

CHELSEA WAVELENGTH

November 2011 - February 2012

Volume 2, Issue 3



MESSAGE from the Principal/Founder Director



At the outset, I would like to wish Good Luck to our A-Level students who have appeared for the Cambridge GCE Examinations in October/November 2011. In addition, I would also like to wish the very best to the

First Batch of students who will appear for their SLC Send-Up Examination.

I do congratulate, on behalf of the family of Chelsea, the students of "Chelsea Drama Club" for being selected to represent the country in the "11th International Children's Festival of Performing Arts," which was held in New Delhi, India. You have made us all proud.

Chelsea has always worked towards building a

team of experienced, energetic and committed staff to help the students' careers grow in a very sharp and accelerating manner. At the same time, I would like to encourage all the students to come up with the same vigor on their part and soar high.

In the present scenario, I would like to thank all our parents/guardians, well wishers and teachers for their never ending support and co-operation and wish for the same in the days to come.

Lastly, I, on behalf of all the members of Chelsea, congratulate the entire team involved in the production of this issue of Chelsea Wavelength.

I wish you all a Merry Christmas and a very Happy New Year 2012. Let us all look forward to the upcoming annual event --- "Chelsea Exhibition 2068."

Sudhir Kumar Jha

MESSAGE from the Editor

As we have just exited the blissful Autumn Season and entered Winter, the hunt for warmth has already started. With the commencement of this freezing cold season, we are here with a warm diet of the sixth issue of Chelsea Wavelength.

First and foremost, I would like to congratulate all my seniors who have scored excellent sets of grades in their May/June C.I.E. examinations of A2 level. I wish for their successful journey ahead. Similarly, I would like to express my hearty wishes to all the AS students who appeared for their recent October/November examinations, and are hoping for the best results.

Working as part of the editorial board since last year, and as the Editor for the last five months, I have come to know that it is a real challenge to

satisfy the majority of the readers despite putting in lots of effort to come up with the best publication. However, we take these discontentments as valuable feedback which guides us and helps us work more effectively. On the other hand, readers' admiring words of "Well done!" inspire us to work with all our might. Hoping that we can bring this issue to you as the best publication yet, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to all my friends, juniors, teachers, staff members and readers for their continuous support and valuable contributions which have assisted us to move on.

Hope all of you will enjoy this issue of Chelsea Wavelength.

Eliz Parajuli, A2 Level

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RE collections



Book Donation

Students of Chelsea International Academy organized a charity drama show titled 'Hami Arthat Ma' in the prestigious Gurukul Theater. The drama was aimed to collect funds which would later be used to buy books for the community library in Nichuta and Dhore VDC of Parsa district. Along with the collected funds, students of both the school and college section helped raise a considerable number of books for the library, which is being run by Literacy for Nepal. A total of 751 books were donated to the library. Sandesh Ghimire and Subrat Sitaula, accompanied by program coordinator Mr Rajesh Adhikari, went to Parsa district to hand over the books.



Literary Competitions

The Inter-House English spelling bee, debate competition and elocution competition were a few of the many competitions conducted in the school section on 22nd August, 1st September and 9th September respectively. The classes were divided into two groups; seniors which included classes 8 to 10 and juniors with classes 5 to 7.

I matter March

I matter march, a global movement against climate change, was celebrated worldwide from 8th May to 14th May. Kathmandu also witnessed the I matter march on 11th May through the initiative of the students of Chelsea International Academy. The program, organized by students of Chelsea, was also covered by various leading national and international media houses like Boston Weekly, Times of India, Republica Daily and Teenz Magazine. All in all, the program was a huge success, with participation of students and youth leaders from various sectors. The program had a huge array of awareness acts which included the bubble protest demanding clean air, human formation of imatter and sit ups symbolizing one's apology to Mother Nature.



Tourism Olympiad

Chelsea International Academy participated in Tourism Olympiad, a yearly event organized by Budhanilkantha School in association with Nepal Tourism Board on 8th, 9th and 10th of August. Students of Chelsea were able to secure positions in almost all the events. The students secured first position in Quiz, second position in Paper Presentation, Movie Making and Collage and third position in Panel Discussion, Essay Writing and Photography. All in all, Chelsea International Academy grabbed the Best College Award.

College Prefect Council

The bright morning of 21st June dawned as a new beginning for eight students as they were announced members of the 'College Prefect Council'. The students appointed in the upright position were Sandesh Ghimire as the college Head Boy, Rajina Bajracharya as the college Head Girl and Jon Shrestha, Samar Timilsina, Shrijan Amatya, Susma Gurung, Suprima Bhele and Taj Shree Basnet as the 'Team of Prefects'.

NEWS AT CHELSEA



Chelsea Day

On 16th May, "Nepal Pragna Pratisthan" hall was occupied by Chelsians to mark the annual event of Chelsea Day in the presence of parents, teachers and other guests. The event was a great success where the school and college students showcased their varied talents in dancing, music, drama and poetry. Mukesh Ghimire, Ujwol Paudel and Utkrist Adhikari were awarded for their outstanding performance in the October/November GCE A-level examinations 2010.

International Children's Festival....

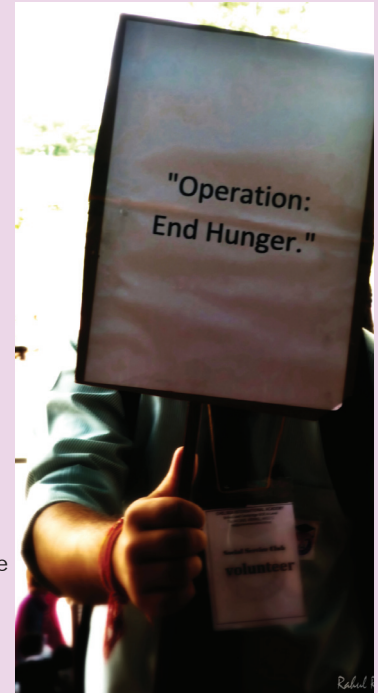
Students from Chelsea Drama Club represented Nepal in the 11th International Children's Festival of Performing Arts(2011), held in New Delhi, India. The program was organized by the "Ryan International Group of Schools" from December 8th to 12th to promote international integration, harmony, friendship and goodwill among students from different parts of the world.

The theme of the festival was "GO HUMAN". The program built a path for all the participating students to understand, respect and share the various cultures and traditions of different countries.

The students gained fruitful experiences by showcasing their talent in an international arena. There were participants from more than 30 countries from across the Globe.

Hunger Campaign

Students of Chelsea International Academy assembled in Kathmandu Mall with a common goal of raising awareness about malnutrition and helping people in need. The program, organized by the Social Service Club of Chelsea, witnessed the participation of hundreds of students. The club organized a host of events in and around the mall, entertaining the crowd of onlookers with musical performances as well as with theatrical skits and money collecting tasks. The club was able to collect an impressive amount of approximately Rs. 25,000 from the program.



Play at Gurukul

College students of the Chelsea Drama Club performed a play titled "Mrityuma Padhneharu" at Sama Theatre of Aarohan Gurukul on 8th August, 2011. The drama was written and directed by Rajan Upreti, chief of IATA's (International Amateur Theatre Association) centre in Nepal. The play is about a poor little village girl who collects "Burkis" (thrown away coins during a funeral procession) to meet the expense of her pencil and copy.

Different roles were played by Suprima Bhele, Avisek Baniya, Eliz Parajuli, Gunjan Ghimire, Palpasa Shrestha, Shriti Parajuli, Sabina Khadka, Asmita Devkota, Ankit Khadka, Sujana Parajuli, and Krishna Shah along with Subrat Sitaula and Bijay Sapkota on music. The drama, which was highly appreciated by the audiences, was performed on the "International Children's Festival of Performing Arts" in New Delhi, India in December.

Bal Diwas

Bal Diwas, which is celebrated on 15th of September, was marked by an Inter-House roadrace in the school section. Students from both senior and junior categories participated along with the teachers. The track was 2.7 km set from Baneshwor to Anamnagar.



SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT

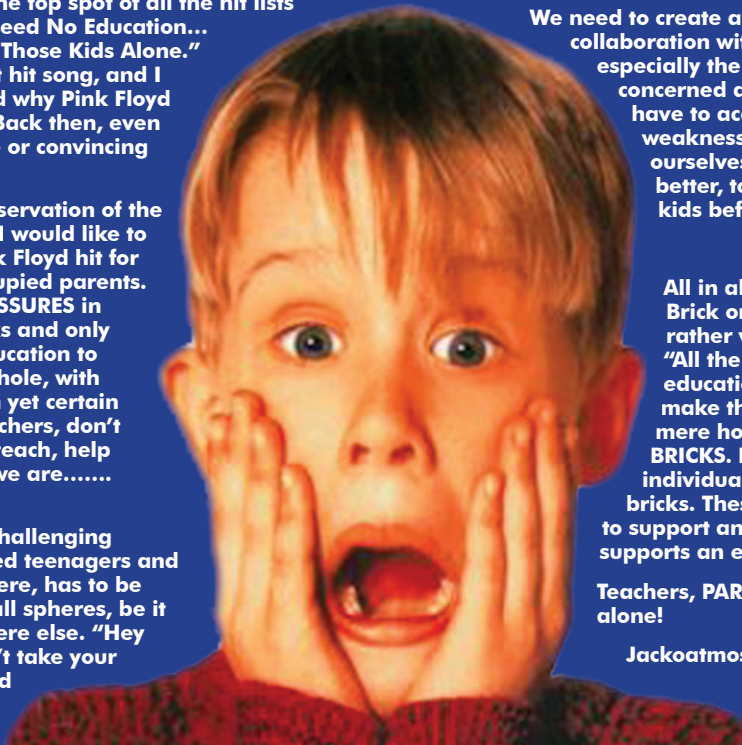
ANOTHER BRICK IN THE WALL..... IN TODAY'S CONTEXT..... A Second Thought!



Back then as a student, the song "Another Brick in the Wall" used to take the top spot of all the hit lists for me. "We Don't Need No Education... Hey Teachers Leave Those Kids Alone." But today I take that hit song, and I think about how and why Pink Floyd created such lyrics. Back then, even I had no reasonable or convincing answers.

Today, due to my observation of the current generation, I would like to revise the same Pink Floyd hit for the increasingly occupied parents. "We don't need PRESSURES in education with books and only books. We need Education to help us grow as a whole, with reasonable freedom yet certain limitations. Hey teachers, don't leave us alone, but teach, help us grow in the way we are..... please!"

There is a globally challenging scenario of depressed teenagers and something, somewhere, has to be severely revised in all spheres, be it at home or somewhere else. "Hey parents, please don't take your kids for granted, and leave some time to be free from



earning money."

We need to create a situation collectively, in collaboration with all our stakeholders, especially the parents, who are the most concerned and worried cluster. We have to accept our own strengths and weaknesses and be open to face ourselves and change ourselves for the better, to put the best interests of our kids before our own interests.

All in all, it should not be "Another Brick on the Wall." It should, or rather we should try to make it "All the bricks in the wall need education." We need education to make the entire world a HOME, not a mere house with lifeless and soulless BRICKS. Every brick exists with its own individual potential to support other bricks. These bricks have the ability to support an entire wall, a wall which supports an entire home.

Teachers, PARENTS, don't leave your kids alone!

Jackoatmos as all ways!

-Mr. Jeet Gurung, Co-ordinator

Joke



A Funny Telephone Call

Khushi Luitel, Class: 7 'C'

Caller: Hello! Can I speak to Annie Wan?
Operator: Yes, you can speak to me.
Caller: No, I want to speak to Annie Wan.
Operator: Yes, I understand you want to speak to anyone. You can speak to me. Who's this?
Caller: I am Som Wan and I need to talk to Annie Wan! This is urgent.
Operator: I know you are someone and you want to talk to anyone! But, what is this urgent matter about?
Caller: Well, just tell Annie Wan that our brother Noe Wan was in an accident. Noe Wan is

being sent to the hospital. Right now, Avery Wan is on the way to the hospital.

Operator: Look, if no one was injured and no one sent to the hospital then the accident isn't an urgent matter. May be you find this hilarious but I don't have time for this.

Caller: You are so rude. Who are you?

Operator: I am Saw Ree.

Caller: Yes, you should be sorry. Now give me your name.

Operator: That's what I said. I'm Saw Ree.

Caller: OH GOD!

Challenges

in International Development

Sagar Aryal, AS Level

Of the many challenges faced by less developed countries, some of the most daunting are illiteracy, hunger, poverty and pandemic diseases. Although the world is more interconnected and interdependent, the recent financial crisis has exacerbated the challenges of poverty and aid dependency of poor countries. At times when developed countries are struggling to meet their own domestic needs, challenges in international development seem to be widening.

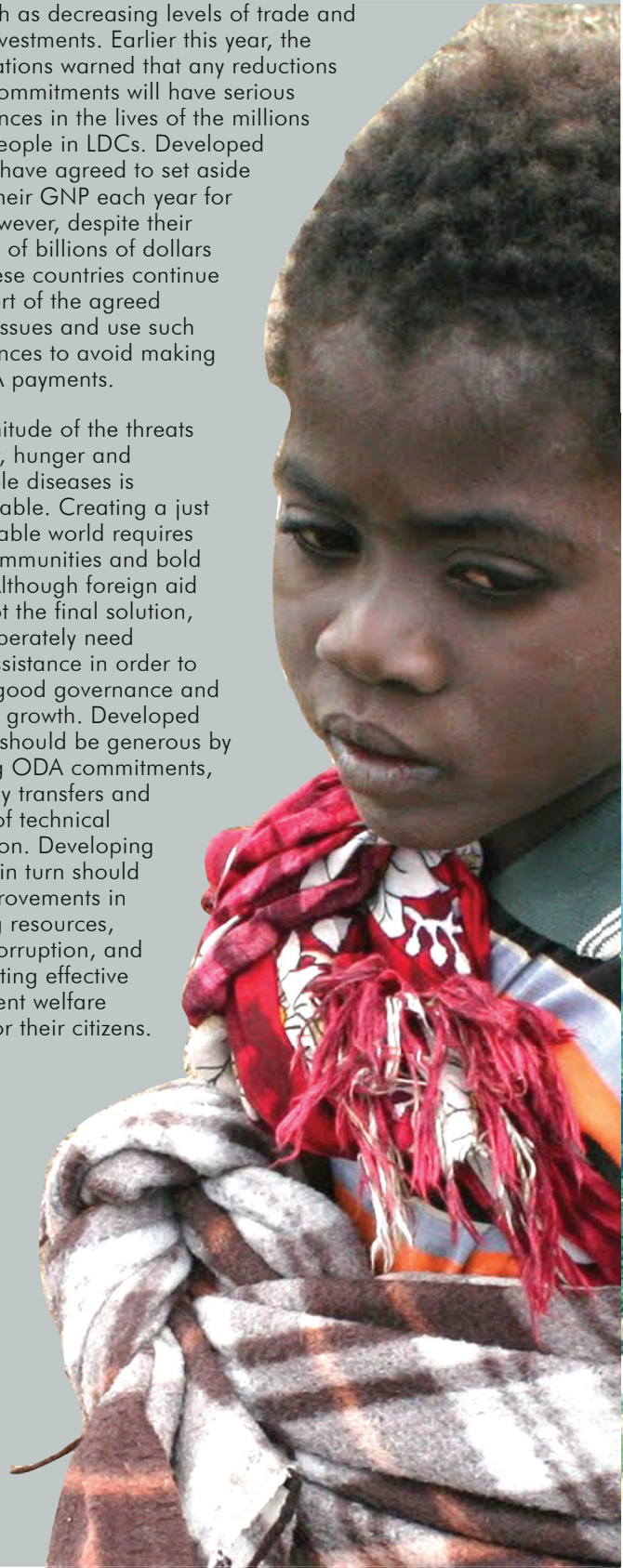
According to the World Bank, more than 1.4 billion people in developing countries live below the absolute poverty line, which is just under \$1.25 per day. The World Food Program estimates that one in six people suffer from starvation every day. Due to lack of proper nutrition and inaccessibility of health services, factors they did not create, millions of innocent people suffer from starvation, diseases and potential death. However, the World Health Organization suggests that the majority of the 55 million average annual deaths relating to diseases such as malaria and tuberculosis could have been prevented.

Despite the widespread concerns and efforts by governments and non-governmental organizations, the challenges faced by developing countries continue to grow. For example, globalization has created the largest income inequality in history. With rising costs, many people are trapped deciding between unemployment and jobs with low wages and miserable working conditions. In addition, many LDCs have failed to promote good governance, control corruption and establish rule of law. Government unaccountability, mistrust within the government and tax evasion among citizens remain prevalent. Also, public services such as health care and education in many LDCs remain insufficient or non-existent. Finally, industrialized countries control a disproportionate amount of resources while failing to contribute the agreed upon percentage of their gross national product (GNP) for Official Development Assistance (ODA) established by the Millennium Development Goals. The trend after World War II has been that many LDCs rely on ODA for their administrative and fiscal budgets. As global economies face stagnation due to the current financial crisis, both donor-recipient relations and ODA commitments have become unsustainable.

As predicted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in June 2009, LDCs are already experiencing the adverse effects of the financial

crisis, such as decreasing levels of trade and foreign investments. Earlier this year, the United Nations warned that any reductions in ODA commitments will have serious consequences in the lives of the millions of poor people in LDCs. Developed countries have agreed to set aside 0.7% of their GNP each year for ODA. However, despite their donations of billions of dollars in aid, these countries continue to fall short of the agreed payment issues and use such circumstances to avoid making their ODA payments.

The magnitude of the threats of poverty, hunger and preventable diseases is immeasurable. Creating a just and equitable world requires lasting communities and bold actions. Although foreign aid itself is not the final solution, LDCs desperately need foreign assistance in order to promote good governance and economic growth. Developed countries should be generous by increasing ODA commitments, technology transfers and the level of technical cooperation. Developing countries in turn should show improvements in managing resources, curbing corruption, and implementing effective and efficient welfare policies for their citizens.





Unexplored Tourism in Nepal

Jon Shrestha, A2 Level

One million tourists visiting Nepal in Nepal Tourism Year 2011 was thought to be quite an optimistic dream, but looking at the recent statistics things seem rather different. As per the press conference organized by the Nepal Tourism Board, 700,000 tourists have already visited Nepal this year. Marketing in the global arena, participating in various tourism fairs throughout the world and inviting foreign journalists to experience the panoramic views of our country would probably help us to reach the one million mark. However, there is still lots more that can be done in order to make Nepal one of the best tourist destinations in the world.

Since 1984, Nepal has mostly been promoted as a country of Himalayas and as a nation of diverse culture. Now it is time we add more to it and explore other avenues of tourism in order to capitalize on what we have.

Autumn and Spring are the peak times for tourist arrivals, but during Summer tourist arrival is at a minimum. It is time that we start focusing not only on trekking, mountaineering, rafting or bungee jumping but also on other sports that we have not tried yet, like skiing. In nations like Switzerland, Germany and Kenya, skiing is one of the most lucrative sports. Considering that Nepal has so many mountains which remain snow covered all year round, skiing has a huge prospect of entertainment for the tourist. This may help lure more tourists to Nepal during the summer season. We can

also attract equal numbers of tourists if we develop summer resorts around the lakes of our nation and promote them as holiday destinations. These initiatives could not only help increase international tourism, but may also provide new life to domestic tourism.

As the proverb goes, "Every cloud has a silver lining." Less international industry penetration in the Nepalese economy and job market can also act as a boon to us. Since we do not have many multinationals in our country, we were not much affected by the global recession experienced by the world recently in 2008. On the other hand, in spite of inflation, Nepal is a very economical place to live in. Since Nepal will not be harmed by recession, we can afford to offer various tourist packages at competitive prices. In fact, the government has waived the mountaineering royalty to Dhaulagiri by 50% and the mountaineering royalties to the mountains of the Far Western and Mid Western regions have been completely waived. All this combined, we have an ultimate holiday destination package that is cheap but at the same time a high value experience.

We have so many other tourism sectors which have yet to be explored. It is time to explore new ideas, to promote Nepal as a tourist destination for both rich and poor. Tourists of different interests can be attracted to Nepal if we introduce new tourism related activities, and that can ultimately help to make Nepal one of the best tourist destinations in the world.

STUDENTS' WRITINGS

Goddess Saraswati

Sneha Parajuli, Class: 5 "E"

Oh! Great Goddess
Mother of knowledge
Carrying harp and book
So beautiful you look.
We bow and pray
Oh! Great Goddess we say
Give us many blessings
We are always waiting
We learn our lesson
To be a good person
Teach us to work hard
Keeping the darkness far
Teach us good habit
By your power and wit
Come near to us
We are children of yours!

SOME AMAZING FACTS

Bipin Parajuli, Class 7 "A"

- 1) In ten minutes, a hurricane releases more energy than all the world's nuclear weapons combined.
- 2) Every time you sneeze, some of your brain cells die.
- 3) From the ground a rainbow appears as an arc, but from an aeroplane a rainbow often appears as a full circle.
- 4) Shakespeare knew at least 29,000 different words, about six times as many as most people who speak English now.
- 5) The biggest volcano on Mars, Olympus Mons, is 26 kms high. That means it is three times higher than Earth's tallest mountain, the Mt. Everest.



Diffusing Anger Before It Explodes

When we feel ready to explode in anger or frustration, we can learn to control ourselves before we say or do things that we might regret. Take a deep breath, count to ten; slowly remind yourself that you want to build bonds of friendship and understanding. Is anger really that important when you look at the bigger picture? You want to work this out in a way that you will not regret. You want to have a moment to treasure instead and you want to feel proud that you turned this moment into a victory for peace.

Sona Shrestha, Class: 10



Expectations From Teenagers

Once a child is born, everyone has expectations from him. Once children turn into teenagers, they carry out lots and lots of responsibilities. In this period they are fascinated with fashion; their list consists of branded clothes and Armani shoes at the time when they should be reading books and exploring the world. They are fascinated by Play Station and costly video games when they are expected to play with normal and simple toys. Nowadays, breaking rules has become usual when once it used to be considered a crime.

Parents have many more expectations that teenagers can't handle. Desires of teenagers are given no value. Let's take an example of a teenager who has the desire to take journalism and learn to play tennis. He is not allowed to do so because of the desires of his parents; just because his parents don't want him to, he abandons his desires. To fit into society and to be counted as extra-ordinary among his friend's circle, he finds himself going to eight different tuitions till grade 10. His parents want him to be a doctor for which he needs to abandon his interest towards journalism and tennis. He feels chained and wants freedom. In the case of not getting to fulfill his desires, he ends his life. This is a story of not only one teenager but of thousands of teenagers who are under parental pressure.

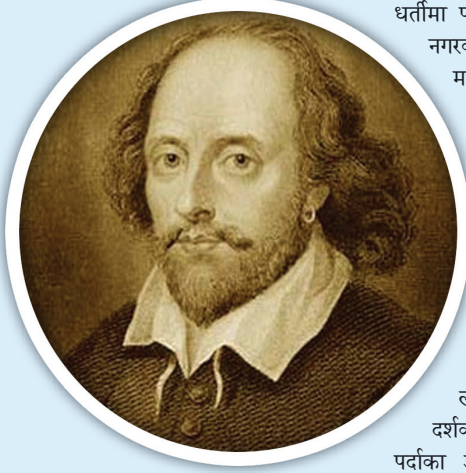
At last, I conclude by saying "let us be ourselves, don't let our desires go in vain. Let us stand on our feet. You have the right to expect things from us but do let our desires survive ... do let us determine our destinations as per our interests."

Isha Mandal, Class: 8 "C"

महान् नाटककार विलियम सेक्सपियर

- गौरव जङ्ग खत्री, कक्षा १०

अंग्रेजी साहित्यका महान् नाटककार विलियम सेक्सपियरको जन्म २३ अप्रिल १५६४ का दिन बेलायतको राजधानी लन्डनदेखि मध्यपश्चिमको एभन नदीको किनारमा अवस्थित स्ट्र्याटफोर्ट नगरमा भएको थियो । उनको बाल्यकाल स्ट्र्याटफोर्ट नगरमा बितेको थियो । उनी बाबु जोन सेक्सपियर र माता मेरी आर्डनको सुपुत्रका रूपमा यस



धर्तीमा पदार्पण गरेका थिए । उनको शिक्षादीक्षा नगरकै ग्र्यामर स्कुलबाट स्कुल तहसम्म मात्र भएको थियो । भनिन्छ, उनले कुनै विश्वविद्यालयमा उच्च शिक्षा हासिल गर्ने अवसर पाएनन् । उनी केही समय एउटा स्कुलमा शिक्षक पनि भएका थिए । त्यसबेला स्ट्र्याटफोर्ट नगरमा देशका विभिन्न क्षेत्रका नाटक मण्डलीहरू आई नाटक प्रदर्शन गर्ने गर्थे । यी नाटकहरूबाट सेक्सपियर निकै प्रभावित र आकर्षित बन्न पुगे । केही समयपछि तिनै नाटकमण्डलीहरूसँग घरबाट भागेर लन्डन पुगे । सुरुसुरुमा त्यहाँ तिनले दर्शकहरूका घोडाको लगाम समातेर बस्ने, पर्दाका डोरी तान्नेजस्ता कष्टप्रद कामहरू गरेर पनि बिहान बेलुकाको छक टार्नुपथ्यो । उनले विस्तारै

अभिनयका क्षेत्रमा सानासाना कामहरू पाएर अभिनय गर्न थाले । अनुभव र ज्ञान बढ्दै गएपछि आफैले नाटकहरू लेखेर दर्शकहरूलाई देखाउन थाले । तिनै नाटकहरू अहिले आएर उनका अमरकृति बन्न पुगेका छन् । उनले १० वटा ऐतिहासिक नाटक, १४ वटा सुखान्त नाटक र १२ वटा दुःखान्त नाटक गरी जम्मा ३७ वटा नाटकहरू लेखेका छन् । यी बाहेक उनले १५४ वटा जति चौध हरफे (सानेट) कविता र केही गीति कविता पनि रचेका छन् । उनका प्रमुख नाट्यकृतिहरूमा 'आँधी', 'हिउँदको कथा', 'भेनिसको व्यापारी', 'राजा हेनरी चतुर्थ', 'रोमियो र जुलियट', 'मकबेथ', 'ह्यामलेट', 'जुलियस सिसर' आदि रहेका छन् । उनका यी नाट्यकृतिहरूमा असल र खराब पक्षका बीचको द्वन्द्व, त्रासदीपूर्ण जीवन, यथार्थताको गहिरो, दुःखान्तता जस्ता विशेषताहरू पाइन्छन् ।

सेक्सपियरको मृत्यु २३ अप्रिलकै दिन आफ्नै जन्मनगरमा ५२ वर्षको उमेरमा भयो । आज उनी आफ्ना अमरकृतिहरूले गर्दा अङ्ग्रेजी साहित्यका महान् नाटककारका रूपमा विश्वविख्यात बन्न पुगेका छन् ।

समयको महत्त्व

अनुप जोशी, कक्षा ९ "ग"

'समय' भनेको घडी, पला, दिन, रात हुँदै शताब्दी-शताब्दी सम्मका लागि पुकारिने अखण्ड, अनन्त र निराकार भाववाचक नामपद हो भने 'महत्त्व' भनेको महत्ता वा मूल्यको अर्थ बहन गर्ने भाववाचक नामपद हो । यसरी समयको महत्त्व भन्नासाथ प्रत्येक क्षण, प्रत्येक घडी, प्रत्येक निमेषको महत्त्व वा मूल्य भन्ने बुझिन्छ ।

समयचक्रमा मानिस जन्मन्छ र समयका प्रवाहमा ऊ विलीन हुन्छ वा समाधिस्थ हुन्छ । अनन्त इच्छाको भारी बोकेर जीवन-यात्रामा निस्केको मानिसले बाँचुन्जेल अरबौं निमेष, लाखौं क्षण, लाखौं पल, हजारौं दिन, हजारौं रात हुँदै कैयौं वर्षको समययापन गर्दछ तापनि त्यस समयभित्र उसका आकाङ्क्षाहरू तृप्त हुन सक्दैनन् । ऊ अधुरा कामहरू बाँकी राखेर अनपेक्षित एवं अप्रत्यासित रूपमा मृत्युको पाहुना बन्दछ । यसरी बाँचुन्जेल मानिसले थुप्रै क्षणहरू, अवसरहरू र मौकाहरू पाएको हुन्छ । ती क्षण, अवसर र मौकाहरू चिप्लन नदिई सो अनुकूल बनाउँदै उपयोग गर्नुमा नै समयको महत्त्व भल्किन्छ ।

आफूलाई निस्वार्थी राखेर आफ्ना आवश्यकताहरूमाथि ध्यान पनि दिई आफ्नो अवस्था र स्थिति अनुसार आफूलाई कर्मठ बनाई समयको उपयोग गर्नुमा नै समयको महत्त्व प्रकट हुन्छ । समय सफलताको सोपान हो, उच्चताको मार्ग हो । समयको एक निमेषको उपयोगले व्यक्तिलाई सफलताको चरमोत्कर्षतिर लैजाँन्छ । जीवनमा त्यस्ता थुप्रै पलहरू, क्षणहरू र अवसरहरू खेर गएका हुन सक्छन् र बगेका हुन सक्छन् । बितेको समयका बारेमा चिन्ता गर्दा आइरहेको समय वा क्षण चिप्लिरहेको हुन सक्छ । त्यसैले 'गतम न सोचामि' भनेभै गएको समयबारे चिन्ता नगरी वर्तमानका अमूल्य क्षणहरूलाई समात्न सक्नुपर्छ र जीवनलाई सार्थक पार्नुपर्छ । भनिएको पनि छ, "मौका आउँछ पर्खेन" त्यसमा चुक्ने महामूर्ख हो ।

Nature

Kripa Thapa

Class: 9 "B"



God's creation is, this beautiful nature,
Lots of things, lots of creature
Tiny and big beautiful things,
Plants, animals and human beings.

We all exist in this beautiful nature,
Full of mystery and a lot of adventure.
Many things on land, water and air
So beautiful, precious and fair.

Come let's do the best for this gift so
valuable
For it has made for us, everything
available.
Come let's put an end to deforestation
and pollution
Which are the causes of misbalance and
destruction.

Hurry up everyone for environment
conservation
Let's make a beautiful world for the
coming generation!

It hurts

Ojaswi Chapagain

Class: 9 "B"

Don't say "I wish I had a son"
When I am trying to become somebody
From none
You don't know papa, but it hurts

Don't say "You are born to be
Someone's wife"
When I want to live with you all my life.
You don't know mama, but it hurts

Don't say "Girls can't fly high"
When I want to fly a plane
In the sky
You don't know teachers, but it hurts.

CREATIVE CORNER

Mother

Simona Joshi

Class: 7 "B"

You are the only one who knows me well
You hear my complains
And I swear
That you are the best mother
Throughout my life
No one can take you
Apart from my life
You helped me travel
Night and day
I hope you will help me
On my way
Because nothing matters
More than you
I love you and it's true
Because you're the best mother
Throughout my life
And
No one can replace you
I'll forever love you.

Colour Me Happy

Stuti Regmi

Class 2 "F"

If I were color Blue
I would sing a sad song for you
If I were color Yellow
I would be a happy fellow
If I were color Red
I would make a funny face
If I were color Brown
I would be a chocolate cake
If I were color Purple
Nothing would rhyme with me
Red or Brown, Yellow or Blue
I am happy with this world anew
That is why I want to say
Color Me Happy !!

In the Memory of My Grandpa

Sunam Pokharel, Class: 8 "A"

I know it hurts you
It hurts me too
But now you're gone
All I know is, I miss You.
You were there for a short while
I never thought you would leave
I thought you had another year,
I still had many things to share.
The day when you left
Was the saddest day of my life
I lay crying all day and night
recalling the memories when I had
you in my life.
Since the day when you passed
Tears will now forever last
Because you were the best person
I ever had in my life
I LOVE YOU GRANDPA.....

Amidst A Silent Storm

Revigya Joshi, AS Level

With every silence there comes a story
Unheard and untold
But if you listen closely,
Even the silence is screaming out
Just a single whisper
Equal to a thousand words

Then angels cry to show despair
To see two souls so in grief
The aftermath of a violent dance
Is silence so dead?
Even death will cry
To see them drained

Out of silence, Out of reach
Out of reason that's how it is
To see two pieces of a puzzle
Broken beyond repair
To hear two perfect notes screech
Bleed beyond death itself.

नेपाल

नेपाल

नाम: आरुषी दाहाल, कक्षा: २"घ"

हाम्रो देश नेपाल
तराई पहाड हिमाल ।
तराईको कालो माटोमा
फलछ धेरै अन्न ।
पहाडको रातो माटोमा
फलफुल लटरम्म ।
हिमालका अग्ला शिखरमा
हिउँ हुन्छ टन्न ।
हाम्रो देश नेपाल
तराई पहाड हिमाल ।

चुटकिला



अपूर्वा आचार्य, कक्षा : ४ "क"

(एक दिन डाक्टर र बिरामी कुरा गरिरहेका थिए ।)
डाक्टर : तपाईंले यो औषधि खानुभयो ?
बिरामी :अहँ, खाइँनँ ।
डाक्टर : किन ?
बिरामी : यसको सिमीमा "यो औषधिको बिको सधै
बन्द राख्नु होला" भनेर लेखिएको छ त्यसैले ।



आमा | नाम : कृपा थापा, कक्षा : ९ "ख"

आमा मेरी आमा,
कुन कष्टले जन्म दियो मलाई
यस सुन्दर संसारमा
कुन मायाले पाल्यो मलाई ।
बसाइ आँखाको नानीमा ।

छैन मैले देखेको भगवान्लाई
तर पाएँ तिमीलाई त्यसै रूपमा ।
अब बिन्ती यही मात्र छ ईश्वरलाई
पाऊँ यिनै आमा म हर जन्ममा ।

POETRY



The Kitten at Play

Payal Gajmer

Class: 3 "D"

See the kitten on the wall,
Sporting with leaves that fall.
Withered leaves... one, two and three
Falling from the elder-tree;
Through the calm and frosty air
Of the morning bright and fair.

After My S.L.C Life!

Puja Khadka, AS Level

Feeling so happy, enjoying a happy life
Finishing the study, I left it aside
Forgetting the pain, to let my sorrow hide
I enjoyed the happiest moment AFTER MY S.L.C LIFE.

I did everything that I really wanted
With friends I enjoyed beautiful moments
By caring, sharing, helping and being responsible
I took all the adventure AFTER MY S.L.C. LIFE.

After entering in a college life
I kept those memorable moments aside
Involving in a new environment with good guide
I found it even more charming AFTER MY S.L.C. LIFE.

Keeping oneself busy and focusing on study
Choosing the right path forwarding life's treaty
Supporting this new environment without any strike
I am enjoying a lot AFETR MY S.L.C. LIFE.

My Fears, My Grief

Thundup Tamang

As Level

My fears do not stop falling
Heart doesn't stop crying
Every time the pain overshadows
my happiness
Every time the eclipse ruins my
belongingness.

My eyes are all red by crying,
Although to smile I am trying
And every effort of mine goes in
vain
And my condition becomes the
same again.

Though sometimes I try and
become happy
But then the realization that I am
so unlucky
Makes my heart heavy; it never
stops to cry



And this never lets my eyes dry.

I weep and weep to wash away my
pain
And my silent grief showers like
rain
Bringing more and more tears to
my eyes
And every time making my pain
rise.

My Country

Abhipsa Bataju

Grade: 5 "B"

My country is my pride .
With green forests and huge
mountains,
It looks like a beautiful bride .

My country is my strength .
People here are cheerful and
As all are their best friends.

My country is my home .
Its my identification and
I respect her as my own mother.

Our Teachers

Umanga Luitel

Class: 4 "C"

Teachers are our second parents
They have got many talents
They always show us the right ways
So we must follow what they say
They teach us with love and care
Their love is always equal and fair
Sometimes teachers beat and scold
But we must always be bold
We must respect and cooperate with them
If we fail we should never blame
They share knowledge, make us good
They reform our habits from our childhood

That Timid Look

Ayush Bhandari

Class: 10

We loved tennis,
Both in the same team.
We liked each other,
When we were just seventeen
Her beautiful eyes
That timid look,
Were the reasons I
Couldn't concentrate on my book.
Not only this, every split of second,
I got shoutings and scolding
Because everyday I kept my
Assignments in piles and pending!
Finally, over was grade ten,
And I am gifted a mobile
It was the day after months
When I got to enrich my smile.
Her photo on the wall,
Oh! Gorgeous simply the best
Here she sends me a missed call
Ah! I go back to my dream world,
forgetting all the rest.

GLIMPSES AT CHELSEA



Winners of the YHBS Inter School Spelling Contest 2011



Pre-Primary students performing on Chelsea Day.



Hiking to Sundarijal.



Newly elected body of Association of Chelsea Alumni (ACA).



GCE A-Level Academic Excellence Achievers Award 2011



Learning life skills.



Education trip to Nursery in Godawari.



A field trip.



Go Green !!



Chelsea participants in the GAA Inter School Spelling Contest 2011.



Practise 3R.



Winners of the Intra College Basketball tournament.



Biology Tour to Chitwan



A visit to the National Museum.



Fun at the Chelsea Extravaganza 2011

GLIMPSES AT CHELSEA



Tika ceremony on the auspicious occasion of Guru Purnima.



Winners of the Inter-School web designing and greeting card competition.



Chelsea students on the Malaysia tour.



End-Hunger Campaign, a program by the students of Social Service Club at Kathmandu Mall.



Chelseans lobbying for a cycle lane during Imatter March.



"Freeze motion awareness" during the Hunger Campaign



Winners of the Tourism Olympiad 2011



Students after face painting during the Chelsea Extravaganza



Cleaning campaign on World Environment Day



Hostel students on the Kakani camping trip



Imatter March, May-2011



A-Level students representing Nepal in the inauguration of the International Children's Festival, Ambedkar Stadium, New Delhi.



Students from Chelsea Drama Club performing in the opening ceremony of the International Children's Festival in New Delhi.



Drama performance by college students on Chelsea Day

LOVE THING...

Susma Gurung, A2 Level

Once again I hold the framed picture in my hand, taken a long time back (I don't remember when though). There is the child, me, and a sturdy looking man holding the index finger of my right hand, a huge smile on his face.

He's my father and I am to call him DADDY.

I never got to be close to the so-called Daddy of mine. He isn't a drunkard or a gambler. It's just that I don't like him. I was never close to him and neither am I now. He had always been a total stranger to me, a total stranger more than a father. We never talked. I hid myself in my room whenever he called. Conversation was a far away thing, for we didn't even share the slightest exchange of glances. I don't know much about him and he doesn't know much about me in any way. I was never interested in knowing about him. But one thing I knew for sure about him was that he was a BETRAYER!

I grew up in the absence of a mother and father. I started to mature. My mind tried to understand more, on the contrary, my heart started to become more fragile. Mom used to call now and then but I didn't have any words to speak. She always asked me what I needed. And I wanted to cry out loud "I want you to be with me. I want DADDY to be with us. I am alone Mummy. I need you." But these words just roamed around my mind and all I could do was hide myself behind the house and cry.

Life wasn't just this bad though. I grew up with my dearest brother who loved and cared for me more than anyone. He nurtured me in his own way and I didn't even realize that I needed mom and dad's love to grow up. He gave me all the love that mom and dad should have given. He was my parent, guardian, brother, and my best friend forever.

My brother never told me about dad and neither did mom. I used to hear them talking about him. Once I secretly listened to their conversation. Then I knew my father was with another woman. My so called Daddy was not even with my mom. She always said DAD

misses me a lot, which then I realized was a lie. My world fell apart. I fell onto my knees and cried out loud and prayed it wasn't real, that what I heard was not true. But my little realization was not enough to make the time come back and change the past. I felt sorry for my mom for not talking to her properly, for not making her happy, for not getting good marks, for taking so long to understand things. I felt sorry for myself. Mom was alone like me, struggling for us, for our happiness, abandoning hers. Since then, the feeling of hatred and anger started to grow towards my father. I started hating him and I promised myself to make my mom happy. Though I carry the genes of my father too, I would never be like him.

My mom lives with us. It's been 2 years since she came back permanently. She is happy that we didn't head in the wrong direction without her. She had been in contact with my father as her beloved husband whom she can never ever forget. They got married having fallen in love with each other. He's back. He's been earning for us (which I don't care about) and so mom's here. Mom asks us to forget everything and start living a normal life like father was always there with us. She says he's sick so we should be good to him. I recall my past and ask her "Was he there when I was sick? Was he there when we needed him the most? Was he supposed to leave us behind when he should have been an idol for us? Was he there to hold our hands?"

I want to be a good and kind kid but the past haunts me and it makes me stronger to believe that the word father is no longer needed in my life. However the maturing mind of mine tells me to forget the past and sometimes I feel like it's okay for fathers to make a mistake and it's great that he realized and came back. But my heart still isn't ready for that. I am not able to suppress my heart, to create a new feeling of love for my father. I stared at the picture more closely. Is that huge smile still alive? Did daddy love me? Did I love him? Can I create some space for my father in my heart?

ग्यालिलियो

पोषण खनाल, कक्षा: ९ "क"

'दूरबीन' भन्ने शब्द सबैले सुनेका छौं । यसले टाढाको वस्तुलाई छिचेर देखाइदिने भएकाले यसलाई दूरदर्शक यन्त्र भनिन्छ । दूरबीनबाट स-साना वस्तुहरू पनि ठूलो देख्न सकिन्छ । दूरबीनले हाम्रो रक्षा पनि गर्दछ । किनभने कुनै लडाइका बेलामा शत्रुहरू कताबाट कसरी आइरहेका छन् भन्ने कुरा यसबाट टाढैबाट देखिन्छ र हामीले शत्रुबाट बच्ने उपाय निकाल्न सक्छौं ।

दूरबीनबाट वैज्ञानिकहरूले ठूलो-ठूलो आविष्कार गर्न सक्छन् । यसको आविष्कार नभएसम्म चन्द्रमा र ताराहरूको अवस्था कसैले पनि राम्रोसँग जान्न सकेका थिएनन् । ज्यातिषशास्त्रीहरूले दूरबीनको सहायताले ग्रहहरूको अध्ययन गर्न थाले । उनको अनुभवबाट आज हामी पृथ्वीमा रहेर चन्द्र, शुक्र र मंगलग्रहको कुरा समेत जान्ने भइरहेका छौं ।

यस्तो दूरदर्शक यन्त्रको आविष्कार गर्ने मानिस ग्यालिलियो हुन् जसको जन्म सन् १५६४ मा इटालीको पिंजा भन्ने ठाउँमा भएको थियो । उनका महाजन बाबुले ग्यालिलियोलाई डाक्टर बनाउन चाहन्थे । ग्यालिलियो औषधिको प्रयोगबारे अध्ययन गर्ने गर्दथे । उनले सबभन्दा पहिला पेण्डुलमको गतिबारे नियम बनाए । उनले घडीको पेण्डुलम नियन्त्रित समयभित्र कति चोटि हल्लिन्छ भन्ने कुराको अध्ययन गरे यो नियम पत्ता लगाउँदा उनी विश्वविद्यालयमा पढ्ने गर्थे । त्यस बखत उनको उमेर खाल २० वर्षको मात्र थियो ।



सन् १५८५ मा ग्यालिलियोले विश्वविद्यालय छाडे र गणितबारे खोज गर्न थाले । २५ वर्षको उमेरमा नै उनी पिंजाको विश्वविद्यालयमा गणितको प्राध्यापक भए । त्यसै समयमा उनले गुरुत्वाकर्षणको नियम पत्ता लगाए । यस अनुसार कुनै २ वटा बेग्लामेग्लै तौल भएको वस्तुलाई आकाशतर्फ फ्याँक्यो भने ती एकै समयमा पृथ्वीमा खस्दछन् । उनले

यसलाई साबित गरेर मानिसहरूलाई जिल्ल पारिदिए । सन् १५९२ मा ग्यालिलियो फेरि पदुवा भन्ने ठाउँको विश्वविद्यालयमा गणितको प्राध्यापक बने । त्यहाँ उनले १८ वर्ष काम गरे र भौतिकशास्त्रको विषयमा ठूलो नाम कमाए । त्यसको १६-१७ वर्षपछि उनले धेरै दूरदर्शक यन्त्रहरू बनाए र सारा युरोपभरि बेचिदिए ।

ज्योतिषशास्त्रमा उनले सबभन्दा पहिले चन्द्रमा बारे निरीक्षण गरे । शुक्र ग्रहतर्फ हेर्दा शुक्रका वरिपरि चारवटा अरु ग्रहहरू घुमिरहेको देखे । तिनलाई उनले शुक्रका ताराहरू भन्ने निश्चय गरे । यसबाट उनले पृथ्वी सूर्यको चारैतिर घुम्दछ भन्ने कुरा पत्ता लगाए । बाइबलमा सूर्य पृथ्वीको वरिपरि घुम्छ भन्ने थियो । यसैले धर्मका विद्रोही भनेर सत्तरी वर्षको उमेरमा त्यहाँका शासनकर्ताले उनलाई जेलमा हालिदिए जसको नाम पोप थियो । ग्यालिलियोले आफ्नो समयमा विज्ञान बारेका थुप्रै किताबहरू लेखे । मर्ने बेलामा उनी अन्धा भएर मरे र फ्लोरेन्स सहरको एउटा चर्चमा गाडिए । उनी मरेको ५० वर्षपछि उनको ठूलो सम्मान भयो । उनलाई गाडेको चर्च वरिपरि ठूलो स्मरण चिन्ह खडा गरियो र राम्रोसँग सिँगारियो ।

वातावरण-प्रदूषण

सुजा ढकाल, कक्षा- ९ 'क'

वातावरण भनेको जसरी पनि व्यक्तिलाई प्रभाव पार्ने वरपरको स्थिति र प्रदूषण भनेको दूषित पार्ने काम हो । त्यसैले वातावरण प्रदूषण भनेको हाम्रो वरपरको स्थितिलाई प्रदूषण गर्ने काम हो । त्यसलाई नै वातावरण प्रदूषण भनिन्छ ।

वातावरण प्रदूषणले हाम्रो जीवनमा धेरै ठूलो असर पार्न सक्छ । अझै आजकाल त वातावरण प्रदूषण बढिरहेको छ । आजकाल सबैतिर जनसङ्ख्या पनि बढिरहेको छ । त्यसैले फोहोर पनि बढिरहेको छ । फोहोरको मात्रा त बढिरहेको छ तर त्यसमाथि मानिसले त्यसलाई पनि जथाभावी फाल्छन् । मानिसहरूको आवश्यकताहरू पूरा गर्न थुप्रै कलकारखाना बनेका छन् । त्यसले पनि वातावरणलाई धेरै प्रदूषित बनाएको छ । त्यहाँबाट विषालु पदार्थ आउँछ जसले वायुको साथै जललाई पनि प्रदूषित बनाउँछ । मानिसहरूले धेरै अन्न उब्जाउन विभिन्न रसायनहरूको प्रयोग गर्छन् । यसले भूमिलाई त प्रदूषण गर्छ नै त्यसको साथै वरिपरिको जलस्रोत पनि प्रदूषित हुन्छ ।

आजकाल मानिसहरूले धेरै आधुनिक यन्त्रहरू बनाएका छन् । यिनीहरूले हाम्रो फाइदा त गर्छन् तर साथसाथै वातावरणलाई प्रदूषित पनि बनाउँछन् । बढ्दो जनसंख्याले जल, वायु, र भूमि मात्र नभई ध्वनिलाई पनि धेरै प्रदूषित बनाइदिन्छ । यसरी वातावरण प्रदूषण भइरहेको छ । यसले हाम्रो जीवनमा ठूलो असर पार्छ । प्रदूषित वातावरणले हाम्रो स्वास्थ्यलाई असर पार्छ जसले गर्दा मानिसहरू विभिन्न रोगले पनि पीडित हुन्छन् । त्यसैले वातावरणमा भएको प्रदूषण हानिकारक हुन्छ र त्यसलाई हटाउन हामी सबैले केही न केही कदम चाल्नुपर्छ ।

सहरिया जीवन कि गाउँले ?

श्रीयासा पोखरेल, कक्षा: १०

एकदिन म बुवाआमासँग आफ्नो गाउँ घुम्न हिंडें । सहरको हल्लाखल्लाबाट निकै टाढा पुगेपछि मनमा एक आनन्द छायो । गाडीबाट बाहिर पुगेपछि हेर्दा कति अनौठा कुराहरू देख्न पाइयो । युवतीहरूले लगाएका त्यो सुती कपडाको गुन्यू चोली र युवकहरूले लगाएका त्यो दौरा सुरुवाल देखदा त मेरो आँखा रसायो । आधुनिकतामा रमाउने तथा, खाने र कमाउने कुरामा मात्र सीमित सहरि जीवन कदापी सुखी हुन्न । यस्तो ठूलो कुरा मलाई त्यो दिन थाहा भयो । साँच्चै नै गाउँले जीवन आनन्ददायी हुन्छ ।

त्यहाँ मानिसहरू एक अर्काको दुःखमा दुःखी र सुखमा सुखी हुन्छन् । तर सहरियाहरू त अर्काले राम्रो गरेमा खुट्टा तान्ने र इर्ष्यालु प्रवृत्तिका हुन्छन् । गाउँलेहरू अर्काको सहयोग गर्न पाउनु गौरव ठान्दछन् । स्वच्छ खाना, मिलनसार व्यवहार, सहयोगी भावना नै गाउँका विशेषता हुन् । उनीहरू मिलेर बस्ने भएको हुँदा त्यहाँ शान्ति प्राप्त हुन्छ । प्राकृतिक सुन्दरताले भरिपूर्ण मानवीय भावनाले ओतप्रोत गाउँले जीवन नै बेस हुन्छ जस्तो मलाई लाग्छ । वास्तवमा गाउँमा प्रकृति छ । प्रकृति जीवन हो । गाउँका यस्तै विशेषताहरू अवलोकन गर्दै म आफ्नो प्रिय गाउँ इनरुवा पुगें । वरपीपलले शीतल हावा हम्मिरहेको गाउँको तुलनामा म सहर आउने सकिन्न । तर पढाइका कारण धूर्वा र धूलोको सहरि जीवनमा प्रवेश गर्न म बाध्य भएँ ।

STUDENTS' WRITINGS

Samip Neupane, A2 Level

Yes... I Will



Yes, I will, I will for the greater good, evanesce from the world for time that follows and sleep forever. The dream perhaps will be awesome; awesome enough to put conscience aside, to put out the desire to awake, just sleep and sleep. No narcissism abides me, free I am, free like a bird, free like a heart which runs upon the will of desire, much freer than the air, the most lively of all.

Yes, I will, shifting all sorrows and torments aside, cutting all bonds that join the living and the dead. I am happy as there will not be tomorrow to live, no tomorrow to work, no tomorrow to lift the burdens; what I have is only today and will live it to the fullest. I am happy for no prophecy can predict my fate, no god can save me, neither feeling

can touch me nor the majestic beauty allure me.

Then the land will not be a hurdle, nor can the giant pacific impede me. I shall die to see the land of my dreams, die to be intimate with the stars, die to talk to the moon and listen to the sun. Die to be immortal, to be away from the bonds of love. Die to be emancipated.

In life a time comes when a person realizes the value of his life; sometimes s/he urges to live and sometimes just to die. But for me, it's not about living forever; it's about living with yourself forever.

I have walked alone too far; I need a rest. I am not gallant enough to carry on; I need a sleep, a sleep to rest the weariness of the journeys I have accomplished, the restless nights of agony I have endured. My feet are worn, my eyesight is blurred, neither can I smell the aroma of a flower nor can I listen to the melodies I had compiled. I have been fragile. Now it's goodbye. Yes, I will die; I will die just to live again.

Friends are there

Avas Gaire, Class: 5 "D"

Friends are there
Friends are the ones that are
always there
Whenever anything gives you a
scare
They'll be there when the road
is tough
They see you through when
times are rough.

They know when to laugh,
when to smile, when to cry
They even know when all you
need is a sigh
They make you laugh when you
are down
They make a smile out of a
frown.

Never hold grudges over
something that's silly
The best friendship is often hilly .
So just remember when you find
a true friend,
Never let that friendship end.

परीक्षाको तयारी कसरी गर्ने ?

-भवानी खड्का, नेपाली विभाग शिक्षिका

कुनै पनि परीक्षार्थीले परीक्षामा सफलता हासिल गर्नका लागि राम्रो अध्ययन गर्नु नै प्रथम कार्य हो । कुनै पुस्तक नोट वा सामग्रीलाई अध्ययन गर्ने सन्दर्भमा पाठ्य विषयलाई राम्रोसँग बुझेर पढ्नुपर्छ । त्यसरी पढ्दा विषयवस्तुलाई सूत्रबद्ध वा बुँदागत रूपमा टिपेपछि परीक्षाको समयमा तिनै बुँदालाई राम्ररी पढ्नुपर्छ अर्थात् अध्ययन र मनन गर्नुपर्छ । कतिपय परीक्षार्थीहरू जब परीक्षा आउँछ अनि रातभर पढ्ने र अधिपछि नपढ्ने गर्छन् । यसो गर्नु राम्रो होइन । राम्रो तयारी गर्नका लागि सकभर सँधै नियमित रूपमा पढ्नुपर्छ । नत्र भने पनि परीक्षाभन्दा अगाडिदेखि नै परीक्षाको मनस्थिति बनाई तयारी गरिरहनुपर्छ ।

विद्यार्थीले हरेक दिन केही न केही पढ्ने बानी बसाल्नुपर्छ । अध्ययन गरेको विषयका बुँदा टिपिहाल्ने गरेमा परीक्षाको विषयज्ञान बढी भई सफलता हासिल हुन सक्छ । नियमित अध्ययन गर्ने बानीले परीक्षाका समयमा शरीर स्वस्थ र आराम हुन्छ । शारीरिक अस्वस्थताले मानसिक अस्वस्थता निम्त्याउने हुँदा स्वास्थ्य सन्तुलित राख्न सन्तुलित र नियमित रूपमा पढ्ने बानी बसाल्नुपर्छ । चिन्तालाई मनस्थितिबाट टाढा राख्नु, विचारमा शुद्धता, आत्मसन्तुष्टि लिनु तथा जानेका कुरामा आत्मविश्वास हुनु जस्ता कुरामा परीक्षार्थीले ध्यान दिनुपर्छ । त्यसैले विषयको गहन अध्ययन, अध्ययनको सारांश, निष्कर्ष वा बुँदा टिपोट र टिपिएको बुँदाको मननले विषयको ज्ञान र संस्मरणमा निकै राम्रो सहयोग मिल्दछ । आफूले जानेका कुरामा आत्मविश्वास राखिएन भने परीक्षा बिग्रन्छ । तसर्थ परीक्षा दिँदा सबभन्दा ठूलो कुरा आत्मविश्वास दह्रो बनाउनुपर्छ । यसबाट के स्पष्ट हुन्छ भने कुनै पनि परीक्षार्थीले नियमित रूपमा अध्ययन, मनन बुँदा टिपोट गर्ने र तयारीपछि आत्मविश्वासका साथ परीक्षाकोठामा पस्ने वातावरण नै सफलताको एउटा कसी हो ।

डाँफे चरी

नाम : सोफिया श्रेष्ठ
कक्षा : ३ 'ख'



हेर हेर साथी हो
कति राम्रो चरी छ
यो चरीको शरीरमा
रङ्ग नानाधरी छ ।

यही रङ्गका कारणले
यसको रौनक बढेछ
यही रौनक नै
देशको गौरव बनेछ ।

EXPLORING THE SOUL OF A DANCER

The lyrics of the song "Laija re" (by Hemant Rana) strike my mind. As I play it on my I-pod, I fondly recall his gestures. It is not the only time I recall him but the emotions he brings out in that dance are so real, so spell-binding, I can't stop myself this time. With the flow of music, the feelings he expresses through his body language retrieve in me. Then, a question arises in my mind, "Why is this particular dance of his, this very song, piercing through my skin and touching my heart? After all, I watch him move, shake and groove everyday. I can feel what he feels but why is that so?" "There has to be an answer hidden somewhere in the wrath of time," my heart says.

Closing my eyes and taking a deep breath, I go back in my mind to my dance class where I began each of my days looking at his face. His face, with eyes that have seen the world, old by experience but young and fresh by nature. Loneliness can be clearly reflected right through his eyes no matter how many hundreds of people he is encircled by everyday. And, I guess, why wouldn't it be? There is not a single person in the crowd with whom he can share his true emotions, nobody he can fully rely on. Plenty of friends but God knows which one won't betray him at the time of need. No one can be there for him forever and that's the truth. Thus, he is a self made man and is his own best friend. Maybe this is behind the fact that he loves himself above all and that even makes his each step more enchanting. Some people might think of him as a partial narcissist, but it's the fault of his fate that he spends so much of his time judging every single human around; he has no time to love them.

I don't possess the experiences he does, and in my early 16 years of life one can easily take me as naive. But, I'm mature enough to understand what people who are attached to me are going through and why they are as they are. Being a dancer, he has accepted numerous ups and downs, with sometimes beautiful and at times, bitter moments in life. Pragmatism has become a part of him. For any person who meets him for the first time, he is a cheerful guy, mischievous as ever, with no pride in his talent, ability and position. To me, he is ever honorable as an enlightening leader who taught me that there is more in dance than just shaking one's body. One can explore and live a true life through it. Therefore, I respect him for all he offers others despite his deep grief within. He feels the grief of leaving his own guru and fellow mates, of abandoning the stage and the glory in India, and he feels the sorrow of being away from his parents and all his relatives even though he is in his native land. Besides, his unshakable decision to prove himself living among his own people is a point not to be missed. So much at just the age of 29 is really praiseworthy.

Now, after much brain storming about his past and present, I can get a thorough idea that the song was dear to me because it poured out his heartfelt feelings. It was connected with his soul in a way. Anyone observant and thoughtful enough could have sensed this. And now, having a glimpse of his life, I can say that he is a true winner, living with an evergreen smile, adapting and inspiring people entering in and out of his life and inspiring them as ever, for good.

गालीबाट राम्रो विचारको सिर्जना

एलिजा पौडेल, कक्षा-९ "क"

कक्षा 'नौ' मा एक राम्रो पढ्ने कुमार नामको केटो थियो। त्यही कक्षामा नराम्रो केटो श्याम पनि थियो। राम्रो पढ्ने भएकाले कुमारको सधैं सबै शिक्षक-शिक्षिकाहरू प्रशंसा गर्ने गर्नुहुन्थ्यो। त्यसै गरी साथीहरू पनि उससँग मिल्थे र अरु नयाँ विद्यार्थीहरू पनि उससँग राम्रो साथी बनाउने क्रममा तल्लीन हुन्थे। त्यसै गरी बुबाआमा पनि उसको धेरै प्रशंसा गर्नुहुन्थ्यो। श्यामलाई भने गाली मात्र गर्थे। त्यसरी नै दिन बित्दै गयो।

पछि बल्लतल्ल पास भएर श्याम कक्षा दसमा पुग्यो भने कुमारचाहिँ प्रथम भएर दसमा पुग्यो। त्यतिखेर कुमारलाई गुरुहरूले राम्रो विद्यार्थीका रूपमा लिनु हुन्थ्यो भने श्यामलाई गाली मात्र गर्थे। आफ्नो मिल्ने साथी अमन पनि उससँग त्यति बोल्न छाड्यो र कुमारलाई साथ दिएर उसलाई सबैले गिज्याउन थाले। यसरी आफ्नो कोही पनि साथी नभएर श्याम एक्लो भयो। एकदिन गुरुले कक्षामा सबै साथीहरूका अगाडि "कक्षामा जति नै राम्रो छु भनेर क्रियाकलाप गरे पनि कहिल्यै राम्रो अड्क ल्याउन सक्दैनौं। यो देखावटी पढेर तिमीले के पाउछौं? आफ्नो मनदेखि राम्ररी पढ्नुपर्छ; भावना जान्नुपर्छ, बेकारमा आमाबुबाको पैसा नाश।" भनेर श्यामलाई नराम्रोसँग गाली गर्नुभयो। श्यामचाहिँ आफूले किन गाली खाएको भनेर एकछिनसम्म त अकमकक भयो। धेरैबेर सोचेपछि आफ्नो पढाइ नराम्रो भएर गुरुले बेस्सरी गाली गरेको कुरा थाहा पायो।

श्यामले घर जाँदा पनि गुरुले गाली गरेका कुराहरू सम्झ्यो र त्यस्तो नराम्रो पढेकाले आफ्ना साथीहरूलाई पनि गुमाएको कुरा पनि थाहा पायो। त्यसपछि उसले त्यही गालीबाट प्रेरणा पाएर राम्रोसँग पढ्न थाल्यो। ऊ दिनरात मिहिनेत गर्न थाल्यो। गुरुहरूको प्रश्नको जवाफ दिन थाल्यो। त्यो देखेर गुरु र उसका साथीहरू अचम्ममा परे। श्यामले आफ्नो प्रथम त्रैमासिक परीक्षामा पाँचौं स्थान प्राप्त गर्‍यो। त्यो देखेर गुरुजन साथीहरू तथा आमाबुबा चकित परे। उसले भन्नु राम्रो पढ्दै गयो। त्यसैले गर्दा कक्षाको कुमार लगायत अरु सबै उसका साथी बने। ऊ सबैसँग मिलेर पढ्न र अरुलाई सहयोग गर्न थाल्यो।

त्यसै गरी एस.एल.सी परीक्षा नजिक आयो। सबैजना मिहिनेत गरेर पढ्न थाले। धेरै समय बिदा भएपछि त्यस परीक्षाको नतिजा वितरण भयो। त्यसमा सबैभन्दा बढी अड्क ल्याएर श्याम पास भयो। पछि विद्यालयमा सबै गुरुहरूले सबै विद्यार्थीहरूलाई स्याबासी र बधाई दिनुभयो। श्यामले चाँहिँ आफूलाई गाली गरेर सुधाने शिक्षकलाई "धेरै धन्यवाद" भनेर फर्कियो।

.....'अधिल्लो अङ्कबाट जारी'

अध्ययनको उपयोग

१२. यी अध्ययनहरूलाई यहाँ किन ल्याउन खोजिएको हो भने यसका धेरै निचोडहरू विद्यालय शिक्षाका सन्दर्भमा नेपालमा पनि उपयोग गर्न सकिन्छ। एउटा सन्देश त यसले के दियो भने शिक्षामा सुधार टालटुले नीतिबाट सम्भव छैन, यसमा राज्य नै सम्पूर्ण रूपमा लाग्नु पर्छ। हुन त गतवर्ष मात्र सार्वजनिक भएको एस.एल.सी. अध्ययनको प्रतिवेदन राष्ट्रिय रूपमै गरिएको अध्ययन हो तर यसका सुझावहरू लागू गर्न सरकार तयार भएको सङ्केत मिलेको छैन। सन् १९९७ र २००१ मा कक्षा ३ को र सन् १९९९ र २००३ मा कक्षा ५ को राष्ट्रिय अध्ययन भएको थियो। तर विडम्बना के भयो भने अमेरिकाको अध्ययन त्यहाँको राष्ट्रपतिले आफ्नो चासोमा राख्ने र प्रतिवेदनलाई कार्यान्वयन गर्ने प्रतिबद्धता समेत जनाएकाले राष्ट्रिय नीतिमा रूपान्तरित गरे। हाम्रो देशमा भएको महत्त्वपूर्ण राष्ट्रिय अध्ययनको दस्तावेजलाई यहाँका राज्य प्रमुखले चासै लिएनन्। त्यतिखेरका सरकार प्रमुखले वास्तै गरेनन्। फलतः यो प्रतिवेदनमा मात्र सीमित हुन पुग्यो। यसबाट के बुझ्नु पर्छ भने शिक्षा राष्ट्रको स्वार्थ हुनु पर्छ र राष्ट्रले शिक्षा विकासमा नै आफ्नो अनुहार देख्छ भन्ने कुरालाई बुझ्नु पर्छ। अष्ट्रेलियाका राष्ट्रप्रमुखले सन् १९९८ मा अमेरिकाको प्रतिवेदन पढिसकेपछि यसो भनेका थिए "The foundation of a clever country is its education system." त्यसै अध्ययनबाट प्रभावित भएर अष्ट्रेलियाले आफ्नो शिक्षा प्रणालीमा सुधारको सूत्रपात गर्‍यो।

अन्य उदाहरणहरू

१३. अष्ट्रेलियाले शिक्षामा गुणस्तरीय सुधार गर्न दुईवटा प्रमुख तत्त्वलाई प्राथमिकता दिएको छ : स्वायत्तता र प्रतिस्पर्धा। त्यहाँ विद्यालय बन्नको लागि सरकारले ठोस सूचकहरूको निर्माण गर्छ। सूचक अनुसार योग्यता पुगेका संस्था वा समूहले विद्यालय दर्ता गर्न पाउँछन्। प्रत्येक बालकको लागि राज्यको लगानी सुनिश्चित छ। प्रत्येक अभिभावकलाई विद्यालय छनौटको अवसर छ। निजी क्षेत्रमा सरकारले गर्ने लगानीको मात्रालाई बढाउन प्रतिबद्धताका साथ विद्यालय विद्यालयबीच प्रतिस्पर्धा गराइन्छ। लगानीको २५ प्रतिशतसम्म सरकारले सहयोग गर्छ। प्रतिस्पर्धामा उत्कृष्ट ठहरेर अझ बढी लगानी गर्न सरकार तयार छ। प्रत्येक विद्यालय राज्यले दिएको शिक्षा नीतिको अधिनमा रही के पढाउने, कसरी पढाउने, कस्तो शिक्षक नियुक्त गर्ने, मूल्याङ्कन मापदण्ड के तोक्नेमा स्वायत्त छन्। अष्ट्रेलियाको व्यापारिक क्षेत्रको आम्दानीमा शिक्षा सातौं प्रमुख स्थानमा पर्दछ। विद्यालय शिक्षादेखि नै स्वायत्ततालाई प्रश्रय दिएकाले त्यहाँको शिक्षा प्रणाली गुणस्तरयुक्त मानिन्छ।

१४. जापानमा त प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक शिक्षा प्रणालीको विकासमा सरकारको लगानी प्रशस्त छ। त्यहाँका निजी विद्यालयहरूले लगानीको ४० प्रतिशत सम्म सरकारबाट रकम प्राप्त गर्छन्। सरकारी विद्यालयमा समेत शुल्क लिने प्रचलन सन् २००१ सम्म पनि रहेकै पाइन्छ। त्यसभन्दा पछाडिको तथ्य फेला पार्न नसकिएकाले भन्न सकिएन। जापानको शिक्षा प्रणाली पनि बजारोन्मुख भएकाले स्वायत्तता र प्रतिस्पर्धामा आधारित देखिन्छ। जापानको विद्यालयहरू शुल्क निर्धारणमा स्वायत्त छन्। उनीहरू आफू आफूमा मात्र प्रतिस्पर्धी छैनन् आफ्नो विद्यालयमा आएका विद्यार्थी अन्यत्र नजाऊन् भन्ने ध्येयले थप संघर्ष गर्दछन्। निःशुल्क र अनिवार्य शिक्षा नभने पनि संसारका कुनै पनि मुलुक भन्दा माध्यमिक शिक्षा उत्तीर्ण गर्नेको सङ्ख्या जापानमा बढी छ। १५ देखि १८ वर्ष उमेरका ९४ प्रतिशतले माध्यमिक शिक्षा उत्तीर्ण गर्छन्। सबै विद्यालय उत्तिकै गुणस्तरका देखिन्छन्। स्वायत्तता अभ्यास गर्न पाएकाले उनीहरूको गुणस्तर बढेको कुरामा दुईमत छैन।

१५. जर्मनीको शिक्षाको कथा अझ रोचक छ। औपचारिक शिक्षा र कार्यथलोको शिक्षा दुवै महत्त्वपूर्ण मानिन्छन्। विद्यालय शिक्षा पूरा गर्न नसक्ने समूहको ७५ प्रतिशत कार्यथलोमा दिइने शिक्षामा सहभागी हुन्छन्। त्यहाँ ३ वर्षसम्म सिकारु कामदार र शिक्षार्थी दुवै भूमिका निभाउँछन्। ३ वर्षे

कार्यथलोमा कार्यमुखी शिक्षा आर्जन गरेपछि एउटा आकर्षक नोकरी पाउँछन्। सैद्धान्तिक र व्यावहारिक दुवै परीक्षामा उनीहरूलाई खरो उत्रन लगाइन्छ। शुरुमा प्रवेश गर्दा नियमित कामदार भन्दा एक चौथाई मात्र तलब पाउने यी युवाहरू त्यसैबाट शिक्षामा लगानी गरी निपूर्ण बन्न उत्साही देखिन्छन्। जुन कार्य थलोमा तालीम र शिक्षा प्राप्त गरे त्यही काममा उनीहरूको भविष्य अडेकाले उत्प्रेरणामा कमी पाइन्छ। बजारले यस्तो शिक्षालाई मान्यता दिएको छ। राजनीतिक हस्तक्षेप छैन। यस्ता सीपमुखी शिक्षा उद्योग, कारखाना, संस्थान जताततै भेट्न सकिन्छ। सबै शिक्षाप्रदायक संस्था स्वायत्त छन्। पाठ्यक्रम निर्माणदेखि प्रमाणपत्र दिने काम सम्मका लागि। यही स्वायत्तता त्यहाँका उद्योग व्यवसायमा गुणस्तरयुक्त जनशक्ति उत्पादनमा सक्षम छ। प्रायः युरोपेली मुलुकहरूमा यस्तो व्यवस्था देख्न सकिन्छ।

नेपालको स्थिति

१६. हामी बेलाबेलामा विकेन्द्रीकरणको कुरा गर्छौं तर पाठ्यक्रम केन्द्रमा नै बनाउँछौं, शिक्षक केन्द्रबाटै भर्ना गर्छौं, कति शुल्क उठाउने वा नउठाउने केन्द्रमै निर्णय गर्छौं, कहिले परीक्षा लिने त्यो पनि केन्द्रीकृत नै हो। कुनकुन पुस्तक पढाउनु पर्ने र नपढाए कारवाही गर्ने केन्द्रीय नियम नै छ। विद्यालयमा कति शिक्षक हुनुपर्ने, विद्यार्थी अनुपात घटे पनि बढे पनि शिक्षक सङ्ख्या उत्तिकै हुँदा अहिले शिक्षक व्यवस्थापनको निकै गाह्रो समस्या परेको छ। यस अर्थमा निजी विद्यालयहरू बढी स्वायत्त छन्। पाठ्यक्रम राज्यकै लागू गरे पनि पाठ्यपुस्तक छनौटमा उनीहरू स्वायत्तता उपयोग गर्छन्। शिक्षक छनौट गुणस्तरिय शिक्षाको आधार भएकाले उनीहरू यसमा स्वायत्तताको भरपुर उपयोग गर्दछन्। शुल्क निर्धारण, शिक्षकको निगरानी, विद्यार्थी मूल्याङ्कनका प्रक्रिया, शिक्षक तालिम जस्ता कुरामा मागमा आधारित (Demand based) बनाउँछन् र विद्यालय व्यवस्थापन चुस्त राख्छन्। यही स्वायत्तता गुणस्तरमा रूपान्तरित भएको हो भन्ने कुरामा शङ्का गर्ने ठाउँ छैन। निजी विद्यालयका सम्बन्धमा उठेका अन्य विरोधका आवाजहरू आफ्नै ठाउँमा छँदै छन्। अहिले निजी विद्यालयभित्र आफ्नै खाले कर्मचारीतन्त्रको विकास भएको छ जुन गुणस्तरिय शिक्षाको बाधक बन्न सक्छ।

१७. सरकारी विद्यालयहरू केन्द्रीय राजनीतिबाट निर्देशित छ। शिक्षकहरू भण्डा भण्डामा विभक्त छन्। अनुगमनको प्रणाली छैन। शिक्षक र प्रधानाध्यापकलाई जवाफदेही बनाउने संयन्त्र छैन। विद्यालयको कक्षाको तालिका बनाउने बाहेक ९ त्यो पनि जिल्ला शिक्षा कार्यालयले पठाएको तालिका अनुसार अरु स्वायत्तता छैन। समस्या समाधानका लागि पहल गर्ने मात्र हो समाधानका उपाय लागू गर्ने आर्थिक र प्राज्ञिक हैसियत छैन। विषय मिले पनि नमिले पनि केन्द्रले पठाएको शिक्षकलाई कक्षामा पठाउने बाध्यता छ। आवश्यक सङ्ख्यामा शिक्षक नभए पनि सबै कक्षा (१०-४) चलाउने परेको छ। कुनै पनि कुरामा आफ्नै निर्णय लागू गर्ने हैसियत प्रधानाध्यापकमा छैन। यस्तो स्वायत्तताविहीन अवस्था नै सरकारी विद्यालयको गुणस्तर खस्कनुको प्रमुख कारण हो भन्ने कुरामा पनि विमर्त जनाउन गाह्रो पर्दछ।

१८. २०५५ सालमा स्थानीय स्वायत्त शासन ऐन र २०५८ मा शिक्षामा सामुदायिकीकरणका प्रयास भए पनि दुवै सक्रिय हुन सकेनन्। फलतः शिक्षाका समस्या घट्नुको साटो भन्नु बढ्दै जान थाल्यो। यही केन्द्रीकरणको चपेटामा अहिलेको शिक्षा विधेयक २०६० विवादमा अल्झिएको छ। तालाबन्दी, नारा, जुलुस, विद्यालय बन्द जस्ता कुराहरू नियमित हुँदै गएको छ। यसलाई किनारा लगाउन र विश्व परिवेशमा प्रतिस्पर्धा गर्न पनि विद्यालय स्वायत्तता एकदमै आवश्यक देखिएको छ।

हामीले के गर्नु पर्ला ?

१९. विद्यालय विद्यालयबीच प्रतिस्पर्धा गराई गुणस्तरीय शिक्षाको परिकल्पना गर्ने हो भने राज्यले शिक्षामा केन्द्रको नियन्त्रण छोड्नु पर्छ। अब बन्ने नयाँ नेपालको संरचनासँगै सघीय वा प्रान्तीय शिक्षा स्वायत्तताको

अवधारणा अगाडि सार्नु पर्दछ। केन्द्रले शिक्षाको राष्ट्रिय उद्देश्य मात्र निर्धारण गर्ने र ती उद्देश्य पूरा हुने गरी पाठ्यक्रम निर्माण, पाठ्यपुस्तक विकास, शिक्षक नियुक्ति, शुल्क निर्धारण, विद्यार्थी मूल्याङ्कन, शिक्षक तालिम, जस्ता महत्त्वपूर्ण कार्यहरू संघीय वा प्रान्तीय संरचना हुँदै विद्यालयको पकडमा पुऱ्याउनु पर्दछ। राज्यले विद्यालयका लागि गर्ने लगानीका आधारहरू स्पष्ट पार्नु पर्दछ र विद्यालयको लागि जाने रकम सोभै विद्यालयको खातामा पुने प्रणाली बनाइनु पर्दछ। प्रत्येक संघ वा प्रान्तले निश्चित मापदण्ड बनाई विद्यालयको निगरानी गर्नु पर्दछ। केन्द्रले प्राविधिक र विज्ञको सेवा उपलब्ध गराउने काममा मात्र आफूलाई सीमित राख्नु पर्दछ। केन्द्रीय रूपमा मापदण्डको विकास गरी प्रत्येक विद्यालयको न्यूनतमस्तर र जवाफदेहीता किटान गरिनु पर्दछ र त्यसैका आधारमा प्रत्येक संघ वा प्रान्तमा आधारित शिक्षा प्रणालीको मूल्याङ्कन गर्ने र राष्ट्रिय उद्देश्य परिपूर्तिमा उनीहरूलाई प्रोत्साहित गर्ने काम गर्नु पर्दछ। प्रतिस्पर्धाका आधारमा संघ वा प्रान्तमा जाने शिक्षाका बजेट तर्जुमा गरिनु पर्दछ र गुणस्तरमा वृद्धि गर्न राम्रो काम गर्ने संघ, प्रान्त वा विद्यालय एकाइमा गरिने लगानीमा क्रमशः थप गर्दै लगिनु पर्दछ। यसो भएमा प्रत्येक संघ वा प्रान्त र प्रत्येक विद्यालयले स्वायत्तता उपभोग गर्ने अवसर पाउँछन्, अनावश्यक राजनैतिक दबाबबाट मुक्त हुनेछन् र शिक्षाको विकासमा योगदान गर्न पाउनेछन्।

अन्त्यमा,

२०. सिद्धान्त र विश्वमा भएका अनुसन्धानहरूले के देखाएका छन् भने

यदि स्वायत्ततालाई क) विद्यालयको नेतृत्व ख) परिवार र समुदायको संलग्नता ग) अनुसन्धानमा आधारित शैक्षणिक कार्यक्रम घ) पेसागत विकास र ङ) सन्तुलित सूचना प्रणालीसँग आवद्ध गर्न सकिएन भने यसको प्रयोग नियन्त्रित शिक्षा प्रणाली भन्दा महँगो पर्छ। त्यसैले स्वायत्तता दिनु पूर्व विद्यालयको सामाजिक झोतमा विशेष ध्यान पुऱ्याउनु पर्दछ। सामाजिक पूँजी र मानव पूँजीको आधारमा मात्र स्वायत्तता सफल हुन्छ। त्यसैले विद्यालयमा कुशल नेतृत्व र पेसासँग प्रतिवद्ध र योग्य शिक्षक छैन भने स्वायत्तताले मात्र विद्यालय शिक्षा सुधार हुन सक्दैन। अर्को विचारणीय पक्ष के छ भने शिक्षा राजनैतिक प्रक्रिया भएको हुनाले शिक्षाको माध्यमबाट आफ्नो अभिष्ट पुरा गराउन प्रयास सततामा रहेको शक्तिले सधैँ गरिरहन्छ कहिले पाठ्यक्रम सुधारको नाममा, कहिले आयोग बनाएर शिक्षा सुधार गर्ने नाममा, कहिले शिक्षा ऐन तथा नियमावली परिमार्जन गर्ने नाममा आदि। त्यसैले कुनै पनि मुलुकमा गरिने विद्यालय स्वायत्तताको प्रयास सफल हुनु वा नहुनुमा त्यस देशको राजनीति प्रमुख कारक हुन्छ न कि प्राविधिक पक्षको। यस्ता कुराहरूमा विचार पुऱ्याएर पूर्वतयारीका साथ स्वायत्तता दिने हो भने यसका माध्यमबाट शिक्षा सुधार अवश्यम्भावी हुन्छ।

समाप्त।

(यस लेख चेल्लसीद्वारा आयोजित 'National Symposium on Contemporary issues on Education' मा प्रस्तुत गरिएको थियो।)

STUDENT'S ARTICLE

मेरो भविष्यको लक्ष्य

सुशान्त गौतम, कक्षा १०

मानिस एउटा विवेकशील र चेतनशील प्राणी भएकाले उसले आफ्नो जीवनलाई गति प्रदान गर्नुका साथसाथै आफू बाँच्नुको सार्थकता देखाउनु पर्छ। उसले भविष्यमा कसरी आफूले केही उल्लेखनीय काम गरेर मानव नामलाई नै सार्थक बनाउन सकिन्छ भन्ने सोच्न सक्छ। यसरी केही सोचेर र त्यस अनुरूप काम गरेर भविष्यलाई उज्ज्वल तुल्याउने काम नै जीवनको लक्ष्य हो। मानिस भएर जन्मेपछि केही सोच नलिई अधि बढ्ने हो भने मानिस हुनुको कुनै औचित्य नै रहँदैन। त्यसैले मैले पनि आफू भविष्यमा केही हुने लक्ष्य राखेको छु र त्यस सपनालाई साकार पार्न निरन्तर एकचित्त भई लागिरहेको छु।

म यस धर्तीमा जन्मनासाथ मेरी आमाले मलाई भविष्यमा डाक्टर बनाएर ख्याति कमाउने बनाउने सपना देख्नु भएको रहेछ। म पनि अन्धोभ्रँ गरी डाक्टर बन्न लगनशील र मिहिनेती बनी अधि बढिरहेँ। मेरो बुबा गाउँबाट भर्खरै सहर आउनुभएको थियो। त्यसैले हाम्रो आर्थिक अवस्था कमजोर थियो। समय बित्दै गयो र एककासि भाग्यले पनि साथ दिँदै गयो। मेरो बुबाको मिहिनेतले गर्दा हाम्रो परिवार आर्थिक दृष्टिकोणले सबल हुँदै गयो। आर्थिक अवस्था सबल भएपछि मेरो बुबालाई लाग्यो कि अब उहाँले मलाई डाक्टर पढाउने खर्च जुटाउन सक्नुहुन्छ र मलाई डाक्टर बन्न हौसला दिइराख्नुभयो। मलाई पनि डाक्टर बन्ने उत्तिकै इच्छा थियो तर त्यो मेरो भविष्यको लक्ष्य नभएर मेरा बाबुआमाको भविष्यको लक्ष्य थियो। बिस्तारै मेरो मन बदलिँदै गयो र म कम्प्युटर इन्जिनियरतर्फ आकृष्ट हुँदै गएँ। म करिब दस वर्षको हुँदा हुँ, मलाई इन्जिनियर बन्न खुब मन लाग्यो। कसैले मलाई मेरो भविष्यको लक्ष्य सोध्दा म कम्प्युटर इन्जिनियर बन्नु भन्थेँ तर यो पनि मेरो स्थायी लक्ष्य बन्न सकेन। म टिभी हेर्दा विभिन्न नेताहरूको भाषण सुन्थेँ, उनीहरूको बोल्ने शैली असाध्यै मन पर्यो। म सात कक्षामा हुँदा नेताहरूले बाटो बनाइदिन्छु, पानीको मुहान ल्याइदिन्छु, पुल बनाइदिन्छु, बत्तीले गाउँ भलमल पारिदिन्छु र अन्य भौतिक सुविधाहरू दिन्छु भनेर सारा गाउँलेहरूलाई आश्वासन दिने, अमूल्य भोट लुट्ने र आफ्नो खल्ती भर्नेतर्फ लाग्नेबारे पढेपछि मलाई साँचो नेता बनेर देशमा

परिवर्तनको आँधीबेहरी ल्याइदिने सोच उत्पन्न भयो। म कक्षा आठमा पढ्दा त नेता बन्ने इच्छा भन्न बढ्दै गयो। तर नेताहरूप्रतिको विश्वास घट्दै गएको कारण मैले यसलाई आफ्नो भविष्यको लक्ष्य नबनाउने निर्णय गरें।

देशको स्थिति हेर्दा र बुझ्दा त आफ्नै गाउँ फर्केर उन्नत जातका बीजहरू रोपी खेती गरेर वा किसान बनेर जीविकोपार्जन गर्न पनि मन नलामे होइन। चट्ट आधुनिक तरिकामा खेती गरेर आफ्नो र सम्पूर्ण राष्ट्रको पेट पाल्न पाउनु गौरवको कुरा हो। यो त मनको एक पाटोले भन्छ। अर्को पाटोले भन्छ, यस्तै तालमा खेती गरेर बस्ने हो भने छ महिना जोतिएर र छ महिना सुतेर बिताउने हो भने हाम्रो देशको उत्थान कहिले हुन्छ? कति गरिबीको चपेटामा देशलाई धकेल्ने? के हाम्रो देशलाई अन्य देशजस्तो विकसित बन्ने हक छैन? यदि छ भने हामी किन त्यसलाई नै भविष्यको लक्ष्य बनाएर अधि नबढ्ने त?

त्यसैले मैले सोचविचार गर्दा भविष्यमा कुनै चिरस्थायी पेसागत लक्ष्य नलिने तर देश र जनताको सेवा गर्ने अटोट लिएको छु। यसो गर्दा एउटा दुईटा पेसा गर्ने व्यक्ति भन्दा बढी काम गरिन्छ। अन्धकारले रूण भएर रुढिवादी परम्परालाई निरन्तरता दिँदै आएका व्यक्तिहरूमा उज्यालो छर्न सकिन्छ। राम्रा-राम्रा कामहरू गरेर आफ्नो मात्र नभएर आफ्नो राष्ट्रको पनि नाम सफलताको शिखरमा पुऱ्याउन सकिन्छ। त्यसैले भनिन्छ -

"चाहे कोही होस् एक लक्ष्य लिई जसले गर्छ काम

निश्चय ऊ सफल बन्छ, सफल हुन्छ उसको नाम।"

तसर्थ हामीले जेसुकै लक्ष्य लिएर पनि यदि सो लक्ष्यमा अडिग भयौँ भने र त्यही लक्ष्यलाई नै आत्मसाथ गरी अधि बढ्यौँ भने हामी सो लक्ष्य प्राप्त गर्न सफल हुन्छौँ र हाम्रो नाम अमर रहन्छ। हामी उन्नति पथमा पुन्छौँ र हाम्रो उत्थान हुन्छ। यसरी अन्त्यमा मैले दूलो पेसा अपनाउनुको सट्टा एउटा असल राम्रो र अनुशासित व्यक्ति भएर सारा राष्ट्रको उत्थानतर्फ लाग्ने निर्णय लिएँ। सारा नेपाल र नेपालीहरूको धड्कन भएर धड्किरहने निर्णय लिएँ। भविष्यमा असल व्यक्ति बन्ने लक्ष्य बोकेर अधि बढ्ने प्रण गरें।

STUDENTS' WRITINGS

गाउँ खाने कथा

सुयोग राजभण्डारी

कक्षा : ४ "घ"

- क) हात्ती छिन्थो पुच्छर अड्कियो, के हो ?
उत्तर : लुगा सिएको ।
- ख) भित्र सुन बाहिर चाँदी, के हो ?
उत्तर : अण्डा
- ग) सानो नानीको हातभरि चुरा, के हो ?
उत्तर : कुचो ।
- घ) नौ तले घरको न झ्याल न ढोका, के हो ?
उत्तर : बाँस
- ङ) छोड छोड बुढा म अघि जान्छु, के हो ?
उत्तर : लौरो टेकेको ।
- च) आमाले छोरीलाई ढोगेको, के हो ?
उत्तर : गाभ्रीबाट पानी सारेको ।
- छ) ओल्लो घरको नरे पल्लो घरमा सरे, के हो ?
उत्तर : आग्लो लगाएको ।
- ज) पुड्के बाहुनको सुकेँ चन्दन, के हो ?
उत्तर : कालो मास

जीवन

क्रान्ति शिखा धिताल, एएस लेभल

अन्तर्हृदयमा पिप्लिएको सत्यलाई प्रस्फुटन गर्दा
दुनियाँले अविश्वासको पात्र ठान्न थाल्यो ।
अतीतलाई बिर्सने प्रयास गर्दा
अदम्य आँट र साहस कमजोर बन्न थाल्यो ।

खोइ, किन हो कुन्नि ?
नयनमा आँसु टल्पाउन थाल्यो
अनि हृदयमा वेदनाले जालो उन्न थाल्यो
जीवन गहिरोमा पुगेर संघर्ष गरिरहँदा,
मर्छु कि भन्ने डरले पो हो
पाइला थर्थर काँप्न थाल्यो ।

बिहानीको नौलो किरण सँगसँगै
आज मुस्कुराउँदै जाम्न खोज्दा
औँशीको रातले फेरि पछ्याउन थाल्यो
सुनौलो क्रान्ति भित्र्याउने आशमा
लाखौँ कोसिस गर्दा पनि
असफलता नै बारम्बार नजिक हुन थाल्यो ।

त्यसैले पो हो कि सायद,
हृदयमा पीडा लुकाई बाँच्न थाली सकें
अनि, वास्तविकतालाई लुकाएर देखावटी मुस्कानमै
रम्ने बानी पारी सकें ।
त्यसैले,
म बिन्ती गर्छु ! आफ्ना लागि बाँच्न सिक
जीवन के हो ? बुझ्न सिक ।
अतीतलाई मेटाएर वर्तमानमा रमन सिक ।

होइन भने,
जीवन एउटा कहाली लाग्दो रात बन्ने छ ।
अनि तिम्रो अस्तित्व पश्चात्तापको पात्र बन्ने छ ।

सत्य तथ्य (अखबार सम्बन्धी)

सङ्कलक : दीक्षान्त श्रेष्ठ, कक्षा: १०

१. अमेरिकामा छापिने दैनिक अखबारहरूको सङ्ख्या २२०० छ ।
२. सबैभन्दा पुरानो अखबार आजभन्दा ५४० वर्षपूर्व इ.स. १४७० मा जर्मनीमा छापिएको थियो ।
३. संसारको सबैभन्दा ठूलो अखबारको आकार १२७ से.मी × ८७ से.मी थियो जुन अमेरिकाबाट प्रकाशित गरिएको थियो ।
४. संसारको सबैभन्दा सानो अखबारको आकार जम्मा ७.५ से.मी × ९.३७ से.मी छ ।
५. जापानको "योपुरी शिम्बान" नामक अखबारको संयुक्त संस्करण समेत १ करोड ४५ लाख प्रतिदिन छापिन्छ ।
६. अमेरिकाको 'दी न्यूयोर्क टाइम्स' दैनिकको १७ अक्टोबर १९६५ को अङ्कमा ९४६ पृष्ठ थिए ।
७. "रीडर्स डाइजेष्ट" मासिक पत्रिका नोभेम्बर १९८२ को अंकमा, विज्ञापनबाट मात्र ४५ करोड रुपैयाँको आमदानी गरेको थियो ।
८. "रीडर्स डाइजेष्ट" मासिक पत्रिकाले विश्वमा १५ भाषाहरूमा २ करोड ८० लाख प्रतिहरू छापिन्छ ।
९. 'टाइम' पत्रिकामा गल्फ एण्ड वेर्न इन्डस्ट्रिजले एकैपटक रु ९ करोड ६० लाखको विज्ञापन प्रकाशित गरेको थियो ।
१०. विश्वमा सबभन्दा बढी अखबार स्वीडेनमा पढ्ने गरिन्छ, जहाँ प्रति १००० व्यक्ति ५८० अखबार पढिन्छन् ।



चुटकिला

देविड पुन, कक्षा: २ "ग"

गफाडी

पहिलो : मेरो गाँउमा यति चिसो छ
कि दुईवटा सिरक ओढ्नु पर्छ ।
दोस्रो : मेरो गाँउमा त चारवटा सिरक
ओडेर पनि हिटर बाल्नु पर्छ ।
तेस्रो : मेरो गाँउमा त भन्नु यति चिसो
छ कि भैँसीले दूधको साटो कुल्फी
दिने गर्छ ।

लेउ

विदेशी : (भरना देखाउँदै) हवाट इज दिस ?
नेपाली : दिस इज अ भरना । यहाँबाट गुल्टियो भने
भइन्छ अस्पतालमा भरना ।
विदेशी : (खोलाको लेउलाई देखाउँदै) हवाट इज
दिस ?
नेपाली : दिस इज लेउ । यसमा टेक्यो भने पुगिन्छ
पल्लो छेउ ।

कविता

विवेक पराजुली, कक्षा-९ "ख"

आशिष गुरागाड, कक्षा १०

चेल्सी

हाँसदै, खेल्दै, रमाउँदै बिहानी सभा जान्छ,
गुरु, गुरुआमाले पढाएको सुन्दा मनले आनन्द मान्छ ।
चेल्सी स्कुलमा पढ्न पाएकोमा साह्रै मज्जा लाग्छ,
नबुझेको प्रश्न शिक्षकलाई सोध्दा मनको अन्त्योल भाग्छ ।
पढ्नलाई चेल्सी आई पुगें माथि माथि,
मनको कुरा बुझ्ने अनि मिल्दा जुल्दा साथी ।
सफा, सुघर लुगा लगाई हामी चेल्सी आइन्छ,
राम्रो काम गरेपछि राम्रो फल पाइन्छ ।
राम्रो कुरा सिक्ने ठाउँ चेल्सी नै हो ठान्छु,
विद्याको भण्डार भनेर म चेल्सीलाई नै मान्छु ।

हाम्रो नेपाल

हिमालको चिसो हावा छ
पहाडको मिठो पानी छ
तराईको सम्म जमिनमा
भुलेको अन्नबाली छ ।
नदी र नाला बग्दछन्
चारकोसे भन्दा जङ्गल
प्रकृति हेर्दा गद्गद् हुन्छ मन
नेपाली जनको हुन्छ मज्जल ।
पौरखी सारा नेपाली
नेपाल हाम्रो गौरव
बनाउन नयाँ नेपाल
मिलेर जुटौं सबै अब ।

ARTICLE

A House On Fire

Binita Thapa, Class: 10

I was so happy to be back in my hometown after a long time. I had made many plans regarding my friends and family. Quite excited, I got off the bus and was on the way home. But I stopped as I saw a large crowd gathered in my neighbourhood.

Huge flames were coming out dancing in a fearful pattern. I joined the crowd to have a closer look. I could see my neighbor's house on fire. I nearly broke down. I tried to go inside but I was not allowed in by the police. Every moment, looking up at the high sky, I could see huge sparks of fire. But still I had some hope. The crowd was talking about how the fire started. I found out that when the aunt was cooking,



the gas cylinder had exploded. There were two fire engines and many firemen trying to put out the fire, but alas, it was still burning. It seemed there was no hope. The firemen were able to save the owners of the house, but they couldn't save their little daughter. At last, the fire was under control, but the building was left completely destroyed.

It was the most terrible scene I had ever seen in my life. I have to put this scene out of my mind everyday as it still haunts me. I could still see the building on fire. This taught me an unforgettable lesson that everyone should be careful while working in the kitchen as "Prevention is better than the cure."

STUDENTS' WRITINGS

Suhent Bikram Rana, Class: 8 "C"

Exam, Exam, Everywhere

As the beautiful sun rises in the morning,
As the first ray begins to play,
My first exam explodes forth,
My brain just blown north!

Exam is supposed to mean beauty and flower,
From when did this become a devil's tower?
Is it a means to torture me?
And keep me as busy as a bee!!

These exams were headache since nursery,
Now please divorce me!
You have stung me like bee loving honey,
You seem to be lover who does not even care about money!!!

Poor teacher in a fix to prepare
new questions,
So they seem cool as lions,
But the poor kids call them
vampires,
I all the paper children conspire!!!

Oh god! Help my brain,
I need to throw everything in the
drain,
With all respect I leave,
By writing this...
Gosh I just feel a bit relieved!!!!



Subject: Problem with my computer

Dear Bill Gates,

We have bought a computer for our home and we have found some problems with it which I want to bring to your notice. There is a 'START' button but there is no 'STOP' button. We request you to check this. One doubt is whether any Re-scooter is available in my system as I found only Recycle, but I own a scooter at home. My child learnt "Microsoft Word" and now he wants to learn Microsoft sentence, so when will you provide that? There is Microsoft Office but what about Microsoft-home since I use the PC at home only.

Regards,

Banta

Collected by:
Umanga Luitel
Class: 4 "C"



FUN TIME

Sailesh Karki, Class: 7 "D"

Teacher (to a student running in the hall): I am going to have to tell the principal about you. What's your name?

Student: Ignatius Carneliuses Fragenhltimer

Teacher: Well don't let me catch you doing it again.



Rishav Shah, Class: 7 "A"

- Once a Sardar was traveling on a plane and was shouting "Bombay, Bombay". After some time, an air hostess came and said "B" silent, then Sardar said "ombay", "ombay".
- Once a foreigner came to a village and asked Sardar "any great person born here?" The then Sardar replied-"No, only babies."

घडी कसरी बिग्रिएछ ?

नाम : शुभेच्छा निरौला

कक्षा : ३ "घ"

एक जना मान्छेले एउटा नयाँ घडी किनेछ । उसले नयाँ घडी एक दुई दिन लगाएपछि घडी बिग्रिएछ र ऊ त्यो घडी बनाउन त्यही पसलमा गएर भनेछ-"मेरो घडी बिग्रियो दाइ बनाइदिनुस् न !" उसले घडी खोलेर हेर्दा घडीभित्र भिँगा मरेको रहेछ । अनि त्यो बनाउने दाइले भनेछ - "हजुरको त घडीको डाइभर नै मरेको रहेछ, अनि कसरी चल्छ ?"



Sadhvi Bisht, Class: 4 "A"

TEACHER : What is attention deflect hyperactive disorder ?
TINTUMAN : "JIMBALAKDAI PAMBI"
TEACHER : I didn't understand anything.
TINTUMAN : Same to you..
PROFESSOR : What is the chemical symbol of Barium ?
STUDENT : BA
PROFESSOR : What is the chemical symbol for sodium?
STUDENT : NA
PROFESSOR : What will we get if we combine 1 atom of Barium and 2 atoms of Sodium?
STUDENT : BANANA

Riddles

1. Why was the Maths book sad?
2. What did the big telephone say to the small telephone?
3. What did zero say to eight?
4. Which falls faster? A stone or a pizza?
5. What was the alien doing with the computer?

Answers

1. Because it had many problems
2. You are really small to be engaged
3. WOW! What a nice belt!
4. "Pizza" because it is a fast food.
5. Looking for a space bar

POEM

MY GRIEF

Ankush Poddar, AS Level

Life doesn't seem right when you aren't here,
There is no energy left inside for the pain I should bear
Our relationship can't be ending so fast
My love for you is like a sea very vast
I don't know what has happened to my life
I feel like hanging myself or being cut by a knife
Just tell me the reason why are you away!
If it's my fault, I promise I'll never urge you to stay
I didn't even dream that you wouldn't be with me
Or did you go because of him?
I don't expect anything as I'm going through this pain
But my love for you won't fade
Cause the water in the sea never ends ...

RAINY DAY

Parashad Rayamajhi, Class: 6 "D"

Today is a rainy day
In rain, I want to play
My parents are in worry
But, I am in a hurry

All the rivers, streams and spring recharge with water
Blessed by Rain King.
All the living creatures are enjoying the rain.
Oh mama! Oh papa! Let me go out in the rain.

Sun has hidden behind the cloud
Drops of rain have fallen on the ground.
Come friends! Let's go outside in the rain.
Today is a rainy day, let's enjoy the rain.

BOOK REVIEW

Shrijan Amatya, A2 Level

"See, the poor dream all their lives of getting enough to eat and looking like the rich. And what do the rich dream of?? Losing weight and looking like the poor."

Arvind Adiga
The White Tiger

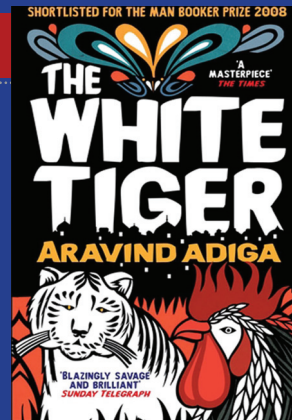
Can a cold blooded, ruthless murder ever be justified? Well, it might not be morally justifiable, but it can be convincing! What is the difference between a successful person and a not-so-successful person who started off their journeys from the same line? Well, not "line" but say, state? Can our world ever be free of racism? Are the "brown and the yellow" people the new "Blacks and Whites"? Is poverty the modern day slavery, or is it the poor who themselves are comfortable being poor?" Is every Nepali woman in India a prostitute? Is every Nepali man working in India a Guard? Does every Nepali man have his middle name Bahadur? Now, a more interesting question...Is India

emerging as a superpower because of its half-baked entrepreneurs?

These are some of the questions that run through your mind when reading this 2008 booker man prize winning book by Arvind Adiga.

This book left me with mixed thoughts and also convinced me that it takes a white tiger's heart to forget your past, your family and to murder your boss and run away with his Honda Civic to start a new beginning with a new identity in Bangalore, the IT hub of, as Adiga puts it, the Browns. To hint you more about the book, the novel is written to the Prime Minister of the Freedom-loving nation China, Wen Jiabao. The writer never fails to remind you that it is a very long letter written to the Prime Minister of China, with reference to "Mr.Jiabao" after almost every one of his stereotypically Indian mocking and hard-hitting paragraphs.

Moreover, the book has



many references to people with Nepali origin, identifying them as people of the same social standing as that of Balram Halwai, the protagonist of the novel. References made to the Nepalese might be quite difficult to digest by many of our fellow Nepalese but have actually bought us the story of the darkness, of which we are unaware. Although the book has done justice to all of its characters, it seems as if the writer never knew that Nepal, too, is a sovereign country which was never ruled by any foreigners. Sadly, the page number 5 and other references to Nepalese people are misleading to the vast majority

of people who are ignorant about Nepalese society. Going back to the book, it also illustrates religion and its impact and argues about how multinational companies of Bangalore are based on a class of lowly paid Indian workers. The following quote wonderfully expresses frustrations of a common Indian man and might just make you want to read the book.

"Do you know about Hanuman, sir? He was the faithful servant of the God Rama, and we worship him in our temples because he is a shining example of how to serve your masters with absolute fidelity, love, and devotion. These are the kinds of gods they have foisted on us Mr. Jiabao. Understand, now, how hard it is for a man to win his freedom in India." - Balram Halwai, the protagonist.

Well, I probably might just take away your joy of reading, so there are just three words of wisdom for you. READ THE BOOK!

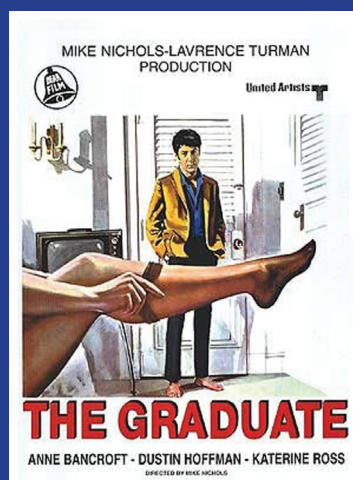


MOVIE REVIEW

Sandesh Ghimire, A2 Level

Director: Mike Nichols
Starring: Dustin Hoffman, Anne Bancroft, Katherine Ross
Based On: The Graduate by Charles Webb

Based on the 1963 novel by Charles Webb, The Graduate revolves around the life of Benjamin Braddock (Dustin Hoffman), a fresh graduate who is anxious and confused about his life after college. After his graduation party, he is seduced by Mrs. Robinson (Anne Bancroft), an elderly woman who is a family friend of the Braddocks. The situation soon gets complicated after Benjamin falls for Elaine Robinson (Katherine Ross), daughter of Mrs. Robinson.



After watching the movie for the fifteenth time, it gives the feel of

a timeless movie. Although it was made in the 1960's, the movie will never lose its charismatic power over its viewers even after 100 years. Directed by Mike Nichols, The Graduate is one of the best satirical American comedies ever made. The acting is fresh and has an appealing characteristic. Dustin Hoffman stands out as an actor at a very early stage of his career. Able to swap almost all the Oscars awards into its fleet, The Graduate had been an inspiration for many films for many years to come by. The graduate is a must watch film for all the movie maniacs and for those who are looking for an entertaining night. watching!

