

**EAST POINT SCHOOL
CLASS-VII
ONLINE CLASSES WORK PLAN (OCTOBER WEEK-5)**

ENGLISH

Article Writing

Video Link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=q2197KT1iNE>

An article is an expression of one's thoughts on an issue or a subject logically and coherently written in meaningful paragraphs.

Writing an article is a challenging task. It needs creativity, good vocabulary, good knowledge of the subject and skill to organize ideas.

Purpose :

To focus on issues of social concern, narrating an event, description of a place, etc.

Format:

-
- Heading/Title – must be catchy and sharp
 - By – name of the author
 - Body

I Para: Introduction -Start with a slogan, a question, an amazing fact, figure or statement.

II/III Para: Content -Causes, effects, the present state of affairs, etc.

IV Para: Conclusion -Draw solutions and conclusions

Points To Remember

- The title should catch the attention of the reader.
- Begin with a striking opening sentence which addresses the readers and gets them interested in the topic.
- Present a strong argument for your ideas supporting it with evidence or elaboration.
- Use linking devices (however, therefore, although, even though, in order to, etc) to make the composition appear a whole.
- Introduce a new point at the beginning of each paragraph that follows, to strengthen your ideas.
- Develop your ideas as much as you can to make them interesting and substantial.
- Conclude with your strongest point.
- Use passive voice, emotive language, rhetorical questions to provide a specific effect.

SAMPLE Question :

Parents today are facing a major problem with their children. They waste most of their time on Facebook and other social networking sites, with the result that their studies and other important activities are neglected. Write an article on this issue taking ideas from the hints given below.

Hints

- Teenagers waste time.
- Parents' fear of the dangers involved.
- Pros include fast spread of information, source of news, solves crimes, helps students with academic work, improves relationships.
- Cons include spread of false information, students waste time, leads to stress, misunderstandings and arguments. Children develop self centered personalities. Leads to loneliness and depression.

Pros and Cons of Social Networking Sites

by Meera Dutta

Social networking has taken today's youth by storm. Teenagers go crazy over it and spend most of their time in socializing on these sites. At the same time, it has created worry among the parents of teenagers. Parents now fear the worst, when they hear of ruined reputations, cyber crimes, online predators and other dangers.

When we talk about the pros and cons then there are always two sides of a coin. Let us take the positive aspect of networking first. Social networking sites spread information faster than any other media. These sites are the best source of news. These sites help solve crimes more quickly. The best advantage of social networking sites is for the students. They help a student to do better at school. They can easily discuss educational topics and assignments. Thus, they can score better grades in academics. It also improves relationships and increases friend circle. People can connect with their family and friends living abroad through Skype and e-mail facilities. It helps to stay in touch with friends, they cannot meet regularly.

Social network helps to spread false and unreliable information, which may harm groups, communities, and even nations. Students waste time by playing games and socializing. Therefore, they tend to score lower grades in academics, which leads to stress, misunderstandings, and arguments. Children spend less time in face-to-face interactions and this leads to self-centered personalities and behavior. A person may suffer from loneliness, depression, anxiety, and general distress. To sum up we can say that it's wise to tread carefully and be aware of the pros and cons before we indulge.

ASSIGNMENT: Due to selfish human activities and over use of natural resources, global warming is taking place, which poses danger to humankind. Write an article to highlight the effects of global warming.

Unit-3, Section-2, The Narayanpur Incident will be continued this week.

HINDI

सर्वनाम

संज्ञा के स्थान पर आने वाले शब्दों को सर्वनाम कहते हैं। सर्वनाम यानी सबके लिए नाम। संज्ञा के स्थान पर प्रयोग किया जाता है।

इनका प्रयोग करने से भाषा सुंदर और स्पष्ट हो जाती है। एक ही सर्वनाम शब्द अलग-अलग व्यक्तियों या प्राणियों के लिए बोला या लिखा जा सकता है।

सर्वनाम के भेद

सर्वनाम के छह भेद होते हैं।

1. पुरुषवाचक सर्वनाम
2. निश्चयवाचक सर्वनाम
3. अनिश्चयवाचक सर्वनाम
4. संबंधवाचक सर्वनाम
5. प्रश्नवाचक सर्वनाम
6. निजवाचक सर्वनाम।

1. पुरुषवाचक सर्वनाम – जिन सर्वनाम शब्दों का प्रयोग बोलने वाले, सुननेवाले या अन्य व्यक्ति के लिए किया जाता है। वे पुरुषवाचक सर्वनाम कहलाते हैं; जैसे-मैं, तुम, वह आदि।

पुरुषवाचक सर्वनाम के तीन भेद होते हैं-

- उत्तम पुरुष – इस सर्वनाम का प्रयोग वक्ता अथवा लेखक अपने लिए करता है; जैसे- मैं कल आगरा जाऊँगा।
- मध्यम पुरुष – इस सर्वनाम शब्द का प्रयोग सुनने वाले (श्रोता) के लिए किया जाता है; जैसे- तुम्हारे पिता जी क्या काम करते हैं।
- अन्य पुरुष – इस सर्वनाम शब्द का प्रयोग वक्ता या श्रोता किसी अन्य व्यक्ति के लिए करता है जैसे—वह कल विद्यालय नहीं आया था। उन्होंने अपना काम कर लिया है।

2. निश्चयवाचक सर्वनाम – जो सर्वनाम शब्द किसी निश्चित व्यक्ति, वस्तु अथवा घटना की ओर संकेत, करे, उसे निश्चयवाचक सर्वनाम कहते हैं; जैसे- यह मेरा घर है।

3. अनिश्चयवाचक सर्वनाम – जिन सर्वनाम शब्दों से किसी निश्चित व्यक्ति अथवा वस्तु का बोध न हो, उन्हें अनिश्चयवाचक सर्वनाम कहते हैं; जैसे-

- बाहर कोई खड़ा है।
- दूध में कुछ गिर गया है।

4. संबंधवाचक सर्वनाम – जो सर्वनाम शब्द, वाक्य में प्रयोग के लिए दूसरे सर्वनाम या संज्ञा शब्द से संबंध बताने के लिए प्रयोग किए जाते हैं, वे सारे संबंधवाचक सर्वनाम कहलाते हैं; जैसे- जैसा-वैसा, जिसका-उसका।

5. निजवाचक सर्वनाम – जिन सर्वनाम शब्दों का प्रयोग कर्ता के साथ अपनेपन का ज्ञान कराने के लिए किया जाए, उन्हें निजवाचक सर्वनाम, कहते हैं; जैसे- स्वयं, खुद, अपने-आप, आप-ही, स्वयं ही आदि।

6. प्रश्नवाचक सर्वनाम – जिन सर्वनाम शब्दों का प्रयोग किसी व्यक्ति, वस्तु या स्थान के विषय में प्रश्न करने के लिए किया जाता है, उन्हें प्रश्नवाचक सर्वनाम कहते हैं; जैसे- यह किसकी पुस्तक है? आप क्या लोगे चाय या कॉफी।

सर्वनामों की रूप रचना

संज्ञा शब्दों की भाँति सर्वनाम शब्दों की भी रचना होती है। सर्वनाम शब्दों के प्रयोग के समय जब उनमें कारक चिहनों को प्रयोग करते हैं, तो उनके रूप में परिवर्तन आ जाता है।

में (उत्तम पुरुष)

कारक	एकवचन	बहुवचन
कर्ता	में, मैंने	हम, हमने
कर्म	मुझे, मुझको	हमें, हमको
करण	मुझसे, मेरे द्वारा	हमसे, हमारे द्वारा
संप्रदान	मुझे, मेरे लिए	हमें, हमारे लिए

अपादान	मुझसे (पृथक)	हमसे (पृथक)
संबंध	मेरा, मेरे, मेरी	हमारा, हमारे, हमारी
अधिकरण	मुझमें, मुझ + पर	हममें, हम पर

तू (मध्यम पुरुष)

कारक	एकवचन	बहुवचन
कर्ता	तू, तने	तुम, तुमने
कर्म	तुझे, तुझको	तुम्हें, तुमको
करण	तुझसे तेरे द्वारा	तुमसे, तुम्हारे से
संप्रदान	तुझे, तुझको, तेरे लिए	तुम्हारे लिए तुम्हें
संबंध	तेरा, तेरे, तेरी	तुम्हारा, तुम्हारे तुम्हारी
अधिकरण	तुझमें, तुझपर	तुमसे, तुम पर

बहुविकल्पी प्रश्न

- संज्ञा के स्थान पर प्रयोग होता है
 - क्रिया
 - सर्वनाम
 - विशेषण

(iv) वचन

2. सर्वनाम के भेद होते हैं

(i) छह

(ii) चार

(iii) आठ

(iv) दो

3. सर्वनाम के उदाहरण हैं

(i) गाय, लाल किला

(ii) आप, वह

(iii) क्योंकि, परंतु

(iv) के लिए, से

4. 'स्वयं' खुद, किस सर्वनाम के भेद हैं?

(i) निश्चयवाचक

(ii) पुरुषवाचक

(iii) निजवाचक

(iv) संबंधवाचक

5. उत्तम पुरुष सर्वनाम से संबंधित उदाहरण किस विकल्प में से है?

(i) तुम

(ii) वह

(iii) ये

(iv) मैं

6. तुम कहाँ जा रहे हो? – रेखांकित अंश में सर्वनाम के भेद बताइए

(i) निश्चयवाचक

(ii) संबंधवाचक

(iii) निजवाचक

(iv) प्रश्नवाचक

MATHS

OBJECTIVES:

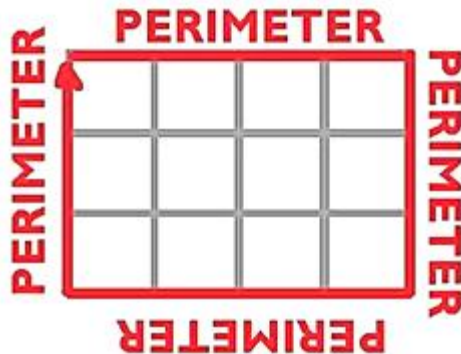
1. Students will be able to differentiate between the perimeter and the area.
2. They will be able to find the perimeter and area of different shapes.
3. They will be able to do conversion of units.
4. Students will be able to apply the application of different figures into day to day life.

Perimeter

It refers to the length of the outline of the enclosed figure.

Area

It refers to the surface of the enclosed figure.



Area and Perimeter of Square

Square is a quadrilateral, with four equal sides.

$$\text{Area} = \text{Side} \times \text{Side}$$

Area and Perimeter of Rectangle

The rectangle is a quadrilateral, with equal opposite sides.

$$\text{Area} = \text{Length} \times \text{Breadth}$$

$$\text{Perimeter} = 2(\text{Length} + \text{Breadth})$$

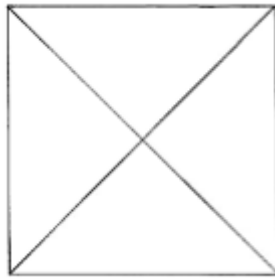
Triangles as Parts of Rectangles

If we draw a diagonal of a rectangle then we get two equal sizes of triangles. So the area of these triangles will be half of the area of a rectangle.



The area of each triangle = $1/2$ (Area of the rectangle)

Likewise, if we draw two diagonals of a square then we get four equal sizes of triangles .so the area of each triangle will be one-fourth of the area of the square.



The area of each triangle = $1/4$ (Area of the square)

Parallelogram

It is a simple quadrilateral with two pairs of parallel sides.

Also denoted as \parallel gm

Area of parallelogram = base \times height

Or $b \times h$ (bh)

Area of Triangle

Triangle is a three-sided closed polygon.

If we join two congruent triangles together then we get a parallelogram. So the area of the triangle will be half of the area of the parallelogram.

Area of Triangle = $1/2$ (Area of \parallel gm)

= $1/2$ (base \times height)

Note: All the congruent triangles are equal in area but the triangles equal in the area need not be congruent.

Circles

It is a round, closed shape.

The circumference of a Circle

The circumference of a circle refers to the distance around the circle.

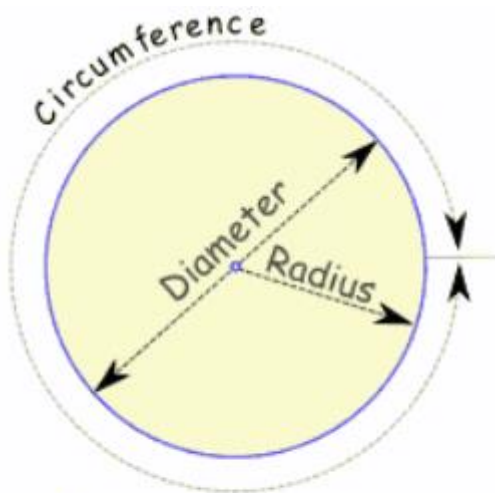
- **Radius:** A straight line from the Circumference till the centre of the circle.
- **Diameter:** It refers to the line from one point of the Circumference to the other point of the Circumference.
- **π (pi):** It refers to the ratio of a circle's circumference to its diameter.

$$\frac{\text{Circumference}}{\text{Diameter}} = \pi$$

$$\text{Circumference}(c) = \pi \times \text{diameter}$$

$$C = \pi d$$

$$= \pi \times 2r$$



$$\frac{\text{Circumference}}{\text{Diameter}} = \pi = 3.14159\dots$$

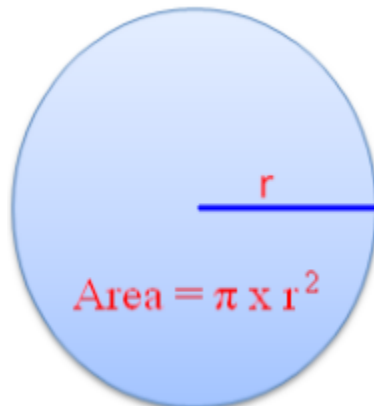
Note: diameter (d) = twice the radius (r)

$$d = 2r$$

Area of Circle

Area of the circle = (Half of the circumference) \times radius

$$= \pi r^2$$



KINDLY GO THROUGH THE BELOW LINK TO SOLVE THE WORKSHEET.

<https://www.bing.com/videos/search?q=VIDEOS+ON+PERIMETER+AND+AREA+CLASS-VII+MATHS&&view=detail&mid=9F68A9B781FDEDE03F5F9F68A9B781FDED03F5F&&FORM=VRDGAR&ru=%2Fvideos%2Fsearch%3Fq%3DVIDEOS%2BON%2BPERIMETER%2BAND%2BAREA%2BCLASS-VII%2BMATHS%26FORM%3DHDRSC4>

WORKSHEET

Q1 Perimeter of a square =

- (a) side \times side
- (b) $3 \times$ side
- (c) $4 \times$ side
- (d) $2 \times$ side

Q2. Perimeter of a rectangle of length Z and breadth 6 is

- (a) $l + b$
- (b) $2 \times (l + b)$
- (c) $3 \times (l + b)$
- (d) $l \times b$

Q3. Area of a rectangle of length l and breadth b is

- (a) $l \times b$
- (b) $l + b$
- (c) $2 \times (l + b)$
- (d) $6 \times (l + b)$

Q4. The circumference of a circle of diameter d is

- (a) πd
- (b) $2\pi d$
- (c) $12 \pi d$
- (d) $\pi d / 2$

Q5. If r and d are the radius and diameter of a circle respectively, then

- (a) $d = 2 r$
- (b) $d = r$
- (C) $d = 12 r$
- (d) $d = r^2$

Q6. The area of a circle of diameter d is

- (a) πd^2
- (b) $2\pi d^2$
- (c) $14 \pi d^2$
- (d) 2π

- Q7. $1 \text{ cm}^2 =$
(a) 10 mm^2
(b) 100 mm^2
(c) 1000 mm^2
(d) 10000 mm^2

- Q8. $1 \text{ m}^2 =$
(a) 10 cm^2
(b) 100 cm^2
(c) 1000 cm^2
(d) 10000 cm^2

- Q9. The area of a square plot is 1600 m^2 . The side of the plot is
(a) 40 m
(b) 80 m
(c) 120 m
(d) 160 m

- Q10. The area of a square is 625 m^2 . Find its side
(a) 25 m
(b) 50 m
(c) 125 m
(d) 5 m

- Q11. The perimeter of a rectangle is 30 m. Its length is 10 m. Its breadth is
(a) 5 m
(b) 10 m
(c) 15 m
(d) 3 m

- Q12. The perimeter of a square is 48 cm. Its area is
(a) 144 cm^2
(b) 12 cm^2
(c) 48 cm^2
(d) 100 cm^2

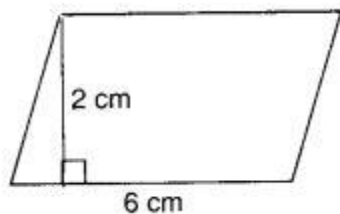
- Q13. The area of a rectangular room is 150 m^2 . If its breadth is 10 m, then find its length.
(a) 15 m
(b) 25 m
(c) 50 m
(d) 55 m

- Q14. A rectangular wire of length 40 cm and breadth 20 cm is bent in the shape of a square. The side of the square is
(a) 10 cm
(b) 20 cm
(c) 30 cm
(d) 40 cm

Q15. The area of a parallelogram of base 5 cm and height 3.2 cm is

- (a) 8 cm^2
- (b) 12 cm^2
- (c) 16 cm^2
- (d) 20 cm^2

Q16. The area of the following ; parallelogram: is



- (a) 12 cm^2
- (b) 6 cm^2
- (c) 24 cm^2
- (d) 8 cm^2

Q17. One of the sides and the corresponding height of a parallelogram are 3 cm and 1 cm respectively. The area of the parallelogram is

- (a) 1 cm^2
- (b) 3 cm^2
- (c) 6 cm^2
- (d) 12 cm^2

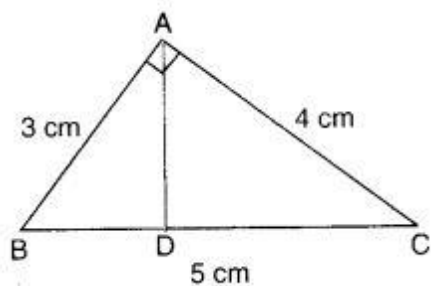
Q18. If the area of a parallelogram is 16 cm^2 and base is 8 cm, find the height.

- (a) 1 cm
- (b) 2 cm
- (c) 3 cm
- (d) 4 cm

Q19. The area of a parallelogram is 20 cm^2 and height is 2 cm. Find the corresponding base.

- (a) 3 cm
- (b) 4 cm
- (c) 5 cm
- (d) 2.4 cm

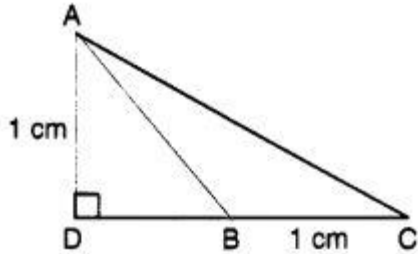
Q20. Find AD in the following figure :



- (a) 3 cm
- (b) 4 cm

- (c) 5 cm
- (d) 2.4 cm

Q21. Find the area of $\triangle ABC$:



- (a) 1 cm^2
- (b) 2 cm^2
- (c) 4 cm^2
- (d) 12 cm^2

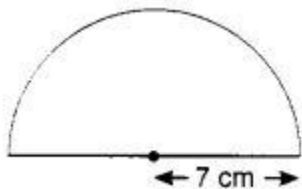
Q22. Which of the following is not the value of π ?

- (a) 227
- (b) 722
- (c) 355113
- (d) 3.14

Q23. The diameter of a circle is 14 cm. Find its circumference

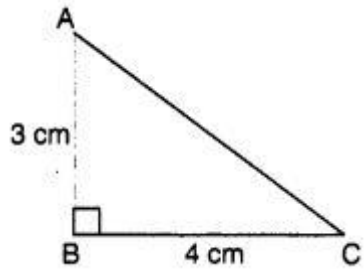
- (a) 44 cm
- (b) 22 cm
- (c) 11 cm
- (d) 55 cm

Q24. The perimeter of the following figure is



- (a) 27 cm
- (b) 28 cm
- (c) 36 cm
- (d) 40 cm

Q25. Find the area of $\triangle ABC$



- (a) 3 cm^2
- (b) 4 cm^2
- (c) 6 cm^2
- (d) 12 cm^2

SCIENCE

MOTION AND TIME

Video Link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bX0PsZkJXMY&feature=youtu.be>

OBJECTIVES:

To enable students, define motion and rest.

To enable them, differentiate motion and rest.

To enable students to produce different motion and explain their demonstrations regarding motion and rest.

To enable students, give example of moving bodies and bodies in state of rest from daily life.

MOTION- Motion is a change in position of an object with respect to time.

- An object is said to be in **motion** if it changes its position with respect to time. Eg: A car moving on a road.
- An object is said to be at **rest** if the object does not change its position with time. Eg: A person standing on the ground.

Types of Motion

The different types of motion shown by the different objects are:

Rectilinear motion: The motion possessed by the body moving along a straight line path, is called rectilinear motion, Eg: A car moving on a straight road.

Circular motion: The motion possessed by a body when it moves along a circular path, is called circular motion, e.g. the motion of a child in a merry-go-round

Rotational motion: The motion possessed by a body when it spins about a fixed axis, is called rotational motion, e.g. the motion of the earth about its axis

Periodic motion: The motion which repeats itself after regular intervals of time, is called periodic motion, e.g. the motion of the swing, to and fro motion of a simple pendulum

Oscillatory Motion: An oscillatory motion is a motion where a body moves between two extreme positions. The center of these extreme positions is called mean position.

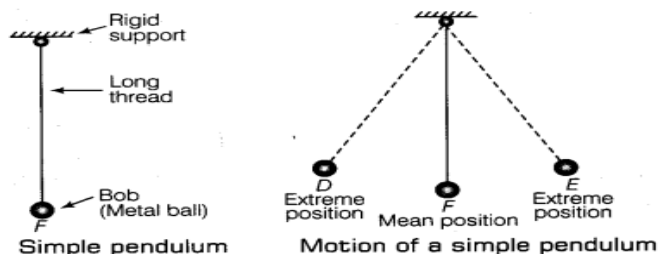
Uniform and Non-Uniform Motion

An object having uniform motion travels equal distances in equal intervals of time

An object having non-uniform motion travels unequal distances in equal intervals of time.

Simple Pendulum

A simple pendulum consists of a small metal ball called bob which is suspended by a long thread from rigid support such that bob is free to swing back and forth. The to and fro motion of a simple pendulum is an example of periodic or oscillatory motion. Galileo was the first person to study the motion of a pendulum



The oscillatory motion of a simple pendulum: Oscillatory motion is defined as the to and fro motion of the pendulum in a periodic manner and the centre point of oscillation known as mean position.

The time period of a simple pendulum: It is defined as the time taken by the pendulum to finish one full oscillation and is denoted by “T”.

Time period = time taken for no. of oscillations / no. of oscillations.

Units of Time

Unit of time is generally measured in seconds, minutes, hours.

Second is the basic unit (or standard unit) of measuring time and it is represented by symbol s. The larger units of time are minute and hour.

i.e. 1 h = 60 min and 1 min = 60 s

ASSIGNMENT

Q1. Ritesh was riding a bicycle on the road, he said that the wheels of the bicycle are moving along a straight line. But his friend, Saket, who was also riding a bicycle said that the wheels of the bicycle are moving circular. They then decided rather than fighting among themselves it is better to ask their science teacher.

- What is rectilinear motion?
- What is circular motion?
- Who among, Ritesh and Saket, is correct? Explain.
- What value of Ritesh and Saket is shown here?

Q2. Classify the following as motion along a straight line, circular or oscillatory motion:

- Motion of your hands while running.
- Motion of a horse pulling a cart on a straight road
- Motion of a child in a merry-go-round.
- Motion of a child on a see-saw.

Q3. What do you mean by the uniform and non-uniform motion of a body?

Q4. A simple pendulum takes 36 seconds to complete 20 oscillations. What is the time period of this pendulum?

Did you know?

The time-keeping services in India are provided by the National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi. The clock they use can measure time intervals with an accuracy of one-millionth of a second. The most accurate clock in the world has been developed by the National Institute of Standards and Technology in the U.S.A. This clock will lose or gain one second after running for 20 million years.

ACTIVITY:

Collect information about time-measuring devices that were used in ancient times in different parts of the world.

Prepare a brief write up of the information collected by you.

SOCIAL STUDIES

Understanding Media

VIDEO LINK : - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qsjCPouDYA8>

Objectives

- understand the role of the media in facilitating interaction between the government and citizens
- gain a sense that government is accountable to its citizens
- understand the link between information and power
- gain a critical sense of the impact of media on people's lives and choices

Introduction

- Media is everything that we see, hear, or read in our day-to-day lives, every programme you see on TV to any event in your city.
- Media is the plural of "medium", which means a way, and media, in the modern sense of the word, means ways of communication.
- Modern media such as TV, radio, newspaper, and the Internet reach millions of people all over the world, so the common term used for them is mass media.

Media and Technology

- Technology improves the reach and quality of media. And as technology improves, it also brings about new forms of media, such as the Internet and Social Networking.
- The technology used in TV and radio is called electronic media, while the one used in newspaper and magazine is called press or print media.

Media and Money

- Modern mass media needs expensive technology and experts.
- Media companies make money from advertisements that are repeated to make people buy different things and services.
- This often becomes a challenge, because media companies might not report the truth about themselves or their profitable clients.

Media and Democracy

- In a democracy, it is through media that people come to know about how the government works. And what people do often depend on the information provided by the media.
- Sometimes the government stops the media from sharing some stories, for reasons right or wrong, and this is known as censorship.

Setting Agenda

- Because people think and behave according to what information comes from the media, media companies, in choosing which news to share and which to avoid, set the agenda for the nation.
- To make more money or to have more power, the media often focuses on 'interesting' stories that will attract more people, and it often report in a biased way.
- It is important that all media be independent, and reports and stories in the media should be balanced (they should cover all aspects of democratically useful stories).

WORKSHEET

Short Answer Questions

1. **Name various forms of communication.**
2. **What does the word 'media' mean?**
3. **Mention any one positive aspect of television.**
4. **Mention one way in which the mass media earns money.**
5. **Why are some advertisements shown repeatedly on the television screen?**
6. **What do you mean by a balanced report?**
7. **Why is it necessary for the media to be independent?**
8. **Why does media sometimes focus on a particular aspect of a story?**

Long Answer Questions

9. **In what ways does media play an important role in a democracy?**
10. **What are the various ways through which people express their dissatisfaction to any of the government's decision which does not go in their favour?**
11. **Most television channels and newspapers are part of big business houses. Why?**

Choose the correct Answer: -

1. Which of the following are forms of media?

- (a) T.V.
- (b) Radio
- (c) Newspaper
- (d) All of these

2. Which one of the following is print media?

- (a) Newspaper
- (b) T.V.
- (c) Radio
- (d) Television

3. Which has brought the world closer to us?

- (a) Television
- (b) Tape recorder
- (c) Typewriter
- (d) None of these

4. Which type of media offer a large variety of information to suit the taste of different readers?

- (a) Electronic media
- (b) Print media

(c) Mass media

(d) All of these

5. Which is the main source of income of media?

(a) Advertisements

(b) Articles

(c) General news

(d) None of these

6. On which basis are the cost of advertisement set?

(a) Popularity of channel

(b) Popularity of product

(c) Both (a) and (b)

(d) None of these

7. Government control over the media is known as:

(a) Factdal

(b) Censorship

(c) Independence

(d) Emergency

13. **True/False**

i. The technology that mass media uses keeps changing.

ii. An independent media means that government should control and influence its coverage of news.

iii. The print media offers a large variety of information to suit the tastes of different readers.

Activity: - Divide your NIE newspaper into two columns. List all the facts from NIE editorial in one column and all the opinions in the second column. (Do this activity in your Civics Notebook)

How has television brought the world closer to us? Research and share your own facts stating some relevant illustration.

विषय - संस्कृत

दशमः पाठः

विश्वबन्धुत्वम्

Link - <https://youtu.be/vAj9gppUhfI>



कारकविभक्तिः उपपदविभक्तिश्च

उत्सवे, व्यसने, दुर्भिक्षे, राष्ट्रविप्लवे, दैनन्दिनव्यवहारे च यः सहायतां करोति सः बन्धुः भवति। यदि विश्वे सर्वत्र एतादृशः भावः भवेत् तदा विश्वबन्धुत्वं सम्भवति।

परन्तु अधुना निखिले संसारे कलहस्य अशान्तेः च वातावरणम् अस्ति। मानवाः परस्परं न विश्वसन्ति। ते परस्य कष्टं स्वकीयं कष्टं न गणयन्ति। अपि च समर्थाः देशाः असमर्थान् देशान् प्रति उपेक्षाभावं प्रदर्शयन्ति, तेषाम् उपरि स्वकीयं प्रभुत्वं स्थापयन्ति। संसारे सर्वत्र विद्वेषस्य, शत्रुतायाः, हिंसायाः च भावना दृश्यते। देशानां विकासः अपि अवरुद्धः भवति।

इयम् महती आवश्यकता वर्तते यत् एकः देशः अपरेण देशेन सह निर्मलेन हृदयेन बन्धुतायाः व्यवहारं कुर्यात्। विश्वस्य जनेषु इयं भावना आवश्यकी। ततः विकसिताविकसितयोः देशयोः मध्ये स्वस्था स्पर्धा भविष्यति। सर्वे देशाः ज्ञानविज्ञानयोः क्षेत्रे मैत्रीभावनया सहयोगेन च समृद्धिं प्राप्तुं समर्थाः भविष्यन्ति।

सूर्यस्य चन्द्रस्य च प्रकाशः सर्वत्र समानरूपेण प्रसरति। प्रकृतिः अपि सर्वेषु समत्वेन व्यवहरति। तस्मात् अस्माभिः सर्वैः परस्परं वैरभावम् अपहाय विश्वबन्धुत्वं स्थापनीयम्।

अतः विश्वस्य कल्याणाय एतादृशी भावना भवेत्-

अयं निजः परो वेति गणना लघुचेतसाम् ।

उदारचरितानां तु वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम् ॥

◆ शब्दार्थः ◆

व्यसने	-	व्यक्तिगत संकट पर	during individual crisis
दुर्भिक्षे	-	अकाल पड़ने पर	during famine
राष्ट्रविप्लवे	-	राष्ट्र/देश पर आपदा आने पर	during national crisis
विश्वबन्धुत्वम्	-	विश्व के प्रति भाई-चारा	universal brotherhood
विश्वसन्ति	-	विश्वास करते हैं	believe
स्वकीयम्	-	अपना	own
उपेक्षाभावम्	-	अनादर की भावना	disregard
विद्वेषस्य	-	शत्रुता का	of hatred
अवरुद्धः	-	बाधित	obstructed
स्पर्धा	-	होड़, मुकाबला	competition
ध्यातव्यम्	-	ध्यान देना चाहिए	should attend
ज्ञायते	-	जाना जाता है	known
समत्वेन	-	समान भाव से	equally
अपहाय	-	छोड़कर	giving up
परो वेति	-	अथवा पराया	or others
लघुचेतसाम्	-	क्षुद्र हृदय वालों का	of narrow minded people
वसुधैव(वसुधा+एव)	-	धरती ही	only the earth
कुटुम्बकम्	-	परिवार	family



1. उच्चारणं कुरुत-

दुर्भिक्षे	राष्ट्रविप्लवे	विश्वबन्धुत्वम्
विश्वसन्ति	उपेक्षाभावम्	विद्वेषस्य
ध्यातव्यम्	दुःखभाक्	प्रदर्शयन्ति

2. मञ्जूषातः समानार्थकपदानि चित्वा लिखत-

परस्य दुःखम् आत्मानम् बाधितः परिवारः सम्पन्नम् त्यक्त्वा सम्पूर्णे

स्वकीयम्
अवरुद्धः
कुटुम्बकम्
अन्यस्य
अपहाय
समृद्धम्
कष्टम्
निखिले