



*What is really
Needed to make
Democracy Function
is not Knowledge of
Facts, but right Education*

MAHATMA
GANDHI

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MGM DARPAN

INSIGHTS FROM THE
MGM GROUP
OF INSTITUTIONS



*An Apostle of
non-violence and
preacher of truth*

Founder Manager
MGM Group of Institutions



H. G. Dr. Stephanos Mar Theodosius
of Blessed Memory
(02-10-1924 - 05-11-2007)



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St. Gregorios of Parumala

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Mahatma Gandhi: Global Saint

"Nonviolence is not a garment to be put on and off at will. Its seat is in the heart, and it must be an inseparable part of our being."

- Mahatma Gandhi

Fr. George C. Varughese

All the schools of MGM group observed November 2nd as the Patron's day. Our Patron saint 'Mar Gregorios' pioneered education among the common people of the society. Education until then was restricted to only the upper strata. It was by farsighted efforts of His Grace, he started schools in central and North Kerala. Some of the schools started by His Grace are, St. Thomas School, Mulunthuruthy, St. Ignatius High School, St. Mary's School, Kunnamkulam M.G.M. School, Thiruvalla M.G.S School, Thumpamon. Well known poet of Kerala, Chalil C Varghese, rightly remarks in his poem on thirumeni "Thanadaya mulunthuruthiyilevide vidhyalayasthapanathinayi than sramamarnaho parumale devalayan kudiyum minnum mattiha theerthu vaana vimalan mar gregorios. (in your hometown at mulunthuruthy you worked tirelessly to establish a school and church, your grace you showed your glory on the five elements of mother nature)

And as providence has it, eventually in the footsteps of Our Patron Saint, years later the same zeal and service was shown by one other great Servant of the Lord, who chose Central India as his vocation grounds, the place which later on came to be known by his name. In the field of education and humanitarian initiatives, his contribution to Calcutta Diocese and Orthodox Church is unparalleled. Our Thirumeni Late Lamented (But Cherished for a magnificent life that he had) Dr. Stephanos Mar Theodosius, is also remembered along with the Mahatma and Our Patron Saint on his 12th Remembrance Day on 5th November, 2019. Through his efforts this great man, had pioneered a revolutionary change in the field of education in central India. I pay my prayerful homage to Our Thirumeni who had directly affected the lives of lacs of down trodden students around Central and Northern India, affording a decent education.

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, also known as 'The Mahatma', "Great Soul" Gandhi, was a hero, as well as a political and spiritual leader of India. He brought India to independence by using non-violent resistance. He was born on October 2, 1869 in Porbandar, Kathiawar, now known as Gujarat. At the age of 19, Gandhi went to London to pursue his degree in law. Later in 1893, he went to South Africa to work and found that there was a lot of prejudice towards Indians. That was the reason why Gandhi began protesting and eventually he became an inspiring hero for millions. The three main qualities that define Gandhi as a hero are his strong LEADERSHIP, SIMPLICITY AND BRAVERY.

Gandhi was an astonishing hero. He possessed countless qualities, many things that an ordinary person could not have had. The footsteps of a sincere student to a brave leader simple he is. He set several examples for us to look up to and learn from. He fought for something that he believed in and he never gave up. He fought through all the obstacles that came his way with love and peace. Leadership, simplicity and bravery were the three most outstanding qualities in Gandhi. In commemoration of Gandhi's 150th birth anniversary, I pay tribute to this noble soul, the father of our nation and exhort to the new generation to assimilate in them his virtues and principles. It would certainly guide them like a beacon light in to their path of success.

From the Desk of DEO



“GENERATIONS TO COME, IT MAY BE, WILL SCARCE BELIEVE THAT SUCH ONE AS THIS EVER IN FLESH AND BLOOD WALKED UPON THIS EARTH.” – ALBERT EINSTEIN ON GANDHI JI

Mahatma Gandhi is indisputably the most inspiring and popular person throughout the world, India has produced. When nations tried to overpower each other through thier military and monetary force, Gandhiji showed to the world that one can win over persons, societies and even Nations through non-violence. It would be very much apt to revisit the ideals and values propounded by Mahatma as we celebrate his 150th birth anniversary on 2nd October, 2019. The relevance of Gandhiji's teachings increases manifold in the present scenario where societies, nations and even religious groups try to dominate others through violent means, where political and religious leaders incite the followers to hate people following other ideologies and beliefs, where nations try to outplay each other by restricting freedom of citizens of other countries.

Gandhiji's concept of education was also unique. According to Mahatma Gandhi, the problem of modern education is that 'it ignores the culture of the heart and the hand and confines itself simply to the head'. He has rightly pointed out that 'man is neither mere intellect, nor the gross animal body, nor the heart or soul alone. A proper and harmonious combination of all the three is required for the making of the whole man and constitutes the true economics of education'. Even though these words about education were uttered about a century before, still the plight of education in our country remains the same. Let's work together to make our Schools as centres which uphold the dignity of mankind, that cherish human values and facilitate the development of the whole personality.

October 2nd is also the birth anniversary of Arch Bishop Dr. Stephanos Mar Theodosius of Blessed Memory, who had nurtured MGM Group of institutions. It is the vision of Mar Theodosius - to provide quality education accessible to all- that inspires us to strive ahead. This is a time to renew our commitment to provide quality education to all without fail.

The month of October also witnessed 2 major events of MGM Group i.e., Annual Meet of Principals and Inter MGM Fest. With a participation of about 1400 students and staff, Inter MGM Fest has become one of the biggest events for students in Central India. Appreciate the disciplined and dedicated participation of all involved. Detailed news and pictures of MGM Fest can be found inside.

2nd November is celebrated as Patron's Day in memory of St. Gregorios after whom MGM Schools are named (for details refer to page no. 33). Let's rededicate ourselves to the noble cause of 'Education for Social change' as propounded by St. Gregorios.

Fr. Dr. Joshi Varghese, Diocesan Education Officer



Gandhian Philosophy on Education & the present Education System

Metropolitan Dr. Joseph Mar Dionysius SST

Introduction

Several discussions and research reports are now available in Gandhian literature on his philosophical concept of truth, religion, values, basic education, freedom, non-violence (ahimsa) and Satyagraha. However, his life-oriented, value-based, Nature-centred and skill-emphasised education philosophy is not much studied and reported except few only after 1980s. He strongly believed that good life values and attitudes like service mind, non-violence (ahimsa), fearlessness etc. can be achieved only through proper education system. This, in turn, lays strong foundation for socio-religious, economic, political and spiritual progress. In essence Gandhian educational philosophy involves a beautiful and attractive blend of naturalism, idealism, spiritualism and pragmatism.

1. Truth-based Liberating Education

Gandhian educational philosophy and values were purely based on the supreme value of 'Truth'. In his all walks of life truth occupies a prominent role and he had given paramount significance to truth. He considered that the aim of life and education is to enable every person to achieve realisation of God in the path of truth. His famous autobiography, 'My Experiments with Truth' itself is a manifestation of his emphasis on truth. For Gandhi truth is God-like and the supreme principle along with numerous other principles. His entire life he devoted to stand and speak for truth. He lived in accordance with truth. For Gandhi, Truth was not a philosophical speculation undertaken in the abstract way, but identical to God Himself and truth should exist in thought, words and actions.

The Christian Philosophy and theological thought on 'Truth' is worthwhile to study and compare that of Mahatma Gandhi's life-emphasis philosophy on truth in this context. Jesus Christ tells "truth will liberate you" (The gospel book of St. John in Bible, chapter 8, verse 32).

Mahatma Gandhi also believed in the ancient principle of education, 'education liberates' ("Sa Vidya Ya Vimuktaye"). Life and education, according to him, are continuous and tireless process of 'seeking after truth'. He emphasised and proved through his life that 'truth-based life and truth-seeking education liberate' people from slavery of evils and darkness.

2. Self-realisation and Self-awareness-based Education

According to Mahatma Gandhi, education means all round development of personality and persons and it is best obtained through pragmatic education. For his educational philosophy Self-realization remained the corner stone principle. The current educational system does not provide room for self-awareness and thinking. But only provides a burden of information/knowledge in science or arts or literature or commerce or technology to students. The self-realisation leads to self-awareness and wisdom. Wisdom is the potency to distinguish between good and evil. Knowledge without Wisdom is dangerous and lethal, while Knowledge with Wisdom is advantageous and beneficial.

3. Productive and Vocational-based Education

He introduced the idea of education through productive work, vocational education. Education is for spiritual and moral development and character formation. Education has to be through a craft, not merely through books and abstractions. When the children are engaged in handicraft, they get the joy and pride of creative work. The idea that education should enrich the students to earn their bread after finishing the primary education so that he or she may not become a burden to the parents. The current education system, on the contrary does not make the students even after passing out higher courses and professional courses due to heavy unemployment. Sometimes they are forced to deviate into evil ways to earn livelihood and become criminals or anti-social elements. This also have the advantage of cutting the root of unemployment crisis that we experience today.

4. Character building and Culture inculcation-based Education

The basis of true education is character building and culture inculcation. An educated person should become an ideal citizen. His alternative educational programme was very much people oriented and rejected those developments that dehumanise and degrade people's lives such as biased industrialization. Education not only shapes generation, but also replicates a society's essential assumptions about itself and the individuals which construct it. Character formation and culture inculcation are not products of intellectual work. The present system of education that concentrates on creating intellectuals and technocrats does not concern about character or moral building and culture formation among students.

5. All round development-based Education

He designed an education for all round development including the field of science and technology, for improving the economic life of our people and eradicating poverty from the country. That is education should be self-supporting as far as possible and also equip the people to better their own economic conditions.

6. Non-violence and Communal harmony-based Education

Education should be based on non-violence and it must work for communal harmony. He developed a system for the complete reformation called 'Sarvodaya', meaning comprehensive progress, which is unique in nature and at the same time wellbeing not only for a particular group but also for the entire humanity, which is. He declared that there is no school better than home and there is no teacher better than parents. Education cannot remain aloof from the powerful social and economic forces which are changing the social and economic pattern of our society. In the present educational system the students are learning only three R's (Reading, Writing and Arithmetic) along with selfishness, what else. The educational system should be framed in such a way that the lessons of peaceful co-existence and healthy art of living are to be imbibed by our children through their education.

7. The Mother-tongue-based Education

The medium of instruction should be the mother-tongue, not English. Gandhiji was prolific in English and he was not against English language. At least in primary education the medium of instruction should be in one's own mother-tongue that was his firm conviction. This is due to the fact that mother-tongue is the spontaneous thinking language and others are intellectual-based languages.

8. Self-supporting and Compulsory Primary Education

Primary Education should be free and compulsory for all children and should last for at least seven years. Our education planners will have to think of a self-supporting primary education, which will improve the conditions of the weaker sections in the society. The modern schools and other institutions are affiliated and working under the yoke of various Boards cannot function purely on Gandhian lines.

9. Rural Indian-based Education

All educational planning should be undertaken with the rural Indian masses in mind. Education must not be restricted to highlighted group, but popular in its character. The present education system is not considered to be a divine enterprise as our forefathers conceived, rather money-making business. So also all the evils of business arena crept into our present education system.

Summary and Conclusion

The modern concept of 'sound, desirable, value-based and quality-oriented education is actually owed for its development to Gandhian philosophy and its vision on Education. Gandhian philosophy and vision on Education may be summarised as follows.

- (a) Education for knowledge: Basic education is not intended to train children directly for occupations; it undoubtedly has better training value for vocations than mere bookish knowledge. He gave greater emphasis on education of three H's (Head, Heart and Hand) than that of three R's (Reading, Writing and Arithmetic).
- (b) Education for social development: He designed craft education in schools, students can earn from the craft products which they made in the craft classes. Thereby all become self-sufficient.
- (c) Education for self-discovery and self-discipline: He gave importance to technical education and also training for various occupations.
- (d) Education for life experiences: he was greatly influenced by the American pragmatic school of education. John Dewey, the most outstanding exponent of pragmatic education in America developed a system of education based exclusively on the value of life-experiences, experiments and activity centred teaching.
- (e) Education for helping to undertake introspection: Gandhi aimed that the individual and the individual is to be provided with opportunities to know the intrinsic value of action. Right from the beginning of education the individual should be helped to undertake introspection, reasoning and analysis of his own action.



Mahatma Gandhi : The representative of the wisdom & Culture of modern India

Fr. Dr. P. S.Varghese

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Mahatma Gandhi is the most authentic and celebrated representative of the wisdom and culture of modern India (B.Chakraborty, 2006). In this post modern digital era children must be guided with knowledge, wisdom and ethics. One must be proud about the rich culture of their land. The education which we are imparting with cultural heritage will bring a long impact in the history of the land. For that every nation has to have an integrated way of educational philosophy.

This integrated way of learning was well rooted in Ancient Indian education system. The magnificent Indian teachers had practiced integrated Vedic education to see the body, mind and spirit in a fundamental way. From the Indian ancient educational system, built up more in holistic concept, had undergone many changes and has accomplished in today's advanced form of education. Education is for the enhancement of life. Life in its fullest perception. Gandhi had developed and practiced a system of education widely accepted and known as 'Basic Education' for all round development of a child.

On 2nd October, 2019, the entire world will be celebrating Mahatma Gandhi's 150th Birth anniversary. Real celebration would be achieved only by implementing the Gandhian ideas and values in our day to day life. Education remains instrumental in execution and transformation of the society.

Character building was the primary concern of ancient education. As seen in Gestalt Theory with its slogan 'The whole is greater than the sum of its parts', education with

a holistic view point is the need of the hour. Being a great believer of ancient Indian education philosophy, Gandhi emerged as a great exponent of all-round development concept. Through his vibrant and innovative educational idea over the years he had given a good foundation to holistic view of education. Self-realization remained the corner stone of his educational philosophy of education. Education is a continuous process for the emancipation of life. It also included the nationalistic goals. He ardently believed and recommended education is for the body, mind, life and soul. (Sam Daniel, 2013).

The great Indian philosopher and former president of India, Dr.S.Radhakrishnan in his book 'Eastern Religion and Western Thought' (1939), illustrated ignorance as avidhya, is the source of our anguish. His philosophy was well rooted in Advaita Vedanta. He explained that one must overcome his ignorance by attaining proper vidhya that is wisdom. Vidhya is the intellectual knowledge, which produces self-consciousness and self-will to a person. This Vedanta philosophy had influenced Gandhi to have a higher order thinking about then existed education.

Gandhi always opted for alternative educational program which was very much people oriented and rejected those developments that dehumanize and degrade people's lives such as biased industrialization. He had developed 'Swaraj' and 'Sarvodaya' concepts for the benefits for the mass and linked that with mass education for the development of all the people beyond the barriers of caste and creed.

Gandhi holds that teaching of ethics is indisputably a function of the state (M.K.Gandhi, Young India; 6-12-1923). The student should be educated to develop the habits of understanding and appreciating the concepts of various religions of the world in a spirit of reverence and tolerance (M.K.Gandhi, Young India; 6-12-1923). India, as a secular state, has got a strong socio-cultural

background. Ancient times onwards the socio-cultural values were reflected in the educational system of the country. Though, Gandhi had a strong opinion that religious education is the sole concern of the religious institutions, he never mixed religion and ethics. For Gandhi truth is God and God is Truth. He had a strong belief that fundamental ethics of all religions are same. It is the duty of the state to ensure that the future generation is made aware of the precepts of the fundamental ethics. This in other words, means that ethics is not invariably connected to religion, although, there is an intrinsic relationship between religion and ethics.

The Gandhian educational concepts have given new outlook to Indian way of understanding education in a highly amazing way. Gandhi added values along with wisdom and ethics in education by making it more adaptable and life oriented. Thus he has given a new outlook to Indian education system to make every individual a universal citizen, independent and self-reliant.

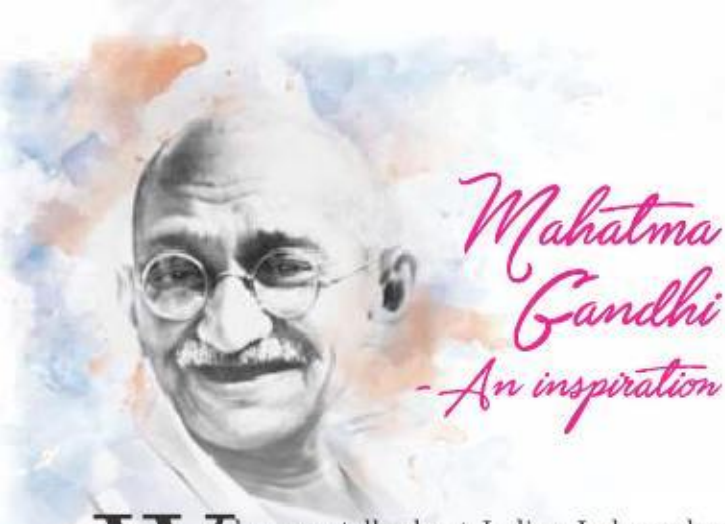


Ms. Anju Vaishnav, Teacher, MGM PS, Ghuru, Bilaspur

A Dream Village of Mahatma Gandhi !!

Shivangi Sharma, Class-10-D, MGM HSS, Bokaro





When we talk about Indian Independence, Gandhiji's name comes to our mind first and he is regarded as the "Father of our nation". Gandhiji's simplicity and love towards others made him closer to the common man. At all stages during the freedom movement, he preached and practiced only Ahimsa or non-violence to achieve his goal.

2nd October is well known as Gandhi Jayanthi, the birth anniversary of the Father of the Nation. He preached and practiced non-violence and non-cooperation. He campaigned to uplift the downtrodden, expand woman's rights, build religious and national harmony, end untouchability and more. He lived within the hearts of millions of Indians and was respected by all. He laid great emphasis on banishing untouchability, promoting Hindu-Muslim unity, promoting literacy and in the development of a great nation — India. He motivated the people with his sincerity and sacrifice. At his command, they were ready to lay down their lives for the freedom of the country from foreign powers. His name lives on. Even after all these years, his principles, dedication and mission still inspire the country.

In my point of view the reasons which inspired people to follow the Mahatma:

- His philosophy of non-violence. He used tools like upavas, satyagraha, ahimsa and non-cooperation to achieve his goal.
- His manner of dressing shows us his unwillingness to use foreign products. He always told the people to do their work on their own without depending on others.
- He tried to wipe out the evil existing at that time — untouchability.
- His most endearing qualities were his insistence to always tell the truth and his disciplined approach of life.
- He never claimed to be a God or a super human. He admitted his mistakes and never blamed anyone. He was just another simple Indian and his methods could be

easily understood by both the educated and the poor.

- Gandhiji has shown us how to live by setting an example. He led a simple life. He was an ordinary man with an extraordinary will to live his life according to the principles of truth and nonviolence.
- He was a reformist however differed from other freedom fighters owing to his determination. He never gave up and he never lost hope, even when his struggle met with failure. He didn't let go of his belief in non-violence.
- He never asked anyone to do anything, but showed everyone how to do it. He is a true role model for the new generation since he was himself an ideal example for everything he spoke and taught. He inspires through his life style which shows the most beautiful picture of love, peace, honesty and truth.
- He was an intellectual and turned negative thing to positive. He experienced joy in giving and uplifting the masses.
- He encouraged the people of India to fight for freedom and bring peace and harmony to the nation. He did not believe in wars and conflicts as solutions.
- He was fearless in speaking the truth and he practiced non-violent methods to put across his point of view.
- He believes that the growth of cities and towns depended on the growth of the villages, the root of India's glorious independence.
- His courage and confidence. He never hesitated to be on the path of truth and needed no one to support him. He knew for certain that he was doing the right thing.
- Gandhiji was determined and dedicated towards his work. He considered all work to be important.
- His concepts of Satyagraha and Ahimsa sparked interest and enthusiasm in many Indians. He inspired patriotism in every single Indian.

Gandhiji never told people to follow him or consider himself as a leader. He never supposed to lead but he chose to follow. He followed the truth and brought happiness to his people. His simplicity, self worth, honesty and sympathetic nature made people admire him. He became a leader because of the belief nurtured by the people in his deeds. Today not only we, Indians, but the whole world tries to follow his philosophy. Though he is not with us today, his great sayings and activities will go on inspiring many people. Not only during the freedom movement, but even today he is the inspiration for millions of people.

Dr. Dipali Soren

Principal, Christian College of Engg. & Tech., Bhilai



Promise of plants

Gandhi & Mango tree

Dr. Vinita Thomas

Head, Department of Botany, St. Thomas College, Bhilai

What we are doing to the forests of the world is a mirror reflection of what we are doing for ourselves and to one another M. K. Gandhi

It is very difficult to deny the beauty of trees and everyone secretly admire its uniqueness. There is an interesting story behind the mango tree that has grown luxuriantly at Golden Threshold on Nampally station road in Hyderabad, once the residence of Nightingale of India Sarojini Naidu. The tree was planted by Mahatma Gandhi during his visit to Hyderabad on March 9, 1934.

Gandhiji loved the mango plant very much and he used to take it in a pot with him wherever he went. He loved it because it was the plant which had grown from the seed of a mango fruit which he ate when he was in Yerawada prison near Pune about 18 months earlier. When he saw the plant growing from the seed, he took good care of it and when he was finally released from the prison, he took it along with him. On his visit to Hyderabad on March 9, 1934, he brought the plant along with him. After alighting from the train, he drove to Sarojini Naidu's residence at Golden Threshold from where he went about the city visiting several places and addressed a huge public meeting at Karbala in Secunderabad in the evening.

Before leaving for the public meeting, Gandhiji decided that the plant would grow better in natural soil and decided that Golden Threshold was the best place and planted the tree on the premises. The tree now has now grown fully and stands as testimony to Gandhiji's love for nature.

Did You Know !!!

- Mahatma Gandhi was passionate about gardening. He said "Gardening is the oldest occupation related to hobby"
- Mahatma Gandhi was a walking enthusiast and said "Walking is justly called the Prince of Exercises"
- Mahatma Gandhi experimented with diet to see how cheaply he could live and remain healthy.
- Mahatma Gandhi's favourite message "Be the change you wish to see in the world".
- Mahatma Gandhi accepted that he had bad handwriting and always wanted children to improve handwriting.
- Mahatma Gandhi established an ambulance unit to help wounded British soldier during boar war in 1899.
- Mahatma Gandhi was named Time Magazine's Man of the Year in 1930
- Mahatma Gandhi was nominated five times between 1937 and 1948 for the Nobel Peace Prize but never awarded the prize.

NATURE PROVIDES SO MANY BENEFITS THAT IT'S HARD TO SEE WHAT IT DOES NOT DO.

SPIRITUALITY, RELIGION, HEALTH, HAPPINESS, EXCITEMENT, EDUCATION, MONEY...

NATURE PROVIDES IT ALL.



Teachers' Corner

A True Teacher

Dr. (Prof.) B. L. Handoo , Delhi
Educational Guru

The teacher is the person male or female who is engaged in the education and training of children, so that they can foster by grace in the way of salvation, grow like pearls of divine bounty and who will be one day the jewel in the crown of abiding glory.

Sir John Adams says, "Teacher is the maker of man". The great philosopher H.G. Wells has said, "The teacher is the real maker of history".

According to Manu, also famous as Adipurush, "Teacher is the image of Brahma".

In Hindu Mythology, teacher is regarded as The Brahma, the creator, The God Vishnu and The Maheshwara. He is the entire universe. Salutations to Him

The teacher is the yardstick that measures the achievements and aspirations of the nation. The worth and potentialities of a country can be evaluated in and through the work of teachers. In fact "The people of a country are the enlarged replica of their teachers". They are the real nation builder.

The teacher is the pivot of any educational system. On him rests the failure or the success of the system. If the teachers are well educated, intellectually alive and if they take keen interest in their job, then only, success is ensured.

The teacher is a dynamic force of the school. A school without teacher is like a body without the soul, a skeleton without flesh and blood, a shadow without substance.

"There is no greater need for the cause of education today than the need for strong manly men and motherly women as teachers for the young." As social engineers, the teachers can socialize and humanize the young by their man – like qualities.



Teachers are the transmitters of morality. In order to do this, they must be restored to their traditional role as the builders of character and the custodians of culture.

WHO IS A GOOD TEACHER?

A good teacher is one who loves teaching. Henry Von Dyke has said, "Ah! There you have the worst paid and the best rewarded of vocation. Do not enter it unless you love it. For the vast majority of men and women it has no promise of wealth and fame, but they to whom it is dear for its own sake, are among the nobility of mankind. I sing the praise of the unknown teacher, the king of himself and leader of the mankind". According to Swami Vivekananda, "A true teacher is he who can come down to the level of students, transfer his soul and see through and understand through his mind. Such a teacher can really teach and none else."

IMPORTANCE OF TEACHERS

Highlighting the importance of teachers to the society Dr. S. Radhakrishnan has said, "The teacher's place in the society is of vital importance. He acts as the pivot for the transmission of intellectual traditions and technical skills from generation to generation and helps to keep the lamp of civilization burning." The mother is the first teacher (guru) of the child. She is the primary source of the empowerment of the individual, without which social transformation of civilization will not be possible. The training which the child first receives through his mother constitutes the strongest foundation for his future development.

WHO CAN TEACH WELL

Teaching is not every body's cup of tea. According to Secondary Education Commission, "Every teacher and educationist of experience knows that even the best curriculum and the most perfect syllabus remains

dead unless quickened into life by the right method of teaching and the right kind of teachers”.

Similarly RavindraNath Tagore says, “A teacher can never truly teach unless he is still learning himself. A lamp can never light another lamp unless it continues to burn its own flame. The teacher who has come to the end of his subject, who has no living traffic with his knowledge, but merely repeats his lessons to his students, can only load their minds. He cannot quicken them”. In fact, an effective teacher is one who can make use of the research based judgments for structuring and re-structuring of education for his pupils.

TEACHERS NEED TO WORK FOR

Besides performing their routine duties of teaching the teachers need to work for excellence in education coupled with equity and social justice, national integration, international understanding and fostering global peace, reasonable level of competence in at least three languages and making their school as pace setter for promotion of quality in school education.

In school, teachers have to take utmost care of safety and security of their students.

For quality teaching, they need to be very systematic in planning, preparation and presentation of their instruction with due care of measurement and evaluation (CCE), giving feedback, diagnosis of learning difficulties and factors related to them, remediation of the learning problems and providing enrichment program for the bright children. Promotion of creative teaching, making teaching as pleasurable activity and taking teaching as a social service are the other responsibilities of teachers.

ESSENTIAL QUALITIES OF TEACHERS

They should be highly knowledgeable; self confident, energetic, fair and just, optimistic, democratic with high character. They should have excellent appearance, good intellect, sense of humor, sympathy and empathy, punctuality, enthusiasm, industriousness and sociability etc. along with love, non-violence, brotherhood, patience, forgiveness, courtesy, team spirit, loyalty, responsibility, gratitude, accountability, tolerance, determination hospitality and coordination as their personality traits.

PROFESSIONAL TRAINING

All the teachers require professional training; without which they will commit serious pedagogical blunders. Training makes them professionally vibrant and helps in the development of desirable temperament and attitude

to deal with the young learners in the schools. Prof. Montague in his book, “Education and Human Relations” asserts that, “No one should ever be permitted to become a teacher of the young unless by temperament, attitude and training, he is fitted to do so”.

TEACHER'S ACCOUNTABILITY

Lessinger advocates that every child has a right to be educated in order to become a productive citizen of his country and the parents and citizens have every right to know the progress of education of their children. It is therefore, teachers being the “educational or human engineers” are accountable for the progress of children they teach.

Mass education in India appears to be in a degrading condition. Education imparted by some of the teachers is far from satisfactory. Majority of students lack fundamental knowledge in different areas of education. Many parents cannot educate their children in costly public schools. Commitment on the part of teachers has been reduced to a great extent. Therefore, there is a need to make every teacher aware of his accountability to his profession.

The teacher's accountability should get evaluated at frequent intervals. The supervisors should see how far the teachers feel accountable in respect of teaching, research and innovations, co-curricular activities, use of ICT and computer aided learning, use of other aids and equipments in the classroom, utilization of local resources for the benefits of students. The idea is that the degrading condition of education should be checked.

PROFESSIONAL ETHICS OF TEACHERS

Our cultural heritage proves that true teachers are those who take their job as honorable. Such teachers work with a sense of self-fulfillment and self realization. Prof. George Harbet Palmer once said, “If Harvard does not pay me to teach, I would gladly pay Harvard for the privilege of teaching”. This should be the professional value of an Indian teacher. An ideal teacher should not work with pecuniary motives, but with a sense of education and for the cause of education.

TEACHER'S PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH

Physical fitness, mental alertness, emotional balance and spiritual enlightenment are important goals of education. “Sound body bears sound mind”, hold true for teachers also. The teachers should have sound physical health with full of energy and vitality. This may make them alert, cheerful, happy, dynamic and enthusiastic. With good health they can maintain emotional stability

too. Every teacher should play with school children and take active part in games and sports activities.

We usually call education as a lamp lighting another lamp, life making another life and spirit speaking to another spirit. This can be brought to reality, if our teachers have good mental health. Students develop interest in those subjects, which are taught by pleasing and genial teachers. A neurotic teacher may spread fear, nervousness and worry in the classroom. A fanatic teacher may spread hatred, prejudice and hostile feelings among learners. However, on the other hand, if a teacher has a good mental health, he can create love, interest and enthusiasm for learning.

TEACHERS DESERVE RESPECT

A corollary is that the teachers must enjoy the support of the greater community, a respect that flows logically from recognizing the teacher's true station.

TIPS FOR TEACHERS

- Relinquish the idea that teachers are the fountains of all knowledge. Rather, they should form a partnership with their students in a shared learning process.
- Practice patterns of behavior that create a climate of encouragement in the class room.
- While the children are yet in infancy, feed them from the breast of heavenly grace, give them every kind of useful knowledge, teach them to dedicate their lives to matters of great concern and inspire them to undertake studies that will benefit mankind.
- Strain every nerve to achieve both, material and spiritual accomplishments.
- Make every effort in order that these children may be rightly trained and educated and that each one of them may attain perfection in the world of humanity.
- Educate the children in their infancy in such a way that they may become increasingly kind and merciful to the animals.
- Teachers must give the message through action and deed, not alone by word. Word must be conjoined with deed.
- The thoughts of universal peace must be instilled into the minds of all the students, in order that they may become the armies of peace, the real servants of the world.



An Ideal Citizen

Can I become an ideal citizen.

Who dreams of absolute peace ?

Who is kind, compassionate and true

Who vows never to leave the country in fragments

Who will protect the country like an undaunted sentinel.

A citizen who loves his country with all his heart,
and is never afraid to give it a new start.

Mahatma Gandhi had a dream of making us great.
morally, economically and socially.

And now we are carrying this trait

The dream was peace and

Peace as a quintessential remedy for everything
became the ultimate solution for everyone.

Sheetal Sinha, Class-X-E, MGM HSS, Bokaro

मेरा छोटा भाई



है मेरा एक छोटा भाई, प्यार करते हम सब उसको भाई
छोटी छोटी उगलिया उसकी, छप छपकर घुटनो पर चलता भाई,
कैं कैं कुँ कुँ रात को करता, मेरा नींद बर्बाद करता भाई
मजे लेकर वह दिन को सोता भाई
साथ खेलने को जिद कर रोता,
दिल करता मैं गोद उठाऊँ, दूध उसको बोतल से पिलाऊँ
मना करते सब मुझको तब, डाट खाकर मैं भाग जाऊँ तब
छुट्टीयों में सोने नहीं मिलता, देर करू तो तडाक तडाक मिलता
पढो पढो सब घर में कहते, मन करता मैं छोटा भाई बन जाऊँ

Sharona Sara Jestus, CLASS - II A, MGM H.S.S, Jagdalpur



Kaleidoscope

An Enigma called the Moon

Dr. Sandhya Pillai

Head, Department of Physics,

Christian College of Engineering & Technology, Bhilai

I have been wondering for a while what new colours and patterns my kaleidoscope could offer this time and have had varied thoughts about choosing a relevant topic that would appeal to the readers. India's recent Moon mission, Chandrayaan 2 was so closely watched by the entire nation and it was as if our dream to soft-land on the Moon had almost come true. The outcome of the mission did not disappoint us at all, rather it has only strengthened our faith in India's space programs; that we are just a step away from success. In the backdrop of this, I felt it was apt to probe a little on why we are all so interested in landing on the Moon and also to take the readers on a journey through the last 60 years of lunar explorations.

The Moon has always been a matter of intrigue for space scientists - a focus of fascination. In the beginning, our cosmic partner could be viewed only with the naked eye, then with telescopes, and finally in the 20th century, humans stepped on the Moon. There are a few interesting facts about the Moon that have attracted attention of the scientists. The composition of the Moon and the Earth are so strikingly similar that a geologist may find it hard to figure out whether a sample of rock or soil is from the Earth or the Moon. It is believed that the Moon was formed from the debris that collected together after the collision of a Mars-sized rock, named Theia, on to the Earth around 4.5 billion years ago. But the Earth gradually evolved while the Moon was frozen in time and was supposedly geologically dead. But recently scientists have observed some activity on the Moon.

It is a known fact that the Moon's gravity is weaker than the Earth (only one sixth of the earth's gravity), but the interesting part to this is why the gravity of the Moon is uneven. Another fact that has aroused interest in planetary scientists is the presence of hydrogen at its lunar poles. Some scientists believe that the hydrogen may have resulted from the ice from comets that never evaporated, being deprived from exposure to sunlight. Information about these two things would help us in understanding the galactic activity of the Moon as well as about the Earth's past, and future. In the last decade, lunar explorations have confirmed the presence of water on the surface of the Moon and on the poles.

A Trip down Moon Explorations

Thanks to the several missions, we now have more knowledge about the Moon than ever. The early lunar exploration vehicles of the 1950s and early 1960s were quite primitive. But within a decade, in 1969 aerospace technology took a giant leap leading to Neil Armstrong stepping on to the Moon's surface.

In January 1959, a Soviet spacecraft Luna 1 was the first to escape Earth's gravity and make a foray towards the Moon. The Luna 1 however did not reach its surface but flew within 4,000 miles of it and could reveal that the Moon had no magnetic field. Later in the same year, Luna 2 became the first spacecraft to land on the Moon's surface. A third Luna mission could capture images of the far side of the Moon.

NASA launched nine Ranger Spacecrafts between 1961 and 1965 which provided space scientists the first look at the Moon's surface from a closer distance. The Ranger missions were engineered to strike it directly and capture as many images as possible. In 1962, Ranger 4 hit the Moon but collapsed into its far side before collecting any scientific data. In 1966, Luna 9 soft-landed safely on the surface of the Moon. Luna 10 launched later that year became the first spacecraft to successfully orbit the Moon.

The Apollo program launched between 1967 and 1972 was designed to send humans safely to the Moon and as a part of this project, six missions and a dozen men visited the Moon. On July 20, 1969, Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin

stepped on to the Moon in their Apollo 11 lunar Lander, and hence created history.

The subsequent missions after Apollo 11 were also aimed at further exploring Moon's surface and it set new milestones in lunar explorations. Apollo 12 was launched within four months after Apollo 11 and could achieve a much more precise landing on the Moon. In April 1970, Apollo 13 had to be aborted abruptly when its oxygen tanks exploded. With Apollo 14, in January 1971, a new record was set by Commander Alan Shepard by travelling 9000 feet on the Moon.

Apollo 15 was launched in July 1971, and it was successful in traveling more than 17 miles in the first car driven by humans on the Moon. The last two crewed missions were Apollo 16 and Apollo 17 in 1972. Later in 1976, Russia's Luna 24, a crewless spacecraft landed on the Moon successfully. All these missions could provide us reasonably good information about the geology and formation of the Moon and paved way for more explorations to come in the 21st century.

For a few decades after 1976, lunar explorations were not a priority for future space programs, probably because there was a lot of data yet to be analyzed after the Apollo missions. However, the Lunar Prospector in 1999 and the Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter in 2009 could gather some information about the presence of ice and super cold temperatures on the Moon's surface.

Indian Expeditions

ISRO's Chandrayaan 1, our first mission to the Moon in 2008 was unique due to the fact that it was primarily launched to search for evidence for water on Moon, to understand its origin by studying the mineral composition, map the lunar surface and to detect the signs of life on it.

Chandrayaan-1 collaborated with international partners in lunar science investigation and the mission carried instruments from USA, Europe and Bulgaria. Chandrayaan-1 data showed evidence for water in the exosphere of Moon, on its surface and also sub-surface.

The mission consisted of a lunar orbiter and an impactor. In November 2008, The impactor separated from the orbiter and struck the south pole and the subsurface soil that came out was analysed for the presence of water on the Moon. Chandrayaan 1 orbiter could successfully orbit the Moon only till August 2009 after which it suffered technical issues and stopped sending signals. The mission was declared over soon after.

Chandrayaan-2 began its lunar studies in July 2019 with an orbiter that carried a wide range spectrometer which can provide information about the distribution of water

on the Moon's surface. The bravest task taken up by Chandrayaan 2 was to soft land the Lander- Vikram with Rover- Pragyan on the south pole of the Moon. It was challenging to break the velocity using the propulsion system and soft land. The entire country kept their fingers crossed on the intervening night of 6th/7th September 2019 expecting the successful completion of the mission.

However the Lander deviated from its trajectory just 2.1 kilometres above and lost communication. Later it was confirmed by ISRO that a hard landing may have occurred causing the Lander to tilt. Communication could not be established within two weeks and the hopes of reviving the Lander and Rover were lost. But not to get disheartened, the Orbiter with its eight scientific instruments would continue its seven year mission to explore the Moon.

Status of Recent and Future Moon Explorations Around The World

Israel and China have more recently stepped in to lunar exploration, with mixed success. In 2013, China joined the United States and Russia in becoming one of the only three countries to land on the near side of the Moon. In January 2019, a Chinese Lander touched down on the far side of the Moon. Just five months back, Israel's attempt crash-landed on the Moon.

Radio astronomers have been watching the Moon with keen interest for a couple of decades, hoping to set up their telescopes on the lunar surface one day and explore the radio quiet zones there. Radio waves carry information about early structures in the universe like first stars and galaxies created after the Big Bang. Sometime in the near future, when the moon opens up for scientists to set up experiments, powerful and sensitive radio telescopes can probe deep into space without electrical interference and provide us some really useful data about the Moon and how the solar system was formed. Interestingly, India, having expertise in building telescopes can be a fruitful partner for international projects to build radio telescopes on the moon.

It is amazing to see the evolution of Moon explorations, and India can be proud to have ventured into the less explored part of the moon and achieving partial success. We can eagerly look forward to the future lunar missions of ISRO and wish them all the success in landing on the moon and conducting experiments successfully.

The Moon will continue to be an important topic of study and with the advances made in lunar explorations in India and across the world, the day is not far when we would be talking about humans settling on the Moon.



Making Learning Interesting for Young learners



With a view to making learning interesting as well as effective, various media and materials are supposed to be used in the pre-primary and primary classes. They should be inexpensive and easily available. Education and entertainment can be well integrated through their use and children's learning can be a joyful activity.

It has been confirmed by all concerned that play-way method enables the teacher to teach effectively and pupils to learn efficiently. In this context, various play materials like toys and games can be utilized to profit the educational purpose. In our country, even in remote, rural and tribal areas, there are a good number of materials and games which are of great educational implication and potentiality. But unfortunately, our schools have not detailed them in the teaching-learning process and have remained isolated from toys, games and activities of the community.

The National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi through its Children's Media Laboratory Project have made laudable attempts to identify and replicate the indigenous toys and games which are educationally very useful.

Some research studies conducted in our country have shown that Indian children experience a great deal of difficulties in learning to read. Besides in various developmental tasks like concept formation, auditory discrimination, visual discrimination and audio-visual association, our rural and tribal children are found

incomplete to a great extent. Language development is proved to be of crucial importance for other cognitive development. Adequate provision of picture books, story books, rhyme books, children's magazines and illustrations help language development and it is important to develop these resources to support the young learners to overcome these difficulties. With UNICEF assistance, the NCERT at the national level and SCERT at the State level are bringing out a large number of well-illustrated story and poetry books for children.

Children love to listen to stories and poems which are also educationally useful. There are good number of folk tales and songs, nursery rhymes and puzzles in different parts of the country. They are being collected and printed in books and journals for children. Stories, poems and features developed by talented writers according to the interests and needs of children are being recorded and played back by Radio and Tape / cassettes recorders. These are very appealing to children who enjoy the same very much. Training Courses and workshops can be organized by various national and state organisations for effective production and utilization of these audio materials.

Lastly, television slides and film projectors are potential media for education and attempts are being made for production of suitable programmes and materials for children. Special care has to be taken to blend enlightenment with entertainment, inspiration with interest and needs with joy, so that the TV programmes and films related to Young Learners can be made effective. All these methods, media and materials which constitute educational technology would make pre-primary and primary schools attractive and interesting which would enable children to play, to enjoy, to read and to write, to talk and to sing without any stress. Early Years of Education can be made entertaining as well as enlightening if proper measures are taken while creating the programmes for children.

Mrs. T. Rajeswari Mohan

Early Childhood Care & Education Expert

SpringAhead Education Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad



The foundation of Human Development: First Five Years

Dr. Debjani Mukherjee
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The birth of a child ushers many new beginnings. Each day is a first and a bright morning. Every second is precious with each building towards the development of an entirely new person. Your baby is a human being capable of independent thought, but in the first five years of his or her existence, the responsibility to shape that capacity lies in the hands of the parents.

In Human Development there are seven stages one moves through during his or her life span. These stages include

Infancy Early Childhood Old Age Middle Childhood
Adolescence Early Adulthood Middle Adulthood

We will discuss the importance of the first stage of development.

The early years, especially the first three years of life, are very important for building the baby's brain. A child's brain develops rapidly during the first five years of life, and more so in the first three years. It is a time of rapid cognitive, linguistic, social, emotional and motor development. Children learn more quickly during their early years than at any other time in life. They need love and nurturing to develop a sense of trust and security that turns into confidence as they grow.

Why the first year is so important to future learning?

A baby's brain grows most rapidly in the first twelve months of life and this is a critical period for learning. Research has shown that the correct stimulation for babies can influence how well they behave, read and learn when they reach school.

Normally babies develop a close attachment bond with their main care giver (usually their parents) within the first months of life. They need love and nurturing to develop a

sense of trust and security that turns into confidence as they grow. If they are in a situation where they do not receive normal love and care, they cannot develop this close bond. This may result in a condition called attachment disorder.

The emotional, social and physical development of young children has a direct effect on their overall development and the type of adult they will become. That is why understanding the need to invest in very young children is so important, so as to maximize their future well-being.

Think of your child as a sponge -- they will absorb all possible information around them at amazing speed. Which is why it's imperative to create an exciting and challenging environment for them. These first five years will form the fundamental building blocks of their future health, happiness, growth, development and learning achievement in school. This is also the time when they will learn how to interact, how to build and maintain social relationships. What they experience today is what they will exhibit tomorrow. Language learning happens at this stage so if you speak gently with good intonation using decent words, same will be learnt by the child. Abusive and harsh language if used by the elders in the family, will be learnt as a normal way of communication by the young one.

So how do you manage to do this to the best of your ability?

The key is to maximize the learning capacity of children in their formative years through-

Mental Stimulation Encouragement
Attention Love Good Healthcare

Expose your child to different activities to help them activate synaptic connections to maximum areas of the brain. This will allow children to acquire new knowledge, learn new skills, and set and achieve goals for themselves.

The ONE golden rule to target the above mentioned points is to actively engage and cater to the child's curiosity. All the hundreds of questions a child keeps asking, are the moments when a child's brain is developing. Answering those in a satisfactory manner, not only addresses the question but also encourages him to think further and ask new ones, should be a parent's or teacher's aim.

Another important factor in maximizing learning is for the child to get into a routine. Kids who are encouraged to consistently practice their organization skills at home typically transfer those skills to the classroom and later to their work place. Morning, after-school, and evening routines all require organization skills to run smoothly. Study time at home should be at the same time daily. Whether it's emptying the tiffin box from school bag right after reaching home, picking out school clothes the night before, or going to bed at a certain time, an organized routine teaches kids consistency, which pays off in other spheres of life as well.

The kind of support provided in the early years of a child's life paves the way to an individual's well being throughout life. Every small interaction a parent has with the child has a long-lasting effect on the future of the child.

Happy Parenting.....!

Students as well as the parents are invited to send their queries related with any mental health issue to mgmdarpan@gmail.com

Question: Am studying in Class VIII. Nowadays I am not able to concentrate on my studies. I like to spend time on Tik- Tok. What to do?

Answer: Dear Student, if we have a choice of the eating fancy fast food who would prefer simple rice and dal? Same is the case with you and the young generation of today. Studying is definitely less interesting and less pleasure giving compared to being online on a mobile phone so we choose that. But ask yourself honestly do you actually have that choice? Look at the long time goal where this study will take you. You have to get your perceptions clear about why you go to school, contemplate and get your priorities straight. But I must appreciate your concern regarding this issue. Your need to correct yourself is half the battle won...rest you will definitely win and do well. Focus on the future goals and its prestige value !

Question: Now a days it's very difficult to live at home. My parents are always asking me to study, study. They don't allow me to spend time with friends also. So i am getting angry at them.

Answer: Dear Student if you ask your friends I am sure many will report the same problem. Your parents ask you to study all the time because they are aware of the competition that you have to face when you go for higher studies and vocation. But it is not possible for a child to study all the time. A normal child needs outdoor activity to stay physically and mentally healthy. You have to schedule your study time and recreation time and discuss it with your parents and make them understand that you will use the study time very diligently and productively. There is no point getting angry at your parents as they are the only true well-wishers you have. You fix your TV viewing time, play time and study time. Keep your phone away with your parents when you study so that they are happy you are serious about your work.

Ask The Counsellor



The Discipline in Diligence

Jestus V John

Principal, MGM Hr. Sec. School, Jagdalpur

“The plans of the diligent lead surely to plenty, but those of everyone who is hasty, surely to poverty” (Bible)

There are many ways of coming up throughout everyday life. Some young people spend a lot of time before the mirror to impress other. There are others who go crowd catching. Some others blow away their money for bribery. But very few young aspirants have discovered the big secret that will put them on the fast-track to success- DILIGENCE. Diligence is the key to success. Diligence is the sincere, conscientious application of our energy to accomplish what we've undertaken. It means that success involves persistence and cannot be achieved overnight. When we are diligent, we pay careful attention to detail and are dedicated to achieving quality outcomes. We must consistently work hard toward our objectives, utilizing resources and opportunities available with us. Diligence demands three basic traits- tolerance, adaptability and gentleness. Tasks often involve time delays outside one's ability to control. Diligence accepts these challenges patiently without unneeded stress and disappointment.

Diligence is especially true in studying. If you start now to become diligent in every application of your life (school, college, work career or whatever you choose) you will begin to set a pattern that will make you successful. Shortcuts, just getting by, breezing through class with a passing grade and allowing others to tackle the tough jobs is not the best way to success. If this is your pattern, you will be average or below average as a wage earner. You will have a life, and you will get by, but you won't be able to enjoy the nicer things and share your success with others. Diligence invests time, thought, and energy into a task with the hope that it will produce a healthy return. By investing a lot, diligent individuals expect to gain a lot. The support of parents and educators encourages students to be diligent. Other factors which encourage

diligence in students include motivation, discipline, concentration, responsibility and devotedness.

In an interview with Leaders Magazine, Inc. Vladimir Putin, the current President of Russian Federation was asked what would be your advice to young people, both in Russia and in other countries, for the achievement of personal success. He replied, “As for any specific advice, I know a very old, time-tested recipe for success. Our ancestors came up with it hundreds of years ago: Diligence is the mother of success. I am sure that remains relevant today”. Abigail Adams, wife of John Adams, 2nd US President [1735-1826] said, “Learning is not attained by chance, it must be sought for with adoration and attended to with diligence”. Samuel Johnson, English poet [1709-1784] stated, “Few things are impossible to diligence and skill”. William Penn, English Quaker Leader [1644-1718] said, “Patience and diligence, like faith, remove mountains”.

We as a whole realize that once time is squandered, it will stay away for the indefinite future. One who fails to plan, plans to fail. Many failures are due to improper planning. Whatever is assigned to you must be done fast and flawless. Never leave a work half done. Do it to the best of your ability. When someone comes and points out a flaw or shows a better way of doing it, instead of getting irritated learn the knack. Careless and shoddy work will take you nowhere. Diligence is not just hard work. It is taking care of minute details. It is earnestly and persistently attending to a matter. If you are asked to clean a house, just sweeping is not enough. Remove the cobwebs, dust the furniture, wipe the windows, clean the toilet and bathroom, wash the vessels and wipe them, arrange the flower vase and then see if there is anything else to be done. Do it till there is nothing else to be done.

The habit of being persistent and making hard-working effort in your work or duties may be a painful activity, but undergoing a significant change, brings you impressive

achievements eventually. Not only does it cause you to achieve your goals but it also makes a favorable impression on others. In this way, the activity which was thought to be painful turns out to be fruitful. Whatever it may be, a field of knowledge, interest or activity, if you make persistent efforts with hard work toward the accomplishment of your goals, they are not to be futile at all.

The Holy Bible says, "The hand of the diligent will rule, but the lazy man will be put to forced labour". A diligent person is he who shows persistent and hardworking effort in doing something. In this way, diligence may rather be regarded as a combination of both hard work and patience because being persistent requires patience. It is also one of the most important attributes of a person. It's more important than money, talent, relationships, audience, tools, or anything else. It is a heavenly gift that has been endowed upon a person. One must therefore feel privileged to have got it. Those who work diligently, not only achieve their goals and get success, but also

remain happy, cheerful and active, which is itself a great reward even if the work does not bring success. Idleness is worse as it brings jealousy, gloom, frustration, depression which are more degrading than the failure itself.

To succeed in life, you must apply the virtues of diligence and wisdom. Men and women who do things haphazardly will always fall by the way side. Those who are diligent will not take chances. They often learn from experience and they exercise caution in whatever they do. To succeed in life one must be the best and give the best. If you want to be outstanding, you must be willing to stand out from the crowd. You must be ready to say goodbye to mediocrity and throw away the garments of laziness. Success begins when your life is built on a platform of diligence.

Diligence refers to being relentless and endeavoring something. As it goes in this proverb that emphasizes the importance of diligence, "A wandering dog is better than a lion lying down".



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Teacher's Resource Manual

12th Annual Meet Heads of Institutions



The Two-day Annual Meet of the Heads of the Institutions under the MGM Group was inaugurated by H.G. Dr. Joseph Mar Dionysius Metropolitan, the President/Manager of MGM Group of Schools.

Prof. (Dr.) John Varghese, Principal, St. Stephen's College Delhi Varghese, Principal, St. Stephen's College Delhi took lively and interactive sessions on the topic "Shared secrets, shared strengths: Some useful strategies for teacher-administrator".

Mrs. T Raja Rajeshwari, ECCE Expert, Hyderabad elaborated on 'How to better Pre-Primary Education' and 'Role of Principal in Pre-Primary Education'.

The participants also brainstormed on How to improve

the quality of teaching – learning process. About 70 delegates, including Principals and Vice Presidents from 10 states attended the meet.

The meet was organised by the Diocesan- Mission Education Board on 16th & 17th October, 2019 at Christian College of Engineering & Technology. The Diocesan-Mission Education Board which runs 31 schools and 3 colleges is commonly known as MGM Group of Schools. The Schools that had enrolled maximum students for Logos Olympiad were also awarded.

Fr. Dr. Joshi Varghese, Diocesan Education Officer welcomed the dignitaries and participants. Fr. Jose K Varghese, Secretary of St. Thomas Mission proposed the vote of thanks.

महात्मा गांधी के मूल्य एवं विचार

भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के दौरान सत्य और अहिंसा का उद्घोष करके आंदोलन की धार को पैनी करने वाले महात्मा गांधी किसी परिचय के मोहताज नहीं हैं। स्वतंत्रता प्राप्ति के बाद उन्होंने भारत के पुनर्निर्माण हेतु रामराज्य का स्वप्न देखा था। उन्होंने कहा था कि स्वराज्य एक चतुष्कोण है। यदि एक भी पंक्ति अधूरी रह जाती है तो स्वराज्य की सूरत ही बदल जाती है।

महात्मा गांधी के मूल्य दर्शन एवं विचार वर्तमान जीवन में बहुत सार्थक हैं। हमें तो यह कहना चाहिए कि वे ही एक धनात्मक तत्व हैं जिनके द्वारा वर्तमान सभ्यता को सर्वनाश से बचाया जा सकता है। कुछ माननीय स्थानीय मान्यताएँ जैसे स्व से

पहले सेवा, संचय से पहले त्याग, दूसरों की चिंता सब तेजी से समाप्त हो रहे हैं एवं उनका स्थान झूठ, स्वार्थपरता, अवसरवाद आदि ने ले लिया है, जो संघर्षों और द्वन्द्वों को जन्म देता है। इस भयावह तस्वीर को पूर्ण करने के लिए श्वास्त्रीकरण की होड़ है जिससे मानव – जीवन का अस्तित्व खतरे में है।

अतः इस वातावरण में गांधीवादी विचारधारा एक नई आशा की किरण प्रदान करती है। महात्मा गांधी के मूल्य, निर्देश एवं उपदेश मानवता को आंतरिक एवं बाह्य शांति का मार्ग दिखाता है।

Shweta Upadhyay, Teacher, MGM HSS, Bokaro

Mahatma Gandhi

“PROTAGONIST OF PEACE” “FATHER OF THE NATION”

Miss Ruchi Hampal, Teacher, MGM HSS, Jagdalpur

Mahatma Gandhi is very famous in India as “Bapu”. The full name of him is Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi. He was a great freedom fighter who led India as a leader of the nationalism against British rule. He was born on 2nd of October in 1869 in Porbandar, Gujarat, India. He died on 30th of January in 1948.

Mahatma Gandhi is called as 'Mahatma' because of his great works and greatness all through the life. He was a great freedom fighter and non-violent activist who always followed non-violence all through his life while leading India for the independence from British rule.

Do you know why Gandhiji become so famous ?

It was because he dedicated his whole life to the service of the Motherland and Humanity.

Qualities of Gandhiji :-

- **INSPIRING** :- The main reason why people are inspired by Gandhiji is his philosophy of non-violence. He always told the people to do their work on their own without depending on others.
- **TRUTH** :- Gandhiji used tools like Satya-graha, Ahimsa and non-cooperation to achieve his goal. His most and daring qualities were his insistence to always tell the truth and his disciplined way of life.
- **BRAVE AND CONFIDENT** :- He was a brave and confident person who followed the path of non-violence. He sacrificed his life for the sake of the country. He was a great leader and campaigned to uplift the downtrodden, expand women's right, end untouchabilities and more.
- **SIMPLE AND PEACE LOVING** :- Gandhiji led a simple life. He helped people in need without expecting anything in return. He himself was a peace-loving human being. He did not believe in wars and conflict as solution.

गांधीजी का शैक्षिक दृष्टिकोण

भारत के महान व्यक्तियों में सर्व प्रथम चर्चा गांधीजी की होती है। भारतीय इतिहास और विश्व के लोग इन्हे हमेशा याद रखेंगे। अपने जीवन का आधे से ज्यादा समय इन्होंने देश सेवा में समर्पित कर दिया यह इनकी महानता की पहचान है।

महात्मा गांधी केवल राजनैतिक नेता ही नहीं बल्कि एक समाज सुधारक और दार्शनिक भी थे। गांधीजी का व्यक्तित्व सदैव आदर्शवादी तथा लोगों के लिए प्रेरणा स्रोत रहा है। शिक्षा जगत में ये शिक्षा-शास्त्री के रूप में प्रतिष्ठित थे।

हर महान व्यक्ति का व्यक्तित्व उसके अपने देशकाल और परिस्थितियों की देन है। उनके निर्माण में उसकी वर्तमान परिस्थितियों का प्रभाव पड़ता है। यह बात गांधी जी पर भी लागू होती है। गांधीजी के समय में देश में ब्रिटिश शासन प्रचलित था और देश पर उनका प्रभुत्व था। उस समय देश की जनता शोषित थी। गांधी जी स्वयं कई बार इस शोषण का शिकार हुए, परिणाम यह हुआ कि इनकी आत्मा कराह उठी और उन्होंने तात्कालीन व्यवस्था के विरुद्ध आवाज उठाई।

जहां तक गांधी जी के शैक्षिक चिन्तन और शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में उनकी देन का संबंध है, तो प्लेटो, रूसो और टैगोर आदि के बाद उनका ही नाम आता है। यहाँ हम उनके शैक्षिक विचारों का आज की दृष्टि से मूल्यांकन कर इस कथन की सत्यता सिद्ध करते हैं।

गांधीजी शिक्षा को व्यक्ति का जन्म-सिद्ध अधिकार मानते थे और मनुष्य की किसी भी प्रकार की भौतिक व आध्यात्मिक उन्नति के लिए इसे इतना ही आवश्यक मानते थे जितना बच्चे के शारीरिक व मानसिक विकास के लिए माँ का दूध। यही कारण था कि उन्होंने एक निश्चित आयु-वर्ग के बच्चों के लिए शिक्षा की व्यवस्था अनिवार्य रूप से करने पर बल दिया। उनका स्पष्ट मत था कि शिक्षा मातृ भाषा के माध्यम से ही दी जा सकती है। ये शिक्षा द्वारा व्यक्ति को स्वावलंबी बनाना चाहते थे, इसलिए इन्होंने हस्त-कौशल की शिक्षा पर विशेष बल दिया। गांधी जी मनुष्य की आत्मिक उन्नति भी करना चाहते थे इसलिए उन्होंने छात्रों को शिक्षा द्वारा एकादश व्रत पालन तथा अनुशासन की ओर प्रवृत्त करने पर बल दिया।

गांधीजी के शैक्षिक उद्देश्यों में मनुष्य जीवन का अन्तिम उद्देश्य मोक्ष (मुक्ति) है। मुक्ति से इनका तात्पर्य मनुष्य की शारीरिक दुर्बलता, मानसिक तनाव, आर्थिक अभाव और राजनैतिक दासता से मुक्ति से है। गांधी जी आध्यात्मिक मुक्ति के भीषणधर थे। यही कारण है कि, ये शिक्षा द्वारा मनुष्य के शरीर, मन और आत्मा का विकास करना चाहते थे।

गांधीजी विद्यालय को एक समाजिक संस्था मानते थे जिसका उद्देश्य समाज के लिए एक योग्य नागरिक का निर्माण करना है। उनका मानना था कि व्यक्ति विकास का दायित्वपालक के अतिरिक्त विद्यालय और शिक्षकों का भी है। अतः गांधीजी के अनुसार शिक्षक को समाज का आदर्श व्यक्ति होना चाहिए तथा शिक्षिकीय कार्य व्यवसाय के रूप में न हो कर समाज सेवा के रूप में किया जाना चाहिए।

गांधी जी छात्रों से भी यह अपेक्षा करते थे कि वे ब्रह्मचर्य का पालन करते हुए समाज सेवा के कार्यों में अपना योगदान दें और आत्मनिर्भर बनें।

गांधीजी के शैक्षिक दृष्टिकोण के अनुसार शिक्षा का उद्देश्य विद्यार्थियों में अच्छे संस्कार पैदा करना तथा उन्हें आर्थिक दृष्टि से आत्मनिर्भर बनाना होना चाहिए। गांधीजी के अनुसार शिक्षा वही है जो व्यक्ति को सभी प्रकार के अज्ञानता के बंधन से मुक्त करे।

श्री योगेन्द्र द्विवेदी (शिक्षक) एम.जी.एम. पब्लिक स्कूल, धुरु, बिलासपुर

Mahatma Gandhi

“FATHER OF THE NATION”

The period from 1920 to 1947 had been described as the Gandhian Era in Indian politics. The birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi is celebrated on October 2 as a national event across India. This day is observed across the entire world as the International Day of non-violence. During the period, Gandhi spoke the final word on behalf of the Indian National Congress in negotiating with the British Government for constitutional reforms. Mahatma Gandhi led the national freedom struggle against the British rule. Gandhi's philosophy of the truth and non-violence was a way for India's Independence. And this was the reason, Mahatma Gandhi was called the Father of the Nation. Gandhi was the great leader as saint and great social reformer. Everybody who came to contact with him were so deeply influenced by his personality. The most inspiring line said by him was “in gentle way, you can shake the world” and truly he was the man who shook the whole world in a very gentle way. Gandhi wrote his famous auto-biography under the title- My Experiments with the truth. He defeated the mighty British Empire not with swords or guns, but by means of strange and utterly new weapons of truth and Ahimsa. Gandhi was a iconoclastic selfless man, his profound quote, “The best way to find yourself is to lose yourself in the service of others,” aptly sums up his significant selfless contribution for India. The most motivational line said by Gandhi was – “If I have the belief that I can do it, I shall surely acquire the capacity to do it even if I may not have it at the beginning. This line has motivated the students to do their work and studies efficiently.

Bhoomi Singh (Class XI –Com)
M.G. M. CO-ED Sr. Sec School, Bhopal (M.P)

Relevance of Gandhism in Modern World

Tarun Behera, Class-XII, MGM English School, Rourkela

Mahatma Gandhi, an apostle of non-violence and preacher of truth, was not only a man of words but also of action. Known by the epithet “Father of Nation”, he left us with a legacy of pre-independence struggle which we all can cherish and which still serves as an inspiration for the people all over the nation. His exceptional capability of tolerance, firm faith in non-violence and the ability to change the heart of the wrong-doer earned him the titles of “Mahatma” and “Bapuji”. Not only that, the Father of Nation has left his influence on developmental issues as well.

Gandhiji's entire life is a saga of valour and sacrifices. Freedom was the breath of his life. It was under his leadership that through the unique non-violent movement, India got freedom from colonial rule. He guided many freedom struggles and launched “Quit India Movement”. His innovative techniques of civil disobedience and social transformation had several exemplary features. The freedom of his motherland remained his cherished goal. The memorable words of Lord Mountbatten are worth quoting, “India, indeed the world, will not see the likes of him perhaps for centuries”. The Gandhian technique of mobilizing people has been successfully employed by many oppressed countries around the world under the leadership of people like Martin Luther King, Nelson Mandela, Aung San suu Kyi, which is an eloquent testimony to the continuing relevance of Mahatma Gandhi.

Gandhiji's idea of “production of masses” rather than mass production is a distinctive feature of industrial revolution. The establishment of small scale and medium scale factories in smaller towns and remote corners of the country have increased the number of employed people. Thich nhat Hanh, the Vietnamese Buddhist leader said, “I think we may fail in our attempt to do things, yet we may succeed in correct action when the action is authentically non violent, based on understanding, based on love”, which actually is Gandhism. The modern people can also gain wisdom from what Gandhiji said about the seven social sins: Politics without principles; wealth without work; commerce without morality; Education without character; Pleasure without conscience; science without humanity; worship without sacrifice.

Hence, I would like to conclude with a tribute to Bapuji with Albert Einstein's words “Generations to come, it may well be, will scarce believe that such a man as this ever in flesh and blood walked upon this earth.

Relevance of Gandhian Principles

Mrs. Sangita Kumar, PRT, MGM English School, Rourkela



HAPPINESS IS WHEN WHAT YOU
THINK, WHAT YOU SAY, AND
WHAT YOU DO ARE IN HARMONY.
— MAHATMA GANDHI

The big question is – “Are the Gandhian principles relevant in today's world?”

The answer is a big 'Yes' and 'Yes' and 'Yes'. Rather in today's world we need to follow his principle more. He stood strictly for non-violence and the principle of his was followed by great leaders like Nelson Mandela, Martin Luther King, Che Guevara, Aung Saan suu Kyi and many others of their kind. Love is always more powerful than force or guns. He taught the world that strength is not physical.

To Gandhiji, Satyagraha was a moral force born of truth and non-violence. It meant to be fearless, truthful as well as peaceful. He taught us to resist the evil, not the evildoer. According to Gandhiji non-violence is the virtue of the strong which requires benevolence and sympathy. His philosophy is more about the journey toward truth, rather than the attainment of truth.

Gandhiji was such a person that the era he was born in changed because of him. He faced colonial period, world wars and racism but his principle stood tall among all these. He did not believe in the use of force to attain goals, rather his principles of ahimsa, satyagraha, asahyog, sewa, equality, sarvadharm, sambhav, gram sudhar and shiksha are the corner stones of the development of our society.

To attain the all round development we should

follow the above mentioned principles. Learn from our own mistakes, follow the path of non-violence, and believe that all religions are equal. Someone may say that Gandhi lived in the '30s and '40s and what was relevant then is not now. We can adjust the principles not to lose the meaning but freely apply them without restrictions.

The best way to be non-violent is to think positive and believe that whatever happens happens for a good reason. Believe that everyone is equal and we are no less or more than anyone else, know your values, ethics and morals. This is what Gandhiji strived for and this is what Gandhi stood for. Non-violent protests for legitimate cause of public good keep gaining popularity and acceptability with the masses. Such protests have more chances of success.

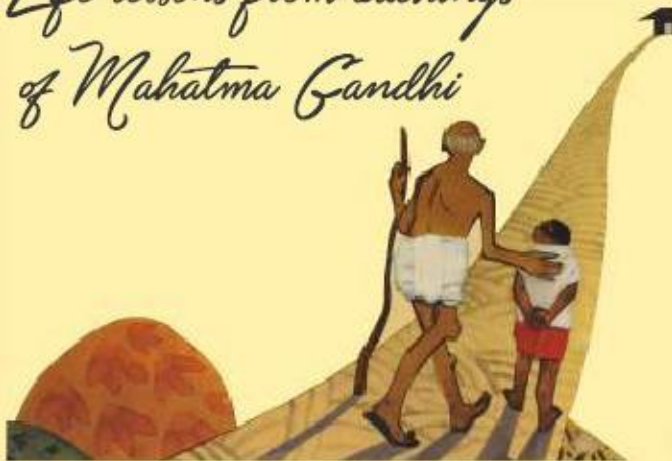
Barack Obama, former President of United states of America said “In my life, I have always looked to Mahatma Gandhi as an inspiration, because he embodies the need of transformation, change that can be made where ordinary people come together to do extraordinary things”

I don't think we need a better reason to prove that Gandhi stands tall even today. His teachings of honesty, integrity, love, compassion, cleanliness are ageless and stand the test of time. And today the world needs only this.

Mahatma Gandhi is known to be a great and an intellectual personality of India, who is still inspiring the people in the country as well as abroad through his legacy of greatness, idealness and nobel life. Mahatma Gandhi was born in Porbandar Gujarat in a Hindu family on 2nd of October 1869. 2nd of October is marked as a great day for India when Gandhiji was Born. He paid his great and unforgettable role in the independence of India from the British rule. The full name of Mahatma Gandhi is Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi. He is also called “Bapu” out of love and affection. He went to England for his law study and just after passing his matriculation examination, He returned back to India as a lawyer in 1890. After his arrival to India, he started helping the Indian people, facing various problems from the British rule. He started the Satyagraha Movement against the British rulers to help India achieve its freedom. Other movement started by “Bapu” for the independence of India was Non Cooperation movement in the year of 1920, Civil disobedience movement in the year 1930 and Quit India movement in year 1940. All the movements shook the Indian ruler and gave them a new spark and inspire lots of common Indian citizens to fight for the freedom. Later he was assassinated by Nathu Ram Godse in 1948 on 30th January. Even after death he is alive in the hearts of every Indian as the 'Father of Nation'.

Prashu Deshmukh XI-M.G.M. CO-ED Sr. Sec School, Bhopal (M.P)

Life lessons from teachings of Mahatma Gandhi



"Our future depends on what we do in the present"

Mahatma Gandhi. These two words conjure up images of one man's greatness and sacrifice to achieve the happiness of millions. He is one icon who is loved and respected by people across the globe. Not only he did work tirelessly for the freedom of the nation from the rule of the British but the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi have inspired generations of people including students.

Gandhiji emphasized on simplicity, kindness, truth and non-violence as his life's mantra. These are the essential things that we as students have to learn and follow from Gandhiji.

Teachings of Mahatma Gandhi are applicable to a number of age groups, Some lessons that a student can learn from the life of Gandhiji are-

Always Speak the Truth.

Live to Learn.

Believe in Love.

Be Positive.

Learn to Forgive.

Gandhiji preached about the lessons that we all have read in the gospels as he adhered to his fundamental teachings of love, non-violence and compassion. As it is briefly described in Mathew 5:7 that-

"Everyone should love their enemies, seek the truth as it will set you free".

This was the principle of Gandhiji that every student should implement in his/her life.

M. Shaun Daniel, Class 12th, MGM HSS, Raipur

बापू का साहस

हाथ में लाठी, आँख में ऐनक, छोटा कद और दुर्बल काया। सामान्य नहीं वो, महापुरुष था, जिससे दुश्मन था घबराया। विकट समय था, मार-काट मची थी, खून के रंग से घरा रची थी। अहिंसा परमोधर्म का तब, बापू ने हमें पाठ पढ़ाया। असत्य की राह बड़ी ही उलझी, सत्य से ही हर मुश्किल सुलझी। सदा सत्य ही बालें हम सब, सबक सही उन्होंने सिखलाया। बुरा न देखो, बुरा न सुनो, बुरा न बोलो बापू के थे ये तीन बंदर। अपना ले जो भी तीन ये बातें, उसका कोई न दुश्मन बाहर न अंदर। चरखा बापू का प्रिय अस्त्र था, स्वदेशी अपनाने का बड़ा शस्त्र था। विदेशी त्यागो, स्वदेशी अपनाओ, मूल में इसके यही मंत्र था। वैष्णव जन तो तैने कहिए पीर पराई जाने रे, प्रिय भजन था बापू का। करो-मरो और भारत छोड़ो, छेड़ दिया आंदोलन जन-जन का। बापू की ये देख प्रसिद्धि, बलशाली अंग्रेज घबराये। अहिंसा और सत्य के जादू के आगे, और अधिक वे टिक न पाये।

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Divya Raj, Class-5-c, MGM HSS, Bokaro

Nai Taleem - Creativity and Curiosity



My School life

Nai Taleem, was a word which was coined by Gandhi ji. In his time illiteracy was at its peak, and he wanted to eradicate it. He introduced his ideas for reforming the education system for the people of the country and named these inspiring ideas as Nai Taleem.

In this system of Nai Taleem he focused on the all round development of the students and not just make them learn the facts. In today's scenario we are just not focusing on personality development. In my opinion the Nai Taleem should be implemented in such a way that it boosts creativity and curiosity among the students.

This system of Nai Taleem will contain many elements which would boost curiosity and creativity among students. If I get a chance to implement it the first thing I would do is boost the curiosity, because as said by the all time genius Einstein "Creativity is more powerful than knowledge but knowledge empowers creativity. To get in touch with the students, I will be focusing on school. A seminar will be made compulsory so that the students in a year will be inspired and the main focus of the seminar would be boosting curiosity among the students. Now, with curiosity comes the thirst for knowledge.

Secondly, I would implement a rule for all the boards running in the country to conduct huge scale workshops for all the teachers in all over the country at regular interval for some years that will focus on creating a positive and creative mind set of the teachers. This will help in boosting the creativity among students.

The parents should also made aware about how to maintain a positive atmosphere for education in the home. For this there should be T.V. shows where the parents should be taught how to inspire their children not to take studies as a burden but they should be taught how to take studies as an attempt to know and discover the facts and not just learn them.

So, in my opinion this new system will be one of the most effective systems to promote and proliferate curiosity and creativity and make the students more holistic in their approach. I think that the qualities of curiosity and creativity will have a lifelong impression on the students and will drastically change the society.

Vinayak Pandey, 11-A, MGM HSS, Bokaro

The life of a student is not easy. It is because the pressure mounts from all side. It start from the reading of the textbook to completing of the homework and notes. The long journey from pre-primary to class 12th takes out peace and sleep. During this journey, pencil, rubber, paper, pen are the integral part of a student. It is obvious that if the performance is unsatisfactory then scolding is sure after certain point of time.

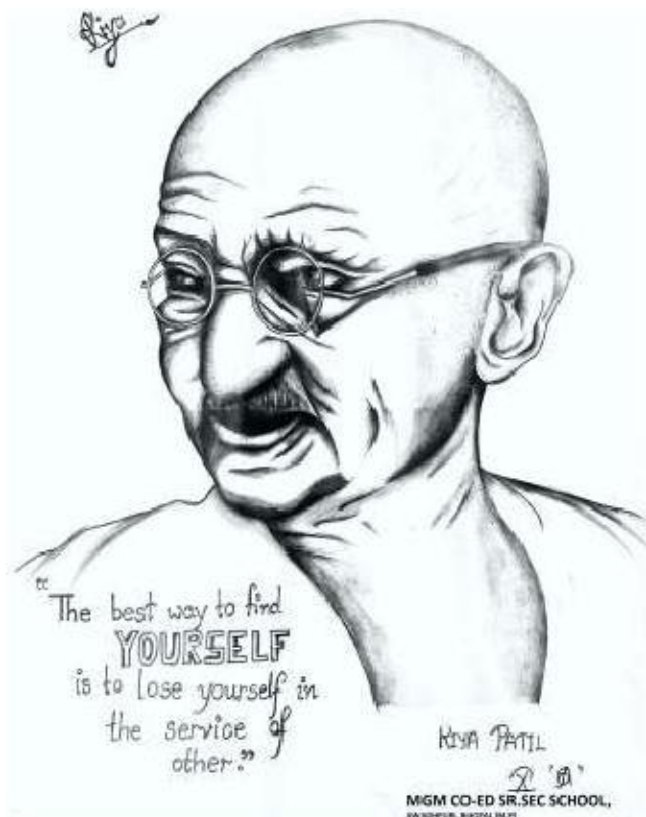
I like my school uniform and I am proud to represent my school by wearing it. Teacher's day and children's day are some of the days when I love wearing colour dress. Independence Day and Republic day make me proud to be an Indian. I dislike wearing swatter during winter when new colour dress is worn.

A lunch box with my favourite dishes makes me feel hungry before the leisure time. It also makes me happy when I come to know after reaching school that a teacher is absent. It may give me a chance to go out to ground and play. Setting time table on Saturday gives a feeling of relaxation of being Sunday on the next day.

I love singing. I feel proud when my class teacher asks me to sing song in morning assembly. I also like to go out for Annual day singing practice when my school coir group member comes to my class and take the permission from my teacher.

I feel sad when a good friend or my favourite teacher leaves the school and go to some other place. I don't know how I feel when I pass out this school. I can never come back to my school life again. The school will be a memory for me. Let me stop writing here or less I will be in tears and I know that I cannot explain the reason of falling tears as no will understand my feeling of my school life.

Joanna Molly Jestus, Class VII A, MGM Hr. Sec. School, Jagdalpur



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International

16 children sue world on climate crisis

16 child petitioners Greta Thunberg, Alexandria Villase and others, file official complaint to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child to protest against the lack of govt action on climate crisis.



In a first-of-its-kind initiative, 16 child petitioners, including Sweden's Greta Thunberg and American Alexandria Villase, from 12 countries presented a landmark official complaint to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child (OHCHR) to protest against the lack of government action on the climate crisis.

In the complaint filed on Monday through the Third Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the petitioners, aged between eight and 17, have alleged that member states' failure to tackle the climate crisis constitutes a violation of child rights.

The Third Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child is a voluntary mechanism which allows children or adults on their behalf to appeal directly to the UN for help if a country that has ratified the Protocol fails to provide a remedy for a rights violation.

They urged the independent body to order the member states to take action to protect children from the devastating impacts of climate change.

"Change needs to happen now if we are to avoid the worst consequences. The climate crisis is not just the weather. It means also, lack of food and lack of water, places that are unliveable and refugees because of it. It is scary," said the 16-year-old Swedish environment activist Greta Thunberg.

In addition to Thunberg and the 14-year-old American climate activist Alexandria Villase, the 14 other child petitioners were from India, Argentina, Brazil, France, Germany, the Marshall Islands, Nigeria, Palau, South Africa, Sweden, Tunisia and the US.

They were represented by global law firm Hausfeld LLP and Earthjustice.

गुडीयाँ रानी गुडीयाँ रानी,
मेरी सुन्दर गुडीयाँ रानी।
रात हो गई नींद आ गई,
पर तुम न सोई रानी।

गुडीयाँ रानी गुडीयाँ रानी,
मेरी प्यारी गुडीयाँ रानी।
करने के मुझे पड़ाई,
होई के अपनी खैरानी।

गुडीयाँ रानी गुडीयाँ रानी,
छोटी मेरी गुडीयाँ रानी।
मम्मी थक गई पाकी थक गई,
पर तुम न थकी रानी।

गुडीयाँ रानी गुडीयाँ रानी,
मेरी गोरी-गोरी गुडीयाँ रानी।
मुँह बनाकर हमें डराती,
पर तू न डरती रानी।

कं प्रियंका जोशी
काद्या ढकी

शम-जो-राम-उचकट

माध्यमिक विद्यालय

जगतनगर

THEME FOR NEXT ISSUE



HOW TO
PREPARE FOR
EXAMS?

Principals are requested to
send the materials to
mgmdarpan@gmail.com
before 10th December 2019



An Ode to Gandhiji

Gandhiji hijacked the nation with love and motivation.

He served everyone with great devotion.

Majestic, Magnanimous was he in approach.

Overcome the oppression, which the country suffered,

With indomitable will and complete devotion.

Loved the nation, fought the mighty empire,

As a whammy like Tsunami to the end of his life.

What a great man with a great vision!

He is called Bapu - the father of the nation.

Ahimsa Parmo Dharma, the path that he followed.

Love for humanity the message that he preached,

Bend the mighty with non-violent resolute,

Made the country free to live.

What a great man with a great vision!

He is called Bapu- the father of the nation.

Jai Hind.

Gurpreet Kaur, Teacher, MGM Bokaro

My Bastar

My Sweet and little heart, My Bastar is a piece of art.
Rainbow's on waterfalls Nice on looking when sunshine falls.

Water is as deep as high the wind flies, Mirror reflects
when sunshine lies.

Nature is of God the creator, Chemical ideas are
scientist nature.

Tress, sun, moon and stars are of God the creator.
Hardware, software, input and output are computer
feature.

My sweet little heart, Bastar is a piece of art.

Praveen Kumar, 12th Commerce, MGM HSS, Jagdalpur

Mahatma Gandhi famously known as "Bapu" or "Rashtrapita" (father of the Nation) has contributed tirelessly and selflessly in India's freedom struggle for Independence. Through his philosophy of truth and non-violence, he paved the way for India's Independence from British.

Not only did Mahatma Gandhi contribute significantly in India's freedom struggle against the Britishers, but through his propound vision inspired people across the world to raise their voice against any kind of discrimination- be it on the basis of caste, colour, creed, to name a few.

It was in 1917 When Gandhiji decided to urge the departure of the British. He went to Champaran for the poor peasants whom were the share croppers with the British planters. Gandhiji waged a war for about a year against their atrocities and brought justice to the poor peasants.

In 1918, Kheda district in Gujarat, India was hit by floods leading to crop yields being less than a fourth. He successfully led a Non-violent Tax revolt against British.

In 1919, he led the popular Non-Cooperation Movement due to Jallianwala Bagh Massacre tragedy. He urged Indians to refuse to buy British made goods, boycotts their educational institution and laws courts, and resigns from British Government employment and to forsake British titles and honours.

The British salt Act of 1882, Mahatma Gandhi led the salt March to Dandi to produce salt from sea water. It sparked large scale acts of Civil Disobedience against British laws.

In 1942, he launched Quit India Movement demanding an end to British Rule in India.

The world is today faced with plethora of conflicts. Therefore, Gandhiji emphasis on universal brotherhood and peaceful co-existence has all time relevance. His teachings are therefore the most upheld principles of patriotism. In fact, a true testimony of Gandhiji's teaching lies in the fact that more "good ends" do not justify "bad" means. The world over therefore, today the emphasis is on human dignity and upholding the values of natural justice.

In today's world, nothing would be a better tribute to this man than to re-dedicate ourselves towards the cause of 'peace' and mutual tolerance.

Here lies the relevance of Gandhism.

"You must not lose faith in humanity. Humanity is an ocean; If a few drops of the ocean are dirty, The ocean does not become dirty. The best way to find yourself, Is to lose yourself in service of others."

Megha S. Pillai, XII-A, MGM HSS, Itarsi

Across	Down
3. Johannesburg	1. South Africa
5. Porbandar	2. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi
6. Satyagraha	4. Amritsar Massacre
8. Vaisya	7. Salt Act
9. Law	11. Independence
10. Black Act	13. Kasturba
12. Rowlatt Act	
14. Karamchand	
15. Nathuram Vinayak Godse	

Crossword Answer



Activities and Events



Reflections- An International Youth Festival for History and Civics

In the International youth festival for history and civics reflection -2019 held at City Montessori School, Mahanagar campus, Lucknow from 31st August to 3rd September 2019 students of MGM HSS, Bokaro showcased their skills and talents and bagged 6 trophies and 8 medals in the said categories. In Extempore Abhishek Sarkar of class 10 won the hearts of everyone with his articulate skill and bagged 1st position in this event. Abhishek Sarkar and Aashi Tiwari of class 10 along with the team leaders Mrs Mamta Kumari and Mrs Archana Kumari bagged 1st position in Pursuit. Sneha Jethwa of class 10th claimed the 2nd position in Poster Making Competition. Our school was awarded 3rd position in cultural evening. Shashank Shekhar and Maahi Mandal of class 11 was awarded consolation prize in Model Making. Adarsh Kesari of class 12 and Shashank Shekhar of class 11 got consolation prizes in Movie Making. 14 International Schools and 30 National schools had participated in the aforesaid programme.



Bharat Vikas Parishad Group Song Competition

A District level Group song competition was organized by Bharat Vikas Parishad on 1st September 2019 at Bokaro. MGM HSS, Bokaro students mesmerized the judges with their singing talent, secured 1st position and are selected for the forthcoming state level competition.



Bokaro District Judo Championship

2nd Bokaro district Judo championship 2019 was held at MGMHSS BOKARO from 31st August to 1st September 2019 and the school bagged 16 gold medals, 16 silver and 22 bronze medals. Total 15 schools from Bokaro district had participated out of which MGM Higher Secondary School, Bokaro was the overall champion. Best fighter (boy) award was bagged by Akash Singh (MGM, BOKARO) and Best fighter (girl) award was bagged by Aditi Singh (MGM BOKARO).



Icfai University Conducted Academic Extension Program At MGM, Dimapur



Fit India Movement

MGM Hr. Sec. School, Dimapur



Blood Donation Camp

MGM Hr. Sec. School, Bokaro



Mission Pink Health

MGM Hr. Sec. School, Bokaro



Save water, Save life, Save Earth

MGM Hr. Sec. School, Bokaro



Tree Plantation Ceremony

MGM Hr. Sec. School, Itarsi



Fit India Movement

MGM Hr. Sec. School, Itarsi



Swachhta Hi Seva

MGM Hr. Sec. School, Dimapur



Mass Cleanliness Drive

MGM Hr. Sec. School, Dimapur



First Taekwondo Exam

MGM Hr. Sec. School, Dimapur



Teachers Day Celebration

MGM College, Dimapur



Winners of Slogan Writing, Badminton And Essay Writing Competition

MGM College, Dimapur

Congratulations



Mr. B. Paul, MGM HSS, Dimapur receiving Nagaland State Award for Best Teacher from Director, School Education



Ms. Talrenla, MGM HSS, Dimapur receiving District Award for Best Teacher from the Deputy Commissioner & DEO.



MGM student Ms. Marhanmo Odyuo, 12 Science, won first prize (Rs.15,000) in essay competition conducted by Nagaland state tourism department on world tourism day.



Aditi Tote, Class III, MGM HS School, Bagdona won the 3rd runner up trophy in National level Abacus & Mental Arithmetic Competition held at Kolkata.



Annual Function & Silver Jubilee Celebration of MGM School, Bagdona

M.G. M HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL, GAYATRI NAGAR

STAR OF THE YEAR (2018-19)



SIDDESH PANDEY
CLASS-11th TOPPER
(MATHS STREAM) - 94.2%

1. KVPY (Kishore Vaigyanik Protsahan Yojana) - cleared with All India Rank 453 & eligible for admission in IISc (Indian Institute of Science) Bangalore.
 2. C.G.P.E.T. - 2nd Rank in Chhattisgarh State
 3. VITEEE (Vellore Institute of Technology) - Cleared with All India Rank 244
 4. BITSAT (BITS Pilani) - Qualified
 5. IISER (Indian Institute of Science Education and Research) - Qualified
 6. JEE MAINS - Cleared with 99.938 percentile, secured All India Rank 808, Raipur City Topper (Eligible for NIT, IIT & GFTIS)
 7. JEE ADVANCED:-
- + All India Rank - 935 + C.G State Rank - 06 + Joined IIT Mumbai



T. Shubham
Class V

Spell Bee State Grand Finale 2018-19
MGM Public School, Bhilai



Shivansh Shrivastava
Class V

Gold Medal in 4th
Open State Fencing Championship
MGM Public School, Bhilai



Anuj Chouhan
Class VII

2nd Prize in 19th Sub Junior
Fencing State Championship
MGM Public School, Bhilai



Krish Singh
Class VII

3rd Prize in 19th Sub Junior
Fencing State Championship
MGM Public School, Bhilai



Toshika Jaiswal
Class VII

3rd Prize in 19th Sub Junior
Fencing State Championship
MGM Public School, Bhilai



Kritika Ray
Class VII

3rd Prize in 19th Sub Junior
Fencing State Championship
MGM Public School, Bhilai



Rashman Kaur Dhiman
Class VII

3rd Prize in 19th Sub Junior
Fencing State Championship
MGM Public School, Bhilai



Avani Naithani
Class IV-A

Gold Medal in Open State Karate
Championship Sub-junior Group
MGM Public School, Bhilai



Sameer K Sahu
Class VII

Gold Medal in Open State Karate
Championship Sub-junior Group
MGM Public School, Bhilai



Divyanshi Verma
Class VI-B

Silver Medal in Open State Karate
Championship Sub-junior Group
MGM Public School, Bhilai



Princeraaj S Dhiman
Class V-B

Silver Medal in Open State Karate
Championship Sub-junior Group
MGM Public School, Bhilai



Tejas Singh
Class VI-B

Bronze Medal in Open State Karate
Championship Sub-junior Group
MGM Public School, Bhilai



Tokesh Sahu
Class VI-B

Bronze Medal in Open State Karate
Championship Sub-junior Group
MGM Public School, Bhilai



Anitya Soni
Class VI-B

Bronze Medal in Open State Karate
Championship Sub-junior Group
MGM Public School, Bhilai



Manraj Singh
Class VI-A

Bronze Medal in Open State Karate
Championship Sub-junior Group
MGM Public School, Bhilai



B. Lokesh
Class VII

Silver Medal in 24th State Athletics
Championship District Level
MGM Public School, Bhilai



Arman Ansari
Class VII

Bronze Medal in 24th State Athletics
Championship District Level
MGM Public School, Bhilai



St. Gregorios of Parumala
Patron Saint

November 2nd is the Patron's Day of MGM - Mar Gregorios Memorial-Schools, which are named after St. Gregorios. 'Mar' is a Syriac honorific used for Bishops which means 'our Father/ Lord'. St. Gregorios Geevarghese, popularly known as "PARUMALA THIRUMENI" was born in the distinguished priestly family in the village of Mulunthuruthy near Cochin, India on 15th June 1848. Mar Gregorios was only 28 years when he was made a bishop.

Mar Gregorios made the Holy Land Pilgrimage in 1895 and published a travelogue under the title 'Oorslem yathra vivaranam' (a narrative of the Jerusalem visit). This book, published in 1895 is to be considered as the earliest printed travelogue in Malayalam.

Mar Gregorios was a man who grasped the value of Education for the overall progress of the Church as well as the society in general. In late 1890's, many educational institutions were started by the Malankara Orthodox Church under the initiative and guidance of Mar Gregorios and Malankara Metropolitan Pulikottil Joseph Mar Dionysius. St. Thomas School at Mulanthuruthy, St. Ignatius School at Kunnamkulam, the Syrian English School at Thiruvalla (now known as 'MGM High School'), etc., were some of the well known schools established at the behest of Parumala Thirumeni.

Mar Gregorios was taken to the heavenly abode on 2nd November 1902. In 1947, he was declared as saint, making him the first Indian Christian to be canonised as saint.

5th Mar Theodosius Memorial Inter School MGM Fest

Education is a fundamental right of every Indian child- Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam. This line aptly describes the mission and vision of Bishop His Grace Dr. Stephanos Mar Theodosius of Blessed Memory, the founder Manager of MGM Group of Institutions. MGM Fest 2019, a three day cultural and sports event was organized at the Christian College of Engineering and technology (CCET) Bhilai on a grand scale with great fervor to commemorate the Visionary Bishop Mar Theodosius. The mega event was organized to bring all the 31 schools run by St. Thomas Mission and Calcutta Diocese of Indian Orthodox Church under one umbrella and to evoke a feeling of unity and fraternity. These 31 Schools along with the 3 Colleges are popularly known as MGM (Mar Gregorios Memorial) Group of Educational Institutions. More than 1300 students from the states of Odisha, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh participated in the event including 200 Principals, teachers, sports and cultural in charges.

The spectacular event commenced with a Torch Rally flagged off from the Tomb of H.G. Dr. Stephanos Mar Theodosius and crossing Gurudwara chowk, Kailash Nagar and concluding at the campus of Christian College of Engineering & Technology (CCET), Bhilai. Thereafter the MGM FEST '19 flag was hoisted by the Chief Guest Shri. V Vikraman, DIG, Sashatra Seema Bal followed by the Lighting of Ceremonial Torch. Very. Rev. Fr. George Mathew Ramban, Vice President of St Thomas Mission welcomed the gathering. Guest of Honour Shri Rajesh Chouhan, Former Indian Cricketer, lauded the efforts of MGM Schools. The stage came alive with a colourful Welcome Dance presented by MGM H.S. School, Raipur added colour to the inaugural ceremony of this mega meet. The students of MGM Public School performed a vibrant dance performance depicting different cultures of India from North to South.

Shri M. S. Varghese, Director, Sports Authority of India (SAI), New Delhi, was the chief guest for the valedictory session. He addressed the students and appreciated them for their achievements and also encouraged them to participate in such events. He urged all the Schools to give more emphasis on sports so that MGM Group can in future produce Olympic medalists. Prize distribution ceremony was also held for the winners of the various events.



Mar Theodosius Memorial
Inter MGM School Fest

17-19 OCTOBER 2019

@CCET, Bhilai





Mar Theodosius Memorial Inter MGM School Fest

HELD AT CHRISTIAN COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY, BHILAI















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Messages of Mahatma Gandhi

- During the freedom struggle, Gandhiji persuaded so many people in the country to follow him and fight for freedom through non-violence.
 - He encouraged young people to sweep away prejudices and gave them new values for living. He called the youth to "Be fearless".
 - Many of Gandhiji's teachings and messages are relevant to modern youth.
 - Gandhiji's messages emphasized on simplicity, kindness, truth and non-violence as his life's mantra. These are the essential things that we as students have to learn and follow from him.
 - His messages also teach us a lot about his morals and principles.
 - Gandhiji and his messages are timeless contribution to humanity, irrespective of time & space.
 - There are some famous quotes of Mahatma Gandhi which introduce us with his messages on peace, courage and freedom.
1. You must be the change you wish to see in the world.
 2. The weak can never forgive. Forgiveness is the attribute.
 3. An eye for eye only ends us making the whole world blind.

Adi Jain, XI-A, MGM HSS, Itarsi

Going Beyond Cleanliness -The Gandhian Way

"Uncleanliness of the mind is more dangerous than that of the body. The latter, however, is an indication of the former."

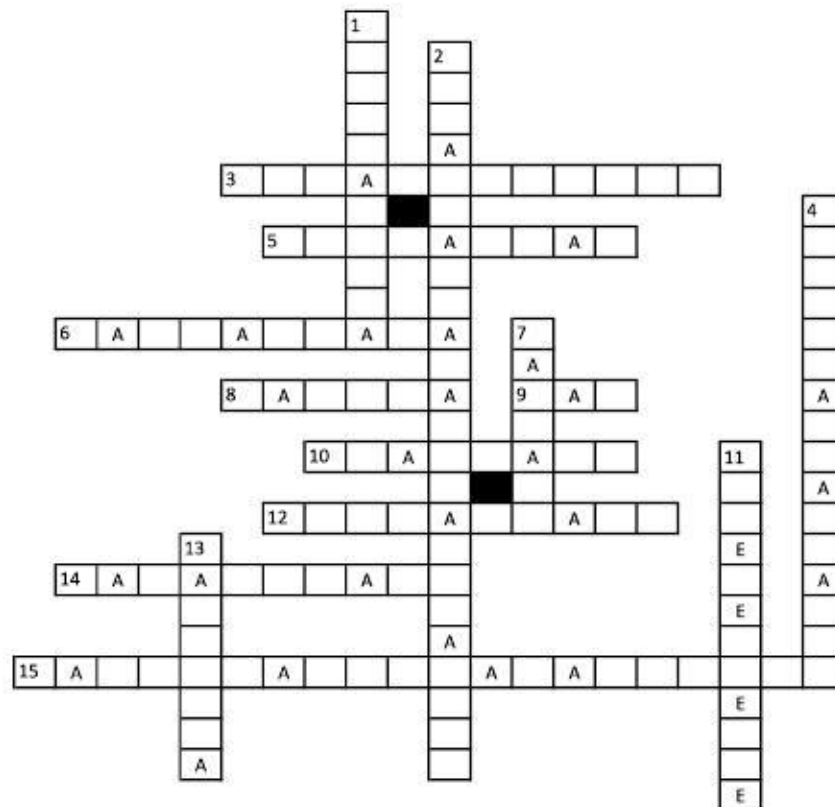
Mahatma Gandhi in this quote emphasizes the significance of sanitation for the overall health of a person. This obviously includes not just the physical aspect of cleanliness but also the mental and spiritual well-being of a person.

Gandhiji was surprised by the dual attitude of people about cleanliness as they discriminate between personal and community hygiene. We Indians probably lead the world regarding personal hygiene but when it comes to cleaning our villages or surroundings, our position is just reverse which is seen as evidence of differentiation between 'individual responsibility' and 'collective responsibility'. According to Gandhiji, sanitation of public places on the community level is as important as cleanliness at individual level. To make our lives healthy, cleaning of our surroundings through community participation is essential.

The Gandhian thought is not just confined to outer cleanliness whether it be individual or collective. It connects with the entire environment and our mental thought. His ideas imply that filth and polluted thoughts should not govern our emotional and spiritual behaviour. Our mind should also be clean and divine. This can happen only when we do not allow malicious and bitter thoughts to govern our actions and reactions so that a clean and godly society is developed. He thus took cleanliness to the level of spirituality and adjudged cleanliness as next to godliness.

Jobin Stanley John, CI-XII (Science), MGM Hr. Sec. School, Jagdalpur

Crosswords



Across

3. Gandhi gathered 2,000 fellow Indians here to burn registration cards as one of first act of nonviolent protesting.
5. Born in this city, located in the Indian state of Gujarat.
6. _____ became his philosophy; comprised of two words meaning, "truth" and "obstinacy".
8. Was born into this caste.
9. Decided to study this at the age of seventeen.
10. Another name of Rowlatt Act
12. Passed in 1919 by British government that allowed for the imprisonment of any suspected terrorist.
14. Middle name of Gandhiji.
15. Who assassinated Gandhiji.

Down

1. Was traveling here to represent a firm of Muslims.
2. Full name of Gandiji.
4. Took place in 1919; one of the events that sparked Gandhi's determination to free India.
7. The British government passed this in order to make production of salt illegal.
11. India gains this in 1947.
13. Married her at the age of thirteen.

For answers turn to page no. 28



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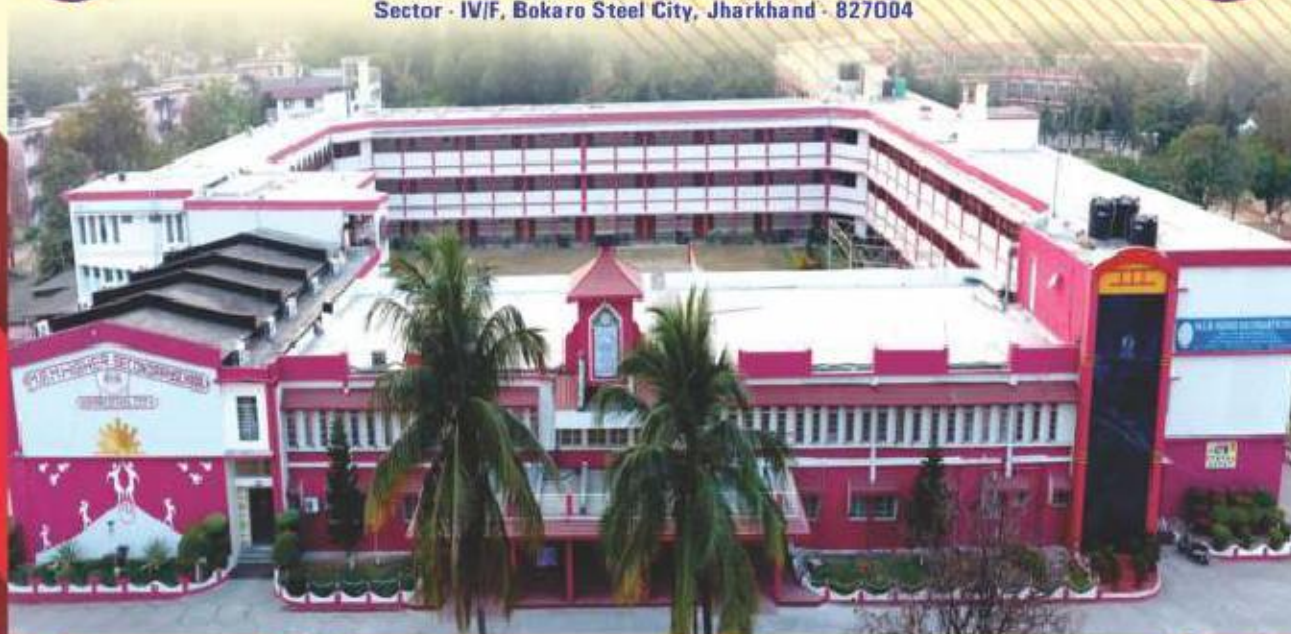
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