



OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL (CBSE)

Chidambaram

SEPTEMBER MONTH NEWS LETTER 2024



“DREAM TO ACHIEVE DARE TO CONQUER”

- Dr.A.P.J.Abdul Kalam



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NAME : K. VASUKI

CLASS : SPOKEN ENGLISH TEACHER

ARTICLE : ISRO - UPPER STAGE OF ROCKET RETURNS TO EARTH



The upper stage of the PSLV-C37 rocket re-entered the Earth's atmosphere seven years after its launch, as announced by the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) on October 8.

According to the US Space Command estimate, it plunged into the Earth's atmosphere on October 6 around 9:19 PM IST and landed in the North Atlantic Ocean.



PSLV-C37, launched on February 15, 2017, made history by deploying a record 104 satellites in a single mission. The primary payload was Cartosat-2D, accompanied by 103 co-passenger satellites, including two Indian nano satellites and various international small satellites.



NAME : K. VASUKI

CLASS : SPOKEN ENGLISH TEACHER

ARTICLE : WORLD LARGEST NAVAL DEFENCE TRADE SHOW

Euronaval 2024, the world's largest naval defence trade show is being held from November 4th to 7th in Paris.

Nearly 500 exhibitors are expected at EURONAVAL Paris 2024, including almost 300 international companies from some 30 countries on all 5 continents. India will also attend the event



NAME : D.REVATHI
DESIGNATION : PGT COMPUTER SCIENCE
ARTICLE : CAREER GUIDANCE

Navigating the Path to Success in Computer Science

As you stand at the threshold of your academic journey in the 12th grade, the choices you make today will shape your future. With technology driving global progress, a career in computer science is among the most dynamic and promising paths. Here is some guidance to help you explore this field and make informed decisions:

1. Understanding Computer Science

Computer science is not just about coding—it's a diverse field that encompasses software development, data analysis, cybersecurity, artificial intelligence (AI), and more. It focuses on problem-solving using computational thinking, making it an exciting area for those who love challenges and creativity.

2. Career Opportunities

The world of computer science offers a broad range of career opportunities:

Software Developer: Design and create applications, websites, and software solutions.

Data Scientist/Analyst: Interpret complex data to help businesses make data-driven decisions.

Cybersecurity Specialist: Protect data and systems from cyber threats.

AI & Machine Learning Engineer: Build intelligent systems that can learn and make decisions.

UI/UX Designer: Focus on creating user-friendly digital experiences.

With a strong foundation in computer science, you can work in sectors like finance, healthcare, gaming, and even space exploration.

3. Educational Pathways

To build a successful career in computer science, the following educational paths are recommended:

Undergraduate Degrees: Pursue B.Sc. in Computer Science, B.Tech in Computer Science Engineering, or BCA (Bachelor of Computer Applications).

Specialized Certifications: Consider certifications in fields like cloud computing, data analysis, and cybersecurity to gain an edge.

Postgraduate Studies: M.Tech or M.Sc. in Computer Science can open up research opportunities and higher-level roles.

4. Skills to Develop

The field demands a combination of technical and soft skills:

Programming Skills: Languages like Python, Java, and C++ are essential.

Problem-Solving: Critical thinking and logical reasoning help in tackling challenges.

Communication Skills: Essential for collaboration and explaining complex concepts.

Adaptability: Technology evolves rapidly, so the ability to learn and adapt is key.

5. Planning Your Next Steps

As a 12th-grade student, you should:

Research different colleges and universities offering computer science programs.

Focus on strengthening your foundation in mathematics and computer science.

Attend webinars or workshops to get a sense of various career options.

Seek guidance from teachers and career counselors to align your strengths and interests with the right career path.

Computer science is not just a career; it is a gateway to innovation and impact. With the right skills and a passion for technology, you can shape the future, making it more efficient, connected, and intelligent. So, embrace this journey with enthusiasm, and let your curiosity guide you toward a bright and successful future!



NAME : T.S.BUJANYA
PG AND RESEARCH DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
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TIRUCHIRAPPALLI

THE RISE OF THIRUNANGAI- ROLE OF TGWB

Introduction

This paper deals with the condition of hijras during the colonial period and their transformation from a backward class to a representative figure in the government setup. In Tamil Nādu, transgenders were given rights and provided effective welfare schemes to uplift their livelihood. Transgenders were known by different terms such as *hijra, kothis, jogats, aravans, thirunangai, moondrampaalinathaar, thirunar*. TGWB (Trans Gender Welfare Board) had framed educational, medicinal, and occupational services for the Tamil Nadu transgenders. The government had reconstituted 13 transgender members in TGWB. Tamil Nādu government possesses countable trans-officials as heads of various organizations. Many transgender activists worked for the upliftment of their life.

Hijras of colonial era

India is a country with diverse cultures and traditions. India and South Asia possessed fluidity in gender through the ages. The *hijras, kothis, jogats, and aravans*, are some terms which identifies the transgender community in India. *'In 1852 around northern India a eunuch called Bhoorah found brutally murdered. After Bhoorah's death British rulers of north India determined- hijrah community should be extinct'*.¹ In dealing Bhoorah's case British judge called Hijrah an 'Opprobrium' on colonial rule². The British continued to treat the transgender community as a reproach to the English Government. They claimed that the hijrahs or eunuchs in the Colonial period were habitual sodomites and beggars.

They were treated as kidnapers and castrators of children during colonial administration. The first step to reducing the number of eunuchs was started in 1865 in North Western Province. It led to the elimination under the Part II of the Criminal Tribes Act of 1871. Under this act, hijras were scrutinized and policed in a new way. This act provided police with new powers to arrest males wearing female clothing and adornments. Through this act, they aimed at eliminating their cultural presence and extinguishing the number of eunuchs. This was their anti-hijra campaign.

Many colonial officials tend to claim hijra was a threat to colonial political authority and it strengthened policing of hijra as an important branch of the duties of district officials and a priority in local policing. This led to the formation of 'section 377 of the 1860 IPC which prohibited non-reproductive sex as unnatural intercourse till 2018'³.

What made Does population hijra as a dangered population? In my reading, I found the answer in Sarena Nanda's *Neither man nor woman: The hijra of India*. 'In western culture, gender identity is ideally dichotomous and one can experience oneself as either a man or woman. They **characterized** hijras as the "vilest and most polluted things and opposed to nature."⁴

The historicity of Thirunangai in Tamil Nadu

Thirunangai has been addressed in Tamil Nadu. But they had been termed by different names such as "Aravani or Onbhothu, Ali in ancient times.

Why was the name Aravani given to them? In the Epic Mahabharata, the most important character, the son of Arjun, Lord Aravan rendered himself to sacrifice his life under certain rituals to help the Pandavas win in the Kurukshetra war. No single woman was ready to marry him as he would die. Lord Krishna disguised his appearance as a woman (Mohini Avatar) and married Lord Aravan. The next day she attained widowhood after Lord Aravan was sacrificed. Thus transgender people considered themselves Aravani." This has been considered a mythological marriage. In the present day, also Thirunangai performs this ritual in the place "Koovagam" a village in Villupuram District, where a temple is dedicated to Lord Aravan, is named Kootandavar Temple. This was a famous festival among Thirunangai where all the transgender women from South Asia celebrate a festival called

"KootandavarThiruvizha." It commences on Panguni and Chithirai months in Tamil Calendar. Transgender culture in Tamil Nadu was famous and it also had Government support. But in the time of British rule, all transgender suffered due to the Criminal Tribes Act. But Tamil Nadu was the First State to recognize Aravani as a respected human in the state and they were given more opportunities and policies to uplift their livelihood.

Unveiling The Policies of Third Gender in Tamil Nadu.

Transgenders were termed as thirunangai or aravani. World health **organization**, in 1991-1992 surveyed Chennai and observed "that men who have sex with men and transgender people were engaging in high risk which leads to HIV"⁵ **Nongovernmental organizations** have taken steps by initiating **HIV programs** which include transgender people who involve in sex work. From *2* In several government **bodies** like the Tamil **Nadu** state AIDS control society started fund in interventions to TG CBO, which was *twas* "first funded by Tamil Nadu Aravanigal Association in Chennai 2001."⁶ On 4th August 2003, TN constituted "a sub-committee to conduct a detailed study on the 'rehabilitation' of transgender people"⁷ this was requested by the commissioner of Social Defense on account of the 1998 national plan which aims at combating "trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of women and children"⁸. Free and subsidized housing for aravanis were offered by the districts collectors of Kancheepuram and vellore under the 'Indira Awas Yojana' scheme of central government. In August 2006 a public rally of sexual minorities were conducted from the result of the transgender activists petition in the Chennai high court regarding to choose to vote either male as a male or female⁹ this in turn lead to the interaction between political leaders and transgender which has been documented.

Federation of NGOs organized a public hearing on the issues of aravanis in December 2007. this public hearing, jury members who had proposed several recommendations to various department of TN government. SWC state women commission formed with four members committee and submitted various recommendations. This initiative was taken by Ms. R.K. Ramathal from SWC.¹⁰

Thus after serious discussions, finally TN government formed **Transgender welfare board on 15th April, 2008**. This day was officially announced as the "**Thirunangai day**" these steps

were taken by DMK the ruling party of that time. Around the country this TGWB was the first TG welfare board.¹¹ The schemes under this board are listed below:

- Employment: self-employment to entrepreneur, vocational training and made initiatives in LIC agents. Grants up to Rs. 20,000/-
- Shelter: they were given lands in crises and were given grants for building houses under Indira Awas Yojana. Provisions were given for short stay home/transit home.
- Education: youths belongs to TG community were granted supports to higher education.
- Health: Free SRS treatment were given free in two hospitals; KMC(Kilpark Medical college) and Rajiv Gandhi government hospital identified in 2010.
- Ration: they were provided free ration on subsidized costs with TG identity card¹².

Replacement of name Aravani to Thirunangai by DMK and it further replaced by AIADMK.

In 2006, M. Karunanidhi former CM of Tamil Nadu who took the first initiative in changing the title '*Aravani*' and replaced it with the respectful title '*Thirunangai*.' Again in 2019, AIADMK changed the title thirunangai with the title "Moondrampaalinathavar"(belonging to third gender).¹³ this term was broadly rejected by the transgender community.

Voting Rights Of Transgender in Tamilnadu

The Tamil Nadu transgender got their voting right by acquiring ID cards in 2008 after forming TGWB. Prabha, a transgender activists from THAA said, "ration cards, voter IDs, and identity card. All this is our right."¹⁴ In 2014 the voting rate of transgender population lowered due to several reasons. It was calculated that 2,996 TG were eligible to vote in the parliamentary elections.

Most of the transgender voter IDs were not recognized them as the transgender instead they were listed under the woman voters list. Transgender who possess voter ID even not updated their card. "In THAA , most TG are provided voter IDs as women voters. In News click, a senior member of THAA told: "in each district we are around 500 in

number; in some we are even more than 1000, but that is not reflected in voter IDs. Everyone(transgender) voted as a women”¹⁵

“This circumstances drastically changed during 2014 after NALSA (National Legal Service Authority) judgement, which brought up many transgender out and identified”¹⁶ said activist Rakshika Raj.

Present day work of TGWB -2022

On 2021, the Tamil Nadu government had taken appreciable step that, it reconstituted the state’s TGWB with 12 transgenders and 1 cis women, which was named as the “Thirunangaigal Nala vaariyam”

The members of the board:

1. A. Riya from Namakal
2. T. Beauty of Thoothukudi
3. Sathyasri Sharmila and M.Neela of Chengalpattu
4. Priya Babu of Madurai
5. P. Mohanambal Nayak of Tiruchi
6. R.Anusri, M.Radha, K Aruna and S Sudha, K Arun Karthik and Vidya Dinakaran of Chennai
7. Selvam Muniyandi of Theni

K Arun Karthik requested the government to change the Board name into ‘*Thirunar Nala Vaariyam*’ in order to denote whole spectrum of trans identities.¹⁷

On the account of “Thirunangaiday” **15, April 2022**, our Tamilnadu CM, M.K.Stalin assured for the representatives of TG community by improving the standard of living of transgenders with certain policy. The members of the welfare board made discussions with CM on demanding certain facilities especially in education and employment opportunities.

During the pandemic period TN government had given Rs.1000/- and provided vegetables and other groceries to the transgender people.

Grace Banu, founder and director of the Trans Rights Now Collective, expressed disappointment over the state government and said, “ we expected significant

announcements for the development of the community from the government. Since there was growing acceptance among the society for the transgenders, many have pursued education and are aiming for government jobs through the Tamil Nadu public service commission (TNPSC). However the lack of exclusive reservation for the community, which is subjected to oppression to the core, is education and employment is not being.”¹⁸

List Of Transgender Activist And Officials In Tamil Nadu

- Grace Banu (**the first TG software engineer in India**)- Awarded ***as the first ever ‘Best Third Gender’***: by Social welfare and women Empowerment Department, Tamil Nadu govt.
- Kalki Subramaniam – Nominated by L’Oreal Paris India as the ‘woman of worth’ under the arts category. Founder of ‘SAHODARI FOUNDATION’ She wrote a book called ‘WE ARE NOT THE OTHERS’
- Priya Babu – successfully runs the Trans Kitchen in Madurai. First opened Transgender Resource Centre(TRC).
- Narthik Natraj- Bharatanatyam dancer who awarded the Padma Shri, State development policy council of TN govt.
- Prithika yashini – The first transgender women to be police officer in India . transwoman sub-inspector in Tamil Nadu.

They were most important transwoman in Tamil Nadu, other than them there were several other trans activists who tirelessly work for the upliftment of the transgender in Tamil Nadu.

Conclusion

On my detailed study of transgenders life and misery, they must be developed in all aspects like education, health, awareness, etc.

Firstly, family members of those people should accept their natural and biological changes.

Secondly, most of them were occupied as sex workers around the state, the reason behind it was unacceptance in society and viewing them as 'sex toys' for men. Some personally do this work for their day-to-day earnings.

Thirdly, one has to respect and treat them equally as human beings. Government should take deep action to uplift their livelihood not in documents but in execution too.

In my research, young transgender needs a correct path to develop their livelihood, not in the wrong way. As they were sent out from their home, they think of begging or moving from one platform to another. They need a right place to develop them government should take care and provide their needs. All the transgender who are involved in sex work should get the awareness about their rights and they should get out of their job and they must be involved in a decent work.

Transgender in Tamil Nadu constitutes more than 30% population in its voter's list. The above schemes and rights that had been provided to transgender people were the aim of developing their livelihood. From the ancient times till the present these people contribute to cultural development. Especially in Tamil Nadu, transgender had a keen interest in taking responsibility and correctly utilizing government policies, which had to bring out many activists and officials in government sectors.

Notes



OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL
Chidambaram

NAME : **HISHAM**
CLASS : **X-A**
TOPIC : **HARD WORK AND PERSEVERANCE**

Thinking Out of the Box Once upon a time, a merchant named Sam owed a huge sum of money to Tom, a money lender. The time came when the merchant ran out of the last chance given to him to give the money back. Sam had a beautiful daughter who was very affectionate with her father. Tom asked the merchant to give all the money back failing which he will marry his beautiful daughter. Tom was not at all good looking and ill minded and so the merchant was in dilemma. Tom proposed a new condition. There was a mix of black and white pebbles on the ground where they were standing. He will take two pebbles on both hands, one will be white and the other will be black.

If the daughter correctly chooses the white pebble, then Tom will write off all the debt and leave the marriage proposal too. But if she chooses the black pebble, he will write off the debt but will marry the daughter. Tom bent down to pick the pebbles from the ground and the daughter noticed that he took black pebbles on both hands. The girl had three choices- to notify the same to her father which may provoke Tom, take the black pebble and sacrifice her life or simply refuse to take the pebble which might land her father into trouble. But what she did totally surprise Tom.

She took the pebble from his hand and 'accidentally' the pebble fell off from her hand to ground. She then asked Tom to see which colour pebble was left in his hand to identify the colour she picked. Tom had no other choice but to show the black colour pebble in his hand and set both of them free. Moral: Sometimes, life offers you situations which not only demands hard work and perseverance but some creative thinking which saves the situation.



NAME : S.M.MADHUVARMAN

CLASS : X-A

TOPIC : TOURIST IN NEW YORK

New York City, one of the most iconic cities in the world, stands tall as a beacon of culture, innovation, and history. With its towering skyscrapers, bustling streets, and a rich tapestry of diversity, it's no wonder it's often called "The Big Apple." Whether you're dreaming of walking through its famous avenues or exploring its hidden gems, NYC is a place where adventure awaits at every corner. Let's take a deep dive into what makes this city so captivating!

Landmarks That Define NYC

New York City is home to some of the most recognizable landmarks in the world. These architectural and cultural symbols represent the heart and soul of the city:

Statue of Liberty: Perhaps one of the most famous symbols of freedom in the world, the Statue of Liberty was a gift from France in 1886 and has since stood as a welcoming sight to millions of immigrants arriving in America. Visitors can take a ferry to Liberty Island and even climb up to the crown for a breathtaking view of the harbour.

Empire State Building: Once the tallest building in the world, the Empire State Building still dominates the NYC skyline. Visitors can head to its observation deck on the 86th floor for a panoramic view of the entire city. It's also beautifully illuminated at night with coloured lights reflecting various causes and holidays.

Central Park: Spread across 843 acres, Central Park is not only the lungs of NYC but also a haven for nature lovers. Whether you want to rent a rowboat, visit the Central Park Zoo, take a carriage ride, or simply enjoy a relaxing stroll, Central Park offers endless activities for everyone. In the winter, ice skating at Wollman Rink is a local favourite.

Times Square: Known as "The Crossroads of the World," Times Square is the most visited tourist destination on the planet. Famous for its vibrant billboards, neon lights, and as the backdrop for the iconic New Year's Eve Ball Drop, it's a buzzing hub of entertainment with theatres, restaurants, and shops at every turn.

Cultural Diversity and Global Cuisine

What makes New York City so special is its incredible mix of people, languages, and traditions. The city is often referred to as a "melting pot," where over 800 languages are spoken and communities from nearly every country on the planet call home.

Chinatown and Little Italy: These neighbourhood offer a taste of authentic Chinese and Italian culture right in the middle of the city. Walk through Chinatown to enjoy dim sum, herbal medicine shops, and colourful festivals, or visit Little Italy for a plate of delicious pasta and cannoli.

Harlem: Famous for its role in the Harlem Renaissance, this neighbourhood is the heart of African-American culture in NYC. It's home to the legendary Apollo Theater, where stars like Ella Fitzgerald and Michael Jackson got their start. Visitors can explore the lively street markets, soul food restaurants, and rich jazz history.

Food for Everyone: NYC's food scene is a reflection of its diversity. From the famous New York pizza slice to authentic Indian curries, Mexican tacos, and Korean BBQ, the city offers endless culinary options. Food trucks and pop-up markets are also a big part of NYC's culture, giving residents and visitors a taste of global cuisine on the go.

Educational and Historical Treasures

New York City is not just a financial or cultural hub but also an educational one, offering students and visitors alike countless opportunities to learn about art, history, and science.

The American Museum of Natural History: Famous for its dinosaur skeletons and massive dioramas, this museum is one of the largest in the world. Whether you're interested in anthropology, palaeontology, or astronomy, it has something for every curious mind.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art (The Met): Housing over two million works of art, The Met is one of the largest and most prestigious art museums in the world. Its collections span 5,000 years of history, from ancient Egyptian artifacts to modern European paintings.

The 9/11 Memorial & Museum: A visit to this site is both somber and powerful. The memorial honors the nearly 3,000 victims of the September 11 attacks, and the museum details the history and impact of this tragic day. It's a place of reflection, resilience, and remembrance.

Broadway: New York City is synonymous with Broadway, the pinnacle of theater arts. Visitors from around the world come to see musicals, plays, and performances by world-renowned actors. From classics like The Phantom of the Opera to modern hits like Hamilton, Broadway is the heartbeat of American theater.

The Future of NYC

New York City is constantly evolving, and its future looks as exciting as its past. As a leader in business, technology, and urban development, the city is pushing boundaries in sustainability and innovation:

Silicon Alley: NYC has become a rising tech hub, with areas like "Silicon Alley" in Manhattan and Brooklyn rapidly becoming centers of innovation. Startups and tech giants alike are creating jobs and transforming industries, making New York a major player in the global tech scene.

Sustainability and Green Spaces: With climate change at the forefront of global conversations, NYC is embracing greener, more sustainable living. From eco-friendly skyscrapers to projects like the High Line (a former rail line transformed into a public park), the city is reimagining urban development in harmony with nature.

New Skyscrapers: The city skyline continues to change with the rise of new skyscrapers, including the stunning One World Trade Center. The skyline is both a reminder of NYC's resilience and a glimpse into the future of architecture and design.

Fun Facts About New York City

NYC's subway system is the largest in the world, with over 472 stations.

More than 250 films are shot in New York every year, making it one of the most filmed cities globally.

The New York Public Library is the second largest in the U.S., after the Library of Congress, and has over 50 million items in its collection.

Home to Wall Street, NYC is the financial capital of the world, hosting the New York Stock Exchange and major banks.

Conclusion

New York City is a place where history and modernity blend seamlessly, offering endless opportunities for learning, exploration, and inspiration. From its iconic landmarks to its diverse cultural tapestry and future-forward mindset, it's a city that never stops evolving. Whether you're planning a visit or dreaming of its streets, NYC always has something new to discover!



NAME : **HARINISRI A**
CLASS : **X A**
TOPIC : **GAGANYAAN**

On February 27, Prime Minister Narendra Modi publicised the final shortlist of candidates to be astronauts on board the maiden human spaceflight mission — called Gaganyaan — of the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO). Assuming two important test flights this year and the next are successful, the first crewed flight of the mission is scheduled for 2025.

Gaganyaan is the name of the ISRO mission to send Indian astronauts to low-earth orbit for a short duration, onboard an Indian launch vehicle. Technically, it is a demonstration mission: it will test various technologies required for human spaceflight, which remains the most complicated form of spaceflight, and demonstrate India's familiarity with their production, qualification, and use. Last year, Prime Minister Narendra Modi "directed" ISRO to have an indigenous space station by 2035 and land an Indian on the moon by 2040. While its most recent missions have reinforced ISRO's reputation as a reliable launch provider also capable of flying sophisticated interplanetary missions, including Chandrayaan-3, the two new goals are technologically even more ambitious.

Design

ANI The four astronaut-designates with PM ModiANI

The astronaut-designates received their "wings" on Tuesday

India has unveiled four Air Force pilots who have been shortlisted to travel on the country's maiden space flight scheduled for next year.

The Gaganyaan mission aims to send three astronauts to an orbit of 400km and bring them back after three days.

India's space agency Isro has been carrying out a number of tests to prepare for the flight.

In October, a key test demonstrated that the crew could safely escape the rocket in case it malfunctioned.

After its success, Isro said a test flight would take a robot into space in 2024, before astronauts are sent into space in 2025.

Mission Definition: “In-flight Abort Demonstration of Crew Escape System (CES)” at Mach number 1.2 with the newly developed Test Vehicle followed by Crew Module separation & safe recovery.

Mission Objectives:

Flight demonstration and evaluation of Test Vehicle sub systems.

Flight demonstration and evaluation of Crew Escape System including various separation systems.

Crew Module characteristics & deceleration systems demonstration at higher altitude & its recovery

Mission Highlights	Mach 0.5
TV Mission Pillbox	Altitude 17 km
Mach 1.2	Dynamic pressure 2-3 kPa
Altitude 11.7 km	Drogue Parachute deployment
Flight path angle 60°	Altitude 16.7 km
Dynamic Pressure 22.6 kPa	Main Parachute
CM-CES separation	Altitude < 2.5 km

TV-D1 Vehicle:

The Liquid propelled single stage Test Vehicle uses a modified VIKAS engine with Crew Module (CM) and Crew Escape System (CES) mounted at its fore end.

Vehicle Configuration

Length: 34.954 m

Diameter: Ø 2.1 m (stage) , Ø 4.05 m (CES)

Liftoff mass: 44 T

TV inert mass: 7 T

CES inert mass:12.5 T

CM inert mass: 4.5 T

Propulsion System

TV : VIKAS Engine with AR6 , N2O4 – 12 T , UH-25 – 7 T

CES : HEM (4 nos.) + CJM

TV-D1 Crew Module (CM)

Specifications

Structure Single walled unpressurised aluminium structure Simulated thermal protection system using cork

Dimensions \varnothing 3.1 m x 2.97 m

Mass 4520 kg

Avionics Launch Vehicle heritage with dual redundancy

Navigation Mini Advanced INS augmented by NavIC/ GPS

Deceleration system Total of 10 parachutes with pyro systems. Parachute deployment Initiation at 17 km altitude

Separation Systems

CM / SM separation

CM / CES separation

Apex cover separation

CES - CMF separation

Touch down velocity 8.5 m/s (Nominal)

Floatation system Buoyancy augmentation system using PUF blocks

Recovery aids Sea markers and locati

The Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL)-manufactured crew module underwent its first uncrewed experimental flight on December 18, 2014.[9] As of May 2019, design of the crew module has been completed.[10] Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) will provide support for critical human-centric systems and technologies such as space-grade food, crew healthcare, radiation measurement and protection, parachutes for the safe recovery of the crew module, and the fire suppression system.

On June 11, 2020, it was announced that the first uncrewed Gaganyaan launch would be delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic in India. The overall timeline for crewed launches was expected to remain unaffected.ISRO chairman S. Somanath announced in 2022 that the first crewed mission would not take place until 2024 at the earliest because of safety concerns.

The Gaganyaan Mission will be led by V. R. Lalithambika, the former Director of the Directorate of the Human Spaceflight Programme with ISRO Chairman S Somnath and S. Unnikrishnan Nair, Director of Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre. Imtiaz Ali Khan superseded V. R. Lalithambika as the Director of the Directorate of Human Spaceflight Programme.



NAME : MUHAMMED MULTHASEEM M K

CLASS : X-A

TOPIC : PHYSICAL AND MENTAL HEALTH

Everyone has their own way to “recharge” their sense of well-being — something that makes them feel good physically, emotionally, and spiritually even if they aren’t consciously aware of it. Physical activity has many well-established mental health benefits. Mental health and physical health are closely connected. No kidding — what’s good for the body is often good for the mind. Knowing what you can do physically that has this effect for you will change your day and your life.

These are published in the Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans and include improved brain health and cognitive function (the ability to think, if you will), a reduced risk of anxiety and depression, and improved sleep and overall quality of life. Although not a cure-all, increasing physical activity directly contributes to improved mental health and better overall health and well-being.

Learning how to routinely manage stress and getting screened for depression are simply good prevention practices. Awareness is especially critical at this time of year when disruptions to healthy habits and choices can be more likely and more jarring. Shorter days and colder temperatures have a way of interrupting routines — as do the holidays, with both their joys and their stresses. When the plentiful sunshine and clear skies of temperate months give way to unpredictable weather, less daylight, and festive gatherings, it may happen unconsciously or seem natural to be distracted from being as physically active. However, that tendency is precisely why it’s so important that we are ever more mindful of our physical and emotional health — and how we can maintain both

Roughly half of all people in the United States will be diagnosed with a mental health disorder at some point in their lifetime, with anxiety and anxiety disorders being the most common. Major depression, another of the most common mental health disorders, is also a leading cause of disability for middle-aged adults. Compounding all of this, mental health disorders like depression and anxiety can affect people’s ability to take part in health-promoting behaviors, including physical activity. In addition, physical health problems can contribute to mental health problems and make it harder for people to get treatment for mental health disorders.

The good news is that even small amounts of physical activity can immediately reduce symptoms of anxiety in adults and older adults. Depression has also shown to be responsive to physical activity. Research suggests that increased physical activity, of any kind, can improve depression symptoms experienced by people across the lifespan. Engaging in regular physical activity has also been shown to reduce the risk of developing depression in children and adults.

Though the seasons and our life circumstances may change, our basic needs do not. Just as we shift from shorts to coats or fresh summer fruits and vegetables to heartier fall food choices, so too must we shift our seasonal approach to how we stay physically active. Some of that is simply adapting to conditions: bundling up for a walk, wearing the appropriate shoes, or playing in the snow with the kids instead of playing soccer in the grass.

The point to remember is that no matter the approach, the Physical Activity Guidelines recommend that adults get at least 150 minutes of moderate-intensity aerobic activity (anything that gets your heart beating faster) each week and at least 2 days per week of muscle-strengthening activity (anything that makes your muscles work harder than usual). Youth need 60 minutes or more of physical activity each day. Preschool-aged children ages 3 to 5 years need to be active throughout the day — with adult caregivers encouraging active play — to enhance growth and development. Striving toward these goals and then continuing to get physical activity, in some shape or form, contributes to better health outcomes both immediately and over the long term.

For youth, sports offer additional avenues to more physical activity and improved mental health. Youth who participate in sports may enjoy psychosocial health benefits beyond the benefits they gain from other forms of leisure-time physical activity. Psychological health benefits include higher levels of perceived competence, confidence, and self-esteem — not to mention the benefits of team building, leadership, and resilience, which are important skills to apply on the field and throughout life.

No matter how we choose to be active during the holiday season — or any season — every effort to move counts toward achieving recommended physical activity goals and will have positive impacts on both the mind and the body. Along with preventing diabetes, high blood pressure, obesity, and the additional risks associated with these comorbidities, physical activity's positive effect on mental health is yet another important reason to be active and Move Your Way.



OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL
Chidambaram

NAME : B.MANISH
CLASS : X-A
TOPIC : FILM REVIEW (THANGAALAN)



Storyline: The film is set in the 1800s and revolves around the British General's plan to dig for gold in the Kolar region. The story explores the tribals' involvement in mining and their struggles against the British colonial powers.

Vikram's Performance: Vikram delivers a memorable performance as the protagonist, bringing depth and nuance to his character. His portrayal of the tribal leader is convincing and engaging.

Screenplay: The screenplay is slow-paced and cluttered, with too many subplots that fail to add depth to the story. The narrative is disjointed, making it difficult to follow at times.

Technical Aspects:

Background Score:The background score is impressive, perfectly capturing the mood and atmosphere of the film.

Cinematography: The cinematography is stunning, showcasing the beauty of the Kolar region and the tribal way of life.

Editing: The editing is subpar, with abrupt cuts and transitions that disrupt the flow of the film.

Visual Effects: The visual effects are poorly executed, taking away from the overall impact of the film.

Supporting Cast:The supporting cast delivers decent performances, but their characters lack depth and development.

Direction: The direction is uninspired, failing to bring out the best in the story and characters.

Overall: Thangalaan has an interesting premise, but the poor execution and lackluster screenplay fail to do justice to the story. Vikram's performance is the highlight of the film, but it's not enough to save the movie from its overall mediocrity.

Rating: 2.5/5 stars



NAME : S.TASNIM
CLASS : X-'A'
TOPIC : BENEFITS OF EXERCISE

We have all heard it many times before regular exercise is good for you, and it can help you manage your weight. But if you are like many Americans, you are busy, you sit most of the day at your job, and you haven't yet changed your exercise habits. The good news is that it's never too late to start. You can start slowly, and find ways to fit more physical activity into your life. To get the most benefit, you should try to get the recommended amount of physical activity for your age. If you can do that, the payoff is that you will feel better, may help prevent or control many diseases, and will likely even live longer.

What are the health benefits of exercise?

Regular exercise and physical activity may:

Help you get to and stay at a healthy weight. Along with diet, exercise plays an important role in maintaining a healthy weight and preventing obesity. If you are at a healthy weight, you can maintain it if the calories you eat and drink are equal to the amount of energy you burn. To lose weight, you need to use more calories than you eat and drink.

Reduce your risk of heart diseases. Exercise strengthens your heart and improves your circulation. The increased blood flow raises the oxygen levels in your body. This helps lower your risk of heart diseases such as coronary artery disease and heart attack. Regular exercise can also lower high blood pressure, cholesterol, and triglyceride levels, all of which are risk factors for heart disease.

Help your body manage blood glucose (blood sugar) and insulin levels. Exercise can lower your blood glucose levels and help your insulin work better. This can reduce your risk of metabolic syndrome and type 2 diabetes. And if you already have one of these diseases, exercise can help you to manage it.

Help you manage a chronic health condition. For example, regular physical activity may help reduce pain and improve function in adults with arthritis. It can also help support daily living activities for people with disabilities. This may help them to be more independent.

Help you quit smoking. Exercise may make it easier to quit smoking by reducing your cravings and withdrawal symptoms. It can also help limit the weight you might gain when you stop smoking.

Improve your mental health and mood. During exercise, your body releases chemicals that can improve your mood and make you feel more relaxed. This can help you deal with stress, manage anxiety, and reduce your risk of depression.

Help keep your thinking, learning, and judgment skills sharp as you age. Exercise stimulates your body to release proteins and other chemicals that improve the structure and function of your brain.

Strengthen your bones and muscles. Regular exercise can help kids and teens build strong bones. Later in life, it can also slow the loss of bone density that comes with age. Doing muscle-strengthening activities can help you increase or maintain your muscle mass and strength.

Reduce your risk of some cancers, including colon, breast, uterine, bladder, esophageal, kidney, stomach, and lung cancer. There are different ways that physical activity may lower the risk of these cancers. For example, it can strengthen your immune system and reduce inflammation in your body. It also helps prevent obesity, which is a risk factor for many cancers.

Reduce your risk of falls. For older adults, doing balance and muscle-strengthening activities can help reduce your risk of falling.

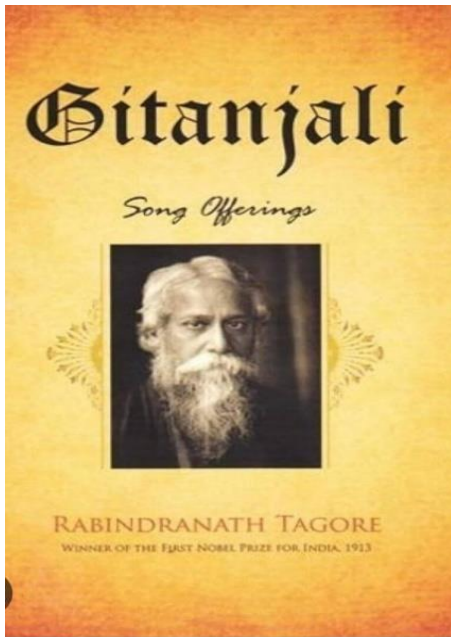
Improve your sleep. Exercise can help you to fall asleep faster and stay asleep longer.



NAME : A.ANJALI

CLASS : X-'A'

TOPIC : GITANJALI BY RABINDRANATH TAGORE: BOOK REVIEW



Rabindranath Tagore's timeless masterpiece, *Gitanjali*, is a collection of deeply moving and spiritually uplifting poems that transcends boundaries of time, culture, and language.

It is an honour to write about such a revered piece of literature during the National Poetry Writing Month (NaPoWriMo) of April.

The original poems of *Gitanjali* were written in Bengali, the native language of Tagore. It was published in 1910. He then translated them to English in 1912. The translation of *Gitanjali* by Tagore himself adds to its authenticity and preserves the poet's original intent. Rabindranath Tagore won a Nobel Prize for *Gitanjali* in 1913.

The most striking aspects of *Gitanjali* is its simplicity and elegance. Tagore's writing style is graceful and fluid, capturing the essence of his thoughts with remarkable clarity. Most of the poems capture the conversations of the poet with God, keeping the language as simple as possible. Tagore's attempt to bring out hope and the possibility to have conversations with God makes the book extraordinarily beautiful.

The poems are written in the style of the era, where words and spellings differ from today's English. We can see the usage of words like thou, thee, thy, etc. in every poem.

Tagore explores a wide range of topics, from the beauty of nature to the depths of human emotions. He contemplates the eternal questions of existence, the meaning of life, and the intricate relationship between the individual and the divine.

Gitanjali has an ability to touch the core of the reader. Tagore's words resonate long even after the book is closed. They have the power to stir the soul, evoke emotions, and provoke introspection. Each poem is a miniature masterpiece, crafted with care and imbued with profound wisdom.

Gitanjali is a book that invites us to ponder the mysteries of life and embrace the beauty that lies within and around us. It is a poetic symphony that deserves to be cherished and celebrated for centuries to come.

Gitanjali remains a timeless masterpiece captivating the readers with its profound insight, exquisite language and spiritual depth. Gitanjali is no doubt a treasure that deserves a place on every bookshelf.



OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL
Chidambaram

NAME : KAVIN G
CLASS : X-'A'
TOPIC : MAHATMA GANDHI

Mahatma Gandhi (born October 2, 1869, Porbandar, India—died January 30, 1948, Delhi) Indian lawyer, politician, social activist, and writer who became the leader of the nationalist movement against the British rule of India. As such, he came to be considered the father of his country. Gandhi is internationally esteemed for his doctrine of nonviolent protest (satyagraha) to achieve political and social progress.

In the eyes of millions of his fellow Indians, Gandhi was the Mahatma (“Great Soul”). The unthinking adoration of the huge crowds that gathered to see him all along the route of his tours made them a severe ordeal; he could hardly work during the day or rest at night. “The woes of the Mahatmas,” he wrote, “are known only to the Mahatmas.” His fame spread worldwide during his lifetime and only increased after his death. The name Mahatma Gandhi is now one of the most universally recognized on earth.

Youth:

Gandhi was the youngest child of his father’s fourth wife. His father—Karamchand Gandhi, who was the dewan (chief minister) of Porbandar, the capital of a small principality in western India (in what is now Gujarat state) under British suzerainty—did not have much in the way of a formal education. He was, however, an able administrator who knew how to steer his way between the capricious princes, their long-suffering subjects, and the headstrong British political officers in power

Gandhi’s mother, Putlibai, was completely absorbed in religion, did not care much for finery or jewelry, divided her time between her home and the temple, fasted frequently, and wore herself out in days and nights of nursing whenever there was sickness in the family. Mohandas grew up in a home steeped in Vaishnavism—worship of the Hindu god Vishnu—with a strong tinge of Jainism, a morally rigorous Indian religion whose chief tenets are nonviolence and the belief that everything in the universe is eternal. Thus, he took for granted ahimsa (noninjury to all living beings), vegetarianism, fasting for self-purification, and mutual tolerance between adherents of various creeds and sects.

The educational facilities at Porbandar were rudimentary; in the primary school that Mohandas attended, the children wrote the alphabet in the dust with their fingers. Luckily for him, his father became dewan of Rajkot, another princely state. Though Mohandas occasionally won prizes and scholarships at the local schools, his record was on the whole mediocre. One of the terminal reports rated him as “good at English, fair in Arithmetic and weak in Geography; conduct very good, bad handwriting.” He was married at the age of 13 and thus lost a year at school. A diffident child, he shone neither in the classroom nor on the playing field. He loved to go out on long solitary walks when he was not nursing his by then ailing father (who died soon thereafter) or helping his mother with her household chores.

He had learned, in his words, “to carry out the orders of the elders, not to scan them.” With such extreme passivity, it is not surprising that he should have gone through a phase of adolescent rebellion, marked by secret atheism, petty thefts, furtive smoking, and—most shocking of all for a boy born in a Vaishnava family—meat eating. His adolescence was probably no stormier than that of most children of his age and class. What was extraordinary was the way his youthful transgressions ended.



NAME : A.GAUTAM
CLASS : X-'A'
TOPIC : SATELLITE & WATER RESOURCES: A VITAL ASSET FOR LIFE

The Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV) is an Indian launch vehicle developed by ISRO to place satellites into geostationary orbits, approximately 36,000 kilometers above Earth. It is a three-stage rocket, with a solid-fuel first stage, liquid-fuel second stage, and a cryogenic upper stage. The GSLV has been crucial for launching communication satellites, like the GSAT series, and notable missions like Chandrayaan-2. The introduction of the GSLV, especially with its indigenous cryogenic engine, marked a significant milestone in India's space program, enhancing its capabilities in satellite deployment.

Water is an essential resource, fundamental to life on Earth. It plays a crucial role in sustaining ecosystems, supporting human livelihoods, and enabling economic development. Despite its abundance in nature, water is a finite and vulnerable resource, with only 2.5% of the Earth's water being fresh and accessible for human use. The sustainable management and conservation of water resources have become critical challenges in the face of population growth, climate change, and environmental degradation.

Importance of Water Resources

Water is the backbone of agriculture, industry, and domestic needs. It irrigates crops, powers energy production, and provides drinking water. Freshwater ecosystems, such as rivers, lakes, and wetlands, are vital for maintaining biodiversity and supporting various species. Water also has a cultural and recreational significance, enriching human life beyond its practical uses.

Challenges Facing Water Resources

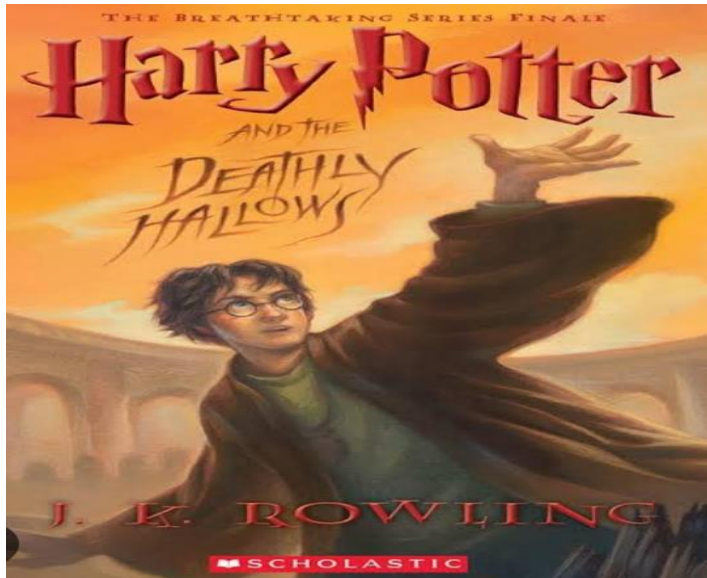
Despite its importance, water resources are under growing pressure. Population growth and urbanization increase the demand for clean water, while industrial activities and pollution degrade water quality. Climate change exacerbates water scarcity through altered precipitation patterns, more frequent droughts, and reduced river flows. Over-extraction of groundwater further depletes natural reserves, threatening the availability of water for future generations.

Water Conservation and Sustainable Management

To ensure the sustainability of water resources, several measures can be adopted. Efficient water use in agriculture, such as drip irrigation and rainwater harvesting, can minimize wastage. Implementing pollution control measures and treating wastewater before discharge can protect water quality. Governments and communities must work together to create policies and practices that promote the equitable distribution of water and invest in technologies to enhance water management systems. In conclusion, water is a vital resource that must be managed responsibly. Ensuring its availability for future generations requires a balance between human needs and environmental conservation. By adopting sustainable practices, we can protect this precious resource and secure a healthier, more resilient future.



NAME : N.BALASINGHAM NITHIYARAJ
CLASS : X-'A'
TOPIC : BOOK REVIEW (HARRY POTTER)



Title: A Magical Journey of a Lifetime

Rating: 5/5 stars

The Harry Potter series by J.K. Rowling is a cultural phenomenon that has captivated readers of all ages. This seven-book series follows the journey of its titular character, Harry Potter, as he navigates the magical world, confronts darkness, and discovers the power of friendship and love.

Strengths:

- Immersive world-building: Rowling's creation of the wizarding world is unparalleled, with intricate details and a rich history that draws readers in.
- Relatable characters: Harry, Ron, and Hermione's struggles, triumphs, and relationships make them endearing and authentic.
- Themes: The series explores universal themes like prejudice, power, love, and self-discovery, resonating with readers.
- Storytelling: Rowling's narrative is engaging, suspenseful, and masterfully paced, with unexpected twists and turns.

Weaknesses:

- Some plot holes and inconsistencies
- Character development could be more nuanced in some cases

Overall, the Harry Potter series is a must-read for anyone who loves fantasy, adventure, or coming-of-age stories. Its impact on popular culture is undeniable, and its themes and characters will continue to inspire and captivate readers for generations to come.

Favorite book: Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban

Favorite character: Severus Snape (complex and multifaceted)

The Harry Potter series by J.K. Rowling is a breathtakingly immersive and enchanting collection of novels that has captivated readers of all ages with its richly detailed world-building, relatable and complex characters, and universal themes that resonate deeply with audiences. From the moment Harry Potter discovers his true identity as a wizard and begins attending Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry, the series embarks on a journey of self-discovery, friendship, and the struggle between good and evil, expertly weaving together elements of fantasy, adventure, and coming-of-age drama to create a narrative that is both suspenseful and emotionally resonant. Throughout the series, Rowling masterfully develops her characters, revealing the vulnerabilities, strengths, and motivations that make them so endearing and authentic, from Harry's courageous determination and Ron's loyalty to Hermione's quick wit and resourcefulness, while also crafting a vast and intricate universe of magical creatures, spells, and mythology that is both fascinating and meticulously researched. As the series progresses, Rowling tackles increasingly mature themes, including prejudice, power, love, and the complexities of morality, raising important questions about the nature of right and wrong and the consequences of our actions, all while maintaining a sense of wonder and enchantment that makes the series such a joy to read. With its memorable characters, engaging storylines, and universal themes, the Harry Potter series is a must-read for anyone who loves fantasy, adventure, or coming-of-age stories, and its impact on popular culture is undeniable, inspiring countless fans around the world with its message of hope, courage, and the power of love and friendship to overcome even the darkest of challenges.



NAME : JESNA M

CLASS : IV-'A'

TOPIC : **THE MORAL OF THE STORY IS DON'T JUDGE A BOOK BY ITS COVER**

Once there were two trees near a river. A small sparrow was passing by that way. She asked the first tree, dear tree it's going to rain heavily. So, can I make nest on your branches to me and my babies? The first tree didn't allow the sparrow and the sparrow flew away. She went to another tree and asked the same question to that tree also the second tree agreed and allowed the sparrow to make nest on its branches. Another day it rains heavily and the first tree broke from its root and flow down with the rain. When the sparrow saw that went and said, you got punished for rejecting me to build nest and your rude behaviour but that tree smiled and replied softly, dear, I already know that my roots were weak and not able to stand in such rain. I don't want to risk you and your young ones lives sorry that I didn't allow you to make nest on my branches. Saying this the tree flew away the sparrow felt sorry to judge the tree without knowing the truth



NAME : P. KARTHIGA

CLASS : V-'B'

TOPIC : The cat and the Rat

Once upon a time, there was a very clever cat that lived near a rat's den. This cat was extremely watchful when it came to catching and eating the rats. It was so watchful that whenever a rat showed its whiskers, the cat made sure to catch that rat alive.

The rats were very scared of the cat because of this. Eventually, all the rats decided not to come out of their dens as they feared that the cat was keeping an eye everywhere at once and would hunt them down. But soon, the clever cat realised that the rats were not coming out of their den. The cat thought to herself that there was no point in wasting time like this and came up with a great plan to catch the rats.

The next morning, the cat climbed up the shelf and hung herself down, dangling its head. It seemed that the cat was dead. Looking at the cat from far away, the rats decided to come out of the den and found out that the cat was dangling in an outrageous position. The rats thought it might be some kind of punishment that she had gone through. So, they finally decided to check whether the cat was dead or not.

A few of them came out of their den and sniffed the cat's head. But there was no movement. The cat just hung herself motionless. The rats became very happy, thinking that the cat was dead. They decided to celebrate the clever cat's death, thinking that they won't be hunted anymore. They thought that they were now free to roam around anywhere without the fear of the evil cat.

As soon as all the rats came out to celebrate their freedom, the cat untangled herself from the rope that had been holding its paws and pounced on the rats. The rats were stunned, and before they could overcome the shock, the cat had already preyed on three of the rats. The other rats ran back to their den, sad and hopeless. The rats then became even more attentive to the cat and hid in their den.

After eating three rats, the cat was still hungry for more and decided to try and catch the rats once again. The cat rolled up in the flour and quietly sat between the flour heap, waiting for the rats to come out again.

Some rats were almost fooled again on seeing the heap of flour. But there was a wise old rat among the troop who was very smart and quickly understood the trap laid by the cat. The old rat wanted the young rats to be very careful this time. The wise old rat also said that the meal that was set out for all of them could be another one of the cat's trap.

And so, the old rat saved the young rats from an early death.



NAME : VENGATESH K
CLASS : III-'A'
TOPIC :POEM TOPIC OUR WORLD

The grass is green,
The sky is blue ,
The moon is white , The cloud are,too.
The sun is yellow ,
The trees are brown ,
The leaves are red
When falling down.
The sunset's orange ,
The air is clear,
What a colourful world



NAME : C.G.MITHUNA

CLASS : XI-"A"

TOPIC : THE INFLUENCE OF SOCIAL MEDIA ON TEENAGERS

➤ **Introduction:**

In the digital age, social media has become an integral part of teenagers lives. Platforms like Instagram, Snapchat, Youtube and Whatsapp dominate their daily routines, influencing their thoughts, behavior, and interactions with the world. While social media offers numerous benefits, it also presents significant challenges, especially for teenagers navigating through their formative years.

➤ **The Positive Side of Social Media:**

Social media provides teenagers with a platform to express themselves, connect with friends, and learn about the world. It allows them to discover new hobbies, stay updated on current events, and engage in global conversations. Many teenagers use social media to find inspiration, learn about new career opportunities, and develop creative skills. It can also foster a sense of community, where like-minded individuals can share their experiences and support each other.

➤ **The Dark Side: Cyberbullying and Peer Pressure:**

However, the influence of social media isn't always positive. One of the biggest problems teenagers face is cyberbullying. Social platforms often become a breeding ground for negative comments, trolling, and harassment, leading to emotional distress for the victims. Moreover, the pressure to portray a "perfect" life on social media can cause anxiety and low self-esteem. Many teenagers feel the need to gain likes, comments, and followers, which can lead to a sense of inadequacy if they don't measure up to the idealized standards seen online.

➤ **The Impact on Mental Health:**

Excessive use of social media has been linked to various mental health issues among teenagers, including anxiety, depression, and sleep deprivation. The constant exposure to filtered images and highlight reels of other people's lives can create unrealistic expectations. Teenagers may start comparing themselves to others, leading to feelings of envy, loneliness, and dissatisfaction with their own lives. In extreme cases, this can contribute to body image issues and eating disorders.

➤ **Managing the Influence:**

To mitigate the negative effects, it is essential for teenagers to be aware of how social media can impact their mental and emotional health. Setting boundaries for social media usage, curating a positive feed, and following accounts that promote self-acceptance and body positivity can help. Parents and schools should also encourage discussions about the responsible use of social media and educate teenagers about the potential pitfalls.

➤ **Conclusion:**

While social media has the potential to connect and inspire, it also carries risks that can affect teenagers mental health and self-esteem. By promoting a balanced approach to social media use and fostering awareness about its effects, we can help teenagers make the most of these platforms without compromising their well-being.



NAME : S.K.SREELAGA
CLASS : X-"A"
TOPIC : AGRICULTURAL

Agriculture is one of the major sectors of the Indian economy. It is present in the country for thousands of years. Over the years it has developed and the use of new technologies and equipment replaced almost all the traditional methods of farming. Besides, in India, there are still some small farmers that use the old traditional methods of agriculture because they lack the resources to use modern methods. Furthermore, this is the only sector that contributed to the growth of not only itself but also of the other sector of the country.

Growth and Development of the Agriculture Sector

India largely depends on the agriculture sector. Besides, agriculture is not just a mean of livelihood but a way of living life in India. Moreover, the government is continuously making efforts to develop this sector as the whole nation depends on it for food.

For thousands of years, we are practicing agriculture but still, it remained underdeveloped for a long time. Moreover, after independence, we use to import food grains from other countries to fulfil our demand. But, after the green revolution, we become self-sufficient and started exporting our surplus to other countries.

Besides, these earlier we use to depend completely on monsoon for the cultivation of food grains but now we have constructed dams, canals, tube-wells, and pump-sets. Also, we now have a better variety of fertilizers, pesticides, and seeds, which help us to grow more food in comparison to what we produce during old times.

With the advancement of technology, advanced equipment, better irrigation facility and the specialized knowledge of agriculture started improving.

Furthermore, our agriculture sector has grown stronger than many countries and we are the largest exporter of many food grains.

Significance of Agriculture

It is not wrong to say that the food we eat is the gift of agriculture activities and Indian farmers who work their sweat to provide us this food.

In addition, the agricultural sector is one of the major contributors to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and national income of the country.

Also, it requires a large labour force and employees around 80% of the total employed people. The agriculture sector not only employees directly but also indirectly.

Moreover, agriculture forms around 70% of our total exports. The main export items are tea, cotton, textiles, tobacco, sugar, jute products, spices, rice, and many other items.

Thank you



NAME : B. SAISARAN

CLASS : IX-"B"

TOPIC : HISTORY OF ISRAEL - PALESTINE WAR

The conflict has its origins in the rise of Zionism in Europe and the consequent first arrival of Jewish settlers to Ottoman Palestine in 1882.

The local Arab population increasingly began to oppose Zionism, primarily out of fear of territorial displacement and dispossession.

The Zionist movement garnered the support of an imperial power in the 1917 Balfour Declaration issued by Britain, which promised to support the creation of a "Jewish homeland" in Palestine. Increasing Jewish immigration led to tensions between Jews and Arabs which grew into intercommunal conflict.

In 1936, an Arab revolt erupted demanding independence and an end to British support for Zionism, which was suppressed by the British.

Eventually tensions led to the UN adopting a partition plan in 1947, triggering a civil war.

During the ensuing 1948 Palestine war, more than half of the mandate's predominantly Palestinian Arab population fled or were expelled by Israeli forces.

By the end of the war, Israel established on most of the former mandate's territory, and the Gaza Strip and the West Bank were controlled by Egypt and Jordan respectively.

Israel's occupation, which is now considered to be the longest military occupation in modern history, has seen it constructing illegal settlements there, creating a system of institutionalized discrimination against Palestinians under its occupation called Israeli apartheid. Israel has drawn international condemnation for violating the human rights of the Palestinians.

In 2007, Israel tightened its blockade of the Gaza Strip and made official its policy of isolating it from the West Bank. Since 2006, Hamas and Israel have fought five wars, the most recent of which began in 2023 and is ongoing.

This is the history behind the war.



NAME : T.SURIYARAJ
CLASS : IX-"B"
TOPIC : **ARTICLE : INVESTMENTS IN INDIA**

Investments in India:

Unravelling the market dynamics

Investing in India offers a gateway to tap into the booming South Asian market. The Indian economy, driven by a young and dynamic population, continues to exhibit impressive growth rates. With a liberalised and investor-friendly regime, India is poised to be a magnet for both domestic and international investors.

Understanding the Indian Economy and Regulatory Environment:

Delving into the intricacies of the Indian economy is crucial for any prospective investor. The Government of India has undertaken significant reforms to ease the investment process and ensure a conducive business environment.

Growth Drivers:

Unearthing the Catalysts of India's Economic Boom: India's growth story is fueled by several factors, such as robust consumption, burgeoning middle class, and a thriving startup ecosystem. We analyse the key drivers that contribute to India's impressive economic growth.

Opportunities and Challenges in Investments in India:

The Indian market is a tale of opportunities and challenges. To make informed investment decisions, it's essential to understand the potential pitfalls and the measures to overcome them.

Types of investments in India

In this article, we'll explore 25 different types of investments in India, each offering unique benefits and risks. Let's dive in and uncover the world of Indian investments.

Equity Investments in India:

Equity investments, also known as stocks or shares, involve buying ownership stakes in publicly listed companies. Investors can participate in the company's growth and receive dividends based on their ownership percentage.

Mutual Funds:

Diversified Portfolios for All:

Mutual funds pool money from various investors and invest in a diversified portfolio of stocks, bonds, or other securities, providing investors with an affordable and less risky option to enter the stock market.

Fixed Deposits:

Steady Returns: Fixed deposits, offered by banks and financial institutions, are low-risk investment options with fixed interest rates and predetermined tenures, providing investors with a stable income stream.

Real Estate Investments:

Tangible Assets: Investing in real estate involves buying properties for capital appreciation or rental income, making it an attractive option for those seeking tangible assets and long-term wealth generation.

Gold: Preserving Value for Ages:

Gold has been a traditional investment in India, acting as a hedge against inflation and economic uncertainties, and is often considered a safe-haven asset.

Bonds and Debentures:

Lending to Corporations: Bonds and debentures are debt instruments issued by corporations or government entities, offering regular interest payments to investors.

Public Provident Fund (PPF):

Secure Savings: PPF is a government-backed savings scheme with attractive interest rates and tax benefits, providing a secure investment avenue for risk-averse investors.

National Pension System (NPS):

Retirement Planning: NPS is a voluntary pension scheme, primarily targeted at retirement planning, where individuals can invest and build a corpus for their post-retirement years.

Systematic Investment Plans (SIPs):

Disciplined Investing: SIPs allow investors to invest fixed amounts regularly in mutual funds, helping them inculcate financial discipline and benefit from rupee-cost averaging.

Initial Public Offerings (IPOs):

Seizing Early Opportunities: IPOs offer the opportunity to invest in a company's shares before they get listed on the stock exchange, potentially providing early investors with significant gains.

Certificate of Deposits (CDs):

Time-bound Deposits: CDs are time-bound deposits issued by banks with fixed interest rates, making them suitable for short-term investment needs.

Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs):

Investing in Real Estate Indirectly: REITs allow investors to invest in real estate without owning physical properties, providing an opportunity to earn from rental income and capital appreciation.

Employee Provident Fund (EPF):

Retirement Savings for Employees: EPF is a mandatory retirement savings scheme for salaried employees, with contributions from both the employee and employer.

Corporate Fixed Deposits:

Stable Returns with Higher Interest: Corporate fixed deposits offer higher interest rates compared to bank FDs, but they also carry higher risk, as they are not government-backed.

Government Bonds:

Backed by the Sovereign: Government bonds, issued by the central or state governments, are considered low-risk investments, making them suitable for conservative investors.

Equity-Linked Savings Schemes (ELSS):

Tax-saving Investments: ELSS is a type of mutual fund with a lock-in period of three years, offering tax benefits under Section 80C of the Income Tax Act.

Stocks:

Investing in Individual Companies: Investing directly in individual stocks allows investors to handpick companies based on their research and analysis.

Gold Exchange-Traded Funds (ETFs):

Convenience of Gold Investments: Gold ETFs are traded on stock exchanges like shares and provide a cost-effective way to invest in gold.

Systematic Withdrawal Plans (SWPs):

Periodic Cash Flows: SWPs allow investors to withdraw a fixed amount regularly from their mutual fund investments, providing a steady income stream.

Post Office Monthly Income Scheme (POMIS):

Guaranteed Monthly Income: POMIS offers a guaranteed monthly income with a fixed interest rate, making it popular among retirees and risk-averse investors.

Sector Funds:

Focused Investments: Sector funds invest in specific sectors or industries, allowing investors to target high-growth areas.

Senior Citizens Savings Scheme (SCSS):

Exclusive for Senior Citizens: SCSS is a government scheme catering to senior citizens, offering attractive interest rates and regular payouts.

Infrastructure Investment Trusts (InvITs):

Financing Infrastructure Projects: InvITs provide an opportunity to invest in infrastructure projects, including highways, power plants, and renewable energy assets.

Equity Derivatives:

Speculative Trading: Equity derivatives, including futures and options, are financial instruments derived from stocks, used for hedging or speculative purposes.

Peer-to-Peer (P2P) Lending:

Alternative Finance: P2P lending platforms connect borrowers and lenders, offering investors an opportunity to earn attractive returns and diversify their portfolios.

Top sectors for investments in India

India boasts a diverse economy with numerous sectors exhibiting tremendous growth potential. Let's explore some of the top sectors that offer attractive investment opportunities.

Information Technology and IT-Enabled Services (ITES):

The IT and ITES sectors are India's flagship industries, driving innovation and providing solutions to global markets. We explore why investing in India's tech sector can be a game-changer for investors.

Infrastructure and Construction:

India's infrastructure sector is undergoing a transformational phase, presenting opportunities for investors to participate in the development of world-class projects.

Healthcare and Pharmaceutical:

The healthcare and pharmaceutical industries are experiencing exponential growth in India. Investors can tap into this thriving sector driven by an ever-increasing demand for quality healthcare services and medicines.

Renewable Energy:

As the world moves towards sustainability, India's renewable energy sector offers vast potential for investors looking to support clean and green initiatives.

E-commerce and Digital Businesses:

The rise of the digital era has transformed India's retail landscape, creating exciting opportunities for investors in the e-commerce and digital business space.

Financial Services and Fintech:

India's financial services and fintech sectors are revolutionising the way people manage money, providing unique investment avenues for those interested in disruptive technologies.

Education and EdTech:

The Indian education sector is witnessing significant growth, driven by a focus on skill development and the integration of technology in education.

Real Estate:

Investing in India's real estate market offers diversified opportunities, from residential to commercial and industrial properties.

Manufacturing and Industrial Growth:

India's manufacturing sector is a driving force behind the nation's economic growth, attracting investments from around the globe.

THANK YOU



Name : P.Prithivi

Class : IX-“B”

Topic : Navigating the Future: The Potential for AI-Driven Conflict and Human Replacement by Robotics

Artificial Intelligence and robotics are rapidly evolving fields that hold immense potential for transforming various aspects of society. This presentation explores the implications of these technologies on conflict and the potential for human replacement in the workforce.

AI technologies can lead to escalation in conflicts. The reliance on autonomous weapons raises ethical concerns and increases the risk of unintended engagements. Understanding these dynamics is crucial for future peacekeeping efforts.

Robotics are increasingly being integrated into military operations. From surveillance to combat, robots can enhance capabilities but also pose challenges in terms of accountability and the potential for misuse in armed conflicts.

The rise of automation threatens traditional jobs, leading to significant shifts in the labor market. While robots can improve efficiency, the displacement of human workers raises questions about future employment opportunities.

The integration of AI in decision-making processes brings forth ethical dilemmas. Questions regarding bias, accountability, and the potential for AI to make life-and-death decisions must be addressed to ensure responsible development.

The future of AI and robotics holds promise for innovation in various fields, including healthcare, education, and transportation. Embracing these technologies responsibly can lead to enhanced capabilities while minimizing risks associated with conflict.

Establishing regulations for AI and robotics is essential to mitigate risks associated with their use in conflict and employment. Collaborative efforts between governments, tech companies, and international organizations are necessary for effective governance.

As we navigate the future of AI and robotics, it is imperative to balance advancements with ethical considerations. Stakeholders must collaborate to create frameworks that ensure these technologies benefit society while minimizing the risks of conflict and displacement.



NAME : Aafira S

CLASS : XI-“B”

ARTICLE : Empowering Equality: The Ongoing Fight for Women's Rights

Introduction:

Gender equality is a fundamental human right, yet women worldwide continue to face systemic inequalities, discrimination, and violence. The fight for women's rights has made significant progress, but there's still much work to be done.

History of Women's Rights Movement:

The women's rights movement began in the 19th century, with pioneers like Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony advocating for suffrage and property rights. The 1960s saw a resurgence with the feminist movement, pushing for reproductive rights, equal pay, and social change.

Current Challenges:

1. Gender Pay Gap: Women earn 77% of men's wages globally.
2. Violence Against Women: 1 in 3 women experience physical or sexual violence.
3. Reproductive Rights: Access to safe abortions and healthcare is restricted in many countries.
4. Education and Economic Empowerment: Women face barriers to education, employment, and entrepreneurship.
5. Representation and Leadership: Women hold only 24% of parliamentary seats worldwide.

Advances and Achievements:

1. Increased Representation: More women in politics, business, and media.
2. Legislative Reforms: Improved laws on domestic violence, harassment, and equal pay.
3. Education and Healthcare: Advances in girls' education and maternal healthcare.
4. Women's Empowerment Programs: Initiatives promoting entrepreneurship, leadership, and skills development.

Solutions for a More Equal Future:

1. Education and Awareness: Promote gender equality education and challenge stereotypes.
2. Policy Reforms: Strengthen laws and enforcement on women's rights.
3. Economic Empowerment: Support women-owned businesses and financial inclusion.
4. Male Allyship: Engage men in promoting gender equality.
5. Global Cooperation: Collaborate across borders to address shared challenges.

Notable Organizations:

1. UN Women
2. Global Fund for Women
3. Women's Rights Division (Human Rights Watch)
4. National Organization for Women (NOW)
5. Malala Fund

Key Events:

1. Women's March (2017)
2. MeToo Movement (2017)
3. International Women's Day (March 8)
4. Women's Suffrage Centennial (2020)
5. Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995)

Policy Initiatives:

1. Equal Pay Act
2. Violence Against Women Act (VAWA)
3. Affordable Care Act (ACA)
4. Paid Family Leave
5. Global Gag Rule Repeal

Actionable Steps:

1. Support organizations promoting women's rights.
2. Volunteer for local initiatives.
3. Educate yourself and others.
4. Advocate for policy change.
5. Engage in respectful dialogue.

Quote:

"The future depends entirely on what each of us does every day; a movement is only people moving." - Gloria Steinem

Conclusion:

Gender equality is a continuous struggle, but collective action can drive meaningful change. By acknowledging progress, addressing challenges, and working together, we can create a more just and equitable world for all.



NAME: K. Aathira

CLASS: IX – B

Article: Ratan Tata, the 'modest' Indian tycoon

Ratan Tata was born in 1937 in a traditional family of Parsis - a highly educated and prosperous community that traces its ancestry to Zoroastrian refugees in India. His parents separated in the 1940s.

Tata went to college in the US, where he got a degree in architecture at Cornell University. During his seven-year-long stay, he learned to drive cars and fly. He had some harrowing experiences: he once lost an engine while flying a helicopter in college and twice lost the single engine in his plane. "So I had to glide in," he told an interviewer. Later, he would often fly his company's business jet.

He returned to India in 1962 when his grandmother Lady Navajbai fell ill and called for him. It was then that JRD Tata - a relative from a different branch of the family - asked him to join the Tata Group. "He [JRD Tata] was my greatest mentor... he was like a father and a brother to me - and not enough has been said about that," Tata told an interviewer.



Ratan Tata was sent to a company steel plant in Jamshedpur in eastern India where he spent a couple of years on the factory floor before becoming the technical assistant to the manager. In the early 70s, he took over two ailing group firms, one making radios and TVs and the other textiles. He

managed to turn around the first, and had mixed results with the textile company.

In 1991, JRD Tata, who had led the group for over half a century, appointed Ratan Tata as his successor over senior company aspirants for that position. "If you were to find the publications of that time, the criticism was personal - JRD got clubbed with nepotism and I was branded as the wrong choice," Ratan Tata later said.

Peter Casey writes that under Ratan Tata's leadership, a "great but rather stodgy Indian manufacturer began emerging as a global brand with great emphasis on consumer goods".

But the journey was a mixed one.

During his tenure the group made many bold acquisitions, among them the takeover of Anglo-Dutch steelmaker Corus and UK-based car brands Jaguar and Land Rover. Some of those decisions paid off, while others - including a failed telecom venture - have cost the company a lot of money.

A high point came in 2000, when Tata bought Tetley and became the world's second-largest tea company. The deal was the largest takeover of an international brand by an Indian company.

A few years later, a visiting journalist from a UK-based newspaper asked Tata whether he liked the irony of an Indian company buying a leading British brand. "Tata is too shrewd and too shy to be caught gloating about his successes like some territory-grabbing East India Company nabob," the journalist later wrote.



Tata's foray into building a safe, affordable car turned out to be a disappointment. It was launched amid great fanfare in 2009 as a compact with the base model costing just 100,000 rupees (\$1,222; £982). But after the initial success and

euphoria, the brand began to lose out to other manufacturers due to issues with production and marketing.

Tata later said it was a "huge mistake to brand Nano as the world's cheapest car. People don't want to be seen driving the world's cheapest car!"

His resilience was also tested during the Mumbai terror attacks of 26 November, 2008. Tata's marquee Taj Mahal Palace was one of the two luxury hotels that was attacked, along with a train station, a hospital, a Jewish cultural centre, and some other targets in Mumbai.

Thirty-three of the 166 people who died in the 60-hour siege were at the Taj. This included 11 hotel employees, a third of the hotel's total casualties. Tata pledged to look after the families of employees who were killed or injured, and paid the relatives of those killed the salaries they would have earned for the rest of their lives. He also spent more than \$1bn to restore the damaged hotel within 21 months.

Towards the end of his career, Tata found himself embroiled in an unsavoury controversy. In October 2016 he returned to Tata Sons as interim chairman for a few months after the previous incumbent, Cyrus Mistry, was ousted, sparking a bitter management feud (Mistry died in a car crash in September 2022). The role was eventually given to Natarajan Chandrasekaran, who was formerly the chief executive of Tata Consultancy Services, India's most valuable company with a market capitalisation of \$67bn.

Peter Casey described Tata as a "modest, reserved and even shy man". He found a "stately calm" about him and a "fierce discipline", which included preparing a handwritten to-do list every day. He also described himself as a "bit of an optimist".

Tata was also a modest and reflective businessman. After the police were called in to end a strike that crippled operations at one of his firm's factories in Pune in 1989, Tata told journalists: "Perhaps we took our workers for granted. We assumed that we were doing all that we could do for them, when probably we were not."

In 2009, Tata spoke at a school alumni function about his dream for his country, "where every Indian has an equal opportunity to shine on merit". "In a country like ours," he said, "you have to try and lead by example, not flaunt your wealth and prominence."

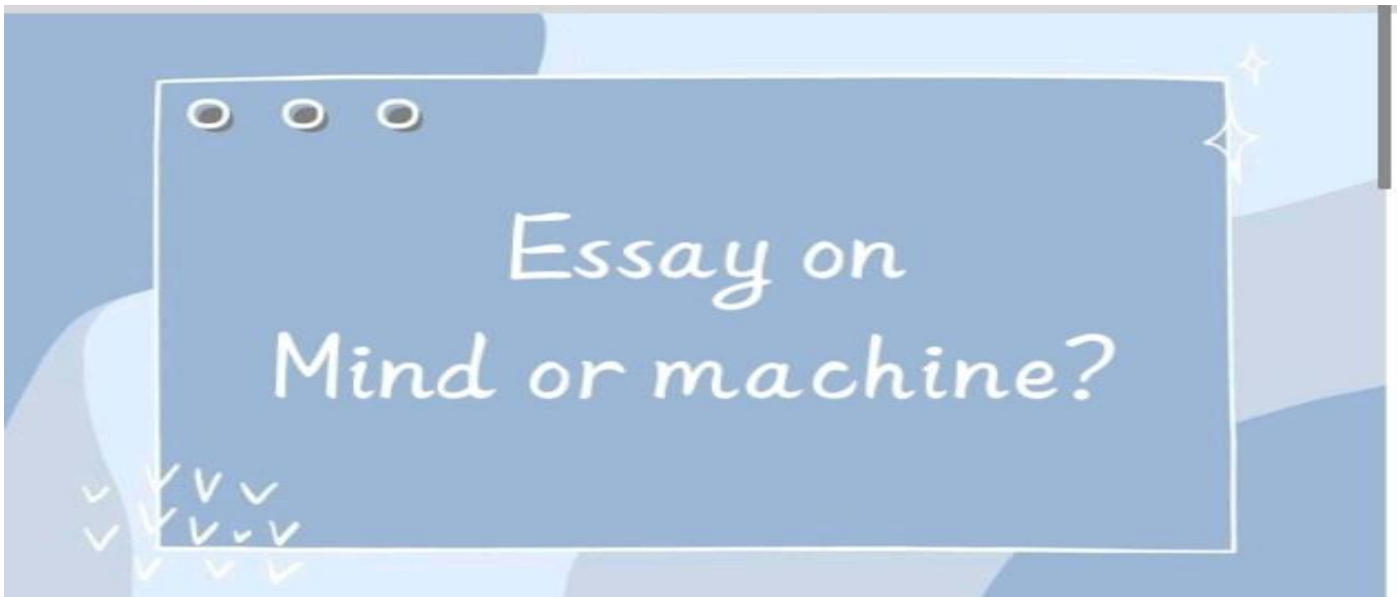
THANK YOU...



NAME: S.Dhanusri

CLASS: IX – A

Article: Essay on Mind or Machine?





MIND *vs* MACHINE

CAN ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE MATCH HUMAN CREATIVITY

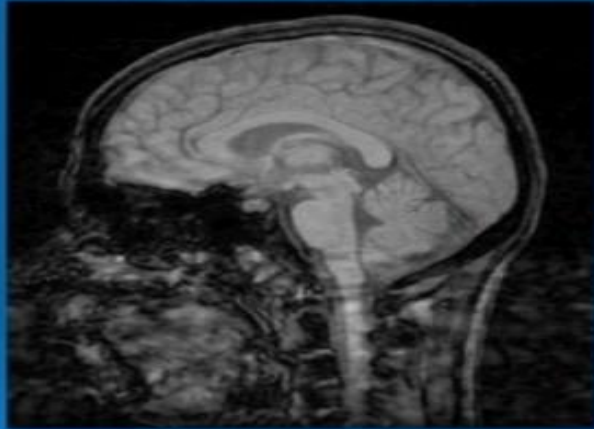
1. The Nature of Intelligence:

Before we can answer the question of whether machines have a brain, let's first consider what we mean by "intelligence." Traditionally, we associate intelligence with the human mind – the ability to think, reason, and solve problems. But in the context of machines, intelligence takes on a different form.

2. Artificial Intelligence vs. Biological Intelligence:

While machines don't have brains in the same way humans do, they possess artificial intelligence (AI) – a form of intelligence designed and programmed by humans. Unlike biological brains, which consist of neurons and synapses, AI systems are composed of algorithms and data structures that enable them to process information and perform tasks.

Same or different?



3. Mimicking the Brain:

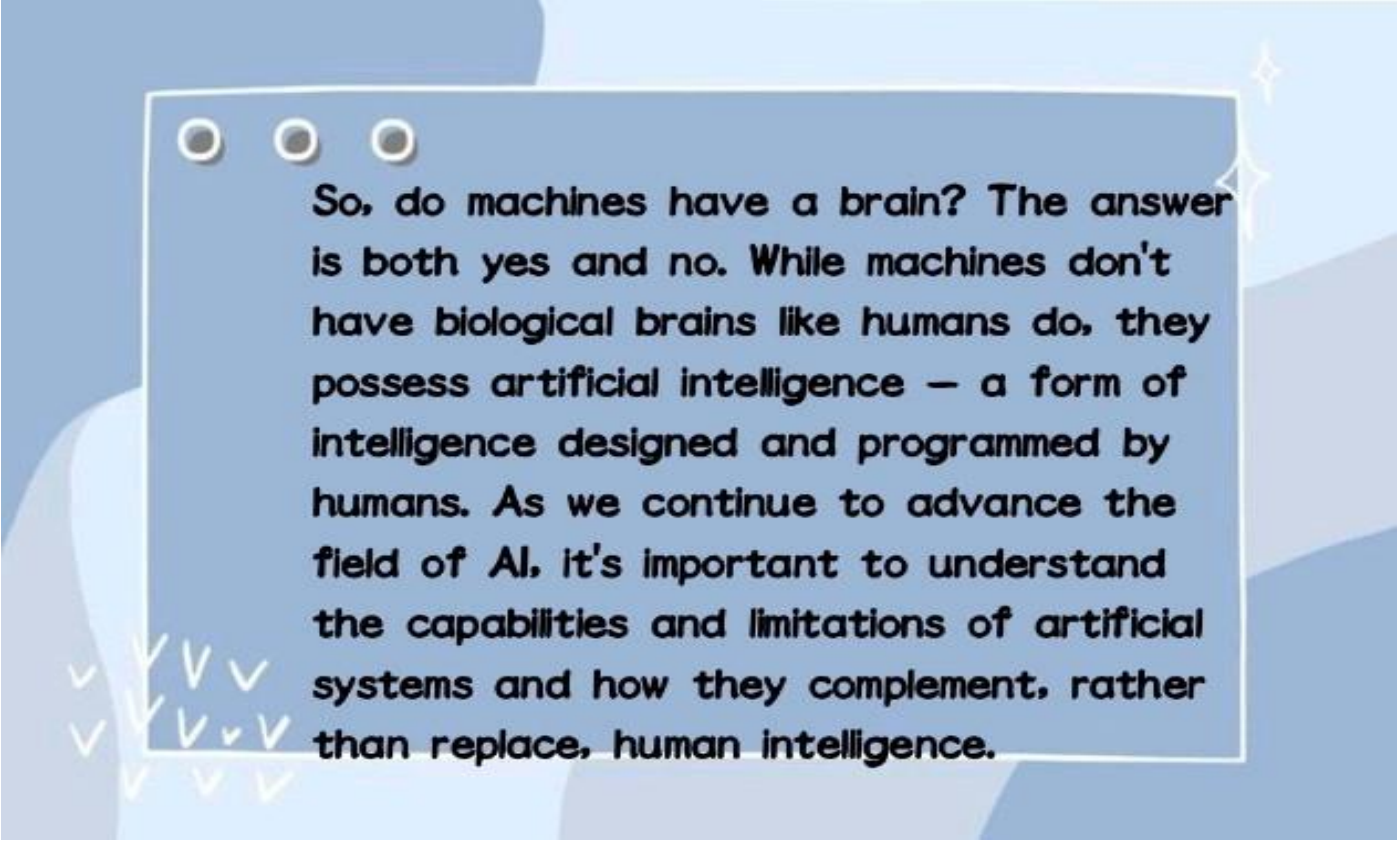
In some ways, AI systems mimic certain aspects of the human brain. For example, neural networks, a popular technique in machine learning, are inspired by the structure and function of the brain's neural networks. These artificial neural networks are composed of interconnected nodes that process information in a way that's similar to neurons in the brain.

4. Understanding and Learning:

While machines don't "think" in the same way humans do, they are capable of understanding and learning from data. Through techniques like machine learning, AI systems analyze vast amounts of data to identify patterns, make predictions, and improve their performance over time. It's like teaching a child to recognize shapes by showing them different examples – except in this case, the child is a computer, and the examples are data points.

5. The Role of Programming:

At the end of the day, the intelligence of machines is ultimately determined by the humans who design and program them. AI systems don't have consciousness or emotions – they simply follow instructions and algorithms created by humans. While they can perform complex tasks and make decisions, they lack the subjective experience and self-awareness that characterize human intelligence.



So, do machines have a brain? The answer is both yes and no. While machines don't have biological brains like humans do, they possess artificial intelligence – a form of intelligence designed and programmed by humans. As we continue to advance the field of AI, it's important to understand the capabilities and limitations of artificial systems and how they complement, rather than replace, human intelligence.



**OES
NEWS
LETTER**

**BY,
S. DHANUSRI
IX A**



NAME : R.Swedha

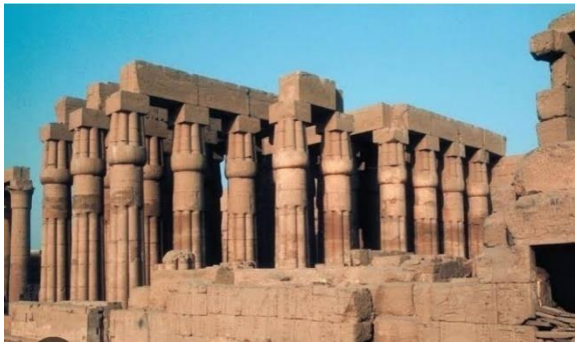
CLASS : X – B

Article : Architecture

Below are the main styles of architecture, from prehistory to the present day and famous examples of each. Styles did not stop and start abruptly; one style blended into another.

Ancient Egypt:

The civilization of the ancient Egyptians (which lasted from about 5100 BC until it was finally absorbed into the Roman empire in 30 BC) is famous for its temples and tombs.



Egyptian temples were often huge and geometric, like the Temple of Amon-Re. They were usually decorated with hieroglyphs (sacred characters used for picture-writing) and painted reliefs depicting gods, Pharaohs (kings), and queens. Tombs were particularly important to the Egyptians, who believed that the dead were resurrected in the after-life. The tombs were often

decorated in order to give comfort to the dead. The best-known ancient Egyptian tombs are the pyramids, which were designed to symbolize the rays of the sun. Many of the architectural forms used by the ancient Egyptians were later adopted by other civilizations.

Ancient Greece:

The classical temples of ancient Greece were built according to the belief that certain forms and proportions were pleasing to the gods. There were three main ancient Greek architectural orders (styles), which can be distinguished by the decoration and proportions of their columns, capitals (column tops), and entablatures (structures resting on the capitals). The oldest is the Doric order, which dates from the seventh century BC and was used mainly on the Greek mainland and in the western colonies, such as Sicily and southern Italy. The Temple of Neptune is a classic example of this order. It is hypaethral (roofless) and peripteral (surrounded by a single row of columns). About a century later, the more decorative Ionic order developed on the Aegean Islands. Features of this order include volutes (spiral scrolls) on capitals and acroteria (pediment ornaments). The Corinthian order was invented in Athens in the fifth century BC and is

typically identified by an acanthus leaf on the capitals. This order was later widely used in ancient Roman architecture

Ancient Rome:

In the early period of the roman empire, extensive use was made of ancient Greek architectural ideas, particularly those of the Corinthian order . As a result, many early



Roman buildings such as the Temple of Vesta closely resemble ancient Greek buildings. A distinctive Roman style began to evolve in the first century AD. This style developed the interiors of buildings (the Greeks had concentrated on the exterior) by using arches, vaults, and domes inside



the buildings, and by ornamenting internal walls. Many of these features can be seen in the Pantheon. Exterior columns were often used for decorative, rather than structural, purposes, as in the Colosseum and the Porta Nigra . Smaller buildings had timber frames with wattle-and-daub walls, as in the mill. Roman architecture remained influential for many centuries, with some of its principles being used in

the 11th century in Romanesque buildings and also in the 15th and 16th centuries in Renaissance buildings.

Medieval castles and houses:

Warfare was common in Europe in the Middle Ages, and many monarchs and nobles built castles as a form of defence. Typical medieval castles have outer walls surrounding a moat. Inside the moat is a bailey (courtyard), protected by a chemise (jacket-wall). The innermost and strongest part of a medieval castle is the keep. There are two main types of keep: towers called donjons, such as the Tour de César and Coucy-le-Château, and rectangular keeps ("hall-keeps"), such as the Tower of London. Castles were often guarded by salients (projecting fortifications), like those of the Bastille. Medieval houses typically had timber cruck (tent-like) frames, wattle-and-daub walls, and pitched roofs, like those on medieval London Bridge



Medieval churches:

During the middle ages, large numbers of churches were built in Europe. European churches of this period

typically have high vaults supported by massive piers and columns. In the 10th century, the Romanesque style developed. Romanesque architects adopted many Roman or early Christian architectural ideas, such as cross-shaped ground-plans - like that of Angoulême Cathedral and the basilican system of a nave with a central vessel . In the mid-12th century, flying buttresses and pointed vaults appeared. These features later became widely used in Gothic architecture. Bagnoux Church has both styles: a Romanesque tower, and a Gothic nave and choir.

Gothic:

GOTHIC BUILDINGS are characterized by rib vaults, pointed or lancet arches, flying buttresses, decorative tracery and gables, and stained glass windows. Typical Gothic buildings include the Cathedrals of Salisbury and old St. Paul's in England, and Notre Dame de Paris in France. The Gothic style developed SCROLL MOTIF, ON out of Romanesque architecture in WOODEN FORM France in the mid- 12th century, and then spread throughout Europe. The decorative elements of Gothic architecture became highly developed in buildings of the English Decorated style (late 15th-14th century) and the French Flamboyant style (15th-16th century). These styles are exemplified by the tower of Salisbury Cathedral and the staircase in the Church of St. Maclou respectively. In both of these styles, embellishments such as ballflowers and curvilinear (flowing) tracery were used liberally. The English Perpendicular style (late 14th-15th century), Nave which followed the Decorated style, emphasized the vertical and horizontal elements of a building. A notable feature of this style is the hammer-beam roof.

Renaissance :

The Renaissance was a European movement-lasting roughly from the 14th century to the mid-17th century in which the arts and sciences underwent great changes. In architecture, these changes were marked by a return to the classical forms and proportions of ancient Roman buildings. The Renaissance originated in Italy, and the buildings most characteristic of its style can be found there, such as the Palazzo Strozzi .Mannerism is a branch of the Renaissance style that distorts the classical forms; an example is the Laurentian Library staircase. As the Renaissance style spread to other European countries, many of its features were incorporated into the local architecture.

Baroque and neoclassical:

The Baroque style evolved in the early 17th century in Rome. It is characterized by curved outlines and ostentatious decoration, as can be seen in the Italian church details. The baroque style was particularly widely favoured in Italy, Spain, and Germany. It was also adopted in Britain and France, but with adaptations. The British architects Sir Christopher Wren and Nicholas Hawksmoor, for example, used baroque features such as the concave walls of St. Paul's Cathedral and the curved buttresses of the Church of St. George in the East,-but they did so with restraint. Similarly, the curved buttresses and

volutes of the Parisian Church of St. Paul-St. Louis are relatively plain. In the second half of the 17th century, a distinct classical style (known as neoclassicism) developed in northern Europe as a reaction to the excesses of baroque. Typical of this new style were churches such as the Madeleine, as well as secular buildings such as the Cirque Napoleon and the buildings of the British architect Sir John Soane. In early 18th century France, an extremely lavish form of baroque developed, known as rococo. The balcony from Nantes, with its twisted ironwork and bead-shaped corbels is typical of this style.

The early 20th century:

Architecture of the early 20th century is notable for radical new types of steel-and-glass



buildings - particularly skyscrapers - and the widespread use of steel-reinforced concrete. The steel-framed skyscraper was pioneered in Chicago in the 1880s, but did not become widespread until the first decades of the 20th century. As construction techniques were refined, skyscrapers became higher and higher; for example, the Empire State Building of 1929-1931 has 102 storeys. Many buildings of this period were constructed from lightweight concrete slabs, which could be supported by cantilever beams or by

pilotis (stilts), as in the Villa Savoye . The early 20th century also produced architectural styles, some of which are illustrated . Despite their diversity, the styles of this period generally had one thing in common: they were completely new, with few links to past architectural styles. This originality is in marked contrast to 19th- century architecture , much of which was revivalist.



NAME : A.M.A. VENISHA

CLASS : X – B

Article : DON'T JUST EXIST, LIVE LIFE

The life without an aim is considered the life without a proper direction. It's like a ship floating aimlessly in the vast ocean. Have you, ever once, ever thought of your objectives of life? If you want to truly live life, to really experience it, to enjoy it to the fullest, instead of barely scraping by and only living a life of existence, then you need to find Way to break free from the mold and drink from life. Majority of us in today's busy schedules rarely have time to focus on what can truly bring us greater clarity and therefore greater meaning to our lives. We most often get caught up living our lives on automatic pilot and end up working extremely hard on just existing rather than consciously living. The difference between an existence and a full life is involvement. **DOES YOUR LIFE HAVE MEANING?**

Most of the people on this planet are existing, they are not living. They are existing because they are not dying. You have seen the train and the bogies. I'll tell you because they can't help it, because they just have to move. People come on this planet and die as ordinary people, that's all. And they blame the situation for what they are in. Life is meant to be lived – and very few of us actually liv life to its potential. Most of us live a dark shadow of what our life could be – in fact, most of us don't even consider what our lives could be.

How can we live an ordinary life in an extraordinary manner? I ardently believe a person, when he comes in this planet, has a choice, either live life enthusiastically, wholeheartedly with positive, mental attitude or give up, saying that I cannot do, because my situation is always unfavourable to me, because I am either the eldest, or the middle or the youngest son in the family.

But then situations are always unfavourable. And it is you who can turn them into favourable ones. As once **HELEN KELLER** beautifully said, **“LIFE IS EITHER A DARING ADVENTURE OR NOTHING”**. But how many of us are truly ready to explore our potential? No, not very many of us; And this is the biggest problem in our country and all over the world which is, in fact an attitudinal problem.

MEANING OF LIFE

The question about the meaning of life is probably as old as human being. And it is a very fundamental question, too. We shouldn't expect anybody to answer this question in one simple sentence. We have to deal ourselves with questions about the meaning of life and with spirituality. Over time we will then hopefully find our own answer to the meaning

of life. What matters most for us is actually the meaning and purpose of our own life and not a very general meaning of life.

In principle, meaning of life is the same for everybody. As multifaceted as we human being may be, once our existential needs are covered, we all finally strive for the same thing: We want to be perpetually happy and satisfied and we want to be able to live our lives without worries and cares. This seems to be accepted as the norm but unfortunately we spend more time working on external things instead of our own internal well being. The secret to happiness is to accept everything in your life completely and to let go for the baggage.

“Living is not this tawdry, mediocre, disciplined thing which we call our existence. It is abundantly rich, timelessly changing, and as long as we don’t understand that eternal movement, our lives are bound to have little meaning.

- J. KRISHNAMURTI

We create our outside reality by the thoughts and beliefs we maintain about life in general. What we believe in our inner world will be duplicated in our outer world, not the other way around. We all have problems and often we are tested by circumstances and situations outside of our control, but when this happens, try to remember that even though you may not be in control of what’s going on outside of you all the time, you most definitely can control your reaction to whatever situation you are faced with... the power will always be in your control whether you realize it or not.

We have the power because our inner world (cause) affects the influence we allow the outer world (effect) to have on us. So next time you hear somebody mention that you have great personal power; they are 100% correct, because you are always in control of your reality... always.

“You are afraid to die, and you’re Afraid to live. What a way to exist”.

– NEALE DONALD WALSCH

Meaning of life is growing a higher consciousness. The more resolutely and single-mindedly a person follows the basic rights of existence in all his decision making, the closer he gets to his goal of internal peace and harmony, the higher is his consciousness. From this point of view our life is nothing other than a training camp for acquisition of the missing characteristics and abilities which we require for perpetually respecting the basic rights of existence, the most important rule in life. This is also called personal growth, spiritual growth, inducing consciousness, And this is also the **meaning of life**.

Various are the objectives of living and philosophies behind these. Some believe that life is meant for acquiring all that one could get and thus making themselves supremely

powerful over the rest or making themselves self-satisfied; some believe that life is not real and that the grave is the ultimate end of everything, and that nothing survive death; some believe in eating, drinking and making merry, as much as they can and while they can ,for the sun of tomorrow they may not at all be able to destined to see; some believe in rigorism or asceticism; but the most correct to be those who believe in the philosophy of perfectionism and in living in a good life for the good of themselves as also their fellow beings, believing in benevolence to all as the supreme objective of living. One's philosophy is not best expressed in words; it is expressed in the choices one makes.

“To live is the rarest thing in the world. Most people exist, that is all”.

-OSCAR WILDE

The strains of modern life force people to live in such a hurry that they don't even have time to enjoy the beautiful world we live in. People forget to take delight of the bonny things nature provide us. It costs no money and takes almost no time.

“ This world, after all our science and sciences, is still a miracle; wonderful, magical and more, to whosoever will think of it”.

-THOMAS CARLYLE.

Being ambitious, human beings always want more than what they actually need or would really enjoy like a collector. People accumulate things for others to enjoy them, for they value things for others to enjoy them, for they value their lives by the things they possess, which is a quite sad way of appreciating life since they'll never be satisfied.

“The true perfection of man lies not in what man has, but in what man is”.

-OSCAR WILDE

Don't Exist Live.....It is very important for us to break free from the control of external things. We cannot fall victim to outside circumstances. It benefits our lives in no way when we willingly give up our own personal powerful; just make sure you don't give up yours by not accepting you have power to begin with.

Nobody on this entire planet has more rights to live their lives on their own terms than you do. Accept the world for what it is and not for what you want it to be. You control the world by taking control of yourself....that it is a rare thing for people to "live", simple because we are influenced more by the external than the internal. To be victim to outside circumstances is to EXIST, but to be influenced by the internal is to LIVE. If you haven't consciously done so yet, start today by making goddamn sure you give yourself the Love and Respect that you undoubtedly deserve. Give it to yourself first, then accept it from the outside. Let us endeavor so to live that when we come to die even the undertaker will be sorry.

..... In the long run, we shape our lives and we shape ourselves. The process never ends until we die. And the choices we make are ultimately our responsibility.

-ELEANOR ROOSEVELT



NAME : S MONIKA

CLASS : X – B

ARTICLE : HUNT FOR SUCCESS

HUNT FOR SUCCESS

It was rightly said by someone that success is not the antonym of failure rather it is the end result of continuous overcoming of failures. Following are some ways I would like to suggest in order to ease your hunt for success.

- Introspection
- Five 'C's to be followed
- Realization of the purpose of life

Introspection:

Introspection is a kind of analysis or survey that we conduct on ourselves. One of the bitter facts of life is that the people who do not bother if their actions or deeds are good or bad, blissful or painful, have lost their way in the hunt of success. We essentially need to analyze or introspect ourselves and decide what habits to be continued further, what habits to be discontinued, what habits need correction, etc. This kind of introspection would assure a qualitative life.

Five 'C's to be followed:

i) Critical thinking

Critical thinking helps to solve critical problems and to get rid of critical situations. A person who has the ability to make right decisions by thinking critically is considered to be matured.

ii) Creative thinking

Improvement in ingenuity and innovativeness definitely would develop our standard of living and would create more opportunities to move further in search of success.

iii) Cooperation

Not all traits and characteristics of one-person match with those of another. Mutual understanding and cooperation are required to march forward as a team in search of our dreams.

iv) Curiosity

Eagerness to learn something new or mysterious would ensure further development. It is always true that curious people learn more quickly than experienced people.

v) **Communication**

In this world, where all countries are in the process of development and some are far ahead in this race, communication is considered the most important and most respected amongst other skills.

Following these five 'C's sincerely in our lives would assure us success of our dreams.

Realization of the purpose of life:

If we ask which are the most important days in our entire life, common people would say the day when they were born and some others would say that the present day is the most important. It is true that those days are of immense importance at their places. But there is yet another day which is very important and crucial day in our life, the day we realize why we are born.

Most of us consider Japan as a well-developed country. But have we ever bothered to know why Japan is progressing in leaps and bounds?

It is because the people in such countries sincerely follow the well-known saying.

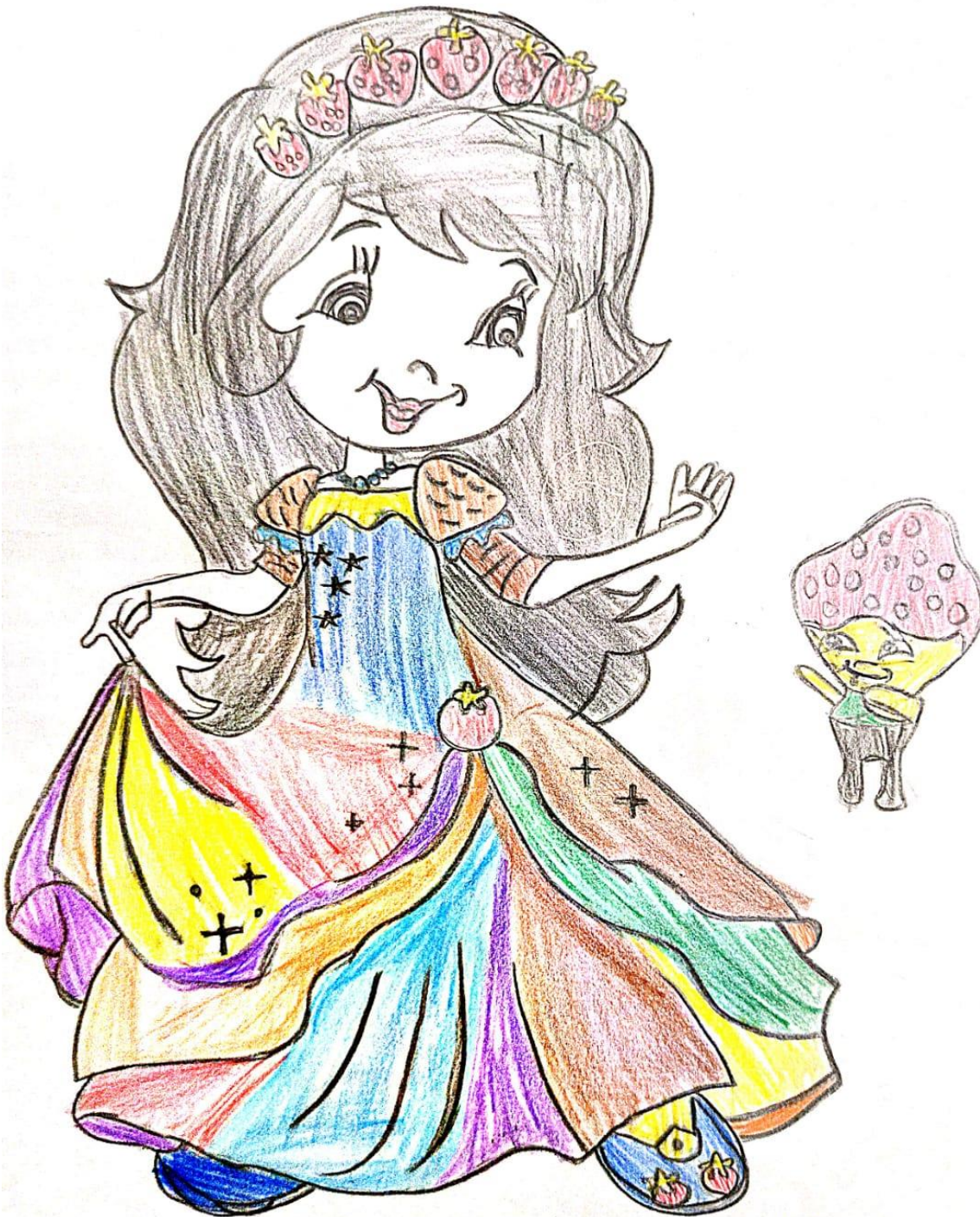
“If others can do it, we can also do it. If others cannot do it, we alone can do it.”



OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL
Chidambaram

NAME : M.GOKULA SHRI

CLASS : VIII B



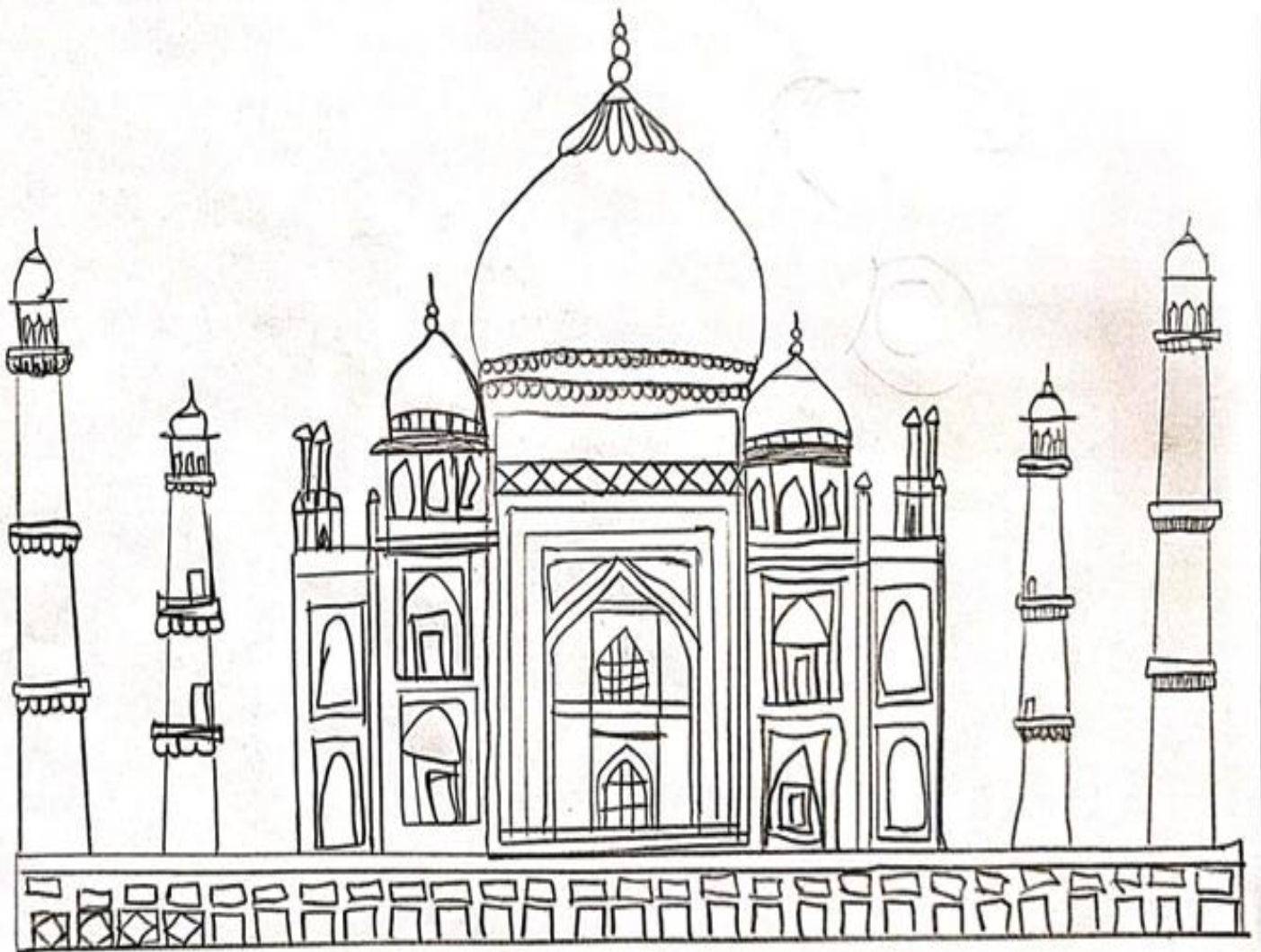
M. Gokula Shri
VIII-B



OXFORD ENGLISH SCHOOL
Chidambaram

NAME : M.I.RAHMATH NISHA

CLASS : VIII B





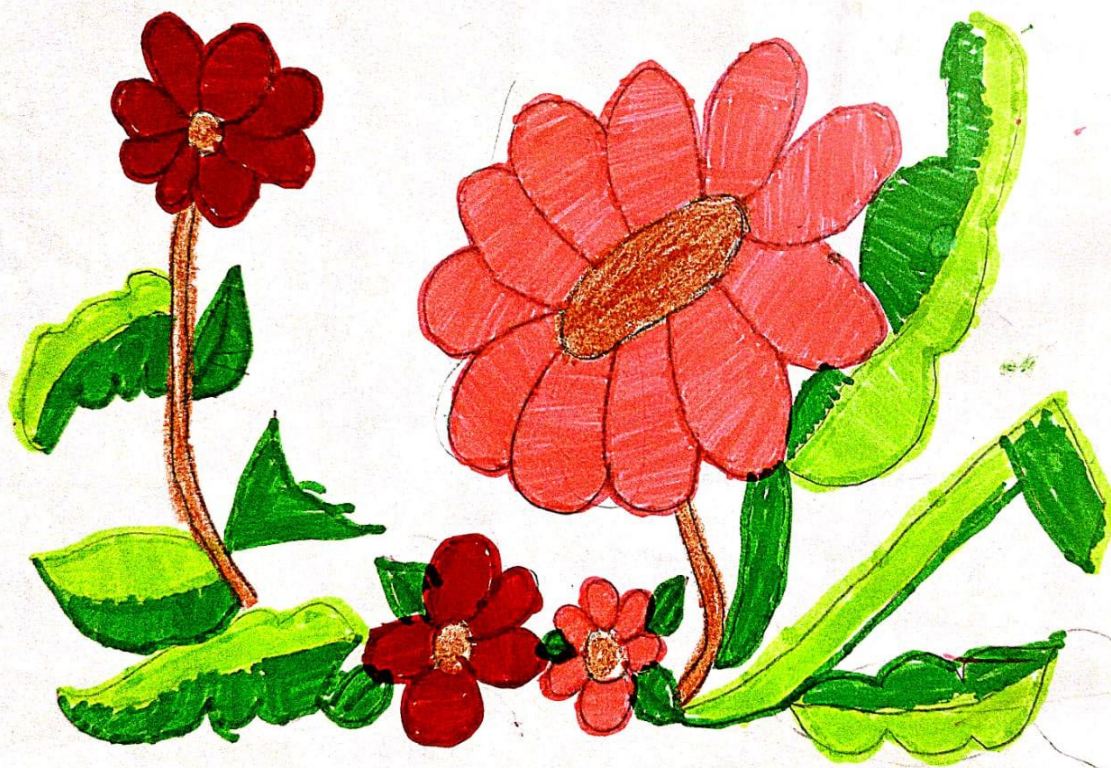
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Chidambaram

NAME : S.TARIKA

CLASS : III B

Flowers

New Slit



S. Tarika
III-B



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NAME : S.YASHIKA SRI

CLASS : III - B

S. YASHIKA SRI - III - B DRAWING





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Chidambaram

NAME : S.RAGHAVARTHINI

CLASS : V - B

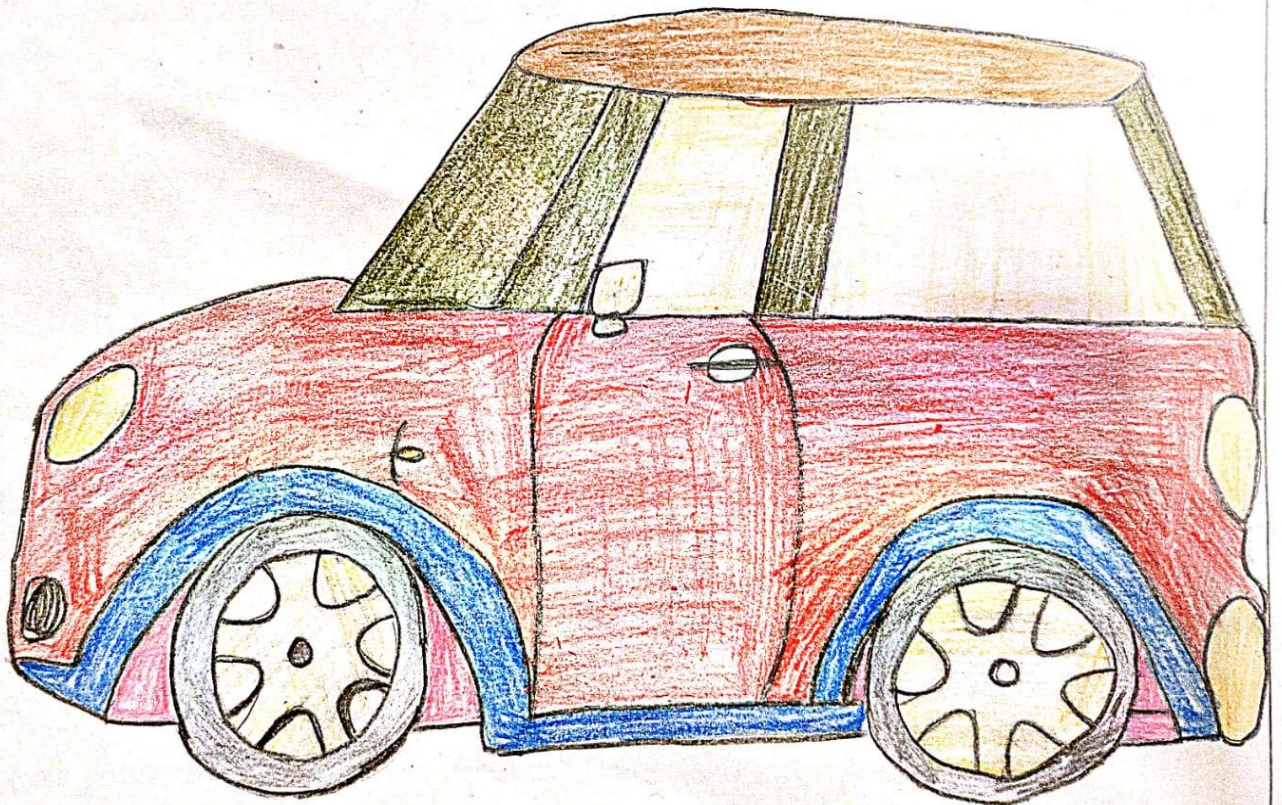




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NAME : S.RAGAV

CLASS : V - B

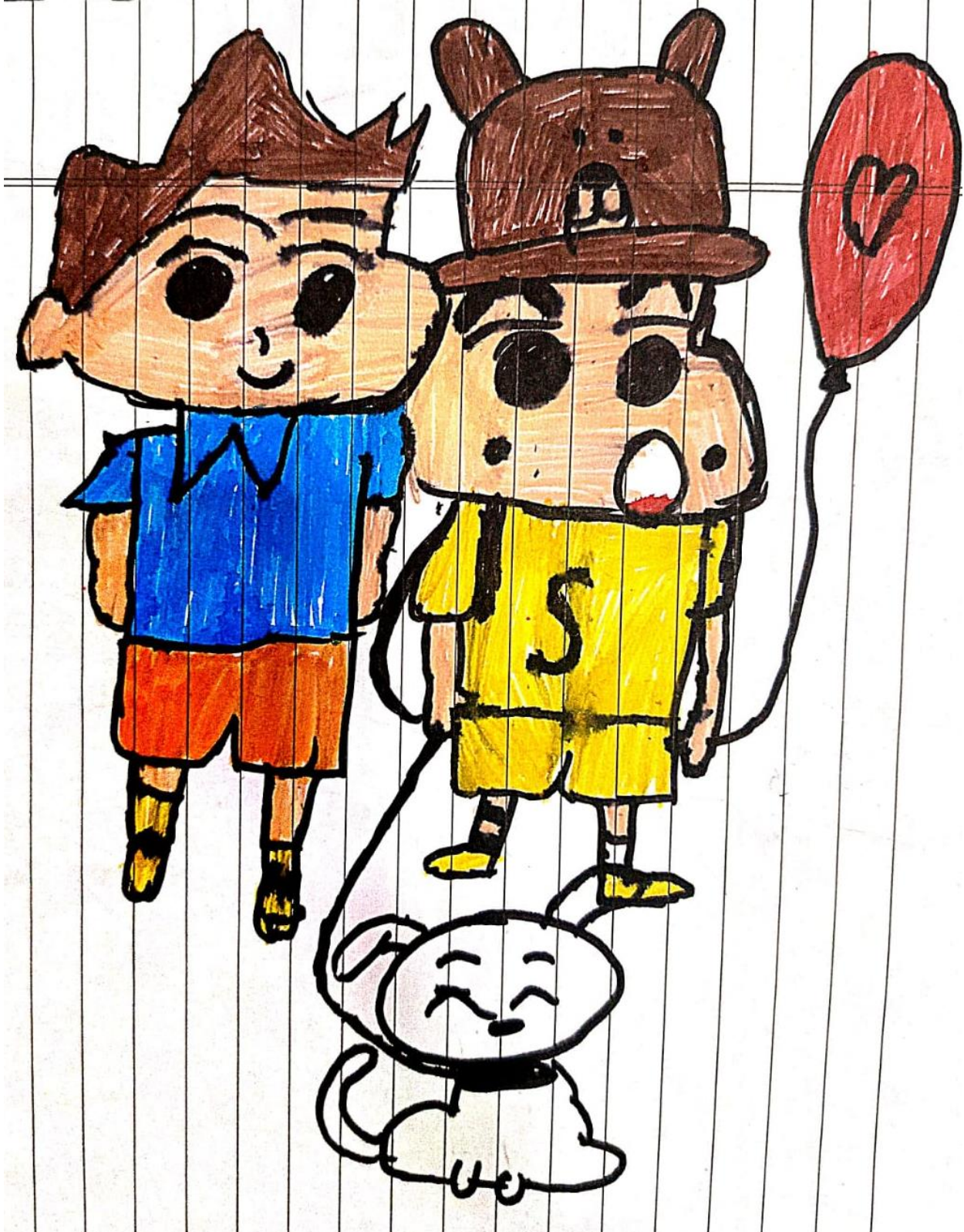




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NAME : S.RAGAV

CLASS : V - B





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NAME : R.VISHWA

CLASS : V - B





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NAME : A.ANJANA

CLASS : IV - B





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NAME : S.SRI RAM PRASANTH

CLASS : III - B





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Chidambaram

NAME : P.NIKITHA

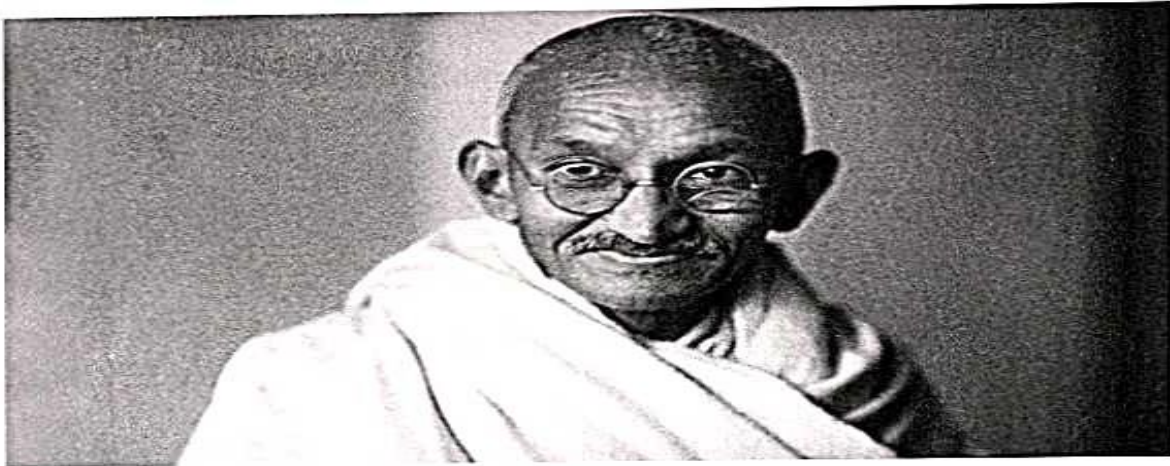
CLASS : IV - B



by P.Nikitha
IV B



NAME : Mithra Shreee .S
CLASS : X A
ARTICLE : MUSIC



Mahatma Gandhi (born October 2, 1869, Porbandar, India—died January 30, 1948, Delhi) Indian lawyer, politician, social activist, and writer who became the leader of the nationalist movement against the British rule of India. As such, he came to be considered the father of his country. Gandhi is internationally esteemed for his doctrine of nonviolent protest (satyagraha) to achieve political and social progress.

In the eyes of millions of his fellow Indians, Gandhi was the Mahatma ("Great Soul"). The unthinking adoration of the huge crowds that gathered to see him all along the route of his tours made them a severe ordeal; he could hardly work during the day or rest at night. "The woes of the Mahatmas," he wrote, "are known only to the Mahatmas." His fame spread worldwide during his lifetime and only increased after his death. The name Mahatma Gandhi is now one of the most universally recognized on earth.

Youth

Gandhi was the youngest child of his father's fourth wife. His father—Karamchand Gandhi, who was the dewan (chief minister) of Porbandar, the capital of a small principality in western India (in what is now Gujarat state) under British suzerainty—did not have much in the way of a formal education. He was, however, an able administrator who knew how to steer his way between the capricious princes, their long-suffering subjects, and the headstrong British political officers in power.