

वर्ष 1 अंक 2 फरवरी 2022

ई-पत्रिका  
E-Newsletter





## मुख्य संरक्षक



**सुश्री मीनाक्षी जैन**  
उपायुक्त, के. वि. सं., क्षे. का. देहरादून

## संरक्षक



**डॉ. सुकृति रायवानी**  
सहायक आयुक्त, के. वि. सं., क्षे. का. देहरादून

## प्रेरणास्रोत

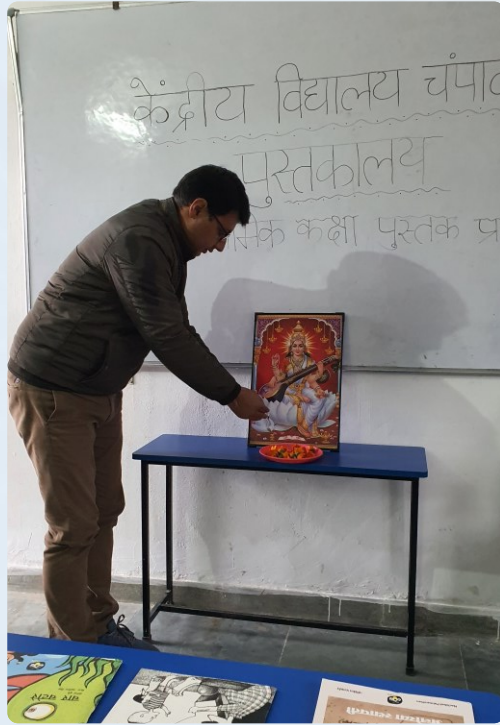


**श्री नरेश चंद जिनाटा**  
प्राचार्य, के. वि. एस. एस. बी. चम्पावत



# केंद्रीय विद्यालय चम्पावत में आयोजित पुस्तक प्रदर्शनी

केंद्रीय विद्यालय चम्पावत में दिनांक ०३ फरवरी २०२२ को विद्यालय में प्राथमिक कक्षाओं के लिए पुस्तक प्रदर्शनी आयोजित की गयी।





# वसंत पंचमी कार्यक्रम आयोजन

के. वि. चम्पावत में दिनांक ०५ फरवरी २०२२ को ऑनलाइन माध्यम से विद्यालय के समस्त विद्यार्थियों और शिक्षकों की उपस्थिति में वसंत पंचमी कार्यक्रम का आयोजन का आयोजन किया गया।





# मॉक ड्रिल कार्यक्रम

केंद्रीय विद्यालय चम्पावत में दिनांक १७ फरवरी २०२२ को चम्पावत अग्निशमन विभाग द्वारा विद्यार्थियों और शिक्षकों को अग्नि से बचाव हेतु अग्निशमन यंत्र का उपयोग करना बताया गया तथा अग्नि के दौरान सुरक्षा के सुझाव दिए गए।





# मातृभाषा दिवस कार्यक्रम आयोजन

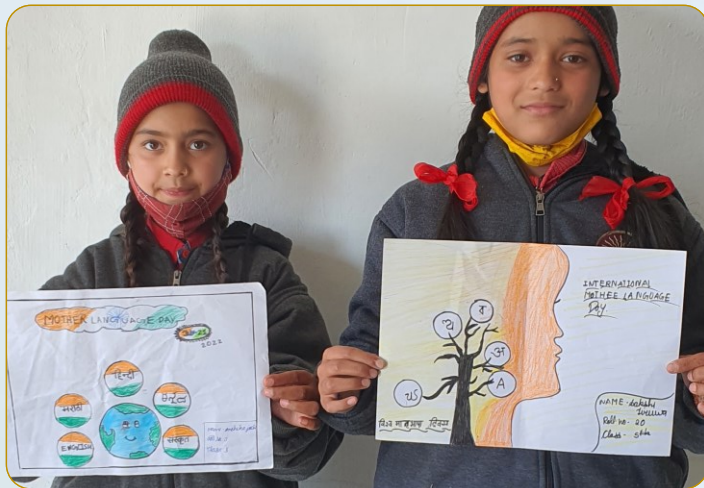
केंद्रीय विद्यालय चम्पावत में दिनांक २१ फरवरी २०२२ को मातृभाषा दिवस कार्यक्रम का आयोजन किया गया जिसमें समस्त विद्यार्थियों द्वारा प्रतिभाग किया गया | इसके अंतर्गत प्रतिज्ञा, पोस्टर-मेकिंग और वक्तृत्व कला आदि क्रियाकलापों का आयोजन किया गया |





# मातृभाषा दिवस कार्यक्रम आयोजन

मातृभाषा दिवस कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत विद्यार्थियों द्वारा बनाये गए पोस्टर |





# विद्यालय प्रबंधन समिति बैठक

केंद्रीय विद्यालय चम्पावत में गत दिनांक २६ फरवरी २०२२ को विद्यालय प्रबंधन समिति की बैठक का आयोजन किया गया।





# विद्यालय प्रबंधन समिति बैठक

केंद्रीय विद्यालय चम्पावत में गत दिनांक २६ फरवरी २०२२ को विद्यालय प्रबंधन समिति की बैठक का आयोजन किया गया।





# विद्यार्थियों द्वारा बनायीं गयी पेंटिंग प्रदर्शनी





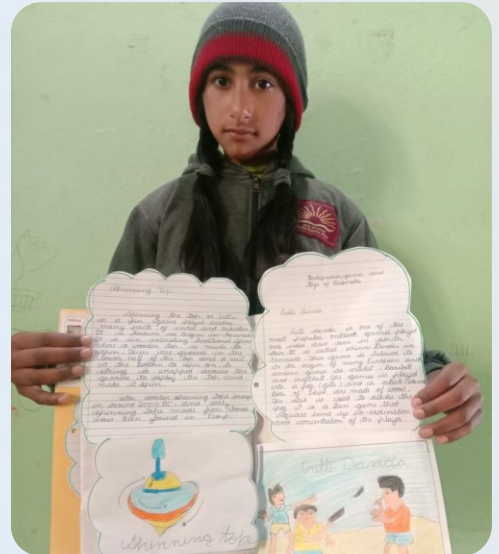
# कक्षा छठवीं के विद्यार्थियों द्वारा कलात्मक चित्रकारी





# विद्यार्थियों द्वारा बनायीं गयी स्क्रेपबुक्स

एक भारत श्रेष्ठ भारत के अंतर्गत के. वि. चम्पावत के विद्यार्थियों द्वारा कर्नाटक राज्य पर स्क्रेपबुक्स बनायीं गयीं ।





# विद्यार्थियों द्वारा लेखन क्रिया-कलाप

के. वि. चम्पावत के विद्यार्थियों द्वारा भारत के स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष पर लेखन कार्य प्रस्तुत किया गया।

India's struggle for freedom

The Indian freedom struggle has great importance in the history of India. For the sake of freedom, our great freedom fighters sacrificed their lives by fighting without worrying about their lives. If, at that time, the country men had not raised their voice against the British, then perhaps even today the country would have been slavery to the British.

Initially, the British came to India in the year 1600 with the objective of doing business under the name of East India Company. Under the guise of silk, tea, and the cotton trade, he started

The revolt of 1857 which began with the revolt of military personnel in Meerut soon spread throughout India and posed a serious challenge to British rule. Along with soldiers, common citizens, large princely states of the country also participated in this struggle. Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi fought a glorious war against the British and led her forces. After years and years of struggle, finally India became independent on 15<sup>th</sup> August, 1947. To honor this special event, every Indian, no matter where they are located, rejoice and celebrates this victory to their heart's content.

Name - Kashish Gault  
Class - 6  
Roll no - 22

Freedom Fighter struggle for freedom

Many freedom fighters have made a huge contribution to make our India free. Today all of us have been able to get rid of slavery due to these freedom fighters. Some freedom fighters chose the path of truth and non violence, while some chose the path of violence. All these freedom fighters surrendered their lives, minds and money to get freedom for our country. These great leaders always fought for their country. He surrendered himself to his country but never returned. Many social and injustices were happening to the people of our country.

Name - Sarun Bishit  
Class - 6<sup>th</sup>  
Roll no - 20

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A leader of Indian freedom struggle

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi (M.K. Gandhi) who, is a great leader of Indian. Mahatma Gandhi, is a great Indian freedom struggle, while practicing the law his outlook got changed. He has turned into a servant leader. Since then, Gandhi personifies the qualities of a servant leader. He has demonstrated the principles of servant leadership. He believed in nonviolence (Ahimsa) and holding on to the truth (Satyagrah) throughout his life (Barnabas & N Clifford, 2017). Servant leadership principles followed by Gandhi servant leadership follows 12 main principles. These include listening, empathy, healing awareness, persuasion, conceptualization, foresight, stewardship, growth, building community, calling and nurturing the spirit (spears, n.d). Gandhi applied all these principles in different occasions. Application of the servant leadership principles Gandhi made the Indian ambulance corps when she was in south Africa with other Indian volunteers, to take care and heal the injured Zulus of the Zulu rebellion (Barnabas & N Clifford, 2017). He demonstrated his empathy, healing and an awareness of the needs of the people around him through this act. Gandhi gave up the pleasures in his life as a barrister when he recognized his calling to release the Indians in south Africa from racial discrimination. As a steward, he led the Indians to fight against this discrimination.

Essay On India's Struggle for Freedom

Indian freedom struggle is one of the most significant progress in the history of India. It is essential for the new generation to know certain lessons from the freedom struggle of India to get an insight into the movement and events that led to independence. The British people entered India in the year 1600 with the objective to trade certain items like silk, tea & cotton & slowly started ruling the country. They gradually started to create chaos in India & made Indian people as their slaves. Therefore, India went through some of the hardest times to gain independence from the British rule & the first movement against the British was initiated in the year 1857 by Mangal Pandey who an Indian soldier. There are were various other movements that helped Indians get independence some of which were civil disobedience movement. This movement was started against the British Monopoly on salt due which Indians cannot trade or manufacture it & have to buy paying huge sums of money. Quit India Movement was another hope for India to gain independence. This movement was instigated by Mahatma Gandhi & Indian National Congress on August 8, 1942, during the 2nd world war. This movement was started to end the British rule in India; however, it failed to be successful but the British realized that their power is declining gradually in India.

Name  
Mangata Gankok  
6<sup>th</sup>

India's struggle for freedom

The revolt of 1857

And up with the dictatorship of the British, the country men decided to British rule.

And in the year 1857, the first freedom struggle was started by an Indian soldier Mangal Pandey.

This struggle was not accidental but a result of the discontent of the entire country & a great plan with made and implemented for this.

The revolt of 1857 which began with the revolt of military personnel in Meerut soon spread throughout India and posed a serious challenge to British rule. Along with soldiers, common citizens, large princely states of the country also participated in this struggle.

Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi fought glorious war against the British and led her forces.





# केंद्रीय विद्यालय एस. एस. बी. चम्पावत

पाँचवीं सेना वाहिनी, सशस्त्र सीमा बल चम्पावत, जिला – चम्पावत, राज्य - उत्तराखंड



School Website:

<https://ssbchampawat.kvs.ac.in/>



School YouTube Channel:

<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCPpX3NM9IfzKuirMYMEi5Q>



School Facebook Channel:

<https://www.facebook.com/kvchampawat>

## संपादकीय टीम

संपादक	-	श्रीमती सुचित्रा गर्ब्याल,	प्र. स्ना. शि. (अँग्रेजी)
डिज़ाइन एवं ग्राफ़िक्स	-	श्री राहुल कटारे,	पुस्तकालयाध्यक्ष
प्रूफ रीडर	-	श्री भूपेंद्र सिंह कठेत,	प्र. स्ना. शि. (गणित)
	-	श्री दीपक चन्द्र पंगरिया,	प्र. स्ना. शि. (संस्कृत)
संकलनकर्ता	-	सुश्री गीतिका खाती,	प्रा. शि. (संगीत)
	-	श्री घनश्याम प्रजापत,	प्रा. शि.
	-	श्री कमल,	प्रा. शि.
	-	श्री विनोद कुमार बैरवा,	प्रा. शि.
	-	श्री निज़ाम अली,	प्रा. शि.