



The mind is everything, what you think, you become.

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Editorial Board

Left to Right (Standing) -

Aaditya (Class-XI)

Balendu (Class-X)

Prajjwal (Class-X)

Saumya (Class-X)

Left to Right (Sitting) -

Jovita (Class-XI)

Richa (Class-XI)

Spriha (Class-VII)

Aditi (Class-IX)



AATMDEEPO BHAV

Creating

Brighter Tomorrow

for today's students



School is a place for the overall development of a child. Beyond this Aatmdeep Vidyalaya has a vision on the basis that every individual has unique talent or skill which cannot be compared. So, with the theme of Aatmdeepo Bhav, we facilitate every child an opportunity to participate in different activities and programme to explore their natural skills / talent. It gives an immense pleasure that children in our school feel very happy & become confident in knowing themselves & their worth.

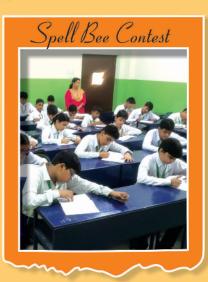
The vidyalaya has four houses i.e. (Raman, Ramanujn, Bhabha & Bose) & six groups in each house i.e. Group-I (L.K.G. & U.K.G.), Group-II (Class-I & II), Group-III (Class III to V), Group-IV (Class VI to VIII), Group-V (Class IX & X) and Group-VI (Class XI & XII) for healthy & fair competition.

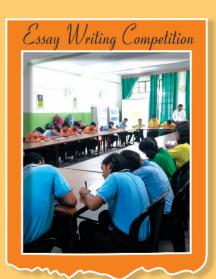
Foreign Language Club

Aaditya (Class-XI), Anshuman & Marutinandan (Class-IX)

In this evolving world, communication is the most important vehicle to connect the innovations of individuals through the fuel of English to worldwide and our foreign language club serves various opportunity to the future heroes by organizing different events of commentary, speech, debate or discussion, article writing, exploring books, spelling and vocabulary test and these activities enhance the vastness of speaking abilities, way of countering, accent, thinking capability, visualizing power and serve them a platform through which they can proudly elaborate their traditional and cultural values based on our glorious past and illustrious today which promises a magnificent tomorrow. Handwriting & Spelling play a very important role for an individuals to stengthen their language. Vidyalaya organised writing contest for Group-I in which Anvi of Ramanujan House got first Rank & in Spell Bee Contest for Group-II, Advika of Bhabha House and in Group-III, Rudransh of Bhabha House got first rank, whereas in Group-IV Nikhil became the winner. For good ideas and true innovation for betterment of society we need human interaction which lead to positive argument and that comes through debate, the students of Group-V and VI contested on the topic- "Exploitation of Earth for Humankind's Development" and this debate drew our attention towards the necessity of sustainable development by the splendid words of Aditi of Raman House and Udit of Ramanujan House who became rank holders of their groups respectively. This promotes the quality of speaking in Senior Aatmdeepians.





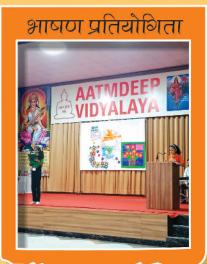




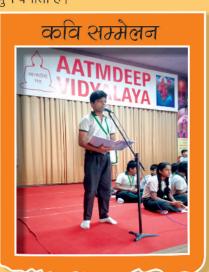
भारतीय भाषा संवर्धन क्लब

दिव्या (कक्षा-11), आरोही (कक्षा-8)

छात्रों में हिंदी एवं संस्कृत भाषा सुनने, बोलने, पढ़ने और लिखने के कौशल को सुधारने और गुणात्मक सुधार करने के उद्देश्य से हमारे विद्यालय की पाठ सहगामी क्रियाओं में भारतीय भाषा क्लब (हिंदी एवं संस्कृत) को स्थापित किया गया है। कविता पाठ, भाषण, प्रश्नोत्तरी, वाद—विवाद और लेखन प्रतियोगिताओं जैसी विभिन्न गतिविधियों के माध्यम से विद्यार्थी हिंदी तथा संस्कृत भाषा में अपने साहित्यिक कौशल का विकास कर सकेंगे। समूह—1 के लिए चित्र देखकर कहानी वर्णन प्रतियोगिता का आयोजन किया गया, जिसमें आयांश पासवान ने भाभा सदन से प्रथम स्थान प्राप्त किया। समूह—2 के लिए हिंदी कविता वाचन प्रतियोगिता का आयोजन किया गया, जिसमें अचिता त्रिपाठी ने भाभा सदन से पहला स्थान प्राप्त किया। समूह—3 के लिए सुविचार लेखन प्रतियोगिता का आयोजन किया गया, जिसमें अशिका सिंह ने रमन सदन से अव्वल स्थान प्राप्त किया। लेखन कौशल के विकास की स्थिति में सर्वाधिक महत्त्वपूर्ण बिंदु विचार है। अतः, बच्चों को ऐसी गतिविधियों से जोड़कर उनका सर्वांगीण विकास करना हमारा प्रथम उद्देश्य है। समूह—4 के लिए अंतरसदन अनुच्छेद लेखन प्रतियोगिता 'अखण्ड भारत संकल्प दिवस' के विषय पर आयोजित की गई, जिसमें कुमारी प्रतीक्षा ने भाभा सदन से प्रथम स्थान प्राप्त किया। प्रतिस्पर्धा हमारी खूबियों को निखारने में मदद करती हैं, जो हमारी प्रगति में मददगार साबित होती है। समूह—5 के लिए अंतर सदन भाषण प्रतियोगिता 'गुरू का महात्म्य' विषय पर आयोजित हुई जिसमें अदिति ने रामानुजन सदन से एवं ऋचा शिंह ने बोस सदन से प्रथम स्थान प्राप्त किया। गाषण प्रतियोगिता सार्वजनिक रूप से बोलने की कला है, जो हमें दर्शकों की भीड़ के समक्ष बोलने की कला में निपुण बनाती है।



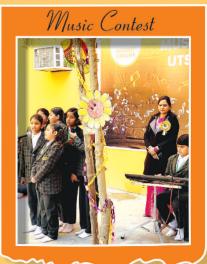




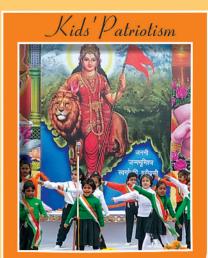
Music and Dance Club

Richa (Class-XI), Spriha (Class-VII)

In their academic journey, Aatmdeepians also explore in the musical world to transform themselves into multi-disciplinary and resilient beings. There are the insights of musical activities held in the Vidyalaya where tiny tots got equipped with cultural songs of the school, senior students were provided with the basics of music instruments. Music and little rids share a delightful synergy. Parth of Bhabha House acing the world of melody won the music competition in Group-I. Meanwhile other activities of Navaratri and Janmashtami celebration kept their musical journey wholesome. As the applause, Astha, Shyama & Arya diffused the vibrant hues of devotional music and ended up winning the competition in Group-II. Rudransh, Shivangi, Divya, Rituraj and Sana of Group-III keeping their musical spirits high won the music competition. Kumar Nilesh of Bose House reminded the audience of history and martyrdom and emerged as Victor in a patriotic song. However, Rashi of Bose House cheered everyone up by her chant of Shri Ram Stuti and happened to be the winner in Group-IV. Music when sung, in group sounds more divine, dreamy and dynamic. Aprajita and her team of Bhabha House in Group-V and Anukriti and her team of Bhabha House in Group-VI made this experience the most dynamic and won the group song competition. These activities gave them a unique source for self expression.









Assembly Club

Jovita (Class-XI), Shaurya (Class-VIII)

Morning assemblies are the perfect kick start to the day. They ensure a sense of positivity and discipline amongst students throughout their school life. Beginning our day with a prayer to the almighty helps us extend our gratitude to him for giving us another day with new opportunities. The thought of the day is the perfect source of motivation and guidance we need to find our purpose of the day remembering the teachings of Bhagwat Gita through the recitation of Gita Shlok that assists us during the hardships of our life and leads us to a solution. Every day is auspicious and dedicated to the God, the mantra of the day reminds us that and guides us through the obstacles of life. Aatmdeep Vidyalaya is known for its elaborate and educational assemblies that are held to maintain the atmosphere of learning and warmth. Other elements of the assembly such as speech, mantra, news and meditation helps us understand our surrounding. The talented students of Aatmdeep vidyalaya showed great interest in various competitions held so for this year regarding such elements of the assembly and performed extraordinarily. Amongst the young and blooming Aatmdeepians. In Group III Satyarth Ojha and Vartika Tripathi from Ramanujan house secured the first rank during the Inter House Geeta Shlok Competition. The Inter House Panchaang Competition was held amongst students of Group IV and was won by Ekagra and Ananaya from Ramanujan House. Students of Bose House impressed the judges the most during the Geeta Shlok competition held for Group-V. The participants were Anushka, Shreya, Samriddhi and Abhinandan. A beautiful presentation of patriotism for our motherland was seen during the competition of Bharat Mata Ki Aarti in which Payal, Sapna, Om Vasisth and Archana of Group-VI Bhabha House swelled our hearts with pride by their outstanding performance. These competitions helped the participants develop confidence and inculcate a sense of devotion and duty. The students learnt and understood more about the various topics given to them and found ways to apply them in their everyday life, after all a new day always comes with new opportunities to learn, evolve and grow.







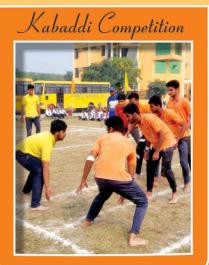
Sports and Yoga Club

Himanshu and Anushree (Class-XI)

Over the course of learning expedition, Aatmdeepians mastered the world of wellness and fitness, a beautiful fusion of movement and mindfulness emerges as sports and yoga gracefully. In a delightful event of balance and skill, the Group-I and II recently contested in lemon and spoon race. The champs of this competition are none other than Vertika of Raman house and Snehil of Bose house. In an electrifying display of speed and determination, the Group-III students recently completed in a thrilling race competition in which Rajveer from Bhabha House won the first prize. In a sight of discipline and flexibility, the Group-IV recently witnessed a stunning showcase of martial arts during Karate Competition in which Dhanraj of Raman House & Spriha of Bose House attained first rank on champions podium. In a thrilling clash of strategy and intelligence, Group-V in chess competition recently unfolded as an impressive displays of cunning and tactical moves. The conquerors of chess competition of Group-V were Parth of Bose House and Sristi of Raman House. In a thrilling showcase of strength and strategic skills, the Group-VI students recently played an intense Kabaddi competition where the students of Bose House boys and Ramanujan House girls became victorious.





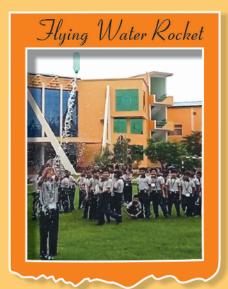


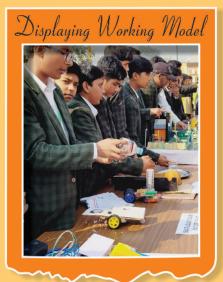


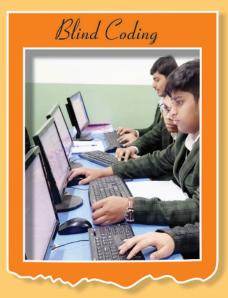
Robotics and Computers Club

Yashwardhan and Apoorva (Class-XI)

Robotics and computer science that involves the connection of design manufacturing and operations of intelligent machines that can assist humans in various manner. Teaching robotics to young minds throughout their schooling can increase their ability to be creative, innovative thinkers and more productive members of the society. Believing this, Aatmdeepians are taught the basics of robotics to open the whole world to them. For this, exciting opportunities are provided to them. The students of Group-III participated in the Water Rocket Competition. Flying water rocket is a relatively safe way for the students to learn the basics of force and the response to the external force. In this competition Devansh managed to fly his bottle rocket successfully and won the first position. Similarly the students of Group-IV took part in making Automatic water tap and Dispenser machine. Shaurya & his team secured first rank in this competition. Group-V used their intelligence in Blind Coding. This enables the students to solve the problems faster as a team. Anshuman Dixit became the winner in this group and Group-VI contested in typing competition where Jahanvi of Ramanujn house & Shantanu of Bhabha house were declared the winners. In this manner the Robotics and Computers Club in our school is playing a very crucial role by cultivating a passion for technology & engineering among students.







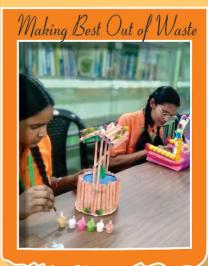
Art and Craft Club

Shristi (Class-XI), Aditi (Class-IX)

Embark on a visual odyssey through the page of our magazine as we unravel the rich tapestry of art and craft. In a vibrant displays of budding ecowarriors, the kindergarten's Group-I buzzed with excitement during it's 'Go Green' competition, transforming their classrooms into eco-studio. A responding victory for Ayush and Kritika. Step into enchanting world of creativity as our young talents from Group-II adorned their heads with imaginative masterpieces in the 'Crown Making Competition' Shree and Aradhya clinches the top spot. Let's immerse ourselves in the usual and verbal symphony created by Group-III students in the 'Slogan and Poster Making Competition'. It not only celebrated the artistic talents within Aatmdeepians but also ignited conversations about crucial issues that our young minds are passionate about a well deserved triumph for Shanvi. In Group-IV 'Plantation Competition' unfolded, learning together students from different classes to show the seeds of environmental worship. Ridhima and Adarsh with Ansh emerged as undisputed champions. In these pages, witness the magic unfold as Group-IV 'Rangoli Competition' takes centre stage, capturing the essence of artistic expression and cultural celebration. Spotlight shives on the participants Pradyumn and Darsh. "If you refuse to reuse, it's the earth you abuse" with such thought that carries an intellectual depth and concern for the environment, the Aatmdeepian of Group-V and Group-VI with resourceful innovations in the 'Best out of waste competition' despite the remarkable contest Shreya and Khushi respectively showed a praiseworthy accomplishment and secured first rank with their sheer determination and hard work.









Felicitation Peremony

In order to motivate the students to participate in various competitions, Felicitation Ceremony was organised to felicitate the winners in various competitions.



Admoleep's Aaclifya Winners don't do different things, but they do things differently

Following the legacy of former winners of Aatmdeepians, Aaditya Kejriwal became the city (Gorakhpur) topper and maintained the name and fame of the vidyalaya. Like every year, this year also i.e. 2023, Gorakhpur Sahodaya School Association has organized a program to honour the students and their mentors. Aaditya has been especially honoured by Mr. Lalit Kapil, Regional officer, CBSE, Prayagraj for holding the first rank in the city in class 10th board exam 2023. Along with him Aatmdeep Vidyalaya has also been awarded and appreciated for doing excellent and remarkable job in educating and preparing bright citizens for future India.











Aditi of class IX & Aditya of class XI, took interview of Mrs. Anju to find out the core thought behind AatmdeepoBhav.

- In the world of digitalisation, how can the school stick on the idea of its motto 'Aatmdeepo Bhav'?

 In my opinion, it doesn't matter how far we go. There is always discipline, hardwork, mental toughness, sacrifices, devotion and many more such qualities that are needed towards the path of success. No man could cover this path without igniting the lamp of soul. So, at the end it's always Aatmdeepo Bhav'
- You are a mother, a wife, a sibling, a Director and a social figure as well. How tough do you find fulfilling all of your duties and that too with the maximum perfection?

 It might appear I am doing different things at a time but actually it's always the same thing that I do and that is trying to give my best and the same I would suggest everyone to do. Life should never be comfortable. We must be uncomfortable in our comfort. We must keep taking challenges and manage whatever comes in our way.
- How do you deal with the situation where at one hand there are parents with lots of expectations from the students and on the other hand, there are teachers who have to deal with variety of students simultaneously?
 - I believe that the bright future of the students can only be achieved by the synergic efforts of the parents and the teachers. So, to make this effort work, we have design training programmes for the teachers and orientation programmes for parents. This acts as a bridge between the two. In this way both teachers and parents may understand the 3 dimensional channel for imparting education i.e. Parents Teachers and Students.
- When it comes to the word Director, what responsibility does this word make you feel?
 See, surely the designation Director brings enormous responsibilities too. But to my mind, I would define this term as 'First among the Equals'. My teachers are my colleagues and my family also. We keep learning and sharing from each other. There are number of challenges we face every day. At the end of the day we learn a new way to deal with a specific problem.





Uniform Civil Code



Uniform Civil Code: Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat

ndia, a nation steeped in cultural and religious diversity, grapples with a complex legal framework due to its multitude of lacuna. The need for a Uniform Civil Code (UCC-Article 44) has become increasingly apparent, serving as a unifying force to harmonize the disparate laws governing various socio-religious communities. As India strives for social and legal parity, the implementation of a UCC could foster a more egalitarian society, ensuring equal rights and protections for its citizens, irrespective of their faith or background. Such a code would streamline legal processes, foster national integration and promote gender justice, transcending the boundaries of religion and fostering a more cohesive and inclusive society.

The constitution makers introduced the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP- Articles 36-51) to harness welfare society, platform for underprivileged, promotion of brotherhood and international harmony, etc. UCC is one of the powerhouses of the DPSP. It tries to legalise the discontent inherent in multicultural society of our country like common law for inheritance, marriage disputes, maintenance, divorce, adoption etc., irrespective of religious affiliations of different segment of the Indian society. It aims to treat all sections of society on equal footing irrespective of their religion which is clearly expressed in the word 'secular' of the Preamble of the Indian Constitution, which is inherent and, of course, integral part of the Indian society.

The first serious attempt towards UCC was the passing of the Hindu Code Bills in 1950s which aimed to enact reforms in the personal laws for the Hindu segments in the field of marriage, divorce, adoption and other important issues. The famous case during 1980s regarding maintenance under Criminal Procedure Code (Section 125) was one of the serious attempts towards UCC implementation. But sadly, the Parliament did not see the long perspective of the decision of the Supreme Court in the case and overturned apex court decision. Why was it turned down? Following were the probable causes. UCC is part of the DPSP. The Constitution makers believed for its preference over the Fundamental Rights (Articles 12-35), but like latter the former is not binding, and hence, the Union or the State Executives cannot be held responsible for their failure for its non-implementation, and, therefore, they cannot be challenged in High Courts or Supreme Court by the citizens of our country. Further, no serious attempt was made to implement UCC though the Supreme Court requested several times for enacting a law for its implementation.

The sound system of judiciary with power to dispense justice is cynosure for the country's unity. People will happily assimilate themselves if land is known for fair justice. UCC will serve this purpose well. UCC requires the Parliament high spirit and foresightedness to accommodate cultural diversity under one umbrella which is a challenging task, but at the same time, it is urgent need of our country. It will be seen as landmark towards 'Principles of Natural Justice' which is above all the laws of the land. As citizens of India, we vision a pan-India. UCC will serve that vision by easing out tensions prevalent in our society by giving them social justice which is watch word of Article 14-'Equality before Law'. One notable example can be perceived through successful 'community government' in Belgium where different communities are nicely blend into political structure with decision taking option without encroaching upon any one rights.

Dr. Ashish Coordinator (Social Science)







Lt. General Jagjit Singh Arora

Soldier Behind Fall of Dhaka

agjit Singh Arora was born on 13 February 1916. He was born in Kalle Gujjran in Jhelum District (now in Pakistan). He received his primary education at Rawalpindi. He graduated from the Indian Military Academy, and was commissioned into the 1st battalion of the 2nd Punjab Regiment in 1939. He commanded this force during the 1947-48 hostilities with Pakistan in Kashmir. In May 1961, as a Brigadier General staff of XXXIII corps, he went on a military exploration mission to Bhutan and he evolved the Indian Military training team in Bhutan from this exploration. As brigadier, he also fought in the 1962 Sino-Indian war and in the Indo-Pakistan war. In 1966 he was promoted to the post of Lieutenant General and Deputy Chief of Army Staff. He served the army as General officer commanding from 1966 to 1973. He became famous during the 1971 war with Pakistan. When the Pakistani Air Force attacked airfields in Western India. India officially declared on Dec.16, 1971, with the signing of surrender by the Pakistani forces, 93,000 Pak troops surrendered to the joint forces of the Indian Army and Bangladesh's Mukti Bahini. This led to the formation of Bangladesh. Arora was honoured with the Param Vishisht Seva Medal and the Padma Bhushan for his role in the 1971 war. He retired from the Indian Army in 1973. He passed away on 3 May 2005 in New Delhi at the age of 89.

Samarth (Class VI)

CHANGING TRENDS IN PADMA AWARDS

he Padma Awards are India's highest civilian honours after the Bharat Ratna, seeking to "recognize achievements in all fields of activities or of disciplines where an element of public service is involved".

The Republic day has been the occasion for the country to honour those of its citizens whom it considers to have made a significant contribution to national life. When they were first instituted in 1954, there were only 17 Padma awardees, 23 Padma Bhushan awardees and 6 Padma Vibhushan awardees. But over the years the numbers have spread of those whom the government wants to honour. For the year 2023, President Draupadi Murmu has approved 106 Padma Awards that were announced, out of which 6 are Padma Vibhushan, 9 Padma Bhushan and 91 Padma Shri awards. With time, the awards have become more democratic. A few awardees of 2023 are B.V. Doshi, Kapil Kapoor, Murty and many more.

While it had already begun honouring more Indians who weren't popularly known, the Modi government launched a website where people could nominate candidates.

The selection process has been also changed and the Padma Awards committee has expanded. The government also launched Padma Quiz, an online quiz that allows winners to attend the Padma Awards ceremony in person at Rastrapati Bhawan.

From nominating the deserving candidates to getting a chance to attend the award ceremony, the government has changed the way people interact with the awards itself. They are now being referred to as "People's Padma" because they are beginning to represent the best of what India's population has to offer and not just the elites.

Spriha (Class VII)

SOLDIER'S DESIRE

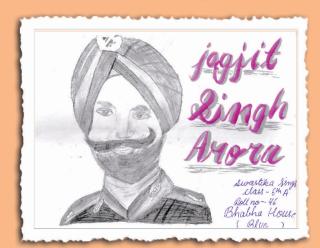
If I die in a war zone; box me up and send me home.

Put my medals on my chest;
tell my mom I did my best.

Tell my dad not to bow;
he won't get tension from me now.
Tell my brother to study perfectly;
the keys to my bike will be his permanently.
Tell my sister not to be upset,
Her bro will take a long sleep after sunset.

Tell my nation not to cry, I am a soldier born to die.

Anshika (Class IX)







विद्यालय शीत आश्नेय हो 'आत्मदीप'

गोरखपुर की पुण्य धरा पर निर्मित यह विद्या का मंदिर, जिसके सम्मुख हो जाते हैं हम सब के मस्तक नतिशर। और यही वो धरा की जिसके कण—कण में हैं व्याप्त 'ईश' आओ मिलकर ध्यान करें और आग्नेय हो 'आत्मदीप'।

'इंद' मातु के करकमलों से जब इसका उद्धार हुआ, उसी दिवस को इस मंदिर का असल रूप साकार हुआ। पाकर हम तो धन्य हो गए ऐसी गुरू माँ का आशीष, आओ मिलकर ध्यान करें और आग्नेय हो आत्मदीप।

हम कल के भारत के नायक और चिन्तन जन—जन के, विश्वगुरू भारत को बनाने का सपना ले मन से, निश्चित ही खीचेंगे हम यह गौरवशाली लीक, आओ मिलकर ध्यान करें और आग्नेय हो आत्मदीप।

सृजन कर रहे नव-भारत का आज अखंडित स्वर में, और इसी की आशा करते भारत के घर-घर से। साथ में मिलकर अभय गुँजावें राष्ट्रभक्ति के गीत, आओ मिलकर ध्यान करें और आग्नेय हो आत्मदीप।

उस ईश्वर का वास है सबमें, भले अलग हो वेश, पढ़ते रहते हैं नित ऐसे गीता के उपदेश। जीवन में धारण करते हैं, सनातनी यह सीख, आओ मिलकर ध्यान करें और आग्नेय हो आत्मदीप।

हम अनुगामी नचिकेता के ज्ञान खोज में तत्पर, और बरसती कृपा निरंतर सरस्वती माँ की हमपर। तुम भी हमपर कृपा लुटाओ नारायण जगदीश, आओ मिलकर ध्यान करें और आग्नेय हो आत्मदीप।

प्रज्जवल (कक्षा 10)



हिमा

पैरों में वायु जैसी गति है,
हिमा ले उम्मीद भारत का अपने
कंधों पे दौड़ती है........।।
गर्व है हमें तुम पे
तुम हमारा अभिमान हो,
तुम भारत का अनमोल रत्न
भारत की शान हो,
हिमा आप महान हो
हिमा आप महान हो......।।
शिवा (कक्षा 7)

वक्त का क्या है, बदल जाएगा

वक्त का क्या है, बदल जाएगा, जो आज है, कल कहलाएगा। न भयभीत हो, तू न बेज़ार हो, दौर ये कष्टों का, टल जाएगा, वक्त का क्या है, बदल जाएगा। जाते पलों से, तू ले-ले तज़ुर्बा, ये पल दोबारा, न कल आएगा, वक्त का क्या है, बदल जाएगा। खुश हो कि साँसों की लय है जारी, करनी है तुझको, अभी से तैयारी, मौके मिलेंगे, अभी जाने कितने, समय पे ही आएगी, तेरी बारी। पल में न मिलती, किसी को सफलता, निरंतर कोशिशों का, होता ये नतीजा, निष्फल न होगा, संघर्ष तेरा, जो कर्म तू, करता जाएगा, वक्त का क्या है, बदल जाएगा।

दिव्या (कक्षा 11)



- 1. World's smallest mammal
- 2. Part of the body which doesn't have any blood vessels.
- 3. Strongest muscle in the body
- 4. First sports person to recieve Padma Vibhushan
- 5. Coldest known object in the solar system
- 6. Earth's largest living structure

6. Coral reefs

3. Masseter (use for chewing) 5. Triton (Neptune's moon)

2. Cornea 4. Vishwanathan Anand

1. Bumblebee Bat

Aditi (Class X)





"Breaking Barriers"

Indian Women's Dominance in the Sporting Arena

in Asian Games & shining with a century of medals in 2023

Guru Dutt Sondhi was the first to propose the idea of a set of Games as a means to restart the Far Eastern Games. The event was aimed at fostering goodwill and understanding among Asian countries. The event was officially established during a meeting of the Asian Athletic Federation in 1949 and the first edition came into being in 1951. The Asian Games hold a special place in India's sporting history, with the inaugural edition taking place in the Indian capital city of Delhi in 1951. India also had the privilege of hosting the multi-sport event once more in 1982, showcasing a grand spectacle of sportsmanship. India's growth in the sporting arena has been remarkable, evident in the increasing medal count in recent editions of the Asian Games. The Hangzhou edition marks the third occasion where India has surpassed the 60-medal mark, following Guangzhou in 2010 and Jakarta in 2018. To put this progress into perspective, India won 51 medals in the first-ever Asian Games in 1951. However, in the subsequent seven editions, the country failed to cross the 20-medal threshold. It was only in the 1982 edition, coinciding with the games' return to India, that India achieved a commendable tally of 57 medals. The 2006 edition in Doha marked another milestone, as it was the first time India secured over 50 medals in an edition hosted outside of India. India has won 753 medals in total during the course of the Asian Games, including 173 Gold medals, 238 Silver medals, and 348 Bronze medals. With a total of 254 medals won in the Asian Games, including 79 gold medals, athletics has been India's most successful sport. In the history of the Asian Games, no other sport has produced more than 100 medals for India before 2023.

Gyanendra (Co-ordinator-English)







ith the uncountable contribution of women in glorifying the fame of India, once again incredible performances were given by the MATRI SHAKTI of BHARAT.

- 1. Indian Cricket Team
- 2. Nikhat Zareen (Boxing)
- 3. Palak Gulia & Esha Singh (Air Pistol)
- 4. Roshibina Devi (Boxing)
- 5. Neha Thakur (Sailing)

Sifat Kaur Samra in Shooting, Esha Singh in Air Pistol, Harmilan Bains in 15 Hundred Metre Race, Aditi Ashok in Golf, including many other bestowed the medals pridefully for the glory of the country.

It is the hard work and sacrifices of the daughters of India, reaping fruit in the form of medals.

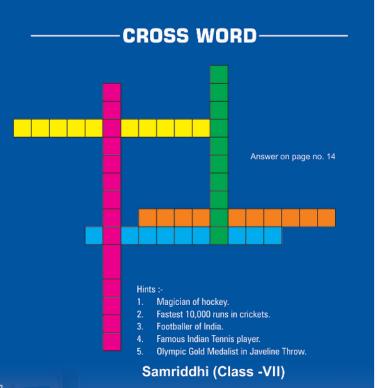




- Q.1. Who is the founder of ISRO?
- Q.2. Which ISRO satellite was launched on 19 April 1975?
- Q.3. RS-1 onboards its own SLV-3 making India's on which position?
- 0.4. What is the name of India's first lunar mission that was launched in 2008?
- **Q.5.** Who sent Mars orbiter to red planet in 2013?

Answer on page no. 13

Pratyush (Class VII)





Riddles

- 1. If you don't keep me, I will break what am I?
- 2. I am tall, but the longer I stand the shorter I get. What am I?
- 3. I go all around the world but never leave the corner. What am I?
- I am a five letter word. Add two letters to my name and I become shorter.
- 5. If I have it, I don't share it. If I share it, I don't have it. Who am I?
- 6. I am band but never plays music. What am I?

Answer on page no. 15

Vansh (Class V)







MILLET MAN OF INDIA

adma Shri awardee Prof. Khadar Vali is known as Millet Man of India. Dr. Khadar Vali is on mission to make the world disease free Dr Khadar did his B.Sc(Ed) & M.Sc(Ed) from Regional College of Education, Mysore and Ph.D on steroids at Indian Institute of Science Bengaluru.

He had worked as a post doctoral fellow in Environmental science at Beaverton Oregon. He then worked as a scientist in CFTRI for three years.

When Independent scientist Khadar Vali gave up his job at Dupont in US and returned to his hometown Mysore in 1997, his main aim was to revive ancient Indian grains such as foxtail, kado browntop & barnyard commonly called millets. Vali dedicated his career in addressing the health problem people were going through and believed the culprit was the food that was being consumed.

He set out his mission of feeding Indians the right faced single handedly. He visited farmers in & around Mysore to collect millet seeds. Since, millets were not being patronized by the government, farmers had stopped cultivating them. Vali bought a piece of land near Mysore & cultivated the seeds to show farmers it was much cheaper than rice.

They started feeding gangrene, cancer and diabetes patients. They worked for seven years and found all the diseases were reducing.

He convinced farmers in Karnataka to grow Millet. Most of them had given up farming as they owned arid land & couldn't access the governments irrigation canals. With the government also promoting millets farmers took to millet cultivation.

Though jawar, bajra & raagi are the "major millets" in India. Vali is a proponent of the "Minor millets" in India such as foxtail, Koda, browntop, barnyard & little millets.

They are the best because of their ratio of carbohydrates fibre. Vali believes that millets can solve the world's food crisis. Since they can be planted anywhere the world can not just save billions in transportation costs as well as significantly reduce carbon foot-print.

Aprajita (Class X)

धन्यं भारतवर्ष धन्यं

धन्यं भारतवर्षं धन्यम् । पुण्यं भारतवर्षं पुण्यम् ।। यस्य संस्कृतिः तोषदायिनी, पापनाशिनी पुण्यवाहिनी । यत्र पुण्यदा गंगा याति, सिन्धु नर्मदा सदा विभाति । सरस्वती च धन्या—धन्या, यमुना—कृष्णा मान्या—मान्या ।

शृणुमो यत्र च वेदं पुण्यम्।।

धन्यं भारतवर्षं धन्यम् । पुण्यं भारतवर्षं पुण्यम् । । यत्र पर्वताः रम्याः रम्याः, ऋषयो मुनयो धन्याः धन्याः । कैलासश्च हिमराजश्च, विन्ध्य—सतपुड़ा—हिमाद्रिश्च । अरावली पर्वतमाला च, स्वर्ण—सुमेरू—हर्षकरश्च ।

पुण्य—पर्वतैः पुण्यं पुण्यम्।। धन्यं भारतवर्षं धन्यम्। पुण्यं भारतवर्षं पुण्यम्।। अंशिका (कक्षा 7)

RAY OF HOPE

Once, a girl who was lost somewhere Didn't even know she had a place to go Who felt that the world defines her worth Whether she was best In the eyes of others or not The one who was too afraid To admit herself the way she was Because perfect was the only word That occupies her mind from the start But as the winter passes and spring comes There came a hope or light That filled colours of rainbow in her sight The ray of hope that burned inside her as a flame The one who made her free from this game A hope that finally guided her home And she was happy even after being alone. Akriti (Class X)

1. Sun, 2. Hat, 3. Cock's eye, 4, Clouds, 5, Chicks cracked shell at top, 6.Chick's eye, 7. Chicks cracked shell at bottom, 8. Scattered shell (left) 9. Scattered shell right, 10. Smaller shells







Phandrayaan

Now moon is not far but very close to us.

he Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has etched its name in the annals of space exploration with a profound global impact. ISRO's extraordinary missions have transcended borders, pushing the boundaries of scientific discovery and fostering international collaboration. From the Gaganyaan mission, an audacious foray into human spaceflight with a focus on gender inclusivity to the Chandrayaan missions, uncovering lunar mysteries and the potential of lunar resources, ISRO's contributions have ignited the world's imagination.

ISRO's role in promoting global cooperation in space exploration is undeniable. As we journey through ISRO's cosmic ventures, it becomes evident that India's cosmic pursuits are fostering a new era of international scientific collaboration and discovery.

The Gaganyaan mission represents India's Exploration into human spaceflight. Set to become the fourth nation to undertake such a mission, India aims to send Gagauts into space. The inclusion of female gaganauts is significant step towards gender inclusivity in space exploration, aligning with India's commitment to empower women in all sectors.

Chandrayaan missions have been instrumental in advancing our understanding of Earth's moon.

Chandrayaan-1, launched in 2008, was a game-changer in lunar exploration. Among its remarkable achievements was the discovery of water molecules on the lunar surface. This discovery expanded our knowledge of the moon and opened doors to the possibility of using lunar resources for future.

Chandrayaan-2, launched in 2019, further showcased India's commitment to lunar exploration. The mission included an orbiter, a lander (Vikram), and a rover (Pragyan). While the Vikram lander's attempt to make a soft landing did not succeed as intended, the orbiter continues to provide valuable data, enhancing our understanding of the moon's geology and composition.

Chandrayaan-3 is the third mission in the Chandrayaan programme, a series of lunar-exploration missions developed by the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO). Launched on 14 July 2023, the mission consists of a lunar lander named Vikram and a lunar rover named Pragyan, similar to those launched aboard Chandrayaan-2. Chandrayaan-3 was launched from Satish Dhawan Space Centre on 14 July 2023. The spacecraft entered lunar orbit on 5 August, and the lander touched down near the Lunar south pole named SHIV SHAKTI POINT on 23 August at 18:03 IST (12:33 UTC), making India the fourth country to successfully land on the Moon, and the first to do so near the lunar south pole. On 3 September the lander hopped and repositioned itself 30-40 cm from its landing site. After the completion of its mission objectives, it was hoped that the lander and rover would revive for extra tasks on 22 September 2023, but missed the wake-up call. On September 30, the second lunar night began, eliminating hopes of revival.

The Aditya-L1 mission aims to study the Sun's outermost layer, the corona, and its impact on space weather. Understanding the Sun is crucial for predicting solar activities and their potential impact on Earth's technological infrastructure. The mission's objectives include studying the solar corona's structure, the solar wind's composition, and the magnetic field variations. Aditya-L1 is expected to provide insights that will benefit not just India but the entire global community by enhancing our ability to predict and mitigate the impacts of space weather phenomena. It represents India's commitment to contributing to space research for the common good.

Nation Salutes Dr. Ritu Karidhal: In the narrative of India's celestial exploits, the contributions of women in space science cannot be overlooked. Dr. Ritu Karidhal, affectionately known as the "Rocket Woman of India," played a pivotal role in ISRO's Mars Orbiter Mission (Mangalyaan), a historic feat that made ISRO the fourth space agency to successfully reach the Red Planet. Dr. Karidhal's dedication and expertise in aerospace engineering serve as a beacon, illustrating the pivotal role of women in plunging India's cosmic ambitions forward. Her story serves as an inspiration, a blazing comet in the night sky, guiding countless young women as they embark on their own journeys to explore the frontiers of STEM fields. With women like Dr. Karidhal at the helm, the future of Indian space exploration shines ever brighter.

Balendu (Class X)

धीरज. साहस और समर्पण का तप शफल हुआ है, लक्ष्य शाधकर चंद्रयान से पूरा चाँद हुआ है। आज चाँद को छ कर हमने ये शंदेश दिया है. शच्चे श्रम ने सही समय पर यश-ञान शदा विशेष दिया है। हाँ, इसरो ने चाँद तलक ये चंद्रयान पहुँचाया, किशी और ने केवल शोचा हमने कर दिखलाया। चाँढ के शीने पर जो ये गौरवगान लिखा है. नपु दौर का आगे बढ़ता हिन्दुस्तान लिखा है। साक्षी (कक्षा 10)

Viols of Autmoleep joining hand in hand to give colours to their imagination





Puzzle Answers: Vikaram Sarabhai; Sixth, ISRO, Aryabhatta; Chandrayan.







20 Impact: On the prestigious day of 1st December 2022, Indonesia passed on the G20 presidency to India. This is a big responsibility that has been given over every year by the previous 17 presidencies. 2023 is a momentous year for India as this presidency will pave various paths for the country to represent its goals on the international platform. During extreme situations, India has come out to be resilient. Having become the world's fifth largest economy, India is the only economy predicted to grow at over 6% in the near future. India's theme for its G20 presidency, "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam" (One Earth, One Family, One Future) is aiming to build unanimity to address global challenges collectively and effectively. Our honourable Prime Minister Mr. Narendra Modi has envisioned India's G20 agendas to be "Inclusive, Ambitious, Action-Oriented and Decisive". There have been three major agendas that are the highlight of this year's G20 summit.

Firstly, to create economically sustainable cities which are more livable through upgraded infrastructure and services and establishing them as the foremost engines of economic growth. Secondly, India leading the way in energy transition i.e. enabling an orderly transition from carbon intensive energy to renewable energy. This will also contribute in the combat against climate change. Lastly health care. The past three years was a global struggle every country in the world went through. India's G20 presidency has shown a way of change towards better structured and responsive health system. G20 can help in shaping these ideas from the abstract to solid during its presidency, India is also amplifying the voice and concerns of the global south and developing nations. Apart from these, India has put forth other priorities for the G20 dialogue in 2023 such as green development, climate finance, IiFE, accelerated progress on SDGs, technological transformation & digital public infrastructure and women-led development. The 18th heads of state and government summit of the G20 would take place in September 2023 in New Delhi India 43 heads of the delegations the largest ever in the G20 would conventionalized in the final summit later this year. The focus sector of the summit includes-

LiFE (Lifestyle for Environment)

Boosting Employment

Inclusive, Equitable and sustainable growth

Tourism and Agriculture

Skill mapping, climate financing, global food security & green hydrogen fuel

Digital public infrastructure and tech-enabled development.

Some of the key events that happened under India's G20 presidency are -

09 December 2022 – PM Narendra Modi chaired video meeting of governers, CMs and LGs to discuss aspects of the presidency.

24 February 2023 – PM addresses first meeting of Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governers.

17 April 2023 – 100th G20 meeting held in Varanasi.

28 April 2023 – G20 India's 3rd Educations Work Group Meeting concluded with a commitment to ensure the betterment of learners with respect to skilling up and reskilling.

Over 190 meetings were planned and more than 100 of them had been done successfully this past year. The next G20 presidency handed over to Brazil followed by South Africa.

Jovita (Class XI)







orakhpur is a city in the state of Uttar Pradesh along the banks of Rapti river in the Purvanchal region. This city possesses varied historical significance, let it be spiritual, national or political significance. It is the administrative headquarter of Gorakhpur district, North Eastern Railway zone and Gorakhpur division. Gorakhpur also has had an Indian Air Force station since 1963. Gorakhpur has an airport named as Mahayogi Gorakshnath Airport which provides us the connectivity to various metropolitan cities like New Delhi, Lucknow etc. Gorakhpur also has access to NH28 that provides an access to cities of Uttar Pradesh & many cities of Bihar too. The construction of Gorakhpur links expressway that is the state's fifth greenfield expressway which extends from Gorakhpur to Azamgarh because of this great connection, GIDA i.e. Gorakhpur Industrial Development Area has unprecedented development and has established many industries like Chemical, Fertlizer, Medical, Rubber and Terracotta which also received the geographical indication tag (GI tag) in 2020. This grabs the attraction for the investments in the city like the investment for green and renewable energy in Gorakhpur. An MOU worth Rs. 22.500 Crore has been signed by M/s Avada Ventures Pvt. Ltd. to set up a Green Ammonia plant in Gorakhpur, Rudra gas enterprises of Rs. 200 crore for the Green Hydrogen Plant. All of these investment will increase the employment apart from this industrial development. Government of UP also paid attention to increase the medical facilities as well as importance of tourism sector. The establishment of (AIIMS) is helping people to get good health care as well as quality of education that too at a cheaper cost. The establishment of AIIMS in Gorakhpur allows people from different cities and states to come to Gorakhpur to avail healthcare facilities.

Gorakhpur is the home of Guru Gorakshanath temple and Gita press which now a days are the major attraction for the tourists. Gita press is largest publisher of religious texts like Ramayana, Mahabharata is located in Gorakhpur and was established here in the year 1926. Gita press recently received the Gandhi Peace prize. The beautification of Ramgarh Tal is now popularly known as 'Marine Drive' of Gorakhpur. This beautification program will help in generating the employment to many local as well as to small ventures. The making of sports complex in Gorakhpur which will be made across 150 acres in Baghagada, Gorakhpur. This sports complex will be major attraction for atheletes. The establishment of this sports complex will increase the sporting culture in Gorakhpur as well as increase job opportunity.

Another key attraction in Gorakhpur could be the Z00, wet land area and urban forest etc. which shows the intention towards ecology and environment conservation. It wasn't long before Gorakhpur become Yogi Adityanath grand undertaking. Drive in from the Lucknow highway today and you will encounter Dozen of buldozers and excavators all intend on changing the force of the city. From a metro rail network to a sport complex, a network of highways, a film city and massive industrial investment, Gorakhpur stands on the threshold of a sparkling new future.

Abhinandan (Class IX)

वेदोऽखिलो धर्ममूलम्

भगवद्गीता ग्रन्थः महर्षिणा वेदव्यासनेन विरचिता। एषा महाग्रन्थः महाभारतस्य अङ्गभूतः अस्ति।
श्रीमद् भगवद्गीता समस्तसंसारे विख्याता। वस्तुतः गीतायाम् कृष्णार्जुनसंवादमाध्यमेन वेदानाम्
उपनिषदां च ज्ञानस्य सारः संग्रहीतः। भगवद्गीता निष्कामकर्मणः उपदेशं ददाति।
कर्मयोगः गीतायाः प्रमुखः उपदेशः अस्ति। अत एव अस्य ग्रन्थस्य
अपरं नाम 'कर्मयोगशास्त्रम्' अपि अस्ति। गीतायाः उपदेशसारं प्राप्य मनुष्यः आसुरीं सम्पदं
परित्यज्य दैवी सम्पदम् अर्जितुम् प्रवृत्तो भवति।
गीतायाः सन्देशः विश्वबन्धुत्वस्यः विश्वशान्तेः सन्देशः आदर्शमानवस्य च सन्देशः।
गीतायां सन्यासस्य, कर्मणः, ज्ञानस्य भक्तेश्चापूर्व समन्वय लक्ष्यते।
अक्षरा (कक्षा 5)

Riddles' Answers. 1. Promise 2. Candle 3. Stamp 4. Short 5. Secret 6. A rubber band





पश्वर्तन प्रकृति का

शाश्वत नियम है-

परिवर्तन किसी भी क्षेत्र में, उसको परिपक्व, पवित्र और प्रकाशवान बनाता है। स्वामी ब्यानन्द एवं आर्य समाज ऐसे ही एक सामाजिक पुनर्जागरण के उदाहरण हैं।

स्वामी दयानंद सरस्वती ने चैत्र शुक्ल पक्ष पंचमी तिथि विक्रम सम्वत् 1932 तद्नुसार 10 अप्रैल सन् 1875 ई. को बम्बई (अब मुम्बई) में आर्य समाज की स्थापना की।

इसका उद्देश्य वैदिक धर्म को पुनः शुद्ध रूप से स्थापित करना, भारत को धार्मिक, सामाजिक व राजनीतिक रूप से एक सूत्र में बाँधना तथा पाश्चात्य प्रभाव को समाप्त करना था। 1824 ई. में गुजरात के मौरवी नामक स्थान पर पैदा हुए स्वामी दयानंद को बचपन में 'मूलशंकर' के नाम से जाना जाता था। 21 वर्ष की अवस्था में मूलशंकर ने गृह त्याग कर घुमक्कड़ों का जीवन स्वीकार किया। 24 वर्ष की अवस्था में उनकी मुलाकात दण्डी स्वामी पूर्णानंद से हुई। इन्हीं से संन्यास की दीक्षा लेकर मूलशंकर ने दण्ड धारण किया। दीक्षा प्रदान करने के बाद दण्डी स्वामी पूर्णानंद ने मूलशंकर का नाम 'स्वामी दयानन्द सरस्वती' रखा। ज्ञान की खोज में भटकने के बाद 1861 ई. में स्वामी पूर्णानंद ने दयानंद का वेदों की दार्शनिक व्याख्या से परिचय कराया। दयानन्द ने इन्हें गुरु बना लिया। वेदों और भारतीय दर्शन के गहन अध्ययन के बाद स्वामी जी ने यह निष्कर्ष निकाला कि आर्य श्रेष्ठ हैं, वेद ही ईश्वरीय ज्ञान है तथा भारत भूमि ही श्रेष्ठ है।

'आर्य' का अर्थ है 'श्रेष्ठ' एवं 'समाज' का अर्थ है 'सभा'। अतः आर्य समाज का अर्थ है 'श्रेष्ठजनों का समाज' या 'श्रेष्ठसभा'। आर्य समाज का उन्नीसवीं शताब्दी के भारतीय इतिहास और साहित्य में महत्त्वपूर्ण स्थान है। एक ओर तो भारतवर्ष उन्नीसवीं शताब्दी में एक सुदूर स्थित पाश्चात्य जाति का दास बना और दूसरी ओर पाश्चात्य ज्ञान—विज्ञान तथा वैज्ञानिक आविष्कारों से लाभ उठाकर उसने नवीन चेतना प्राप्त की और मध्ययुगीन एवं अनेक पौराणिक कुरीतियों, कुप्रथाओं तथा परम्पराओं से बद्ध जीवन का आलस्य छोड़कर स्फूर्ति प्राप्त की। इतिहास इस बात का साक्षी है कि यह स्फूर्ति और चेतना, राजनीतिक एवं आर्थिक दासत्व की परिस्थिति में, पूर्व और पश्चिम के बीच संघर्ष के रूप में अर्थात् भारतीय आध्यात्मिकता और पाश्चात्य भौतिकता के संघर्ष के रूप में, अभिव्यक्त हुई। राजनीतिक और आर्थिक चेतना उसी चेतना का अशंमात्र थी। यही पूर्व और पश्चिम का संघर्ष था, जिसने राजा राममोहन राय, स्वामी दयानंद सरस्वती, स्वामी रामकृष्ण परमहंस, स्वामी विवेकानन्द, स्वामी रामतीर्थ, लोकमान्य तिलक, रवीन्द्रनाथ ठाकुर, योगी अरविन्द और महात्मा गांधी को जन्म दिया।

एक ओर तो पश्चिम के बढ़ते हुए प्रभाव के विरुद्ध प्रतिक्रिया थी, दूसरी ओर प्राचीन भारतीय साहित्य और कला का पाश्चात्य और भारतीय विद्वानों द्वारा अनुदित बढ़ता हुआ अध्ययन था। हाजसन, बोत्लिक, मैक्समूलर, प्रिंसेप, किनंघम, एडविन आर्नाल्ड आदि की खोजों और रचनाओं का भारतवासियों पर बहुत प्रभाव पड़ा। उन्हें अपने पूर्वजों की महत्ता का परिचय प्राप्त हुआ। 'थियोसोफ़िकल सोसाइटी' (1875 ई.) ने भी देशवासियों का देश के प्राचीन गौरव की ओर ध्यान आकृष्ट किया। इन सब कारणों से बढ़ते हुए पश्चिमी प्रभाव के विरुद्ध प्रतिक्रिया होना और भारत की प्राचीन गरिमा की ओर ध्यान जाना स्वाभाविक था। इस प्रतिक्रिया ने विशुद्ध भारतीय दृष्टिकोण अवश्य अपनाया, किन्तु उद्देश्य विशुद्धवादियों का भी भारतीय जीवन का परिष्कार करना था। इस दृष्टिकोण का ज्वलन्त उदाहरण आर्य समाज आन्दोलन है। स्वामी दयानंद सरस्वती जी ने आर्य समाज की शिक्षाओं को सत्यार्थ प्रकाश में लिपिबद्ध भी किया।

स्वामी जी ने अपने उपदेशों का प्रचार आगरा से प्रारम्भ किया तथा झूठे धर्मों का खण्डन करने के लिए 'पाखण्ड खण्डनी पताका' लहराई। इन्होंने अपने उपदेशों में मूर्तिपूजा, बहुदेववाद, अवतारवाद, पशुबलि, श्राद्ध, जंत्र, तंत्र—मंत्र, झूठे कर्मकाण्ड आदि की आलोचना की। स्वामी दयानंद जी ने वेदों को ईश्वरीय ज्ञान मानते हुए 'पुनः वेदों की ओर चलो का नारा दिया।' वे स्वदेशी एवं देशभक्ति के प्रबल समर्थक थे।

दयानंद सरस्वती द्वारा चलाये गये 'शुद्धि आन्दोलन' के अन्तर्गत उन लोगों को पुनः हिन्दू धर्म में आने का मौका मिला जिन्होंने किसी कारणवश अन्य पंथों को स्वीकार कर लिया था। एनी बेसेंट ने कहा था कि स्वामी दयानन्द ऐसे पहले व्यक्ति थे जिन्होंने कहा कि 'भारत भारतीयों के लिए है।

उप-प्रधानाचार्य राजेश राजा



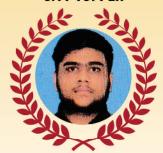


Wall of Fame



CITY TOPPER

Our Top Rankers in Class 10th - 2023



AADITYA KEJRIWAL 97.6%



Saksham Singh 95.6%



Pratyush Singh 94.6%



Hrituparn Mishra 94.2%



Kritika Pandey 94%



Aryan Vishwanath 92.2%



Sarvagya Pratap Singh 92.2%



Akshat Vikram Singh 92% 91.6%



Prinkesh Singh 91%



90.6%



90.6%



90.6%



90.4%

Our Top Rankers in Class 12th - 2023



Shashank Tiwari



Utkarsh Pandey 94.8%



94.4%



Hemang Mishra 94.2%



Somesh Gupta 93.8%



93.6%



Arpita Mishra 92.2%



92.2%

92%

94.8%



Rishu Kumar Singh 91.8% 91.2%



Pratik Mishra 91.2%



91%



90.8% 90.4%



90.2% 90.2%



Our Top Rankers in JEE-Main -2023



ABHISHEK PANDEY 99.66%ile



ANANT TRIPATHI 99.42%ile



ADITYA PRAKASH GUPTA 99.27%ile



MAYANK DUBEY NTA SCORE 99.19%ile



SIDDHARTH PANDEY 99.05%ile



KHUSHI SRIVASTAVA 97.92%ile



97.61%ile



ARPITA MISHRA 97.32%ile

SHRUTI PANDEY

Our Top Rankers in **NEET - 2023**

Our Top Rankers in JEE-ADVANCED - 2023



PRATYUSH SRIVASTAVA



ARUNIMA RAJESH



ABHISHEK PANDEY AIR:8270



AIR:8543

MAYANK DUBEY



AIR:9662



AIR:10075

PIYUSH DWIVEDI







ARIN GUPTA







ANUSHKA SHANKAR



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