

The background of the cover is a photograph of a desk. On the left, a spiral-bound notebook with a green cover is open, showing a grid-lined page. A silver spiral binding is visible. To the right of the notebook, a clear plastic ruler with black markings is placed horizontally. Below the ruler, a silver wristwatch with a white face and black hands is visible. The entire scene is set against a light-colored wooden desk surface.

# Pages with Purpose

**A Collection of Short Articles**

**BY SIMRAT KAUR**

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By  
Simrat Kaur

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First Published in September 2020

Version 1.00

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# Mother



Mother cannot be described in words, yet I want to write something on her mother today. The mother is like the water that flows continuously and keeps giving life to the world. The mother is like that stubborn mountain when trouble comes, she stands firmly like a mountain. It is like a mother river which flows continuously keeping the feeling of pure and benevolent. Maa is like a scorching earth who sacrifices herself and raises her children. The whole universe is contained in the mother because life cannot be

imagined on this earth without her. Mother God is the most precious gift that one gets, sorrows are removed from his life and happiness is filled with happiness in life. She does not leave us till the last moment of life even if we have not left her.

## **Importance of mother in life –**

Mother has a lot of importance in our life because without her our life could not be possible, that is what brings us into this world. She feels unbearable pain at the time of our birth, but still gives life to us by tolerating her suffering for us. The mother takes care of us from our childhood, fulfills our every need, she herself remains hungry but gives us a lot of food. She herself sleeps in a wet place but always sleeps in us. Mother is our first gurukul and first guru, she teaches us first, she is slowly, I teach her to walk on her feet. She sacrifices her whole life and dedicates her whole life to us, she always forgets her sorrows and thinks about our happiness. Mother tells us good educative stories in childhood, which makes our life even more accessible. She tells us the way to live life. She teaches to fight against the evil evils of the society.

She is very happy when we are happy. No one can be as fearless as a mother because when any problem comes upon us, she stands first in front of us and protects us. Mother always has a feeling of benevolence towards us, she never asks for anything from us, always fulfills our needs without asking for us. Mother changes the way we live in society, she teaches us to distinguish between good and evil, she teaches us to respect people, teaches us to walk without stopping. Mother keeps serving us throughout her life, when we get hurt or get sick, she gets worried and serves her awake day and night. We pray and pray to God for our recovery. She always prays for us, never asks for anything because we are everything for her. No matter how big we may grow up, but for the mother, throughout our life we are like a small child, on which, if there is any trouble, then she can run anywhere. She teaches us how to fight challenges and if we are ever disappointed, she gives us encouragement by becoming a ray of hope and holding our hand till we achieve success. The faith and blessings of the mother always remain on us, only then we can become a good person in life and get success. Mother always makes us a person with courage, patience and good personality, she wants us to do something good for this world and leave an indelible and good impression on this society. The mother is the biggest wealth that one gets, her life is cherished.

## **Mother and God**

God is born on earth to find the love and affection of the mother, as soon as the love of the mother is there, it is also a clear example of the fact that God comes to the earth to get it, Lord Shri Krishna who on earth to get the mother's love Had given birth. Lord Krishna had found the love and affection of not one but two mothers. It is clear from this that even God worships the mother.

## **Our duty towards mother**

The mother dedicates her whole life to us and in return we are not able to give them even two days of bread. It is a matter of great irony that the mother who gave us life after facing difficulties and troubles for us, gave us life. Everyone gave happiness and made us a good person. Now when we grow up, we also have some duties towards our mother. We should fulfill every need of the mother. Every one of them should be happy. One should serve them in old age. You should spend some time sitting near them. They should meet him the morning and ask their well-being and seek their blessings everyday because there is no greater wealth than the blessings of the mother. They should love them as much as they did us. The mother does not want anything from us nor does she want money nor does she want a big house, she just wants the love of her children and wants happiness.

Therefore, we should always be grateful to them and do all possible service. Mother is that precious money which, if lost once, is never found again in life.

Epilogue -No one can be as sacrilegious, courageous, patient, fearless, ascetic, philanthropist, life-giving as the mother. Mother God is another form that has given us life on earth. We can never pay the debt for this invaluable life, so we should serve as many mothers as possible, giving them every happiness for which they dedicated their lives to enhance our personality.

# Amazing facts about Animals!

1. The heart of a shrimp is located in its head.
2. Nearly three percent of the ice in Antarctic glaciers is penguin urine
3. An ostrich's eye is bigger than its brain.
4. Elephants are only animals that cannot jump
5. An octopus has three hearts, nine brains, and blue blood



# Indoor Games – Chess



Games are often divided into two parts; First indoor games and second outdoor games. Games that are played in rooms, we call them indoor games. This includes sports such as carrom, chess, table tennis. So the ones that are played outside are called outdoor

sports, which includes sports like badminton, cricket, hockey.

In the early days, sports were a means of entertainment and once a new sport came, it became popular all over the world. And most of the games that we have today have some story behind them. Chess is also one of the oldest games, which is believed to have its origins in the 6th century. Chess is an indoor game and this is one of the reasons why it is so popular. Chess is called an intelligent game, which requires intelligence to play. Perhaps this is also the reason why our parents promote such games between studies. Due to the famous chess the game also underwent many changes in terms of time. The era in which this game started was then a period of war. At that time war was practiced, but it was very difficult to know the state of mind of the enemy in front. In such a situation, this game proved very helpful and due to the wisdom that went into the field without a fight, the art of war became even easier to understand. Many kings used to call the enemy home on the pretext of their hospitality and understand the trick of playing chess in their mind. Earlier in this game there used to be a boat instead of a camel, which later when the game reached Arabia, the camel took the place of the boat due to the desert there.

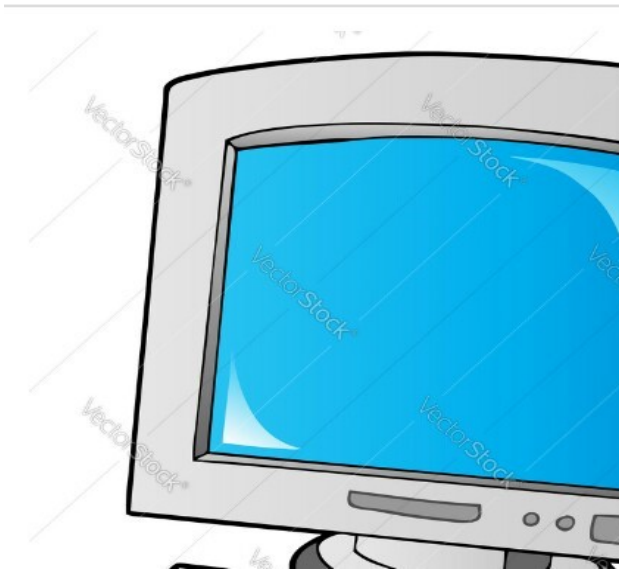
The initial name of chess was Chaturanga, which is mentioned in the book 'Harshacharitra' composed by Banabhatta. Another name for Chaturanga was Chaturangini, which means having an army that has four limbs - first on foot, second on horseback, then on elephant ride and finally on chariot. Thus the army

was first seen in the Gupta period. Overall it was called the game of army. Apart from all this it is also believed that Ravana's wife Mandodara, who was a female woman, designed the game to keep her husband close to her. Most of Ravana's time went to war practice. With the help of this game, Mandodara regained her husband.

#### The conclusion

We can say that chess is an interesting game and it plays an important role in our intellectual development. Every year millions of people try their luck in this field. The Government of India also spends millions of rupees every year to promote sports. So play yourself and encourage others too. Because now the slogan of "Khelegakudegatohgawadanahinbadga, Banega mahan" sound.

# Computer



## Preface –

The invention of computer is an amazing invention that has changed the human civilization, today due to the invention of computer, science, agriculture, agriculture, weather etc. are progressing very fast in all fields. Life without a computer cannot be imagined in the 21st century. Today computer is being used in every field, it works so fast that humans spend many years in doing

that work. Charles Babbage, the father of computers, is said to have built the first computer named Abacus.

## what is Computer -

A computer is an electric machine, which it performs on command, the computer completes only a few complex calculations. The word computer is derived from the word "Compute" in English, which means "computation", which is why it is also called calculator or computer. It mainly consists of a CPU which consists of processor, hard disk, RAM, motherboard and its CPO is also called the heart of the computer. There is a monitor in which we can see all the actions, keyboards and mouse are added to it to give commands. It only understands the languages of 0 and 1 but with the help of programming language it understands all languages.

## Importance of computer

At present, the importance of computers has increased so much that if it stops working now, all the work will be stopped. Because this alone can do many tasks

equal to many humans and the chances of error in its functioning are also very less.

Let us know what is the main importance of Computer -

(1) In the field of education –

The revolution that has come in the field of education after the invention of computer is very shocking. Now it has become very easy to get education through computer, we can take education through internet from and teacher in the world sitting at our home. Nowadays computer education is imparted to the students in every school, through this many new employment areas have become available. Computers have spread every type of language and education all over the world in no time.

(2) In the field of science -

Computer science itself is invented but after its invention science has gained new dimensions. The revolution that has brought in the field of computer science cannot be denied because today we are able to make new inventions about it with the help of computer, we are able to calculate accurately, through this, we are also able to study space smoothly.

(3) In the field of agriculture -

Ever since the use of computers has started happening in the area, there has been a lot of change in agriculture. It can be found only through computer that the land of which area is more effective for which crop. Farmers have also benefited a lot from this, they have got new computerized new machines with the help of which they can do farming in easy ways. Which pesticide to use in large quantities can also be easily detected with the help of computer. Due to the invention of computers, new machines have been created for the agricultural sector, which has made agriculture even more.

(4) In the field of medicine -

At present, the use of computers in the field of medicine has been seen in a large amount due to the speed and accuracy of computers, which is why nowadays computers are used from hospital reception to operation theater. It used to take months to check for diseases on the first day, today it is done in a few minutes. The doctor can advise and treat his patient by computer. Nowadays human surgery has also been done by computerized robots. One does not have to go

abroad to get treatment due to the arrival of the computer, the doctors there advise the doctors of our country through the computer, due to which the cost of treatment is also reduced. The substance of any disease can be assessed in advance by the computer, which can be saved to the patient in time. Computer has given new dimensions to medicine, due to which medical system has become very accessible today.

(5) In the field of meteorology –

At present, it has become normal to take weather information through computer, but due to lack of weather information in the past, many types of accidents would have happened and the crops of farmers were also spoiled. But nowadays, the weather is already estimated by the computer, which determines when it will rain.

With this, we get information about earthquakes, floods, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions etc. in advance by computers, which can prevent all these incidents.

Hurricane is also detected by computer. Due to the knowledge of the recent storm storm in India, the loss of life and property has reduced very much, all this has been possible due to computer.

(6) In the professional field -

Computers have brought a wonderful revolution in the business sector because today the entire business has been done online. We can do any business sitting anywhere. Nowadays, goods are being sold online only, so that customers get the same at home. The stock market price can be monitored by computer as well as shares can be bought and sold. A merchant can place an order by sending an email to another merchant or by making a video call via the Internet And can take.

Due to computer, doing business has become very accessible. Traders from one country can trade with merchants from another country in minutes. The computer business has been made in such a way that nowadays computer-driven vehicles and buses are also coming which run on their own. Due to computer and there is no need of any shop or market to do business, it can be done by sitting in any corner of the world.

(7) In the banking sector –

Presently, the banking system cannot be imagined without a computer because today the entire banking system rests on the computer, if it goes bad then the

whole banking system will go awry. Today, due to computer, we can deposit money in the bank sitting at home and get it removed. Due to computerized ATMs, today we do not have to stand in the queue of banks to withdraw money. Due to computer, we can send money from one account to another in a few seconds. And currently, you can buy the same online and can also make payments online.

#### Side Effects of Computer -

If any invention of science has its benefits, then there are some side effects too, so the advantages of computers are very high and the side effects are less, but it is important to discuss them as well.

##### (1) Weakness of memory -

Nowadays we do not remember anything about the excessive use of computers and store it in the computer's memory, due to which our ability to remember is being affected. Nowadays, we have started using computerized mobile or computer for doing small work. Like calculating, mobile number, necessary work for the house and for other work, we feed it in the mobile and do not even bother to remember, which has weakened our memory.

##### (2) Poor eyesight-

Due to excessive use of computer, people's eyes get irritated very soon, due to which you can see most people wearing glasses. Due to the online world of computers and the games it has caused, people have become addicted to computers and they just pass time on the computer in the morning and evening, which is affecting their eyes.

##### (3) Being a victim of depression –

Excessive use of computers can also cause depression because many types of people are connected on the computer through the Internet, they somehow confuse us in such things that we become a victim of depression. Nowadays children play games on the computer and if they are not successful, they curse themselves and become a victim of depression.

##### (4) Reading ill effects on students –

A computer is very important for students, but it should be used as much as it is needed, if it is used more then it can also have a great effect. Because nowadays



internet is connected to computer and many types of content are available there. There is some material that is not meant for children, but if children see it then they are affected wrongly. Also new new games are coming to the computer Which attracts children very much, but due to these games, children become violent and irritable, due to which their education is also disrupted, which also makes them a victim of depression.

(5) Misuse of time –

Once someone starts using the computer, then it is lost in its own world, due to which a lot of time is misused. Currently people spend hours just talking on online chatting sites. Due to which the necessary work is interrupted and the biggest thing is that the time is not utilized properly due to which they have to face difficulties later.

(6) Insomnia –

The problem of not sleeping due to excessive use of computers has also become common now because the use of computer continuously has a bad effect on the eyes and man's mind is not able to distinguish between day and night due to which people suffer from insomnia. Let's do it.

(7) Lack of concentration –

Concentration also decreases due to the excessive use of computers, it has a greater effect on the students because new entertainment content is available on the computer, so students are attracted to it and are unable to pay attention in their studies. There is a decrease in concentration.

(8) Unnecessary power consumption -

Consumption of electricity by computer is more because it is being used in every household nowadays. At present, people continue to run computers without any work, which not only damages their health, but also consumes unnecessary electricity, which is also harmful for our environment.

(9) Data loss –

Nowadays computers have become very smart, there is very less possibility of data corruption, but still there is a possibility of data corruption. At present, all types of accounting are in the computer itself. If it goes bad then it can cause a lot of damage.

(10) Data theft –At present, data theft of computer has become a very serious problem because as the usage of computer has increased, the number of viruses has also increased so that your personal and banking data can be stolen. Due to data theft, people are currently facing a lot of problem because nowadays due to the banking system being online, some other person hacks money away from the data.

### Computer made human life

We have changed today, if it was in computers, we could not even imagine this world full of technology. Computer has changed the way of life of human being, human has benefited a lot from its use. Today, computer is being used extensively in every field. It is both used and misused but due to excessive use, misuse is not noticed.

# Pollution



Pollution is the problem of the whole world, not only of India, but all the countries are worried about it due to increasing pollution. Today almost everything in the world, whether it is live or inanimate, is getting polluted

in some form or the other.

Water, air, soil and the entire planet have been hit by pollution. Due to pollution, some problem or new diseases arise every day.

The entire atmosphere is being polluted due to leakage of gas from factories, increasing radioactivity from nuclear plants, toxic chemicals and wastewater from factories and factories in rivers, ponds, seas.

Today, we are only paying attention to our progress but we are not worrying about nature at all. Science has made a lot of progress today, but has still not been successful in curbing pollution.

The World Health Organization is repeatedly warning all countries of the world, but still no drastic action is being taken on increasing pollution.

If our Indian country is not getting free time due to caste and reservation, what will it think about the environment.

what is pollution -

Moving of any type of dirt in our clean environment comes under the category of pollution. There are many types of pollution such as water, air, sound, soil is the main one.

If any of these constituents are polluted, it directly affects all living animals, humans and non-living things on the earth.

Types and side effects of pollution -

Water Pollution -

At present, water pollution is a big problem. At present, all our major rivers like Ganga, Yamuna Chambal, etc. are littered with all the dirt, in which various types of plastic and other garbage are lying.

In some places it seems that garbage is flowing in place of water in the river, some people also do their daily activities, washing clothes, bathing animals near the rivers due to which their water gets contaminated.

The matter of even greater concern is that poisonous and chemical-rich water released from factories and factories is also released in rivers and ponds.

According to a recent data, about 73 people die every hour due to drinking polluted water in our country and this figure is increasing year after year.

Our governments are also no less in increasing water pollution because the water released from the gutter is often released into rivers and oceans, due to which the entire water gets polluted.

Which makes the water poisonous, due to which the life of the organisms living in the river is in danger and this poisonous water gets us to drink, due to which various diseases spread.

air pollution -

Air pollution is a matter of concern because only the cities of our country come in the top ten in the list of most air polluted cities in the world.

From this, it can be estimated that how fast air pollution is increasing in our country. In our country, every year 12.4 lakh people die due to air pollution and this figure is increasing year after year.

Air pollution is generally the main cause of air pollution, smoke from factories and chimneys, smoke from coal, smoke coming out of homes, smoke from stubble burning, etc.

Another major cause of air pollution is also that indiscriminate felling of trees is being done day by day and urbanization is increasing due to which air pollution is increasing.

Asthma cancer skin disease due to air pollution, irritation in eyes, heart diseases, due to which human and other animal animals die prematurely.

Our environment is also affected by air pollution. Trees and plants wilt and due to this, excessive air pollution starts.

Noise pollution -

Noise pollution is caused by loudspeakers, horns, the rattle of vehicles, the sound of machines, the sound of airplanes, the construction work, the thunder of clouds, etc.

But the main source of noise pollution comes from human-generated works. If a human stays for more than a limited sound, then he can be deaf as well as his mental balance.

At present, people use loudspeakers everywhere in weddings, parties, any kind of publicity, which greatly increases the noise pollution.

Children and old people have more problems due to noise pollution. Noise pollution also affects the day-to-day routine of animals.

Soil Pollution -

The main reason of soil pollution is the work done by human beings because



human beings promote each type of pollution for their little greed.

The waste material coming out of human factories and factories either bury in the soil or throw it like this, due to which the land there slowly starts becoming barren.

At present, there is a lot of soil pollution due to plastic because toxic materials are released from the plastic all the time, which make the entire land poisonous.

The use of urea fertilizers used in the field has also increased greatly due to which the land becomes polluted.

All these have an impact on human health only because poisonous chemicals are found in the grains and vegetables originating from the land, which worsens human health, which is why many diseases are spreading today.

light pollution -

Day and night are natural activities, if there is any change in them, then the whole nature

Affects the At present, electricity is being used very much due to the progress of science.

And nowadays, more light lights are used, due to which, at night, it looks like day.

Due to increasing urbanization, there is a lot of light even at night.

Due to which wildlife animals have a lot of trouble, their entire routine gets

spoiled due to this. Light pollution also has a bad effect on human health, due to this, we cannot get enough sleep.

Radioactivity pollution -

Pollution caused by radioactive radiation is called radioactivity pollution. This pollution is not visible to the eye but is the most dangerous for health.

The person coming into contact with it or any other animal that dies in no time.

This pollution is usually atomic bomb, nuclear power is from waste material coming out of the house. Wherever this pollution spreads, there is no sign of life.

Thermal pollution -

Presently thermal pollution is increasing very fast because as the needs of people are increasing, there are different types of factories in which water is used to keep many kinds of substances and other things cool. is.

Due to which the water becomes very hot and it is released directly into the rivers, due to which the temperature of water suddenly changes. Due to this, the creatures living in the rivers die.

Pollution balance measures

to plant trees -

If our earth is to be saved from pollution, we will have to plant more and more trees and whoever is doing indiscriminate cutting of trees, must take strict action against them.

Trees absorb carbon dioxide and give us oxygen. If there are no trees then we will not get oxygen and our life will end.

Take pledge today, do plant at least one tree on your birthday.

Stop using plastic -

Presently, how is plastic connected with our life, like water and air, plastic is being used in everything. Toxic materials keep coming out of plastic for thousands of years, which pollutes water, air and the entire environment.

We have to stop the use of plastic, the government is also banning plastic, but the use of plastic will continue to increase till we become aware.

Promote Car Pulling -

Due to increase in the number of vehicles, the news of fuel has also become very high and due to this, there is a lot of air pollution. Nowadays, every person carries his own vehicle which further increases the problem of air pollution.

If we use public vehicles and if we go to the same office, then sitting in a car will

save fuel and air pollution will also be reduced.

Use energy properly -

We have to use energy properly, because without using energy, every type of pollution is reduced because all the types of engines we see are very polluting and waste material which is poisonous.

Clean the rivers -

We all have to clean the rivers, ponds and oceans together, because from that we get water to drink and other animals also get water.

If this water starts poisoning, then various diseases will spread which can also take the form of epidemic, so we should not put garbage in rivers and ponds.

Focus on maintenance of vehicles / machines -

Maintenance of vehicles and machines is very important if they are not maintained, then they cause a lot of noise pollution as well as air pollution.

To save a few rupees, we pollute our environment, this is a matter of great concern, so it is always necessary to maintain vehicles and machines from time to time.

Reduce the use of urea fertilizer -

Urea manure is being used by the farmers for higher yields in the fields, which improves the yield of the crop but makes the land barren and at the same time many types of poisonous substances are added to that crop.

Those who go directly into our body and our health deteriorates, so farmers should reduce the use of urea fertilizer and use natural fertilizer.

Make strict rules law -

The Indian government has enacted several laws to curb pollution, but due to non-compliance of those laws, pollution is increasing, so we have to make sure that the laws made to prevent pollution are being met properly or No.

The Indian government should make more stringent laws against pollution because if nature does not exist then we will not remain so it is very important to save the environment.

Spread awareness about pollution -

We all have to work together to spread awareness about pollution because most educated people know that by doing what spreads pollution, yet they do not pay any more attention to it and spread pollution.

We have to convince people that if we continue to spread pollution like this, then the life of the next generation will be in trouble. Also, our entire environment is also being destroyed due to pollution.

Therefore, we have to go from city to village and tell people about pollution through small dramas and other methods, only then pollution can be stopped.

### Epilogue -

The government has taken several steps to solve the environmental pollution in our country, our government established the Pollution Institute in Madhya Pradesh. This is what will give pollution related information to the government every year. Strict action is being taken on whichever person or institution is responsible for increasing pollution. At present, sewerage treatment plants are also being set up in small towns. Also, campaigns are being run every year to promote plantation. If we all also cooperate to prevent environmental pollution, then the day is not far when the balance will come in the environment and the life of other beings along with human life will also be out of danger.

# Taj Mahal



### Preface

Taj Mahal is a beautiful and most attractive historical place in India. It is a cultural monument of India, it is a center of attraction for Indians and foreigners. The Taj Mahal is seen as a symbol of love in India. The Taj Mahal was built by Shah Jahan in memory of his queen Mumtaz Mahal

in the year 1631 AD. The Taj Mahal is located on the banks of the Yamuna River in Agra, Uttar Pradesh, India.

It is located at least 2.5 km from Agra Fort. It is made using white marble, which gives it an attractive and amazing look. It is one of the greatest and attractive monuments in the world, which is included in the Seven Wonders of the World.



This large area has a lot of greenery face to face, a river bank at the back, a lake and a lawn.

When and why Taj Mahal was built

The Taj Mahal was built in the 17th century by the Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan. It was built in memory of his wife Mumtaz Mahal. She was his third wife, whom he loved dearly. After his death, the king became very sad and spent a lot of money, life and time building the Taj Mahal.

He used to see the Taj Mahal daily from Agra Fort in memory of his wife. It is a Mughal carpet-founded art and is beautifully carved by a mixture of Indian, Islamic, Muslim, Persian art, etc. It is believed that Shah Jahan wanted to build such a black tomb for himself. However, he died before turning his idea into action. After his death, he was buried in the Taj Mahal on a par with his wife.

Taj Mahal - one of the seven wonders

Although there are many historical monuments in India, but the Taj Mahal is the most unique of them all. It is a great artistic attraction that, every year, draws the minds of many people to see it. It is the most attractive monument in India, the Taj Mahal and the Fort of Agra have been marked by UNESCO as World Heritage and in 2007 it was chosen among the seven wonders of the world.

The Taj Mahal is a symbol of Shah Jahan's love. It has been called by Rabindranath Tagore "a dream of marble". Since 2007, it has not been removed from the seven wonders category. The world's big engineers are stunned by its design.

Construction of Taj Mahal

It was built by the great Mughal emperor, Shah Jahan, after his death in memory of his wife Mumtaz Mahal. It is believed that he loved his wife very much and became very sad after his death. He started living without food and water.

He decided to keep all the memories of his wife in front of his eyes, then he built the Taj Mahal in front of Agra Fort in memory of his inner love. He used to see Taj Mahal regularly from Agra Fort.

And missed his wife. It took nearly 22 years to construct the Taj Mahal, and around 20,000 artisans contributed to it. After it was built, Shah Jahan had all the artisans cut their hands as he did not want any other building like the Taj Mahal.

### Beauty of Taj Mahal

The environment around the Taj Mahal is very natural and attractive. It is located on the banks of river Yamuna in Agra city, in Uttar Pradesh. The Taj Mahal is built using the ideas of many artists and artisans using royal artifacts.

Its campus is further beautified by ornamental grasses and trees. Some attractive water fountains have been built in front of the Taj Mahal building. In the moonlight night, when the shadow of the Taj Mahal falls on the water of the Yamuna, its beauty takes four moons. Due to the amazing beauty of the Taj Mahal, it has got a place among the seven wonders.

### Historical tale of Taj Mahal

The Taj Mahal is a symbol of Mughal emperor Shah Jahan's love and affection for his wife. It has been constructed by using white marble and expensive stones as well as carving the walls very beautifully. Shah Jahan called the best artisans in the world to build the Taj Mahal. It took a lot of money and time to prepare. It is also believed

That, he rejected more than a hundred designs and finally approved it. There are four attractive towers at the four corners of the Taj Mahal. They are very beautifully made and they are slightly bent outwards so that they can secure the Taj Mahal building in any future natural calamity.

Mumtaz Mahal was the princess of the country of Persia. Mumtaz Mahal was married to a soldier who was recruited in Shah Jahan's army. Shahjahan loved Mumtaz Mahal so much so that she got her first husband murdered. Later Mumtaz Mahal married the Mughal ruler Shah Jahan. Mumtaz Mahal was Shah Jahan's dearest Begum. Mumtaz Mahal gave up his life in 1631 at the age of 37 while giving birth to his 14th child Gauhra Begum.

The Taj Mahal was built by the Mughal ruler Shah Jahan in memory of his wife Mumtaz Mahal. The Taj Mahal is also known as Mumtaz's Tomb. It was only after 1631 that Shah Jahan officially announced the construction of the Taj Mahal and in 1632 the construction of the Taj Mahal was started. The construction of the Taj Mahal took a long time. Its construction with all its aspects was completed by 1653. The Taj Mahal was constructed at a cost of Rs 320 lakhs. Taj Mahal 20,000 artisans worked under the Mughal craftsman Ustad Ahmad Lahori to study. The Taj Mahal has been declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO.

The Taj Mahal has been called one of the best human works of the world as a world heritage. It is said about this world heritage work that Shah Jahan had his hands cut by all his artisans after it was built.

This was done because Shah Jahan did not want any other monument to be built. It is also believed that Shah Jahan wanted to build the Taj Mahal of black color, but before that, Shah Jahan's son Aurangzeb had imprisoned him, and Shah Jahan used to look at the Taj Mahal from there.

### Structure and design of Taj Mahal

The construction art of Taj Mahal is based on the art of Persia dynasty and many Mughal buildings such as Gur-e-Aamir, Humayun's tomb, Itmadud-Daulah's tomb and Shah Jahan's Jama Masjid in Delhi. Red stones were used in the construction of almost all the buildings during the Mughal period, but Shah Jahan chose white marble for the construction of the Taj Mahal. The walls of the Taj Mahal were decorated with many types of carvings and inlaying diamonds on these white marble. Taj Mahal is built on the banks of Yamuna in Agra city of Uttar Pradesh, India. The Taj Mahal was made of white marble. 28 types of stones were also used to build the Taj Mahal. Artisans were selected from all over the world.

### Different parts of Taj Mahal

Although the entire Taj Mahal is a sample of amazing beauty, but the main building in the Taj Mahal is the mausoleum of Mumtaz Mahal. Its main chamber

contains fake tombs of Shah Jahan and Mumtaz Mahal. These tombs are decorated very well.

The real tomb of Shah Jahan and Mumtaz is located on the lowest floor. The mausoleum of Mumtaz Mahal is built of large white marble. Quranic verses have been written on the stones of Mumtaz's tomb, while no verses have been written on Shah Jahan's tomb.

It is said that marble stone was brought from Rajasthan for its construction. Twenty thousand artisans and laborers worked every day. Its construction took twenty two years. The tomb has a large dome which enhances its beauty. The mausoleum of Mumtaz Mahal is spread over about 41 acres.

This mausoleum is surrounded by gardens from all sides. A wall is built on three sides of it. The foundation of this mausoleum is square and each side of the square is 55 meters. The four towers of the mausoleum appear to be the frame of the building.

The white marble dome stands on the summit of the mausoleum of Mumtaz Mahal. This dome is like inverted urn. KiritKalash is situated on the dome. This urn is the main element of Persian and Hindu object art. To support the dome, dome shaped umbrellas are built around it. From these grounds, the mausoleum of Mumtaz Mahal is illuminated.

In 1800 AD, the gold vase was built on the dome of the Taj Mahal but now it has been made by bronze. Above this vase is the shape of the moon, whose upper figure points to heaven. Together with the shape of the moon and the tip of the urn, it forms the shape of the trident. This trident reflects the sign of Lord Shiva of Hindu belief.

There are 40 m high towers at the four corners of the Taj Mahal. These four minarets have been constructed in such a way that these four minarets are tilted slightly outwards. Outside of these minarets, it was argued that in the event of the building collapsing, these minarets would fall outwards so that the main Taj Mahal building would not suffer any harm.

Epilogue

Taj Mahal is the most preferred tourist destination in the whole world. It is situated on the right bank of Yamuna River in Agra. The Taj Mahal, built of white

marble, is most beautiful during the moonlit night. The Taj Mahal is seen shining with the rays of the moon on the full moon night. Outside it is a very high and beautiful door. In fact, Taj Mahal is a wonderful creation of the country.

It is calculated in 7 wonders of the world. Not only Indians, people of other countries also get fascinated by its beauty. It is very difficult to describe the beauty of Taj Mahal in words. The Taj Mahal attracts about seven to eight lakh tourists every year.

The Taj Mahal is the main source of tourism income of the Government of India. It is our duty to minimize pollution so that this wonder included among the seven wonders of the world can be saved. The government should also take drastic measures to protect it.

# Cricket: An outdoor game



## Preface -

In our India country, almost all types of sports are played, but the most popular of these is cricket, which is liked from young children to old men. Whenever there is a big cricket match, the match is seen by thousands of people on big TV screens.

This is the only game that has so much fan following. Cricket games are played predominantly in India, Sri Lanka, Australia, South Africa, England, New Zealand, Zimbabwe, Bangladesh, Afghanistan, Ireland, Pakistan and West Indies countries.

## History of cricket game -

The cricket game started in the country of Great Britain, the first cricket match was played between Kent and London on 18 June 1744. With the expansion of the British Empire, the game began to be played in foreign countries, then in the 19th century, the first international match was organized by the ICC Cricket Club between two teams of 10 members each.

The name of India's first cricket institution was "Calcutta Cricket Club". In 1797, this game was started being played in Mumbai.

And in 1878, a professor founded the Indian Cricket Club under the name of "Presidency College Cricket Club". Our India country has won the World Cup in 1983 and 2011.

## Process of playing cricket -



The game of cricket is played between a team of 11-11 players. One or two extra players are also placed in each team so that if a player gets hurt then the extra player can be fed in his place.

There are two judges to decide the game, also known as the umpire, and another third umpire who decides to watch videos in special circumstances.

The toss (coin tossing) is done by an umpire to start the game. Whichever team wins the toss decides on its own whether to bat or bowling. After this the match starts.

Two members of the batting team stand on either side of the pitch and all the members of the bowling team stand to stop the ball in the field, then one of the bowling team throws the ball towards the batsman.

The batsman strikes the ball with the bat and takes a run or hits a four or a six. This is a turn-by-turn for both teams. A team plays until all overs are over or all the batsmen in the team are out, whichever team scores more runs is declared victorious.

Types of cricket games -

There are many types of cricket games. These games are very popular at the international level. Test matches are one-day matches but they started in T20 a few years ago.

With this, various types of trophies are organized in our country throughout the

year. Many cricket competitions are held in India in the name of Ranji Trophy, Rani Jhansi Trophy, Baji Trophy, Irani Trophy, Dilip Trophy, Sheesh Mahal Trophy and Abdullah Gold Cup.

Main rules of cricket game (About Cricket in Hindi) -

- (1) Each team is required to have 11–11 players.
- (2) The game should be played in an open and dry ground, which is 130–150 m in diameter.
- (3) There is a pitch for playing the middle of the field with three wickets taken at either end, the distance between the wickets on both sides is 22 yards.
- (4) The weight of the ball is five and a half ounces.
- (5) The width of the bat is 4.25 inches and the length is 38 inches.
- (6) 3 stumps are placed on either side of it, each stump has a width of 1 inch.
- (7) Only 6 balls can be thrown in an over, but if the ball bounces and goes wide, the batting team gets 1 run and gets an extra ball to play.
- (8) In an international match, two deciders are on the field and one decider is outside the ground, their decision is the final decision.

(9) While playing the game, one umpire stands near the wicket where the bowlers are from and the other umpire stands from where the batting takes place, after each over, both keep changing their positions.

(10) Catch - If the batsman hits the ball with the bat and that ball is caught in the air by a member of the fielding team, it is called a catch, it is considered batsman out.

(11) Run out - If the batsman is not in his crease, if the ball is hit on the stump by the bowling team, the batsman is considered run out.

(12) Time out - If a batsman is out, if the other batsman does not come in the field within 2 minutes, then time out is given.

(13) Bold - Bold is considered if the bowler hits the wicket with the ball and the wicket falls or if the bell placed on the wicket falls.

(14) Hit wicket - If the batsman falls a stump or a bell from the bat or from any part of his body while batting, he gets a hit wicket and the batsman is out.

(15) Stumped - When a ball is missed (fired empty) by the batsman and he is outside the crease, the batsman is out when the ball is hit on the stump by the wicketkeeper.

(16) Catching the ball - A batsman cannot hold the ball with his hand to secure his wicket.

(17) Maiden over - The over in which batting cannot take a single run is called maiden over.

Benefits of playing cricket -

(1) Playing cricket brings both physical and mental development.

(2) Playing cricket arouses a sense of discipline and mutual harmony among children.

(3) Playing this game makes the body strong.

(4) By playing this game, there is development in the ability of concentration in children.

(5) Playing cricket increases the immunity of the body, which is very important for children.

Famous Cricket Players -

Sunil Gavaskar, Sachin, Kapil Dev, Yuvraj Singh, Mahendra Singh Dhoni, Virat Kohli, Virender Sehwag, Anil Kumble, Gautam Gambhir, Harbhajan Singh, Vijay Hazare, Ashish Nehra, Irfan Pathan, Sourav Ganguly, Rahul Dravid etc. famous cricket of our country is the player.

Epilogue -

If cricket is called the life of the sports world, then there will be no exaggeration because this game is so popular all over the world that people leave their business to watch this game.

This is such an exciting game that one who sees it once comes to see this game again and again. Going to the cricket stadium and watching the cricket match is a different joy because everyone shouts loud slogans for their favorite team there and there is a different enthusiasm.

We have to make other sports popular like cricket because the real rise of life comes from sports itself.

# Badminton



Badminton is a very fitness demanding sport. The characteristics a person needs to succeed are many. The main fitness components are agility, speed, muscle endurance, muscle strength and cardio-respiratory endurance. Good hand-eye coordination is essential in this game to be a success. Agility is the ability to change the position and direction of the body quickly and accurately.

This is probably the most important component in badminton because you need to be able to go around the court so that you can hit the shuttle back. This component can be improved by skill drill. For example, you can line up five shuttles, and then take them individually from 5 meters to another line.

This type of exercise will improve your agility, and warm-up drills can also be replaced. Speed is the rate of motion of a body, organ or external object. It makes a connection with agility because you need to move quickly and properly in the shuttle at all times. The best way to improve speed is to do a short sprint. Although it does not return immediate results, but because the badminton court is not very big, you will eventually become faster.

Muscle endurance is the ability of a muscle or muscle group to perform repeated shaking against a load for extended periods of time. Badminton requires the use of biceps, triceps and forearm muscles, mainly with the racket arm, as they are used repeatedly throughout the match.

To improve this component for badminton, a higher level of iterations should be accompanied by a reduced size weight. Muscular power is an explosive muscular

force that can be used quickly. This component is important for badminton as you use your muscles of your legs and arms throughout the match.

When you play each shot, you use your feet to jump and jump and use your arms. Your arms need very good muscular power when playing an overhead smash, as the shuttle has to hit heavily. To improve this aspect of badminton, you can start a weight program, where you can lift the maximum weight.

Cardio-respiratory endurance is the efficiency of the cardio-respiratory system to be able to take and deliver oxygen throughout the body. This is important for badminton, as it is needed in longer games where you need to restore energy quickly.

You can improve this component for a 30–45 minute run in a sub-maximal effort. Badminton is a very physically demanding sport. It uses a number of fitness components, and requires players to have reasonable ability in these components. Good hand and eye coordination is also required to hit each shot in the middle of the racket.



# Honesty



Honesty is the best quality of a person, which not only leads the person on the path of success, but also keeps his mind and mind calm. People who do their work honestly are always happy and this is very important in every person's life.

Role of honesty for a successful, happy and peaceful life:

Honesty motivates a person to follow the right path, as well as helps the person to maintain his / her ideals and moral values.

An honest person is of a simple, peaceful nature, whose goodness not only benefits him but also the people associated with him and motivates others to follow the path of honesty.

Honesty reflects the goodness and moral character of any person and earns him respect and prestige in the society. Good thoughts are always born in the mind of an honest person and he is always away from immoral and corruption, which leads to prosperity in his life and he remains physically or mentally healthy.

The honest person does not have any kind of fear and greed, greed. They achieve success by relying on their duty and are always happy in their life because there is no trouble around them.

At the same time, people who resort to lies always have fear and face many kinds of problems in the society.

Without honesty, no person can discharge a successful life, because honesty brings happiness to man and at the same time man's brain works to maintain a good balance between mind and soul and provides inner and outer peace.

### Honest Benefit - Benefits Of Honesty

Honesty can easily win one's trust.

Only by walking on the path of honesty can a person succeed in his life.

Honesty helps the person to keep away from corruption and immoral acts.

Honesty reflects the good and moral character of a person.

An honest person gains uncommon respect and prestige in society.

Honesty instills a sense of confidence inside the person.

Good thoughts always come to the mind of an honest person and his mind remains calm.

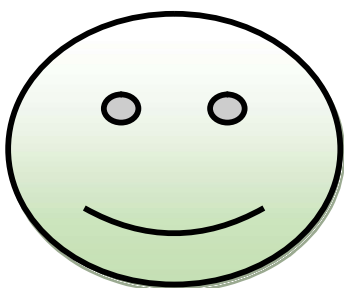
Honesty also brings happiness to man mentally.

Conclusion:

Honesty helps a person to lead a successful life and builds his good reputation in society and strengthens relationships. Honesty reflects the goodness of a person.

Therefore, everyone should understand the importance of honesty within themselves and should not only develop this quality within themselves but also inspire their children and family members to adopt the quality of honesty and cooperate in it.

# Happiness - What is happiness?



Enthusiasm in the mind, gaiety, an exultation touching the sky, etc. These are all waves of happiness. Hearing the name of happiness brings a glow to the extinguished faces, a glow of happiness comes. Who doesn't want to be happy? Everyone wants to maintain happiness in their home and no one can stay away from their home for much longer. He gets peace only after coming home. It is not necessary to have any thing for happiness. Sometimes we don't even know what we need. There is just a lack of feeling due to which we are not able to enjoy life fully. Despite everything, the mind remains depressed. What is the reason that we are far from happiness? Why is there restlessness in the mind? Why there is a strange lack in mind like something special has been lost. After all, what is the reason Is it just something that we are used to complaining? We are not at ease without getting involved in some trick or the other. Those who do not have respect, those who do not have will long for it.

If we come to realize that there is no need of all kinds of things to live. As much as you want the crowd to gather around you. After all, there are only two-four relationships. But the value of these relationships is decreasing now. People love things and use humans. Knowing that not a single one of these things was known to us: -

With the story came in the world, what will be done When the mattress came, I would spread my hands. So what do I hate? Fight for what? Why quarrel among themselves? Why are we breaking our precious relationships for trivial matters? We are happy even if we want, but we have been in the wrong place to find it. Wealth is never valued by relationships. Human beings become lonely without their relationships. For example, once a greedy king got a boon that anything he touches will become gold. He was very happy. He touched everything in his

palace and made it gold but he yearned to touch his own people.

His own, which he could only see but could not touch. One day suddenly his daughter Bhagi-Bhagi came and hugged him. Because she was a child and loved her father very much. He did not know anything else. She could not stay away from her father. But as soon as she forgot the king she became of gold. The king kept looking. Ugh he was regretting his stupidity.

Seeing the daughter as a gold idol, she realized that relationships are not more valuable than gold and silver relationships. This wealth and fame is not everything, it is more precious than love-loving relationship, our feelings, which cannot be valued. Now the king prayed to God that he did not want this gold, this wealth. He needs his family, his love. Now he came to know the difference between wealth and relationships and that the true happiness in loving and living together is nowhere else.

Happiness only increases by sharing, so why not promote it. By giving someone a small amount of happiness, our mind will be so relaxed, how much joy we will get, we cannot even guess. It is often seen that a person is not so sad with his grief as by the happiness of others. Instead of being jealous after seeing someone's progress, take some education and inspiration from him and also move forward towards progress. Unprecedented? Involve others in happiness and join yourself in the happiness of others by heart. With this we can enjoy double the happiness of others along with our happiness. These small joys are part of our life, do not let them go like this because it goes away very quickly but it does not come so soon. We should take care of them.

Even the smallest thing can be happy. As we think, we have an attitude of seeing, that is what we get. As Nirankari Baba Hardev Singh Ji Maharaj says - "Like vision, like creation". We will see the same way we will see this creation. If you do not believe, go out of the room and try. Run your eyes around. This open sky, this earth, this tree - how beautiful the plants look. It is relaxing the mind. Go to the roof at night to see the moon and stars. crowd. You will feel completely different from a dirty life. If you look deeply, you will not be able to remove your eyes and you will forget the fatigue of the whole day.

It would seem that after a long time we met ourselves because we are so busy in the rush of this life that we never pay attention to it. The joy we get from meeting nature is nowhere else. Life must have a way of living, there must be a color.

What is the benefit of living colorless and unruly life? If we get the idea of living life then all the difficulties will be solved, whereas now happiness also does not give us happiness. Our attention does not go towards small happiness. The craving or desire has increased so much that happiness is buried under it, so the feeling of happiness is disappearing and perhaps its meanings are also changing. It is true that the happiness that we used to get from a small clay toy in childhood, is not available even with the biggest thing. We have everything yet we are not happy. Earlier there were no means of such amenities, but still we were happy. In today's time, if the power is lost even for a few minutes, then our breath gets stuck. Whereas in the past there was no electricity. Still people lived happily. What is the reason?

That we have made ourselves slaves of facilities. This is us, we are not there, or we are not. This does not mean that there should be no amenities. As good as they are, but do not depend on them so much that these things become instruments of sorrow. If we want to bring this lost happiness back to life, then we have to find it ourselves. The happiness that has become stranger to us today, will be our partner tomorrow. Just stop promoting grief. This whole creation is full of happiness.

There is laughter in everything, there is happiness in everything. The only difference is our thinking and understanding. If we try, we can accumulate happiness all around us. Keep making everyone your own. Share happiness and gum together, because we often hear that sharing happiness is double and sharing is less than half. As much as possible, think about giving happiness to others, from that we will get a wonderful joy.

# Yoga



On seeing the good performance of the players of our country, a feeling of love, warmth and respect is instilled in the heart towards them. At that time, in our mind, even the discrimination of caste, religion, community, region, etc. are not limited. Best health can be achieved by adopting one or more of

these tools to keep the body or body healthy. Our body acts like a machine. It has many types of parts, heart is a type of automatic pump. Without which, our blood flows throughout the body day and night. Similarly, the lungs continuously perform the work of leaving the body. Other parts of the body like heart, kidney, intestines etc. keep doing their work in the same way. Which we do not even know.

Many parts of the body are also like this. Those who work only when they want to take work from them. The voluntary movement of these organs is done through the muscles. Which we can shrink or inflate at will. You can explain this by turning your finger or arms.

Activities like walking, running, moving, bending, lifting, sitting, eating, drinking, speaking etc. are controlled by the Maspacio. There are many small Maspacias of the human body. They range from small muscles like moving the eyes to the muscles of the thighs. These muscles are strong and capable only as long as they are used. In our daily life, we are able to take very few of them.

Due to hard work throughout the day, farmers and laborers mostly get exercise. But people who sit and work. Or those who spend much time in reading and

writing, most of the body's muscles remain inactive. Such people should ensure that the blood flow of all their muscles is balanced, the impurities are removed. New power comes in them. Therefore, every person should choose from sports, yoga, asanas, pranayama, exercises etc. and practice daily according to his condition and interest. By the way, yoga, sports, exercise pranayama etc. are arranged in every school. But this is not enough. Therefore, children should keep practicing exercise, asanas and sports etc. at home as well.

Sports, gymnastics, yoga, running, swimming etc. are beneficial exercises for children in adolescence. Every child must take part in some group sport. This not only makes the body agile. It is also strong. The feeling of working with mutual cooperation also develops. Sports like football, hockey, kabaddi, basketball, kho-kho etc. are played in all schools. Therefore, children should participate in them enthusiastically.

Often yoga is also done in all schools. These yoga not only create health, but also develop the feeling of working in a group. The sight of hundreds of children doing yoga together is also very attractive. Children are sitting while reading. Apart from the hands, the brain, the eye, other organs remain inactive. Hockey, cricket, basketball, lone tennis, table tennis etc. are the games of older children. Even small children can play.

Swimming is also a type of sport. With this, along with entertainment, exercise (yoga) of all the body parts also takes place. Where river, canal, lake are available. Students there should learn to swim. Swimming bridges are built in some cities to learn to swim. Children should be benefited from these.

Sports exercise, AsanPranayam, etc. are many interesting means for the best health of children. Which children can collectively do easily in the school at Kridagan. With them, mutual cooperation among the children develops harmony and a sense of working together. Sports also develop national love and national unity among children. Every player participating in international competitions brings out his skills and brings up the name of his country. Its direct experience is at that time. When we watch hockey football or kabaddi competitions broadcast from Doordarshan.



# Some Tourist places of India



## 1. Preface:

The human mind is always looking for peace, satisfaction and joy. When he gets tired, bored with the routine of his busiest life, in order to overcome that, he wants to travel to a place where there is nature, beauty around it, to overcome the relaxation and dullness of the mind. There will be some such wonderful and amazing

things, on seeing which his mind can experience peace as well as unique joy. From his time spent, he can be refreshed again and can experience new excitement and plungibility.

## 2. Natural beauty of India:

India is a unique and great nation in the world in terms of natural and geographical beauty. Her amazing and unique beauty definitely captivates all the tourists. The snowy white peaks of the Himalayas, the evocative waves of the ocean, the greenery of the middle, the plains covered with velvet sheeting, the sandy beauty of the desert regions is so picturesque and attractive with the diversity of its culture.

Its scenic places are world famous and unique due to its vast diversity, artistic culture. Various scenic spots of the country - The natural beauty of the northern region is very diverse and wide in various scenic spots of our country.

Along with historical, archaeological, religious, cultural heritage, it gives a unique identity to Indian culture and civilization. Owing to the pride of its art and culture, it has a unique identity:

Delhi, the capital of India: Delhi, known by the ancient name Indraprastha, is

divided into two parts, old and new. The roads here are big, wide and clean. There are beautiful houses, government housing offices and shops on either side of the road.

Among its famous sightseeing places is the Red Fort, which is made of red sandstone, built by the Mughal emperor Shah Jahan. This red fort is very large and wide. It is protected by an 11 m deep moat and 33 m high walls. Lahori Gate and Delhi Gate are two entrances to the fort. The Sheeshmahal situated within it is very amazing.



QutubMinar: It is a beautiful five-storey red stone building built by QutubuddinAibak. The 367 staircases appear to be rotating along the wall. This site related to Jantar-Mantar-Indian astrology was built by King Jai Singh in 1724.

Humayun's Tomb: This tomb was built by HamidaBano in 1565. The 43-meter-high octagonal marble architecture is uniquely coordinated in it.

RashtrapatiBhavan: This huge British-era building is spread over 330 acres of land. It has 340 rooms.

India Gate: The 42-meter tall building of India Gate, built in 1931, bears the names of Indian martyrs. Apart from this, Connaught Place, Zoo, Nehru Museum, Lotus Temple, InduGhar, Parliament House, Laxminarayan Temple, Tughlakabad, FerozeshahKotla, National Museum, Rajghat, Vijayghat, Shantivan, Smritiwan etc. are famous places of Delhi.

Lucknow: It is the capital of Uttar Pradesh. Here Clock Tower, The Residency, BadaImambara, ChotaImambara, Ghadminar are the main centers of attraction.

Allahabad: Mythological, religious city and the confluence of Ganga, Yamuna Triveni, Allahabad is a famous city. Minto Park, AnandBhawan is prominent among the famous buildings here.

Varanasi: A holy Hindu site situated on the banks of the famous river Ganga. It is also called Benares. The Kashi Vishwanath Temple, TulsiManas Temple, Bharatmata Temple, Asighat, DashashwamedhGhat, Gangaghat, Kashi University are famous here.



Agra: Famous as a unique historical heritage all over the world, this building built of red stone and white marble is surrounded by an 80 feet high dome of 60 feet roundness.

Agra Fort: The magnificent Jahangir Bhawan of  $250 \times 300$  feet is a beautiful and magnificent building made of marble.

Fatehpur Sikri: This magnificent and elevated building surrounded by tall ramparts in three directions attracts tourists easily. The Buland Darwaza built here is the largest door in the world. Diwane Khas, Diwane Mango, Salim Chishti's Dargah are famous.

Nainital: It is a natural colored land of Uttaranchal Pradesh.

Almora: Famous for the natural beauty of the Himalayas. Here is the famous temple of Mother Katyayani Devi. Apart from this, Corbett National Park, Dudhwa Udyan, Panchprayag, Shakamari Sati Peetha, Rajaji National Park, Kesari Fal, Lal Dibba are sightseeing places in Uttarakhand. The queen of mountains, Mussoorie is the best natural place here.

Rajasthan: Rajasthan is a well-known state in terms of tourism. Among the historical sites of this place are Jodhpur, Jaipur, Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Udaipur, Chittorgarh, Ajmer, Pushkar, Mount Abu, Bharatpur.

Shimla: Shimla is the main hill station of India. Kunn Valley is the most beautiful place on earth. Eight hill rivers flow here. The valleys here are covered with velvet sheets of red flowers.

Manali: 40 km from Kullu is in the form of a beautiful mountainous region. Here the hills, greenery, candles all around attract tourists. Kalibari, Chail, Kinnaur, Hidimba temple, Laxminarayan temple, Vashistha Ashram, Rohtang pass, Chamunda Shaktipeeth are famous among other scenic beauty sites of Himalayas.

Kashmir: Nature, which has been called the paradise of India, has given a unique, unique, comprehensive boon to beauty. White, velvety snowflakes, flowers, fruits, shrimp Kashmir is the paradise city of gardens, gardens, mountains.

Famous places of interest here are - Ramnagar Fort, Bahudurg, Amar Mahal, Dogra Art Museum, Raghunath Temple, Vaishnav Devi Temple, Shalimar Bagh, Nishat Bagh, Hazrat Bal Mandir, Jumma Marijad, Shankaracharya Temple, Hari

Parbat, Shah Hamdan Temple, Alpire Lake, Anantnag, Kokdnag, Pahalgam, LehKargil.

Amarnath: It is famous for white icy Shivling. It is quite exciting to pass through this inaccessible hill. Shivalinga 8 feet high from the cave, which is formed by the gathering of falling icy water.

Sonamarg: A scenic spot surrounded by lush green carpets and hills, famous for its beautiful natural beauty.

Ladakh: This is the famous religious pilgrimage center of Mahayana Panthi Buddhist lamas Punjab - its capital Chandigarh, a prosperous agricultural region situated 348 km from the beach amidst the Shivalik hills.

The famous pilgrimage centers here are the Golden Temple of Amritsar and the temple of Naina Devi. BhakraNangal Dam, Rock Garden (built on 12 acres of land) is famous.

Kurukshetra: A sacred place for Hindus. Here the Shri Krishna Museum Pallava and Chola period work idols, ivory sculptures of Gopalkrishna, GeetaBhawan, KarnalKund, Badkhala Lake are also worth visiting. Surajkund fair is famous here.

Bhopal: This scenic beauty is known as a beautiful blend of historicism and modern civilization in Madhya Pradesh's scenic spots. Among the famous historical buildings here, Taj ul Masjid, which is the largest mosque in Asia, is prominent. Bharat Bhavan, Moti Masjid, Vidhan Sabha Bhavan, Government Archaeological Museum, Gandhi Bhavan, Van Vihar, Laxminarayan Temple, Jain Temple, BadwaleMahadev, Bharat Heavy Electricals etc. are prominent.



Ujjain: The Shiva temple of Mahakaleshwar, Surya temple is famous here.

Gwalior: Among the famous historical buildings of Gwalior are Gwalior Fort, Mansingh's Palace, Gujar Mahal, Jai Vilas Palace, SaasBahu's Temple.

Mandu: Among the famous landmarks of Mandu are Jahan Mahal, Hindola Mahal, Rani Roopmati'sJharokha.

Jabalpur: The waterfall of Bhedaghat is famous here.

Khajuraho: It is famous for the temples built by the Chandela kings. Garik

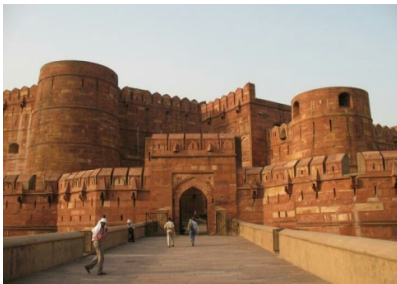
sculptures in various postures of Kamakala are wonderful specimens of cosmic and supernatural art.

Vidisha: It is famous for Hindu and Jain temples.

Chitrakoot: The natural beauty of Chitrakoot is unique.

Chhattisgarh: Famous places of interest here are Mahamaya Temple of Ratanpur, KhajurahoBhoramdeo of Chhattisgarh, Danteshwari Temple of Dantewada, Bamneshwari Temple of Malhar, Dogargarh, Shiva Temple of Talgaon, Deepadih, Temple of Barsoor, Pali, Talagram The temples, Danteshwari of Bastar, Khallari as well as Kutumbasar cave, Kendai waterfall, Dandakaranya, Bhilai and Baal, NTPC Korba, etc. are famous industrial pilgrimages.

Prominent places in the western parts of India are:



Mumbai: The city of Mumbai, situated along the sea, covering the islands, is the capital of Maharashtra. Famous places for industrial units, ports, Ganeshotsav are the Gateway of India, Jahangir Art Gallery, St. George's Church, Taraporewala Aquarium, Kamala Nehru Park, Mani Bhawan, Karla Cave, Prithvi Theater, Hindi Film Industries, Bhabha Atomic Center, Hanging Gardens, Juhu Beach (Chowpatty), Essel World, Aliponta Cave, Victoria Terminal.

Mahabaleshwar: It is a natural scenic spot spread over 10 km on the Sahyadi ranges.

Khandala: A mountain waterfall falling from a height of 300 feet is a scenic spot here.

Claves of Ajanta Ellora - Famous for cave paintings, these caves provide a unique example of Buddhist architecture. There are 29 caves in Ajanta and 34 in Ellora.

LAurangabad: Fort of Daulatabad, Bibi KaMaqbara, Aurangzeb Fort are worth visiting here.

Nashik: The famous Hindu pilgrimage site is Nashik. Someshwar Shiva temple and Buddhist caves are famous here.

Shirdi: Here is the tomb of Sai Baba and the things related to his miracles and life.



Lendibagh, Dwarikamai are famous in Shirdi, a center of religious and reverence.

Ramtek: There are many religious places associated with mythological, historical stories.

Goa: The city of beautiful seas, springs, gardens is a tourist's paradise. Adilshah's stable, Mahalakshmi's temple, is situated in this natural scenic area on the western coast of India. There are Christian and Portuguese style buildings here. The Balm Jesus Church is famous here. Kesarwal Falls, Shrimangesh Temple are worth visiting.

Dwarikapuri: This famous city related to the life of Shri Krishna is a religious holy place on the beach. The Somnath temple here is also famous.

Prominent among the sightseers of the southern parts are:

Madras: Places to see for visitors are: Parthasarathy Temple, Fort St. George Art Gallery, ParandurStregal Coach Factory, Mahabalipuram Temple, Kanchipuram Temple, Kailashnath Temple etc.

Tanjore: Amazing specimen of the unmatched workmanship of architectural style temples is seen here. Nandi Temple is a major scenic spot.

Meenakshi Temple: Statues of various deities resting on 1000 pillars are the specialty here. Rameswaram - Rameswaram has a huge grand temple of Hindus, in which the work of the Dravidian architectural style is found. The carving on the roofs is unique.

Charminar: Yagya

This famous tower built by Mohammad Quli Shah in 1591 is very grand. Apart from this, Visakhapatnam, Tirupati are among the famous sightseers of Akrapradesh.

Mysore: The palace of Mysore is very large. It is famous for its unique architecture, beautiful paintings on roofs, floor designs, ivory and stones. There are beautiful idols of various deities here.

Kshringeri Math: The monastery is situated on the banks of river Tunga, known as JagadguruShankaracharya.

Belur: is a beautiful temple of architectural style. There is a 2 meter high temple of

Lord Vishnu here. The idols of Vishnu's Dashavataras are extraordinary. Other sightseeing places in Karnataka include the PataleshwarLinga Temple, GolGumbad, Mangalore, UdipiNagarhole, National Park.



Kerala: Kerala is a state of evergreen greenery and natural shade. Famous temples are: Padmnath Swami temple with a downed statue, Jewish temple, St. Francis Church, Periyar sanctuary, Dutch palace.

Among the famous sightseers of the eastern parts are:

Kolkata: Kali temple of Kalighat, Birla Tara Mandal, Howrah Bridge, Dakshineswar Kali temple, floating museum, National Library. Parasnath Jain Temple, Belur Math, Tarakeswar Temple, Shantiniketan, MaldahUdahanpurGhat, Siliguri, Cooch Behar, Darjeeling, Sundarbans National Park, HaldiaBandargah, Ganga Sagar, National Botanical Garden, Saltlake Stadium are famous.

Bihar: The land of Buddhist viharas, Bihar has been a great center of education and culture. Among the famous places here are Patna, Bodh Gaya, Gaya, Vishnupada, Rajgir, Veeratan, Brahmi Kala Mandir, Pavapuri, Sonpur, Vaishali, Nalanda. There are archaeological museums and art galleries here.

Deoghar: It is in Jharkhand. Deoghar is also called Vaidyanath. Here is the famous temple of Lord Shiva and Navadurga.

ParasnathPahar: Nirvana was attained here by the 23rd Jain TirthankarParshwanath. There is a great Jain temple at an altitude of 1366 m.

Bhubaneshwar: Bhubaneswar is a beautiful area surrounded by the Dhara temples. It is also called the city of the temple.

JagannathPuri: The grand temple of Jagannath, an incarnation of Lord Krishna, is here. Markandeya Temple, Konark Sun Temple, Lingaraja Temple are special specimens of architecture. Here Lord Jagannath, Balabhadra and Subhadra's RathYatra is carried out annually with great reverence and devotion.

Apart from this: Kamala Sagar, Kali Temple, UnkotiNeermahal, JanuryPahad, Tripura, Devtabari and Aizwal of Mizoram, LangthabalChushChadpur, Kanchupakayana are famous in Tripura. The mountainous regions of Sikkim are



Gangtok, Buddhist Vihara, Manas Sanctuary of Assam, Kanjiranga, Shivamandir of Sivasagar, Gaurisagar, Kanchakati Devi Temple of Silchar are worth visiting. Nature has spread its beauty over Meghalaya so much that it is called the heaven of clouds.

The scenic spots here are Tura, Sichchhapag, Mosmai Falls, Cherrapunji. The famous pilgrimage place of Parasukund of Arunachal Pradesh, Buddhist Rudup of Vijayanagar, Indra, Airavat, Nandi bulls are famous among the ruins of Malinithan. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands, full of unfathomable waters, have hilly areas and lush green natural scenic spots - Port Blair, Ras Island, Viper Island, Sippy Ghat.

Epilogue: All these sightseeing places of India have their own special, historical, cultural, religious, topical importance and pride. Somewhere there is seaside, somewhere there is the beauty of the plains; Somewhere there is mountain beauty, somewhere there is mountain and snowy beauty, which are beautiful works of architecture, architecture, painting. Known for its art and culture, my country India is truly a tourist's paradise.

# Rani Laxmibai of Jhansi



Preface: Rani ViranganaLakshmibai of Jhansi, who made Indian Vasundhara proud, was the ideal heroine in real sense. The true hero is never afraid of objections. Temptations cannot dissuade him from performing his duties. He aims to be generous and high. His character is exemplary. He is always confident, dutiful, self-respecting and devout to achieve his

sacred purpose. VeeranganaLakshmibai was like this.

Introduction: Maharani Laxmibai was born on 19 November 1835 in Kashi. His father MoropantTambe was a dependent of ChikanajiAppa. His mother's name was Bhagirathi Bai. Peshwa was also pleased with Moropant because of Maharani's grandfather Balwant Rao being a general in BajiraoPeshwa's army. Lakshmibai was known as Manubai in her childhood. Marriage: Here in 1838 Gangadhar Rao was declared the king of Jhansi. He was a widower. In 1850, he was married to Manubai. In 1851, he received the son Ratna. A wave of joy flowed in every corner of Jhansi, but after four months that child died. All Jhansi were immersed in the sea of mourning. Raja Gangadhar Rao was so deeply shocked that he could not recover again and died on 21 November 1853.

Although the death of the Maharaja was unbearable for the Queen, but she did not panic, she did not lose her conscience. During his lifetime, King Gangadhar Rao had informed the English government to consider Damodar Rao, the child of his family as an adopted son. But the government of the East India Company rejected the adopted son.

Struggle: On 27 February 1854, Lord Dalhousie rejected the adoption of adopted son DamodarRao under the policy of adoption and announced the merger of Jhansi with the British state. On receiving the information of the Political Agent, the sentence sprang from the mouth of the queen, 'I will not give my Jhansi'. On 7 March 1854, Jhansi was conquered by the British. The Rani of Jhansi declined the pension and started living in the palace of the city.

It was here that the seeds of India's first independence revolution sprang up. The Nawabs and Raja-kings of northern India were disgruntled by the policy of the British state of Lipa and the fire of revolt erupted in all. Rani Lakshmibai considered it as Swarnavasar and made the flame of the revolution more burning and planned to revolt against the British.

NawabWajid Ali Shah's Begum Hazrat Mahal, the last Mughal Emperor's Begum Zeenat Mahal, the Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah himself, the lawyer of Nana Saheb, the king of AzimullahShahgarh, the king of Vanpur, Mardansingh and Tatya Tope, all tried to cooperate in this task of the Queen. started doing.

Rebellion: The flame of rebellion erupted in the people of India. May 31, 1857, the date for implementing the revolution was organized in a well organized and strong manner all over the country, but before that the flame of the revolution was ignited and on 7 May 1857 in Meerut and on 4 June 1857 in Kanpur, there was a fierce revolt. . Kanpur then became fully independent on 28 June 1857. The British commander, Sir Huroz, organized his army and tried to suppress the rebellion.

They captured Sagar, Garhkota, Shahgarh, Madanpur, Madkheda, Vanpur and Talbehath and committed brutal atrocities. Then made his move towards Jhansi and placed his front in the middle of East and South in the plain of Camasan hill.

Laxmibai was already cautious and the information of this war and her arrival had been received from King Mardan Singh of Vanpur. The historic war of Jhansi began on 23 March 1858. According to the orders of the queen of Jhansi, the skilled gunner Ghulam Gauss Khan aimed at the cannons and threw such shells that in the first time the English army sixes were missed. Rani Lakshmibai bravely protected Jhansi for seven days and fought the British bravely with her small armed force. The queen openly faced the enemy and showed her valor in battle. She single-handedly kept Damodar Rao behind her back and rode on horse, fighting with the British. For a long time, the order of the war was impossible to run in this way. The queen departed Kalpi, following the request of the chiefs. She did not sit there and calm down. He contacted and discussed with Nana Saheb and his worthy commander Tatya Tope. The queen's valor and courage were considered ironic, but she followed the queen. Rani's horse was badly injured and Veeragati was finally received, but Rani did not give up the courage and performed the valor. In Kalpi, Maharani and Tatya Tope made plans and in the end Nana Saheb, King of Shahgarh, King Mardansingh of Vanpur etc. all supported the queen. The queen invaded Gwalior and captured the fort there. The celebration of Vijayollas continued for several days but the queen was against

it. This was not the time for Vijay, to consolidate his power and take the next step.

Epilogue: The commander, Sir Huroz, with his army, followed the queen with full force, and finally the day came when he took the fort of Gwalior after a fierce battle. Rani Lakshmibai continued to show her skill in this war as well. The final battle of Gwalior took place on 18 June 1858 and the queen led her army efficiently. She was injured and eventually received Virgati. Rani Laxmibai gave consciousness to Janata Janardan by giving the final sacrifice of her life in the freedom war.

Gave the message of sacrifice and sacrifice for freedom

“Khubladimardaniwohtoh Jhansi wali Rani thi”!

“Ghayalhokargirisinghni, use veer gatipanithi,  
Bundeleharbolonkemunhhumnesunikahanithi, Khubladimardani who toh Jhansi wali rani thi.

# Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru



Born: 14 November 1889

Death: 27 May 1964

Introduction: Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who was the first Prime Minister of India, was born on 14 November 1889 in Allahabad. His birthday is celebrated as Children's Day. His father's name was Motilal Nehru, who belonged to a wealthy family and his mother's name was Swarooprani. The father was a lawyer by profession. Jawaharlal Nehru was his only son and had 3 daughters.

Nehru had great affection and affection for children and he considered children to be the future creators of the country.

Education: Jawaharlal Nehru had the opportunity to get education in the best schools and universities in the world. He did his schooling from Harrow and college from Trinity College, London. He completed his law degree from Cambridge University. Nehruji received the title of Bar-at-Law in 1912, studying at Harrow and Cambridge and was called to the Bar.

Pandit Nehru was influenced by Gandhiji from the beginning and joined the Congress in 1912. He is credited with organizing the first peasant front of Pratapgarh in 1920. In 1928, Nehru was wounded in Lucknow in protest against the Simon Commission and was arrested in the Salt Movement of 1930. He spent 6 months in jail. Wrote 'Autobiography' in Almora Jail in 1935. He made a total of 9 prison visits. He went around the world and was recognized as an international hero.

Contribution: He held the post of Congress President 6 times (Lahore 1929, Lucknow 1936, Faizpur 1937, Delhi 1951, Hyderabad 1953 and Kalyani 1954). In the 'Quit India' movement of 1942, Nehruji was arrested on 9 August 1942 in

Bombay and remained in Ahmednagar jail from where he was released on 15 June 1945. Nehru propounded the principle of Panchsheel and in 1954, embellished with 'Bharataratna', Nehru organized and led neutral nations.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Acharya Kripalani got the most votes when Congress voted for the future Prime Minister when India got independence in 1947. But at the behest of Mahatma Gandhi, both of them withdrew their names and Jawaharlal Nehru was made the Prime Minister. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru became the first Prime Minister of independent India in 1947. He became the Prime Minister of India in the interim government formed before independence and after independence in 1947 and remained in the post till his death on 27 May 1964. Nehru could not improve India's relations with Pakistan and China. He also extended a hand of friendship towards China, but in 1962, China invaded with deceit. The invasion of China was a major setback for Jawaharlal Nehru and probably resulted in his death. Jawaharlal Nehru suffered a heart attack on 27 May 1964 in which he died.

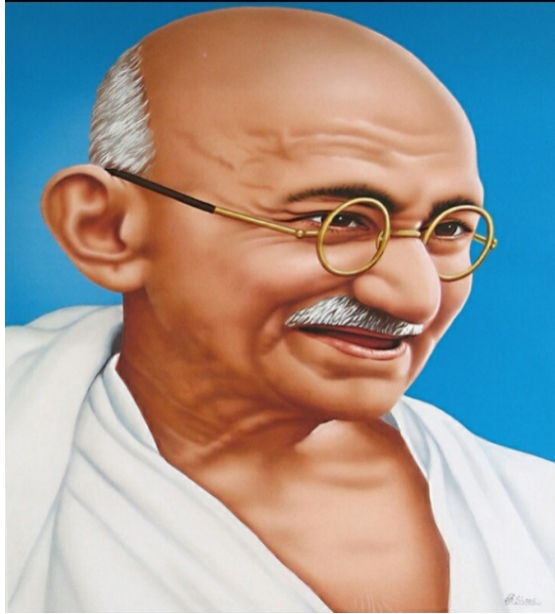
"The specific proposal for action to run the fight for freedom and independence was almost unanimously passed. ... Special proposal was accepted by coincidence with the midnight hour injury of 31 December, while the previous year was replacing him with a new year. ' From Nehru's 'My Story' about the passage of the independence resolution at the Lahore session.

Epilogue: During the tenure of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, his main objectives were to strengthen democratic traditions, to provide a lasting sense to the secular character of the nation and the constitution and to smooth the economy of the country through schemes.



# Father of the Nation'

## Mahatma Gandhi



Mahatma Gandhi was born on 2 October 1869 at a place called Porbandar in Gujarat. His full name was Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi. His father's name was Karamchand Gandhi. Mohandas's mother's name was Putlibai, who was the fourth wife of Karamchand Gandhi. Mohandas was the last child of his father's fourth wife. Mahatma Gandhi is considered the leader and 'Father of the Nation' of the Indian National Movement against British rule.

Gandhiji's family- Gandhi's mother Putlibai was highly religious. His routine was divided at home and temple. She regularly fasted and used to do her service day and night in Sushrusha when someone in the family fell ill. Mohandas was brought up in the Ramay family in Vaishnavism and Jainism had a strong influence on him with tough policies. Whose main principle is to believe in non-violence and all things in the world as eternal. Thus, they naturally adopted non-violence, vegetarianism, fasting for self-purification, and mutual tolerance among those who follow different creeds.

Gandhiji - Mohandas was an average student as a student, although he also occasionally won awards and scholarships. He was not sharp both in studies and sports. He loved serving the ailing father, sharing the mother's hand in household chores, and going on a long walk alone when he got time. In his words - 'Learned to obey the elders' command, do not make meek.

His teenage years were no more bustling than most children in his age group. After every such ignorance, he would promise himself, "I will never do this again" and would remain firm on his

promise. He adopted mythological Hindu heroes like Prahlad and Harishchandra



as living ideals, symbols of truth and sacrifice. Gandhiji was married to Kasturba, the daughter of a merchant from Porbandar when he was only thirteen years old and attended school.

**Young Gandhi Ji** - In 1887, Mohandas somehow passed the matriculation examination of 'Mumbai University' and enrolled in 'Samaldas College' located in Bhavnagar. Suddenly, going from Gujarati to English language, he started having some difficulty in understanding the lectures. Meanwhile, there was a discussion about his future in his family. If the decision was left to him, he wanted to become a doctor. But rip-off was not allowed in the Vaishnava family. At the same time it was also clear that if he had to follow the family tradition of attaining a high position in a royal family of Gujarat, he would have to become a barrister and Gandhiji had to go to England.

In this way, Gandhiji's mind did not seem to be special in his 'Samaldas College', so he readily accepted this proposal. The image of England in his young mind was 'the land of philosophers and poets, the center of the whole civilization'. In September 1888 he reached London. 10 days after arriving there, he entered an 'inner temple' in one of the four law colleges in London.

In 1906, the Tanswal government issued a particularly derogatory ordinance for the registration of the Indian public of South Africa. The Indians organized a protest public meeting under the leadership of Gandhi in Johannesburg in September 1906 and took an oath to violate this ordinance and consequently to punish. Thus was born the Satyagraha, a new technique to withstand rather than inflict pain, fight against it, and fight it without violence. After this, there was a struggle in South Africa for more than seven years. There were ups and downs, but the small community of Indian minorities under Gandhi's leadership continued to struggle against their powerful opponents. Hundreds of Indians preferred to sacrifice their livelihood and freedom instead of succumbing to this law which hurt their self-respect.

**When Gandhi returned to India** - Gandhi returned to India in 1914. The countrymen gave him a grand welcome and started calling him Mahatma. He spent the next four years studying the Indian situation and preparing those who could join him in removing the social and political evils prevalent in India through Satyagraha. In February 1919, on the British made Rowlatt Act law, which provided for sending any person to jail without trial, they opposed the British. Then Gandhiji announced the Satyagraha movement. This resulted in a political earthquake that rocked the entire subcontinent in the spring of 1919. Inspired by this success, Mahatma Gandhi continued his opposition to satyagraha and non-

violence in other campaigns for Indian independence, such as the 'Non-Cooperation Movement', 'Civil Disobedience Movement', 'DandiYatra' and 'Quit India Movement'. All these efforts of Gandhiji gave India independence on 15 August 1947.

Epilogue - Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was a prominent political and spiritual leader of India and the Indian independence movement. He gained international fame for his non-violent protest theory for achieving political and social progress.

Even before Mahatma Gandhi, people knew about peace and non-violence, but the way he forced the British to leave India on the path of satyagraha, peace and non-violence, there is no other example in world history. . That is why the United Nations

Since the year 2007, Gandhi Jayanti has been celebrated as 'World Non-Violence Day'. Regarding Gandhi ji, the eminent scientist Einstein had said that - 'The species that come after a thousand years will hardly believe that any such person made of bone and meat had ever come to earth. Mahatma Gandhi is not just a name on the world stage but a symbol of peace and non-violence. Rich Mahatma Gandhi of such a great personality was shot dead by NathuramGodse at Birla Bhavan in New Delhi on January 30, 1948.

# Friendship: A strong bond



**Role:** To make progress in life and to make it happy, many things and means of happiness are required. But upon attaining a resourceful friendship, all the resources are automatically assembled. It is a privilege to have a true friend. A friend is a person whom one likes, respects and one who usually meets.

Friendship is the feeling that connects the hearts of two friends. A true friend is selfless. He always assists his friend when needed. A true friend advises his friend to always do the right thing. But it is very difficult to find a true friend in this world.

**Meaning of Friendship:** Friendship literally means being friend. Being a friend does not mean that they live together, they do the same thing. Friendship means when one person is the well-wisher of another person, that is, friendship is the wish of each other's interest and striving for each other's happiness, progress and prosperity. Friendship is not just the moments of happiness. Even in moments of grief, friendship comes as a shield and is ready to protect the friend. There is no rule for friendship, so certain rules cannot be laid down with respect to whom one should befriend. Friendship can be done according to the condition like the child likes to live and befriend the child, the young man likes to be with the young man and the older person likes to befriend the old man as well. It is often seen that men make friends with men and women only with women, but this is also an essential rule.

In a nutshell it can be said that a friend is a partner whom we share with all our secrets, troubles and happiness. Which we love and cherish even when we are different from our instincts and habits. Friendship will help a man to be a good friend, make good loyal friends and keep your friendship strong.

**Importance of Friendship:** Friendship is very important. Whenever a person considers himself to be perfect with another, can understand his troubles with him, can share his sorrows with him. Even if the two do not have blood relation,

ethnic relationship and neither human nor liveliness relation, but still they are emotionally connected to them. This is what friendship means. A writer has the same attachment to his pen as his diary to a friend. In childhood, young children are very fond of their toys, they talk to them, they fight like they treat a friend in the same way they do with that toy. Many people also befriend God. They all talk to God in their heart. They lighten their mind by saying their happiness and sorrow to God. Faith in God is called friendship with God. All these things mean that a human being is such a creature that cannot live alone. He needs some partner to speak his heart, whether he is a human being, an animal or an inanimate object or a god.

**Man in Society:** Man is a social animal. Being a social animal, he cannot live alone. He always tries to interact with the people around him. Many people come into contact in the life of every human being and many people also exchange cooperation.

But not everyone who comes in contact can be loved. Love only comes from those who have similarities in their thoughts. Mostly friends of the same age, same view, same industries. Similarly, I also have many friends from the above point of view. Some friends are around us, our age, and students studying with us. In this way I also have many friends.

**Friendship is invaluable:** Making friends is not easy. It is necessary to have certain characteristics inside a human being. A man should trust his friend. A friend should not always blame his friend. True friendship should be the same in both. No friendship can be valued.

**Making friends is an art:** Making friends is a science, maintaining friendship is also an art. Friendship comes to an end when friends are not kind and long-suffering towards each other. The purpose of friendship should be to serve rather than to serve. Man should try to help his friend as much as possible. Man should come to differentiate between true and false friend. A false friend always befriends his selfishness but such friendship does not last long. One should always beware of such false friends.

**Difference between historical and current friendship:** Our history is full of examples of friendship. In ancient times, there was unity among all humans. Man was more social and hence kept friendship at the highest level. For this reason, there were no crimes like cheating at that time. Many examples of friendship are also found in mythological period such as friendship of Shri Krishna and Sudama, friendship of Rama and Sugriva, friendship of Prithvi Raj Chauhan and

Chandravaradai, friendship of Maharana Pratap and his horse Chetak.

These are all such evidences that teach us the meaning of friendship the meaning of friendship today. But today the definition of friendship has changed completely. In earlier times, friendship was carried on till death but in today's time one month or two months

**Identification of a true friend:** Friendship is a relationship based on mutual trust, affection and common interests. A true friend is identified by his inner qualities. The person who loves you with a true heart is the first identity of a true friend. A true friend does not hide anything from anyone.

A true friend never pretends in front of his friend nor lies to him. The faith of a true friend is the measure of love. A true friend always inspires his friend to stay away from demerits and misgivings. A true friend never manipulates friendship.

A true friend is sad and happy in a friend's grief. A true friend always forgets his sorrows even in his friend's sorrows. A true friend never lets any kind of racism come between his friendship.

Epilogue: Friendship is a relationship that cannot be avoided by any other relationship. In other relationships we are associated with a sense of courtesy but in friendship we lead an open hearted life. For this reason, a friend is also called an integral heart.

People always wish that their friendship never lasts a lifetime in our life, due to which our friendship is reduced. Friendship always wishes bright future of friend. Friendship is the treasure from which a person can get any kind of good thing.

Only Sadgun-Hee-Sadgun are found in this treasure. Life should always be done after testing friendships. Friendship does not happen only through identification, the strong foundation of friendship is found only when the friend is examined slowly. There are many forms of need in life and a true friend helps a friend in many ways. A true friend is always friendly.



# Balgangadhar Tilak

Role: Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak is considered one of the freedom fighters who is known for his militant consciousness, ideology, courage, intelligence and unwavering patriotism. The personality and gratitude of Bal Gangadhar Tilak is the story of a struggle that created a new era.

He taught the Indians a lesson of unity and struggle with which they had got organized for self-rule. Bal Gangadhar Tilak was not only a politician but also a great scholar and philosopher. Bal Gangadhar Tilak Ji had raised the slogan of 'Swarajya Mera Janma Siddha Adhikar', he was a man who believed in freedom.

Birth of Gangadhar Tilak: Bal Gangadhar Tilak was born on July 23, 1856 in a village called Chikhali in Ratnagiri, Maharashtra. Bal Gangadhar Tilak was born in a Brahmin family of the middle class. His grandfather's name was Keshavrao. His mother's name was Parvati Bai Gangadhar Tilak and father's name was Ramachandra Gangadhar Tilak Pant. His grandfather held a high position in the Peshwa state.

Education of Gangadhar Tilak: Tilak Ji's father was a teacher. He had taught Bal Gangadhar Tilak a good knowledge of Sanskrit, Marathi, Mathematics at home. In 1873, Bal Gangadhar Tilak was enrolled in the Deccan College. They had failed due to bad luck. Bal Gangadhar Tilakji passed the BA examination in the first category in 1876. He had failed twice in the MA examination.

Student life: Bal Gangadhar Tilakji enrolled in Poona's school in 1866. Bal Gangadhar Tilak Ji's memory power was very strong. All Sanskrit verses remembered him by mouth. He was a person of fearless nature, due to which he used to get confused with the teachers. His father taught him a lot at home and because of his memory he was a very promising student throughout the school. His teachers, mother, father and others were extremely proud of him. He was always supportive of his family.



Early life: When the Peshwa state was disbanded by the British, their family's condition was not good. He had to face many sufferings. Bal Gangadhar Tilak Ji considered the militant spirit good for self-government. Bal Gangadhar Tilak was a staunch opponent of prayer, petition, appeal and mercy. Tilakji was always an advocate of indigenous things. Bal Gangadhar Tilak was born in the coastal region of Maharashtra, due to which he lived there for the whole 10 years.

Marriage of Bal Gangadhar: In 1871, when he was 15 years old, he was married to a girl named Tarabai. Bal Gangadhar was very young at that time he did not wish to marry.

Gangadhar Tilak's job: Bal Gangadhar Tilak worked as a teacher in the school he founded. Bal Gangadhar Tilakji served as the President of the Indian Home Rule League in 1914.

Entry into politics: Bal Gangadhar Tilakji entered Indian politics in 1880. Bal Gangadhar Tilakji, with the help of Balwant Vasudev, waged a protest against the British government by waving the flag of rebellion. Tilakji had made the people of the country aware of Lord Ripon's ideas.

Bal Gangadhar Tilak Ji founded the New English School in Poona in the year 1880. In the same way he started his work in the field of education. Bal Gangadhar Tilakji entered the field of journalism in 1881. Bal Gangadhar Tilakji first ran the Maratha Kesari magazine.

Maratha Kesari had presented the favor of the people and the princely states through journalism, due to which he had to go to jail. After coming out of prison, he founded the Deccan Education Society and Fergusson College. The government had left the recognition of the meeting led by Tilakji there.

Bal Gangadhar Tilakji wrote articles in Maratha and Kesari and severely criticized the British government. He was charged with treason and, upon hearing the order

of release from conviction at about 50,000 rupees, was paid off by a Seth Dwarikadas Dharamsi of Mumbai by paying him this amount.

After all this, Bal Gangadhar Tilak was sentenced to 18 months on trial for treason. Not a single Indian judge was appointed for the hearing. For the first time he had to spend four years in jail for Maratha Kesari journalism due to criticism from the British government.

Social struggle: Bal Gangadhar Tilakji took action in 1888 from 1889 through letters raising voice against prohibition, prohibition and corruption. Bal Gangadhar Tilak was elected the representative of the Mumbai Congress in 1889. Bal Gangadhar Tilak Ji presented a bill of acceptance age of marriage by the government in 1891.

Once, while giving a speech at the Mission School, Bal Gangadhar Tilak had to take a bath in Kashi to protest against the Hindutva Hindus and get his penance. The policies related to land reform have been severely criticized for alleviating the poverty of the people.

Bal Gangadhar Tilakji had spread the message of unity through public planning by launching Ganpati Festival and Shivaji Jayanti in Maharashtra. In 1895, Bal Gangadhar Tilak Ji challenged Ranade and Gokhale by criticizing the policies of the Congress.

He opposed laws such as rent and tax by assisting and serving the public during their time of famine. Bal Gangadhar Tilak Ji in 1899 male.

Malawadi policies were also criticized.

Ideas of nationality and other ideas: The evidences of Bal Gangadhar Tilakji surprised the archaeologists around the world. In 1905, Bal Gangadhar Tilak Ji



spread the Swadeshi movement throughout Maharashtra. Bal Gangadhar Tilakji, along with promoting national education, had laid great emphasis on using Devanagari script in the provincial languages.

He split the Congress by proposing the name in the Surat session of 1907. When the team of Garampathis had separated to lead Tilakji, he had raised the slogan of Swadeshi more and more. He started the prohibition movement in relation to the government's influential policies.

Tilakji had opposed the hanging of Khudiram Bose and Prafulla Chaki in the Muzaffarpur incident through Kesari. He had learned the style of bomb making and guerrilla warfare by living with the Russian revolutionaries. On the basis of suspicion, bomb-making material was discovered at the time of search from his house.

Mohammad Ali Jinnah was advocating this charge. Tilak Ji himself advocated it for 21 hours. But in 1908, due to this charge, he was sentenced to 6 years of black water. In this 6-year sentence, he was kept in a very annoying environment in Mandalay jail.

Meanwhile, his wife also died. When he was released from Mandalay jail in 1914, he was subjected to various crimes. In 1916, Tilak Ji also organized a joint session of the Congress and the Muslim League. Both states had demanded Swaraj through the Lucknow Pact.

When the Congress session was held in 1917, Annibasant was elected president. When in 1918, during the Mumbai session, he was refused to accept the post he was getting.

Participation in the movements: When the Bang-Bhang movement took place in

1905, Bal Gangadhar Tilak Ji emerged as Garampathy's ideology. He participated in the Swadeshi movement and spread it across Maharashtra. In 1914, he participated in the Annibescent Home Rule Movement.

Books: Bal Gangadhar Tilakji wrote the book 'The Arctic Home in the Vedas' at the time of his imprisonment in 1903. Bal Gangadharji also wrote 'Vedic Cosmology and Vedanga Astrology' in which he told the Rigveda four thousand years before Christ. Bal Gangadhar Tilakji wrote a 100-page Gita commentary at the time of his 6-year jail visit, in which he described karma in the Karmayoga interpretation of the Gita as high in devotion, knowledge and karma, which became very famous in the name of Gita mystery.

Death of Gangadhar Tilak: Bal Gangadhar Tilak with his struggles and companions did many great things for the freedom of Mother India. As long as he was alive, he kept fighting to liberate India. But Bal Gangadhar Tilak died suddenly on 1 August 1920 in Mumbai due to pneumonia.

Epilogue: Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak was a great patriot as well as a politician, philosopher and thinker. His ideology marked the beginning of the Tilak era at the time. Bal Gangadhar Tilakji gave a new direction to the independence movement.

His given slogan - 'Freedom is our birth right' is an inspiration of pride and self-respect for all Indians. Due to the great work done by Bal Gangadhar Tilak Ji, he will always be counted among the immortal and great men in the history of India.



# Student life



Student life is the first step towards a happy future. This is a golden opportunity that is never found again in life.

It is the most precious gift given by God to man, if someone wastes it, his entire life is destroyed and corrupted.

Student life starts from the childhood of man. In childhood, a person's mind is very fickle, it does not have any kind of disorder in it, but it can be lost by the people of the chaotic society.

That is why the student needs a good education and a good teacher at this time. In the ancient times, the parents used to send their children to the Gurukul where they were given good education by the Guru as well as the children were also taught to remain in discipline and respect the elders.

Gurus used to test their disciples in their ashram for many years and send them only by making them scholars and mighty, but presently Gurukul practice has ended and schools and colleges have replaced them here as well as the present education system. Education is imparted accordingly.

The first step in this world of school is for students. This work of the student life is the best time to acquire knowledge because at this time the students do not have any kind of worry as well as their brain is eager to earn full knowledge.

Man's student life itself determines what kind of person he will become in future so students should always use their time properly and always follow the path suggested by their teacher.

This is the time when a student becomes physically and mentally strong by working hard. At this time, a student who does not earn knowledge by his heart gradually lags behind his peers.

And after some time, due to this backwardness, he becomes a victim of many wrong things, due to which his whole future is destroyed.

In this period, there are many types of obstacles to wander the students. At present, tell us that it is the man who has created such things as mobile, computer, television and other types of misleading objects that attract the student towards himself.

Due to these, the future of many students has been spoiled, but the future of those students who take all of these as a challenge, grows.

In this golden period, the student should study according to the directions of his teacher, pay attention to the suggestions suggested by the parents, respect the elders.

At the same time, you should treat your companions well and never lie to anyone, because once he lies, then he keeps lying throughout his life, due to which his entire future may be in crisis.

At this time, a student who puts his mind only in fun and in vain, then his student life is well spent in the shelter of the parents, but when he is confronted with the reality of life, such a student considers himself unfit.

If a person wants to be successful in life, then it is necessary to be well-versed in some area and man can be successful only if he gets good education in student life.

At present, even qualified people have to face a lot of difficulties to run their life, so the one who is unfit cannot do anything in this competitive world.

Some students work hard at this time, but only when there is some difficulty, they give up practicing that it is not good for their future. Student life means that constantly moving towards their goal and the difficulties Understanding the challenges, they should be resolved.

At this time, there is so much enthusiasm in the age that he can do difficult tasks in a pinch, at this time he has a master who helps him in solving the difficulties in the path of success.

After the student's life, the burden of many kinds of domestic and social problems falls on the human being, then even if he wants, he cannot get education and make his best future.

That is why the student should stay away from all the wandering things and curiosities, the student who works diligently at this time, spends the rest of his life

in happiness and happiness.

In fact, student life is another name for hard discipline, hard work and etiquette, just as gold becomes more valuable Kundan by burning in the fire, similarly hard work, discipline done in student life, gives the student prestige and respect in the world.

This creates the future for the future because from what the student has learned till date, he earns money and nurtures his family.

# Discipline



From the word discipline, we get to learn that to follow one's own mistakes and to follow the right path is called discipline. Another means of discipline is that you can control yourself.

Because most people in this world try to take you on the wrong path and if you do not control yourself, then you can go on the wrong path, so discipline is an important place in life, wishing for a successful life without it It is like wishing the crop without sowing seeds.

Anushasan is already there in us, but it needs to be implemented for which we are sent to study in school since childhood, so that the teachers there teach us discipline along with studies.

When we are small children then we are like a blank book in which whatever is written at that time stays with us throughout our life. Therefore we are taught to respect elders from childhood and not waste time.

Discipline We cannot teach anyone, we can only tell them but it is up to them to implement it. Our parents can teach us to differentiate between right and wrong, but now it is up to us whether we support the wrong or our discipline here is right which teaches us to follow the right path.

Discipline is the first step to success without which success cannot be wished. Discipline comes in handy everywhere whether it is to go to an office or to go to school, to play, to go to study or to meet someone.

If we stay in Anushasan then we will do this work in a very simple way but if we do not have discipline in our life then we can never reach office on time and cannot go to meet anyone on time.

Due to which people will stop believing in us and once in life, if confidence arises from someone, then it takes a lot of time to build trust again, so we should always be in discipline.

There have been many great men in our country who always followed discipline, because of which they are known to the great man, one of them is our revered Mahatma Gandhi. Due to whose discipline our country has become independent today.

When he went to liberate the country, he left alone, but due to his discipline, the faith of the people grew and people joined with him and as a result our country became independent. From this you can understand that discipline has such a great importance in life.

Being in discipline, we can learn from a small ant even if you have ever seen ants, she always walks in a queue and is constantly engaged in her work, even if we create an obstacle in her path. One way or the other reaches its destination. And we are human beings that whenever we are asked to queue, we feel that we are being tied to the rules but we do not think that everyone will get the job done quickly due to our queuing.

We can learn the things about living in this small discipline from our environment, but we always ignore these things due to which we have to face many difficulties in life.

We can learn to be disciplined by a flowing river that always flows on its path and if a rock comes in the middle of its path, it cuts it and goes ahead. She is able to cut that mountain only because she does not change her path by looking at the rock.

If we too remain in Discipline in life and keep our goals high, then no matter how much difficulty we face in life, we can easily overcome it. You must have seen that today there are many successful people in our country only by following discipline.

Like Dhirubhai Ambani, Ratan Tata, Aziz Premji and the Prime Minister of our country, there are many successful people who have given their success flags with the help of discipline, who today are known for their success not only in the country but also abroad.

You must have seen all these people either, so they always follow discipline, always do their work on time, all these people have good decision making ability, this is the reason that it always maintains discipline in their life is.

Discipline is an essential and integral part of our life without which success cannot



be achieved. We can take the inspiration of discipline from the farmer because when the farmer sows the seeds in the field, he does not forget to do it, he gives him fertilizer and water every day only then the crop is produced.

This is the discipline for the farmer, if he does not give water and fertilizer to the crop on a regular basis, the crop will not be produced. Similarly, if we do not work hard for success on a regular basis, we are bound to fail.

The meaning of Anushasan can be different for all the people like the person going to office always arrive at the office on time and do their work properly.

It is a form of discipline for students to always respect their gurus and go to school every day and study concentration.

It is necessary for the player that he remains devoted to his game every day and tries every day to do better.

It is a form of discipline for the soldier in the army that he should always serve the country and do not do any kind of negligence in the service of the country.

# Swami Dayanand Ji



Swami DayanandSaraswati was a great reformer. At that time, the whole of India was immersed in the darkness of illiteracy, superstition and orthodoxy. At the same time DayanandSaraswati was born as Jyotipunj. Swami Dayanand gave a new twist to Hinduism. His good teachings instilled new consciousness in Hindu society. The name of Swami DayanandSaraswati among saintly Mahatmas is revered in the hearts of the people due to his unique personality and unmatched influence. Swami Dayanand simultaneously gave divine message of human sympathy while fiercely opposing the hypocrites, superstitions and inhuman elements. He awakened the self-language and self-respect of caste to give recognition of the national language Hindi.

Swami Dayanand was born in our country when we were facing various kinds of crises and disasters from all around. At that time we were tightened by the reins of foreign rule and were forced to live in an atmosphere of inhumanity by depriving them of all kinds of privileges. Swami Dayanandji seriously studied such anti-human activities of the world including his environment, society and nation and also determined to uproot them.

Essay on Swami Dayanand in Hindi Swami DayanandSaraswati was born on 12 February 1824, at a place called Tankara in Gujarat. His father Shri KarshanjiLalji Tiwari was a worshiper of Shiva. Hence, he named his son 'Mool Shankar'. His early education was done at home in Sanskrit. You attained good knowledge of Sanskrit by the age of twelve.

Once on the festival of Shivaratri, he fasted at the behest of his father. At night he went to the temple with his father. All the devotees started booming after some time. The child Moolshankar saw that a rat climbed on the Shivling and was eating sweets kept there. He thought in his mind that how the Shivalinga who cannot protect his sweets will protect the devotees. This incident gave a new direction to his life. The original child Shankar went in search of the true Shiva.

After that, the death of uncle and sister created a feeling of disinterest in his mind. He left home at the age of twenty when parents asked for marriage.

In Mathura, Swamiji got the contact of the then great yogi and Sons Swami Virjanandji. Under his direction, Swamiji studied the Vedas for about 35 years. When Swami Virjanandji got well satisfied that Dayanand's study, education and education had been completed, he gave this divine order to his wonderful disciple that now go, and remove all kinds of ignorance spread in the country Do it. '

By embarking on the Guru's order, Dayanandji started cruising the entire country to fulfill this great responsibility. Swamiji established the Arya Samaj while cruising in different parts of the country. Refuting superstitions and stereotypes, idolatry was openly opposed. In this context, you have a great and all-important scripture called 'Satyarth'. Prakash ' Apart from this, the role of 'Gveda', 'Behavana-Bhanu', 'Vedang Prakash' are your best texts.

Swami Dayanand made tireless efforts to eradicate ignorance, conservatism, superstition and evil practices from the society. He composed 'Satyarth Prakash' and many other excellent texts. He denied the prevailing hypocrisy in the name of idol worship and religion.

Swami ji's sustenance was celibate-force. Swamiji had made possible the creation of the child of Sushil, intelligence and vigor and longevity with power. That is why Swamiji suggested not to marry a son before twenty five years and not to marry a girl before sixteenth year. Swami ji while expressing immense love and devotion towards his country of India had said- "I for the development of the countrymen. And to get a respectable place in the world, I pray to God every morning and evening to liberate my merciful God from foreign rule soon. Swami ji strongly opposed child marriage, it was not only considered as the main reason for weakness and sharpness but also gave the root cause of widowhood under social decline, because Child marriage at a young age. Being born gives rise to powerlessness which makes it natural to die at a young age. Along with the suggestion to stop this child-marriage practice, Swamiji had vigorously practiced widow-marriage or remarriage. Swami DayanandSaraswatiji tried his best to get the Hindi language recognized as the national language. He had immense affection and reverence for Hindi. Although he was non-Hindi speaking, he has also distinguished Hindi by giving Sanskrit language and Vedic religion a high place. This is the reason that DayanandVidyalayas and colleges are also engaged in the propagation of Indian education at the founding institutions of Arya Samaj.

In fact, Swami DayanandSaraswati was an era man, who would be remembered

with constant reverence on the table. It was our misfortune that Swami ji was poisoned with a prostitute's vengeance at the King of Jodhpur, for the propaganda of which he died in 1883 at a young age

