SABHYATA













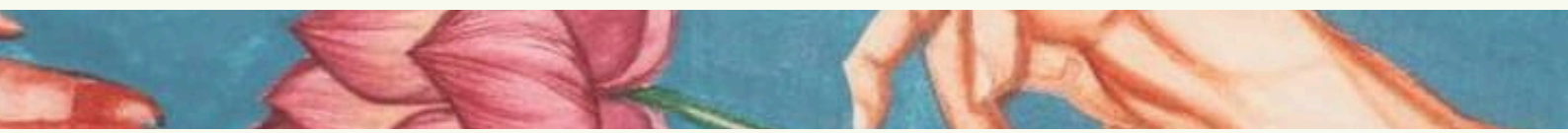




PRESENTS

VOLUME 8

"Living works of brilliant Indian minds"



Expression of gratitude

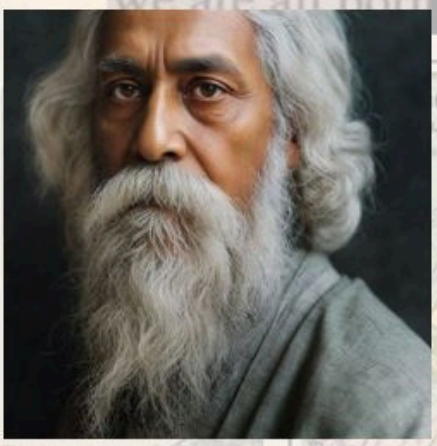
Our Patrons - Shri Mahavir Goel and Shri Sunil Goel

Honoured principal ma'am Dr. Manisha Sharma and Chairman sir, we are appreciative of your kindness in enabling Sabhyata Club, the Social Science Club of Venkateshwara International School to flourish and advance in its field.

A sincere appreciation is extended to Vice Principal maam Ms.Nishu Pandey for supporting club activities and contributing time to club interests. Both your guidance and your work are highly regarded by us.

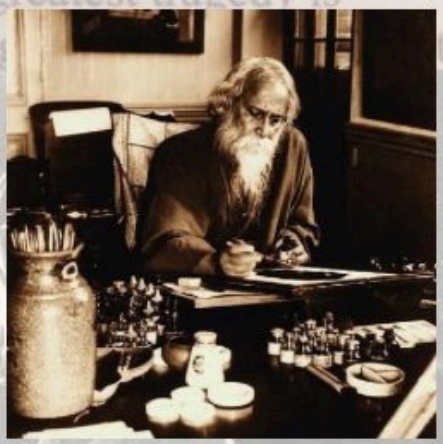
SHAPING MINDS: THE LEGACY OF INDIAN EDUCATIONISTS

The Oxford Dictionary describes an "educationist' as a specialist in theories and methods of teaching.
Well, educationists all over the world have had an impact, the influence of Indian educationists is still evident even today.
One such educator goes by the name Rabindranath Tagore, born on 7 May 1861 in Calcutta, he belonged to a village named Kush in the district of Burdwan. He was a renowned poet, writer, playwright, philosopher, social reformer, and much more. In 1913 he was the first non-European and the first ever lyricist to win the Nobel Prize in Literature. One of his most celebrated compositions, "Jana Gana Mana" eventually ascended to the status of India's national anthem.



As a child, Tagore avoided classroc ow schooling and loathed formal education, his least favorite subject
being English.

He despised rote classroom schooling, as shown in his short story, "The Parrot's Training", wherein a bird is caged and force-fed textbook pages to death.
He did not have any academic degree in education but interestingly was described as a great educator of his time.
He started the Vishwabharati School in Shantiniketan in 1901. His educational philosophy emphasized the importance of nurturing both the mind and the spirit. In his school, he adopted a brahmacharya system: gurus guided pupils, in all aspects of life whether it be emotional, intellectual, or spiritual.

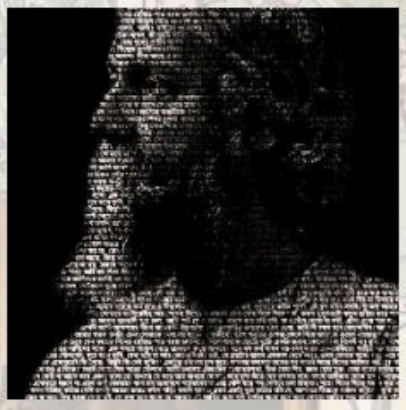


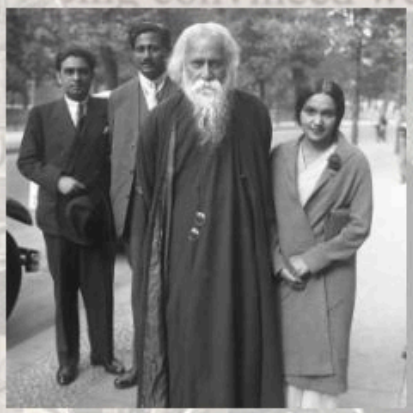
In the morning, he used to teach pupils under the shade of trees, and in the evening he would write student's textbooks.

Each year, multiple events are held to pay tribute to Rabindranath Tagore.

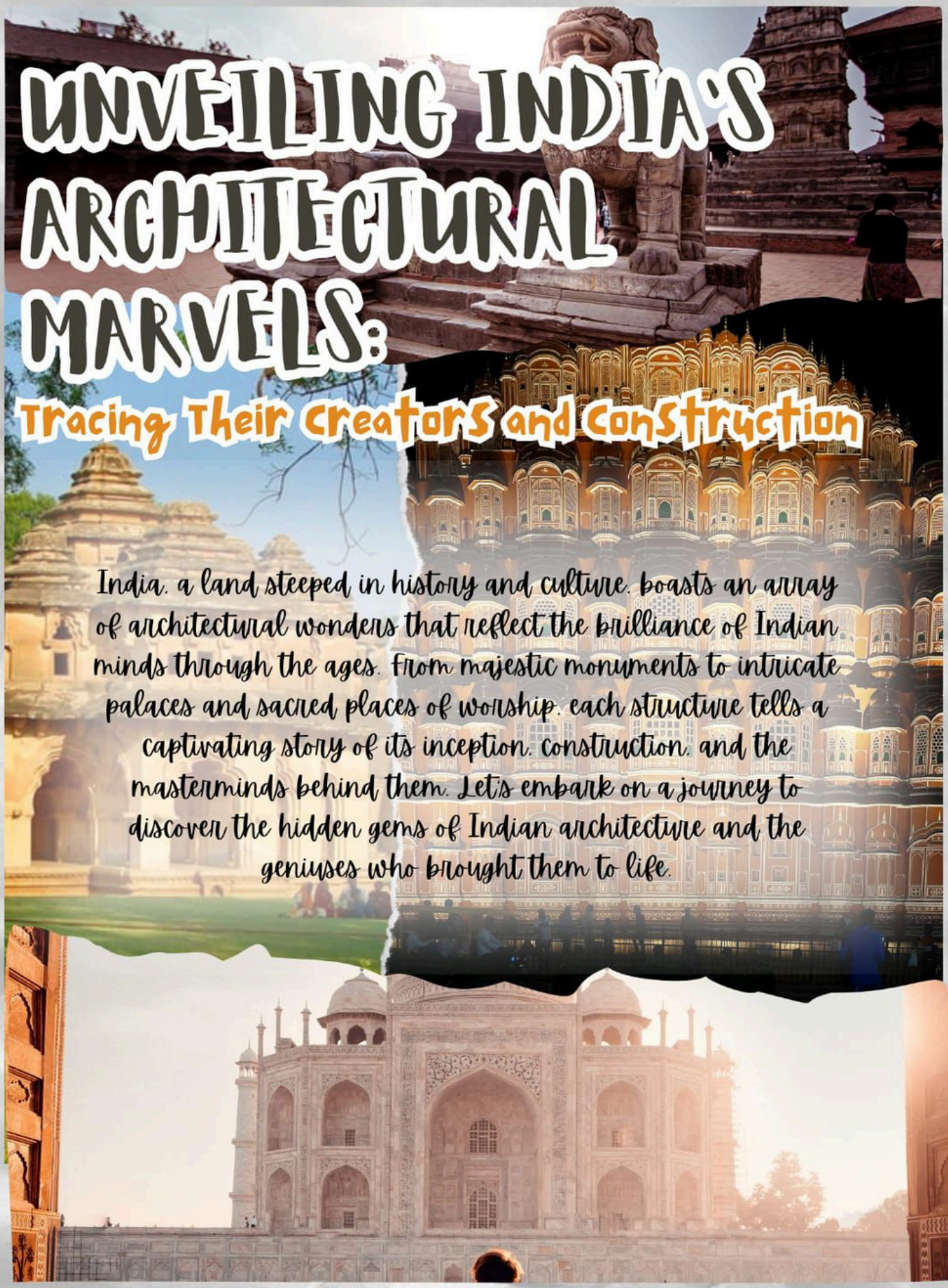
Kabipranam, his birth anniversary, is celebrated by communities all over the world. It is the annual Tagore Festival held in Urbana, Illinois (US) etc. Amartya Sen, an Indian economist, and a philosopher, also deemed Tagore a "towering figure" and a "deeply relevant contemporary thinker". Tagore's Bengali original 1939 Rabindra Rachanavali, is recognised as one of the nation's greatest cultural treasures.

Eight decades later, he is still hailed by numerous as "the most preeminent poet India has produced" and marked a benchmark in Indian history.





Written by : Ana Hyanki 11 Hilltop
Designed by: Natasha Sehrawat 12 Hilltop



Unveiling India's Architectural Marvels:

Tracing Their Creators and Construction

India, a land steeped in history and culture, boasts an array of architectural wonders that reflect the brilliance of Indian minds through the ages. From majestic monuments to intricate palaces and sacred places of worship, each structure tells a captivating story of its inception, construction, and the masterminds behind them. Let's embark on a journey to discover the hidden gems of Indian architecture and the geniuses who brought them to life.

Taj Mahal: Shah Jahan's Eternal Tribute

The Taj Mahal stands as a testament to love and architectural finesse. Commissioned by Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan in memory of his beloved wife Mumtaz Mahal, this ivory-white marble mausoleum is a harmonious blend of Persian, Islamic, and Indian architectural styles. Ustad Ahmad Lahauri, a Persian architect, led a team of skilled craftsmen and artisans to create this masterpiece that continues to mesmerize the world centuries later.

Hawa Mahal: The Palace of Winds

Built by Maharaja Sawai Pratap Singh, the Hawa Mahal is a stunning five-story palace adorned with intricate lattice work and 953 small windows ('jharokhas') designed to allow cool air to circulate, giving it the name "Palace of Winds." The ingenious design by architect Lal Chand Ustad not only served as a retreat for the royal women to observe street festivals without being seen but also remains an architectural marvel symbolizing Rajputana grandeur.

Konark Sun Temple: A Celestial Chariot in Stone

NLocation: Konark, Odisha
Architect: Bisu Moharana
Year Built: 1255 CE

Dedicated to the Sun God Surya, the Konark Sun Temple is a mesmerizing example of Odishan architecture. Designed in the shape of a colossal chariot with intricately carved wheels, walls, and pillars, this UNESCO World Heritage site is attributed to the genius of Bisu Moharana and his team of artisans. The temple's unique construction allows the sun's rays to create stunning patterns throughout the day, showcasing ancient Indian astronomical knowledge and architectural progress.

Ajanta and Ellora Caves: Testament to Ancient Artistryhal:

Location: Maharashtra
Builders: Various artisans and craftsmen
Year Built: Ajanta (2nd century BCE to 480 CE); Ellora (5th to 10th century CE)

The Ajanta and Ellora Caves are a treasure trove of rock-cut cave monuments showcasing intricate sculptures, paintings, and architectural marvels. These caves, carved out of solid rock, were created over centuries by generations of skilled artisans under royal patronage. Ajanta's stunning paintings depict Buddhist religious art, while Ellora features Hindu, Jain, and Buddhist elements, reflecting India's rich cultural tapestry and the unparalleled skills of its ancient craftsmen.

Khajuraho Group of Monuments: Temples of Love and Life

Location: Madhya Pradesh
Builders: Chandela dynasty architects
Year Built: 950-1050 CE

The Khajuraho Group of Monuments is renowned for its exquisite temple architecture and intricately carved sculptures depicting various aspects of life, love, and spirituality. Built by the Chandela dynasty architects, these temples are a celebration of human emotions and divine beauty. The intricate craftsmanship and architectural symmetry displayed in these temples continue to awe visitors, showcasing the timeless brilliance of Indian craftsmanship.

Hampi: Ruins of a Glorious Empire

Location: Karnataka
Builders: Vijayanagara Empire architects
Year Built: 14th to 16th century CE

Once the capital of the Vijayanagara Empire, Hampi is a vast complex of ruins that speaks volumes about its past grandeur and architectural splendor. The city's architects, under the patronage of Vijayanagara rulers, created a landscape dotted with temples, palaces, and public buildings, showcasing advanced urban planning and engineering skills. Hampi's architecture stands as a reminder of a bygone era of artistic and cultural brilliance.

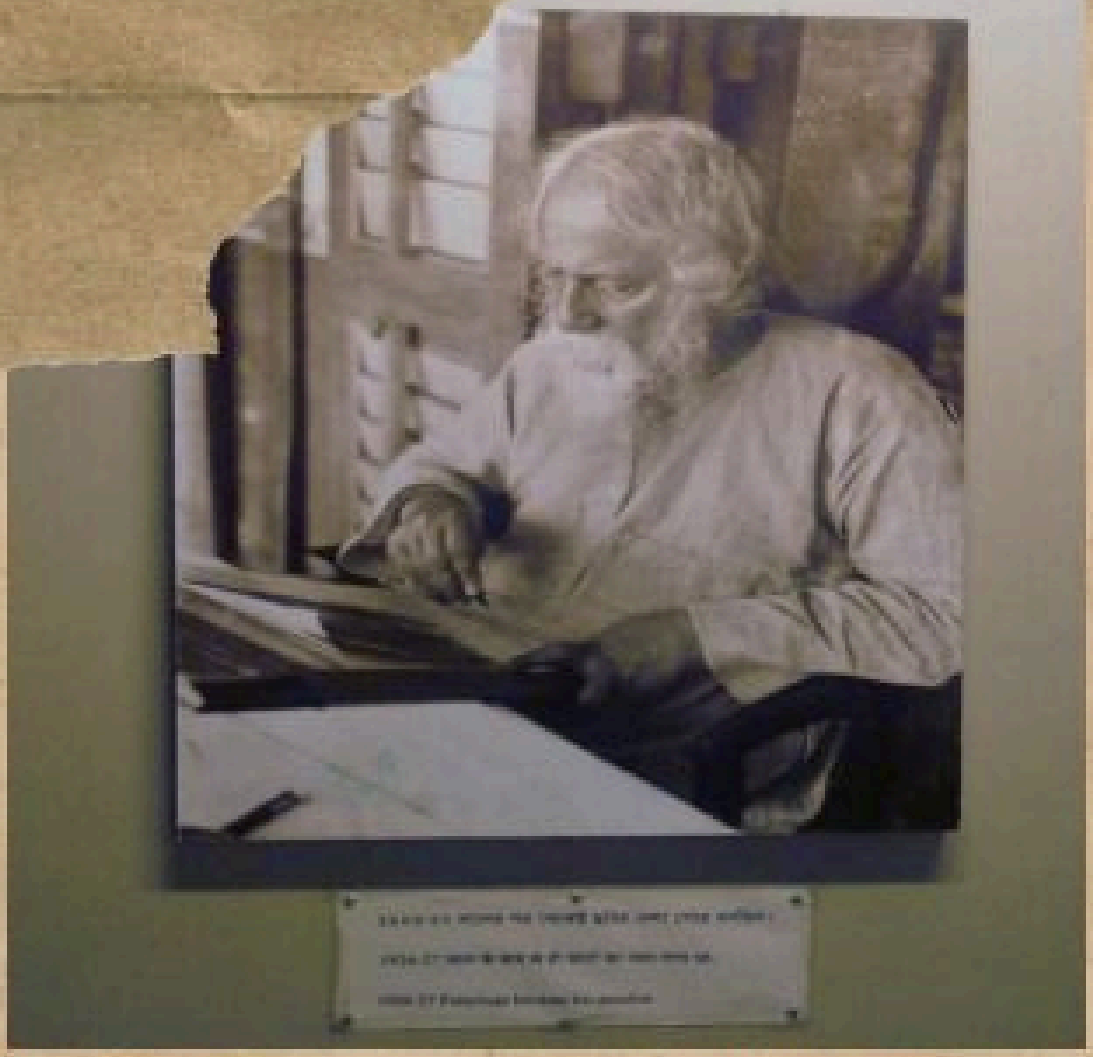
From the ethereal beauty of the Taj Mahal to the ancient charm of Hampi, these architectural wonders are living testaments to the brilliance of Indian minds across different eras. Through their vision, creativity, and craftsmanship, these architects and builders have left an indelible mark on India's cultural landscape, inspiring generations to marvel at their enduring legacy.

written by Akshat Goyal and Vihaan Yadav
Designed by Tanisha Dhiman Xii Rv

IMPACT OF INDIAN EDUCATIONISTS AND THEIR

WORK: RABINDRANATH TAGORE

Born on 7 May 1861, Rabindranath Tagore is considered one of the best teachers in Indian History. Tagore taught the world the power of literature in bringing change to the human race. He was also a freedom fighter who fought against colonial rule. Not through munitions, mind you, but by his words and writing. His works consisted of poems, novels, dramas, paintings, and music. He mainly used to write in Bengali. He strengthened the mental and physical development of students by emphasizing the teaching of physical activities, with basic education like drama, climbing trees, dancing, and plucking fruits at his school in Shanti Niketan, West Bengal. In his early twenties, explored East Bengal (now Bangladesh) and the exposure profoundly influenced his creativity and social conscience. He touched on many social problems in his short stories and poems by narrating the difficult lives of ordinary people. By 1905, Rabindranath Tagore became politically active and opposed Curzon's plan to communally divide Bengal. He wrote many poems and wrote a song named Bidhir Badhon Kathe Tumi' showcases the dark side of communal division. He also advocated for initiatives to improve the welfare of villagers, establishing free health centers, primary schools, adult education classes at night, and also a rural bank to fight money lenders.



Rabindranath Tagore composed over 2,200 songs. Of all his writings, the songs are the most difficult to translate because, in the original, the words and music blend magically. They are powerful and beautifully written will give one goosebumps after reading them. He also composed poems like "The Spring Wakes from its Dream", a famous poem that records Tagore's actual spiritual experience in his teens; and "I Won't let you go", which is about a little daughter's reluctance to let her father leave. He also wrote many short stories, novels, and essays, some of which, like Kabuliwallah, The Post Master, and the Hungry Stones, have inspired award-winning movies. These stories reflect the social conditions of Bengal in that period. Tagore's keen power of observation, his sympathy for ordinary folk coping with life's difficulties, his depiction of the social relations between master and servant, and the rigidity of social customs paint a vivid picture of rural life in late 19th century Bengal. One of Tagore's greatest claims to fame is that he wrote our nation's national anthem, which showcases the beauty and diversity of India. Not only that, he also wrote a poem praising Mother Bengal to protest the Partition of Bengal, which was later adopted as the national anthem of Bangladesh. In a nutshell, Rabindranath Tagore united all citizens with his spectacular writing and with their message. He used his words and messages as a weapon against the British and the societal problems of his time and proved himself to be one of the finest educationists in India with his writings.

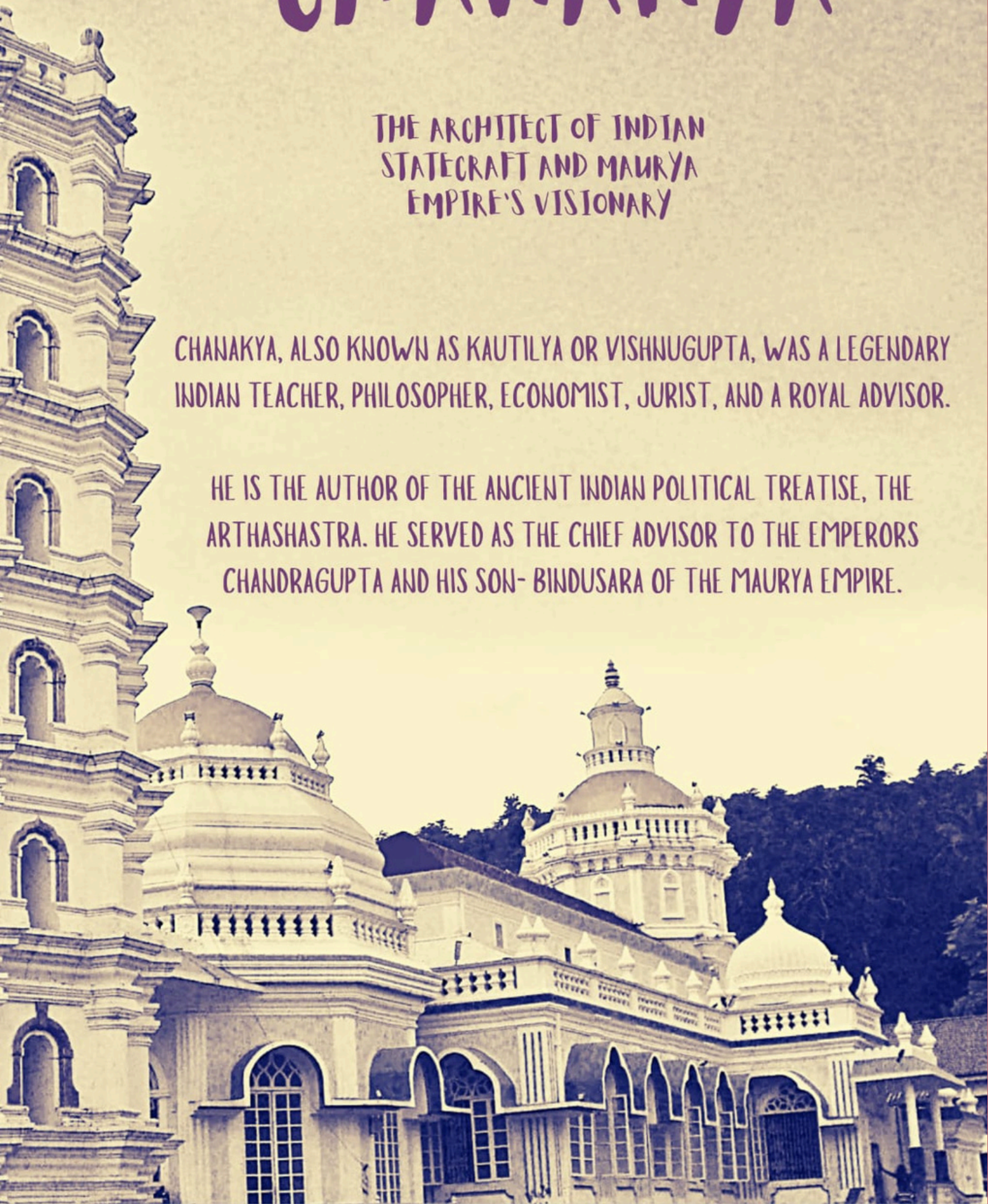
Written by: Arnav garg (IX Daisydale)
Designed by : Yashika Tasood (XI Hilltop)

CHANAKYA

THE ARCHITECT OF INDIAN STATECRAFT AND MAURYA EMPIRE'S VISIONARY

CHANAKYA, ALSO KNOWN AS KAUTILYA OR VISHNUGUPTA, WAS A LEGENDARY INDIAN TEACHER, PHILOSOPHER, ECONOMIST, JURIST, AND A ROYAL ADVISOR.

HE IS THE AUTHOR OF THE ANCIENT INDIAN POLITICAL TREATISE, THE ARTHASHASTRA. HE SERVED AS THE CHIEF ADVISOR TO THE EMPERORS CHANDRAGUPTA AND HIS SON- BINDUSARA OF THE MAURYA EMPIRE.



SOME OF HIS MAJOR WORKS INCLUDE:

ARTHASHASTRA:

THE ARTHASHASTRA IS AN ANCIENT INDIAN TREATISE ON POLITICS, ECONOMICS, MILITARY STRATEGY, AND STATECRAFT. IT COVERS A WIDE RANGE OF TOPICS INCLUDING THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, GOVERNANCE, ESPIONAGE, AND WAR TACTICS. THE NAME OF THE WORK COMES FROM THE SANSKRIT WORDS ARTHA ("AIM" OR "GOAL") AND SHASTRA ("TREATISE" OR "BOOK") AIMING TO PROVIDE A COMPREHENSIVE UNDERSTANDING OF STATECRAFT WHICH WILL ENABLE A MONARCH TO RULE EFFECTIVELY.

- IT CONTAINS DETAILED INSTRUCTIONS ON MANAGING THE STATE'S AFFAIRS INCLUDING THE ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE KING AND HIS MINISTERS, EFFICIENT GOVERNANCE, AND CENTRALIZED ADMINISTRATION.

- INSIGHTS INTO TAXATION, REVENUE COLLECTION, TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT TO ENSURE ECONOMIC STABILITY AND PROSPERITY.

- MILITARY STRATEGIES AND GUIDELINES ON WARFARE, FORTIFICATIONS, TROOP DEPLOYMENT, AND ESPIONAGE, EMPHASIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF INTELLIGENCE AND STRATEGIC PLANNING.

- FRAMEWORKS FOR LEGAL PROCEDURES, CRIME PREVENTION, AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE TO MAINTAIN SOCIAL ORDER AND PROTECT CITIZENS

NITI SHASTRA:

THE NITI SHASTRA IS A COLLECTION OF APHORISMS AND MAXIMS ON ETHICS, POLITICS, AND PRACTICAL WISDOM, OFFERING TIMELESS ADVICE TO LEAD A GOOD AND PRODUCTIVE LIFE.

HIS IMPACT ON INDIAN HISTORY:

•IT ROLE IN FOUNDING THE EMPIRE:

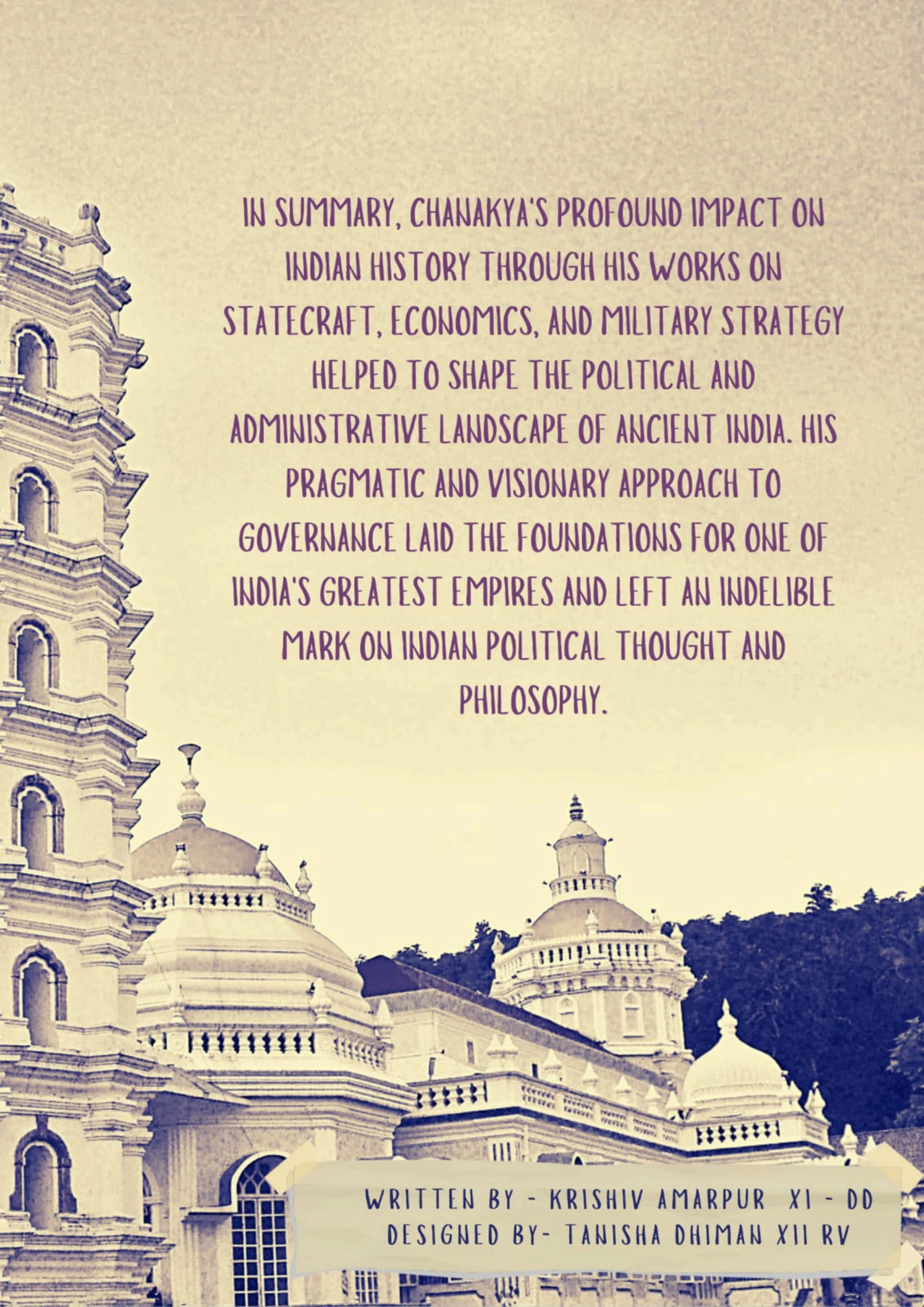
CHANAKYA PLAYED A PIVOTAL ROLE IN THE RISE OF CHANDRAGUPTA MAURYA, THE FOUNDER OF THE MAURYA EMPIRE. ACCORDING TO TRADITIONAL ACCOUNTS, CHANAKYA MENTORED CHANDRAGUPTA IN OVERTHROWING THE NANDA DYNASTY, LEADING TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MAURYA EMPIRE AROUND 321 BCE.

•INFLUENCE ON INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT:

CHANAKYA'S WORK LAID THE FOUNDATION FOR INDIAN POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY AND STATECRAFT. HIS PRAGMATIC AND SOMETIMES RUTHLESS APPROACH TO GOVERNANCE AND DIPLOMACY INFLUENCED SUBSEQUENT INDIAN RULERS AND POLITICAL THINKERS.

•WARFARE AND DEFENSE:

THE MILITARY STRATEGIES OUTLINED IN THE ARTHASHASTRA, INCLUDING THE USE OF ESPIONAGE, PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE, AND STRATEGIC ALLIANCES, WERE REVOLUTIONARY AND SIGNIFICANTLY ENHANCED THE MILITARY CAPABILITIES OF THE MAURYA EMPIRE.



IN SUMMARY, CHANAKYA'S PROFOUND IMPACT ON INDIAN HISTORY THROUGH HIS WORKS ON STATECRAFT, ECONOMICS, AND MILITARY STRATEGY HELPED TO SHAPE THE POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE LANDSCAPE OF ANCIENT INDIA. HIS PRAGMATIC AND VISIONARY APPROACH TO GOVERNANCE LAID THE FOUNDATIONS FOR ONE OF INDIA'S GREATEST EMPIRES AND LEFT AN INDELIBLE MARK ON INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT AND PHILOSOPHY.

WRITTEN BY - KRISHIV AMARPUR XI - DD
DESIGNED BY- TANISHA DHIMAN XII RV

THE REMARKABLE CONTRIBUTIONS OF INDIAN WOMEN IN SCIENCE AND ART

Let’s delve into the incredible achievements of Indian women who have left an indelible mark in the realms of science and art.

Contribution of Indian Women in Art-

Throughout the centuries, women have been involved in the creation of art, whether as artists, muses, patrons or supporters, creators and innovators of new forms of artistic expression, collectors, sources of inspiration, or significant contributors as art historians and critics. Not just this they have even helped in preserving the country's culture.

Amrita Sher-Gil (1913 – 1941):

She was a Hungarian-Indian painter. She has been called "one of the greatest avant-garde women artists of the early 20th century" and a pioneer in modern Indian art. Her paintings reveal her passionate sense of color and empathy for her Indian subjects, which are often depicted in her paintings' poverty and despair.

Some of her famous paintings were from the South Indian trilogy of paintings she produced like Bride's Toilet, Brahmacharis, and South Indian Villagers Going to Market.

Her painting Storyteller set a new record leaving behind Courtesy of Saffronart being the most expensive piece of art ever sold by an Indian artist, fetching an astonishing Rs. 61.8 crore.

Brahmacharis
Amrita Sher-Gil

Home
Arpita singh

Arpita Singh (Born 22 June 1937)-

She is an Indian artist. Known to be a figurative artist and a modernist, her canvases have both a storyline and a carnival of images arranged in a curiously subversive manner.

She has contributed to many group exhibitions including the Lalit Kala Academy, New Delhi (1977), Royal Academy of Arts, London (1982), and many more.

She is one of India's most important female artists as she increased the visual spectrum of contemporary women more than any other female has

What makes her work distinct and stand out is the essence of her paintings. The unique visual grace of her painting with a loud narrative style delivers a story to the viewers.

Her works have traveled across the world in multiple art exhibitions.

Contribution of Indian Women in Science-

Women have overcome obstacles to pursue their passion for science at different times, proving their potential to thrive in the right environment. Despite their significant contributions, there aren't as many women in scientific fields as men. Let us see a few examples of such great women.

Anna Mani (1918-2001):

She was the only female scientist who worked with C.V. Raman and is well known for her work in atmospheric physics and instrumentation.

Her work in meteorology remains impactful and valuable to today's society. Her visions and work made India a world leader in harnessing wind power today.

Ozonesonde, something we might not have heard in our life, is used to measure atmospheric ozone which is very important, it was invented by Anna Mani.

Not just this, she has even conducted research and has published numerous papers on solar radiation, ozone, and wind energy measurements.

Kamal Ranadive (1917-2001):

She is well known worldwide for her studies on the relationships between viruses and cancer. She was also the founder of the first tissue culture laboratory in India at the Indian Cancer Research Centre.

She dedicated a part of her life to theorizing about the hereditary nature of some types of breast cancer.

She is also a founding member of the Indian Women Scientists Association.

She was also awarded the Padma Bhushan for excellence in the medical field.

Written by: Idhika Dixit IX-RV
Designed by: Pratishtha Sharma XI-DD

A TRIBUTE TO INDIAN WOMEN IN SCIENCE

In labs adorned with knowledge, overflow.
Where dreams come true and faces glow
With the wonder of creations thine.
In realms of science, a sacred shrine

With curiosity as vast as the universe's glance.
Dancing with molecules. A scholarly trance.
From ancient texts to modern stride
Contribution to smiles never hide

From Janaki Ammal's botanical grace,
To Tessy Thomas, touching outer space,
In fields of physics, chemistry, and more,
Their brilliance is an eternal lore.

Savitribai Phule, pioneering education's path,
Kalpana Chawla, exploring space's vast wrath,
Their names in history, brightly shine,
Their knowledge is truly fine.

Through trials and tribulations, they rise,
Their perseverance, their almighty prize
With each discovery, a victory is sung,
Their impact brightens, contributions strung

Fresh minds, they guide anew
Guiding generations, like a canoe
Through a deadly sea, of dangers to be,
They continue to inspire and instill glee.

Written by: Hardik Kapoor
Designed by: Krishiv Amarpuri

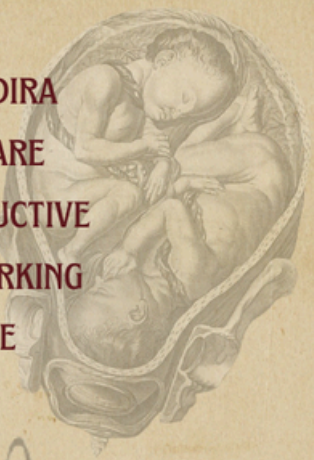
The Remarkable Contributions of Indian Women in Science

In the realms of scientific discovery and innovation, Indian women have been carving out a significant and inspiring legacy. Despite historical challenges and societal barriers, these trailblazing individuals have made substantial contributions across diverse scientific disciplines, leaving an indelible mark on the global scientific community. Let us delve into the fascinating journey of Indian women in science and celebrate their extraordinary achievements.

Pioneering Trailblazers

Indian women have long been at the forefront of scientific exploration. One of the earliest trailblazers was Janaki Ammal (1897-1984), a pioneering botanist renowned for her work on sugarcane and brinjal genetics. Her research significantly advanced agricultural science in India.

Medical and Health Sciences



In the medical sciences, the contributions of Dr. Indira Hinduja, a gynaecologist and infertility specialist, are noteworthy. Dr. Hinduja's pioneering work in reproductive medicine led to India's first test-tube baby in 1986, marking a significant milestone in fertility treatment in the country.

Space Exploration

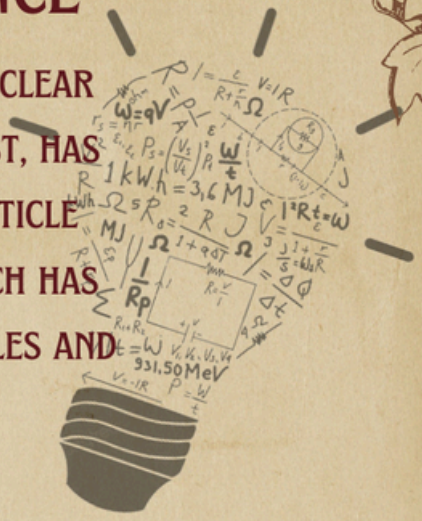
The Indian space program owes much to the contributions of women scientists. Notably, Dr. Ritu Karidhal and Dr. M. Vanitha played pivotal roles in the successful Chandrayaan-2 mission, India's second lunar exploration mission. Their leadership and expertise exemplify the growing role of women in space research and technology.

STEM Education and Advocacy

Beyond research, many Indian women scientists are actively involved in STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) education and advocacy. Dr. Tessy Thomas, known as the "Missile Woman of India," has been instrumental in the development of missile technology. She advocates for greater inclusion of women in scientific research and technology development.

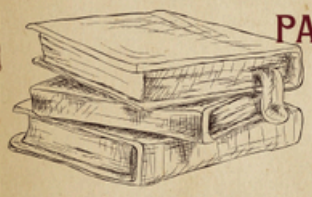
Physics and Nuclear Science

Indian women have also excelled in physics and nuclear science. Dr. Rohini Godbole, a theoretical physicist, has made significant contributions to high-energy particle physics and quantum chromodynamics. Her research has advanced our understanding of fundamental particles and forces in nature.



Challenges and Triumphs

The journey of Indian women in science has not been without challenges. Cultural norms, gender biases, and systemic hurdles have often posed obstacles. However, through resilience, determination, and unwavering passion for their fields, these women have shattered glass ceilings and paved the way for future generations of scientists.



Conclusion

In conclusion, Indian women scientists have made and continue to make invaluable contributions across diverse scientific disciplines, leaving an enduring impact on global scientific knowledge and innovation. Their stories of resilience, brilliance, and determination inspire us to strive for excellence and push the boundaries of human understanding.

Written by:Arnav Garg IX DD
Designed by: Kriti Sachdeva XII-HT

Important Works of Indian Educationists and Their Impact: A Journey through Inspiration

Introduction

AS A CURIOUS STUDENT IN CLASS 10, I'VE ALWAYS BEEN FASCINATED BY THE LIVES OF GREAT EDUCATIONISTS WHO HAVE SHAPED THE EDUCATIONAL LANDSCAPE OF OUR COUNTRY. THESE VISIONARIES HAVE NOT ONLY IMPARTED KNOWLEDGE BUT ALSO IGNITED A PASSION FOR LEARNING. LET'S EXPLORE THE IMPACTFUL WORKS AND INSPIRING LIFE STORIES OF SOME REMARKABLE INDIAN EDUCATIONISTS.

1. Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan: The Teacher-President

Life Story

- BORN ON SEPTEMBER 5, 1888, IN A SMALL VILLAGE IN ANDHRA PRADESH, DR. RADHAKRISHNAN ROSE TO BECOME INDIA'S SECOND PRESIDENT.
- HIS JOURNEY FROM A HUMBLE TEACHER TO A STATESMAN IS AWE-INSPIRING.

Impact

- • DR. RADHAKRISHNAN BELIEVED THAT EDUCATION SHOULD FOSTER CRITICAL THINKING AND MORAL VALUES.
- AS A TEACHER, HE EMPHASIZED UNDERSTANDING OVER ROTE LEARNING.
- HIS LEGACY AS A PHILOSOPHER AND EDUCATIONIST CONTINUES TO INFLUENCE GENERATIONS.

2. Rabindranath Tagore: The Visionary at Shantiniketan

Life story

- TAGORE, A POET, WRITER, AND NOBEL LAUREATE, FOUNDED SHANTINIKETAN IN WEST BENGAL.
- HIS EDUCATIONAL PHILOSOPHY AIMED AT HOLISTIC DEVELOPMENT, BLENDING NATURE

Impact

- SHANTINIKETAN'S OPEN-AIR CLASSROOMS, EMPHASIS ON CREATIVITY, AND CLOSE TEACHER-STUDENT RELATIONSHIPS REMAIN RELEVANT.
- TAGORE'S BELIEF IN FREEDOM OF THOUGHT AND EXPRESSION INSPIRES EDUCATORS WORLDWIDE.

3. Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam: The Missile Man

Life story

- BORN ON OCTOBER 15, 1931, DR. KALAM WAS A SCIENTIST, TEACHER, AND INDIA'S 11TH PRESIDENT.
- HIS JOURNEY FROM A SMALL TOWN TO LEADING INDIA'S SPACE AND MISSILE PROGRAMS IS LEGENDARY.

Impact

- DR. KALAM'S VISION FOR EDUCATION FOCUSED ON PRACTICAL LEARNING, INNOVATION, AND CHARACTER DEVELOPMENT.
- HIS BOOKS, SPEECHES, AND INTERACTIONS WITH STUDENTS CONTINUE TO MOTIVATE YOUNG MINDS.

4. Savitribai Phule: The Pioneer of Women's Education

Life story

- SAVITRIBAI PHULE, BORN IN 1831, WAS INDIA'S FIRST FEMALE TEACHER AND SOCIAL REFORMER.
- SHE FOUGHT AGAINST CASTE DISCRIMINATION AND WORKED TIRELESSLY FOR WOMEN'S EDUCATION.

Impact

- SAVITRIBAI OPENED THE FIRST GIRLS' SCHOOL IN PUNE IN 1848.
- HER COURAGE AND DEDICATION PAVED THE WAY FOR WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT AND EDUCATION.

Conclusion

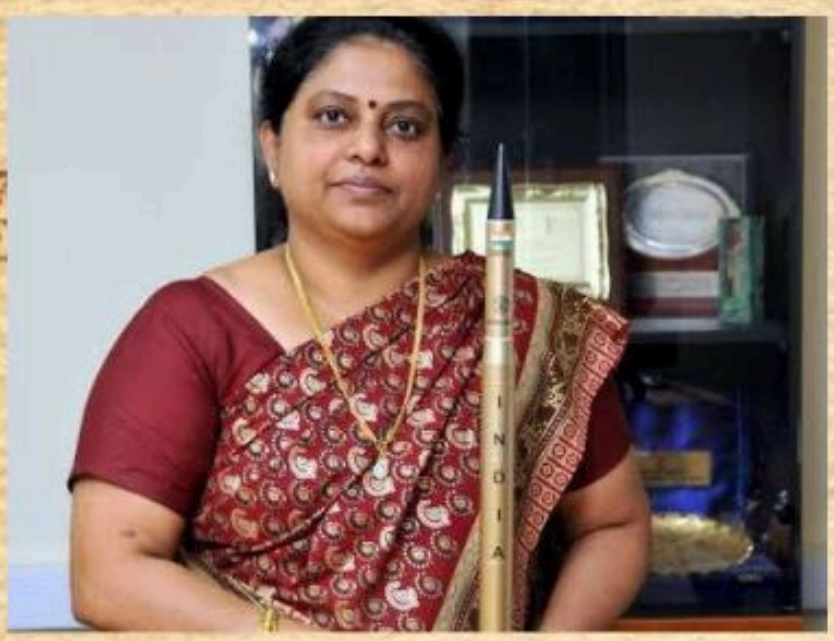
AS A STUDENT, I FIND SOLACE IN THE STORIES OF THESE EDUCATIONISTS. THEY REMIND ME THAT EDUCATION IS NOT JUST ABOUT TEXTBOOKS; IT'S ABOUT SHAPING CHARACTER, FOSTERING EMPATHY, AND IGNITING CURIOSITY. LET'S CARRY THEIR TORCH FORWARD AND CONTINUE THEIR IMPACTFUL WORK

Written by: Vihaan, Xth HT
Designed by: Dyksha verma, XIIth HT

CONTRIBUTION OF INDIAN WOMEN IN FIELD OF ART AND SCIENCE

There are many inspiring stories about women who have worked hard and proved their worth to society but there are few stories as captivating as that of Tessy Thomas, also known as the "Missile Woman of India." Her journey from humble beginnings to becoming a pivotal figure in India's defense and space research programs is a testament to her expertise in the field that led her to break barriers in a male-dominated field.

Tessy Thomas was born in Kerala in 1963. She grew up near Thumba Equatorial Rocket Launching Station, Trivandrum and her fascination with rockets and missiles began then. She was stimulated even by the wonderment of aircraft flying. After completing her education in Engineering and Aerospace, she joined the Defense Research and Development Organization (DRDO) in 1988, marking the beginning of her illustrious career. The scientist known as 'Agni Putri', meaning 'Daughter of Fire', is Dr. Tessy Thomas. She has earned this title due to her significant contributions to India's missile development program, specifically her work on the Agni series of ballistic missile systems



Dr Tessy's first major success came with her involvement in India's Agni missile program. She played a pivotal role in the development of the Agni series of ballistic missiles, which significantly bolstered India's defense capabilities. Her expertise in navigation and guidance systems was instrumental in the success of these missions.

She was appointed by A. P. J. Abdul Kalam for the Agni Project. In addition, Tessy Thomas was the associate project director of the 3,000 km range Agni-III missile project. She was the project director for mission Agni IV which was successfully tested in 2011. Later, Tessy Thomas was appointed as the project director of the 5,000 km range Agni-V in 2009, which was successfully tested on 19 April 2012. On 1 June 2018, she became the Director-General, Aeronautical Systems of DRDO and served their till 30 April 2023.

Due to her instrumental work in the space and defense departments of the country she was awarded with the prestigious Lal Bahadur Shastri National Award for her contribution. She was also awarded with Lokmanya Tilak National Award for making India self-reliant in the field of missile technology. Her journey from a small town girl to India's leading scientist continues to inspire millions even today.

Written by :Vedant Sinha 9 Daisydale
Designed by: Natasha Sehrawat 12 Hilltop

CURRENT AFFAIRS

Sabhyata Club

1. Ministry of Health & Family Welfare signed with Ministry of Defence to set up dedicated Tele MANAS cell for Armed Forces.

2. Sathyamangalam Tiger Reserve located in Tamil Nadu is recently in News.

3. Department of Higher Education recently signed a Memorandum of Understanding with National Book Trust for creating the Digital Library Platform, Rashtriya e-Pustakalaya.

4. iSRO recently developed Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD) Software named 'PraVaHa'.

5 .NASA collaborated with European Space Agency to develop a Standardized time system for the moon.

6. June 5 – World Environment Day

7 .Claudia Shienbaum has been elected as the first woman President of Mexico

8. The National Institute of Mental Health & Neuro Sciences has won The 2024 Nelson Mandela Award for Health Promotion by WHO.

9. Ministry of External Affairs and Bay of Bengal Programme – Inter Governmental Organization jointly launched 'BIMReN initiative' for PhD students.

10. The Armed Forces Medical Services (AFMS) signed an MoU with IIT-Hyderabad to collaborate on research and training.

11.FICCI organized "Cold Chain and Logistics Summit" at New Delhi.

12. Indian Space startup, Agnikul Cosmos successfully launched Agnibaan's sub-orbital rocket

13.'K-9 Vajra', a self-propelled artillery system, recently seen in the News.

14.DRDO chairman Samir V Kamat gets one year extension in service.

15.Indian Oil equips Indian Army with Green Hydrogen Fuel Cell Bus.

16. TATA-owned GAIL (India) Ltd recently launched its first Green Hydrogen Plant in Madhya Pradesh.

17. 12 nations have signed the Zero Debris Charter at ESA/EU Space Council.

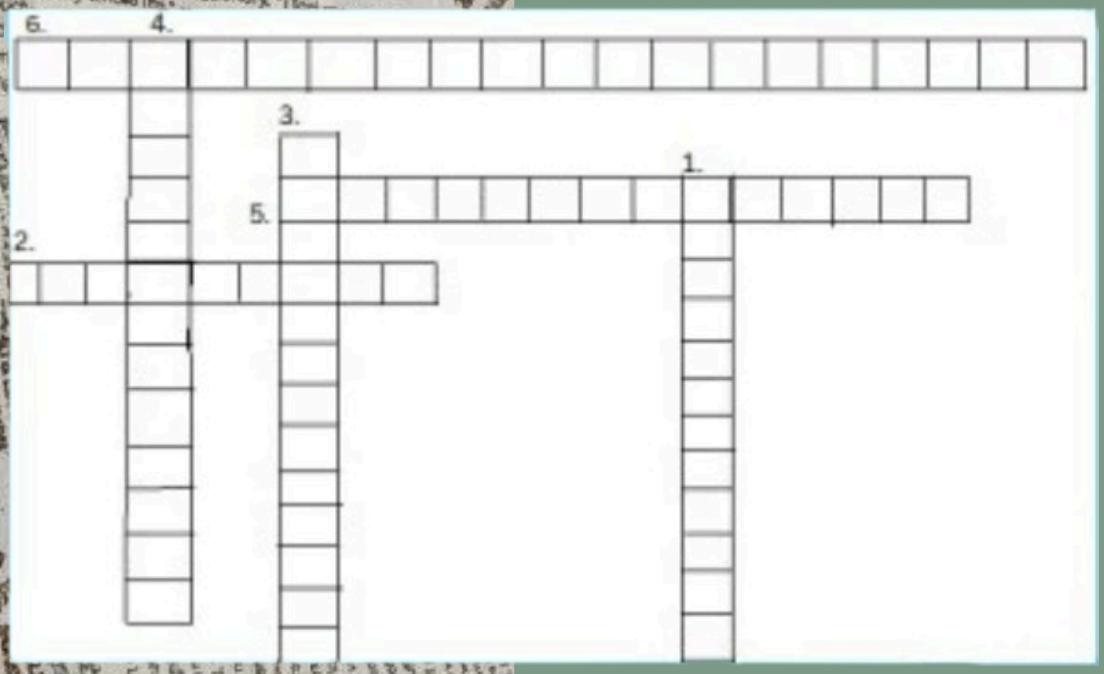
18 Dipa Karmakar became the first Indian gymnast to win a gold medal At the 2024 Asian Gymnastics Championships.

19.64 Great Indian Bustards were spotted during the annual waterhole Survey recently conducted in the National Desert Park, Rajasthan.

20. 'Gliese 12 b', Earth sized exoplanet, recently seen in news.

CROSSWORD

FAMOUS INDIAN WOMEN



CLUE

1.An Indian artist known for her self-portraits and depiction of Indian rural life.

2.An Indian physicist who worked on the theory of cosmic rays and discovered the Kausambi site.

3.An Indian mathematician known for her contributions to number theory, partition theory, and combinatorics.

4.An Indian-American astronaut who became the first Indian woman in space.

5.An Indian artist known for her abstract paintings and use of vivid colors.

6.An Indian microbiologist known for her pioneering research in the field of virology.

HINT

1.An Indian microbiologist known for her pioneering research in the field of virology.

2.She was the first woman to receive a Ph.D. in physics from an Indian university.

3.She was the first Indian woman to receive a doctorate in mathematics.

4.She flew aboard the Space Shuttle Columbia in 1997.

5.She was associated with the Progressive Artists' Group.

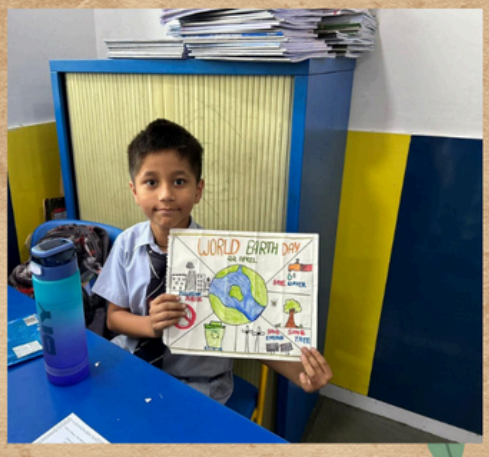
6.She was involved in the development of India's first indigenously produced polio vaccine.

ANSWERS:

1.Amrita Sher-Gill
2.Dr.Anna Mani
3.Raman Parimala
4.Kalpana Chawla
5.Anjolie Ela Menon
6.Dr.Kiran Mazumdar-Shaw

By Written: Adaa Duggal , IX- Lovedale
Designed By: Kriti Sachdeva , XII-HT

EARTH DAY



The Sabhyata club organised a poster making activity for the celebration of Earth Day. The students of classes IV and V enthusiastically participated to make vibrant posters with dominant themes. They filled the earlier blank pages with their heartfelt messages and beautiful imagery. Not failing to get their message across, they presented their completed posters with a smile on their face.

Our Team

Patrons

Shri Mahavir Goel

Shri Sunil Goel

Principal

Dr. Manisha Sharma

Teacher In Charge

Ms. Nishu Rathi

Club President

Tulika Gupta

Vice President

Ninaad Kapoor

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Dyksha Verma

Kriti Sachdeva

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Saima Jolly

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Ribhav Rabha
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Bhavya Suryan

Analytical Head

Karamjot Singh Banga

Analysis Team

Apratirath Shukla
Vihaan Yadav
Ishita Anand

Photography Head

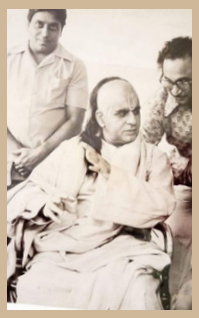
Ishpreet Singh

Bhavya Verma

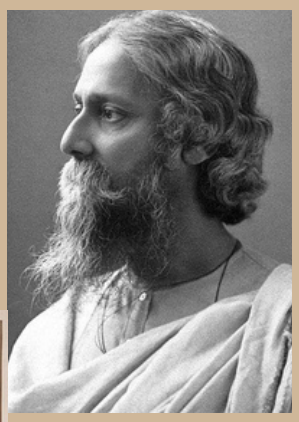
Social Media Head

Dhanvwin



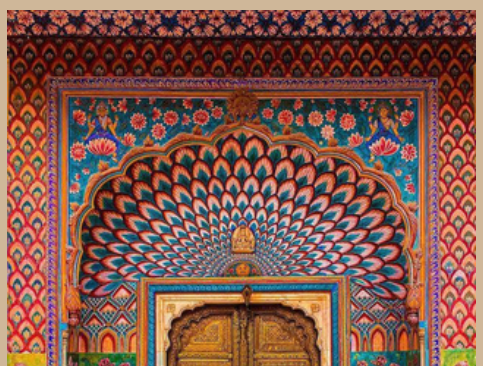










THANKYOU

SABHयता