



Class 7th Div-A

Chetana
Page No.:
Date:

Name - Surya Sanyal

जन्म -> श्री साहेबराव का जन्म 7 दिसंबर 1916 को रोहता आगरा उत्तर प्रदेश में हुआ था

मरण -> द्वारिका सुभाष साहेबराव का 29 अगस्त, 1998 को देहांत हुआ

वीर तुम बड़े चलो

वीर तुम बड़े चलो
धीर तुम बड़े चलो।

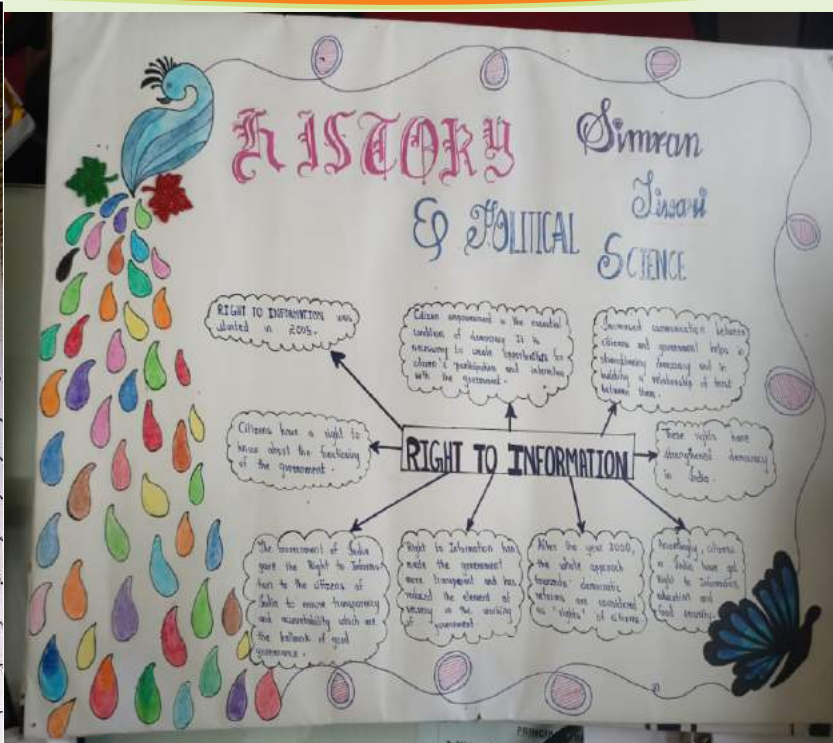
हथ में ध्वजा रहे
बाव टल साजा रहे
ध्वज कभी झुके नहीं
टल कभी रहे नहीं।

शामने पहाड हो सिंह
की टहाड हो
तुम निडर डरो नहीं
तुम निडर डटो वहीं।

बिजबियां कडक उठें
बिजबियां तडक उठें
मेघ गारजते रहे
मेघ बरसते रहे।

प्रभा हो की रात हो
राम हो न साध हो
वीर तुम बड़े चलो
धीर तुम बड़े चलो।

सूर्य से बड़े चलो
चंद्र से बड़े चलो
वीर तुम बड़े चलो
धीर तुम बड़े चलो।



IRIS International School & Junior College
स्मिरन तिवारी
इयत्ता 90वीं
औद्योग - इंदिरा संत

सुप्रसिद्ध कवयित्री, कथाकार, बालित लेखिका इंदिरा संत यांचा जन्म 1938 मध्ये झाला व सन 2000 मध्ये झाला विद्युत् भावकविता लिहिणारी कवयित्री म्हणून तत्कालिन समीक्षकांनी इंदिरा संतांच्या कवितेला युक्त दाद दिली प्रीती, विरह, एकाकीपणाचे दुःख आणी शावकांच्या कुलोळ निराश प्रतिभावानुन भावोत्कटतेने आणी नेमक्या शब्दांमधून अर्थव्यक्त करणाऱ्या रौली हे यांच्या काव्याचे वैशिष्ट्य. यांचे 'मेदी', 'सृगजळ', 'रंगबावरी', 'बाहुल्या', 'गर्भरंजीम', 'चित्कळा', 'वंगकुसुम' आणी 'निराकार' हे कवितासंग्रह प्रसिद्ध आहेत. 'रथमाली', 'कुदली', 'चैतु' हे कथासंग्रह असो विपुल लेखन प्रसिद्ध आहे यांच्या 'गर्भरंजीम' या संग्रहाला साहित्य अकादमीच्या पुरस्कार मिळालेला आहे.

नाही सुधीमध्ये द्रव्य
नाही शिरेमध्ये रक्त,
काय करावे कळेना
नाही कष्टचे सामर्थ्य;
जीव ओवाळावा तरी
जीव किती हा लढान;
तुझ्या शौर्यगाथेपुढे
त्याची केवढीशी शान;
वर घोंघावे कंबारा,
पुढे कळोळ घुराचे,
घडाडत्या तोफांनून
तुझे पाडल जिद्दीचे;
तुझी विजयाची दौड
डोळे भरून पहावी;
डोळ्यांतील आसवांची
ज्योत ज्योत पाजळावी
अशा असंख्य ज्योतींची
तुझ्यामागून राखण;
दीनदुबळ्यांचे असे
तुला एकच औक्षण

NAME: RIYAZ KHAN SID: 10th Roll No: 2 Sub: His/PS

*1 Political Maturity *

Politics: Politics is the way that people living in groups make decisions. In everyday life the term politics refers to the way that countries are governed, and to the ways that governments make rules and laws.

MATURE: The definition of mature refers to someone or something that is full grown or adult, either physically or in terms of behaviour and attitude.

*1) Among the people of the world some are called 'politically mature' and other is 'politically backward'. There is not always agreement as to which people are which, but it is generally accepted that judgements of this kind are not meaningless.

*2) Political maturity clearly does mean capacity for self-government, in no matter what sense.

*3) To be politically mature, that is, to be capable of self-government, is not merely to be able to maintain one's independence.

*4) That is not to say that it is not useful to have some people in the community who understand how the political system as works.

*RIGHT TO VOTE *

*1) According to Article 326 of the Constitution provides that the elections to the house of the people and legislative assembly of every state shall be on the basis of adult suffrage.

*2) The Constitution (Sixty-first Amendment) Act, 1988, the government reduce the voting age 21 to 18 years of age on such date as may be fixed in that behalf by or under the law.

*3) Constitution of any law made by appropriate legislature on the ground of non-residence, untouchability or race, crime or corrupt or illegal practice, shall be entitled to be registered as a voter at any such election.

THANK YOU

THANK YOU THE END...

Dessert



SMETS - Gajar Hawa, Srin

Rasgula

80 RS 2 Pieces



Kheer Ka Dum 500 RS



Gulab Jamun 200 RS



Ice-Cream 150 RS

13/2 V. 2008

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TOPIC: NATIONAL PARTIES

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

On 28 December 1885, 72 social reformers, Journalists and lawyers congregated for the first session of the Indian National Union at Gokuldas Tejpal Sanshodhan Collage, Bombay. The Conference was renamed as the Indian National Congress parties.

Defining the Indian Economy

Economy and the people of India more than any other. While we BJP continues to embarrass India on the international sphere, their failure has extended from social to economical.

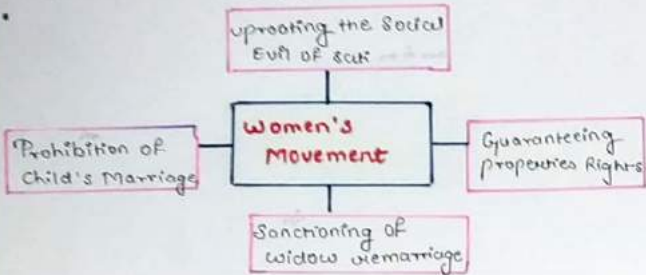
Communist Party of India

The Communist party of India is the oldest Communist political party in India, and one of the eight national parties in the country. The CPI was formed on 25 December 1925 at Kanpur. Conference in Kanpur was composed of there were many Communist groups formed by Indians with the help of former by Indians with different parts of the world, Tashkent group of contacts were made with India and Jugoslav the group in Bengal, and small Communist groups were formed in Bombay.

During the 1920s and the early 1930s the party was badly organized and in practice there were several Communist groups working without national co-ordination. The British Colonial authorities had banned all Communist activity, which made the task of building a united party very difficult. Between 1921 and 1924 there were three conspiracy trials against the Communist movement.

Names: Madhu Anil Dubey Std: 10th Roll: 27

A Movement to secure legal, economic and social equality for women, also called the feminist movement. It has its roots in the nineteenth-century women's movement.



Labour movement in India emerged in the background of industrialisation.

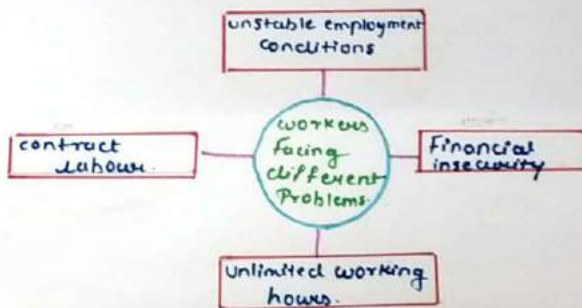
Textile industry, railway companies were established in India in the latter half of the nineteenth century.

In 1893 railway workers went on strike for their demands. However, the first organisation for resolving the issues of workers was established in 1920. This organisation is known as All India Trade Union Congress.

In the post-independence period labour movement started working more effectively. In 1960s and 1970s labour movement organised several agitation.

Women's Movement took the Initiative.

- Ishwarchandra vidyasagar
- Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- Mahatma Jyotirao Phule
- Savitribai Phule
- Pandita Ramabai
- Ramabai Ranade



Topic: Carbon

1] Carbon: Carbon is a chemical element with the symbol C and atomic number 6. It is nonmetallic and tetravalent-making four electrons available to form covalent chemical bonds. It belongs to group 14 of the periodic table. Carbon makes up only about 0.025 percent of Earth's crust. Three isotopes occur naturally, and being stable, while ¹⁴C is a radioisotope, decaying with a half-life of about 5,730 years. Carbon is one of the few elements known since antiquity.

- 2] Carbon compounds:**
- 1] Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
 - 2] Carbon monoxide (CO)
 - 3] Carbon disulfide (CS₂)
 - 4] Chloroform (CHCl₃)
 - 5] Carbon tetrachloride (CCl₄)
 - 6] Methane (CH₄)
 - 7] Ethylene (C₂H₄)
 - 8] Acetylene (C₂H₂)
 - 9] Benzene (C₆H₆)
 - 10] Acetic acid (CH₃COOH)
 - 11] Glucose (C₆H₁₂O₆)
 - 12] Chloroacetylene (C₂H₃Cl)
 - etc.

3] Uses of carbon in daily use:

- 1] It makes up for 18% of the human body. Sugar, glucose, proteins etc are all made of it. The food we eat are all made of it. The food we eat contains an important source of energy which we call carbohydrates. Carbohydrates are nothing but elements of carbon itself.
- 2] Amorphous carbon is used to make inks and paints. It is also used in batteries.
- 3] One of the most important uses is carbon dating. We can actually use carbon to measure the age things.
- 4] Carbon in its diamond form is used in jewellery.
- 5] Carbon is also used in metal smelting. It is particularly important in the iron and steel industries.
- 6] Also, there is a carbon in air we breathe etc.

4] Diamonds:



Diamond is a solid form of the element carbon with its atoms arranged in a crystal structure called diamond cubic. At room temperature and pressure, another solid form of carbon is known as graphite is the chemically stable form of carbon.

5] Graphite:



Graphite is a naturally occurring crystalline element carbon atom arranged structure. It occurs this form of

Graphite is as plumbago form of the with its in a hexagonal naturally in pencils.

6] Fullerenes:



A molecule of at least of carbon. Fullerene third form along with and diamonds

Fullerene carbon composed 60 atoms. A is a of carbon graphite etc.