



EXPAND YOUR VISION

VASUNDHARA

Vol- 2

Painting the Nilgiris Blue

-Priyanka Jaiswal

Greatest Lightshow on the Earth

-Riya Shankar

मेरी मेहरबानिया

-Aniket Teli

ARTICLES

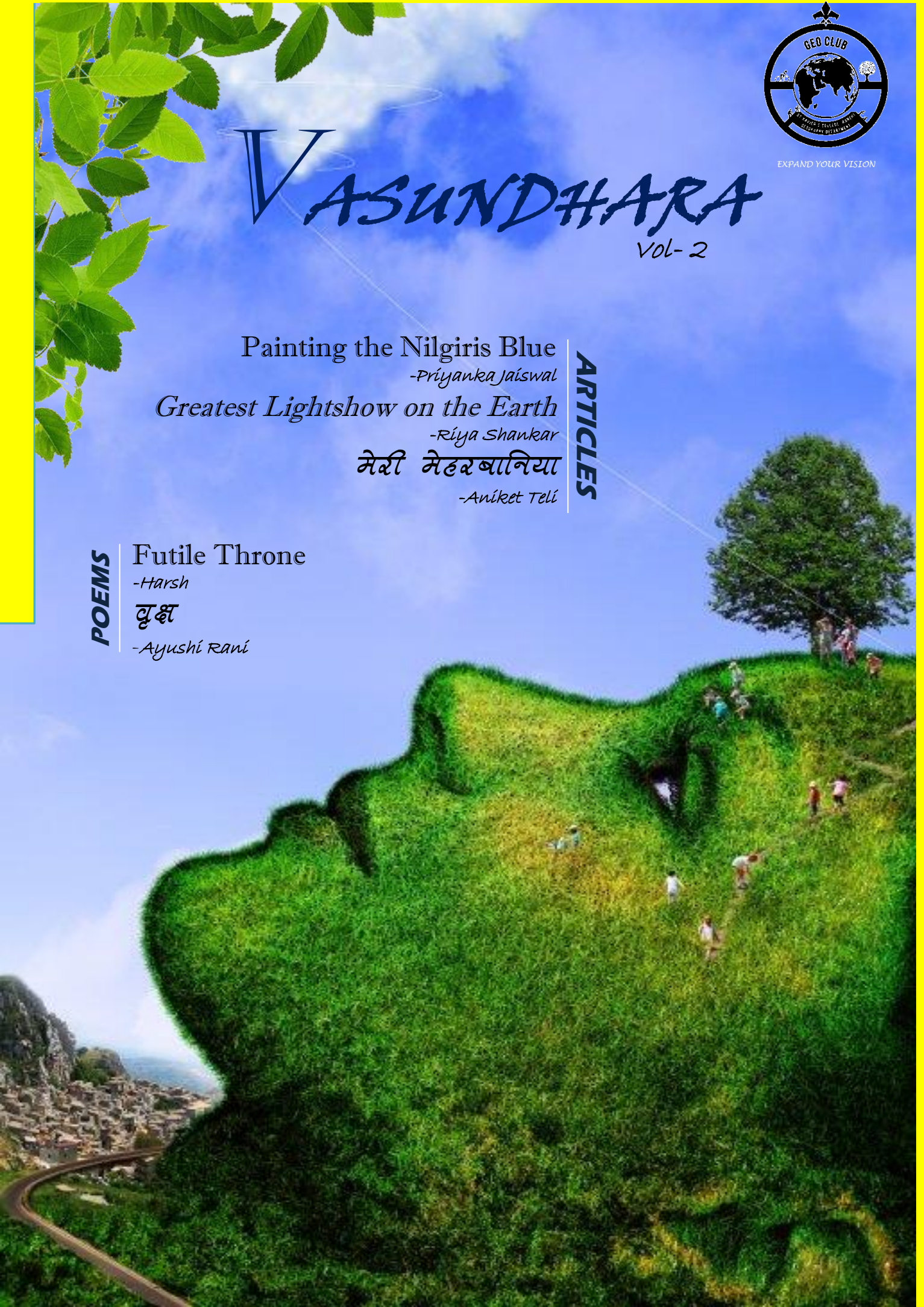
POEMS

Futile Throne

-Harsh

वृक्ष

-Ayushi Rani



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“GEO-CLUB” is an association of students of the college, interested to share their knowledge, hobbies, resources, information and matters related to geography. It also organizes various activities like-trekking, Geo-Exhibition, Plantation drives, etc. Its parent Organization is department of Geography, St. Xavier’s College, Ranchi.

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Foreword



DR. SANDEEP CHANDRA

The greatest lesson of life is that no matter what, it moves on. So, the journey of man, society, institution and things we appreciate should continue. In continuation to the first volume of our Geo-club magazine 'Vasundhara', we are very happy to present to you its second volume after many ups and downs. This is a product of sheer hard and honest labor of our members, contributors and editors. This stands as a symbol of their courage, strength and determination. It gives us immense pleasure and pride to say that the flower of the plant we had planted years back is now blooming.

Geo-club is a voluntary students' association of the Dept. Of Geography, St. Xavier's College, Ranchi. Each year this platform is shared, managed and administered by its new members and officials who get a chance to learn by doing things. Geo-club and all its activities are directed and devoted towards contributing to our society without any profit orientation. The platform encourages and grooms growing writers, trekkers, environmentalists, photographers, event managers, administrators and officials who will serve the society and the country in the near future.

I congratulate all the members and appreciate their sincere efforts for bringing forth this volume.

*-with Regards
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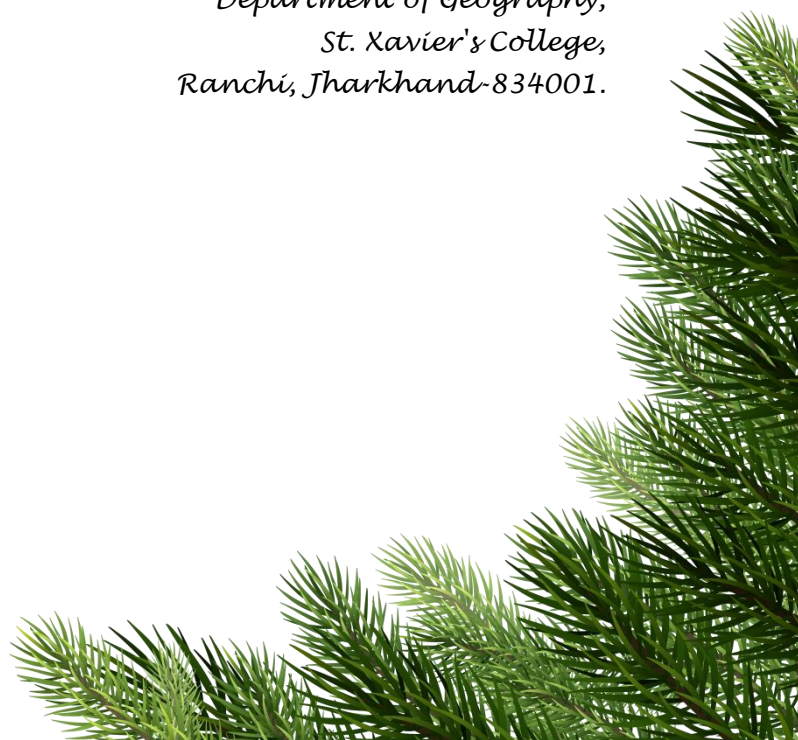
MS.ANGELINE TOPPO

It gives me immense pleasure to pen down a few lines on the occasion of release of the second edition of 'Vasundhara', a yearly magazine of Geo-club. Over the years Geo-club has shaped itself and has recorded many success stories. Is sky the limit when there are footprints on the moon? Coming up with a yearly magazine, was a milestone for Geo-club. Vasundhara provides a platform for budding writers and artists where they can showcase their creativity and skills. The second edition of Vasundhara marks a way forward towards its new horizon. Great progress has been made and much more needs to be achieved.

I wish more success to the team and congratulate all the past and present members of Geo-club for carrying out the work with devotion and creativity and making it a success.

With best wishes,

*Angeline Toppo,
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PAITKAR PAINTING

A cultural symbol of Bharat

Shashank Kumar {BA-1}



Bharat, a country endowed with profound but distinct art and culture, from north to south and from east to west has multitude diversity in art and culture of which, one of the art form is Paitkar Painting.

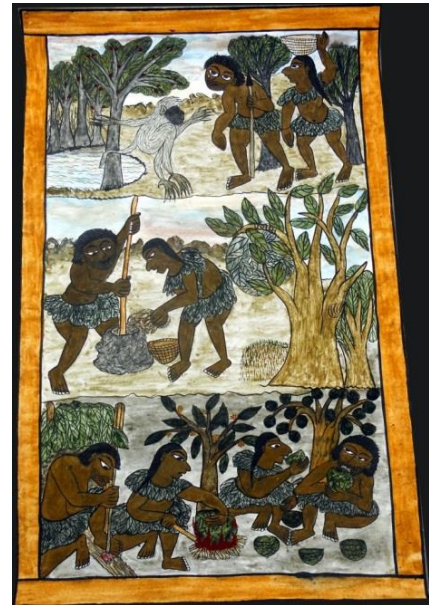
Paitkar Painting is mainly associated with Chhotanagpur plateau especially Jharkhand and its adjoining states i.e. Orissa, West Bengal, and Chattisgarh. Amadubi located in the south eastern part of Jharkhand is also known as “The Village of Paitkar”.

Paitkar painting is not just a painting done by the tribals but it is a way of depicting ancient epics like Ramayana, Mahabharata, etc. in the form of painting. The way they paint is very interesting to see, it seems like a story is being narrated by their painting. The paitkars also known as chitrakars use this title to represent them as painters. The paitkar painters are generally of Hindu origin. Peoples of Santhal tribe of Jharkhand believe that paitkar painting has the power to send the wandering soul of a deceased to heaven hence helps it to achieve moksha (redemption from the cycle of birth and death). In their painting they give offerings to many Gods and Goddesses, especially Manasa, Goddess of serpents. In their painting they narrate the story about the deeds of Gods and Goddesses.

It is astonishing to know that the materials used for paitkar painting are mostly derived from nature. The Paitkar artists make the palm leaves as the base of the art and the brushes are made from the hair of squirrel and goat. The hairs are tightened by thread on a bamboo

stick. The paints are water based derived from nature. Natural colours are extracted from colourful stones and plant leaves. Black colour is obtained from burning kerosene oil and collecting soot, blue colour is obtained from indigo plant, and white colour from lime stone. They use natural gum derived from Bel i.e. wood apple fruit and resin from Neem tree. Outer shell of coconut is used to store prepared colours. Paitkar painting is also known as scroll painting as the painting is mostly done in vertical format. Sometimes it is also done in horizontal format.

Nowadays paitkar painters are using cloths and paper instead of the age old traditional palm leaves. They also use pencil to outline the images. Another change is the participation of women in making dye and colour which was earlier exclusively done by men.



Though Paitkar paintings in Jharkhand are one of the most ancient schools of painting in India, they have very little demand in the Indian and Global market. In Amadubi, there are 40-45 houses among which only a few are practicing Paitkar. Most of the Amadubi villagers gave up the tradition of Paitkar because it was not economically viable and for most of them only painting is a source of livelihood.

With the right kind of intervention from the government, this age-old heritage of India can be preserved because they depict social issues and stories through paintings and create awareness among people and reflect many realities of day-to-day human life, legends and mythologies of their society.

Earlier there was hardly any Paitkar painting to depict the current scenario but in recent past Chitrakars completed this 'Sampurna Swachhata Abhiyan' scroll painting about the cleanliness. It was a complete plan for Cleanliness. Government has also opened a training school for this art form so that coming generations can also learn this art. Jharcraft is supposed to be working for their upliftment.

Even after suffering from the socio-economic hurdles, Paitkar artists do not try any commercial colours in their paintings.



PAINTING THE NILGIRIS BLUE

Priyanka Jaiswal{BA-3}



The hills of Munnar in Kerala are home to a magnificent scenic beauty of nature which can be witnessed once in every 12 years, *Strobilanthes kunthiana* or the Neelakurinji, an angiosperm plant, flowers once in 12 years and carpets the entire hill and the hill turns purplish blue. This rare spectacle is because of the 40 odd varieties of this unique species.

The name '*Strobilanthes kunthiana*' is derived from a nearby river 'Kunthi'. It is a shrub found in the Shola forests of the Western Ghats in South India. The Nilgiri hills got its name from these purplish blue flowers of Neelakurinji.

The Kurinji plant belongs to the genus *Strobilathes* which was first scientifically described by Christian Gottfried Daniel Nees von Esenbeck in the 19th century. The genus has around 250 species, of which at least 46 are found in India. These species show an unusual flowering behaviour and the flowering period varies from one to sixteen years. Flowers with such long blooming intervals are called Pleitesials.

The last bloom was in 2018 and it will be followed in 2030 and then in 2042 and so on. The blooming season starts in August during the last monsoon phase and ends in November. Its spectacular eye-soothing blue colour is what makes it unique and interests nature lover and travel buffs across the globe. The flower grows at high altitude in chilly climate and turns purplish-blue with age.

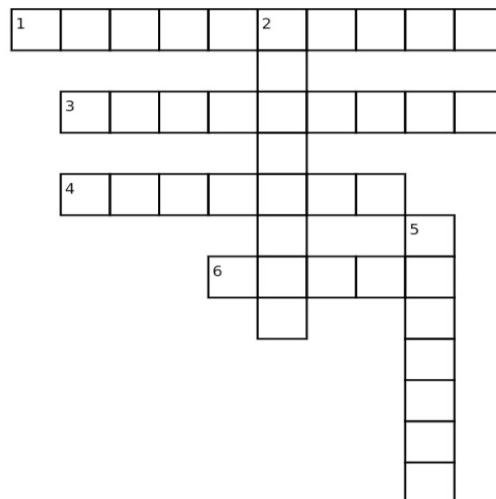
The nectar collected during the Neelakurinji season is believed to be very special taste-wise and nutrition wise.

The importance and magnificence of this rare spectacle can be assessed from the fact that India Post released a postal stamp depicting the Neelakurinji, which was a part of the scheme named 'explore the mysteries of nature through Indian Postage Stamps'.

However, the most dangerous animal of the biosphere, the greedy and selfish Humans, seem to be unaffected by the majestic beauty and exclusiveness of this rare species. The Nilgiris has been subjected to continuous clearance to pave way for development projects, plantations and mining. This has thus forced many activists and environmentalists to come forward for the protection and conservation of the Hills and Neelakurinji as it plays a key role in maintaining the ecological balance in the Ghats.

What makes the Neelakurinji rare is their unusual flowering behaviour and is a field of study. However, its majestic and exquisite beauty always awestruck people. One must witness this rare and bewitching beauty of nature in person and thus the 2030 flowering is worth the wait. It will again be nothing short of a spell that will leave an everlasting imprint on the minds of nature lovers.

Crossword Puzzle



Down:

- 2. Located in Gujarat
- 5. India's first Nuclear power station

Across:

- 1. Under controversy located in Tamil Nadu
- 3. Nuclear power plant planned for Haryana
- 4. Upcoming plant in Andhra Pradesh
- 6. Nuclear power plant in Karnataka

RED RAIN OF KERELA

Payal Kumari Sharma {BA-3}



The world has been since time immemorial, tormented by events that do not really fit into any known scientific explanatory framework. Some of the events just threaten the existing logic and casualty we humans are accustomed to. Luckily, some of these paradigm shifting events ultimately fit into an existing scheme with extensive research while some just remain enigmatic and go unexplained. In Order to exemplify this, we may speak of the cryptic red rain or the blood rain in Kerala.

The mysterious red rain of Kerala in India baffled the entire world back in 2001. The red rain phenomenon was a blood rain occurrence that lasted from 25 July to 23 September, 2001, when heavy downpours in the southern Indian state stained clothes pink. Coloured rains were also reported in Kerala in 1896 and several other times. Most recently it took place in June 2012 to 15 November 2012 and from 15 November 2012 to 27 December 2012 in eastern and north central provinces of Sri Lanka.

Why was the water red? The question led scientists to test it. They found that about 9 million red particles were present in every millimetre of the blood rain. The first hypothesis put forth was exploding meteor burst, which would account for the first occurrence of the red rain. This hypothesis didn't last more than few days, when CESS noticed that the particles resembled spores.

Another hypothesis was that dust had been picked up from the deserts on the Arabian Peninsula, mixing with the water in the atmosphere and raining down upon Kerala

as the red rain. But this theory was rejected. A third theory put forth, claiming that perhaps the particles were from Mayon Volcano, which had been erupting right before the red rain was reported. Again this theory was disapproved, as the red particles were neither acidic nor volcanic in origin.

According to CESS, the rain had been coloured by airborne spores from a locally prolific terrestrial green algae from the genus *Trentepohlia*, which was later identified as *Tannulata*.

According to the locals, the first coloured rain was preceded by a loud thunderclap and flashes of light, and followed by groves of tree shedding shrivelled grey "Burnt Leaves". The red particles collapsed when dried, suggested that they were filled with amino acid- Phenylalanine, glutamic acid, serine, aspartic acid and Theomine and arginine.

The final Hypothesis is the most controversial one. Godfrey Louis and Santosh Kumar of Mahatma Gandhi University claimed that spores had come from an extra-terrestrial source, citing that the 4 cells can undergo rapid replication even at an extreme high temperature of 300 degree Celsius. The molecular composition of these cells is yet to be identified.

The science fiction film Red rain was loosely based on red rain in Kerala story, directed by Rahul Sadasiran and released in India on 6 December, 2013.

There are many hypothesis but more evidences will be required before Kerala red rain can be satisfactorily explained. While science has brought us a long way, and answered many of the questions of the universe, but the Red rain looks a fascinating mystery.

MARTELLO TOWER

Kajal Das {BA-3}



The long and wearisome colonization period of almost 200 years came to an end on August 15, 1947. India was now an independent nation and free from the British governance. We have made an overall progress since then and we now stand as one of the global powers. However, the history of India contains many known and unknown wonders, such as the monuments and buildings which are constructed at different point of time. During the British rule as well famous buildings like Parliament House, the Rashtrapati Bhavan, etc were built. But many other buildings have somehow not been talked much. One such building is the Martello tower which is located in the Pakur district of present-day Jharkhand. The black stone chips of Pakur have got Asiatic fame in constructional qualities. Martello Towers are small defensive forts which were built by the British during the French Revolutionary Wars. The thick walls and round structure of the towers enabled a battalion of one officer and 25 men to survive canon fire.

The Martello tower of Pakur is 30 feet tall and 20 feet wide. It is situated in the south-east of the Sidhu Kanhu Murmu Park, right in front of local Deputy Commissioner's residence. The top of the tower presents a spectacular view of the Rajmahal and Jangipuru hills. The history of Martello Tower traces back to 1855. It was built in the year 1865 to protect the British Raj from the Santhal Rebellion. Santhal Hool or Santhal rebellion started on June 30, 1855 against the oppressive land revenue policy. Sidhu and Kanhu led the revolt and they aimed at collecting taxes by making their own laws. They declared a rebellion against the British Raj on June 30, 1855 with 10000 armed Santhals. In many villages, the zamindars, money lenders and their operatives were put to death. This took the British Raj by surprise. The attempts made by the government to suppress the revolt failed and agitated the Santhals. The revolt was vigorously armed. The Santhals used arrows and bows and battle axes which ultimately led to the destruction of Pakur. Bungalows were burnt and Rani's palace was sacked. The government, therefore, constructed the tower overnight to deal with the rebellion. It was built under SIR MARTIN, the SDO of Pakur.



Thus, the tower stands as an evidence of the glory of the courage of our freedom fighters. It reminds people of a very important revolt in history which is not known to all. Along with the scenic beauty, the tower has now emerged as a centre of tourist attraction. One must visit this historical fort and be a witness of our land's historical struggle.

MISSION TO THE SUN

Farheen Fiza {BA-2}



Sounds astonishing?

Though “it’s going to be hard but hard doesn’t mean impossible.” The quote was again proved true by NASA by sending “Parker Solar Probe” to the sun. The sun is a hot ball of gases with surface temperature of about 5,778 K. Its distance from the earth is 149.6million kms. Its diameter is 110 times more than the earth measuring approximately 1,392,000 kms and in volume it is about 1.3 million times larger than the earth.

Parker solar probe has been named after Dr Eugen Newman Parker, an American solar astrophysicist and the first person to predict solar wind. Parker solar probe a robotic spacecraft was launched on 12th August 2018. Though it is yet to reach its destination, but for mankind nothing has been this close to the sun except for the mythological Hanuman, who ate up the sun. Parker solar probe is the fastest object that has been ever made by human kind. It is an extraordinary and historic mission exploring arguably the last and most important region of the corona which can only be seen during total eclipse. Parker solar probe mission will revolutionize our understanding of the sun.

OBJECTIVES OF THIS MISSION. The main objective of this mission is to trace the flow of energy

PARKER SOLAR PROBE
A NASA Mission to Touch the Sun

Launch Window: July 31 – August 19, 2018

NASA's Parker Solar Probe mission, which is scheduled to launch in July 2018, will come within 3.9 million miles (6.2 million kilometers) of the sun – seven times closer than any other spacecraft ever has.

The specially shielded Parker Solar Probe will have to endure temperatures up to 2,500 degrees Fahrenheit (1,370 degrees Celsius) and solar radiation intensities 475 times higher than we're used to here on Earth.

SCIENCE OBJECTIVES

- Trace the flow of energy that heats and accelerates the solar corona and solar wind.
- Determine the structure and dynamics of the plasma and magnetic fields at the sources of the solar wind.
- Explore mechanisms that accelerate and transport energetic particles.

THE CORONA

The third layer of the sun's atmosphere is the corona. It can only be seen during a total solar eclipse. It appears as white streamers or plumes of ionized gas that flow outward into space. Temperatures in the sun's corona can get as high as 3.5 million degrees Fahrenheit (2 million degrees Celsius). As the gases cool, they become the solar wind.

TRAJECTORY DESIGN

Launch July 31, 2018

Venus Flyby #1 September 28, 2018

Earth

Sun

Mercury

Venus

First Perihelion @0.25 AU November 1, 2018

First Min Perihelion @0.86 AU December 19, 2024

- 24 Orbits
- 7 Venus gravity assist flybys

SPACECRAFT

Anti-Ram Facing View

- SWEAP SPC
- Solar Array Cooling System
- High Gain Antenna
- SWEAP SPAN B
- Thermal Protection System
- Solar Array Wings (2)

Ram Facing View

- FIELDS Antenna (4)
- ISIS Suite (EPI Low, EPI HI)
- FIELDS Magnetometers
- WISPR
- SWEAP SPAN A+

Primary Science (11 days) ← → Cruise/Downlink (158-77 days)

PERIHELION 35Rs–9.5Rs

0.25 AU

APHELION 1.02AU–0.73AU (45° slow 1.02AU to 0.82AU)

SPACE

Credit: NASA

that heats the corona and accelerates the solar wind. Its next goal is to determine the structure and dynamics of plasma and

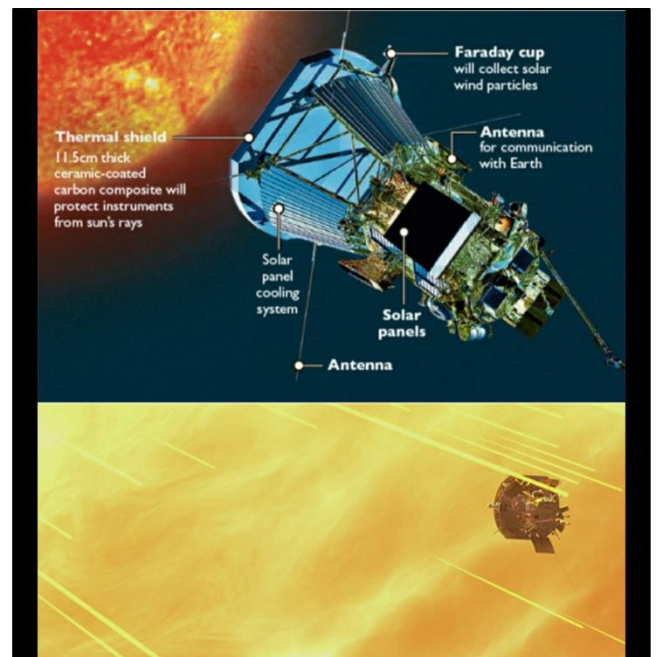
magnetic field at the sources of solar wind and to explore the mechanism that

accelerates the solar and transport energetic particles.

SO HOW WILL THE PARKER SOLAR PROBE SURVIVE NEAR THE SUN?

Parker solar probe is made up of heat resistant shield known as Thermal Protection System. It is designed in such a way that the surface of the shield facing the sun will get heated to about 1400 degree Celsius and the instruments or the spacecraft body on the other side of the shield will operate comfortably at room temperature (30 degree Celsius). The heat shield is as reflective as possible to keep the instruments from getting hot. Moreover to the reflection is an insulating layer that will reduce heat from convection. It has solar panels which is also responsible for powering the space craft from solar energy. The solar arrays have their own cooling system to keep it cool and functional in the intense heat of the sun.

This mission will use seven Venus flybys and it will take 24 perihelions. The first perihelion has taken place on 5th November 2018 and 24th perihelion will take place on 19 June, 2025. As strange as it may sound, it's much more difficult to reach the sun than it is to leave



the solar system altogether. This mission generates more questions than answers.

On Subjects offered in St.Xavier's College

Word Scramble

- GPYOREGHA _____
- EISOMNCOC _____
- RYSTHIO _____
- NEHISGL _____
- OYOOZG _____
- IACLLPESCOETINI _____
- SYICPHS _____
- YGIOOSCLO _____

THE GREATEST LIGHTSHOW ON EARTH

Riya Shankar {BA-2}



Aurora, commonly known as northern or southern lights is the greatest lightshow one could witness. And the beauties of these lights are spreading like a wildfire. It is on every travellers bucket list. To see the northern light and to perfectly capture it, is the dream of every photographer. The aurora is relatively dim and the redder light is often at a limit of what human eye can pick.

Aurora is an incredible light show caused by collision between electrically charged particles released from the Sun and originating in the magnetosphere that enter the Earth's atmosphere and collide with gases such as nitrogen and oxygen. The lights are seen around the magnetic poles of northern and southern hemisphere. Aurora that occurs in northern hemisphere is called 'Aurora borealis' and on southern hemisphere is called 'Aurora Australis'. Aurora display can occur in many vivid colours, but green being the most common. Different ions make different colour. The air is made up of largely nitrogen and oxygen atom, with oxygen being the bigger component at the altitude where aurora happens. Oxygen releases green and sometimes red while nitrogen emits blue or purple light. Red light are seen 150 miles above the earth, green at 100 miles, purple at 60 miles and blue at lower than 60 miles. Aurora is so bright that they are visible from the space. In fact, they are bright enough that they show up strongly on the night side of the earth even if one is looking at them from another planet.

This is why it was possible to find that the auroras are not limited to the Earth. It can be found on Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. Voyagers 1 and 2 were the first probes to send pictures of aurora on the above mentioned planets. Aurora just does not appear right in front of you. There would be sometime that you have to wait or exert effort to see them as they are pretty unpredictable. It can only be seen between autumn and spring season and it is only visible when the sky is clear. The Polar area is the favourable location for Auroras. Specifically, the best places to watch the auroras are Yukon and Nunavut (north-western Canada), Iceland, Finland, Norway and Sweden. Even though auroras are natural

lightshow and some go to great lengths to see them, some see it as a divine sign. Some people consider them as a bad omen. The Intuits , who see aurora more often , thought that the lights were the spirit playing in the sky and some group would tell children not to play outside at night lest the aurora disappear and take them along. Some consider it as bad omen some consider themselves lucky enough to have seen them. As witnessing the Aurora is all about timing, patience and luck.

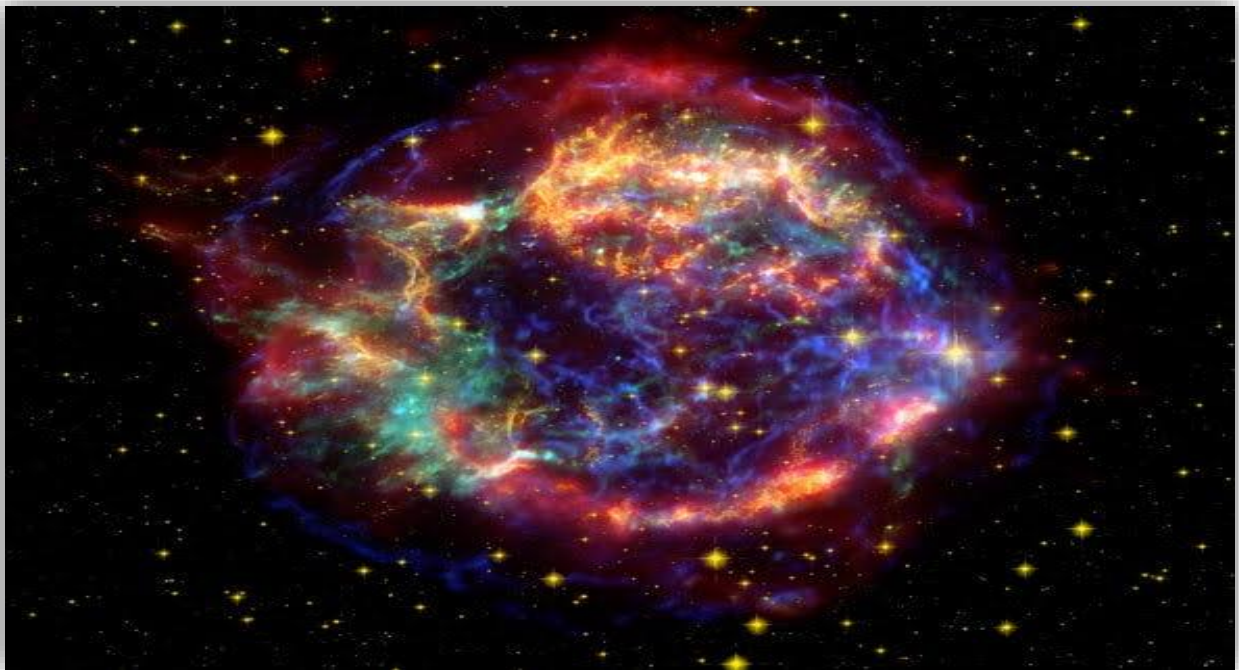


SUPERNOVA

Mehrun Nisha {BA-2}



Some stars that are 8 times bigger than our sun leave the universe in a very strangely violent way. A supernova is the final gigantic explosion of a supergiant star at the end of its life. It is one of the four ways of stars dying. Heat and pressure inside the core become so intense that nuclear fission not only fuses Hydrogen atoms to form Helium but also fuses Helium and larger atoms to create atoms of carbon and oxygen. Due to which stars swell into large star known as Supergiant. Nuclear fusion carries on inside the core of the supergiant, which forces atoms to form heavier elements, until the core turns into Iron. As the core turns into iron it can no longer generate enough outward pressure to resist the



rushing force of gravity, and the whole star suddenly collapses causing a catastrophic explosion - a **SUPER NOVA**.

Supernovas self-destruction is brighter than a billion suns. Its outer layer blasts into the space, but its massive core continues to collapse on its own. It lasts for 4 to 7 days, but shines as brightly as a hundred billion ordinary stars. Next move depends on the supernova's remnant small core which becomes a Neutron star which is just a few kilometres wide, up to three times heavier than our Sun and is unimaginably dense, fast, spinning star.

But the massive core never stops collapsing; it shrinks until it is billions of times smaller than an atom and becomes a black hole. The force of gravity close to black hole is so intense that

nothing can escape from it – not even light. Anything falling inside it is torn apart by gravity and fades into a point of infinite density.

SOME FACTS :

- Many of the elements that make up the human body were forged in supernova.
- A supernova looks like a very bright star. The last one which has been seen in Milky Way galaxy was 400 years ago.
- Since 1604 supernova 1572A was first to be viewed with naked eye in 1572
- A supernova seen by Chinese astronomer in A.D 185 was thought to be such a bad omen that it sparked a revolution.
- A dramatic supernova that created a crab nova was seen by Chinese astronomer in 1054.



DISHES FROM EVERY DIRECTION

Aritra Mondal {BA-2}



FOOD IS A MEANS OF COMMUNICATION. IT BREAKS THE BARRIER OF LANGUAGE AND HELPS PEOPLE CONNECT ON THE BASIS OF FLAVOURS.

FROM THE EAST

MACHCHER JHOL (WEST BENGAL)

A sumptuous fish curry from the state of West Bengal, machcher jhol is a staple in a Bengali household. Besides being nutritionally rich and packed with mouth-watering flavours, this fish curry is surprisingly easy to prepare at home. Just pick your choice of fish, marinate it in turmeric, deep-fry till perfect golden and simmer in the rich gravy of onion seeds, cinnamon, cloves, cardamom and bay leaf along with the ground spice paste. It is best served with cooked rice. The broad and rich rivers and the Bay of Bengal geographically provides for tasty fishes.



FROM THE NORTH

NIHARI GOSHT (UTTAR PRADESH)

From the royal kitchens of the Mughals, Nihari Gosht is a traditional Muslim dish. Nihari traditionally means a slow cooked mutton stew, which is said to be originated in the Awadhi kitchen of Lucknow. Delicious meat cooked on low heat for several hours and drizzled with a few drops of rose water as a final touch.

FROM THE SOUTH

RASAM/SAARU (ANDHRA PRADESH)

Rasam is a mandatory part of south Indian meals. It is scrumptious pungent soup prepared with tamarind pulp as its main ingredient which is then mixed with various spices, finally to be tempered with mustard and curry leaves. It is both consumed with rice or separately as a soup. It is the most fluid of the all gravies prepared in India and is known to be an amazing digestive aid. This gives good health even in the humidity prevailing in South India.



FROM THE WEST



DHOKLA (GUJARAT)

Undoubtedly the king of Gujarati snacks, dhokla is one snack that has gone beyond borders and made its place on the global palate. Besan, chillies, turmeric, lemon and curd made into a batter and baked to a spongy delight. With a spicy tadka of mustard seeds, curry leaves, coconut and coriander powder, this low calorie microwave dhokla is a treat to relish as an evening snack with a piping hot cup of tea.



ART WORK



KIRIBURU TRIP



GEOGRAPHY DEPARTMENT- STALL



MCCCLUSKIEGANJ TRIP



PLANTATION DRIVE



GEO-EXHIBITION



TRIP TO BIODIVERSITY PARK

ECO-TECHNOLOGY

SHALVI SINGH {BA-2}



Technology – by seeing or listening this word the very first thought that comes to our mind is development. There has been a significant advancement in the field of technology and science over past few decades which have often lead to several changes in the environment. Generally, people think about advancement in technology as something that has bad impact on the environment. Somehow, this mentality is correct as we can see how bird's lives are at great risk because of continuous emission of rays from mobile networking towers.



But is it correct to highlight only the negative impacts of technology?

As told by Jason Silva, “**Technology is of course, a double edged sword. Just like fire, which can burn us but on the other hand it also helps us to cook food**”.

Despite having negative impacts on environment, technology has also several positive impacts on the environment. From helping animals to reducing paper waste, the environment is embracing technology.

Now-a-days, we mostly rely on fossil fuels for energy production. But do we ever think that what will happen when these resources get completely vanished from our planet. In that situation we have to start the usage of renewable energy resources such as sun, wind, water etc. All it takes is the right technology to harness the energy on a large scale to replace traditional energy sources. This type of environmental technology is helping the planet by reducing greenhouse gas emissions that damage the atmosphere, which were earlier emitted by non-renewable fossil fuels.

Moving towards vehicles which play a major role in increasing pollution can be replaced by electric cars like the **TESLA MODEL 3**, which don't rely on fuel. Instead they run on rechargeable batteries; kind of a smart phone that we can drive. Thanks to technology, these cars are far more energy efficient. They convert up to 62% of their battery charge to power the wheels, while traditional vehicles only use up to 21% of the energy to power the wheels. That's almost three times more energy efficient.

Recently, new innovations in the field of green technology have included highly efficient LED lights, which could be used to make countless other gadgets more environmentally friendly, as well as promising growth in lesser-known renewable energies like **algae oil**. A company called **Agilyx** is working on technology that could turn plastic trash into synthetic crude oil, and flexible thin-film solar modules are one step closer to making a wider range of solar energy applications possible.

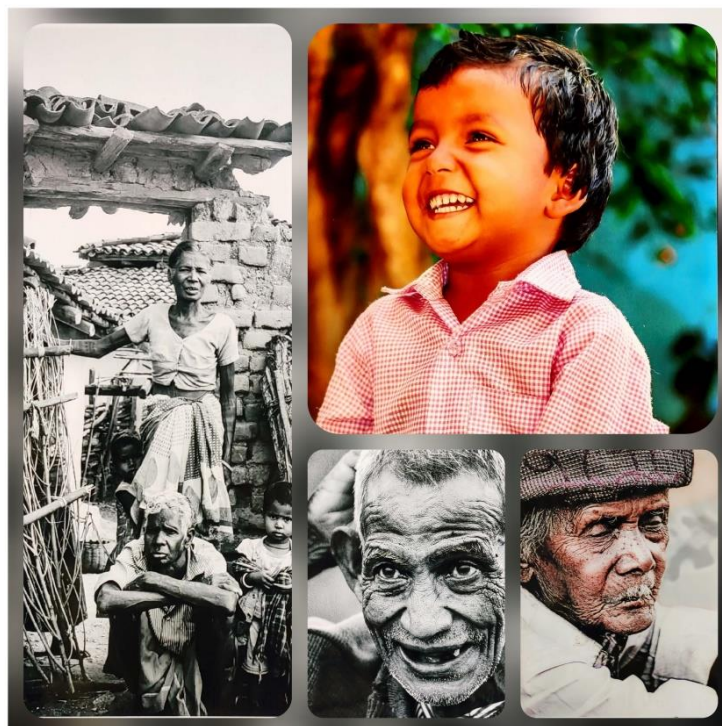
Major companies like Dell and Google are taking notable steps forward with eco-friendly technology in projects ranging from plant-based packaging to vast wind farms. Dell has announced a new sustainable packing strategy that will use **mushrooms** to create product cushioning for shipment. Grown rather than manufactured, the mushroom-based packaging is produced when agricultural waste products like cotton hulls are pressed into moulds and then inoculated with mushroom spawn. Within five to ten days, the resulting packaging is ready to use. Mushroom-based packaging is biodegradable, making it a far greener option than commonly used **Styrofoam** and **polyethylene**.

Technology is also helping the Earth by protecting the wildlife. As species become endangered or extinct, ecosystems are disturbed, which can result in overpopulation, more endangered species, and even migration changes that put dangerous predators in human communities. By using GPS to track wildlife, it's easier to understand migration patterns, behaviour, and habitat changes.

While there are plenty of environmental laws and regulations in place, that doesn't mean everyone follows them. Environmental technology is helping the planet via remote monitoring. For instance, in areas where poaching is prevalent, drones monitor the area and provide real-time video to officials. Sensors are also being used to measure air pollution levels around companies, such as gas facilities, to ensure they're meeting all federal regulations. By remotely monitoring, it's easier for law enforcement to know when a law is being broken without having to manually cover thousands of businesses or acres of land.

After looking all the above points we can say that technology doesn't has only negative impacts on living beings or on environment. If technologies utilized in a proper then there could be no other great boon than this for us humans and environment as well.

As already told by **David Wong**, "**New technology is not good or evil in and of itself. It's all about how people choose to use it**".



PHOTOGRAPHY- OLD AGE AND CHILDHOOD

FASCINATING FACTS ABOUT THE EARTH

Pragati Parker {BA-2}



1. *The Earth's rotation is gradually slowing down:*

This deceleration is happening almost imperceptibly, at approximately 17 milliseconds per hundred years, although the rate at which it occurs is not perfectly uniform.

This has the effect of lengthening our days, but it happens so slowly that it could be as much as 140 million years before the length of a day will have increased to 25 hours.

2. *The Earth was once believed to be the centre of the universe :*

Due to the apparent movements of the sun and the planets in relation to the viewpoint, ancient scientists insisted that the Earth remained static, whilst other celestial bodies travelled in circular orbits around it. Eventually the view that the Sun was at the centre of the universe was postulated by Copernicus and this was eventually shown to be the case.

3. *Earth has a powerful magnetic field :*

This phenomenon is caused by the nickel-iron core of the planet, coupled with its rapid rotation. This field protects the Earth from the effects of solar wind. There is only one natural satellite of the planet Earth.

As a percentage of the size of the body of its orbit, the moon is the largest satellite of any planet in our solar system. In real terms, however, it is only the fifth largest natural satellite.

4. *Earth is the only planet not named after a God :*

The other seven planets in our solar system are all named after Roman Gods or Goddesses. Although only Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter and Saturn were named during ancient times, because they were visible to the naked eye, the Roman method of naming the planets was retained after the discovery of Uranus and Neptune.

FASCINATING FACTS ABOUT RAIN

1. *It takes about 15 million cloud droplets to make one raindrop.*
2. *On Titan, Saturn's natural satellite, it rains methane.*
3. *In 1894, newspaper in Bath, England reported a rain of tadpoles.*
4. *Even though cartoon pictures of raindrops look like tear drops, real raindrops are actually spherical.*
5. *In some urban areas, rain is up to 25% more likely on a 'Saturday' than on a Monday.*



UNDERRATED TOURIST SPOTS OF JHARKHAND

Rohit Lakra {BA-3}



JHARKHAND

Situated in the Chhotanagpur plateau, one of the oldest land formations in the world, Jharkhand is the 28th state of India. With nearly one-third of its total area under forest cover, Jharkhand is rightfully called the “**land of forests**”.



The lush green forests, rivers and waterfalls of this land are home to many kinds of spectacular flora and fauna. Age-old tribes are the main inhabitant of this wonderful land; the state is also a hub of industry, commerce and education. Jharkhand’s treasury of minerals comprises 40 per cent of the mineral wealth of the country ranking first in the production of coal, mica and iron and helps in making Jharkhand one of the richest states of India in natural resources.

Jharkhand is a state in eastern India. It was carved out of the southern part of Bihar on 15 November 2000. Jharkhand shares its border with the states of Bihar in the north, Uttar Pradesh and Chhattisgarh in the West, Orissa in the south, and West Bengal in the east. It has an area of 79,714 sq km Or 30,778 sq mi (79,710 km). The industrial city of Ranchi is its capital and Dumka is the sub capital while Jamshedpur is the largest and the biggest industrial city of the state. Some of the other major cities and industrial centres are Dhanbad, Bokaro and Hazaribagh.

UNDER RATED TOURIST SPOTS OF JHARKHAND

Due to lack of reach and inappropriate facilities, some tourist spots are still untouched or unrecognized by large population of India but the magnificence of these places is candy to our eyes. Natural beauty and human architecture of these places are still waiting to be appreciated.

1. MANDU RAMGARH, JHARKHAND, INDIA

Mandu is a town rich in history and mythology. It was established in the 6th century AD, and had since been under the rule of various emperors, from the Rajput Parmara rulers of Malwa, to the Mughal Emperor Humayun. This varied history also led to a lot of architectural variation, such as



imposing Darwazas, the river JahazMehal, the sloping walled fort- Hindola Mahal and the example of Afghan architecture, Hoshang Shah's Tomb. The Lohani Caves and Temple Ruins, and the Neelkanth Palace and Temple also make for exciting day trips from here.

Mandu in monsoon is easily one of the most romantic of places. The pastel shades of its monuments are the example of brilliant natural green setting, and the loveliness is doubled by its beautiful water bodies — talabs, baolis, kunds, streams, torrents and rivulets. Spread over a flat hilltop, 6 km by 8 km in dimension, Mandu can be easily covered on foot. Only a few remnants of what was once the Mandapa Durg remain today. The most impressive of the Parmar kings' fortifications is Songadh, standing on a slightly detached hill to the west.

2. SATI HILLS

BARKAGAON, HAZARIBAGH, JHARKHAND, INDIA.



The hills are known for abnormally large sized caves which are full of cave paintings.

Archaeologists claim that the caves must have been large enough to accommodate more than 200 people. There is a tiny stream of water that flows along the side of the cave throughout the year. Detailed studies and research have pointed out that the caves were

inhabited by the ancient man. Small hillocks made up with scattered boulders near these caves have numerous engravings of animals like buffaloes, deer and tigers. One can also find many images of male and female forms with their arms raised.

Archaeologists believe that these images depicted the joy of men and women after the huntsmen returned with the catch of the day, which would sustain the group for a significant amount of time. Another interesting carving found here is of a long necked animal, (longer than modern day giraffes) that is probably extinct today. Apart from that there are many carvings of human figures carrying dead animals on their backs or sitting together. Archaeologists are especially amazed by certain images which portrays various geometrical patterns drawn within thick foliage.

3. PALAMU FORT

PALAMU FORT, LATEHAR, JHARKHAND, INDIA

Palamu Fort is one of the major archaeological monuments of the state belonging to the Mughal era, sometime around the mid-16th century, and lies within the core area of the Betla National Park. Also known as Purana Quila, the fort sits on top of a hillock and is spread over an area of 5 sq km. There is a debate about the origin of the fort, wherein some believe it has originated from Raja Mansingh, a Rakshel ruler, and others are of the opinion that Raja Medini Rai of the Chero Dynasty built the fort.



The fort itself is very impressive with three huge double storied entrance gates constructed in the Nagpuri architectural style. Just 2 km away from this fort lies another incomplete structure, which goes by the name of 'Naya Quila'. The walls of this structure have both Sanskrit and Persian inscriptions. Historians have reported that according to these inscriptions, the fort was built in 1634 by Medini Raj, for his son Pratap Raj.

4. BURUDIH LAKE AND DHARAGIRI FALLS **BURUDIH LAKE, GHATSHILA, JHARKHAND**

Burudih Lake is a famous lake for its serene atmosphere and scenic beauty. This is an artificial lake surrounded by green forest and hills. Crystal clear water, well connected with NH33 attracts many tourists to visit the lake.



Burudih hills are also famous for its hiking tracks and amazing bird's eye view of the picturesque town. The monsoon impregnated **Burudih Lake** and the hidden **Dharagiri Falls** could grab anyone's imagination during the travel phase.

5. LODH WATERFALL **BURHA RIVER, LATEHAR, JHARKHAND, INDIA**



It is located on the Burha River, deep in the forest of the Latehar district the Chota Nagpur Plateau. It is 143 metres (469 ft.) high. The thundering sound of the fall is audible even 10 km away.

The Lodh Falls is an example of a nick point caused by rejuvenation. Knick

point, also called a nick point or simply nick, represents breaks in slopes in the longitudinal profile of a river caused by rejuvenation. The break in channel gradient allows water to fall vertically giving rise to a waterfall. It is 120 km from Daltonganj, 200 km from Ranchi, and 70 km from Netarhat.

रूपकुंड

MOHINI KUMARI {BA-3}



बात 1942 की है जब एक ब्रिटिश फॉरेस्ट गार्ड ने एक खतरों से भरी "रूपकुंड" की खोज की थी। जो समुद्री सतह से करीबन 1600 फीट ऊपर स्थित एक छोटी-सी घाटी के नीचे, एक जमा हुआ सरोवर था, जो कंकालों और हड्डियों से भरा था। बात कुछ ऐसे उभर कर सामने आई, उन दिनों गर्मियों में हिम हिमशैल से पिघलकर नीचे की ओर गिरने लगी जहाँ सरोवर में कंकाल और हड्डियाँ बिखरी हुई थीं मानों कोई असुर इंसानों को खा कर बची कंकाल को उगल दिया हो। उन्हें देखकर ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि मानों रूपकुंड झील में निश्चित ही कुछ भयानक आपदा या संकट हुई हो।

झील के आस-पास, यहाँ-वहाँ बिखरे कंकालों की वजह से, उसे कंकाल झील व रहस्यमयी झील कहा जाने लगा। रूपकुंड भारत के उत्तराखण्ड राज्य के चमोली जिले में स्थित एक हिमझील है जो अपने ही किनारों पर पाए गए 500 से भी अधिक कंकालों के कारण विख्यात है। यह स्थान निर्जन है और हिमालय पर लगभग 5029 मीटर की ऊँचाई पर विराजमान है।



यद्यपि यह हड्डियाँ सूत्रों के अनुसार 19वीं शताब्दी के उत्तरार्ध मिला है। इससे पहले विशेषज्ञों द्वारा कहा गया था कि उन लोगों की मौत महामारी, भूख, भूस्खलन या बर्फीले तुफानों के चलते हुई है।

1960 के दशक में एक ट्रान्मूलों से लिए गए कार्बन डेटिंग ने अस्पष्ट रूप से उस स्थान का दौरा किया और संकेत दिया कि वे लोग 12वीं सदी से 15वीं सदी के बीच के थे।

2004 में, भारतीय और यूरोपीय वैज्ञानिकों के एक दल ने उन कंकालों के बारे में अधिक जानकारी प्राप्त करने के उद्देश्य से इस स्थान का चक्कर लगाया।

उस दल ने अहम सबूत, सुराग, प्रमाण ढूँढ निकाले जिनमें गहने, खोपडि, हड्डियों और शरीर के अन्य संरक्षित उत्तक शामिल थे। लाशों के डी. एन. ए. परीक्षण से यह ज्ञात हुआ कि वहाँ लोगों के कई समूह थे जिनमें छोटे कद का एक समूह था (संभवतः स्थानीय कुलियों) और लंबे लोगों का एक समूह जो महाराष्ट्र में कोंकण स्थब्रामिंस के डी. एन. ए. उत्परिवर्तन विशेषता से निकट संबंधित थे। हालांकि संख्या सुनिश्चित नहीं की गई। 500 से अधिक लोगों से संबंधित अवशेष पाए गए थे।

ऑक्सफोर्ड विश्वविद्यालय रेडियो कार्बन प्रवर्धक यूनिट में हड्डियों की रेडियो कार्बन डेटिंग के अनुसार की अवधि 850 ई. में निर्धारित की गई जिसमें 30 वर्षों की गैलरी संभव है।

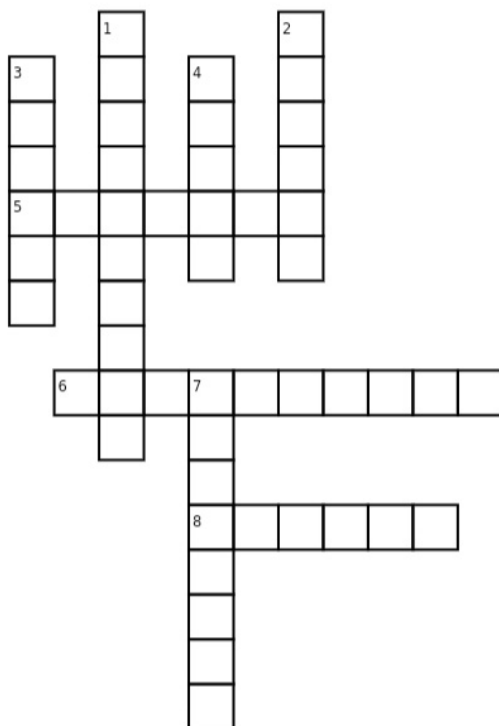
खोपड़ियों के फ्रैक्चर के जाँच के बाद, हैदराबाद, पुणे और लंदन में वैज्ञानिकों ने यह निर्धारित किया कि लोग बीमारी से नहीं अपितु आकस्मिक आई ओला-आंधी से मरे थे।

ये ओला क्रिकेट गेंदों जितने बड़े थे और खुले हिमालय में कोई आश्रय न मिलने के कारण से वे मारे गए। इसके अतिरिक्त कम घनत्व वाली हवा और बर्फीले वातावरण के कारण कई भली-भाँति सुरक्षित थे। उन दिनों भूस्खलन के साथ कुछ लाशें बहकर झील में चली गईं।

जो बात निर्धारित नहीं हो सकी वह यह है कि समूह आखिर जा कहाँ रहा था ? इस क्षेत्र में तिब्बत के लिए व्यापारी मार्ग स्थित है जहाँ नंदा देवी राजजाट उत्सव लगभग प्रति 12 वर्षों में एक बार मनाया जाता था।

“रूपकुंड कुछ उलझी, कुछ रहस्यमयी बनी हुई है!!”

Crossword Puzzle



Down:

1. Capital of New Zealand
2. Capital of Spain
3. Capital of Austria
4. Capital of Vietnam
7. Capital of Uzbekistan

Across:

5. Capital of Kenya
6. Capital of Uruguay
8. Capital of Cuba

मेरी मेहरबानियां

ANIKET TELI {BA-1}



मुझे बनाने वाला एक इंसान ही था जिसे मेरे कारण सब कोई जानने लगे की मार्टिन कूपर (3 अप्रैल, 1923) नाम का भी कोई इंसान है, जिसने इंसान को असल सुख, आराम से परिचित कराया।

मैं उसी नदी की तट के किनारे की तरह हूँ जो नदी के पानी को संजोकर रखता तो हूँ मगर अंत में उसी पानी को गहरे सागर में ढकेल कर छोड़ देता हूँ।

दरअसल, बात कुछ यूँ है कि मुझमें फीचर्स भी इंसान ही डालता है, मुझे श्रेष्ठ भी मनुष्य ही बनाता है। मैंने इंसानों का जीवन सरल-सहज तो बहुत बना दिया। लेकिन शायद मुझे इतना भी नहीं करना चाहिए था। मैं तो एक यंत्र हूँ, मशीन हूँ, मुझे क्या पता अच्छा-बुरा का ज्ञान।

मैं अब सबका चहेता, किसी का मामा तो किसी का भतीजा-जा बन गया हूँ। मैं सबका प्रिय बन गया हूँ, मैं शैने-शैने ऑक्सीजन की भी भूमिका निभाने लगा हूँ।

मुझमें अच्छाई और बुराई दोनों विद्यमान हैं, समझो तो भवसागर पर नहीं तो तट तक पार नहीं कर पाओगे।

मैंने परदेशी को देशी बनाया और देशी को बनाया परदेशी। सरल भाषा में कहूँ तो दूर में रहने वालों को करीब तो ले आया किंतु करीब वालों को अपनों से पराया कर दिया। मैंने बहुतों की रोजी-रोटी छीनी है और कईयों को रोटी, कपड़ा और मकान भी दिया है।

आज यानी वर्तमान चाहे वो व्यापारी हो या कोई चलाने वाला साइकिल, मैं सबके हथेली को स्पर्श करता हूँ। किसी के माथे के पसीने का कारण बनता हूँ तो बनता हूँ किसी के मुस्कान के पीछे का राज।

दुनिया वालों तुम सब इसे मेरी चेतावनी समझो या कोई आगाज़! खाना उतना ही खाओ जितना भूख है, स्वाद के लिए भोजन करोगे तो स्वास्थ्य को अस्वस्थ होने में देर नहीं लगेगी।

मुझमें सबके राज छुपे हुए हैं चाहे वो जुर्म हो, सफलता हो या हो कोई भी सुख-चैन। आखिर हूँ तो मैं एक मशीन ही। मैं कारखाने में तैयार होता हूँ और लोगों को तैयार मैं स्वयं करता हूँ। बच्चे, बूढ़े, पुरुष या स्त्री सबके राज, मैं फाइल या गैलरी में सेव रखता हूँ।

मैं चरित्रवान बना सकता हूँ तो चरित्रहीन भी मैं कर सकता हूँ।

मेरी भी कुछ आकांक्षाएं हैं, कुछ इच्छाएं हैं। मुझपर भी थोड़ा रहम करो और समय बिताओ अपने अपनों के संग, थोड़ा परिचित हो उनसे क्या खुशी और क्या गम।

मैं मोबाइल हूँ और लोगों ने मुझे बनाया, आपकी जिंदगी है और जिंदगी से ऊपर भविष्य, उसे सवारों, यूँ मेरे शरीर को इतना मत छेड़ें। अच्छे-बुरे का भेद आप मुझसे अधिक जानते हैं, आपके पास ब्रह्मांड है, इसका प्रयोग सौरमंडल को चलाने में करो। मैं तो उस सौरमंडल का बस एक "धूल" हूँ। मुझे इतना भी अहमियत मत दिया करें।

किसी ने क्या खूब कहा था : जिंदगी अब किशतों में बिकने लगी है, 150 ग्राम का मोबाइल अब रिशतों में भारी होने लगी है।

REPORTS:

KIRIBURU TRIP

Report by Jessica Soreng {BA-1}
2nd of October 2019.



Having Completed a Plantation Drive, we decided to visit where trees grow naturally. Saranda Kiriburu Forest Range on the Odisha-Jharkhand border was the best choice.

Thanks to the punctuality of the Members, on 2nd of October 2019 at 7 a.m., we managed to depart as early as possible for a 3 day trip on a comfortable bus ride. We were called for a stop on a bridge over South Koel River to have breakfast and rest before continuing with our journey.

We reached Kiriburu that afternoon and had our lunch which was as good as home. Members started trekking towards the Sunset Point with high enthusiasm growing and burning inside them. As a result, we reached the destination within an hour and the Sun decided not to set at 3 PM. These are the memories we will remember.

In the evening, we checked in the Hotel in Barbil, Odisha to spend the nights. We went for an evening walk and had some delicious Odisha mishtis such as Chana Pura at a local shop accompanied with tea. These are the memories we will remember.

Next day, we started our day with morning walk at a park nearby. We freshened up and set off towards the new adventure. We visited the Noamundi mines owned by the Tata group and witnessed a detailed view, gained some knowledge and enjoyed the facts about it. On our way, the scenery was 'Aww' worthy for the girls while the boys claimed it to be 'wow'. It was lush green, beautiful and serene. Our last stoppage was the waterfall in Murga Mahadev Shrine, dedicated to Lord Shiva, which was situated within the temple complex. We played in the cold water and enjoyed every moment spent there. These are the memories we will remember.

On the last day of the trip, while returning, we were lucky enough to come across a tribal village. The village was well connected with solar power but living conditions were pathetic. We were amazed to know that inspite of such conditions, people were happy. The conversations with the people there was fun and knowledgeable. These are the memories we will remember.

On our way back home we made another stoppage along Tori River and took a dip in it. Although no one drowned in the water as we were concerned about our safety first but everyone drowned in the feelings of joy and happiness! These are the memories we will remember.

No, it does not end here; Geo-Club is dedicated to such enjoyable and enthusiastic trips always. And we are looking forward for some more soon.

QUOTE

“The Real Voyage of Discovery consists not in seeking new landscapes, but in having new eyes.”

-Marcel Proust

GEO-CLUB DISTRIBUTES 200 FREE SAPPLINGS



Report by Aritra Mondal{BA-2}
August 15th 2019.

Members and students of Geoclub took the initiative to distribute free plants to guests at prestigious St. Xavier's College on the occasion of 73rd Independence Day.

The event was organised with the pledge to breathe free and fresh air in the free country. Students had collected funds and distributed for free, various varieties of plants such as Lemon, Guava and Mango to everyone who was willing to care for it.

Notable receivers were Chief Guest MP for Lok Sabha Sanjay Seth, Principal and DSW of St. Xavier's College.

Moreover, the stall was flocked by dignified teachers of various departments and students who were eager to care for a plant and praised the initiative taken by the GeoClub.

GeoClub started in 2006 by the Geography department of St. Xavier's College is a club of students who take initiatives in various social, environmental and cultural events to bring about awareness and a message for everyone they reach out to.



GEO-EXHIBITION

Report by Priyanka Jaiswal {BA-3}

January 11th& 12th, 2019



The Photography/Painting/Handicraft Geo-Exhibition 2018-19 was organised by Geo club on January 11th& 12th, 2019 in the Fr. C. De. Brouwer Memorial Auditorium. On the first day, Painting Competition was organised in the Geography Lab and the top paintings were displayed in the Photography and Handicraft Exhibition, held on the 2nd day, i.e. on January 12th.

The event was an attempt to provide a platform to the students to showcase their flair and artistry. It was attended by teachers and students of various departments of the college. The event was inaugurated by the cyber cell DSP Mr. Sumit Kumar who was also the event's Chief Guest.

The themes and winners of the various competitions were as follows:-

PAINTING COMPETITION (Theme- Child Labour)

- Winner- Bhawna Bharti (B.Sc. Zoology; 2018-21)
Consolation prizes- Aarti Kumari (B.Sc. Geology, 2017-20)
Jyoti Kumari (B.Com, Commerce, 2017-2020)



HANDICRAFT COMPETITION

- Winner- Ritika Gupta (B.com, Commerce, 2017-2020)
Consolation prizes- Sukanya Chauhan (B.A. Geography, 2017-2020)
Sangita Oraon (B.A. Geography, 2018-21)

PHOTOGRAPHY COMPETITION

- Theme- Tribal Art and Culture
Winner- Rimpi Banerjee

- Theme- Childhood and Old Age
Winner- Himanshu Shekhar Mahto (B.A. Geography; 2017- 2020)
Consolation- Shashank Shekhar Minz (B.A. Sociology; 2018-21)

- Theme- Nature and Wildlife
Winner- Arvind Kumar Lakra (B.A. Economics; 2016-19)
Consolation- Himanshu Shekhar Mahto (B.A. Geography; 2017- 2020)

The winners were presented with certificates, cash prizes and other gift vouchers.

Under the guidance of Prof-in-charge Geo Club's Dr. Sandeep Chandra and teachers of Geography Department Mr. Animesh Roy (H.O.D.), Dr. Rajeev Srivastava, Angeline Toppo, Godwin Pereira and Dr. Shiv Kumar and the members of Geo-club the event was a success.

TRIP TO RANI CHUA

Report by Saurabh Kumar {BA-3}

16th September 2018



16th September 2018 was a humid day and we were excited as we were going to see the origin/source of a very important river of Jharkhand, the Sawarnarekha river. The name Sawarnarekha comes from traces of gold which were found in the river bed. Almost 80 students from the department stepped forward for this trip to visit "Rani Chua", origin of the river. The name itself is already something unique.

On 16th September early in the morning, we all reached college campus waiting for everyone to arrive. Our Professors Dr. Sandeep Chandra and Mr. Godwin Pereira were also the part of this trip. We all accommodated in a bus and a jeep and started our journey. Taking Ratu road, we reached the Ring road and from there we went to Nagri. Everyone was in lightmood and all seniors or juniors were dancing and singing and frolicking in the bus. Whole atmosphere was full of bubbling energy. When we reached the spot we couldn't believe that such a large river had such a narrow stream and that too in the middle of the fields. Everyone opened their shoes and crossed the long slippery muddy rice field to reach the origin. It was a narrow stream and there was a board on which its description was stated. After the observation we boarded the bus and set out for another destination, which was "Biodiversity Park". The park is situated on the outskirts of the city in Ranchi. It is one of the popular visiting spot among the people. Here we can find various rare species of plants. The park has a beautiful garden. It is maintained by staffs. It has an artificial waterfall which is at a quite high (20.30m). It has a green house where various types of cacti are grown.

We had a group photo in the park which marked the end of the trip. We returned to the college by 4:30pm and went back to our homes safely. The trip was very informative and memorable. I would like to thank Professor Dr. Sandeep Chandra and the members of Geo-club who made arrangement for the trip.

Quote

"The world is a book and those who do not travel read only a page."

-Saint Augustine

POEMS:



THE FUTILE THRONE

By:-Harsh {BA-1}

*The sky was vast,
Glaring sun scorched above,
The river flowed fast,
And I was a happy free dove.*

*Dreams I had too
Some bigger some small,
But my strength was few
To conquer them all.*

*I stood up, I fell
With bruises all over,
I gave up as well
But continued to walk, through lower.*

*I saw the fight for a win,
I saw the pride in winner's face,
I learned it's not a sin
To play unfair in the race.*

*My dreams shattered to pieces
And the piles of my failures
Instigated the lust to win the aces
That was all which was clear.*

*I had no heart, no mind now
It was the passion for victory
That instead the blood did flow*

And I just chased the glory.

*I walked above emotions,
I crushed other's feelings,
I enjoyed everyone's ruin
And to win was just what I was dealing.*

*Yes, victory was mine at the end
And dreams I achieved
Though lost my family and friend,
It was nothing that grieved.*

*I felt the king of the universe
With no one against me,
I had the power to curse
And to gain whatever it be.*

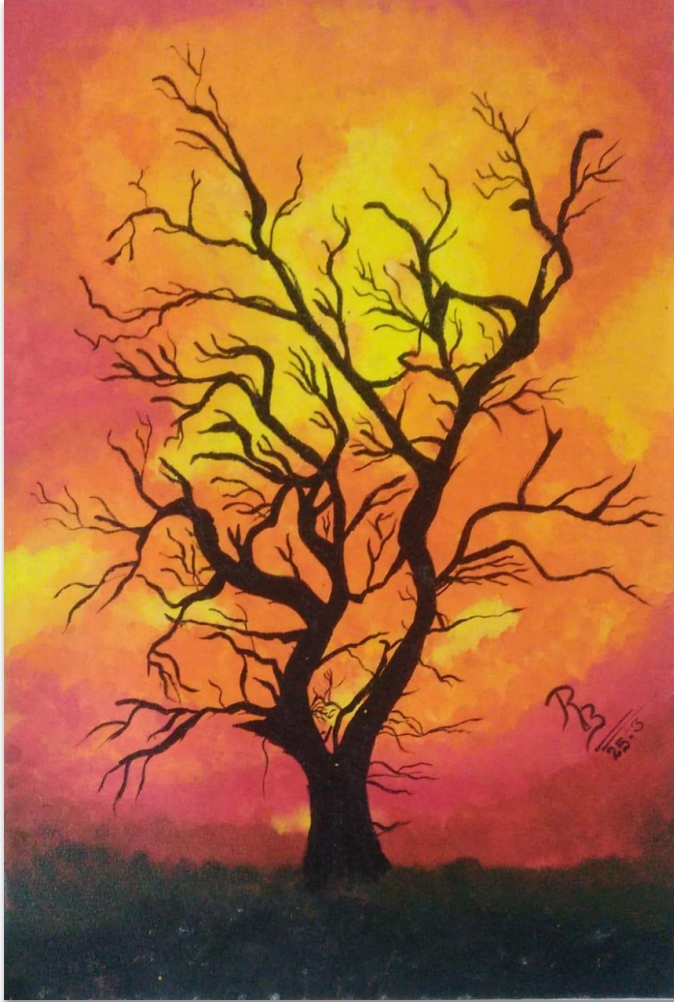
*The freedom I used to be once
Was in the cage now,
Escape whose had no chance
And frustrations were what could grow.*

*Realisation soon came along
Clutched with responsibilities seldom
Now everything I had was wrong
Because I won the throne, lost my
freedom.*

वृक्ष

AYUSHI RANI {BA-1}

PAINTING BY RICHA BHARTI {BA-2}



प्रकृति का वरदान हैं ये,
बनों की जान हैं ये,
वायुमंडल की शान हैं ये,
हरियाली की पहचान हैं ये,
अन्न का भंडार हैं ये,
हवा का आहार हैं ये,
सृष्टि का आधार हैं ये।
जीवन जीने का मूलमंत्र हैं ये,
मानव जाति का अभिमान हैं ये॥

चीख

ANIKET TELI {BA-1}



वो चीख रही है, वो चिल्ला रही है,
चलो उसे बचाते हैं॥

हाँ हम सब है परिचित उससे,
ना जाने क्या-क्या यातनाएं सहि उसने,

वो बिलख रही है, वो रो रही है।
चलो उसे बचाते हैं॥

वो बड़ा रही थी शोभा, इस गरजमय संसार की।
वो दे रही थी अमृत सबको,

बदले में उपहार हमने भी दे दी उसको।
उपहार ऐसा जो एक दिन ले डूबेगी सबको॥

जीवनदायनी के उपहार को, ना कोई समझ पाया।

जो फल मिला उससे,
ना कोई आह किया ना उह किया।

वो डूब रही है, वो सूख रही है,
चलो उसे बचाते हैं॥॥

तेरा नाम

MALLIKA MAHATO {BA-1}



कोई तुझे खुदा कहता तो कहता कोई महान,
मेरा दिल अंदर ही अंदर हकलाने लगता,
जब देता कोई तेरे बारे में ब्यान॥

इस ज्ञानी लोक के मुनाफिक,
अब हो चले हैं वे विधाता,
जो फैलाते हैं तेरा नाम लेकर चारों ओर कटुता,
जो तेरा नाम ले के बना लेते अपना सत्ता॥

भरी रहती तेरे घर की पेटी,
तब खाली रहती उस बच्ची की हथेली,
रातें हुई, हुई रात से दिन,
हुई कुछ ऐसी जो झेलती रही वो प्रतिदिन॥

तू आज फिर बिका तेरे ही घर के गली में,
तेरा भाव तौला गया उन मूल्यों में,
जो कोई तेरा ही लाल निकला था उस कड़ी धूप में,
हाँ तेरे उसी भाव के कुछ मूल्यों को पाते में॥

तेरा नाम आज फिर से हुआ,
किसी ने लिया तेरा कसम,
तो बताया किसी ने तेरा गम॥

कहने को तू तो सच के साथ है,
 मदिशपान में तो तेरा नाम तक नहीं,
 ना जाने तेरे बच्चे अदालत में,
 तेरा ही नाम लेकर झूठ के बांध बनाते हैं,
 फिर क्यों न जाने भला,
 राधाबखाने में बिना तेरा नाम जपे,
 सब सच के धागे पिरोते हैं॥

फिर कोई पंडित इसी चुप्पी को पढ़ेगा
 या फिर मुझे समझ लेगा कोई नादान
 मैं फिर कहूँगा उससे
 तुम साँसे लेते हो किसके लिए?
 जग को ठगने के लिए या,
 उसका नाम और उसमें फर्क बताने के लिए॥

मैं इस काबिल तो नहीं और ना ही है कोई औकात कि मैं लिख सकूँ तेरे चर्चे।
 वो तो तूने मजबूर किया और कुछ अपनों की मेहरबानी थी।
 मैंने घिसी स्याही और बन गई तेरी कुछ अनकही कहानी-सी॥



Word Search

K N Z N I D U I A D U Y A E R
I G N G X I H N S O E Z S A B
R B J H V L L A C M A E E U B
I P A R K E R P R O B E V R V
B N N C S L C R X A Y X W O D
U S U P E R N O V A G U Z R A
R P O W L L E U Z P O I I A C
U Z W W Q A J K Q A E U R R I
I D P A D N C F S I D Z K I S
O U V F U T I L E T H R O N E
Y K B L N B Y R M K O B X K O
F E O F M G Z B K A K B M Z A
N I L G I R I S K R L C Q B L
S O A C N M V O V P A N X N G
M A R T E L L O P K T X J C J

Futilethrone
Martello
Dhokla

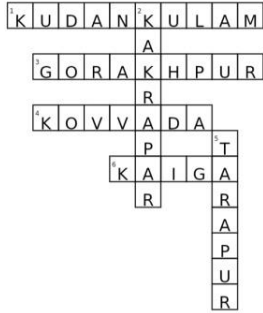
Supernova
Kiriburu
Aurora

Dharagiri
Paitkar

Nilgiris
Parkerprobe

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES

Crossword Puzzle



Down:

2. Located in Gujarat
5. India's first Nuclear power station

Across:

1. Under controversy located in Tamil Nadu
3. Nuclear power plant planned for Haryana
4. Upcoming plant in Andhra Pradesh
6. Nuclear power plant in Karnataka

Word Search



Futilethrone

Supernova

Dharagiri

Nilgiris

Martello

Kiriburu

Paitkar

Parkerprobe

Dhokla

Aurora

Word Scramble

HAYGOGREP	<u>GEOGRAPHY</u>
ESONOMICC	<u>ECONOMICS</u>
RYSTHOI	<u>HISTORY</u>
SHENGLI	<u>ENGLISH</u>
LOZOOGY	<u>ZOOLOGY</u>
CELNTEOPACSCIIL	<u>POLITICALSCIENCE</u>
SSYPCHI	<u>PHYSICS</u>
SIYGOOOLC	<u>SOCIOLOGY</u>

Crossword Puzzle



Down:

1. Capital of New Zealand
2. Capital of Spain
3. Capital of Austria
4. Capital of Vietnam
7. Capital of Uzbekistan

Across:

5. Capital of Kenya
6. Capital of Uruguay
8. Capital of Cuba

