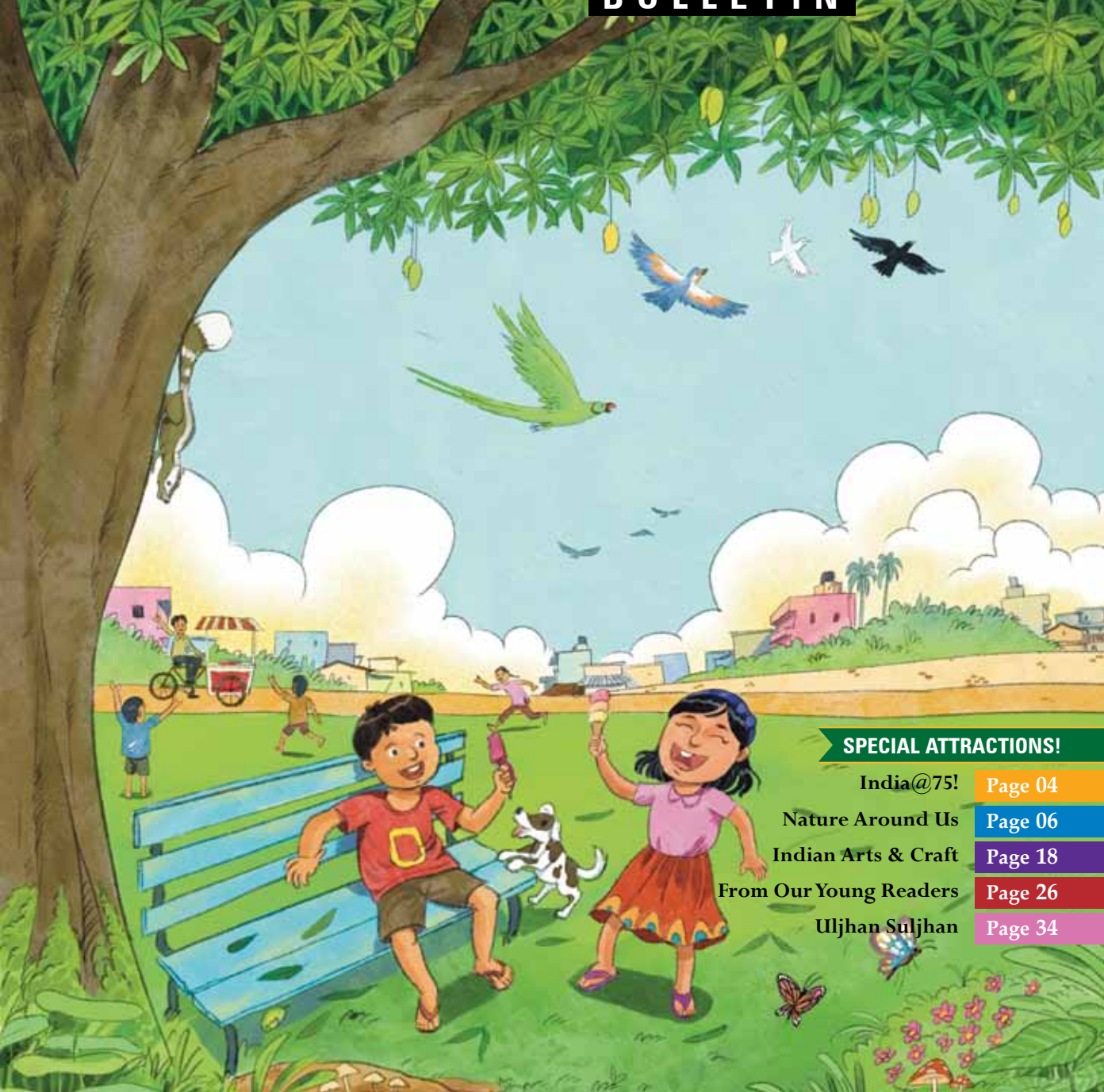


रीडर्स क्लब बुलेटिन

READERS' CLUB

Vol. 27 No. 02, May to July 2022

BULLETIN



SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS!

India@75!

Page 04

Nature Around Us

Page 06

Indian Arts & Craft

Page 18

From Our Young Readers

Page 26

Uljhan Suljhan

Page 34



Words of Wisdom

"We should remain students for lifetime. You should be ready and yearn to learn from every moment of life."

Shri Narendra Modi



"Dream is not that which you see while sleeping, it is something that does not let you sleep."

Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam

"That's the thing about books. They let you travel without moving your feet."

Jhumpa Lahiri



"A reader lives a thousand lives before he dies."

George R.R. Martin

"A person who has good thoughts cannot ever be ugly... if you have good thoughts they will shine out of your face like sunbeams and you will always look lovely."

Roald Dahl



Editor : Dwijendra Kumar

संपादक : द्विजेन्द्र कुमार

Production Officer : Narender Kumar

उत्पादन अधिकारी : नरेन्द्र कुमार

Editorial Assistant : Namrata Sarma

संपादकीय सहायक : नम्रता शर्मा

Illustrator : Habib Ali

चित्रकार : हबीब अली

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नेशनल बुक ट्रस्ट, इंडिया

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कृपया भुगतान नेशनल बुक ट्रस्ट, इंडिया के नाम भेजें।

यह बुलेटिन राष्ट्रीय बाल साहित्य केंद्र से जुड़े पाठक

मंचों को निःशुल्क वितरित किया जाता है।

National Centre for Children's Literature,

National Book Trust, India

Nehru Bhawan 5, Institutional Area, Phase - II,

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Please send your subscription in favour of National Book Trust, India. This Bulletin is meant for free distribution to Readers' Clubs associated with National Centre for Children's Literature.

Readers' Club Bulletin

From NBT's Desk:

The summer is here! And with its arrival, comes the mangoes, laburnum blooms, buzzing bees, and of course, the searing heat. With a look into the world of fruits and natural summer coolers, this issue captures the essence of summer. This edition also brings with it many interesting activities for children.

To enhance learning with fun, there are sections like India@75, Book Excerpt, crosswords and Uljhan Suljhan. We also have top entries from the poetry writing contest that was held to commemorate the World Poetry Day.

Also, as always, there is a section from our young readers. This edition also has a report on the Paris Book Festival 2022, where India was the Guest of Honour country.

We hope that our young readers will have a great time reading this issue and be inspired to stay curious!

Kanchan Wanchoo Sharma
Editor (NCCL)

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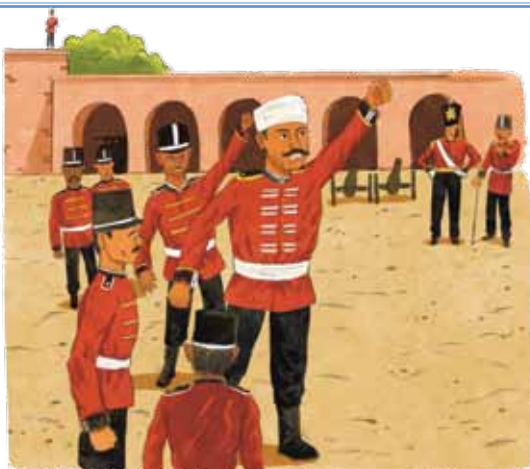
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May to July 2022 | 3

Mangal Pandey – The First Warrior of Freedom Struggle

India will complete 75 years of its independence on 15th August 2022. Beginning on 12th March 2021, India began its 75 week-long celebration to the 75th Independence Day. We at National Book Trust, India, dedicate this column to honour the heroes and stories behind our Independence, and to celebrate our social and scientific achievements as a free India.



The history of Indian struggle for freedom starts with the Revolution of 1857. Mangal Pandey was an Indian soldier who played a crucial role in the events leading up to the 'Mutiny of 1857'. He served in the British East India Company's 34th Bengal Native Infantry (BNI) regiment as a sepoy (infantryman).

Mangal Pandey entered the East India Company's Bengal Army in 1849 at the age of twenty-two. His major conflict with the company began in 1857, with the introduction of a new type of bullet cartridge by the Britishers in the P53 Enfield rifle. It was believed that the cartridge was greased with animal fat, primarily cow and pig fat. A soldier had to bite the cartridges in order to feed

them into the gun. Hindus consider cow fat to be sacrilegious, while Muslims consider pig fat to be sacrilegious. As a result of the cartridges' use, the Indian soldiers revolted against the corporation, claiming that it violated their religious beliefs. On March 29, 1857, Pandey and his fellow sepoys rose up in rebellion against the British officers and even attempted to shoot them. Mangal Pandey was arrested and sentenced to death on April 18. However, he was summarily executed 10 days prior to the date, fearing the possibility of a revolt on a larger scale. In 1984, the Indian government released a postage stamp with his portrait to honour the heroic soldier.

The Mangal Pandey incident was an initial spark of the wider uprising that took place in May 1857 and shook the foundations of the greatest Empire of the day. 150 years ago the revolt of 1857 witnessed the ouster of East India Company and the British Government took direct control of India, only to free it 90 years later in 1947.

- Excerpted from the book 'Hanged for their Patriotism' written by R K Tandon, and published by National Book Trust, India

Curiosity Corner

Prof. Yash Pal answers random questions of curiosity! Here are some select Questions and Answers from his book 'Random Curiosity', published by National Book Trust, India.

How do some birds fly for one month without any rest?



Prof. Yash Pal says:

It is true that some birds fly long distances during yearly migrations. I am sure they prepare for this by storing enough food in the form of fat and protein. They also exercise to strengthen their pectoral muscles, very much like athletes preparing for a big tournament. They also plan and economize to reduce energy consumption, by choosing favourable

winds and drafts and appropriate stopover points for rest, recuperation and stocking up. For doing all of it, they make use of an admirable system of navigation, using stars and the Sun, besides landmarks on the ground. Evidence also suggests that birds can sense their orientation relative to the Earth's magnetic field, a trick they also possibly employ to navigate.

Natural Summer Coolers

The schools have stopped online classes and children are happy to meet their teachers and classmates. Miku is overly excited to go to school but comes back sweating in the afternoon. Her face turns red and she feels extremely hot. Even today after school, she was feeling very thirsty and wanted to gulp down chilled water directly from the refrigerator, but Dadi stopped her. She asked Miku to sit down and cool herself and then drink lemon water, sipping it slowly. Miku loves her scientist Dadi and knows there is a scientific reason behind what she says. As she sat down to have lunch, Miku saw cucumber and onion salad which she does not like. Dadi encouraged her to eat it because onions protect us against heat and cucumber helps in keeping our body hydrated.

Lemon juice and mint leaves added to the salad help in digestion and have a cooling effect. Nimbu-Paani or lemon water with salt is rich in vitamin C and is also good in fighting the summer heat.

But Miku likes to drink aerated cold drinks which her parents do not encourage in hot summers. She asked the reason for it. Dadi explained that what she likes is the tingling feeling in the mouth caused by chilled carbon dioxide when she drinks aerated chilled cold drinks. After exercise or when we are tired, our body needs more oxygen but by drinking cold drinks, we instead give it more of carbon dioxide. This is harmful for our body. The sweet drink is synthetic and has excessive amounts of sugar or other artificial sweeteners.

Even packaged fruit drinks have added sugar or sugar substitutes which are harmful for our body. Therefore, it is always better to drink freshly extracted fruit juice. Eating the whole fruit is even better.

Eating fresh watermelon and musk melon is the best way to keep our body hydrated in sizzling summer. Interestingly, these fruits come in summer, hence are gifts of nature for us. Phalse, a small sweet and sour fruit available only in





summers have the property to protect us against heat. Cooled and freshly cut fruits not only give us a soothing effect but vitamins and minerals too.

In summers, our stomach frequently gets upset which can be taken care of by eating fresh fruits as they have plant fibres that help in digestion. Raw mangoes added to salads or made into dips and chutneys also help our body in summers. Mint (pudina) and coriander (dhania) leaves made into chutney are particularly good for digestion.

Miku was happy to learn that we get so many things from nature which can help us keep good health in summers. Dadi asked Miku to make a list of natural things which protect us in summers. Miku quickly brought her notebook and pencil to make the list.

Fresh fruits: 'Watermelon, Musk melon, Phalse', she wrote. She added bananas and coconut water too.

Raw vegetables: 'Onion, lemon, ginger, mint leaves, coriander leaves, cucumber (kheera), kakdi, and raw mangoes.'

Dadi further emphasized that all children must eat these gifts of nature to remain healthy and well hydrated during summers. We can also avoid going outdoors to play or to swing during hot hours of the day, and play indoor games during summer holidays. We must avoid taking aerated drinks and fried food, and always eat breakfast before leaving home and carry our own water bottles. Miku gave her Dadi a big hug for telling her so many useful things. She decided to share this information with her friends so that nobody falls ill, and all her friends can enjoy together even on scorching summer days.

- Dr. Gita Mathur
Associate Professor (Retd.), Botany
gita.mathur@gmail.com
gmbotanist.wordpress.com

लौट आई रौनक



गर्मी की तपिश ने पूरे इलाके को जैसे अधमरा-सा कर दिया था। जंगल की सारी रौनक गायब हो चुकी थी। इस इलाके से गुजरने वाली छोटी नदी कुछ दिन पहले पूरी तरह से सूख चुकी थी। पीने के पानी का अब एकमात्र सहारा थी जंगल के बीचोबीच बसी एक विशाल झील। यहां अभी भी खूब सारा पानी मौजूद था। जंगल के सभी जानवर उस झील के पानी से अपनी प्यास बुझा रहे थे। यह सब अन्य मांसाहारी जानवरों से देखा न गया। सभी ने मिलकर एक योजना बनाई और शेर को अपने झांसे में ले लिया। वे सभी शेर के पास पहुंचे और बोले, “महाराज, जंगल में पानी खत्म होने वाला है। हम इस का फायदा उठा सकते हैं।”

“कैसा फायदा?” शेर ने पूछा।

“महाराज, यदि हम सभी जानवरों को इस झील से पानी पीने से रोक दें तो इस झील का पानी ज्यादा समय तक हमारे लिए बचा

रहेगा। यहां पूरे जंगल में कहीं और तो पानी है नहीं, सिर्फ यही एक झील है जहां पानी है। हम यदि उन्हें यहां पानी पीने से रोक दें तो ये जानवर पानी के बगैर मरते जाएंगे और हमें बिना मेहनत किए आसानी से भोजन मिलता रहेगा। आपको यहां-वहां भोजन की तलाश में जाने की कोई जरूरत ही नहीं रहेगी।”

शेर उनकी बातों में आ गया। पूरे जंगल में ऐलान कर दिया कि आज के बाद कोई भी शाकाहारी प्राणी झील से पानी नहीं पी सकेगा। जो पीने के लिए आएगा वह अपनी जान से जाएगा।

पूरे जंगल में शेर के इस आदेश से मायूसी छा गई। अब जो भी जानवर झील में पानी पीने के लिए आता वह उन मांसाहारियों का शिकार बन जाता। धीरे-धीरे सभी जानवरों ने झील की ओर जाना ही छोड़ दिया परंतु प्यास के मारे सभी जानवरों का बुरा हाल हो रहा था। छोटे बच्चे प्यास से तड़प-तड़प कर

मर रहे थे। इनके मृत शरीरों को ढूँढ़-ढूँढ़ कर सभी मांसाहारी खाते जा रहे थे। जंगल में सभी शाकाहारियों की हालत दयनीय थी।

इस मुश्किल स्थिति को देखते हुए सभी जानवरों ने दूसरी जगह जाने का निर्णय लिया। इस निर्णय से चुनचुन चिड़िया बहुत परेशान हो गई। वह सीधी शेर के पास पहुंची और गुस्से में शेर से बोली, “जंगल में आपका राज है न?”

“बिल्कुल, कोई शक!” शेर हैरानी भरे अंदाज में बोला।

“गलत! आपके इस राज का सही अर्थ तब है जब जंगल में सभी जानवर रह रहे हों। सिर्फ इन मांसाहारियों के बलबुते आप इस जंगल में अपना शासन नहीं चला सकते।” चुनचुन गुस्से में थी।

“क्यों! क्या हो गया? तुम ऐसे चीख क्यों रही हो?” शेर गुर्राया।

“मैं इसलिए कह रही हूँ कि आज सभी जानवर जंगल छोड़कर जा रहे हैं। अब सारा जंगल खाली हो जाएगा। भला जहां पानी पीने तक के लिए रोका जाए, वहां कौन रहना चाहेगा? अब तुम किस पर अपना शासन चलाओगे? आपकी सत्ता सिर्फ इन मांसाहारियों के कारण नहीं है बल्कि जंगल के हम सभी प्राणियों से है। मुझे सिर्फ इतना ही कहना था। आगे आपकी मर्जी” चुनचुन शेर को समझाते हुए बोली।

“चल-चल, अपना रास्ता देख! मुझे समझाने की कोशिश न कर।” शेर फिर गुर्राया।

चुनचुन भी दूसरे जानवरों के साथ जाने के लिए उड़ गई। शेर जब अपनी मांद में पहुंचा तो उसने देखा शेरनी घायल पड़ी कराह रही

है। उसने शेर को बताया, “तुम्हारे जाते ही लकड़बच्चों ने हमारे बच्चों पर हमला बोल दिया था। लंगड़ी टांग लिए मैं बड़ी ही मुश्किल से अपने बच्चों को उन से छुड़ा पाई। वे घायल हैं। मैंने उन्हें पत्थर के पीछे छुपाया है।”

यह सब सुनकर शेर बहुत दुखी हुआ। वह रात भर चुनचुन की बातों को सोचता रहा। जानवरों के जाने से जंगल का सारा शोर गायब था। जंगल से मांसाहारी जानवरों के अलावा किसी भी दूसरे जानवर की कोई भी आवाज सुनाई नहीं दे रही थी। उसे यह सब अच्छा नहीं लग रहा था।

चुनचुन की बातें उसे सही में अब समझ आई थीं। समय न गंवाते हुए वह सुबह होते ही उस ओर खूब तेजी से भागा जिस ओर जंगल के जानवर गए थे। बहुत जल्दी ही उसने उन्हें ढूँढ़ लिया। वह सब को रोकते हुए प्यार से बोला, “आप सब कृपया इस जंगल को छोड़कर न जाएं। आप सभी के कारण ही इस जंगल की रौनक है। मैं इस बात को कुछ समय के लिए भूल गया था। मैंने अपने साथियों के गलत इरादों में उनका साथ दिया और आप सब को परेशान किया। इस के लिए मैं आप सब से माफी मांगता हूँ। आप वापिस अपने जंगल चलें और बिना किसी डर के झील का पानी पिये। अब आपको कोई परेशान नहीं करेगा।”

शेर सब के सामने फरियाद लेकर खड़ा था। शेर की बातें सुनकर चुनचुन बहुत खुश हुई। सभी जानवर अपने जंगल की ओर वापिस मुड़ चले थे। जंगल में रौनक लौट आई थी।

— पवन चौहान
बाल साहित्यकार

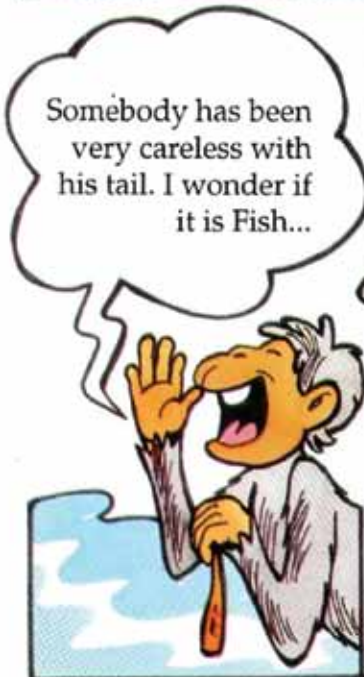
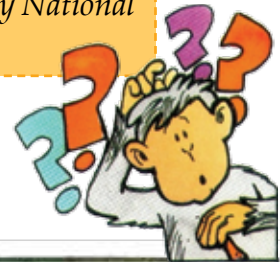
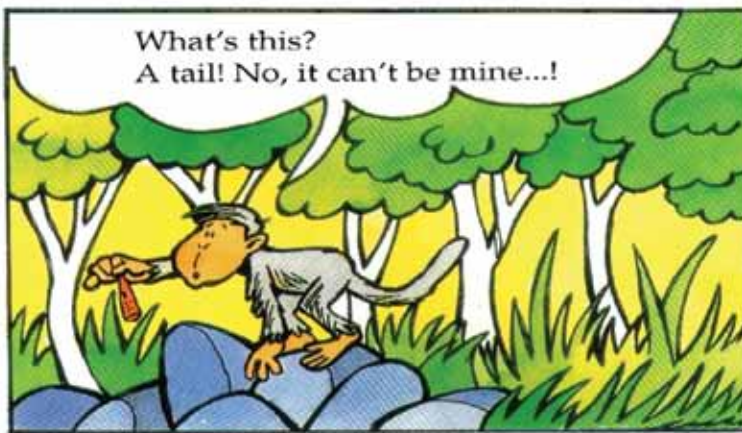
chauhanpawan78@gmail.com



The Case of the Missing Tail

This comic strip is excerpted from the book 'Jungle Fun', written and illustrated by Priya Nagarajan, and published by National Book Trust, India.

One day, as Tikoo was playing among the stones...





Folktales Around the World

A Dragon Called Tsunami

Japan is a beautiful island country. But it has volcanoes, earthquakes, typhoons and terrifying tidal waves called 'Tsunami'. In the Japanese language, 'Tsunami' means strong/ seismic tidal wave. Long ago, the Japanese people believed that a ferocious dragon named Tsunami slept below the sea. Whenever it was disturbed by an earthquake, it would leap up angrily from its ocean-bed. This story below is excerpted from the book 'Dragon Tsunami' by Hema Pande and published by National Book Trust, India.

"Oh...how terrible...terrible!" shouted Gombe as he rushed out of his hill-top house shaking with fear. The earthquake was over in less than a minute. Gombe lived on a very small island off the coast of the main island of Japan. He was quite used to earthquakes, but this time the tremor was very powerful and had lasted longer than usual. Gombe looked down uneasily at the village nestling below the hill. It seemed that all the people were so busy in their fields preparing for the harvest festival that they had not even noticed the earthquake! Then Gombe looked towards the sea and gaped horror-stricken to see that the wind was blowing in the wrong direction. It was blowing from the land and towards the sea! "It will swallow the whole village in one gulp," thought Gombe.

Rushing into his little house, he ran out again holding a flaming torch of pinewood. On the hill-top in front of his house lay tall stacks of rice-straw piled high, ready to be stored away in his barn. "I will lose everything! My house and harvest will all be destroyed..."

thought Gombe, "but I must save the villagers, whatever the cost!"

An agony of pain and fear twisted his stomach. His legs trembled, but his hand was steady as he thrust the fiery torch into the stacks of rice straw. In a second, all the tall stacks were aflame, like gigantic torches, pointing heavenwards. Gombe dropped the pine torch. For a moment, he stood still as if he was lost in a terrible nightmare. Blazing flames from the straw stacks were leaping up and up, as if to burn the sky!

Way down at the village temple, bells pealed out loudly and clearly. "Fire! Fire! Gombe's house is on fire!" Some youngsters among the villagers raced up the hill. Then came other men, women and children. At last, a group of boys clambered up to where Gombe was standing and they started putting out the fire. Gombe roared, "Leave that alone! Call all the villagers to come here quickly!" The villagers came running, leaping, falling to get to the top of Gombe's hill. Gombe shouted out their

names, he counted them eagerly one-by-one.

"Has Gombe gone mad?" whispered the villagers to one another. They stared at his burning house and rice stacks and then at his face. Suddenly, Gombe turned, shouting with all this strength, "Look! Look! Here comes the Dragon!"

Everyone turned to see where he pointed to a place far away on the distant horizon where a faint, thin black line seemed to rise and throb in the sky. Within seconds it grew enormous, filling up the entire sky and rushing towards them at a tremendous speed!

"Tsunami! Tsunami!" someone screamed. Before their very eyes, the entire ocean rose up touching the sky like a massive, black dragon, hurtling upon the beach with a tremendous, exploding roar! Up on Gombe's hill, the people leapt back. For a few terrifying blinding moments, except for the foamy water-mist, nothing else could be seen. Then they saw the Tsunami, like an insane, untamed force, sweep violently over their entire village. It hurled over their homes and fields. The villagers looked down bewildered, staring dazedly at their devastated village that had been scooped out and flung back by the gigantic tidal wave.

The fire of the rice stacks fanned by the wind burnt and flared again. It cast a warm, red glow on the villagers, making them slowly aware, that their lives had been spared only because of it! Humbly, thankfully folding their hands, they bowed before the courageous Gombe.



Parvatāsana

21st June is celebrated as World Yoga Day every year. Yoga is a technique that helps people regulate their minds, bodies, and spirits. To develop a tranquil body and mind, it combines physical and mental practises. It also aids in the development of flexibility, muscle strength, and overall body tone. This is an excerpt from the book 'Grow with Yoga' by Acharya Balkrishna, published by National Book Trust, India.

The physical practice of yoga poses is known as Āsana. Āsana is the physical aspect of yoga and can be used to describe a specific pose. Āsanās are yoga postures that are used to increase flexibility, strength, and balance. Āsanās strengthen the body's joints, ligaments, and muscles. A regular yoga practice can improve flexibility and mobility over time, while also lubricating the spine and aligning the body to perform everyday activities with ease. In this Āsana, the formed posture is similar to that of a mountain. Hence, it is known as Parvatāsana (in Sanskrit, Parvata means 'mountain').

inward and your heels should touch the ground. This is Parvatāsana. Now, return to the original positioning while exhaling. In this pose of Parvatāsana, while keeping the hands at a slight distance from the legs, walk slowly with the help of the palms. This is called Hastacālāsana (walking with hands).

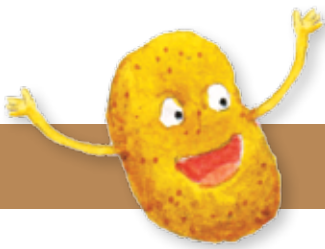


It increases concentration power. It is an important Āsana to increase height and it also makes you feel active and fresh.



To do this Āsana, first stand straight and while inhaling, raise your hands up. Now bend forward slowly and place the palms on the ground. Now, take your legs backward in a slow movement. Turn the head





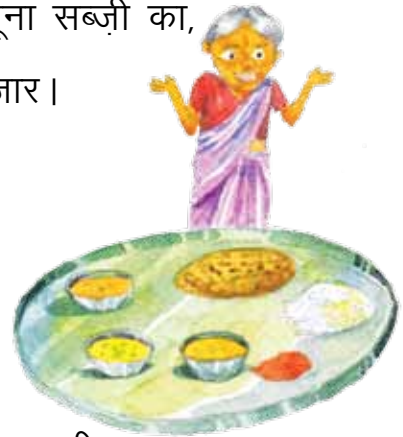
आलू जी!

सब्जियों का राजा आलू,
कौन इन्हें न खाएं?
भारत आकर हो गए देसी,
पेरू से चल आए।



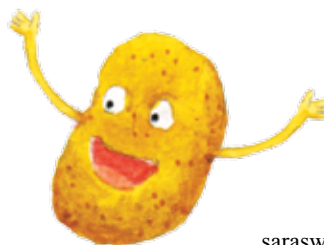
दोस्त प्याज के हैं गहरे,
हैं टमाटर के यार।
इनके बिन सूना सब्जी का,
हो जाता बाजार।

दादी के उपवास में होते,
आलू जी के कई व्यंजन।
आलू जी के भजियें मानो,
हो बारिश रुत का धन।



पूरी बनती है करारी,
बनता इन से हलवा।
समोसे में ये न होतो,
खत्म हो उस का जलवा।

आलू जी जनता के प्यारे,
मिलते बारह मास।
आलू जी में दम है रसीला,
इसलिये है खास।



— शैलेन्द्र सरस्वती
बाल साहित्यकार

saraswatishailendra812@gmail.com

Major Fruits in India

Do you love fruits? Fruits are Nature's candies and are an amazing source of nutrients. Every season has special fruits to offer along with our usual favourites that are available throughout the year. Here is a glimpse of some of the major fruits in India from the book 'Playing Together' written by Bharat Bhushan Aggarwal and Bindu Aggarwal, and published by National Book Trust, India.



A variety of juicy, delicious and nutritious fruits are cultivated in our country. In ancient times, saints and hermits used to survive only on fruits and foliage. Fruits contain many valuable nutrients which not only nourishes your body but help us maintain good health and become physically strong.



According to Ayurveda, sweet pomegranate helps eliminate ills like flatulence, bile, and phlegm. Papaya is a digestive food and helps in the formation of blood. Grapes are very useful against rheumatism and loss of appetite. Apples give energy to the mind and to the veins and arteries. Guava is also very useful, so much so that in some places it is called the 'divine fruit'. In addition to these, lemon, oranges, mosambi, custard apple, mango, amla, banana, plum, phalsa, lichi,

mulberry, locquat, bael, berries, chikoo (sapota), pear, kaseroo, etc. are other fruits which are useful for our health in many ways.



The sugar content in the fruit is beneficial for our intestines and ensures elimination of all undesirable toxins from our body. In fact, even the peel of the fruit is useful for our health.

Fruits should be eaten in the morning and in the evening. We should always ensure to eat seasonal fruits as they acclimatise our bodies towards prevailing weather conditions.



In summer, fruits like mango, muskmelon, watermelon, bokhara plum, phalsa, rose berry, lichi, khirni, peach, apricot, mulberry, cucumbers, etc. are found in plenty. Nakh and grapes appear when the summer is on the decline.





Mango is the most popular fruit of summer. It is referred to as the king of all fruits. It is said that Rabindranath Tagore was so fond of mangoes that once he remarked that if he was not to get mangoes to eat in a particular year, then he would treat that year as having gone waste! In our country, there are more than 70 varieties of mango. Due to its distinct qualities, the mango is recognised as the national fruit of India.



Custard apple appears towards the end of the rainy

season. Though lemon is available throughout the year, it grows more in winters. The winter prominent fruits are orange, mosambi, pomegranate, guava, amla, raspberry, fig, citron, plum, apple, etc. Banana or plantain though found all round the year, grows aplenty in winter.

Most of these fruits are preserved in the form of jams, jellies and pickles to eat throughout the year. We should always try to keep the usefulness of the fruits in mind while selecting them.



Can you guess the names of different fruits and fill the grid given below? The first one is done for you.

P	A	P	A	Y	A	x	x	x	B	x	x	W	x	x
	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	D			
A			L		x	x	x	x		x	x		x	X
	x	x		x	x	x	O						x	x
x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x		x	x		P	B
x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x		x	A			
x	x	C						x	x	x	x			
x	x	x	x	x	M					x	x			
P											x		x	x
G						x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x



Answers: Banana, Mango, Orange, Pear, Apple, Litchi, Citron, Pomegranate, Grapes, Watermelon, Plum, Date, Bael

Mat Weaving

Mat weaving is one of the earliest human hand-woven handicrafts. It was created by weaving plant fibres into each other. The weaver's aesthetic taste and the use of various colours contribute to the diversity of these handicraft items. Here is a glimpse into the world of mat weaving from the book 'Indian Folk Arts and Craft' written by Jasleen Dhamija and published by National Book Trust, India.



Different materials, such as reeds, grass, cane and bamboo, are used for making a variety of mats all over India.

The finest ones are the Pattamadai mats woven in the Tinneveli district of Tamil Nadu. For the finest variety the local reed is split into nearly a hundred pieces and woven on a loom with a cotton warp. The weavers are able to weave not more than six inches per day of this fine variety. This mat is so fine indeed that it can be rolled or even folded into a small box.

The Kora grass mats of Kerala are also well known for their intricate designs. Normally black and deep

maroon colours are worked into patterns.

The screw-pine mats also of Kerala, made from the leaves of the fragrant Keora plant are pliable, have a soft texture and intricate embroidery can be worked on them.

The reed mats of Manipur called *phak* are a speciality of that area. They are stitched together and a border is formed at the edges with a result that it creates a springy cushion. These mats are used locally, as well as exported outside the state.

Sitalpatti mats woven with green cane are a speciality of Bengal. The name

sitalpatti, cool spread, is expressive of the quality of the mat. The weavers also weave patterns from cane slivers dyed deep maroon with local dyes.

It is a delight to see a sitalpatti craftsman at work. One set of cane in the natural golden colour is placed diagonally and another, dyed maroon is placed above it in the opposite direction. With deft movement of his fingers the craftsman plaits them together, working out patterns of animals, birds and

stylised human forms, enclosed within squares.

Besides these, Bengal is also known for the fine quality of mats woven with the madhur-kothi grass. Intricate patterns of the kalga, mango, and shikhar, temple spirals, are worked in by dyeing the grass a russet colour. These are known as fine maslond mats, the word possibly originating from masnad. The woven patterns are reminiscent of the Dacca weaves.

कुछ नया करें

क्या आपको पता है? आपकी अंगूठे की छाप से कई तस्वीर बन सकती है। इस गतिविधि को घर पर जरूर प्रयास करें!



1. कपड़े का एक टुकड़ा ले।



2. उसे मोड़कर तह करें।



3. स्याही, होली के रंग या कपड़े रंगने के रंग से उसे गीला करें।



4. अंगूठे को इस गीले कपड़े पर दबायें और अपनी मन पसंद का चित्र बनायें।



— यह गतिविधि मलयश्री हाशमी द्वारा लिखित, पार्थो सेनगुप्ता द्वारा चित्रित और राष्ट्रीय पुस्तक न्यास, भारत द्वारा प्रकाशित पुस्तक 'हाथ मिलाओं' से ली गई है।

Festival du Livre de Paris

The Paris Book Festival that designated India as the Guest of Honour this year, took place from April 21 to April 24, 2022. The India Pavilion was created by the National Institute of Design (NID), and it included over 15 digital and physical exhibitions and over 400 books published in various Indian languages, reflecting the work of 65 Indian publishers.

Shri Jawed Ashraf, Hon'ble Ambassador of India to France inaugurated the India Pavilion at the Paris Book Festival on April 21, 2022 at 6.30 pm (10:30 pm IST) in the august presence of Mr. Emmanuel Lenain, Ambassador of France to India, Mr. Vincent Montagne, President, Syndicat National de l'Édition (SNE), Prof. Govind Prasad Sharma, Chairman NBT and Shri Yuvraj Malik, Director NBT.

Hon'ble Ambassador of India to France, Shri Jawed Ashraf while inaugurating the India Pavilion at the



Paris Book Festival 2022 emphasised that the litterateurs participating in the variety of literary sessions to be held at the India Pavilion are among the finest minds from India reflecting the culture, the diversity and the plurality of India in all its glory. Prof. Govind Prasad Sharma, Chairman NBT, India and the Leader of Indian Delegation as designated by Government of India said that time has been a witness to the strength of India-France relations and their cultural and literary activities. Shri Yuvraj Malik, Director, NBT, India said that book fairs and literary festivals are a great platform not only for the writers but also for the society as they endorse socio-cultural integration. Shri Malik also said that the Paris Book Festival being held in the 75th year of India's Independence is an important event, and the India Pavilion reflects this theme of Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav.





'Many Languages, One Literature', 'Climate Change Concerns in Contemporary Writings' etc. were organised.

The Indian delegation comprising eminent authors, writers, personalities like Smt. Sudha Murthy, Shri Vikram Sampath, Acharya Balkrishna, Shri Gourahari Das, Shri Anand Neelkanthan, Shri Suddhasattwa Basu, among many other distinguished writers and authors took the stage at the India Pavilion.

Bringing its multilingual linguistic traditions and projecting its India@75 national project through events and exhibitions, NBT hosted more than 45 speakers – over 20 being from India and the rest, including Indian and French writers, joining from France in over 25 literary sessions at the India Pavilion. A plethora of literary sessions, rich and diverse, taking up interesting issues like 'Indian influences on the Art and Architecture of Europe', 'Women Writers and Their Creative Sphere', 'Mahatma Gandhi and Romain Rolland: A 21st Century Perspective', 'Science and Ayurveda',



French translation of 10 Children's books published by NBT-India were also launched on the occasion – *A Tale of Tails*, *A Visit to Kumbh*, *Friend*, *Holidays Have Come*, *Ravan Remedy*, *Vasu Meets a Tadpole*, *Sheela & Leela*,

Snake Trouble, *Stories from Bapu's Life*, and *The Flower and the Bee*.

A special edition book on *Chandernagor* situated in West Bengal, highlighting the French legacy in India was also launched.



It's Quiz Time!

1. Which color is an emerald?
2. Which Indian city is the capital of two states?
3. Which country did the Statue of Liberty come from?
4. Who founded Microsoft?
5. Which is the smallest bone in the human body?

Answers of previous issue:

1. Ghana
2. Lexicographer
3. Six players
4. Valentina Tereshkova
5. Renminbi

Do you know?



Tomato ketchup was first promoted as a medicine in the 1830s, claiming to treat diseases such as diarrhoea, indigestion, rheumatism, and jaundice. Dr. John Cook Bennett proposed the idea, and later advertised the concoction as 'tomato pills.' Tomatoes were believed to contain pectin, lycopene, and other substances with medicinal properties.

NEW DELHI
FRIDAY
MAY 13, 2022

Hindustan Times

KALEIDOSCOPE

03

NATIONAL BOOK TRUST BOOKLIST

FUN & FACTUAL STORIES FOR ALL YOUNG READERS

Learn to swirl into the colourful forms of classical dances of India in a story book of dance. Let your imagination run wild as you peruse a book about various birds and their laughs. Embark on a fun-filled journey in a book about Octi the octopus and play hide and seek with him. Learn tips and tricks to become better at equations in a book about Vedic mathematics. Know how trees are a breath of life for us living beings in a book that informs us about the value of trees.

AMAZING OCTI

AUTHOR: Viky Arya

Meet Octi the fun octopus who lives in a deep and wide sea. He wishes to be your friend and play a game of hide and seek with you. Let us go deep down under the sea to find him, just count aloud from 1 to 10 and open any page of the book. When you see him, say "I spy Octi!" Viky Arya is a poet, sculptor, illustrator, lyricist, writer and advertising professional. She is also a specialist in social communication and a national award winner for children's literature. Her large portfolio of diverse artwork spans several styles. Find more best-selling titles at www.nbtindia.gov.in.



VEDIC MATHEMATICS FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN

AUTHOR: Vikash Khatri and Leena Keshwani

Vedic Mathematics is an age old method used by Indians to calculate complex mathematical equations when there were no known calculators. Vedic Mathematics is typically a collection of techniques and sutras to solve mathematical arithmetic in an easy and faster way. The book, Vedic Mathematics for School Children contains 30 of the very basic Vedic Mathematics lessons that are useful for students as well as adults. In the classical period of Indian mathematics, important contributions were made. This book makes emphasis on the importance of Vedic mathematics.



BIRDS LAUGHING

AUTHOR: Viky Arya

There are a number of species of birds that we often see in the parks, near our house and in the zoo but this book will help the children recognise different birds easily. This fascinating book for children by noted author and illustrator Viky Arya shows how various birds laugh through its vibrant colours and cheerful illustrations. The young readers get introduced to an imaginative world with all the interesting and engaging drawing and colouring exercises incorporated in it.



WHAT IS A TREE?

AUTHOR: Marti

This bilingual edition introduces the young readers to a story that tells us the answers to common questions like What do trees mean to birds and animals? What is a tree to a farmer, a fisherman, a traveller or children? This book depicts the inextricable link between trees, animals and the human life. Trees not only provide oxygen but also act as a big roof to protect us from harmful rays of the sun. With the help of attractive illustrations done by Pranab Chakravarti this book depicts the special relation between trees, animal and human life. Find these best-selling titles and more at www.nbtindia.gov.in.



NRITYA KATHA: INDIAN DANCE STORIES FOR CHILDREN

AUTHOR: Jaya Mehta

Nritya Katha: Indian Dance Stories for Children is a wonderful collection of stories about the colourful world of dancing. This book talks about the dance forms of India, the dance capital of the world with its eight classical dances and hundreds of regional dances. Filled with beautiful illustrations that support the stories, the children will get a chance to learn new things about these Indian dance forms in a fun way. This book is a great guide for those who enjoy dancing and aspire to be a great dancer.



Don't Go Too Far

There once was a little bird who loved flying. Her mother always told her while feeding her worms, "It is very dangerous to fly to far-away places." But the little bird was very naughty and did not listen to her mother.

One day she kept on flying and flying with her friends but when it got dark, she got lost. She kept flying hoping she would make her way back home.

When the sun rose up again, she saw that she was in a very cold place which was surrounded by tall mountains and beautiful white snow that covered everything. The bird got scared and realized that her mother was right. She spent a lot of days in that place waiting for the snowy season to end so she could find her way back home.

One day she asked Mr. Moon at night to go away early so Mr. Sun could come out and melt the snow for her. Mr. Moon said it was not possible to call out Mr. Sun as he was very tired from staying up all day and now he was sleeping.

The bird started crying and Mr. Moon felt bad so he decided to help her. Mr. Moon asked her to look up and showed her the *North Star*. He told her that following this star for two days straight will help her to reach back to her mother.

The little bird stopped crying and started on her two days long journey.



She kept following the star all night and all morning, the next day.

As the day started to come to an end, the little bird could see a very big and green tree from very far away; she flew with all her strength and reached her nest by dinner time.

Her mother was crying and waiting for her with worms to feed her and crying. When she saw her baby, they hugged each other tightly. Now the little bird always listens to her mother and never flies far away from home.

- Hitakshee Malik

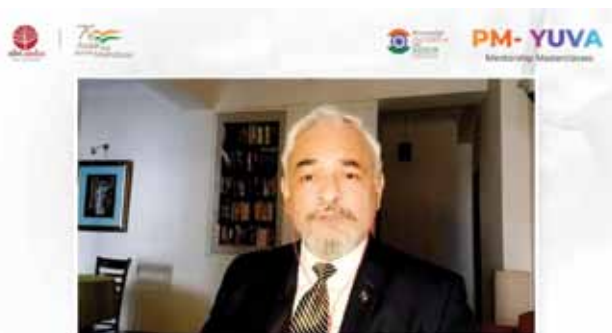
PM-YUVA Mentorship Scheme Masterclasses

As part of the 75 years of Independence celebrations, Hon'ble Prime Minister had launched the PM-YUVA Mentorship Scheme for which NBT is the Implementing Agency. Under this scheme, 75 authors selected from across the country are being groomed through various Masterclasses by noted literary personalities. The Masterclasses are available on NBT India's official YouTube Channel for viewing.

Masterclass with Author Kulpreet Yadav

National Book Trust, India organized the first Masterclass under the PM-YUVA Mentorship Scheme with noted author and creative writing teacher, Shri Kulpreet Yadav who spoke to the young writers on 'The Art of Writing Fiction'. Shri Kulpreet Yadav is an accomplished author and has been published

in various genres. In the Masterclass, Shri Kulpreet Yadav discussed about the various aspects of fiction writing such as, difference between fiction and nonfiction, types of fiction based on different genres, the difference between popular fiction and literary fiction, elements of a fictional story, etc.



Masterclass with Author Anand Neelakantan

The second Masterclass organized as part of the PM YUVA Mentorship Scheme by National Book Trust, India was on the topic 'Weaving History into Fiction'. The mentor for the Masterclass was the critically acclaimed author, Shri Anand Neelakantan. Shri Anand Neelakantan, is a bestselling

author of international repute, a columnist, screenwriter, television personality and motivational speaker. In his lecture, Shri Neelakantan talked about differentiating



between historic fiction, writing history and pure fiction. The speaker also gave some really valuable insights on how to write historical fiction.

Masterclass with Historian, Scholar and Writer Prof. Imtiaz Ahmad

The third Masterclass was delivered by Prof. Imtiaz Ahmad, distinguished historian, scholar and writer, which was organised on the topic “Research Methodology for the Study of National Movement”. Prof. Ahmed shared some of his views on Unsung Heroes of the National Movement project as part of the Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav celebrations. In his lecture, he discussed ‘research’ and emphasised upon the kinds of sources needed in writing a historical story such as police reports, diaries, audio recordings, newspaper reports and articles, published works, letters, conferences and seminars, etc.



Masterclass with Senior Journalist, Writer and Critic Shri Anant Vijay

In the fourth Masterclass organised as part of the PM YUVA Mentorship Scheme, Senior Journalist, Writer and Critic, Shri Anant Vijay interacted with the YUVA Authors on the topic “Freedom Movement and Journalism Resources: Research, Investigation and Use”. Shri Anant Vijay has had a long association with print, digital and electronic media and in the core elements in the world of literature. During the session, he talked about the use of research resources and explained to the YUVA authors about using public opinion as a source of research. Shri Yuvraj Malik, Director, NBT in his address, reiterated the importance of providing the youth of India with a national platform to express their creative skills and how they have a chance to become role models for the younger generations.



Gooseberries



Koka and Ennai say, "Life is a teacher and this world is our school." So, when one asks about my school, I tell them about this school that doesn't have any boundaries but only horizons.

The classrooms of my school are the sky, the earth, the mountains, the seas, the galaxies and the cosmos, the world inside the world and the universe inside the universe that we have no knowledge about. And my classmates are the fellow humans, animals, birds, plants and even micro-organisms.

The Sun teaches us to be happy and positive. The moon teaches us to be calm. The river tells us to flow on non-stop,

doing what we love to do. The flowers tell us to smile. The birds teach us to fly high and free. The mountains teach us to be determined and the rocks tell us to be strong.

When I was younger, I used to go to school only once or twice a month. Rest of the days Papa and Mummy used to take me to different places to learn from the great teacher: Life!

On one such days, I was taken to a village. In that village was a paddy field. In that paddy field was the ripe golden rice grains hanging and bending heavily from the stems. There were many women to gather and cut the stems holding the

grains and tie into big bundles. The men carried the bundles of those grains from the field to the ox cart. The children were there to collect the 'lecheri'. Lecheri means the grains that might have fallen on the field while cutting.

While observing the paddy field, I saw a boy next to me. I smiled at him but he didn't smile. His face hung like a sad cloud in the sky. I again went and said, "Hi! What's your name?"

"Satya", he replied. "Satya? Satya means truth", I thought and told him my name, "Ayan. Actually Mummy named me Troilukya Narayan but everyone said it's such a long name. So she kept the last four letters of that long name."

Satya smiled.

"You are lucky you have a mother", he said. He told me how his mother went to God and never came back, and how his father got him a step-mother. She never loved him like his own mother. So, Satya made Mother-Nature his mother. I spent the entire day with Satya. He

taught me to climb the trees (which I didn't really learn). He taught me to scare the frogs away, to blow a horn made of straw, to talk like a squirrel, hop like a kangaroo, laugh like a horse and walk like a duck. He made me laugh my belly out. He told me how important it was to stay happy always. He never cried for toys or gadgets like other kids. He never complained. He was happy with whatever he had.

Just before leaving, he gave me a glass of water. "Taste it.", he said. "What! It tastes like water. It has no taste as such", I said. Then he asked me to chew a gooseberry. "Now, if you are done, again drink some water," he said. I drank the whole glass. And suddenly, like a magic, the taste of the water changed into sweet. Very sweet. I was amazed!

Satya said, "Life is just like water. All we need is to find our gooseberries."

- Ayan Gogoi Gohain
Class 3

Asian Public School, Assam
gogoisangeeta05@gmail.com

Tongue Twisters

क्या आप इन टंग ट्विस्टर को पढ़ सकते हैं?

📖 Kitty caught the kitten in the kitchen.

📖 If a black bug bleeds black blood, what colour blood does a blue bug bleed?

📖 ऊँट ऊँचा, ऊँट की पीठ ऊँची, ऊँचे ऊँट की ऊँची पूँछ।

📖 चार चोर चार छाते में चार अचार चाटे, चाट-चाट कर चार छाता चोर चुराकर भागे।

The Candy Land



It was a fine summer day. Tanya and her sister decided to go to the garden for a walk. The grass was smooth and soft, and it looked like a green carpet. "How beautiful it is here!" exclaimed Tanya. They sat down to rest under a large, shady oak tree.

Tanya's sister took out a book to read, but it was very boring for Tanya as there were no pictures. Tanya had a bag containing a sketchbook and a pencil, so she began sketching. The sketch was like a park full of candies. Then, she thought of giving the drawing a name, "Yes! Candy Land." When she touched the sketch, she suddenly found herself in Candy Land. There were many candies and a candy mountain. There was a huge lollipop on top of the mountain. Tanya wondered, "Where am I? What! Is this a candy? Wow!" It tasted good! She wanted that lollipop too!

She began her journey, and she saw a chocolate biscuit, she tasted a bit of it, but she didn't like it. Soon, there were

two ice cream bars beside her. One was flavoured mango and the other was strawberry. She chose the mango first. It was very delicious, then she tried the strawberry, which also equally delicious. She continued her journey, and then there was the mountain. She climbed the mountain and was about to touch the lollipop, suddenly her sister woke her up. She said, "Wake up, we have to go home."

"What! I was sleeping, and it was just a dream!" exclaimed Tanya. "What dream?" enquired her sister, waving at Tanya. Tanya said, "I was in Candy Land, and was eating a lot of candies. I was about to touch a huge lollipop, and you woke me up." "Wow! Nice dream, now let's go home", her sister remarked. Together, they started walking back home.

- Roopal Sharma
Class 5

Hans Raj Model School, New Delhi
mail@suryamittal.com

World Poetry Day

Every year on March 21, World Poetry Day is observed with the goal of promoting linguistic diversity through poetry expression and creating opportunities for endangered languages to be acknowledged. Its mission is to encourage poetry reading, writing, publishing, and teaching across the world, as well as to revitalise national, regional, and worldwide poetry movements.

To celebrate the art of poetry and to welcome the students to school with a fresh start this year, we at NCCL hosted a poetry writing contest in which students were encouraged to submit poetry on the topics provided. Two shortlisted poems are produced here:

The Brave Indian Army

If I die in a war zone,
Box me up, send me HOME.
Put my medals on my chest,
Tell my mom I did my best.
Tell my dad not to knit his brow,
He won't get tension from me now.
Tell my brother to study perfectly,
Keys to my bike will be his permanently.
Tell my sister not to be upset,
Her brother will not rise after this sunset.
Tell my love not to cry,
Beacause I am a soldier born to die.

- Anjali Joshi
Class 10
G.M.S.S.S MHC, Chandigarh
anjalijoshi5845@gmail.com



एक काल्पनिक शहर

मेरे मन का एक काल्पनिक शहर
जो घूमता है मेरे मन के इधर उधर

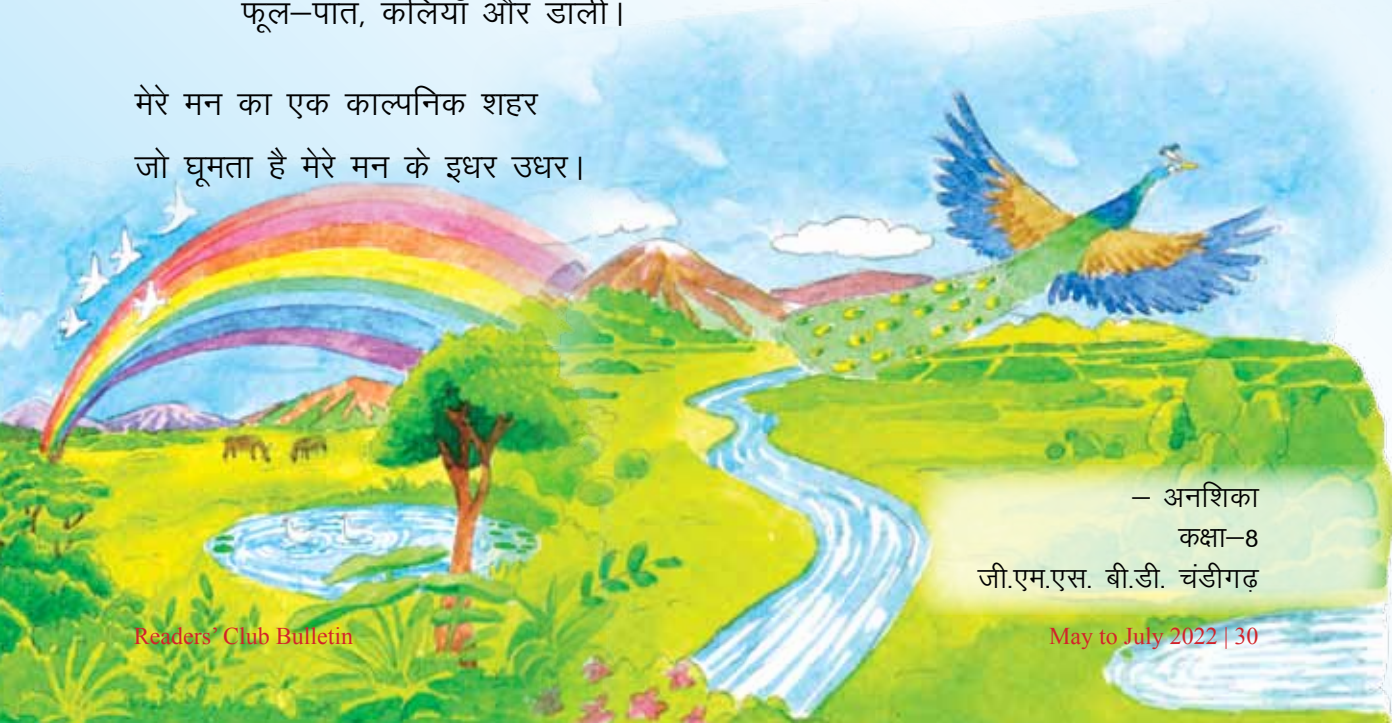
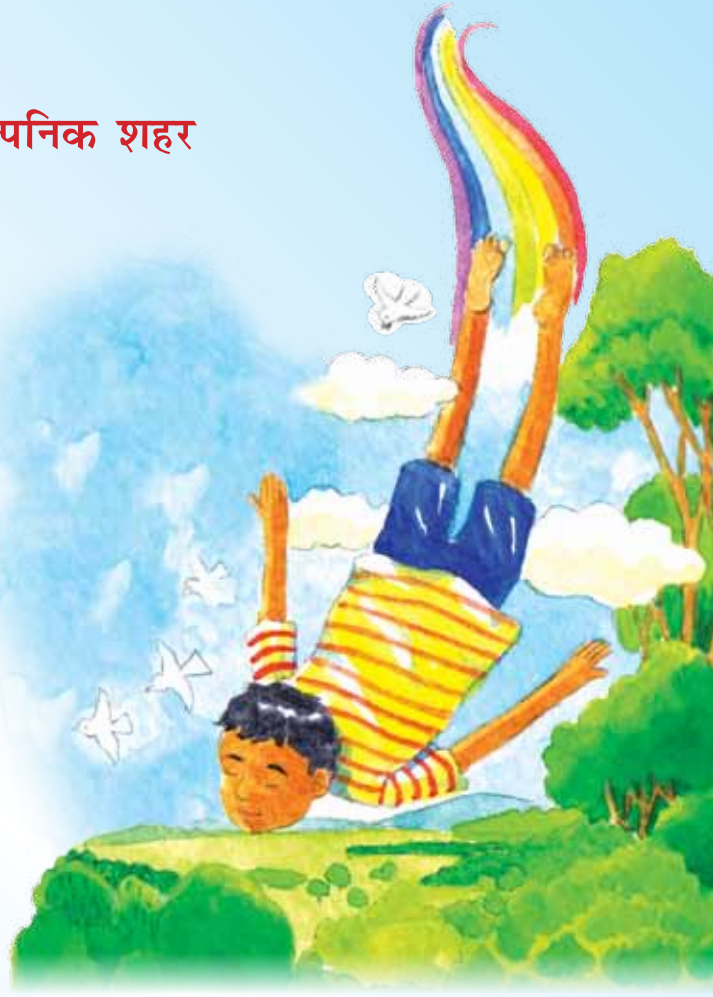
यह दुनिया इतनी निराली
चारों तरफ है यहां पर हरियाली।

पातपात और डाली डाली
हरियाली से लगी न्यारी

असल दुनिया की एक बीमारी
प्रदूषण में दुनिया सारी।

अगर प्रदूषण को कर लो कम
दुनिया को स्वीकार करले सबका मन
चारों तरफ होगी खुशाली
फूल-पात, कलियाँ और डाली।

मेरे मन का एक काल्पनिक शहर
जो घूमता है मेरे मन के इधर उधर।



— अनशिका

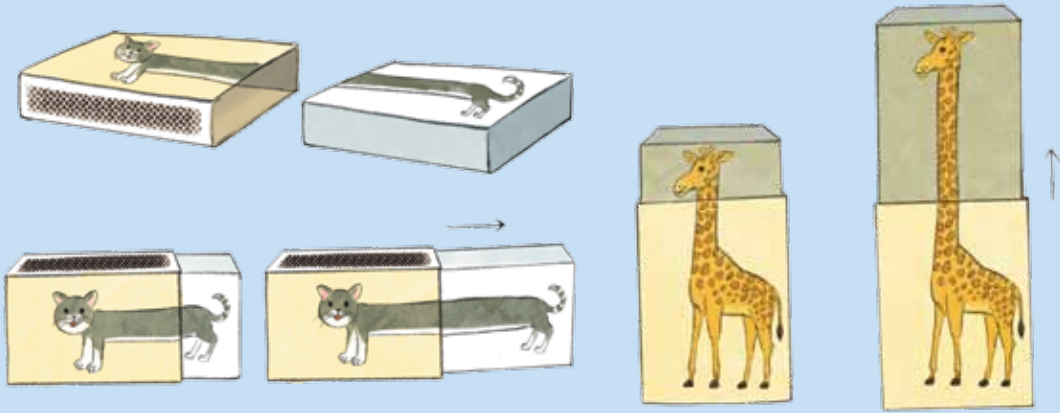
कक्षा-8

जी.एम.एस. बी.डी. चंडीगढ़

खुद बनाये छोटा सा खिलौना

लचीला पेट

खिलौनों से खेलना हमेशा मजेदार होता है, तो चलिए आज हम सीखते हैं खुद से खिलौना बनाना। आज हम बनाएंगे 'लचीला पेट'। यह गतिविधि अरविंद गुप्ता द्वारा लिखित और राष्ट्रीय पुस्तक न्यास, भारत द्वारा प्रकाशित पुस्तक 'नन्हे खिलौने' से ली गई है। इस खिलौने को आप अपने दोस्तों के साथ मिलकर बनाएँ और इसका आनंद लें।



इस सरल से खिलौने में छोटे बच्चों को खासतौर पर मजा आता है। एक खाली माचिस लो और उसके बाहरी खोखे और दराज पर सफेद कागज चिपकाओ। अब चित्र में दिखाए तरीके से माचिस के दोनों हिस्सों पर एक बिल्ली की तस्वीर बनाओ। जब दराज खोखे के अंदर थोड़ी सी बंद

होती है तो बिल्ली अपने सामान्य आकार में लगती है। परंतु दराज को बाहर की ओर खींचने से ऐसा लगता है, जैसे बिल्ली का पेट एकदम लंबा हो गया हो।

इसी खिलौने का ही एक दूसरा मजेदार रूप है, जिसमें जिराफ की गर्दन खींच कर लंबी की जाती है।

प्रिय पाठक,

क्या आपको लिखना अच्छा लगता है? क्या आप अपने कल्पना का प्रयोग कर रोमांचक कहानियाँ, कविता, और निबंध लिख सकते हैं? तो यह आपके लिए एक उत्तम मौका है।

सबसे दिलचस्प लेखों को हम अपने अगले संस्करण में प्रकाशित करेंगे।

हमें लिखें / Write to us: nccl.nbtindia@gmail.com / nccl@nbtindia.gov.in

Dear Children,

Do you find writing interesting? Can you use your imagination to write exciting stories, poems, and essays? Then this is a perfect opportunity for you!

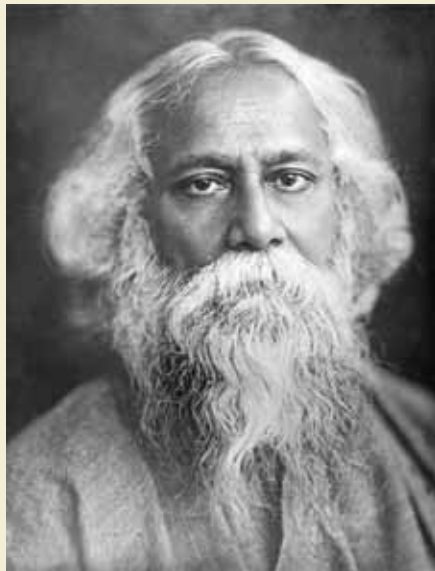
We will publish the most interesting submissions in our next edition.



Rabindranath Tagore

"Everything comes to us that belongs to us if we create the capacity to receive it."

Rabindranath Tagore was a Bengali poet, dramatist, composer, philosopher, social reformer, and painter. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, he altered Bengali literature and music, as well as Indian art. He is the creator of Gitanjali's poetry and was the first non-European and lyricist to win the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1913.



visiting his father's Santiniketan estate and Amritsar before arriving at Dalhousie, a Himalayan hill resort. During this period, he published a number of poems and essays in a Bengali children's magazine. Tagore arrived at Santiniketan in 1901, where he discovered an experimental school, groves of trees, gardens, and a library.

Tagore was born on May 7, 1861, at Calcutta's (now Kolkata) Jorasanko Palace, to Debendranath Tagore and Sarada Devi. The Tagore family was a driving force behind the Bengal Renaissance. They were involved in the literary publications and the hosting of Bengali and Western classical music events on a regular basis. Drawing, anatomy, geography and history, literature, mathematics, Sanskrit, and English were among the subjects he studied.

Tagore with his father left Calcutta in February 1873 at the age of eleven to explore India for many months,

Tagore created novels, essays, short stories, travelogues, dramas, and thousands of songs in addition to his poetry. Rabindranath Tagore created "Jana Gana Mana," in Bengali as Bharoto Bhagyo Bidhata. On January 24, 1950, the Constituent Assembly of India adopted it as the National Anthem.

Tagore died on August 7, 1941, at the age of 80, after a lengthy period of suffering. Every year we celebrate his magnificent works and honour Rabindranath Tagore's birth anniversary as Rabindra Jayanti, on the 25th day of the Bengali month of Boishakh.

लट्टू

लट्टू छोटे बच्चों द्वारा भारत की सड़कों पर खेले जाने वाले आम खेलों में से एक है। इस लेख को राष्ट्रीय पुस्तक न्यास, भारत द्वारा प्रकाशित मुल्कराज आनंद द्वारा लिखित पुस्तक 'गली मोहल्लों के कुछ खेल' से लिया गया है।



मैं दस साल का था जब मैंने लट्टू पर डोर बांधना सीखा। इस खेल को खेलने में हाथ की सफाई चाहिए, साथ ही रंग-बिरंगा लट्टू खरीदने के लिए जेब में पैसा भी चाहिए ताकि लाख-चढ़ा लट्टू खरीद सकें जिसके नीचे एक कील होती है, उसके घूमने के लिये।

लट्टू के नीचे से डोर लपेटी जाती है। फिर लट्टू को घुमाकर डोर खींची जाती है ताकि वह जमीन पर घूमने लगे। लट्टू गोल-गोल घूमने लगता है। जिस लड़के का लट्टू ज्यादा देर घूमता है वही जीत जाता है।

याद आता है मुझे कि पहला लट्टू खरीदने के लिये मुझे जेब में कितने पैसे जमा करने पड़े थे। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य, मैंने लट्टू घुमाया और लट्टू का खूबसूरत मिट्टी वाला सिर टूट गया। फिर मैंने लकड़ी के लट्टू से खेलना सीखा और इस तरह से मिट्टी के लट्टू को घुमाना भी सीख गया। लेकिन मैं मिट्टी से बने बड़े लट्टू को ठीक ढंग से घुमाना नहीं सीख सका।

मुझे वे सब प्यारे लगते थे जो लट्टू के उस्ताद थे, और जो इस लट्टूबाज़ी में दांव लगाते रहते थे।

Do you know that wrestling with riddles and puzzles are a great way to improve your concentration, focus and cognitive agility? Here are some riddles and puzzles to get your mind working on!

- You bring me for dinner but never eat me. What am I?
- Light as a feather, there's nothing in it, but the strongest man can't hold it much more than a minute.
- वह कौन-सी चीज है जो हमेशा दौड़ती ही है, कभी चलती नहीं है?
- ऐसी कौन-सी चीज है, जो पानी पीते ही मर जाती है?

Answers:
Cutlery, Breath ईजान, प्यास

fp= earyk' l%

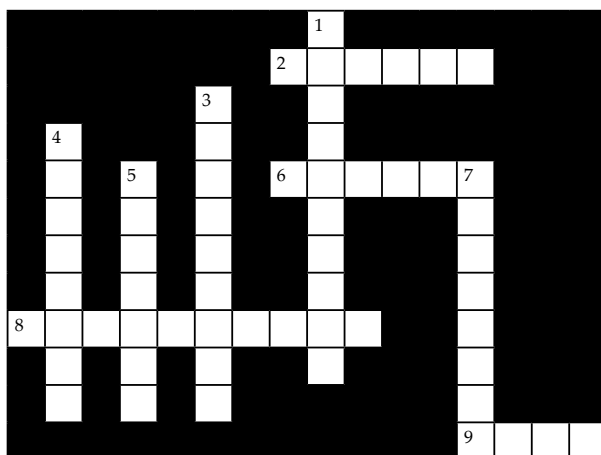
- क्या-क्या चीजें हाथ से बनाई हुई हैं?
- कौन-कौन हाथ से काम कर रहे हैं?



— यह गतिविधि मलयश्री हाश्मी द्वारा लिखित, तथा राष्ट्रीय पुस्तक न्यास, भारत द्वारा प्रकाशित पुस्तक 'हाथ मिलाओं' से ली गई है।

Crossword

Sports



ACROSS

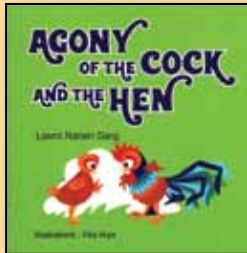
2. A team game played between two teams of eleven players each, using hooked sticks and a small hard ball.
6. A sport in which the player hits a hollow rubber ball with a racket strung with cord.
8. A team sport in which two teams of five active players compete to score points by hurling a ball through a basket against one another.
9. A club-and-ball sport in which players strike balls into a set of holes on a course in the fewest number of strokes feasible.

DOWN

1. A team sport separated by a net where each team tries to score points by grounding a ball on the other team's court.
3. A racquet sport played using racquets to hit a shuttlecock across a net.
4. A sport in which two opposing teams of nine players take turns batting and fielding using a round bat.
5. A bat-and-ball game played between two teams of eleven players each on a field at the centre of a 20-metre pitch with a wicket at each end.
7. An individual or team race in which the full body must be used to move through water.

Answers of previous crossword:					
Down:	1. Guitar	2. Harp	3. Flute	4. Violin	5. Harmonium
Across:	6. Sitar	7. Piano	8. Tabla	9. Drum	10. Banjo

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Agony of the Cock and the Hen

Author: Laxmi Narain Garg, Illustrator: Viky Arya

There lived a cock and a hen in a village named Tablapur. While the cock loved to boast about his amazing cock-a-doodle-doo, the hen was full of conceit for her unique ability to lay eggs. But one day their lives become miserable. What was the cause of their agony? Read to find out...

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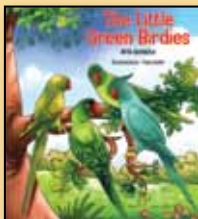
चंटू-बंटू

लेखक: निश्चल, चित्रकार: आलय घोषाल

चंटू-बंटू राहुल का बहुत ख्याल रखते थे और कहीं भी चलने को मना नहीं करते थे। लेकिन चंटू-बंटू का ख्याल कौन और कैसे रखेगा? आइए जाने चंटू-बंटू की अनोखी यात्रा के बारे में!



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लेखक: सर्वेन्द्र विक्रम, चित्रकार: इरशाद कप्तान

दादा जी कुछ बदलावों से गुजर रहे हैं। उन्हें प्यार और देखभाल की जरूरत है। इस भावनात्मक कहानी के माध्यम से जानें उनके और उनकी पोती के बदलते रिश्तों के बारे में।



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