

# OAVS INI DAVS

31.05.2022, Tuesday Monthly Newsletter

No.000006

- Creative Writing
- Achievements
- Biography
- Drawings and Paintings



EDITOR IN CHIEF  
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 PRINCIPAL, OAV, PATHARCHEPA



Visit of Dr. C.S. Kumar, IAS, Addl. Secretary, Central Prabhari Officer of Aspirational district Balangir to OAV, Patharchepa with Sri Chanchal Rana, Collector, Balangir.

## SELECTION OF STUDENTS FROM BALANGIR DISTRICT FOR BIJU CLASSES FOR NEET/ JEE

SL.NO	NAME OF THE STUDENTS	CLASS	NAME OF THE OAV
1	OM PRAKASH MESWA	XII	OAV PATHARCHEPA ,BALANGIR
2	PRITI PARINITA PATEL	XII	OAV PATHARCHEPA ,BALANGIR
3	SMRUTI SMARAN TRIPATHY	XII	OAV PATHARCHEPA ,BALANGIR
4	PRIYANKA MEHER	XII	OAV PATHARCHEPA ,BALANGIR
5	ALOK KHAMARI	XII	OAV PATHARCHEPA ,BALANGIR
6	ROSHNI SIDAR	XII	OAV PATHARCHEPA ,BALANGIR
7	ABINASH SAHU	XII	OAV BIBINA ,BALANGIR
8	ANKITA PATEL	XII	OAV PATHARCHEPA ,BALANGIR
9	PRATIKHYA TRIPATHY	XII	OAV PATHARCHEPA ,BALANGIR
10	DEBASHREE MAHANANDA	XII	OAV PATHARCHEPA ,BALANGIR
11	MAMA NAG	XII	OAV PATHARCHEPA ,BALANGIR
12	ROHINI SAHU	XII	OAV PATHARCHEPA ,BALANGIR
13	ANUKOOLA OM JOSHI	XII	OAV PATHARCHEPA ,BALANGIR
14	NEHA HOTA	XII	OAV JHARMUNDA ,LOISINGHA
15	SHUBHASHREE NAG	XII	OAV PATHARCHEPA ,BALANGIR
16	SUPRIYA MALLICK	XII	OAV PATHARCHEPA ,BALANGIR
17	MONIKA MUGRI	XII	OAV PATHARCHEPA ,BALANGIR
18	BIBHU PRASAD SUNA	XII	OAV PATHARCHEPA ,BALANGIR
19	MONALISA ADJUD	XII	OAV PATHARCHEPA ,BALANGIR
20	BASANTI MEHER	XII	OAV PATHARCHEPA ,BALANGIR
21	JOLLY KUMBHAR	XII	OAV PATHARCHEPA ,BALANGIR
22	REHENUMA AFFROJ	XII	OAV PATHARCHEPA ,BALANGIR
23	ABHIPSA PANDA	XII	OAV MAHIMUNDA,PUINTALA
24	ANKITA SUBHRASMITA MISHRA	XII	OAV PATHARCHEPA ,BALANGIR

33 students of Balangir District were selected for BIJU Classes out of which 25 students are from 4 OAVs of the District, 22 from OAV Patharchepa and one each from OAV, Jharmunda, OAV, Mahimunda and OAV, Bibina through an entrance test conducted in the month of November 2021. This is an initiative by District Administration, specially Collector Sri Chanchal Rana, IAS and will be sponsored by NITI AYOJ, classes will be carried out soon venue at OAV, Patharchepa, Balangir.

## GANJAM DISTRICT KYORUGI & 7<sup>th</sup> POOM TAEKWONDO CHAMPIONSHIP 2022



Bidusmita Tarasia of OAV, Badapur , Class-IX selected for State Level Taikando Championship.

Ashutosh Panda of Class-VI of OAV, Sasan Ambagaon, Hinjilicut own Silver Medal in Sub-Junior Boys Division under 32 KG weight category in 8th Ganjam Dist Taekwondo Championship-2022 held on 28th and 29th May, 2022 at Chatrapur Indoor Stadium.



Prachi Behera of Class-IX of OAV, Patharchepa, Balangir has brought glory and fame to our Sangathan. She has participated in State Level Martial Art competition which was held on 14th and 15th of May 2022 at Mangal Bazar, Sports Complex, Jharsuguda. This competition was hosted by National Karate Association. She has come out with flying colours. She had bagged gold medal in Kungfu and silver medal in fighting.



Aiswarya Pandey of Class VIII, OAV, Negipali, Nuapada got 1st position in District Level Science Seminar, on the topic "A seminar on scientific and academic institute of India" and selected for state level science seminar.



PADMA AWARDEES FROM ODISHA -2022

Padma Awards- one of the highest civilian awards of the nation, are given in 3 categories, namely, Padma Vibhushan, Padma Bhushan and Padma Shri. The awards are given in various field of works, viz.-literature and education, art, civil service, sports, social work, trade and industry, public affairs, science and engineering, etc. These awards conferred by the President of India at ceremonial functions which are held at Rashtrapati Bhawan every year. This year the President has approved conferment of 128 Padma awards. The list comprises 4 Padma Vibhushan, 17 Padma Bhushan and 107 Padma Shri awards. 34 of the awardees are women and list also include 10 persons from the category of Foreigners/NRI/PIO/OCI and 13 posthumous awardees. The following awardees from Odisha got Padma awards this year.



SI No	NAME OF THE AWARDEE	FIELD OF WORK	PADMA AWARD	Activities
1	Dr.Pratibha Ray	Literature and Education	Padma Bhushan	She is a noted Indian writer of novels and stories. She is also recipient of Jnanpith Award In 2011.
2	Shri Pramod Bhagat	Sports	Padma Shri	The Para shuttler from Bargarh won gold medal in Tokyo Para-Olympics and won gold 5 times at World Championship. Currently he is World rank 1 in his sports. He is also recipient of Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna Award 2021.
3	Prof. (Dr.) Aditya Prasad Dash	Science and Engineering	Padma Shri	He is a distinguished biologist specializing in vector-borne tropical diseases like Dengue, Malaria.
4	Shri Narasingha Prasad Guru	Literature and Education	Padma Shri	The Koshali author, lyricist & lexicographer from Balangir has been promoting the language for over five decades.
5	Dr.Shyamamani Devi	Art	Padma Shri	She is renowned Odissi classical music vocalist composer. She is popular for her renditions of classical Odissi music such as Odissi, Chhanda, Champu, etc.
6	Srimad Baba Balia	Social Work	Padma Shri	The social and spiritual leader from Jagatsinghpur has been working with Odisha's poor and backward communities.

Miss Sneha Garada, Class- IX, OAV, Pungar

JADAV PAYENG, THE FOREST MAN OF INDIA

Padma Shri awardee Jadav Payeng, who is also known as 'the Forest Man of India' has earned his name by spending over 30 years of his life planting over 40 million trees to create a real man-made Forest. Hewas born in an indigenous Mising/Miri tribe of Assam in the year 1963. Jadav "Molai" Payeng changed a barren sandbar of Brahmaputra, into a forest covering an area of 550 hectares of land which is known as 'Molai Forest or MolaiKathoni'. At the age of 16, the environmental activist saw hundreds of snakes dying due to drought and excessive heat after flood near Brahmaputra, he started planting a tree sapling a day in barren sandbar. Now after several decades his forest covers approximate size of 15 football stadiums. He was honoured with Padma Shri in 2015 on recognition of his restoration work. He is a true Nature Warrior and Reforestation Hero.



Bikash Kumar Sahoo, PGT Biology, OAV, Pungar

6 BIG FINDINGS FROM THE IPCC 2022 REPORT ON CLIMATE IMPACTS, ADAPTATION AND VULNERABILITY

The newest report from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) paints a troubling picture: Climate change is already impacting every corner of the world, and much more severe impacts are in store if we fail to halve greenhouse gas emissions this decade and immediately scale up adaptation. Following on the first installment of the IPCC's Sixth Assessment Report, Working Group II's contribution, released on February 28, 2022, draws from 34,000 studies and involved 270 authors from 67 countries. It provides one of the most comprehensive examinations of the intensifying impacts of climate change and future risks, particularly for resource-poor countries and marginalized communities. The 2022 IPCC report also details which climate adaptation UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres called the report "an atlas of human suffering and a damning indictment of failed climate leadership."

Here are six takeaways from the report:



1. Climate impacts are already more widespread and severe than expected.
2. We are locked into even worse impacts from climate change in the near-term.
3. Risks will escalate quickly with higher temperatures, often causing irreversible impacts of climate change.
4. Inequity, conflict and development challenges heighten vulnerability to climate risks.
4. Inequity, conflict and development challenges heighten vulnerability to climate risks.
5. Adaptation is crucial. Feasible solutions already exist, but more support must reach vulnerable communities.
6. But some impacts of climate change are already too severe to adapt to. The world needs urgent action now to address losses and damages.

**A Rapidly Closing Window of Opportunity for Climate Action**  
The science is unequivocal: Climate change endangers the well-being of people and the planet. Delayed action risks triggering impacts of climate change so catastrophic our world will become unrecognizable. The next few years offer a narrow window to realize a sustainable, livable future for all. Changing course will require immediate, ambitious and concerted efforts to slash emissions, build resilience, conserve ecosystems, and dramatically increase finance for adaptation and addressing loss and damage. The COP27 summit, held in Egypt in November 2022, is a crucial opportunity for governments to make progress on all these fronts, and for developed countries to demonstrate their solidarity with vulnerable nations. Coming to grips with the climate crisis will not be easy. Governments, civil society and the private sector must all step up. As the IPCC report makes clear, there is no alternative.

WHAT IS FOREST BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY?

Forest biological diversity refers to all life forms found within forested areas and the ecological roles they perform. It encompasses not just trees, but the multitude of plants, animals and microorganisms that inhabit forest areas - and their associated genetic diversity. Forest biological diversity can be considered at different levels, including ecosystem, landscape, species, population and genetic. Complex interactions can occur within and between these levels. This complexity allows organisms to adapt to continually changing environmental conditions and to maintain ecosystem functions. Status and trends in forest area Forest ecosystems are a critical component of the world's biodiversity as many forests are more biodiverse than other ecosystems. Forests cover 31 percent of the global land area. Approximately half the forest area is relatively intact, and more than one-third is primary forest (i.e. naturally regenerated forests of native species, where there are no visible indications of human activities and the ecological processes are not significantly disturbed). The total forest area is 4.06 billion hectares, or approximately 5 000m<sup>2</sup> (or 50 x 100m) per person, but forests are not equally distributed around the globe. More than half of the world's forests are found in only five countries (the Russian Federation, Brazil, Canada, the United States of America and China) and two-thirds (66 percent) of forests are found in ten countries.

Global distribution of forests showing the ten countries with the largest forest area, 2020 (million hectares and % of world's forest)



To be continued to pg. no. 3

**ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE**



Since the invention of computers or machines, their capacities to perform various versions tasks went on growing exponentially. Humans have developed the power of computer systems in terms of their increasing speed and reducing size with respect to time

Named Artificial intelligence pursues creating the computers or machines as intelligent as human beings. According to the Father of AI, John Mccarthy, it is "The science and Engineering of making intelligent machines, especially intelligent computer programs

It is a way of making a computer, a computer controlled Robot or a software think intelligently in the manner the intelligent human think.

AI is accomplished by studying how human brain thinks and how humans learn, decide and work while trying to solve a problem and then using the outcomes of this study as a basis of developing intelligent software and system.

The goal of AI is to create expert systems, The systems which exhibit intelligent behavior, learn, democratize, explain and advice its uses. To implement human intelligence in machines, creating systems that understand, think learn and behave like humans.

**SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY CURRENT AFFAIRS MCQS**

- ISRO is to set up its second launch port in Tamilnadu for SSLV. What does SSLV stand for?  
 [A] Space Satellite Launch Vehicle [B] Speed Satellite Launch Vehicle  
 [C] Small Satellite Launch Vehicle [D] Solar Satellite Launch Vehicle
- Which state has recently declared 2020 as the year of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and has signed MoUs with tech firms for AI research?  
 [A] Andhra Pradesh [B] Telengana  
 [C] Odisha [D] Assam
- What is the name of the mobile application launched by the Indian government to track the risk of coronavirus infection?  
 [A] Corona Suraksha [B] Corona Kavach  
 [C] Corona Raksh [D] Corona Sevak
- The research centre of which organisation have developed full-body disinfection chamber called 'Personnel Sanitization Enclosure'?  
 [A] Defence Research and Development Organisation [B] All India Institute of Medical Science [D] Bharat Electronics Limited  
 [C] Indian Institute of Science
- 'KARMI-Bot', which was seen in news recently, is a robot deployed in the Government Hospital of which state?  
 [A] Maharashtra [B] Kerala  
 [C] Odisha [D] Telangana
- 'KARMI-Bot', which was seen in news recently, is a robot deployed in the Government Hospital of which state?  
 [A] Maharashtra [B] Kerala  
 [C] Odisha [D] Telangana
- Which company has partnered with Google to help Indian firms in leveraging digital technology?  
 [A] Deloitte [B] Accenture  
 [C] McKinsey [D] Caterpillar
- Which technology company has launched a platform for small enterprises in India, to enter into digital ecosystem?  
 [A] Amazon [B] Google  
 [C] Microsoft [D] IBM
- Which institution's incubated start-up has developed a portable hospital unit for Covid-19 treatment, named 'MediCAB'?  
 [A] IIT- Madras [B] NIT- Suratkal  
 [C] IIT- Bombay [D] IIT- Kharagpur
- Scientists at ARIES, Nainital have discovered a low concentration of Ozone over which city, compared to other urban regions?  
 [A] Shimla [B] Guwahati  
 [C] Leh [D] Gangtok
- Which technology company is to set up a Centre of excellence for Artificial Intelligence (AI) with GeM?  
 [A] Microsoft [B] IBM  
 [C] Apple [D] Infosys  
 [A] Microsoft [B] IBM

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Deforestation and forest degradation continue to take place at alarming rates, which contributes significantly to the ongoing loss of biodiversity.

Since 1990, It is estimated that 420 million hectares of forest have been lost through conversion to other land uses, although the rate of deforestation has decreased over the past three decades.

Between 2015 and 2020, the rate of deforestation was estimated at 10 million hectares per year, down from 16 million hectares per year in the 1990s. The area of primary forest worldwide has decreased by over 80 million hectares since 1990.

Agricultural expansion continues to be the main driver of deforestation and forest degradation and the associated loss of forest biodiversity. Large-scale commercial agriculture (primarily cattle ranching and cultivation of soya bean and oil palm) accounted for 40 percent of tropical deforestation between 2000 and 2010, and local subsistence agriculture for another 33 percent.

Forest species and genetic diversity  
 It is not only the trees that make a forest, but the many different species of plants and animals that reside in the soil, understorey and canopy. Estimates of the total number of species on Earth range from 3 million to 100 million (May, 2010).

Although it is widely reported that forests harbour 80 percent of terrestrial plants and animals, such a precise estimate is unlikely to be accurate given the changing state of knowledge of planetary biodiversity.

While trees are the defining component of forests and their diversity can give an indication of overall diversity, there are many other ways to determine the biodiversity significance of forests.

Forest species diversity: Trees  
 60,082  
 The GlobalTreeSearch database reports the existence of 60,082 tree species.

45%  
 Nearly half of all tree species (45 percent) are members of just ten families

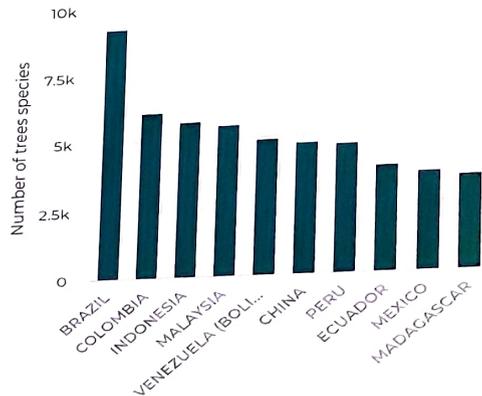
58%  
 Nearly 58 percent of all tree species are single-country endemics.

As of December 2019, a total of 20 334 tree species had been included in the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (IUCN, 2019a), of which 8 056 were assessed as globally threatened (Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable).

More than 1 400 tree species are assessed as critically endangered and in urgent need of conservation action.

**TEN COUNTRIES WITH THE MOST TREE SPECIES**

Ten countries with the most tree species



From Chandra Choudhary, IAS  
Editor in Chief  
State Project Director, OAVs  
Dear Readers  
Greeting to you!



I am immensely pleased to go through the monthly News Letter of Odisha Adarsha Vidyalaya Sangathan. It is a platform for both the students and the staffs of OAVS to showcase linguistic as well as artistic creativity. Covid-19, pandemic has blanked the mind of students as they are away from school and schooling activities. But this news letter is providing them another chance to tfill the blank canvas with beautiful colours.

Though OAVS is a newly established Educational Institution still it has implemented many innovative tricks and techniques to provide all the important facilities to students and staffs. It is tremendously essential to nurture the young minds with good thoughts, new ideas and moral values as they are the future citizen of a nation. And teachers are the main gardener to shoulder the sole responsibility in this respect to nurture them. The theme "Examination-The Harvesting Time" is really a very innovative and nice theme to make us all realise the importance of continuous learning and hardwork. I hope it will help the students to value the importance of examination, because examination is one of the measuring scale to know the result of our years of practice and hardwork. It not only helps to polish the writing skills, but also helps one to improve their analytic skills and expand the outlook they have on the world.

Happy Reading!!!

This time the given topic " Climate Change" is a very burming issue of the whole world. It is one of the very impatant topic to make everyone realise the impotance of climate, climate change and its efforts on environment.Raising awareness and thereby understanding of the effects of climate change on health will facilitate both behavioural change and society=al support for the actions needed to reduce green house gas emissions.

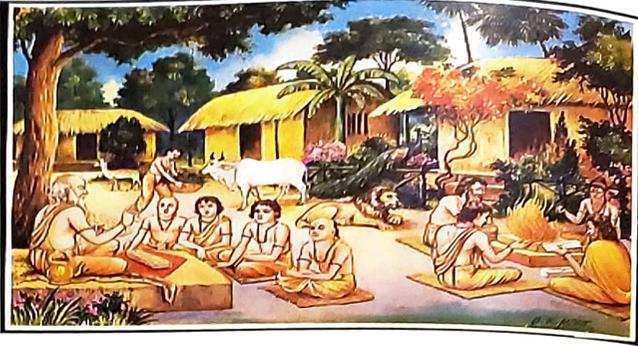
### ପରିବେଶ ସୁରକ୍ଷା -ଆମ କର୍ତ୍ତବ୍ୟ

ପରିବେଶ ଦିବସ ହେଉଛି ୫ ମେ ୨୦୧୫ ରେ ପାଳନ ହେବ । ସଭା ସମିତି ଆୟୋଜନ ହେବ । କ୍ୟାମେରା ସାମ୍ନା ରେ ଛିଟା ହୋଇ ମାଲ ମାଲ ଫଟୋ ଚିତ୍ର ସମ୍ପାଦ ପତ୍ର, ଫେସବୁକ ତଥା ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ ସାମାଜିକ ଗଣ ମାଧ୍ୟମରେ ମୁଖ୍ୟ ଆକର୍ଷଣ ହୋଇ ରହିବ । ପରିବେଶ, ଜଳବାୟୁ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ଉପରେ ମହତ୍ତ୍ୱ ଦେବା । ଜଳବାୟୁ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନର ପ୍ରଭାବ ବାର ନିରାକରଣ ଉପରେ ଅନେକ ଶିକ୍ଷାବିତ ପରିବେଶବିତ ଓ ବୁଦ୍ଧିଜୀବୀ ମହତ୍ତ୍ୱ ଦେବା, ବୟୋଲୋଜିକ୍ସ ଦ୍ୟୁତିମାନେ ଅତୀତ ଏବଂ ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନର ପରିବେଶ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନର ଧାରାକୁ ନେଇ ମର୍ମାହତ ହେବେ । ଆମେ ସଚେତନ ହେବା କିନ୍ତୁ ସୁଦ୍ଧା ଦିନ ପରେ ପୁଣି ନିଜ ନିଜ ସଂସାର ରେ ବୁଡ଼ିଯିବା । ଚାପମାତ୍ରା ବର୍ଷକୁ ବର୍ଷ ବଢ଼ି ଚାଲିବ, ଅବିଚାରିତ ଭାବେ ଅଜାଣତରେ ଆମାମା ପିଢ଼ି ପାଇଁ ଆମେ ଜୁର ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ କରିପାରିଥିବା । ପରିବେଶର ଅବିଚାରିତ ବହନ ଭବିଷ୍ୟତ ପିଢ଼ି ପାଇଁ ଅଭିଶାପ ହୋଇ ପିଆ ହେବ ।



ଏହି ପରିସ୍ଥିତିରେ ଭାରତୀୟ ବର୍ଷ, ପରମ୍ପରା, ତଥା ସଂସ୍କୃତି କୁ ଦେଖିଲେ ଆମେ ଜାଣି ଯେ ଏମାନେ ଆମର ପରିବେଶ ସହିତ ଅଙ୍ଗାଙ୍ଗୀ ଭାବେ ଜଡ଼ିତ । ଆମ ସଂସ୍କୃତି ଏହା ଶିକ୍ଷା ଦିଏ ଯେ ପରିବେଶର ଉପକ୍ରମେ ପରିବେଶ ସମସ୍ତ ସଚରାଚର ଜୀବଜଗତ କୁ ପାଳନ ପୋଷଣ ତଥା ସୁରକ୍ଷା ପ୍ରଦାନ କରିବ । ତେଣୁ ଏହାର ସଂରକ୍ଷଣ ତଥା ନ୍ୟାୟିକ ବିନିଯୋଗ ଉପରେ ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱାଦେୟ କରାଯିବା ଉଚିତ । ଆମର ଆତ୍ମା ଏବଂ ବିଶ୍ୱାସ ପରିବେଶ ସହିତ ଅଙ୍ଗାଙ୍ଗୀ ଭାବେ ଜଡ଼ିତ । ଭାରତବର୍ଷର ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଭାଗରେ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ସମ୍ପ୍ରଦାୟର ଲାଠି ଓ ଜନଜାତି ମାନଙ୍କର ଚାଲିଚଳଣି, ପର୍ବପର୍ବାଣି ବିବାହ ତଥା ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ ବିଧିକୁ ଯଦି ଅନୁଧ୍ୟାନ କରିବା ତାହେଲେ ନିଶ୍ଚିତ ରୂପେ ଆମେ ଦେଖିବା ବିଭିନ୍ନ ନୃସ, ଗଣ୍ଡ, ପକ୍ଷୀର ଅବଶ୍ୟକତା ପ୍ରଦାୟଣ ବା ପରୋକ୍ଷ ଭାବରେ ରହିଥାଏ । ଆମର ଧର୍ମ ଆମକୁ ପ୍ରକୃତିର ପୂଜା କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଶିକ୍ଷା ଦେଇଥାଏ । ବରଭକ୍ତ, ଅଶ୍ୱଥ, ବେଳ, ସାହାଡ଼ା, ଅଁଳା, ଚିଲିକା, ତୁଳସୀ ପତ୍ର ଏପରି ଶହ ଶହ ଗଛର ପୂଜା କରିବା ଅର୍ଥ ଏହାର ଯତ୍ନ ନେବା । ଏହାଛଡ଼ା ନଦୀ, ପାହାଡ଼, ସୂର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ବା ଉପାସନା ମଧ୍ୟ ପରିବେଶ ସୁରକ୍ଷାକୁ ମହତ୍ତ୍ୱ ପ୍ରଦାନ କରେ । ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ଗାଁ ରେ ବାରପାହାଡ଼ ବା ବୁଢ଼ା ପାହାଡ଼ର ପୂଜା କରାଯାଏ । ଅନେକ ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ଗିରିଗୋବର୍ଦ୍ଧନ ପୂଜା ମଧ୍ୟ ପାଳନ କରାଯାଏ । ଏଥିରୁ ଜଣାପଡ଼େ ଯେ ଗ୍ରାମବାସୀ ମାନଙ୍କ

ଜୀବନରେ ଜଙ୍ଗଲ ଅଙ୍ଗାଙ୍ଗୀ ଭାବେ ଜଡ଼ିତ । ଜଙ୍ଗଲ ପାହାଡ଼ର ଉପସ୍ଥିତି ଆମର ଜୀବନ କୁ ପ୍ରଭାସ ସୁନ୍ଦର ଓ ସମୃଦ୍ଧ କରି ରଖି ଚୋଳେ ।



ଆମର ପୂର୍ବପୁରା ମାନେ ଜାଣିଥିଲେ ଯେ ଗୋଟିଏ ବଚସ୍ତ୍ର ହଜାର ହଜାର ପଶୁପକ୍ଷୀ ମାନଙ୍କୁ ବାସସ୍ଥାନ, ଖାଦ୍ୟ ପ୍ରଦାନ ପୂର୍ବକ ପରିବେଶକୁ ମଧ୍ୟ ଶାନ୍ତ କରିବାରେ ପ୍ରମୁଖ ଭୂମିକା ଗ୍ରହଣ କରେ । ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ଭାଷାରେ ଯଦି ଏମାନେ କଥା କହି ପାରନ୍ତି ନାହିଁ କିନ୍ତୁ ଏମାନଙ୍କ ଉପକାର ଆମ ଜୀବନଯାପନ କରିବାରେ ଅପରିହାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ହୋଇଉଠେ । ତେଣୁ ଆମର ଚିନ୍ତାପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ମାନେ ଏମାନଙ୍କ ପ୍ରତି କୃତଜ୍ଞତା ଜାପ କରିବା ସହ ଏମାନଙ୍କ ସୁରକ୍ଷା ନିମିତ୍ତ ଏକ ପରମ୍ପରା ଗଢ଼ି ଯାଇଛନ୍ତି । କିନ୍ତୁ ତାହା ପରବର୍ତ୍ତୀ କାଳରେ କେବଳ ପୂଜାବିଧି ଭିତରେ ସୀମିତ ହୋଇ ରହି ଯାଇଛି । ସମସ୍ତ ପଶୁପକ୍ଷୀ ପରିବେଶ ସମୃଦ୍ଧନ ରେ ଗୁରୁତ୍ୱପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଭୂମିକା ନିର୍ବାହ କରିଥାନ୍ତି । ଗାଈ ମହିଷା, ସିଂହ, ସର୍ପ, ହାତୀ ମୂଷା, ମୃଗ, ମୟୂର, କଇଁଛ, ମାଛ, ବରାହ, ଆଦିଙ୍କର ପୂଜା କରିବା ଓ ସଂରକ୍ଷଣ କରିବାକୁ ମହତ୍ତ୍ୱ ଆମର ପୂର୍ବ ପୁରୁଷ ମାନେ ଦୁଃଖିଥିଲେ । ତେଣୁ କୌଣସି ନା କୌଣସି ଉତ୍ତରକ ସହିତ ସେମାନେ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟହ ବା ପରୋକ୍ଷ ରେ ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସ୍ମୃତିତ କରାଏ ଯେ କେବଳ ମଣିଷ ଲାଠି ଏ ପୃଥିବୀରେ ଏକାକୀ ବଞ୍ଚିପାରିବେ ନାହିଁ । ଏ ଜୀବଜଗତରେ ସମସ୍ତ ଭଲିଦ, ପ୍ରାଣୀ, ସରୀସୃପ, କୀଟ, ପତଙ୍ଗ ମାନଙ୍କର ବଞ୍ଚିବାରେ ସମାନ ଅଧିକାର ଅଛି । କୌଣସି ଗୋଟିଏ ଜାତିର ଅନୁପସ୍ଥିତି ସୃଷ୍ଟିକୁ ଅସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ କରିରଖିବ, ଆମେ ସ୍ୱାର୍ଥବାଦୀ ମଣିଷ ଏସବୁ ଭୁଲିଯାଉଛୁ । ପ୍ରକୃତି କୁ ନଷ୍ଟ କରିବାରେ ଲାଗିପଡ଼ିଛୁ, ଫଳସ୍ୱରୂପ ପ୍ରକୃତିର କରାଳ ରୂପର ପରିମାଣ ଆମେ ଭୋଗିବା ଆରମ୍ଭ କରିପାରିଲୁଣି । ତେଣୁ ପ୍ରକୃତିର ସୁରକ୍ଷା ଆମ ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କର ଦାୟିତ୍ୱ । କେବଳ ସରକାର, ବ୍ୟବସାୟ ଓ ବିଭିନ୍ନ ପରିବେଶବିତ ମାନଙ୍କ ଉପରେ ଦୋଷ ଲଦି ଦେଇ ଶୋଇ ପଡ଼ିଲେ ଏ ସୁନ୍ଦର ପୃଥିବୀ କୁ ବଞ୍ଚାଇ ପାରିବା ନାହିଁ । ସମସ୍ତ ନାଗରିକ ସଚେତନ ହେବା ଦରକାର । ଆମର ଚିନ୍ତା କୁ ସଭା ସମିତି ରେ ସୀମିତ ନ ରଖି ଭୂମି ସ୍ତର ରେ କାମ କରିବାକୁ ପଡ଼ିବ । ଏବେବି ବି ପ୍ରସାର ଅଛି । ଯେପରି ବିନ୍ଦୁ ବିନ୍ଦୁ ଜଳର ଗଣନା ରିପୋର୍ଟ କରି ସେହିପରି ଆମ ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କର ଚିକିତ୍ସା ଚିକିତ୍ସ ପ୍ରୟାସ ନିଶ୍ଚିତ ରୂପେ ଏ ଜୀବଜଗତ କୁ ବଞ୍ଚାଇ ପାରିବ ।

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### CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate change means sudden changes in the environment on earth. Changestaking place in the environment is usually called CLIMATE CHANGE. Climate change refers to long-term shifts in temperatures and weather patterns. These shifts may be natural, but since the 1800s, human activities have been the main driver of climate change, primarily due to the burning of fossil fuels (like coal, oil, and gas), which produces heat trapping gases. These changes are taking place due to rapid industrialization by humans. These changes is a big threat to the whole environment. Due to this climate change, all the seasons have changed a lot. For example less rainfall, sudden increase in temperature and global warming have become a threat to us. The main five effects of climate change are more frequent and intense drought, storms, heat waves, rising sea levels, melting glaciers and warming oceans can directly harm animals, destroy the place they live, and wreak havoc on people's livelihoods and communities. As climate change worsens, dangerous weather events are becoming more frequent or severe. Climate change impacts our society by disrupting the natural, economic and social systems we depend on. This disruption will affect food supplies, industry supply chains and financial markets, damage infrastructure and cities, and harm human health and global development. The impacts of climate change are already here. A warmer climate increases public health challenges like heat aggravated illness, increases in vector borne diseases, and decreased access to safe water and food. Cutting short-lived climate pollutions can slow the rate of warming and lower public health risks.

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### CLIMATE CHANGE: A THREAT TO THE MOTHER EARTH

Climate change refers to the change in the environmental conditions of the earth. This happens due to many internal and external factors.

The climate change has become a global concern over the last few decades. Besides, these climatic changes affect life on the earth in various ways.

These climatic changes are having various impact on the ecosystem and ecology. Due to these changes, a number of species of plants and animals have gone extinct.

The climate started changing a long time ago due to human activities but we came to know about it last century. During the last century, we started noticing the climate change and its effect on human life. We started researching on climate change and came to know that the earth temperature is rising due to phenomenon called the Greenhouse effect. The warming up of earth surface causes many ozone depletion, affect our agriculture, water supply, transportation and several other problems.

Although humans mistake has caused great damage to the climate and ecosystem. But, it is not late to start again and try to undo what we have done until now to damage the environment. And if every human start contributing to the environment then we can be sure of our existence in future.

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### THE WASTE LAND BY T. S. ELIOT: ANALYSIS AND VARIOUS ASPECTS

The Waste Land by T.S. Eliot is the most influential poem of the 20th century. It first appeared in the magazine The Dial. Later on, having won that magazine's poetry award for the year, it was published in a book form in 1922. Soon after its publication, the poem was subjected to exhaustive critical analysis and got a mixed reception. Some critics hailed it as a masterpiece that spoke for a generation of lost souls, while others denounced it for its allusiveness. The reader can find ample exegesis of almost every line of the poem, including translations of the phrases in half a dozen foreign languages. In this post, my concern is to discuss with you The Waste Land by T.S. Eliot, its analysis and various aspects.

#### Introduction

Cleanth Brooks describes The Waste Land as a 'highly condensed epic of the modern age'. The poem truly depicts life in London in the aftermath of the First World War. Eliot gives a vivid description of the ravages caused by the First World War. He has written The Waste Land in 433 lines and divided it into five sections. The poem is enormously complex, making great demands upon the readers. Still, the importance of its theme and the brilliance of its technique give it a high rank as one of the most significant works of modern literature.

Eliot has used several devices in The Waste Land to link the present with the past. He has used various myths and legends with the help of allusions, symbols, quotations and phrases. The poem is, in fact, a mixture of many styles like narrative, dramatic, lyric & allusive. Eliot gives his impressions about the modern people through a protagonist of the poem named Tiresias. He is a spectator of all the events occurring in the poem and a kind of all knowing universal person who belongs to the past as well as the present.

#### Section I: The Burial of the Dead

The first section, The Burial of the Dead, reveals the degeneration and rootlessness of the modern man and his civilization. The modern man has lost faith in moral spiritual values. He has indulged himself in sex, gambling and violence, which have dried up sources of his vitality. His rebirth is possible only through the revival of spiritual and moral values.

#### Section II: A Game of Chess

In the second section, A Game of Chess, the poet indicates the failure of sex-relationship in the modern world. Sex has become a mere act of entertainment and has lost its moral and social purpose. The poet shows that sex perversities, both in high and low life, have become a matter of mechanical routine. This perversion of sex has made modern life utterly unproductive and desolate.

#### Section III: The Fire Sermon

The third section, The Fire Sermon, shows that lust and rape are responsible for the decay of modern society. And this kind of degeneration prevails in all classes of modern society. The poet prays to God to save the modern civilization from lust and spiritual degeneration.

#### Section IV: Death by Water

In the fourth section, Death by Water, the poet has suggested the significance of water as a means of purification and rebirth. He has also made two associations there. The first one is from Shakespeare's The Tempest while the other one is from the ancient Egyptian myth of the god of fertility. The death of Phlebas, the Greek sailor, throws light on the life of people of modern people who devote themselves to worldly pursuit and meet death. There is no rebirth for such people because their life is devoid of moral values.

It is obvious that nothing can grow out of this barren civilization. The poet has given us a realistic picture of the spiritual and moral chaos and decay of European society. He brings about sharp contrasts between the past and the present through the employment of various myths and allusions. For instance, he gives us the deliberately rich description of the Renaissance (with its echoes of Anthony and Cleopatra), set against the equally deliberately banal scene in a pub.

The poet uses the same technique in the third section as well. Here, he presents a rich contrast between the vulgar seduction of the typist by the 'small house agents clerk' and the glimpses of Elizabeth and Leicester sailing on Spenser's 'sweet Thames.' The poet depicts that the old civilization with its values and conventions is dead and gone, leaving only a 'heap of broken images'. Now nothing seems to grow out of this stony and barren wasteland. Its isolation, loneliness, machine-like routine, and materialism have made it an unreal city. The wilderness of the wasteland depicted is symbolic of the spiritual barrenness of the modern world.

All of this is seen by Tiresias who is a most important personage of the poem. Since he has experienced life both as a man and a woman, he can better understand and explain their feelings and unite all the characters in the poem. Eliot himself said that: "what Tiresias sees, in fact, is the substance of the poem." He is, in fact, a string that unites all the five sections of the poem just like a variety of flowers in a garland. Eliot has used various ancient myths in the poem to reinforce the idea of regeneration through suffering and death.

#### Section V: What the Thunder Said

The fifth section, entitled What the Thunder Said, suggests that there is a need of effort for the realization of the spiritual goal. The poet gives his own personal impression here. He says that it is impossible to reform the whole world and wonders where the change should begin from. Then he says that he must start with himself. He prescribes three remedies to gain spiritual peace and bliss, and ends the poem on a note of hope.

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किसी को परवाह नहीं,  
मैं ही सभी का परवाह करते घूम रहा हूँ ।

मेरी गलती यही है कि  
सभी को अपना समझ रहा हूँ ।

एक सच्चा दोस्त ढूँढने की कोशिश की  
लेकिन धोका सभी से पा रहा हूँ ।

अनदेखा सभी कर रहे हैं  
लेकिन मैं ही सबसे बात करने के लिए मर रहा हूँ ।

काम के वक़्त सभी का प्रिय हूँ  
लेकिन बाकी के वक़्त.....में कौन हूँ !

मुश्किल के वक़्त सबकी कशती को दरिया तक लेजाने  
की कोशिश की  
लेकिन उनके लिए.....में कौन हूँ !

अकेले रहने में ही भलाई है  
अब अच्छे से समझ गया हूँ ।

सबका अपना बन ना चाहता  
लेकिन अब खुद से पराया हो गया हूँ ।

अपनापन तो किसी से नहीं पाया  
लगता है मैं ही गलत हूँ ।

**Premasish Pandia, Class-X  
OAV, Patharchepa, Blangir**



ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଉପାୟରେ ଓଡ଼ିଆ କବି ଓ ଲେଖକ

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୨.	ଜଗନ୍ନାଥ ଦାସ	ଅତିବନ୍ତୀ
୩.	ରଘୁପତି ଭଞ୍ଜ	କବି ସମ୍ରାଟ
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୨୦.	ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀକାନ୍ତ ମହାପାତ୍ର	କାହିଁକବି .... ଇତ୍ୟାଦି

ପଦ୍ମନାଭ ନାଏକ  
ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଶିକ୍ଷକ  
ଓଡ଼ିଶା ଆଦର୍ଶ ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ ପଥରତପା , ବଲାଙ୍ଗିର

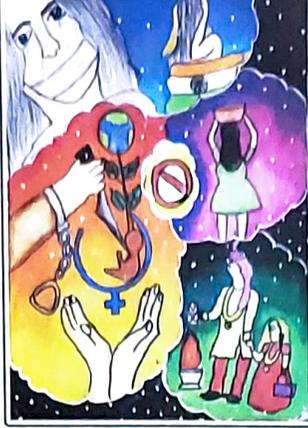


Anushka Sahu, Neha Kumbhar and Manini Jani of OAV, Patharchepahave participated in State Level Yoga competition.





Payal Priyadarshini Behera, Class- X, OAV- Kandhara, Kankadahad



Anuska Bedi, Class- VIII, OAV- Mahulla, Mayurbhanj



Smruti Saswati Padhi, class-X, OAV- Jaleshp



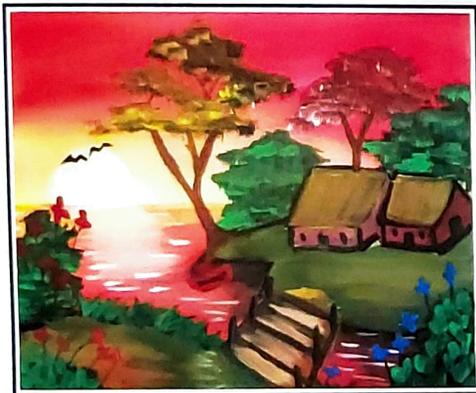
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Jyoti Pradhan, OAV, Badapur, Patrapur, Ganjam



Sonali Sonalka Barik, Class - X, OAV- Tingiria, Mayurbhanj



World Red cross Day and Fire fighting drill, OAV, Allada



Promotion of Hockey by Department of Sports and Youth Services



Art exhibition organised b in OAV, Badapu



Regular Yoga practice classes in OAV, Patharchepa, Balangir



Blood donation camp and health checkup camp organised by CHC Gumma in collaboration with OAV, Gumma Gajappati



Blood donation camp by OAV, Gumma



Activites done under the theme SAVE Soil by OAV, Allada

### ଗଞ୍ଜାମ ବକ୍ସି ଦଳ ଘୋଷିତ



ଗଞ୍ଜାମ (ସମ୍ବାଦ) ଗଞ୍ଜାମର ଗୋଟିଏ ଗ୍ରାମ୍ୟ ଖେଳାଳୀଙ୍କୁ ଗଞ୍ଜାମ ବକ୍ସି ଦଳର ସଦସ୍ୟ ଭାବେ ଘୋଷଣା କରାଯାଇଛି। ଗଞ୍ଜାମ ବକ୍ସି ଦଳର ସଭାପତି ଶ୍ରୀ ରମେଶ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ମହାପାତ୍ର ଏହା ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ ଘୋଷଣା କରିଛନ୍ତି।

### ଓଡ଼ିଶା ବାଲକ ଓ ବାଲିକା ବକ୍ସି ଦଳର ବେଲରା ଯାତ୍ରା



ଓଡ଼ିଶା ବାଲକ ଓ ବାଲିକା ବକ୍ସି ଦଳର ବେଲରା ଯାତ୍ରା ଗଞ୍ଜାମରେ ଆରମ୍ଭ ହୋଇଛି। ଗଞ୍ଜାମ ବକ୍ସି ଦଳର ସଭାପତି ଶ୍ରୀ ରମେଶ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ମହାପାତ୍ର ଏହା ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ ଘୋଷଣା କରିଛନ୍ତି।

### Boxing Champion from OAV, Pitatali, Chikiti Ganjam



Ghumra performance by student of OAV, Masanimunda, Kesinga at Durdarsan , Bhabaniapatna, Kalahandi.