This issue is the 7th issue of The Trumpet! There’s a lot of exciting things to see in this issue of The Trumpet! We visited the Primary Block of SVIS this month and took a look at things over there. An infographic on the Indian Emergency will enlighten you on why it is called the “darkest hour of Indian Democracy”. We take a look at the Milestones since our Independence and also a little about the International Day Against Nuclear Tests. Coming back to our school, we get to take another look at the Interhouse Song and Football Competitions of 2014-15. What is Anna Canteens? Read on to find out more!

Coming to another related, but very important topic: Names. All of us have names — names our parents gave us. Similarly, Vidyanikethan has given the name “The Trumpet” to the school wall magazine. Do note that it is not just a “Trumpet”, but “The Trumpet”!
The Interhouse Group Song Competition 2014 was held on the 26th of July, 2014. Dr. D.V.S Bhagavanulu, Dr. D.V Ramamurthy and Mr. Rao were the judges for the event. The competition which started at about 2:30 lasted for an hour and was quite entertaining to watch. The competition started at 2:34 pm with Anjanaadri house singing “Insaf ke dagar pch”. The red group scored 27 points, with Dr. Ramamurthy awarding Anjanaadri 10 points, Dr. Bhagavanulu, nine points and Mr. Rao, 8.

The Garudaadri house was the second house to sing. The yellow group featured the song “Aaoo Bacheo Dikhate Hai” which had duration of 4 minutes. The Garudaadrians scored twenty nine points, with Dr. Ramamurthy and Mr. Rao awarding 10 points each. Dr. Bhagavanulu awarded 9 points to the Garudaadrians.

The Sheshadri was the third to sing. They started singing the song “Ham sabh bharatya hai” at 2:49PM and ended at 2:54PM with duration of 6 minutes – their energy is really amazing! Theirs was the longest among all the songs sung that day. The Sheshadrians scored 26 points with Dr. Ramamurthy and Dr. Bhagavanulu awarding nine points, and Mr. Rao, eight points.

Finally, Vrishabaadri sang the song “Desh ki dharti”. Team Vrishabaadri scored 25 points with Dr. Bhagavanulu and Dr. Ramamurthy awarding nine points each, and Mr. Rao, seven points.
Sports, games..... All these words remind us of tournaments! And tournaments remind us of their nail-biting, chair edging finales!!!!

**Qualifier 1: Anjanaadri vs. Garudaadri:**

The Anjanaadri vs. Garudaadri match was played for 15-15 minutes, with a 5 minutes break in between. This match was quite exciting, but with only a limited audience, not many cheers were heard. The first half of the match was quite exciting. Both the teams fought vigorously to hold the ball and score, but not even one goal was scored in the first half of the match. The second half of the match was interesting to watch as goals were finally being scored. In less than 10 minutes, Garudaadri hit 2 goals, in succession, qualifying themselves for the match. The match finally ended with a 2-0 score. Garudaadri successfully qualified for the finals.

**Qualifier 2: Seshadri vs. Vrishabhaadri:**

The Seshadri vs. Vrishabhaadri match, just like qualifier 1, was played for 15-15 minutes with a five minute break in between. The competition was stiff and one house couldn’t keep the ball with them till they got an opportunity to hit a goal. The match finally ended with a 0-0 score. To break the tie, each house was given a chance to attempt five goals, with only one person guarding the goal. Vrishabhaadri scored four while Seshadri scored only two. Ultimately,
The primary block is a wonderful place to see. The tiny tots of Sree Vidyanikethan International School have a lot of fun there and it is there “home away from home”.

Class 1 of our school is the junior-most and cutest of the whole school. Class 1 is divided into four groups Cloud, Star, Sun, and Moon just like our four houses Anjanaadri, Garudaadri, Seshaadri, and Vrishabaadri. Activity based learning is the norm in the Primary Block.

Students here learn almost everything through various activities conducted in their classes. Counting with sticks and bundles, they take these sticks and bundles to learn the number system. They have learnt how to understand “greater than”, “less than” and “equal to” using rubber bands and other items we see in our day to day life. Many other fun and exciting things such as Palm Painting, Finger Counting, and poems related to numbers and math are used to help students learn. All of these make learning math easy and fun!

EVS is a fun subject; it has been made even greater fun with the introduction of new methods of learning. The Trumpet got to know that they have done a role play and have learnt how to introduce themselves through that activity. Speaking is one of the most important things in our school and career. Volume 1 Issue 6 of The Trumpet, in July, featured Mr. Sundaram in the article Talk With A Teacher. According to Mr. Sundaram, communication is much more important than
On 25th June 1975, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi imposed an emergency in the country. Fundamental Rights stood suspended, censorship was imposed on the press and prominent political leaders were arrested. So what prompted Mrs. Gandhi to take such a drastic step? Could the emergency have been avoided? What role did her son Sanjay and his cronies play during this crucial period? Were there any personal motives? There are just some of the questions that we will try to answer.

The Allahabad High Court set aside Indira Gandhi's re-election to the Lok Sabha in 1971 on the grounds of electoral malpractices. This verdict came on 12th June.
probably based on tamil nadu’s successful “amma canteens” which provide heavily subsidized food, andhra pradesh chief minster n. chandrababu naidu announced plan for “anna canteens” soon.

amma canteens in tamil nadu serve meals at heavily subsidized rates. an idly costs ₹1, a plate of sambar rice ₹5, and a plate of curd rice, ₹3. all in all, amma canteens of tamil nadu provide one of the cheapest meals all over the world. eating there will cost no more than ₹13 everyday.

in a nutshell:

- amma canteens of tamil nadu now provide one of the cheapest meals in the world at ₹13 per day.
- andhra pradesh to have “anna canteens” soon.
- anna canteens to aid low-income groups.
- anna canteens to be linked with aadhar cards to ensure only targeted groups receive the special benefits.
- canteens to be managed by the municipal corporations.
India got Independence on 15th August, 1947. After 200 long years of British Rule, India became free at last. In 1950, The Republic of India was formed and the Constitution went “live”. Dr. Rajendra Prasad became the first president of independent India. In 1951, India founded its first IIT at Kharagpur. In 1952 the first Indian general elections were conducted, it was first fragrance of freedom as they can they can cast their votes in the first ever general elections of the country. In the same year India won the first ever test cricket match against Pakistan cricket team in Delhi under leader ship of Lala Amranth. The first few years of our Independence led to the making of a base that would soon support the largest democracy of the world.

In 1965, India entered the space race, eight years after the first satellite Sputnik was launched by USSR. India established its first space and technology centre in Tumba, a fishing village in Thiruvananthapuram. Four years on, in 1969, The Indian Space Research Organization was set up under the Dept. of Atomic Energy (DAE). These were the first steps taken by India to launching its own satellites and joining the ““Outer Space Club”.

The late 1960s and the 1970s held a lot of problems for India. Food scarcity and increasing population reached the peak. The Green Revolution, an idea Dr. M S Swaminathan brought to India, managed to drive away the looming crisis and saved the hour with HYV Seeds (High Yield Variety), fertilizers, and modern farming methods. On top of this, democracy “died” in between 1975-77 during a 21 month period when Indira Gandhi, then Prime Minister of India, got the President to declare a State of Emergency. Even during the troubled times India faced during this time, it was making leaps and bounds in other areas like space. India entered the elite “Space Club”, in 1975, after the launch of Aryabhatta, which weighed around 350kg. In 1983 India won its first cricket world cup under the leader ship of Kapil Dev. In 1992, Satyajit Ray receives Special Oscar Award for lifetime achievement in filmmaking from Academy of Motion Pictures, USA posthumously. A rare feat on the Indian culture scene, Ray made India proud by becoming the First Indian to win the much-acclaimed international laurel. In 1994 Sushmita Sen becomes the first Indian woman to win the Miss Universe crown.
Small is big. Do we really need any proof for that? Well, if you really do want some proof, take a look at Nanotechnology; the science of really, really small stuff. Another example to take a look at is the Hubble Space Telescope. In 1983, when the Hubble Space Telescope was being planned, a group of scientists worked to design the main mirror of the Hubble Space Telescope. The instruments they used for measuring the lens were so sensitive, that a car moving three kilometers away could affect the measurements forcing them to work in darkness at midnight. Lou Montagnino, the scientist in-charge of testing the lens of the microscope failed to notice a microscopic paint particle which was stuck to the edge of the measurement device. This led to a four-micron inaccuracy in the telescope’s lens. After the Hubble was launched, the images received were blurred and not of the high quality that was expected. The cause of all this: a microscopic particle. Just to give you an idea of the size: four microns is about $1/25^{th}$ the size of the tip of our hair. Finally, NASA was forced to spend $1.5 billion more to rectify the mistake. Imagine that!

Seemingly small decisions and changes can often lead to big transformations. This was clearly demonstrated after Mr. Modi and Team BJP came to power. RBI Governor Raghuram Rajan visited Mr. Modi at New Delhi, a few days after Mr. Modi’s swearing in. After that meeting, it was announced that local ID proof is no longer necessary to get a savings bank account. Though this might seem to be a small change, it has an impact on every single person. Another small change bought in by the Modi-regime is about Gazetted Officers. Citizens in...
International Day Against Nuclear Tests

The International Day Against Nuclear Tests is observed on the 29th of August, every year. The decision to observe this day was taken in the 64th session of the United Nation General Assembly on the 2nd of December, 2009.

In the five decades between 1945 and 1996, over 2,000 nuclear tests were carried out all over the world. This day aims to raise public awareness about the effects of global nuclear weapon tests, and advocates the banning of nuclear tests as a step to achieve better society.

The purpose of UN is to bring harmony, peace, and trust relationship among the countries on the basis of the principle of justice, human dignity and the well-being of the people of the society. This day is meant to raise awareness of the looming dangers that lurk behind every nuclear test. Natural and terrorist causes could cause wide devastation to the whole world, if nuclear tests continue.

The International Day Against Nuclear Tests, together with other events and actions, has fostered a global environment with more optimistic prospects towards a world free of nuclear weapons. There have been visible signs of progress on various fronts but, equally, challenges remain. It is the hope of the UN (United Nation) that one day all nuclear weapons will be eliminated. Until then, there is a need to observe International Day Against Nuclear Tests as we work towards promoting peace and security world-wide test.

Nuclear tests which are now occurring all over the world can create Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD). Hiroshima and Nagasaki in Japan were reduced to ashes in 1945 due to the onslaught of an atomic bomb. The world already has weapons that are thousand times powerful than the atomic bomb dropped on these two Japanese cities. The nuclear tests being conducted today aim at creating weapons many times more powerful than the ones that now exist.

Bushra Begum
Class X A
A WEIRD ANIMAL

with a big fat hump,
And a hooky neck,
Always in the desert
And never in a wreck

It's the ship of the desert;
It's a mammal
Guess who it is –
It's the CAMEL!

With four well - cloven feet,
It surfs through the desert
It never sinks in the sink –
That's dead cert'

You're trusty guide in the sand
A desert traveler's must
One must always follow him
Or one is a goner, just.

- V. KATHYAYINI
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