alangulam
Bagalur
Chennai: Ayanavaram
Chennai: Basin Bridge
Chennai: Broadway FX
Chennai: Broadway: Youth Centre
Chennai: Egmore
Chennai: Ennore
Chennai: George Town
Chennai: Kaverapettai: Becchi
Chennai: Kaverapettai: DBAI
Chennai: Kilpauk
Chennai: Landons Rd. Provincial
House
Chennai: Madhavaram
Chennai: Mathur
Chennai: Park Town
Chennai: Perambur
Chennai: Redhills
Chennai: San Thome: St. Bede's
Chennai: Vyasarpadi
Coimbatore: G.M Nagar
Coimbatore: Vellakinar
Cuddalore
Dharmapuri
Dindigul: Savariapalayam
Dindigul: Thottinootu
Gedilam
Jawadhi Hills
Jolarpettai
Kadambur
Karaikal
Katpadi
Kazhiappanallur
Keela Eral
Kotagiri
Kuthenkuly
Lalgudi
Madurai: Jawaharpuram
Madurai: K. Pudur
Madurai: Thirumalpuram
Melanmarainadu
Melapuduvayal
Mulagumoodu
Namakal
Nettur
Pallithammam
Pannur
Pavunjur
Polur: D.B Agro.
Polur: D.B School
Sagayathottam: Agri. College
Salem: Brett's Rd.
Salem: Moolakadu
Sayalkudi
Thalavadi



Thanjavur: Madhakottu
 Thanjavur: Yagappa Nagar
 Thennangudi
 Therespuram
 Thirukazhukundram
 Thirupattur: D.S School
 Thirupattur: Don Bosco
 Thirupattur: MHC
 Thirupattur: S.H College
 Thiruvannamali
 Tiruchy: AMSAM
 Tiruchy: Kallukuzhy
 Tiruchy: Manikandam
 Tiruppur
 Varadarajanpet
 Veeralur
 Vellore: Gandhi Nagar
 Vellore: Kattupadi
 Vilathikulam
 Yellagiri: Don Bosco College
 Yellagiri: Mangalam
 Yercaud

TELENGANA

Chandur
 Hyderabad: Bandlaguda Jagir:
 BIRDY
 Hyderabad: Bandlaguda Jagir:
 D.B School
 Hyderabad: Bandlaguda Jagir:
 Prov. House
 Hyderabad: Borabanda
 Hyderabad: Gagillapuram
 Hyderabad: Mothinagar
 Hyderabad: Ramanathapur
 Hyderabad: Sanathnagar
 Karunapuram
 Kollapur
 Manoharabad
 Nalgonda
 Warangal
 Wyra

TRIPURA

Agartala: D.B School
 Agartala: Peace Centre
 Baijalbari
 Bishramganj Centre
 Bishramganj D.B School

Mandwi
 Pathaliaghat
 Verma
 Pittora

UTTAR PRADESH

Jhansi
 Lucknow

UTTARKHAND

Jeolikote

WEST BENGAL

Azimganj: D.B School
 Azimganj: Savio Bhawan
 Bandel: Basilica
 Bandel: D.B School
 Bandel: St. John's
 Barapahari
 Berhampore
 Diamond Harbour
 Jhalda
 Joypur
 Kalingpong
 Kalyani
 Kolkata: Auxilium
 Kolkata: Howrah: Ashalayam
 Kolkata: Liluah
 Kolkata: Mirpara
 Kolkata: Park Circus
 Kolkata: Tengra: NITIKA
 Kolkata: Tengra: Provincial
 House
 Krishnagar: D.B School
 Krishnagar: Muktinagar
 Mirik
 Monsadah
 Oodlabari
 Polsonda More
 Siliguri: D.B School
 Siliguri: Nazareth Bhawan
 Siliguri: Salesian College
 Sonada: Bosco Niwas
 Sonada: Salesian College



DON BOSCO IN NORTHEAST INDIA

The Salesians reached the Northeast in 1922. From their base in Shillong, their mission to the young took them rapidly to every nook and corner of this beautiful region, establishing schools and hostels, colleges, technical schools, youth centres, media centres, and places of worship. Today Don Bosco is synonymous with quality education and is a household name in Northeast India.





SOICIO-ECONOMIC AND HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT CENTRES

India is experiencing an economic boom along with the churning out of hundreds of trained and employable youth. In keeping with the ethos the nation Don Bosco Society has setup many start-up centres, training centres, Human resource development centres around the length and breadth of India to do exactly what the nation needs.

Development offices in India

1. AIDA

DB Prov. House
Dimapur

2. Development office

DB Prov. House,
Shillong

3. Bosco Reach Out

Guwahati

4. Don Bosco Dev. Society

DB Prov. House
Kolkata

5. Don Bosco Dev. Society

DB Prov. House
Oxdel, Goa

**6. Bangalore Rural Educational
& Development**

Bengaluru

7. SURABI

The Citadel
Chennai

8. Bosco Seva Kendra

DB Prov. House, Hyderabad

9. Don Bosco Dev. Society

DB Prov. House
Thiruchy

10. BoscoNet

SPCI House- Don Bosco
New Delhi

11. DB Tech. India

Najafgarh, New Delhi



PSYCHOLOGY AND COUNSELLING CENTRES

In the modern fast moving world the young are confused and bewildered. To give them a sense of direction and well-being the Salesians have opened up centres for counselling and psychological assistance.

Siloam in Shillong, Sumedha in Uttarkand, Don Bosco Spirituality Centre, Monvila, Trivandrum are just a few of the many centres the Salesians are currently running .



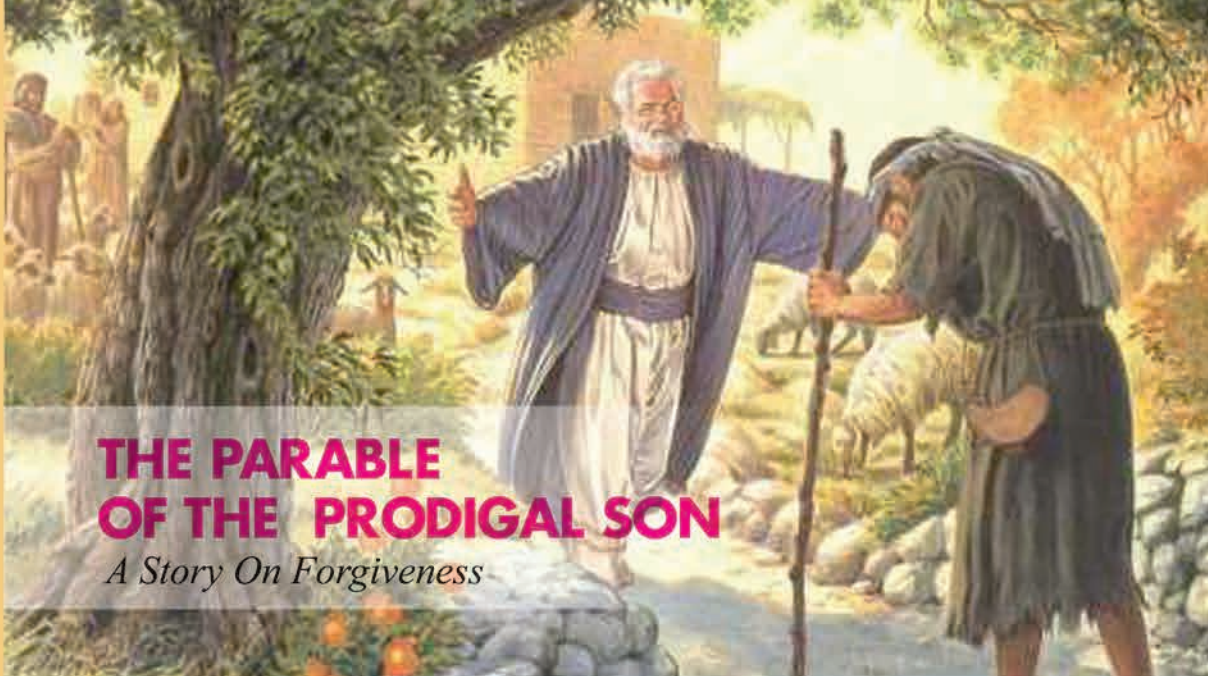
CULTURE AND HERITAGE CENTRES

Don Bosco preserves and promotes the rich and varied cultural heritage of India with its arts, music, and folklore in general and more specifically in those areas where we render service.

We work to recognise and connect with the aspirations of the young, welcoming them – seeing our youth ministry not as a product, but as an experience of relationship – both within the cultural, formal and non-formal educative field. We see the young as ‘children of God’ deeply loved by Him, whoever and wherever they are. We accept that the Heritage that they inherit as part and parcel of who they are. Their past is treasured and referred to as and when needed.

Wonderful and awesome centres like DB Centre for Indigenous Cultures in Shillong and similar ones in Kochi, Chennai, Mumbai, Kolkotta, Hyderabad, Bengaluru, Agartala, Jorhat and a host of other cities have now become “must-see spots” both in the cultural and tourist circles.





THE PARABLE OF THE PRODIGAL SON

A Story On Forgiveness

Jesus continued: “There was a man who had two sons. The younger one said to his father, ‘Father, give me my share of the estate.’ So he divided his property between them.

Not long after that, the younger son got together all he had, set off for a distant country and there squandered his wealth in wild living. After he had spent everything, there was a severe famine in that whole country, and he began to be in need. So he went and hired himself out to a citizen of that country, who sent him to his fields to feed pigs. He longed to fill his stomach with the pods that the pigs were eating, but no one gave him anything.

When he came to his senses, he said, ‘How many of my father’s hired servants have food to spare, and here I am starving to death! I will set out and go back to my father and say to him: Father, I have sinned against heaven and against you. I am no longer worthy to be called your son; make me like one of your hired servants.’ So he got up and went to his father.

But while he was still a long way off, his father saw him and was filled with compassion for him; he ran to his son, threw his arms around him and kissed him.

The son said to him, ‘Father, I have sinned against heaven and against you. I am no longer worthy to be called your son.’

But the father said to his servants, ‘Quick! Bring the best robe and put it on him. Put a ring on his finger and sandals on his feet. Bring the fattened calf and kill it. Let’s have a feast and celebrate. For this son of mine was dead and is alive again; he was lost and is found.’ So they began to celebrate.

Meanwhile, the older son was in the field. When he came near the house, he heard music and dancing. So he called one of the servants and asked him what was going on. ‘Your brother has come,’ he replied, ‘and your father has killed the fattened calf because he has him back safe and sound.’

The older brother became angry and refused to go in. So his father went out and pleaded with him. But he answered his father, ‘Look! All these years I’ve been slaving for you and never disobeyed your orders. Yet you never gave me even a young goat so I could celebrate with my friends. But when this son of yours who has squandered your property with prostitutes comes home, you kill the fattened calf for him!’

My son,’ the father said, ‘you are always with me, and everything I have is yours. But we had to celebrate and be glad, because this brother of yours was dead and is alive again; he was lost and is found.’”

SKILLS TRAINING & D B TECH - INDIA

Don Bosco Tech. Society, a network of 230 plus training centres attempts to bridge the widening digital, financial and social divide between those who have access to opportunities and those who are increasingly marginalized from the new economic jobs.

DB Tech. aims at addressing the issues of unemployment and lack of manpower. DB Tech offers employment linked market-driven vocational courses of various duration to the economically and socially deprived youth.

DB Tech. provides a variety of Formal vocational training, Non-formal vocational training and Short term vocational training.

Another milestone towards DB Tech's mission is the establishment of 'Don Bosco Skill Mission' centre at Bengaluru exclusively for training, research and development. In coordination with various Governments, private and professional organizations, DB Tech aims to achieve its mission by innovating various skill development models catering to different terrain, locality and needs. Don Bosco Skill Mission is also a platform for organizing workshops, conferences, recruitment and placement.



TECHNICAL EDUCATION

In free India, education was thoroughly reorganized stressing the importance of science and technology to bring about a total regeneration. This role of education was envisioned for a speedy economic development and to ensure a place for India in the community of prosperous nations. In this age of unemployment, only technical and non formal education can assure one of a job and a comfortable living.



Technical Education can meet the expanding demands of the society and its multiplying demands. The industries, mechanized systems and scientific research centres all over the world prove beyond doubt that our tie with the past is snapped and instead of bare hands we must use machines and technological devices for all-round development and regeneration of human society.

In our everyday life and in every sphere of our life the influence of science and technology is becoming so pervasive that man's existence in this world is simply inconceivable in their absence today. This is why, to train our people in response to the need of the time, our education must be reorganized to give it the necessary practical and technical bias. Such education alone can produce the specialized armies for making and operating the modern machines.

Skilling India by DB Tech., having over 200 centres around India, is a daring venture that Don Bosco Society has undertaken in collaboration with Central Govt of India. In terms of churning out employable youngsters it stands second only to the Govt of India.



MEDIA

The role of the media is crucial and ranges from promoting national identity and cohesion to galvanizing the resolve of peoples in achieving progress and development as well as meeting contemporary challenges. The downside is that the media can become the instrument of state propaganda. The twenty-first century poses new challenges and opportunities in which the role of the media will be of fundamental importance. Therefore we present a dynamic and energetic youth ministry team to impact on the local, national and international scene.

Don Bosco himself was an ardent promoter of the media in the service of the young. We continue this rich tradition through the several media centres we have established.

Tej Prasarini in Mumbai, Peace Centre of Agartala , Radio Salesian 90 FM in Sonada Darjeeling and other centres in Chennai , Goa, Shillong, Delhi, Kochi , Trichi, Bengaluru, Hyderabad, Dimapur, Kolkata, etc. are creating media-benchmarks and standards for proper and ethical reporting.



AGRICULTURAL TRAINING CENTRES

India is an agricultural country. At the time of independence our country faced tremendous food shortage. Later on due to green revolution we became self sufficient in food grain production despite population increase. One of the important factors in success of green revolution is the role played by agricultural graduates. Agricultural education being a professional education, it is necessary to take remedial measures so as to ensure food sufficiency for our growing population. It is in this context that Don Bosco Society has chipped in with Agricultural colleges and other training centres like Don Bosco RRTC in Umran, Meghalaya, Krishnagar in West Bengal, Sahayathottam in Tamil Nadu etc.



SALESIAN PERSONNEL TRAINING CENTRES

Training is vital in all fields of human endeavour. It is not mere acquisition of skills which generally are oriented around the various levels of positions in the society to have an immediate impact on the behaviour.

Keeping in mind the varied responsibilities a future Salesian has to shoulder in the service of the young, a thorough and holistic training programme is chalked out for all its members both in the religious and academic fields.

The age-old institutions like Sacred Heart Theological College in Shillong, Kristu Jyoti College in Bangalore, Salesian College Sonada, Salesian College Dimapur, Savio Juniorate and Sunnyside in Shillong and other centres at Imphal, Bandel, Thirupattur, Yercaud, Nashik, etc speak volumes for the seriousness which is given to the formation of Salesian personnel.



TEACHER EDUCATION CENTRES

India has a large number of teachers and needs many more. All processes of teacher recruitment, training, motivation, incentives, retention and feedback therefore have to be planned on a large scale. Further, the ultimate goal of in-service teacher development should be to ensure that optimal learning takes place in the classrooms..

Don Bosco Society envisage a comprehensive model of teacher education as it runs hundreds of education institutions. Keeping in mind the absolute necessity and urgency of teachers' education, DBS have started a number of Bed colleges around the country.

Don Bosco College of Teacher Education, Tura, Meghalaya

Don Bosco College of Teacher Education, Dimapur, Nagaland

Don Bosco College of Teacher Education, Yadagiri, Karnataka

Don Bosco College of Teacher Education, Dharmapuri, Tamil Nadu.

Don Bosco College of Teacher Education, Karaikal, Tamil Nadu.

St. Mary's College of Teacher Education, Katpadi, Tamil Nadu.



DON BOSCO & HIGHER EDUCATION

To cater to the educational aspirations of the young adults and to impart a thorough value based formation, Don Bosco Society has opened many centres for Higher Education.

COLLEGES

1. Sacred Heart College, Tirupattur, Tamil Nadu (autonomous)
2. Don Bosco College, Sonada, West Bengal
3. Don Bosco College, Siliguri, West Bengal
4. Don Bosco College, Dimapur, Nagaland
5. Don Bosco College of Teacher Education, Dimapur, Nagaland
6. Don Bosco Institute, Jorhat , Assam
7. Don Bosco Institute of Management, Guwahati, Assam
8. Don Bosco College, Tura, Meghalaya
9. St. Anthony's College, Shillong , Meghalaya
10. Don Bosco College of Teacher Education, Tura, Meghalaya
11. Don Bosco College, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh
12. Don Bosco College, Maram, Manipur
13. Don Bosco Academy, Nalgonda, Telangana
14. Don Bosco Degree College, Hyderabad, Telangana
15. Don Bosco College, Narsipatnam, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh
16. Don Bosco College, Angadikadavu, Kerala
17. Don Bosco Arts & Science College, Angadikadavu, Kerala
18. Don Bosco College, Mannuthy, Kerala
19. Don Bosco College, Sultan Bathery, Kerala
20. Don Bosco IMAGE, Vennala, Kochi, Kerala





21. Don Bosco College, Mampetta, Kerala
22. Don Bosco College, Kottiyam, Kerala
23. Don Bosco College of Education, Yadagiri, Karnataka
24. SIGA Polytechnic College, Chennai, Tamil Nadu
25. Don Bosco College of Education, Dharmapuri, Tamil Nadu
26. Don Bosco College of Education, Karaikal, Tamil Nadu
27. Don Bosco Polytechnic College, Thirukazhukundram, Tamil Nadu
28. St. Mary's College of Education, Katpadi, Vellore, Tamil Nadu
29. Don Bosco Polytechnic College, Chennai, Tamil Nadu
30. Don Bosco College of Art and Design, Chennai, Tamil Nadu
31. Don Bosco College, Yelagiri Hills, Tamil Nadu
32. Don Bosco College of Agriculture, Tamil Nadu
33. Don Bosco Polytechnic College, Thirukazhukundram, Tamil Nadu
34. Pastor Lensen Polytechnic College, Kuthenkuly, Tamil Nadu
35. Don Bosco Polytechnic College, Kazhiappanallur, Tamil Nadu
36. Don Bosco Arts & Science College, Keela Eral, Tamil Nadu
37. Don Bosco College, Panjim, Goa
38. Don Bosco College of Engineering, Fatorda, Goa
39. Don Bosco Institute of Technology, Kurla, Mumbai, Maharashtra
40. Don Bosco Institute of Management & Research, Kurla, Mumbai, Maharashtra
41. Don Bosco College, Diphu, Assam.
42. Don Bosco College, Bongaigaon, Assam
43. Don Bosco College, Kohima, Nagaland.
44. Don Bosco College, Golaghat, Assam.
45. Don Bosco College, Mendihati, Meghalaya.

ST. ANTHONY'S COLLEGE, SHILLONG

First ever University College worldwide of the Don Bosco Society, established in 1934.

Guided by the religious and educational philosophy of St. John Bosco, and born of the vision of a Don Bosco Father, Fr. Joseph Bacchiarello, St. Anthony's College was founded in 1934 with the avowed mission of bringing college education within the reach of every common young person. Ever since, the College has been nurtured by the Salesians of Don Bosco to be in the vanguard of higher education in North-East India.

We emphasize life-oriented and value-based teaching and nurture a culture of solidarity. The educators and the educated join hands to mould intellectually competent, morally upright, socially committed and spiritually inspired persons capable of building a more human social order within the context of the nation's plurality of religions and diversity of cultures.

The College aims to equip our students for life, making them not only job-seekers, but also job-creators. Hence, in keeping with the developments in educational strategies worldwide, we have pioneered courses in application-oriented subjects to answer to the needs of the community that we serve and to give our graduates a competitive edge in the employment market.

Striving for excellence is our way of life. Our motto tells it all "Ever Better Ever".



DON BOSCO CENTRE FOR INDIGENOUS CULTURES (DBCIC)

Don Bosco Centre for Indigenous Cultures (DBCIC) in Shillong, Meghalaya, is a unique venture of the Salesians of Don Bosco in North East India to develop expert facilities for the preservation and promotion of numerous beautiful and diverse indigenous cultures of the region and India.

The Don Bosco Museum is an exhibition of cultural artefacts thematically arranged from floor to floor in the different galleries along with excellent paintings depicting various aspects of the cultures of North East India. DBCIC is committed to realising this vision through serious commitment to issues related to people and their cultures through: Museum Tours, Research, Publications, Training, Animation Programmes and Developing a Museum-Concept in education. That is why a visit to DBCIC is an enriching and educative experience.



- (iii) **School of Fundamental & Applied Sciences:** M Sc in Physics with Specializations in Nanotechnology,
Electronics and High Energy
M Sc in Chemistry

Azara Campus:

Azara Campus, equipped to cater to 1600 students, houses the following School of Technology. which offers the following programmes:

1. Graduate programmes in B.Tech (Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Computer Science and Information Technology, Electrical and Electronics Engineering and Electronics and Communication Engineering).
2. Graduate Programme in B.Com Professional (International Accounting and Finance, Finance and Investment, Banking and Insurance).
3. Graduate Programme in BCA (Bachelor of Computer Applications)
4. Post Graduate Programmes in
 - a. M TECH (Computer Science, Electronics and Communication Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Civil Engineering and Mechanical Engineering)
 - b. Integrated BCA-MCA
 - c. MCA (Master of Computer Applications)

The Kharguli Campus:

The Campus, situated on the river banks of Brahmaputra houses the School of Commerce and Management. The School of Commerce currently offers a Masters in Business Administration (MBA).

Centre for Open & Distance Education (called DBU Global)

The on-line education portal of the university was started by the University in December 2010 to offer a variety of courses in management, technology, child rights, environment sciences, financial markets management, teacher education, comparative religion, north-east India studies, etc. Currently it caters to 6000 students spread over 118 countries.

DON BOSCO SCHOOLS - INDIA

Don Bosco Schools India educates the Don Bosco way. Our only priority is the integral development of every child that steps into the portals of Don Bosco. Ours is an education that values and nurtures the religious, spiritual, intellectual, moral, aesthetic, social and physical growth of each student. We foster “student-student” and “teacher-student” relationships as the most appropriate model to empower every one of them to develop a sense of purpose and respect for self, others and the environment.

We endeavour to meet the individual needs of students and welcome the contributions they make in using their special gifts and talents. We help to create a safe and happy ambience where all the members of the school community are included, valued and nurtured. All this leads to the pursuit of excellence and an ongoing commitment to learning.

Inspired by the benign and noble teachings of Our Lord Jesus Christ who declared of Himself “I am the Way, the Truth and the Life”, and guided by the moral and educational philosophy of St. John Bosco, Don Bosco Schools India envisions well-formed youngsters who are honest persons and good citizens.

We lay emphasis on an education that is participatory in nature, intellectually competent, multi-skill oriented, value based and socially committed.



DON BOSCO AND YOUNG AT RISK (YAR)

Shelter Don Bosco and Snehalayas are Non Governmental Organisations working with the Roofless and Rootless STREET CHILDREN of our cities in India. Initiated by the Salesian Society in the Provinces of India, Shelter Don Bosco is a part of the Don Bosco family of institutions that work with and for youth, especially the emarginated ones. Over the past years we have responded to the growing needs and demands of our young friends in various ways, each of which has led to several different projects that seek to empower the marginalized child. We welcome you to be a part of this journey of LOVE.

YAR was established for reflection, sharing and coordination among those involved in the Salesian ministry for the Young at Risk in South Asia. It takes care of thousands of poor and needy children.





ANNUAL SPORTS 2023







Captains' Oath Ceremony



School Morning Assembly



Kabaddi Tournament



Arm-wrestling competition



Football Tournament



Debate Competiton



Spelling Bee





Dance Competition (Solo)



Choral Recitation (Inter Class)



Patriotic Songs Competitions







DANCE competition





SINGING
competition



SPEECH
competition



FANCY DRESS competition





HAPPY TEACHER'S DAY









BARPETA ROAD





*Happy
Independence Day*





The Langas, Manganiars
and The Kalbelia Dancers from Rajasthan at Don Bosco



Flute Recital by Shri Mysore A Chandan Kumar





Teachers Training

1. Sr. Celine D' Cunha FMA, from Shillong
2. Fr Andrew Xavier SDB from Jorhat
3. At St. Xavier's School, Krishnai, Goalpara



INTER-HOUSE COMPETITIONS

BARPETA ROAD

DAD



FIRST: ABDUL KALAM HOUSE



SECOND: GANDHI HOUSE



THIRD: TERESA HOUSE



FORTH: AMBEDKAR HOUSE

Non Teaching Staff



SOURAV DAS
Reception



SAISAB DAS
Security



AJML MANDAL
Campus Care



HIMA BARMAN
Campus Care



SAMELA NARZARY
Campus Care



AJIRAN NESAI
Campus Care



Trip To Accoland





DON BOSCO SCHOOL BARPETA ROAD, 2022-2023 CLASS- NURSERY



DON BOSCO SCHOOL BARPETA ROAD, 2022-2023 CLASS- LKG A



DON BOSCO SCHOOL BARPETA ROAD, 2022-2023 CLASS- LKG B



DON BOSCO SCHOOL BARPETA ROAD, 2022-2023 CLASS- UKG A





DON BOSCO SCHOOL BARPETA ROAD, 2022-2023 CLASS- I A



DON BOSCO SCHOOL BARPETA ROAD, 2022-2023 CLASS- I B



DON BOSCO SCHOOL BARPETA ROAD, 2022-2023 CLASS- I C



DON BOSCO SCHOOL BARPETA ROAD, 2022-2023 CLASS- II A



DON BOSCO SCHOOL BARPETA ROAD, 2022-2023 CLASS- II B



DON BOSCO SCHOOL BARPETA ROAD, 2022-2023 CLASS- III A



DON BOSCO SCHOOL BARPETA ROAD, 2022-2023 CLASS- III B



DON BOSCO SCHOOL BARPETA ROAD, 2022-2023 CLASS- IV A



DON BOSCO SCHOOL BARPETA ROAD, 2022-2023 CLASS- IV B



DON BOSCO SCHOOL BARPETA ROAD, 2022-2023 CLASS- V A



DON BOSCO SCHOOL BARPETA ROAD, 2022-2023 CLASS- V B



DON BOSCO SCHOOL BARPETA ROAD, 2022-2023 CLASS- VI A



DON BOSCO SCHOOL BARPETA ROAD, 2022-2023 CLASS- VI B



DON BOSCO SCHOOL BARPETA ROAD, 2022-2023 CLASS- VII A



DON BOSCO SCHOOL BARPETA ROAD, 2022-2023 CLASS- VII B



DON BOSCO SCHOOL BARPETA ROAD, 2022-2023 CLASS- VIII



DON BOSCO SCHOOL BARPETA ROAD, 2022-2023 CLASS- IX



DON BOSCO SCHOOL BARPETA ROAD, 2022-2023 CLASS- X





Fr. M.C. George SDB
Principal

Teaching Staff 2022-23



ALPONA BORGOPYARY



AMIT NATH



ANAMIKA SENGYUNG



ANURADHA DAS



ARUP SUTRADHAR



ASMINA BEGUM



BARKHA DAGA



DHRUBA SAHA



DIPANWITA DAS



DIPTI KHERKATARY



JUMUNI BRAHMA



KRISHNA MONI DAS



MIRA RANI SAHA



NIJORA RAJBONGSHI



PIERCY PRADEEP
BASUMATARY



PLABINA DAS



PRANABJYOTI SAHA



PRANAY SAHA



PRAVA DHAN



PREETI MISHRA



PRITI RANI SAHA



PRIYA SAHA



REGINA BASUMATARY



SABITA DAS



SANJOY CHOUDHURY



SEYIELENU SALE



SHAHEEN AHMED



SUJATA CHAKRABORTY



SUPRIYA NATH



SWEETY PAUL



TASLIMA AKTAR



TINA MARAK



- 1 ANINDITA BASAK
- 2 ARNAB MANDAL
- 3 ARNESH PAUL
- 4 ASIF UDDIN
- 5 ASLAM ALI AHMED
- 6 BHASWATI BRAHMA
- 7 BIBEK MODAK
- 8 CHANDAN PASOWAN
- 9 DEBANJAN BASAK
- 10 DHRITI MOHAN SAHA

- 11 JIYA MAZUMDAR
- 12 KHUSHI AGARWALA
- 13 MAMONI THAKURIA
- 14 MANNAT KHETAWAT
- 15 NAGMA AZAD
- 16 NILADRI SAHA
- 17 PIYUSH SAHA
- 18 PRACHI SARAF
- 19 PRIYA RANJAN MAJHI
- 20 PUJA MANDAL

- 21 PUNAM PRASAD
- 22 RAHUL SAH
- 23 ROHIT CHOUHAN
- 24 ROHIT RAY
- 25 SHIVAM RAJ BASAK
- 26 SUMIT SAHA
- 27 SURAJIT BASAK
- 28 TAUFIQ ANSARI

KALARIPAYATTU

S.M.Alom Choudhury: Viii

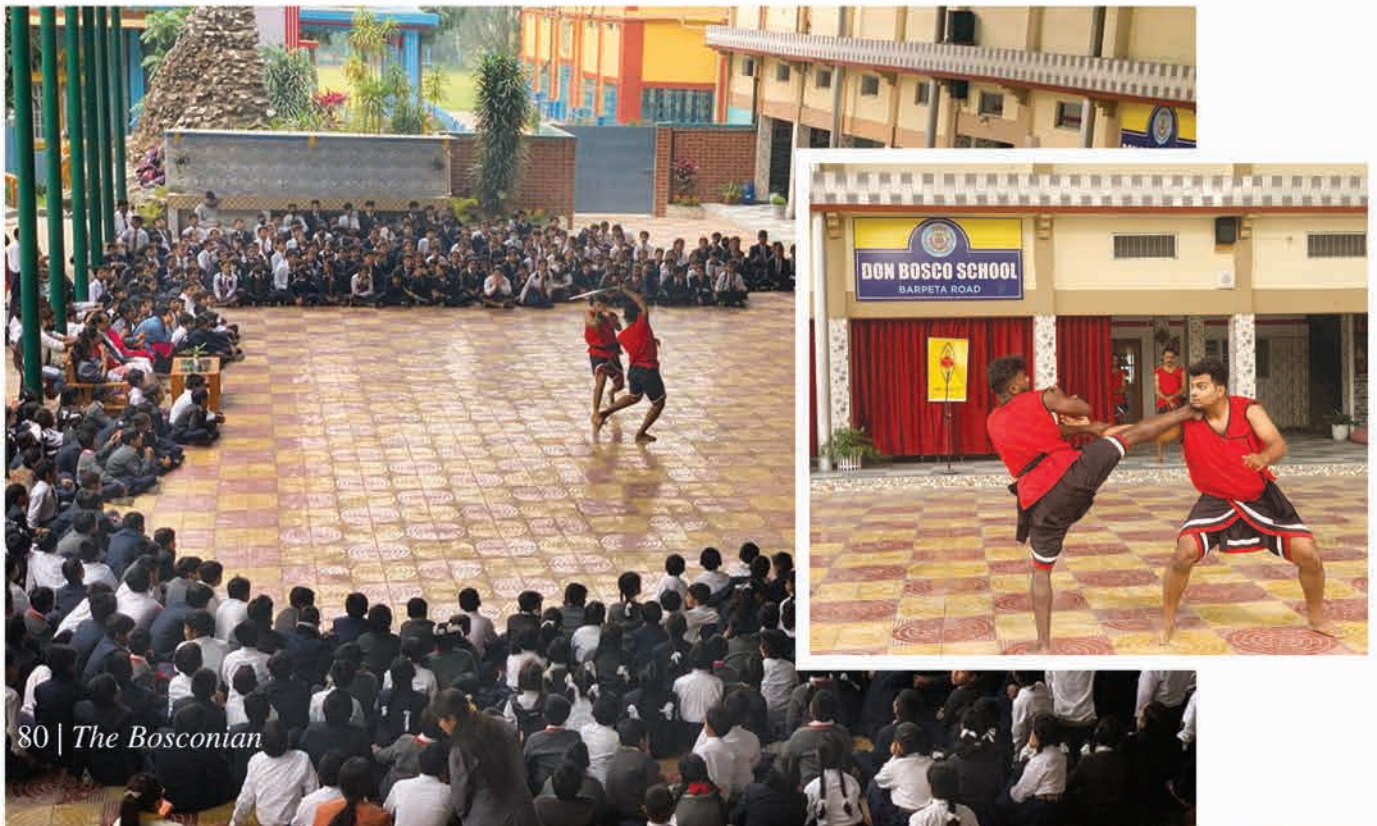
Kalaripayattu also known simply as Kalari, is an Indian martial art that originated in modern-day Kerala, a state on the southwestern coast of India. The word Kalaripayattu is a combination of two Malayalam words - kalari (training ground or battleground) and payattu (training of martial arts), which is roughly translated as “practice in the arts of the battlefield. Kalaripayattu is known for its long-standing history within Indian martial arts, and is one of the oldest surviving martial arts in India. Kalaripayattu is a martial art designed for the ancient battlefield (the word "Kalari" meaning "battlefield"), with weapons and combative techniques that are unique to Kerala.

Elements from the yoga tradition as well as finger movements in the nata dances, were incorporated into Kalaripayattu. A number of South Asian fighting styles remain closely connected to yoga, dance and performing arts.

Kalaripayattu includes strikes, kicks, grappling, preset forms, weaponry and healing methods. Warriors trained in Kalaripayattu would use very light, and basic body armour, as it was difficult to maintain flexibility and mobility while in heavy armour.

Unlike in other parts of India, warriors in Kerala belonged to all castes and religions. Women in Keralite society also underwent training in Kalaripayattu, and still do so to this day. Keralite women such as Unniyarcha are mentioned in a collection of ballads from Kerala called the Vadakkan Pattukal, and are praised for their martial prowess.

Performed at Don Bosco School, Barpeta Road, on 20 Feb.2023 at 11 am.



MYSORE A CHANDAN KUMAR AND TEAM AT DON BOSCO, BARPETA ROAD

Flautist

Sri Chandan Kumar is the great grandson of Gangeeta Kalanidhi Mysore Sri T Chowdayya and a disciple of gurus Sri M Gopalakrishna and Padmabhushan Sri PS Narayanaawamy. Top ranking artiste of All India. Radio and Doordarshan . Performed extensively in India and abroad.



Invited by 18 prestigious American Universities to perform-educate and create awareness among the American University Students during the year 2008 which includes the John Hopkins University, Mary Washington University and others. Chandan Kumar is an empanelled Artiste of the Indian Council For International Relations and of Spic Macay. Chandan is the National Jury for fellowships and appraisal of our Arts forms. Receptient of Ustad Bismillah Khan Yuva Puraskar and SNA Delhi and many other awards.

Sri Chandan holds a Master Degree in commerce from the University of Mysore.

Idappally Ajith Kumar

Carnatic Violinist

Sri Ajith Kumar is a disciple of Sri. Nedumangad Sivanandan. Actively present in the scenario of Carnatic Music since 1990. A- grade artist of All India Radio. Passed B.A. Degree in Music (Vocal) from Maharaja's College, Ernakulam. Received first rank in M.A. Degree (Violin) from R.L.V. College of Music and Fine Arts, Tripunithura. Won prizes in State and University level competitions while in school and college.



Shri Ajith Kumar Accompanied eminent artists like Dr. M Balamurali Krishna, Sri. T. V. Shankaranarayanan, Malladi brothers, Dr.K.J. Yesudas, O. S. Thyagarajan, Smt. Bombay Jayasree, N. Remani, and many others in India and abroad.

He has Shared the stage with Mridangam Maestro Sri. Umayalpuram Sivaraman in the concert organized by Swaralaya.

He has taken part in the cultural festivals organized by the government of India in many countries. Received the Best Violinist Award 2010 from the Music Academy, Chennai and many other awards.

Maestro Arjun Kumar

Mridangam

Sri Arjun Kumar is among the most respected Mridangam artistes of today. He has enthralled music lovers over the past four decades with his inimitable style, novelty, fine aesthetics and precision in creating unabated rhythm patterns through his Mridangam. Born in a family of Mridangam artistes, Arjun Kumar was initiated into the art of Mridangam playing at the young age of five by his father Sri Arjunan, who is one of the very senior artistes in the field of percussion and was later mentored by Sri T. A. S. Mani for a couple of years.



He was awarded the Government of India scholarship and this opened up a great pathway of opportunities for him. He has been accompanying three generations of leading musicians and has performed in all the leading organisations, sabhas, music conferences and cultural festivals of India. He has also traveled extensively to other countries like USA, UK, France, Germany, Italy, Norway, Switzerland, Gulf, Singapore, Malaysia, Hong Kong, Australia and New Zealand. He has been honoured with several titles and awards.

Contributed by: Dhrubaark Das: IX

THE LANGAS & MANGANIARS FROM THE SAND DUNES OF RAJASTHAN.

The Langas and Manganiars are India's most celebrated and internationally acclaimed folk artistes from Rajasthan. They are hereditary communities of folk musicians residing mostly in western Rajasthan's Jaisalmer and Barmer districts and Pakistan's Tharparkar and Sanghar districts in Sindh.



They are famous for their classical folk music. They represent the voice of Rajasthan; they adorn all major cultural fiestas in India and abroad with their soul-stirring melodies. Their folk music flourished under the patronage of the Hindu yajmans (patrons) over the years.

The Langa's main traditional instrument is the Sindhi sarangi; Manganiyar's is the Kamaicha. Both are bowed stringed instruments with skin membrane sounding boards and many sympathetic strings. Both Langas and Manganiyars sing and play the dholak (double-headed barrel drum), the kartal (wooded clappers), the morchan (jaws harp), and the ubiquitous harmonium.

Their repertoire of music includes Sufi kalaams and folk songs, which have been passed on from one generation to the other.

KALBELIA DANCE

Kalbelia dance is a folk dance of Rajasthan state of India. It is well known by other names like 'Sapera Dance' or 'Snake Charmer Dance'. Kalbelia dance is particularly performed by a Rajasthani tribe called 'Kalbelia'. The popularity of this dance is so much worldwide that Rajasthan's Kalbelia dance and songs are now in UNESCO's representative list of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity from the year 2010.

This morning's performance is led by the the national award-winning Kutala Khan Mananiar. The other members of the troupe are Rafik Khan, Firoz Khan, Dare Khan, Thane Khan, Mustak Khan, Ahmed Khan and Anower Khan. The Karbelia dances are: Jyoti and Heena.

The Langas and Manganiars and the Kalbelia dancers performed at Don Bosco School, Barpeta Road on 30th November 2022.

Contributed by: Rajnandini Karmakar: IX



SPIC MACAY

Binay Dutta, Viii

SPIC MACAY (Society for the Promotion of Indian Classical Music And Culture Amongst Youth) is a non-political, nationwide, voluntary movement founded in 1977 by Dr. Kiran Seth, Professor-Emeritus at IIT-Delhi who was awarded the 'Padma Shri' for his contribution to the arts in 2009. It is a non-profit, voluntary, non-political, and participatory student movement with a worldwide network of schools, colleges, and educational institutions.

SPICMACAY's intention is to enrich the quality of formal education by increasing awareness about different aspects of Indian heritage and inspiring the young mind to imbibe the values embedded in it. It seeks to inspire youth through experiencing the mysticism embodied in the rich and heterogeneous cultural tapestry of Indian and World Heritage, with a hope that the beauty, grace, values, and wisdom embodied in these arts will influence their way of life and thinking and inspire one to become a better human being. For this, the most accomplished artistes of the country render programs of Indian classical music and dance, folk, poetry, theatre, traditional paintings, crafts & yoga primarily in schools and colleges. In 2011, SPIC MACAY was awarded the Rajiv Gandhi Sadbhavana award in recognition of its contribution to youth development.

Every year, SPIC MACAY arranges more than 5000 programs in more than 1500 institutions, across almost 1000 cities, touching over 3 million students. All these programs are organized by thousands of volunteers – largely students, teachers, housewives, retired people, and professionals, young and old. SPIC MACAY celebrates Nishkaam Seva - the spirit of volunteerism – of giving selflessly without expectation, a value that is intrinsic to our culture and important to nurture in today's world.



The vertical eye represents inner wisdom, perception and inquiry to look a life with deep elements of truth. To take on the inward journey towards perfection. Outward growth is measurable while inward journey is endless



BARPETA SATRA

Priyanka Basak: VII (A)



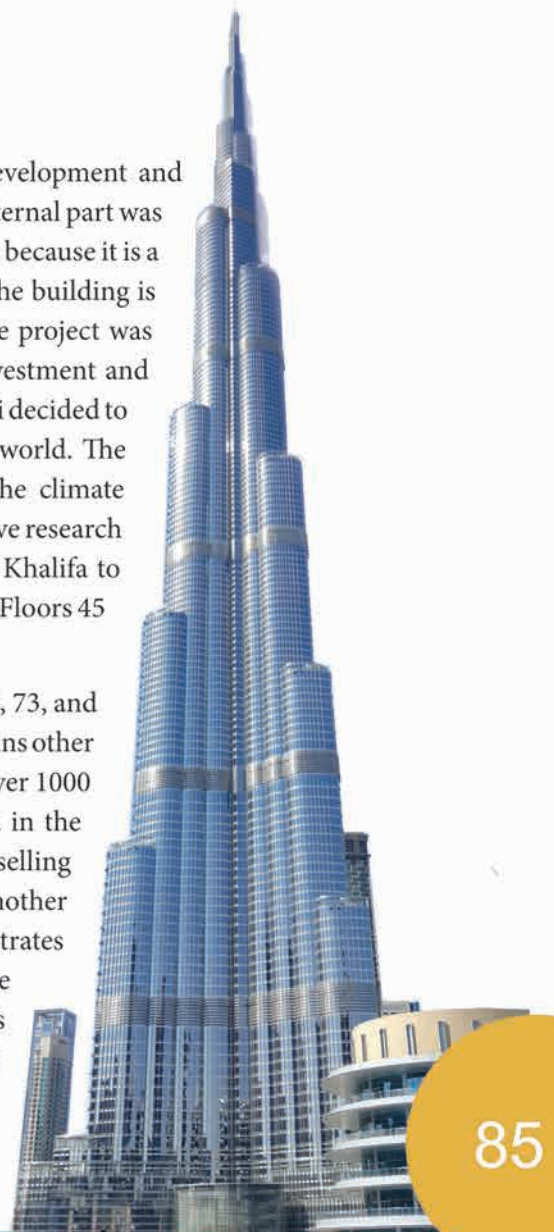
Satras are institutional centers associated with the Ekasarana tradition of Vaishnavism, largely found in Assam and neighboring regions. Dating back 500 years, Barpeta Satra is an important place of worship in Assam. Barpeta Satra is situated at Barpeta town which is the headquarter of the Barpeta District of Assam. The Satra has multiple buildings. The front gate is named "Batsora". The main "Kirtanghar" is where prayers or "Nam Kirtans" are held. The earlier name of the Satra was Barpeta Than. This Satra was founded by Sri Madhabdev for which the land was purchased by Shrimanta Sankardeva for 1 Tola (about 10 gm). It is located at Thakur Bazar, Ward No.3, Barpeta.

BURJ KHALIFA

Nargish Sultana: VIII

Burj Khalifa is known to be the tallest building in the world. The development and construction of the Burj Khalifa project began in the year 2004 and the external part was completed in the year 2009. The building is generally made up of concrete because it is a strong and lasting material that can withstand all weather conditions. The building is situated in the city of Dubai and was inaugurated in the year 2010. The project was purposely developed by the government so that it could expand its investment and diversify its effort in the oil-producing economy. The government of Dubai decided to formulate this project so that it would make Dubai recognized by the world. The procedure began with wind testing so that one could be aware of the climate condition of Dubai. Besides, the designers ensured they conducted effective research on the microclimatic analysis. The stack effect was determined in Burj Khalifa to estimate the magnitude of the changes to be concerned with the building. Floors 45 and 108 are private parts for ultra-luxury dwellings.

The towers have been divided into parts containing sky lobbies on the 43, 73, and 123 floors so that it represents the state of an-art fitness. Burj Khalifa contains other facilities that include library rooms and restaurants. It is estimated that over 1000 pieces of artwork were imported from the middle east and were used in the building Burj Khalifa. Most of the pieces of Art were custom-made. The selling and buying of different products in Burj facilitate cultural interaction. Another purpose of the building is that it is the world's tallest building and demonstrates a living wonder. The location of the building is a pride to the people of the Middle East because it is the tallest free-standing structure in the middle east. The stunning work of art is visible to the world and is an incomparable work of engineering wonders.



CHIPKO MOVEMENT

Nandini Saha: VIA

The Chipko Movement is also called the 'Chipko Andolan'. This is a movement for the conservation of forests. The Chipko movement was started by Sunderlal Bahuguna in

April 1973 in Uttar Pradesh Mandal Village in the upper Alakananda Valley. Soon it spread to other Himalayan districts of the state.

Chipko means tree-hugging; as the villagers hugged the trees. The name of the movement comes from the word 'embrace' as the villagers hugged the trees and prevented the contractors from felling them. It was primarily a forest conservation movement in India. It came to public attention in April 1973. This was a group action in India with the goal of saving trees. The main aim of the Chipko Movement is to protect trees and prevent them from being cut.

The Chipko Movement forced the government to rethink its priorities in the use of forest produce and include the local people in forest management. The local people could continue depending on the forests for meeting their basic needs.

A major impact of the Chipko Movement was that it prompted the union government to amend the Indian Forest Act, of 1927, and introduced the Forest Conservation 1980 which says forest land cannot be used for non-forest purposes. In the 1970s, organized resistance to the destruction of forest spread throughout India and came to be known as the 'Chipko Movement'.



COVID-19

Abhijit Nath: VII (A)

Covid-19 is an infectious disease caused by the newly discovered, virus coronavirus. It had a dramatic impact on the global community; on people's lives and health, livelihoods, economies, and behaviors. This disease is spreads through contact with the infected person.

Covid-19 was first identified in December 2019 in Wuhan city of China. In March 2020, WHO declared COVID-19 outbreak a pandemic. It is transmitted by airborne droplets and through contact with the infection surfaces.

The symptoms of Covid-19 can be very mild to severe. In mild cases, symptoms are almost non-existent and the patient has absolutely no breathing difficulties. The most common symptoms are fever, dry cough, respiratory problems, muscle pain, and loss of taste or smell. Apart from this, symptoms like fatigue, and sore throat, can also be seen in COVID patients. The virus also spreads by respiratory droplets generated from the cough or sneeze

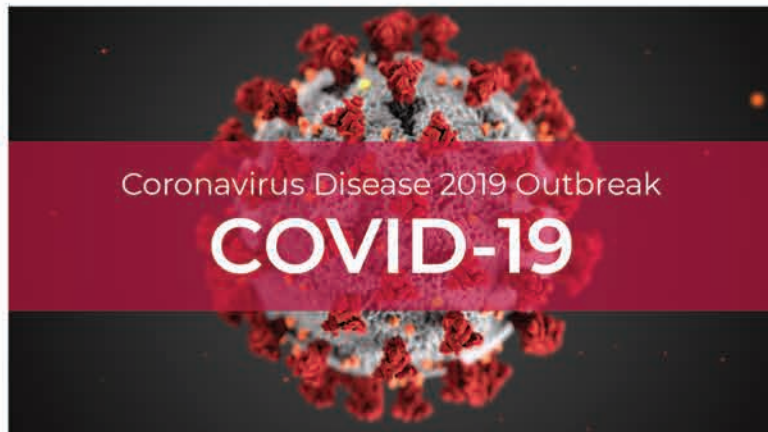
of a Covid-19 patient. Older people and those with underlying medical problems like high blood pressure, heart problems, or diabetes are more likely to develop serious illnesses.

Covid-19 which has spread to 219 countries. The total number of confirmed cases was 600 crores in the world and the death toll was 67 lakhs. If one is infected, symptoms of coronavirus can be seen in 2 to 19 days.

Our country is also facing this virus. The first case of Covid-19 in India was reported on 30 January 2020. India has the second-highest number of confirmed cases in the world. Confirmed cases of Covid-19 in India were about 4.4 crores till today and the death toll was 5.9 lakhs.

The impact of Covid-19 is observed in every sector around the world. It has affected education systems worldwide, leading to near-total closures of schools, universities, and colleges. While countries are at different points in their Covid-19 infection rates, there are more than 1.2 billion children in the world who have been severely impacted by the temporary closure of educational institutions. School closures impact not only the students but teachers and families.

The pandemic situation induced people to learn and use digital technology and resulting in increasing digital literacy. Learning materials are shared among the students easily and the queries are resolved through e-mail, sms, phone calls, and using different social media like WhatsApp.



Moreover, online learning has also been a problem for poor or lower-class students who do not have any internet facilities. As many students have limited or no internet access and many students may not be able to afford computers, laptops, or supporting mobile phones in their homes, online learning may create a digital divide among students. The lockdown has hit poor students very hard in India as most of them are unable to explore online learning according to various reports. Thus, the online learning method during the pandemic may enhance the gap between rich/poor and urban/rural.

Coronavirus has spread throughout the world and has taken the lives of many people. Since the outbreak of this pandemic, almost all countries have been trying to discover a vaccine. our country discovered Covaxin.

CURRENT TRENDS IN INDIAN JOURNALISM

Miss. Priti Rani Saha: Asst. Teacher

Journalism is the activity of gathering, assessing, creating, and presenting news and information. It is also the product of these activities. Journalism can be distinguished from other activities and products by certain identifiable characteristics and practices. These elements not only separate journalism from other forms of communication, but they are also what make it indispensable to democratic societies. The newspaper industry is passing through a transitional phase. The report all over the World indicates that the circulation of newspapers in print form is continuously decreasing. However, the circulation of Indian newspapers is increasing despite the economic crisis and other problems. The newspaper industry leads the charge to provide compelling proof that the Internet really is destroying traditional ink-on-paper publishing.

Online journalism in India is a growing field shared between traditional media and the growing blogging community. Online newspapers have become a matter of research in several ways. It has affected Print Media. However, the Indian media industry has outperformed the Indian economy and is one of the fastest-growing sectors in India. The report of FICCI 2011 gives a very lucrative picture of the Indian Entertainment and media industry. Newspapers are developing several new trends to survive in the market. The trend is one very wide concept. It covers several dimensions. The content of the newspaper is one of them. This is one of the basic elements of the trend among all kinds of materials.



Print Media are adopting various new trends. For example- the new three-dimensional technology used in the film Avatar has spread to newspapers too. The advantage of the technology is that the images look normal, even when a newspaper is read without 3D glasses. The old technology makes the images look as if they have been printed incorrectly. The adoption of a new trend in Mass Media is a continuous process. Any new trend may continue either for a long time or for a short time. In the case of newspapers, new trends may be developed in-page designing, news writing, giving headlines, choosing contents, presenting material in various formats, photos, technical applications, collecting news, distribution of news, and likewise in many other such areas. A new trend is required due to competition among newspapers and the challenges they are facing from other new media. Newspapers are trying to present all things in a new way in the newspapers to face all these challenges. Indian newspapers have gone through a tremendous change. Similarly, several new trends have developed in online journalism.

Although Indian newspapers were using computers for writing and page layout as early as 1987 they were slow to move to online editions of their papers. By 1998 only forty-eight papers had online editions. By 2006, the count had climbed to 116. This is despite the fact that in 2007 India had 42 million Internet users and was ranked fifth among online populations. The number of online news editions is seen as especially low because of the multitude of languages spoken in India. This trend can be seen more in developed countries than in developing countries where the increment in literacy is still increasing the circulation of newspapers.

DIABETES: THE SILENT KILLER

Ritushna Saha: VII B

Diabetes is a metabolic hormonal imbalance characterized by high blood glucose also known as blood sugar level. Diabetes occurs if the production of insulin in the pancreas reduces or stops, resulting in cells unavailable to absorb the glucose. As a result, glucose starts to accumulate in the blood instead of reaching vital organs leading to a state of hyperglycemia. Increase in the level of sugar in the blood causes diabetes. If not treated, it can lead to serious complications in the body. Interestingly, its symptoms generally remain undiagnosed for a long period of time unless the symptoms aggravate, and hence it is also known as a silent killer.

Type 1 diabetes is mostly diagnosed in younger people whereas the incidence of type 2 diabetes increases with advancing age. Other risk factors like genetics, family history, and a sedentary lifestyle. As per research, diabetes is among the leading causes of death in the world.



Symptoms:

Excessive thirst and increased urination- Kidneys have to work extra hard to get rid of excess glucose in the blood, so the person needs to go to the bathroom frequently.

Hunger and Fatigue- Cells need insulin to convert the consumed food into glucose for energy.

Dry mouth and skin - Excessive peeing often leads to loss of fluids and poor circulation resulting in itchy or dry skin are warning signs of diabetes.

Yeast and Infection – Yeast feeds on glucose, so an increase in blood sugar level makes it thrive resulting in the body being more prone to infections especially in moist areas like fingers and toes, around sex organs, breasts, etc.

Slow healing of cuts and wounds – Infections cuts and bruises that don't heal quickly are other symptoms of diabetes.

Weight loss -When the body is not getting energy from food due to a lack of insulin, it will start breaking protein from the muscles as an alternative source of fuel.

Nausea and vomiting-While trying to resort to burning fat for energy, the body starts making ketones which can build over time into dangerous levels, a possibly life-threatening condition called diabetic Ketoacidosis.

Dietary Recommendation:

**A diet rich in high-fiber products and less processed foods and more fruits.*

**Low salt intake as salt accelerates blood pressure thereby increasing the risk of cardiovascular diseases.*

**Balanced intake of carbohydrates, carrots, beans, pumpkin, and green leafy vegetables.*

**Apple cider vinegar- as it reduces blood glucose levels by 40% and improves insulin sensitivity.*

**Cinnamon - Helps lower blood sugar and fight diabetes by imitating transport to cells.*

DR.BHUPEN HAZARIKA

Priyanshi Mittal: VI B

Dr.Bhupen Hazarika (1926-2011) known for his crisp baritone voice and flawless diction, was a noted music director, playwright, actor, journalist, author, lyricist, politician and film-maker of the highest repute from Assam. He wrote and sang his first song at the age of ten and worked for the second Assamese film, Indramalati, in 1939, when he was twelve years old.

Dr.Bhupen Hazarika was born on 8th September 1926, in Sadiya, Assam. He was born in the family



of Neeelkantha Hazarika and Shantipriya Hazarika. Bhupen Hazarika did his Inter (Arts) in Guwahati in 1942, and went to Varanasi Hindu University to complete his Bachelor of Arts in 1944. After completion of Masters in Political Science in 1946, he left for New York, USA where he lived for five years and received his Doctorate (Ph.D.) in mass communication from Columbia University. In 1949, he met 'Paul Robeson' with whom he became closely associated. In November 2001, he was honoured with the Doctor of Philosophy from the Tezpur University.

Bhupen Hazarika was solely responsible for installing the first state owned film studio in Guwahati, Assam, first studio of its kind in India. He is one of the leading authors and poets of Assam and has to his credit more than one thousand lyrics and more than fifteen major books on short stories, essays, travelogues, poems and children's rhymes. He has produced and directed many documentaries in various languages. He had also produced a 52 episodes tele-serial titled 'Dawn' for telecast on star TV. Bhupen Hazarika has scored music and sung for the highest number of Assamese films made in the past 40 years. His remarkable popularity brought him to the legislative Assembly as an Independent member between 1967 and 1972. He represented India in Berlin at the World conference of composers who used songs as an instrument in social change. He was given the honour of inaugurating the World seminar in congress Hall with his own songs on the liberation in Bangladesh. In 1993, Dr Bhupen Hazarika was conferred the highest honour by making him the president of Asom Sahitya Sabha.

He won the President's National Award for the best film maker thrice. He won the Arunachal Pradesh Government's Gold Medal in 1977 for his outstanding contribution towards Tribal Welfare and Tribal Culture through cinema and music. He also won the National Award as best music composer in India in 1977 for the Assamese film Chameli Memsaab. In 1977, Bhupen Hazarika got the Padmashree Award. In 1993, he was honored 'India's Oscar' Award for his lifetime contribution to development of Indian cinema. On 5th November 2011, he died of multiple organ failure at the age of 86.

DRAGON FRUIT

Rimlee Thakuria VII A

Dragon Fruit is a climbing cactus called *Hylocereus* which is found in tropical regions around the world. In Central America, it is known as 'pitaya'. In Asia, it's a 'strawberry pear'. The plant's name comes from the Greek word "hyle", which means "woody", and the Latin word "cereus", which means "waxen". It consists of two interior colours, the first is white and the second is of a dark pinkish colour. On the outside, the fruit has the appearance of a hot pink or yellow bulb with spike-like green leaves shooting up like flames around it. When cut we get to see fleshy white or pinkish stuff inside dotted with black seeds that can be eaten. The cactus originally grew in southern Mexico and Central America. The French brought it to Southeast Asia in the early 19th century. About taste, although most people don't like it because it tastes like nothing but it is juicy with a slightly sweet taste that some describe as a cross between a Kiwi, a pear and a watermelon. The seeds have a nutty flavour. It has many potential benefits, including -

1) It's naturally fat-free and high in fiber. It makes for a good snack because it can help to keep us full for a longer time between meals.

ii) It helps to lower blood sugar. Dragon Fruit can strengthen our immune system as it is high in Vitamin C. It can also boost our iron levels.

iii) Dragon Fruit also contains prebiotics which are foods that feed the healthy bacteria called probiotics in our gut. They kill disease-causing viruses and bacteria. Dragon fruit can be considered a superfood, being low in calories but high in fiber, antioxidants, vitamins and minerals and containing healthy fatty acids and probiotics.

Red dragon fruits are possibly considered one of the most auspicious fruits for Chinese New Year because for one, they're red, and two, it has got the word "dragon" in them. Both the colour red and the mythical animal dragon are known to symbolize good luck. It is considered that the Red Dragon fruit has a higher amount of antioxidants than white ones. It is a perfect everyday snack as it is low in calories. It also reduces the risk of diabetes and cancer; is good for hair, eyes, heart etc. It is also good during pregnancy as its calcium content is responsible for the bone development of the fetus.



In Sanskrit, Dragon Fruit has got the name 'Kamalam'. It boosts the cellular immunity of the patients and protects against dengue hemorrhagic fever. It can grow up to 20 feet tall. The average dragon fruit weighs about 6 ounces. It is used in many different cuisines. If over-consumed, it may turn into vomiting, hives, and swelling of the tongue. If a victim is admitted to a hospital, then he/she should stop taking dragon fruit for at least two weeks before the scheduled surgery. It can also prevent uric acid in the blood.

The yellow dragon fruit is native to places like Ecuador, Costa Rica, Peru, Panam etc. The country Colombia happens to be the largest producer. It has a great source of magnesium, phosphorus and potassium, is high in dietary fiber, and the edible seeds contain good amounts of Omega 3 fatty acids. It has a slightly tangy flavour with a sweet flavour. It has a peak season in early summer and fall. Hence, all three fruits, red, yellow and white have their own merits and demerits.

"All power is within you; you can do anything and everything. Believe in that, do not believe that you are weak; do not believe that you are half-crazy lunatics, as most of us do nowadays. You can do anything and everything, without even the guidance of anyone. Stand up and express the divinity within you."

Swami Vivekananda

THE SUMMER BRIGHT

Gungun Paul: VI B

Sunny sun and summer bright.
Ice-creams at steamy nights
Children dancing round and round
Ready to pluck the mangoes around.

Blue skies with pigeons white.
Red melons and coloured kites
Sand castles at sea side
Cotton candy and horse ride.

Green veggies with seasoned salad.
Parrot, cuckoo and lady bugs.
Sunny sun and summer bright.
It's a perfect story to write.

FRIENDS

Laxmi Saha: VI

Friends are far, friends are near.
Friends will be there to lend an ear
They listen, laugh and care,
But most of all, they're always there.

Through thick and thin, up and down,
Your true friends are always around.
For treats, hugs, and real big smiles,
They'll travel to you from several miles.

To care for a friend is what I like to do.
Make them feel happy and laugh till we're blue
They'll always be there to hold you tight,
Anytime, no matter day or night.

For lifting me up, when I'm down,
And putting a smile when I frown.
Thanks for being there by my side,
Our friendship shall long abide.

EARTH DAY

Alisha Begum: VI A

I am the earth
And the earth is me.
Each blade of grass,
Each honey tree,
Each bit of mud,
And stick and stone
Is my blood and muscle,
Skin and bone.

And just as I
Need every bit
Of me to make
My body fit,
So earth needs
Grass and stone and tree
And things that grow here
Naturally.

That's why we celebrate this day.
That's why across the world we say:
As long as life, as dear, as free,
I am the Earth
And the Earth is me.



FIFA WORLD CUP

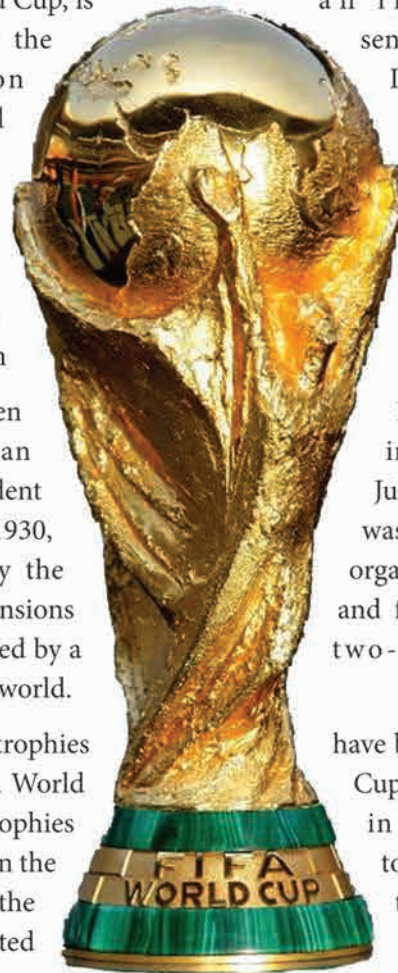
Jiyanshu Sunia: IX

The FIFA world cup often simply called the World Cup, is association football competition contested by the teams of the members of the Federation Football Association (FIFA), sports global. The tournament has been held every four years inaugural tournament in 1930, except in 1942 and not held because of the Second World War. The champions are Argentina, who won their third tournament. An equivalent tournament for the FIFA Women's World Cup, was first held in

The FIFA World Cup was first held in 1930, when football governing body, decided to stage an football tournament under the era of FIFA president his idea into place. The inaugural edition, held in 1930, tournament of only thirteen teams invited by the the World Cup has experienced successive expansions with its current 48-team final tournament preceded by a process, involving over 200 teams from around the world.

Since the advent of the World Cup in 1930, two trophies Riment Trophy from 1930 to 1970, and the FIFA World to the present day. It is one of the most expensive trophies valued at \$250,000. In 1970, Brazil's third victory in the them to keep the trophy permanently. However, the 1983 and has never been recovered, apparently melted thieves.

2022 FIFA World Cup took place in Qatar from 20 November to 18 December 2022, making it the first World Cup held in Arab World and the second held entirely in Asia. Argentina was crowned the champions after winning the final against the title holder France 4-2 on penalties following a 3-3 draw after extra time. French player Kylian Mbappe became the first player to score a hat-trick in a World Cup final since Geoff Hurst in the 1966 final. He won the golden boot as he scored the most goals during the tournament. Argentina captain Lionel Messi was voted the tournament's best player, winning the Golden Ball. Teammates Emiliano Martinez and Enzo Fernandez won the Golden Glove, awarded to the tournament's best goalkeeper, and the young player, respectively.



an international senior men's national International de governing body. since the 1946 when it was reigning title at the 2022 women's football, 1991 in China.

FIFA, the world's international men's Jules Rimet who put was contested as a final organization. Since then and format remodeling, two-year qualifying

have been used: the Jules Cup Trophy from 1974 in sporting history, tournament entitled trophy was stolen in down by the



FIVE SMALLEST COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD

Sneha Agarwala: VI A

Vatican City

A mere 0.44 square kilometers in total, the city-state is the central hub for the governing body of the Catholic Church headed by the Pope. Thousands of followers worldwide and millions of tourists come annually to see the numerous artistic masterpieces and visit the center of their faith. Religious symbols are found in virtually all aspects of Vatican City. It is seen in its culture, politics, and economy. It has a population of around 900 people. The culture of Vatican city is dominated by religious aspects and traditions. For one, the identity of the city-state in itself is religious. It presents itself trans-nationally and universally to respect all members of the Church. It has its own post office, government offices, and embassies.

Monaco

Monaco is just 0.77 square miles. It is located between Southeastern France and the Mediterranean Sea. The country has only one official city- Monte Carlo. It was founded in 1297 by Francois Grimaldi after capturing a fortress protecting the Rock of Monaco, which is a strategic position along the country's coastline. This small country is known for containing immense wealth with an estimated 30% of all residents being millionaires. Additionally, Monaco's per capita GDP is among the highest in the world with virtually no poverty and unemployment.

Nauru

Formerly known as Pleasant Island, it is the third smallest country in the world and the smallest island nation. In fact, Nauru is so small that there are only two hotels in the entire country. The island is located near Tuvalu in an area of the Pacific Ocean known as Micronesia. Nauru is similarly difficult to reach and receives even fewer tourists than the neighboring Tuvalu, which makes it likely the least visited country in the world.



Vatican City

Tuvalu

Previously known as the Ellice Islands, it is an island country located approximately halfway between Hawaii and Australia. The country is comprised of nine individual islands, three of which are reef islands and six are atolls. Due to its remote location, Tuvalu is one of the least visited countries in the entire world with around 2,000 visitors per year. This is due to the fact that the highest point in the country is only 15 feet above sea level. There have been talks about moving the entire population to Fiji or New Zealand, the two nearby countries that maintain strong foreign relations with Tuvalu. It also does not accept credit cards and instead relies solely on cash.

San Marino

It is the microstate that is completely enclosed within Italy. A stonemason, who later became known as Saint Marinus founded the country in 301 CE. This makes San Marino not only one of the smallest countries in the entire world but also one of the oldest. It is one of three countries in the world to be completely enclosed by another country: the other two being Lesotho in South Africa and the Vatican City in Italy. Despite being so small, San Marino boasts of a high quality of life that is comparable to or better than other developed countries in Western Europe.

FUTURE OF EDUCATION

Mrs. Shaheen Ahmed, Asst. Teacher

When it comes to the education system in India, a person's association with it is drawn from the structure of classrooms with teachers, assignments, exams, and aiming for the highest rank. In fact, many of our education systems were initially designed to place a major emphasis on the educator sharing information with their learners in class. This model of education places a high value on learners sitting passively with least or no interaction, absorbing information and later recalling it either orally or in written form.



We live in a world that is constantly changing at an ever-increasing pace. So, the question that arises is – will this model of education be sufficient in today's globally-connected world?

For over 100 years, our country has followed and imbibed this system. But this was until the pandemic hit and schools made the transition to laptops, tabs, phones, etc. From COVID-19 making schools virtual to new technology changing how students learn and teachers teach, education has undergone and is still undergoing a massive change. The importance of technology as the bridge between students and education is gaining ground. With the involvement of online schooling, the ease of reaching out to children and providing a platform without being seen has made learning fun.

Online learning and modern innovations have brought about a major shift in the teaching-learning process. The current scenario of digitalized learning provides access of study materials to learners across borders. At the same time, it makes it easy for the educator to encourage participation and keep track of individual growth.

The advent of virtual reality (VR), artificial intelligence (AI), coding, and most importantly, gamification in the field of learning has made inroads and is here to revolutionize education. In the near future, the world will witness larger-than-life digital innovations in the field of education. Technology-aided education will definitely pave the way for new possibilities to learn. Although the first e-learning course was developed in the 1990s, the pandemic has accelerated the adoption of e-learning methodologies. A technology-centric approach to education supports skill development needed for known and unknown future careers. Ever-evolving technologies have been driving transformation in all walks of life.

Although technology is on the verge of replacing the traditional classroom, the role of the teacher in the school community is irreplaceable. In a future education system, the teacher will play the roles of the Chief Inspirer, the Educator, and the Facilitator, who will ignite the minds of the children. Teachers will move beyond the four walls of a classroom to facilitate and enhance the skills of the learners with the aid of technology. In a post-pandemic world like ours, the role of technology in education is changing for the better by leaps and bounds. Thus, the future of education is very promising to the younger generations.

GRETA THUNBERG

Priyanka Prasad: VIII

Greta Thunberg is a 20-year-old climate activist from Sweden. A school girl with autism, standing at less than 5 ft, she started the 'school strike for climate' protests. Over the past years, she has become a global superstar of the climate change movement. In a short

period, Greta Thunberg has become a huge force in the fight against climate change. She first drew international attention when she went on strike from school in protest of how little was being done around the world to combat climate change. She was specifically calling out to the Swedish government and decided to protest from August 2018 until the September 9

election to raise awareness. Her first demands were for the Swedish government to reduce carbon emissions through the Paris Agreement, an international pact to slow down climate change. As Thunberg spent days outside the Riksdag, where Sweden's government meets, attention to her plight grew, and she went viral for an impactful TEDx Talk in November 2018, propelling her to international acclaim.

Thunberg first learned about the growing problem when she was 11. She was so overcome with depression as a result that she stopped talking and eating. Thunberg was eventually diagnosed with Asperger syndrome, obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD), and selective mutism, an affliction. She says she only breaks when she needs to say something important. Undoubtedly the world's most notable climate activist today, Greta Thunberg first gained worldwide attention in 2018 when she started organizing various protests outside the Swedish parliament calling for stronger climate action. Her efforts quickly

transformed into a global movement named Fridays for the Future and inspired numerous other youths to join the cause and raise their voices. The young Swedish activist has since made several blunt yet memorable speeches at various International conferences criticizing world leaders for their failure to address the climate crisis. Promoting Fridays for the Future alongside millions of school children (and now adults) across the globe to demand governments and corporations take action on climate change.



HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF ASSAM

Debajit Das: Vii B

Rang Ghar, Sibsagar: Rang Ghar, also known as the ‘Colosseum of the East’, is one of Asia’s oldest remaining amphitheaters and one of the most popular monuments of Assam. The name means “House of Entertainment” and it dates from 1746 A.D. when the Ahoms ruled present-day Assam. This monument is a significant structure that exemplifies the architectural perfection and majesty of the period.



Surya Pahar, Goalpara: Surya Pahar in Goalpara, Assam is known as an Archaeologist’s Gold Mine due to numerous archaeological findings. Surya Pahar, 12 km from the Goalpara district is a lesser-known historical site in Assam, that one should visit. Surya Pahar, which translates to “Hill of the Sun”, is supposed to have been associated with the cult of sun worship. It is believed that there are 99,999 Shivalingas scattered here and there.



Satra, Darrang: Visiting a Satra one learns much about Assam’s unique and diverse culture. Sankardeva and his followers founded satras, which were similar to monasteries in construction. Apart from performing Bhagwatee Baishnav, it also displays a variety of art forms that were and are being fostered here, one of which is Sattriya Art.





Khaspur, Silchar: Khaspur, a lovely village in Assam's Cachar district, is barely 20 km from Silchar. It is one of the most visited historical places of Assam and is home to the Dimasas.

Charaideo, Sibsagar: Charaideo, one of the most sought-after historical places of Assam, was the capital of the Ahom dynasty, and it was founded by Sukapha. It is approximately 28 km away from Sibsagar. Many of the Ahom rulers' graves are located here, and they are considered to be exceedingly holy.



Sukapha Samannay Kshetra, Jorhat: Sukapha Samannay Kshetra is one of the notable historical places of Assam that is dedicated to the first Ahom ruler of Assam, Sukapha. Between Mohbandha, near Jorhat and Dergaon, is the Sukapha Samannay Kshetra. Sukapha was the founder of the Ahom monarchy, which lasted over 600 years.



Ladai Garh, Jorhat: Ladai Garh is one of the must-visit historical places of Assam. The Swalat Garh is located to the north, while the Ladai Garh is located to the south. Ladai Garh, built by ruler Pratap Sinha is a revitalized building that was built to protect the village from intruders. It is around 13 km from Jorhat's city centre. The fortification is divided into three sections.



THE FISHERMAN

Upasana Ray: VB

Once upon a time there was a man whose name was Kallu. He loved fishing. One day he went for a fishing in a village pond. He was looking for fish but didn't find any in the pond that day. After long time he caught just one fish. Then he sadly went to his home when cut the fish to cook. To his surprise, he found a diamond inside the fish. Then he went to the jewellery shop and gave the diamond to the jewelers. Then the jeweler gave him a lot of money in return. After that day, he regularly went to the pond and brought one fish daily. One day he thought of bringing all the fish from the pond. Then he caught many fish. Then he went and cut all the fish but he didn't find any diamond in any fish.

The moral of the story: *We should not be greedy.*



LIFE IS TOO SHORT

Priyanshu: VII B

When I'll be dead,
Your tears will flow,
But I won't know.
Cry for me now instead!

You will send flowers,
But I won't see.
Send them now instead!

You'll say words of praise,
But I won't hear.
Praise me now instead!

You'll forget my faults,
But I won't know.
Forget them now instead!

You'll miss me then,
But I won't feel.
Miss me now instead!

You'll wish...
You could have spent more
Time with me,
Spend it now instead!

SCHOOL DAYS

Jenifer Khan: VIII

Growing up in this day and age,
With free expression, not a cage
Our young ones learn when starting school
That Reading is fun and Maths is cool

While writing notes is all boring
It really is so much of a learning
For every child indeed is special
And school helps to attain this potential.

The teachers always do their best
To stimulate the student's interest
When years of schooldays end at last
With all examinations done and past.

When we look back we'll all cherish
And say, "Our school days we'll always miss"
And as the final day arrives
"School days were the best in our lives".



MADHUBANI PAINTING

Nibir Nayan Das: VII B

Madhubani Painting is one of the most famous Indian art forms. As it is practiced in the Mithila region of Bihar and Nepal, it is called Mithila or Madhubani art. Often characterized by complex geometrical patterns, these paintings are known for representing ritual content for particular occasions, including festivals, religious rituals, etc. The colour used in Madhubani paintings is usually derived from plants and other natural resources. These colours are often bright and pigments like lampblack and ochre are used to create black and brown respectively. Instead of contemporary brushes, objects like twigs, matchsticks and even fingers are used to create the paintings.

Some of the initial references to the Madhubani painting can be found in the Hindu epic Ramayana when King Janaka, Sita's father, asks his painter to create a Madhubani painting for his daughter's wedding. The knowledge was passed down from generation to generation and the paintings on the walls of their respective homes often illustrated their thoughts, hopes and dreams.

Over time, Madhubani paintings became a part of festivities and special events like weddings. Slowly, this art attracted connoisseurs of art as many contemporary Indian artists took the art to the global stage. The Traditional base of plastered mud wall was soon replaced by handmade paper, cloth and canvas. Since the paintings have been confined to a limited geographical range, the themes as well as the style are more or less, the same. Madhubani art is an important part of the life of people living in a village called Ranti in present-day Bihar. The women who practice this art form in the village use it as an opportunity to create awareness of social issues and to empower women. Artists like Karpuri Devi, Mahalaxmi and Dulari played key roles in teaching other women the importance of Madhubani painting. Their works are displayed in a museum in Japan. Also, there are several institutions near Mithila that teach Madhubani paintings to young artists. Some of the major centres that teach this art form are Benipatti in Madhubani district, Gram Vikas parishad in Ranti and Vaidehi in Madhubani.



MAJULI ISLAND

Nandini Das: VIA

Majuli is a river island in the Brahmaputra River. Majuli is known as Satra Nagari. Majuli is the first island to be made a district in India. Majuli island is in Assam. Majuli was declared as the island district on 27th June 2016. There are twenty-two Satras in Majuli, they are Dakhimpat Satra, Garamur Satra, Auniati Satra, Kamalabari Satra and Benegeaati Satra, etc.

The island was a long, narrow piece of land called Majoli (land in the middle of two parallel rivers) that had the Brahmaputra flowing in the north and Burhidihing flowing in the south until they meet at Lakhu. It was

once known as Ratnapur and was the capital of the powerful Sutiya kingdom. Frequent earthquakes in the period 1661-1696 set the stage for a catastrophic flood in 1750 that continued for 15 days, which is mentioned in the historical text and reflected in folklore. As a result of this flood, part of the Brahmaputra discharged southward into that was Burhidihing's lower channel and Majuli island was formed.



The population of Majuli comprises tribals, non-tribals, and the scheduled castes. The tribal communities include

the Misings, the Deoris and the Sonowal Kacharis. The non-tribal communities include Koch, Kalitas, Ahoms, Chitias, Keot, Yogis, etc. The Mising community has the largest population on the island who immigrated from Arunachal Pradesh to Majuli centuries ago. The languages spoken are Mising, Assamese and Deori.

The festival of Ali Aye Ligang is celebrated during mid-February with great pomp and show. It is celebrated for five days starting from the second Wednesday of February till the next week (the first Wednesday of Fagun month). Local dishes like Purang Apin (rice beer) and dishes made of pork, fish and chicken are served. Traditional Mising dance Gumrag Soman is performed in every village worshipping the almighty Donyipolo.

NANOSCIENCE

Dewan Miraj Alom: IX

Nanoscience is a branch of science that deals with extremely small things and particles at the atomic or molecular level. 1nm is equal to a billionth of a metre. The American physicist and Nobel Prize laureate Richard Feynman introduced it in 1959.

The word 'Nano' is derived from the Greek word 'nanos' which means 'dwarf' meaning extremely small. Nanoscience is the study of structures and materials on an ultra-small scale, and the unique and interesting properties these materials demonstrate. Nanoscience is cross-disciplinary, meaning scientists from a huge range of fields are studying it and using it to better understand our world.

One of the most exciting elements of operating in the nanoworld is that things behave differently when we go ultra-small. Essentially, the physical and chemical properties of matter change.

By breaking down a bulk of material into nanosized particles we can often change many of its properties. By controlling the manner in which nanometer-scale molecular structures are formed, it is possible to

control the fundamental properties of the materials. These molecules build properties such as color, electricity, conductivity, melting temperature, hardness, crack resistance and strength.

Nanosensors in packaging can detect salmonella and other contaminants in food. In the medical field, it allows the medicine to become more personalized, cheaper, safer, and easier to deliver. Using nanotechnology we can also increase the growth of nerve cells like a damaged brain or spinal cord.

Nanotechnology is being used in a range of energy areas to improve the efficiency and cost-effectiveness of solar panels, create new kinds of batteries, etc.



Many new screen-based appliances incorporate nanostructured polymer films known as organic light-emitting diodes (OLEDs). These screens are brighter, lighter, and have a better picture quality, among other things.

Nanoscale additives in fabrics help resist staining wrinkling and bacteria growth.

Nanoscience is all about the ultra-small, but it has the potential to have an enormous impact on our lives. We are already using and enjoying many products enhanced with nanotechnology, but it is the potential to revolutionize fields such as medicine, or to help solve some of the world's difficult environmental problems, that makes the future of nanoscience and nanotechnology most exciting.

As greater investments continue to be made in nanotechnology and ever more nanoparticles find their way into our environment, products, and even bodies, it is vitally important that the potential benefits of this technology are carefully weighed and considered against the unknown risks.

OSCAR AWARDS

Jeet Kujur: VIII

The academy awards, better known as the Oscars, are technical merit of the American film industry. The awards most prestigious and significant awards in the United States. Given annually by the Academy of Motion (AMPAS), the awards are a recognition of excellence in primarily American films, as assessed by the academy's voting

The various category winners are awarded a copy of the officially called the "Academy Award of Merit," although more nickname, the "Oscar." The statuette, depicting a knight was originally sculpted by Los Angeles artist George Stanley director Cedric Gibbons. The 1st Academy awards AMPAS and hosted by AMPAS president Douglas best films from 1st August 1927 to 31 July 1928 and took



awards for the artistic and are regarded by many as the entertainment industry in the Picture Arts and Science cinematic achievements of membership.

golden statuette as a trophy, commonly referred to by its rendered in the Art Deco style, from a design sketch by art ceremony, presented by the Fairbanks, honoured the place on May 16, 1929, at a

private dinner held at the Hollywood Roosevelt hotel in Los Angeles, California. 270 people attended the event, which lasted 15 minutes. It is the only Academy awards ceremony not broadcast on either radio or television; a radio broadcast was introduced for the 2nd Academy awards. The first best actor awarded was Emil Jannings, for his performance in “The Last Command” and “The way of all flesh.” He was the first Oscar award winner in history.

The Academy awards ceremony was first broadcast by radio in 1930 and was telecast for the first time in 1953. It is the oldest worldwide entertainment awards ceremony and is now being telecast live worldwide. It is also the oldest of four major annual American entertainment awards; its equivalents: the “Emmy awards” for television, the “Tony awards” for theatre and the “Grammy awards” for music, are modelled after the Academy awards. A total of 3,140 Oscar statuettes made of gold-plated bronze on a black metal base, it is 13.5 inches tall and weighs 3.856 kg. The five spokes represent the original branches of the Academy: actors, writers, directors, producers, and technicians.

PARIS FASHION WEEK

Tamanna Ahmed: VIII

One of the most important Fashion weeks in the world’s “Big4” fashion weeks is Paris Fashion Week. While the official title is “Semaine des Créatures de Mode,” we commonly call it the famous “Paris Fashion Week.” Paris is the home to the industry’s first-ever organised fashion week. It was first started in 1973, and since then, the event is an unmissable meeting place for fashion lovers in France as well as worldwide. Paris Fashion week is a series of designer presentations held in Paris, France with spring/summer and autumn/winter events held each year. The dates on which it is held or determined by the France Fashion Federation. In addition to ready-to-wear shows, there are men’s and Haute couture shows, which are held semi-annually for the spring/summer and autumn/winter seasons. Also, every year, famous brands like Dior, Chanel, Louis Vuitton, Kenzo, Givenchy and Eéline host their shows in historical places such as the Carrousel de Louvre and the Grand Palais.

There are certain rules to follow in the Paris Fashion Week. One of the rules is the requirement to create a minimum of 35 looks per year and which must include both day and evening wear. Another rule is the “size-zero bans,” in which, according to French law, Fashion week does not allow models of body mass index size zero to attend. Along with this mentioned rule, in which, it prohibits models under 18 years of age. This year, in 2023, the Paris Fashion Week was held from 17 January to 22 January, it was the autumn/winter event. The Fashion week kicked off in Paris on 23 January and ended on 26 January 2023. As per the schedule, Schiaparelli and Dior presented their spring/summer 2023 collection on the first days. Paris Fashion Week 2023 also saw Saint Laurent, Louis Vuitton, Ludovic de Saint Sernin and Dries Van Noten among others present their respective menswear collection.



PEOPLE FOR THE ETHICAL TREATMENT OF ANIMALS (PETA)

Shayoni Sanyal: VII B

PETA is a non-government organization (NGO) committed to ending the abusive treatment of animals in business and society and promoting consideration of animal interests in everyday decision-making and general policies and practices.

PETA was founded in 1980 by Ingrid Newkirk and Alex Pacheco, who was influenced by Australian ethicist Peter Singer's book *Animal Liberation* (1975). PETA's earliest efforts included exposure to private research laboratories that used animals in testing. Gradually the organization began to appeal to industries such as cosmetics and pharmaceuticals, which traditionally used animals for extensive and invasive testing of their



products – to discontinue animal testing in favour of cruelty-free alternatives. Businesses responded to that appeal. Many cosmetics industry leaders, for example, discontinued the practice of testing products on animals, and more than 500 cosmetics companies signed a pledge of assurance that they wouldn't engage in animal experimentation. PETA also condemned and helped eliminate the auto industry's use of animals in crash tests.

PETA attempted to alter public attitudes towards animal rights by means of creative advertising campaigns that, while serious in their message, contained humorous and spoof-like elements. The organization fought against "speciesism", arguing that animals have rights in proportion to their "interests" and that those rights should be respected and protected. As PETA explained it, an animal, like a human, has an interest, for example, in not experiencing pain unnecessarily. Thus, that interest should be respected, and an animal's right not to have unnecessary pain inflicted should be protected.

PETA was founded in 2000. PETA India operates under the simple principle that animals are not ours to eat, wear, experiment, or use for entertainment. Through investigative and legislative work, public education, animal rescues, eye-catching demonstrations, celebrity involvement, and outreach with our youth division, PETA Youth, PETA India has drastically improved the quality of life for many animals and saved the lives of countless others. Every day in countries around the world, animals are fighting for their lives. They are enslaved, beaten, and kept in chains to make them perform for humans' "entertainment"; they are mutilated and confined to tiny cages so that we can kill them and eat them; they are burned, blinded, poisoned, and cut up alive in the name of "science"; they are electrocuted, strangled and skinned alive so that people can parade around in their coats; and worse.



PHYSIOTHERAPY

Krittiman Pathak: VII A

Physiotherapy is a healthcare profession concerned with human function and movement and maximizing physical potential. It is concerned with identifying the quality of life and movement potential within the spheres of promotion, prevention, treatment, habilitation, and rehabilitation. It uses physical approaches to promote, maintain and restore physical, psychological, and social well-being, taking into account variations in health status. It is science-based and committed to extending, applying, evaluating, and reviewing the evidence that underpins and informs its practice and delivery. The exercise of clinical judgment and informed interpretation is at its core.

Physiotherapists and Physical Therapists (PTs) work with a wide variety of health settings to improve a broad range of physical problems associated with different 'systems' of the body. In particular, they treat neuromuscular (Brain and nervous system), musculoskeletal (soft tissues, joints, and bones), and cardiovascular and respiratory systems (heart and lungs and associated physiology). Physiotherapists work autonomously, often as a member of a team with other health or social care professionals. Physiotherapy practice is characterized by reflective behaviour and systematic clinical reasoning, both contributing to and underpinning a problem-solving approach to patient-centric care. People are often referred for physiotherapy by other health and social care professionals.



RAFFLESIA

Debosmita Dey: VIA

Rafflesia is a genus of parasitic flowering plants in the family Rafflesiaceae. They are found in the rainforest of Indonesia. It can grow to be 3 feet across and weigh up to 15 pounds! It is a plant, with no visible leaves, roots, or stem, developed from the bud for about 9 months and then open. The opening usually lasts for a few days then it will decay and rot away. When the enormous flower blooms, it emits the smell of rotting meat to attract insects: the Rafflesia's only hope for reproduction. This plant life cycle is pollination, seed dispersal, seed germination, the emergence of flower bud, mature bud and anthesis stages. Rafflesia embeds strands of tissue into the vine's host cells, absorbing nutrients and water and growing and growing until erupting from the host vines is the only part of itself visible to the outside: enormous rubbery petals that stink like rotting flesh. The *Rafflesia arnoldii* is known as the "Corpse flower" because it smells like dead flesh. And unlike most plants, this flower does not use energy from the sun to make its food. Instead, it is a parasite: it gets all its nutrients from the host plant.



In Peninsular Malaysia, Rafflesia buds are used by women to stop internal bleeding and shrink the womb after childbirth, as well as for the treatment of fever. The bud was once sought after as a traditional medicine. It is used by men as an energy drink or an aphrodisiac.

SANCHI STUPA

Laxmi Saha: VIB

The Sanchi Stupa is one of the oldest Buddhist monuments in the country and the largest stupa at the site. It is located on a hilltop at Sanchi in the Raisen district of Madhya Pradesh. It is located 48 km northeast of Bhopal, which is the capital of Madhya Pradesh. UNESCO has included it as one of the heritage sites of the world.

Sanchi Stupa was built by King Ashoka during the Mauryan Empire to spread the message of love and peace. It is the first built stupa of all at Sanchi. It is now a historical monument. It houses the relics of Buddha. It was built as a Buddhist studies and learning centre. The simple structure was damaged at some point during the 2nd century BCE. It was later repaired and enlarged, and elements were added, after which it reached its final form in the 1st century BCE. The structure is 120 feet wide and 54 feet high. Our Lion emblem has been taken from the 'Ashoka Stamba', located near the entrance of the stupa. The entry gates are aligned in the four cardinal directions.

The Stupa is made up of sandstone blocks and some amount of bricks. It has an ornamented gateway called the 'Torana'. It is one of the biggest landmarks of Buddhism in India. The central structure consists of a hemispherical dome on a base, with a relic chamber deep within.

The dome symbolizes, among other things, the dome of heaven enclosing the earth. A central pillar symbolizes the cosmic axis and supports a triple umbrella structure. It has several chambers which contain the relics of Buddha. The main body of the stupa symbolizes the cosmic mountain.

The original construction works of this stupa were overseen by Ashoka, whose wife Devi was the daughter of a merchant of nearby Vidisha. Sanchi was also her birthplace as well as the venue of her and Ashoka's wedding.

It is a religious place with historical and archaeological significance. The Stupa actually symbolizes the life of Buddha and his final release from the cycle of birth and rebirth. It is believed that the intention behind constructing this stupa was to spread the Buddhist philosophy and way of life. It was discovered in the year 1818 by Taylor and an archaeological museum was established in 1919 by Sir John Marshall. The Sanchi Stupa is living proof of India's artistic and architectural history. Sanchi Stupa was variously known as Kaknam, Kakanaya, Kakanava, Kakanadabota, and Bota-Sripavata in ancient times.

A stupa is an important form of Buddhist architecture. It is generally considered to be a sepulchral monument.



SARALPARA

Mr. Piercy Pradeep Basumatary

Saralpara, in Kokhrajhar Dt. of Assam is a perfect hotspot for spending a day amidst tall mountains and a rivulet running through the valley. It is located at a distance of 65 kms from Kokrajhar town. It takes around 3 hours to reach Saralpara from Bongaigaon. Situated along the Indo-Bhutan border, Saralpara is quite near to the headquarter of Sarpang Dzongkhag (DC) in Bhutan. Once in Saralpara, you will get the feel of being in a Bhutanese village, with small Bhutanese temples and prayer flags all over. 'Beauty lies in the eye of the beholder'. The uniqueness of Saralpara lies in braided channels of rivers that contribute to the essence of beauty of Saralpara. Mountains, present a beautiful backdrop with a high-speed flowing rivulet in the front.

Assam is a state bestowed with splendid natural beauty, waterfalls, hills, valleys, and rivulets running amidst high mountains. In such picturesque locations, it's a winter delight or a tradition you can say to enjoy a picnic in Assam. Of the many places in Assam, Saralpara, is a popular picnic spot. Thousands of visitors come to breathe the air of Saralpara and return home with sweet memories of the place. The place is mainly inhabited by simple and innocent villagers of ethnic Bodo, Nepali and Adivasi people. There is a huge gate just on the turning point and also the Bismuri Army Camp ahead. Then you need to drive through the Gaurang Range till you reach Saralpara picnic spot. You have to go through the jungles of Chirang Reserve Forest from Digli to Saralpara.

As the place is in the bordering area with Bhutan, there are a few Army camps. So, It is suggested to keep a check on your conduct and approach towards the local inhabitants. The road to the picnic spot is not that safe at night so it's better to depart by early evening. Also, there is no network connectivity. But, isn't it good to have a day without phone calls and messages?

Saralpara is definitely a photographer's delight. It presents beautiful frames perfect for landscape photography. The sunset is specifically beautiful presenting the sky in a multitude of colours. It's a perfect place to soak the winter sun and relax away from the hustle and bustle of our lives.



BHAIRABKUNDA

Lucky Narzary Class VIII

Bhairabkunda situated with the wonderful sites of nature in the tri-junction of Bhutan, Assam and Arunachal Pradesh, is considered to be a God's gift for the human beings. It is located at the northern bed, some 22 km from the district headquarter, Udalguri. Bhairabkunda is situated with the wonderful sites of nature in the tri-junction of Bhutan, Assam and Arunachal Pradesh, is considered to be a God's gift for the human being. Also prominently known as important tourist place of Shiva' for the pilgrims. As it is the home of god, it is a heaven-made place as if it is set in a canvas perfectly painted with all the heavenly colours of nature.



A popular and unique picnic spot owing to its calmness and serenity, the place is visited by groups and families alike. Bhairabkunda is located in Udalguri district in Assam, at a elevation of 703 meters. It is on the border of Arunachal Pradesh on the right and Bhutan on left.

The Bhairabi River and the Jampani River, which originate in Bhutan merge here to form River Dhanshiri and form a lovely view to behold. This is one of the most important tributaries of River Brahmaputra and also has a dam with sluice gates. It is in the shape of a kunda, which has a religious significance of its own and a pollution-free spot. The place is mainly inhabited by Bodo, Nepali and Adivasi people.

There is a famous Shiva temple nearby and is visited by devotees all year round. Geographically, the temple is a part of Bhutan though it can be visited by Indians. Daifam, the Bhutanese town is famous for wine trade and other Bhutanese trinkets. Bathing in the river is possible as the water is not every deep, thus it is an enjoyable leisure activity for families and kids. Tourists can take direct cabs available at Udalguri or Rowta to reach Bhairabkunda. The bus stand has private car rental agencies, from where you can hire taxis to reach. Daily buses from Guwahati, Itanagar, and BTR headquarters come to this stand.

Winter is the best time to visit Bhairabkunda. The season starts in November and continues till March. Summers are hot and humid with occasional rainfall and flooding. While it rains a lot during monsoon, you should avoid it.

SNAKE BOAT RACE OF KERALA

Nafisa Anjum: VII B

Kerala's Snake Boat Race is known as Vallam Kali. It is a traditional boat race in Kerala. It is a form of canoe Racing and uses paddled war canoes. It is mainly conducted during the season of the harvest festival Onam. Vallam Kali includes races of many kinds of paddled longboats and snake boats. Punnamada Lake, Alappuzha, Kerala is the location where the contestants line up to battle it out. The race traces its history to the 13th century when a competition was organized between the rival kingdom of Kayamkulam and Chembakassery. King Devanaraya of Chembakassery ordered the construction of a war boat that was later named, Chundan Vallam.

The price of the snake boat is about one crore per boat in Kerala. It is organized to celebrate the installation of the idol of Lord Subramanian at Haripad Subramanya temple. It is believed that the first boat race in Alleppey was conducted to honour the Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru. Pandit Nehru was so impressed by their performance that he awarded the winner a trophy. This is how the Nehru Trophy Boat Race began. Each team spends about six lakh rupees for the Nehru Trophy. The race of Chundan Vallam's 'Snake boat' is about 30-35 meters (100-200 feet) long with 64 to 200 paddlers. The Nehru Trophy Boat Race is one of the most famous snake boat races in Kerala. The Aranmula Boat Race is the oldest in Kerala.

The Chundan Vallam or the boat is about 100 feet long and can seat close to 150 men. The boats are usually made from the wood of the wild jackfruit tree. The ends of the boat are shaped like cobra hoods. This is from where the boat gets its name. Each boat is carefully designed and made by skilled craftsmen. Sometimes, the boats are decorated with green and red silk umbrellas. The villages take care of their boat. The boats are also repaired once a year and are polished with fish oil and coconut shell ash mixed with eggs. This keeps the wood strong. Each boat has a leader and under him, there are three boats -men who control themovement of the boat. There are 100 to 200 oarsmen. They row to the rhythm of the boatman's song. There are around 25 singers in a row in the middle of the boat. The singers sing old songs and wear white mundu and turban.



SRINIVASA RAMANUJAN

Ayaan Ahmed: VII B

Born on 22nd December 1887 in Erode, Tamil Nadu, Srinivasa Ramanujan demonstrated an exceptional grasp of Mathematics at a young age. Also known as 'The Man who knew Infinity', he reshaped twentieth-century mathematics with his diverse contributions in several mathematical domains. He is recognized as one of history's greatest mathematicians.



Ramanujan was born into a Tamil Brahmin Iyengar family in the Mysore state of British India. His father Kuppuswamy Srinivasa Iyengar was a clerk and his mother Komalatammal was a housewife. Despite being a mathematical prodigy, his career didn't start well. In fact, he never received any formal mathematics training. Most of his mathematical discoveries were based only on intuition and ultimately proved correct.

He received a college scholarship in 1904, but quickly lost it by failing in non-mathematical subjects. Another attempt at college ended in failure when he failed his first Arts exam. Thereafter, he began developing his theories in mathematics and published his first paper in 1911. He was supported financially by R. Ramachandra Rao, who was the Secretary of the Indian Mathematical Society during that time and he recognized his abilities.

His major contributions are:

- His infinite series for pi (π), was considered to be one of his most treasured findings.
- A significant contribution to Game theory.
- 1729 is known as the Ramanujan number, which is considered unique as it can be expressed as the sum of cubes of two numbers in two different ways: $103+93 = 1729 = 123+13$
- He wrote more than 3000 theorems.
- He discovered Riemann's series, concerning prime numbers.
- Ramanujan prime and Ramanujan theta functions inspired a vast amount of further research.
- The theory of divergent series holds great significance.

In 1918, Ramanujan contracted a fatal disease in England. He returned to India in 1919, after which his condition became worse. He died on 26th April, 1920 at the very young age of 32 years. However, he spent his last year producing some of his most profound mathematics.

To pay tribute to this legendary mathematician, every year we celebrate NATIONAL MATHEMATICS DAY on 22nd December, his birthday. According to him, "Numbers do speak". He is regarded as one of the most talented Indian mathematicians.

TAWANG

Jenifer Khan: VIII

Tawang in Arunachal Pradesh is one of those fabulous destinations, which is fascinating for all tourists. This hilly destination is surrounded by beautiful sky and glacial lakes, with crystal clear blue waters. Encircled by lofty and magnificent mountains, Tawang is a feast for the eyes.

Situated at 10, 000 feet above sea level, Tawang has Tibet (China) to its northern side, and Bhutan to its southwest. The inhabitants of Tawang, called Monpas are found at a lower altitude, where they enjoy a cool temperate climate.



The name “Tawang” derives from two words from the local Monpa dialect ‘Ta’ and ‘Wang’. ‘Ta’ means horse and ‘Wang’ means green pastures. The local interpretation is that in the 17th century, a Tibetan monk called Mera Lama found a strong and beautiful horse wandering in the valley. Attracted to this elegant animal, the Lama tried to capture it. But the horse disappeared and while searching for it, Mera Lama found a place, which was very serene and soothing. He built a magnificent Buddhist Monastery at the location. The town that developed around this Monastery was later called Tawang. The nearest domestic airport is Salonibari Airport, Tezpur, Assam. It is well connected to state capitals Kolkata and Guwahati, both by road and by air. The nearest international airport is the Lokpriya Gopinath Bordoloi International Airport in Guwahati, which is around 480 km from Tawang.

The local food is a blend of traditional North-Eastern dishes and a spicy influence of Monpa caste. The mouth-watering Zan, which is made of millet flour is very popular. It is accompanied by a dish of meat or vegetables cooked with fermented cheese, soya beans, and other herbs.

A rich Biryani called Gyapa Khazi which is a variant of the Pulao with fermented cheese, chilies, some dried fish or prawns, and spices like ginger, etc is a dish to remember. Don’t miss the staple delicacies Momos and Thupka. The valley offers a peaceful and pollution-free environment, which is not available in other hill stations.

THE RIVER GANGES

Aditya Barman: VIA

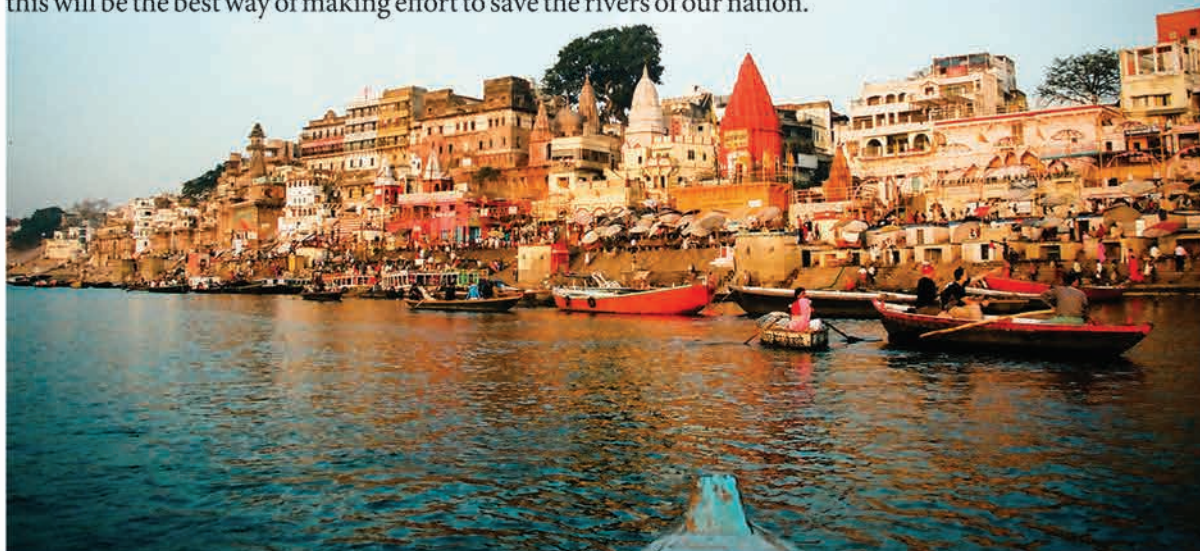
The river Ganges or Ganga flows through India and Bangladesh and falls into the Bay of Bengal. In Bangladesh, this river is called Padma. It is 2,510 km long, which makes it the longest river of India. It originates as Bhagirathi from the Gangotri glacier in Uttarakhand. Alaknanda river joins Bhagirathi at Devprayag. It is joined by the Yamuna at Allahabad.

There are several tributaries that form part of this major river in India. Gomti, Ghaghara, Gandaki, Kosi, rivers form the major left-bank tributaries of the river Ganga. The important right-bank tributaries of river Ganga are the Yamuna, Son, Punpun, and Damodar rivers. River Ganga forms a large drainage basin that spreads over three countries namely India, Nepal, and Bangladesh. In India, the river basin of the Ganga river spreads to eleven states namely Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, West Bengal, and Delhi.

Ganga is a sacred river and has deep religious importance. People from different parts of the world come to take bath in this river because of its holy significance. It is a lifeline to millions of people who live in its basin and depend on it for their daily needs. It is home to approximately 140 species of fish, 90 species of amphibians, and also reptiles and mammals, including critically endangered species such as the gharial and south Asian river dolphin.

It is now threatened by severe pollution. Sewage from many cities along the river's course, industrial waste and religious ceremonies waste, non-degradable plastics waste, etc. pollute the river. Many programmes have been undertaken by the government to clean the river. One such program is the Namami Gange Program. It was inaugurated in June 2014, with a budget of Rs. 20,000 crores. It has two objectives, i.e., conservation and rejuvenation of the Ganga.

River Ganga is essential for the existence of the people of India and especially in the regions where it is only the source of drinking water and agricultural purposes. The rising pollution of river water is not a good sign for the people of the Nation. We must make effort to reduce the growing pollution in river Ganga and conserve these natural resources. We must not only give the name goddesses to this major river but also treat it like a goddess and help in retaining its purity once again. We all must try to make people aware of the rising pollution in Ganga and also make them understand the reasons behind the same. As an individual, this will be the best way of making effort to save the rivers of our nation.



THE SATTRIYA DANCE

Disha Sutradhar: Vi B

Sattriya Nritya is a major Indian classical dance. In India, there are eight classical dances recognized by the Sangeet Natak Akademi, viz.- Bharatnatyam, Kathak, Kuchipudi, Odissi, Kathakali, Sattriya, Manipuri, and Mohiniyattam.

Sattriya is a classical dance from Assam. On 15th November 2000, the Sangeet Natak Academy of India recognized Sattriya as one of the eight classical dances of India. Modern Sattriya explores many themes and plays, and performances are staged worldwide.

The Sattriya dance traces its roots to ancient drama and music texts of India, particularly Bharat Muni's Natya Shastra. The history of dance arts in Assam goes back to antiquity, as evidenced by copper-plate inscriptions and sculpture relating to Shaivism and Shaktism traditions for the Hindu epics – the Ramayana and the Mahabharata. The modern form of Sattriya is attributed to the 15th-century Sankaradeva, who systematized the dance using the ancient texts, and introduced drama and expressive dancing (nritya and nritya) as a form of community religious art for emotional devotion to Lord Krishna. Since the 15th century, the Sattriya art grew as a part of the Vaishnava Bhakti Movement, in Hindu monasteries called Sattras. One distinctive part of the Sattriya dance inside temples and monasteries is that the dance is not performed before any idol, but is performed before a copy of the Bhagavata Purana placed in eastern (sunrise) corner called Manikut of the dance hall (namghar). These dance-dramas were, in the early days, written and directed by the Assamese poet-saint Saint Sankaradeva and by his principal disciple Madhavadeva. They were mostly composed during the 16th century.

Originally this dance form was performed only by male monks but now it is performed by male as well as female dancers. The costume of Sattriya dance is primarily of two types – the male costume comprising of dhoti, chador, and paguri (turban) and the female costume comprising of ghuri, chador and kanchi (waist cloth). With change of time, as this dance form evolved from the Sattras onto the stage, the design and materials of the dance costumes changed.

Sattriya Nritya is accompanied by musical compositions called borgeet composed by Srimanta Sankaradeva and Sri Madhavadeva among others, which are based on classical ragas. A key musical instrument that accompanies a Sattriya performance is the khol (two-faced, asymmetrical drum, quite different from the rest of India) played with fingers.



WONDERS OF SCIENCE

Shreyashi Saha: VIII

Science is a blessing to human beings. It makes our life comfortable, Scientific knowledge and information have empowered humans. By understanding science, man has got lots of developments in farming, communication, medical science, and in almost every field. The role of science is very important in our life. Our lifestyles become easy with the wonderful invention of science like electricity, fans, air-conditioners, television, mobile phones, motor vehicles, etc. and now it is almost impossible to live without using them. From morning to night we cannot think about our life without science.

The most important invention of science is electricity. It is the most important thing to keep the wheel of progress running. The invention of electricity brings an incredible change in human civilization. Electricity helps us to run air conditioners, trains, heavy machinery, industries etc. All the scientific technology resting on electricity has made our life easy. Science is the base for preparing wonderful medicines which give us immediate relief. Science helps us to overcome many dangerous and deadly diseases. Many vaccinations and medicines have been discovered with the help of science to save humans from many diseases. Nowadays it is possible that users can transplant every part of the human body through surgery. Medical science is doing unbelievable improvements.

Science also developed our way of communication. In the past, we had to wait for a long time to get one's letter but today we can talk to our relatives even if they are very far away from us. Not only talk to them but also we can see them on our mobile phones.

The invention of mobiles and the internet has reduced the distance between people. Many innovations and discoveries of science help farmers to grow good quality crops. The harvesting machines, tractors, manures, and good quality seeds are the gift of science to the farmers.

The first invention of science for entertainment was the radio. In the old days, the radio was used to listen to songs and news. But now science has changed everything with its new and wonderful innovations in the field of entertainment. Now we can watch TV programmes videos on mobiles, TV and also on computers. These are now one of the basic needs of humans. Science had also developed our education and trade sectors. The invention of printing, typing, binding etc. has boosted our education system. During the COVID-19 lockdown, online learning has helped students to become independent learners before they make their way into the real world. Students got opportunities to explore new learning applications and platforms during the class, which helped them to develop new skills, and capabilities accelerating their growth trajectory. In a nutshell, we can't live a minute without science.



MEDITATION

Anurag Parajuli: VIII

Meditation is the art to control one's mind through different techniques – such as mindfulness, the focus of mind, etc. It is practiced to calm and clear one's mind.

Meditation is the practice of the mind to make it clear and focused. This technique – meditation, was used in ancient times as well. Its origin can be found in Hindu and Buddhism scriptures. It was widely practiced in Asian countries. But now it's practiced in western countries as well. The early Hindu sages used to practice meditation to relax their minds. They believed that meditation helps to gain Spiritual powers. Buddhists lay down incredible importance on concentration, calm, and one-pointedness in meditation. According to them the six forces that needed to be taken care of are: hearing, pondering, mindfulness, awareness, effort, and intimacy. Meditation cannot be explained until experienced. It is the practice of the mind that aims to attain emotional, spiritual, and psychological awareness and stability.

In this age of digital era, everybody is acquainted with the awareness of meditation and its significance. Almost all countries are encouraging stressing their citizens to practice it. Because many researchers have found how meditation helps to achieve emotional, and psychological balance. It is also beneficial for our minds to stay focused. In this age of adrenaline-induced content, meditation can be very helpful to stay calm and relaxed.

Meditation is a very powerful exercise of the mind. It can be proved very helpful for your mind and body. So everyone should practice it to calm their mind, body, and soul. In this age of digital era, we should not neglect our mental health. Just a mere 10-15 minutes of practice of meditation each day can bring many positive results in the lives of people. It can be practiced anywhere and anytime. This can be accomplished by practicing a simple breathing meditation. A quiet place is chosen to meditate and to sit in a comfortable position.



IMPORTANCE OF MATHEMATICS IN EVERYDAY LIFE

Mr. Dhruba Saha, Asst. Teacher

Mathematics is a significant part of human logic and thoughts. It gives an effective way to create mental discipline and increases logical reasoning. Moreover, mathematical knowledge plays an essential role in understanding the concept of other subjects like science, social studies, and even music and art.

It is one of the most important subjects in our life. No matter which field or profession you belong to, its use is everywhere. That is why it is necessary to have a good understanding of the subject. Though the basics of mathematics start from school but its usage continues till we become adults and thus it can be said that maths has become an integral part. Imagining our lives without it is like a ship without a sail.

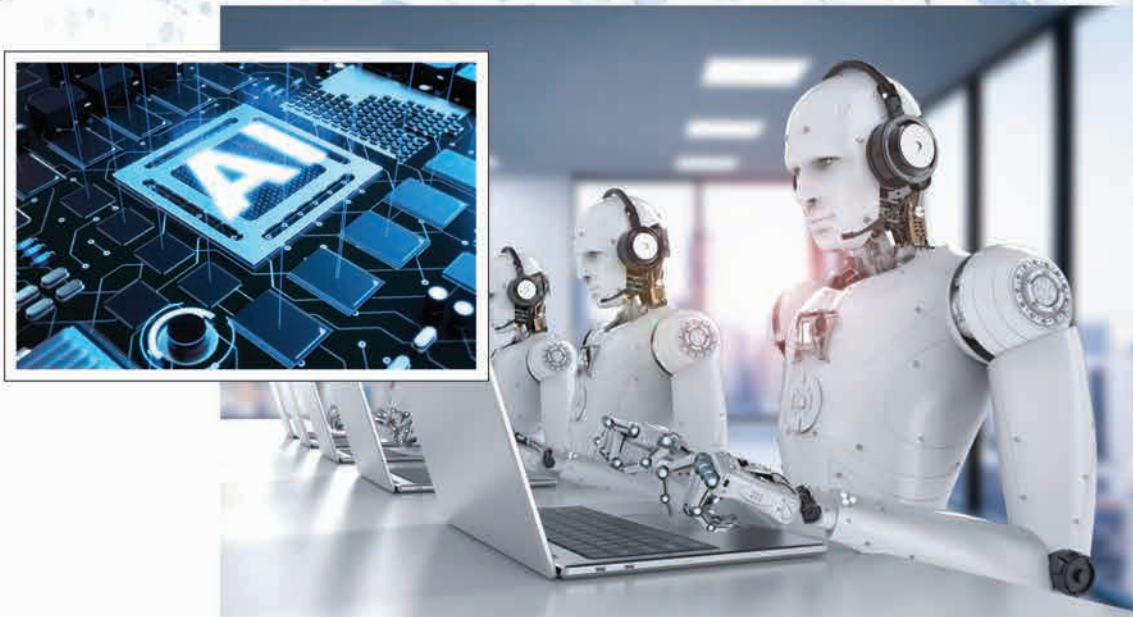


ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Neha Saha: IX

Artificial intelligence is arguably the most exciting field in robotics. It is certainly the most controversial too: Everybody agrees that a robot can work in an assembly line, but there's no consensus on whether a robot can ever be intelligent.

Like the term "robot" itself, artificial intelligence is hard to define. Ultimate Artificial intelligence would be a recreation of the human thought process—a human-made machines with our intellectual abilities. This would include the ability to learn just about anything, the ability to reason, the ability to use language, and the ability to formulate original ideas. Roboticians are nowhere near achieving this level of artificial intelligence, but they have made a lot of progress. Today's Artificial intelligence machines can replicate some specific elements of intellectual ability. Computers can already solve problems in limited realms. The basic idea of Artificial Intelligence problem-solving is simple, though its execution is complicated. First, the Artificial Intelligence robot or computer gathers facts about a situation through sensors or human input. The computer compares this information to stored data and decides what the information signifies. The computer runs through various possible actions and predicts which action will be most successful



based on the collected information. For the most part, the computer can only solve problems- it's programmed to solve them. It doesn't have any generalized analytical ability. Chess computers are one example of this sort of machine.

Some modern robots also can learn in a limited capacity. Learning robots recognize if a certain action achieves a desired result. The robot stores this information and attempts the successful action the next time it encounters the same situation. Robotic vacuums learn the layout of a room, but they're built for vacuuming and nothing else.

Some robots can interact socially. Kismet, a robot created in 1998 at M.I.T's Computer Science and Artificial Intelligence Lab (CSAIL) recognized human body language and voice inflection and responded appropriately. Since then, interactive robots have become available commercially and some are being used as companions for senior citizens. Although the robots are helpful for cleaning and mobility assistance, adding interactivity helps reduce seniors' social isolation.

"To succeed in your mission, you must have single-minded devotion to your goal."

A.P.J Abdul Kalam

PRO KABADDI LEAGUE

Priyam Saha: IX

The craze for Kabaddi rocked up in the last few years everywhere. The game of Kabaddi involves two teams who defend themselves from a raider from the opposite team. The game has now risen to international fame and recognition.

Kabaddi is a very popular game in India and is native to the state of Tamil Nadu. Kabaddi is played extensively in India, Bangladesh, and Pakistan. It is quite prevalent in the Indian states of Bihar, Punjab, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, and Karnataka. The sport is also known by other names such as Kaudi, Pakaada, and Himoshika in different regions. Both men and women play it. The highest governing body of Kabaddi is “The International Kabaddi Federation. Kabaddi is played between two teams. Each team has seven members in it. In every round, a person from one team known as the “raider” goes to the court of the other team. His or her motive is to tag as many people of the other team as possible, known as “defenders” in a single breath. The raider has to do all of this and come back to his court without being tackled by the other team’s defenders. When a raider returns to his side of the court successfully, he scores points whereas the other team scores a point if they are able to stop the raider.

The Pro Kabaddi League sponsored by Vivo was started in the year 2014. It was based on and influenced by the idea of the Indian Premier League. The first season witnessed a tournament between 8 teams, all owned by famous celebrities, sportspersons, and business persons. This league turned out to be a huge success and roped in more than 400 million viewers in its first season.

The Kabaddi World Cup tournament started in 2004. It was subsequently held in the year 2007 and 2016 as well. All three times, India stood at the top. In 2016, it was hosted in the city of Ahmedabad. According to the current IKF (International Kabaddi Federation) rankings, India enjoys the number 1 position. The most recent Kabaddi world cup was held in Malaysia in the year 2019. It was the largest Kabaddi tournament ever played. There was a total of 32 Men’s teams that participated and 24 women’s teams.





Nur	Soumitra Bhowmik	II	B	Ahil Hasan Ahmed	VIII	Haina Boro
UKG	A	Sadananda Paul	III	A	Manisha Barman	Jugami Swargiary
	A	Samim Akter		A	Shankurag Das	Lucky Narzary
I	A	Salima Sultana		A	Tarif Ansari	Shreyashi Saha
	A	Sumit Sarkar	III	B	Shristi Saha	Smita Saha
I	B	Afroze Afizah Ahmed		B	Lwithma Goyary	IX
	B	Ashif Jabir Islam	IV	A	Ankita Saha	Dewan Miraj Alam
I	C	Buhumsha Baro		A	Mehbuba Hussain	Dhrubaark Das
	C	Sumaya Ahmed	VI	A	Nandini Saha	Ramkrishna Roy
II	A	Ashad Uddin		A	Sakshi Upadhaya	Riya Gupta
	A	Jwoshrang Kochari	VII	A	Abhijit Nath	Shiney Mazumdar
	A	Nishan Saha		A	Afifa Moriom	Thamtim Goyary
	A	Reehan Alom		A	Priyanka Basak	
	A	Rimli Das		A	Rimlee Thakuria	
	A	Riniki Das		A	Susmita Swargiary	
	A	Tasmimsultana	VII	B	Nibir Nayan Das	

AI (91 to 100%) GRADE HOLDERS IN ACADEMICS: 2022-23

Class I

Afrose Afizah Ahmed
Afsheen Najia Talukdar
Ariyan Rahman
Arohi Bhowmik
Arshi Saha
Aryakamal Kar
Ashif Jabir Islam
Ayan Ghosh
Eccha Patowary
Gwnsar Goyary
Hinas Asfida
Nazia Neelam
Nishat Anjum Siddique
Nyanrvya Aryan Talukdar
Pritika Paul

Class II

Debanshi Ghosh
Manjima Ghosh
Mrinmoyee Sarkar
Priyam Saha
Rimli Das

Riniki Das
Sakil Ahmed
Satakshi Saha
Shivam Kumar
Sohani Saha

Class III

Jyotirmoy Nath
Shristi Saha

Class IV

Jubair Kabir Anchary
Mannat Mech Barhoi
Nadira Anjum

Class V

Dristideep Talukdar
Krisha Karmakar
Kritika Swargiyary
Sohum Deb Singha
Sudiksha Nath

Class VI

Aditya Barman
Nandini Saha
Nayan Barman

Class VII

Priyanshu

Class VIII

Tamanna Ahmed



Photo Gallery





