

E NEWS LETTER

EK BHARAT SHRESHTH BHARAT
KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA NO.2
SHASTRI NAGAR, BALANGIR





केन्द्रीय विद्यालय नं०२, बलांगीर
KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA No. 2, BOLANGIR
କେନ୍ଦ୍ରିୟ ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ ନଂ. ୨, ବଲାଙ୍ଗୀର

THIS IS MY SCHOOL . I AM PROUD OF IT .

LEARNING GIVES CREATIVITY
CREATIVITY LEADS TO THINKING
THINKING PROVIDES KNOWLEDGE
AND KNOWLEDGE MAKES YOU GREAT
DR. A.P.J. ABDUL KALAM



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Details of Activities



BHASA SANGAM ON EVERY WEDNESDAY



Essay Competition



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Display Board (Marathi Culture)



Dr. Sketel
Savitribai Phule

Savitribai Phule was an Indian social reformer, educationist and poet. She is regarded as the first female teacher of India. Along with her husband, Jyotirao Phule, she played an important role in bringing women's rights to India. She is regarded as the mother of Indian feminism. Phule and her husband founded the first Indian girls' school in Pune at Bhamburda in 1848. She worked to abolish the discrimination and unequal treatment of people based on caste and gender. She is regarded as an important figure of the social reform movement in Maharashtra. At Pimpri, she and her husband started the first public Marathi school. She was born on 24 January 1831 and was died on 10 March 1920 in the age of 89.







PANDITA
RAMABAI

Ramabai Khandalkar was an Indian social reformer, a pioneer in the education and emancipation of women in India. She was the first woman to be awarded the title of Pandita as a spiritual scholar and her work often being recognized by the beauty of her literary & oratorical. She was one of the 15 women delegates of the Congress session of 1905. In the late 19th century she founded the Mahalaxmi Temple at Kelgaon village in Pune. The temple was later named Shri Mata Ramabai Temple. She was born on 23rd April 1878 in Caxias, Brazil & Maharashtra in Bombay Presidency. In 19th April 1968 in the age of 90 in Bombay Presidency she died.




Dr. Sketel
Jyotirao Phule

Jyotirao Phule was an Indian social reformer and social worker. He was born on 11th April 1829 in Kelgaon village, Maharashtra. He was the first to take a family school in India. He was a social reformer and a pioneer in the education of women. He was one of the 15 women delegates of the Congress session of 1905. He was born on 11th April 1829 in Kelgaon village, Maharashtra. He was a social reformer and a pioneer in the education of women. He was one of the 15 women delegates of the Congress session of 1905.


DHONDO KESHAV KARVE
Editor WPS Office

Dhondo Keshav Karve was a social reformer in Maharashtra. He was born on 10th March 1859 in the village of Karve in Maharashtra. He was a social reformer and a pioneer in the education of women. He was one of the 15 women delegates of the Congress session of 1905.

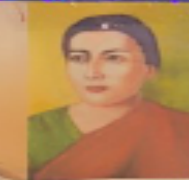


GOPAL HARI DESHMUKH



Gopal Hari Deshmukh was born into a Chitpawan family, a sub-caste of Marathi Brahmins. Born in 1823, his father was the manager of Bapu Sawade, the guru of Chhatrapati II during the 2nd Anglo-Maratha war. Deshmukh studied at the first English medium school. Deshmukh started his career as a clerk in the government. He was appointed as a small case judge in Amalner/Surat. He worked as a Diwan also in Baroda state. The govt had completed him. The government had forced him to retire him from the job of a judge. He had many other important positions including those of the Assistant Town Commissioner, Joint Judge of Surat High Court and member of the Law Council. At the age of 25, Deshmukh started writing articles aimed at social reform in Maharashtra in the weekly Chhatrapati under the pen name Lavhatawar. In the next 3 years, the period of articles on social reform, that group of articles has come to be known in Marathi literature as Lavhatawarini. Shatpatra (the famous emancipation Club) and education of women and women against changes child marriage, dowry system and polygamy all which were prevalent in India.

TARABAI SHINDE



Tarabai Shinde (1810-1901) lived in obscurity as a member of the society she created. She was born in a small town called Baidnara in Maharashtra. She was home schooled by her father, Pappa Bhu Shinde, a scholar and a head clerk in the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Revenue, who taught her Marathi, Sanskrit and English. She was an avid reader, proficient in classical and modern literature. Tarabai was a proponent of a strict system and a feminist phase. She was member of the Society of the Society (Bhawan Prasad Community) organization. She started a school for boys and girls in 1815. In 1818, they started a school for upper-caste students who were forbidden from attending and came from Maharashtra society. Later they started for these initiatives and gave her in this. She received most of her experience through her work with Sanskrit and Sanskrit. She was a

BAL GANGADHAR TILAK



Swadhi is my heritage and I shall love it - said and defined by one of the greatest Indian figures. Bal Gangadhar Tilak was born to a Marathi Chitpawan Brahmin family in Ratnagiri, Maharashtra as Keshav Gangadhar Tilak on 2nd July 1850. His father, Gangadhar Tilak was a school teacher and a Sanskrit scholar who was known to be a strict one of the 1st generation of Indians to create a college education. Tilak obtained his Bachelor of Arts in first class in mathematics from Deccan College of Arts in 1877. He left his mother's house of study to join the U.S. college. At last he became one of the prime architects of the modern Indian Freedom movement and probably the foremost advocate of Swadhi. Tilak's words served as an inspiration for Indian revolutionaries during India's struggle for freedom. Tilak actively participated in public affairs. Tilak was supported by some Indian revolutionaries like Chhatrapati in Bengal and later Rajendra Prasad. Tilak joined the Indian National Congress in 1890. He opposed his moderate attitude especially towards the fight for self-government. He also opposed the Home Education Society in 1890's with a view of his colleagues.



Sachin Ramesh Tendulkar (1 April 1980) is an Indian former international cricketer and a former captain of the Indian national team. He is widely regarded as one of the greatest batsmen in the history of cricket.¹ He is the highest run scorer of all time in international cricket. Tendulkar took up cricket at the age of eleven, made his Test debut on 15 November 2000 against Pakistan in Karachi at the age of sixteen, and went on to represent Mumbai domestically and India internationally for close to twenty-four years. He is the only player to have scored over ten thousand international centuries, the first batsman to score a double century in an ODI, the heaviest of the ODI, and the only player to complete more than seven runs in international cricket.² He is colloquially known as Little Master or Master Blaster.³

Tendulkar became the first batsman to complete seven ODI runs in his 199 innings.⁴ In 2002, history through his career, Wisden Cricketers' Almanack ranked him the second greatest Test batsman of all time, behind Don Bradman, and the second greatest ODI batsman of all time, behind Viri Richards.⁵ Later in his career, Tendulkar was a part of the Indian team that won the 2007 World Cup, his first win in the World Cup appearance for India.⁶ He had previously been named "Player of the Tournament" at the 2003 edition of the tournament, held in South Africa. In 2011, he was the only Indian cricketer included in an all-time Test World XI named to mark the 100th anniversary of Wisden Cricketers' Almanack.⁷

Tendulkar received the Arjuna Award in 1994 for his outstanding opening achievement, the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna award in 1997, India's highest sporting honour, and the Padma Shri and Padma Vibhushan awards in 1998 and 2008, respectively, India's fourth and second highest civilian awards.⁸ After a few hours of his final match on 15 November 2013, the Prime Minister's Office announced the decision to award him the Bharat Ratna, India's highest civilian award.⁹ He is the youngest recipient to date and the first ever sportsman to receive the award.¹⁰ He also won the 2000 Sir Garfield Sobers Trophy for best ever sportsman of the year at the ICC awards.¹¹ In 2011, Tendulkar was announced as the first person without an honour to be awarded the honorary rank of group captain by the Indian Air Force.¹² In 2012, he was named an Honorary Member of the Order of Australia.¹³

Tendulkar was named Sachin in his annual Time list as one of the "Most Influential People in the World" in 2007.¹⁴ Tendulkar announced his retirement from ODI.¹⁵ He retired from Test cricket on 1 October 2013, and subsequently retired from all forms of cricket on 6 November 2013 after playing his 200th Test match, against the West Indies in Mumbai's Wankhede Stadium.¹⁶ Tendulkar played 694 international cricket matches in total, scoring 34,387 runs.¹⁷

In 2011, Tendulkar was inducted into the ICC Cricket Hall of Fame.¹⁸

Facts About The Partnering State



ESSAY WRITING COMPETITION ON CULTURE OF MAHARASHTRA



FIRST ROUND QUIZ



Final Round Quiz



Final Round Quiz



Solo Marathi Song Competition



Group Song Marathi



Drawing



Swachhata Pledge (MARATHI)



Q&A SESSION



EBSB CLUB MEETING

