

CONNECTS

UNITES

VOL 3 SEPTEMBER 2023



KMR IN HOUSE DIGITAL NEWS MAGAZINE

SPORTS DAY SPECIAL

INSIDE SEPTEMBER

KMR ENVIRONMENT GUARDS

AUGUST AUTHORS

WORLD WAR II THE BEGINNING

WORLD WAR II THE END

EVENTS , PROJECTS & IMAGES

INSIDE SEPTEMBER

VALUE OF A TREE -HT

KMR ANNUAL SPORTS DAY

PRAGGNANANDHAA, THE CHESS PRODIGY

SAHODAYA SPORTS MADURAI

BLUE DAY, SOCIAL FORUM & CLUB

FREEDOM AT MIDNIGHT BOOK READ BY CHARLES & YOU CAN WIN BOOK READ BY MS. CHARUMATHY

NEERAJ CHOPRA THE GOLDEN BOY OF INDIAN ATHLETICS



KMR ENVIRONMENT GUARDS



**EVERY JOB IS
A SELF
PORTRAIT OF
THE PERSON
WHO DOES IT.
AUTOGRAPH
YOUR WORK
WITH
EXCELLENCE.**

NANAHOOD.COM



MARIA MONTESSORI DAY

AUGUST 31

www.kmr-school.com

7372757202-04

kmrschoolmdu@gmail.com

AUGUST AUTHORS

Mary Shelley

Born August 30, 1797

Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley was part of a large family of writers. Her mother was the educational and philosophical writer Mary Wollstonecraft, her father was the journalist William Godwin, and her husband was the British Romantic poet Percy Bysshe Shelley. The Shelleys enjoyed traveling with Percy's friends, also famous writers. One evening in Switzerland, the group organized a horror fiction writing competition to pass the time. Mary Shelley won the contest, developed her story into a novel, and published *Frankenstein* two years later.

Frankenstein is now widely considered a classic and has been referenced frequently in popular culture, although the name "Frankenstein" is often misused to refer to the monster rather than the scientist who created him. The novel also launched Mary Shelley's writing career; her later books include *The Last*

Ray Bradbury

Born August 22, 1920

Ray Bradbury is considered one of the most influential voices in science fiction writing during the early twentieth century. His best-known works include the novel *Fahrenheit 451* and the short story collection *The Illustrated Man*. Later in his career, Bradbury won the National Book Award for his coming-of-age novel *Dandelion Wine*. Bradbury also dabbled in screenwriting throughout his life and contributed to movie scripts such as *It Came From Outer Space* and *Moby-Dick*. and *Falkner*.

Herman Melville

Born August 1, 1819

The previously mentioned work *Moby-Dick* (also called *The Whale*) is now considered a "Great American Novel." However, its author Herman Melville didn't gain much recognition for novel-writing during his lifetime. *Moby-Dick* initially sold few copies and received negative reviews, so Melville decided to publish poetry and short stories for the rest of his life (including the famous story "Bartleby, the Scrivener"). After his death, several publishers reprinted *Moby-Dick* and released Melville's final work, *Billy Budd, Sailor*. This led to a new appreciation for Melville's work around the world that continues today.

Sue Monk Kidd

Born August 12, 1948

Sue Monk Kidd is mainly known for her historical fiction novels, many of which reflect her exploration of religion and feminism throughout her life. Her most popular novel is *The Secret Life of Bees*, a coming-of-age story set during the Civil Rights Movement. This book was Kidd's first New York Times Best Seller and was adapted into a critically acclaimed movie in 2008. Kidd later fictionalized the life of abolitionist and women's rights activist Sarah Grimké in *The Invention of Wings*. Her most recent novel, *The Book of Longings*, focuses on a fictional first-century woman who marries Jesus Christ and has received praise from reviewers of various religious backgrounds.

Danielle Steel

Born August 17, 1947

Danielle Steel is the fourth best-selling fiction writer of all time (behind only William Shakespeare, Agatha Christie, and Barbara Cartland) and has published more than 180 books since the 1970s. Steel has accomplished this feat by consistently juggling four or five writing projects at once and spending 20 hours at a time working on her vintage typewriter. Most of her books are family dramas or romance novels, including *Safe Harbour*, *Echoes*, and *The Kiss*. But Steel has also written children's books (such as the picture book *Pretty Minnie in Paris*) and nonfiction works (such as the memoir *His Bright Light*).

Suzanne Collins

Born August 10, 1962

Suzanne Collins began her career as a writer for children's television shows, including the Nickelodeon animated series *Oswald* and *Little Bear*. After she shifted her career to focus on novel-writing, television remained a source of inspiration. One evening, Collins was flipping through TV channels when she came across a reality show with teenage contestants on one network and footage of the Iraq war on another. The two concepts combined in Collins's mind, and the result was her young-adult science fiction trilogy *The Hunger Games*.

All three *Hunger Games* novels quickly became #1 New York Times Best Sellers, with the first book remaining on the NYT Best Seller list for more than 60 weeks in a row. Between 2012-2015, four film adaptations were released, grossing nearly \$3 billion combined. Collins has also written a *Hunger Games* prequel, *The Ballad of Songbirds and Snakes*, and the middle-grade epic fantasy series *The Underland Chronicles*.

John Green

Born August 24, 1977

After he graduated from college, John Green took a job as a student chaplain at a children's hospital in order to prepare for divinity school and a future as an Episcopal priest. However, learning the unique story of each child at the hospital inspired him to become an author instead. The main character in Green's most famous novel, *The Fault in Our Stars*, is based on a teenage cancer patient that he interacted with frequently during his chaplaincy. Both *The Fault in Our Stars* and another of Green's young-adult novels, *Paper Towns*, were adapted into successful films. A Hulu miniseries based on his first book, *Looking for Alaska*, was also released in 2020.

In addition, Green is known for his YouTube and podcast content. He co-created the Vlogbrothers channel, the Crash Course educational video series, and the Dear Hank and John podcast with his brother Hank Green. John Green also developed a successful solo podcast, *The Anthropocene Reviewed*, and published a companion essay collection of the same name in May 2021.

WORLD WAR II- SEPT 1 1939

Introduction

World War II started in 1939. By the time it ended in 1945, the war involved nearly every part of the world. The two sides that fought the war were called **the Axis powers** and **the Allies**. Germany, Italy, and Japan were the major Axis powers. The major Allies were the United States, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom (Great Britain), and France. China also aided the Allies. More people died in World War II than in any other war. Experts guess that **40 to 50 million people lost their lives**. Many were civilians (people not fighting the war). More than **6 million were victims of the Holocaust**—a German plan to kill people that they thought were inferior.

Events Leading to War

Japan, Italy, and Germany all committed warlike acts in the 1930s. In 1931 **Japan began an invasion of China**. Italy, led by Benito Mussolini's Fascist Party, conquered the East African country of Ethiopia in 1935. Germany was the biggest threat to world peace. **Adolf Hitler and his National Socialist, or Nazi, Party wanted Germans to rule over everyone else.** In **March 1938 German troops marched into Austria**.

Hitler next wanted a part of Czechoslovakia where German-speaking people lived. Great Britain and France agreed to let him have it. They hoped to satisfy Hitler so that he would make no more demands. Their plan—called **appeasement**—**was a failure**. Within six months **Germany took control of all of Czechoslovakia**.

Hitler then planned to take over Poland. Britain and France promised to help Poland in case Germany attacked it. Germany prepared for war by making peace with the Soviet Union (which was not yet on the Allies' side) in August 1939. Germany did not want to fight Britain, France, and the Soviet Union all at the same time.

War with Germany Begins

Poland

On September 1, 1939, Germany invaded Poland. This began World War II. The Germans used a **new kind of attack**. They called it **blitzkrieg**, or "**lightning war**." Blitzkrieg relied on **fast-moving tanks and warplanes to shock the enemy into surrendering**. After this invasion, **Britain and France declared war on Germany**. **Australia, New Zealand, Canada, India, and South Africa joined Britain on the side of the Allies**. But no one could help when **the Soviet Union attacked Poland on September 17**. Germany and the Soviet Union divided Poland between them. **The Soviet Union also invaded Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, and Finland during 1939.**

Scandinavia and the Low Countries

Between April and June 1940 **the Germans took over Norway and Denmark**. In May they moved into the Low Countries—**Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg**.

France

In mid-**May 1940 the first German troops crossed into France**. By June 14 the Germans had entered Paris, the French capital. On June 22 France agreed to let Germans rule most of their country. However, many French people continued to fight the Germans. They were called the Free French. They took orders from Charles de Gaulle. **De Gaulle's headquarters were in Britain**. As France was falling to the Germans, **Italy declared war against France and Britain**. On June 10, 1940, **Italy entered the war as an Axis power**.

Great Britain

Hitler's next target was the island of Great Britain. Starting in June 1940, German warplanes began bombing Britain. However, **the British had a new invention called radar**. **Radar warned the British when German aircraft were nearing**. British fighter airplanes shot down many attackers. This battle, called **the Battle of Britain, was the world's first major battle fought in the air**. The Germans soon decided not to invade Britain. Instead, they dropped more bombs on London and other cities until May 1941.

The Atlantic Ocean

The British also fought the German navy. Early in the war, the Germans sank many of the supply ships that delivered food and weapons from North America. In 1943 the Allies began to use aircraft carriers to protect convoys, or groups, of supply ships. The number of supply ships reaching Britain then increased.

North Africa

In the autumn of 1940 the Italians invaded Egypt. They wanted to control the Suez Canal, which linked the Mediterranean Sea to the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean. However, the British drove the Italians back. Then the **German general Erwin Rommel led the Germans to victories in North Africa**. In 1942 British forces finally stopped Rommel in two battles at El-Alamein, Egypt. By **November 6 the British had driven the Germans from Egypt**.

The Soviet Union

After **conquering the countries on Germany's borders, Hitler invaded the Soviet Union**. The attack began on June 22, 1941. **The Soviet Union joined the Allies soon afterward**. The Soviets stopped the Germans on the edges of Moscow (the Soviet capital) and Leningrad (now Saint Petersburg). In 1942 Hitler decided to take the Soviet city of Stalingrad (now Volgograd). **The fight at Stalingrad was the largest single battle in World War II**. **About 1.9 million soldiers died on both sides**. **The Germans surrendered in January 1943**. After Stalingrad, the Soviets gradually drove out the Germans. (..Contd...

WORLD WAR II- Sept 2 1945

War with Japan Begins

Great Britain, France, and the Netherlands ruled many islands in the Pacific Ocean. They ruled much of Southeast Asia as well. With these countries now at war, **Japan saw an opportunity to take away their colonies.** The Japanese began by taking French Indochina (now Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam) in 1940 and 1941.

Pearl Harbor

On the morning of **December 7, 1941, Japanese warplanes attacked U.S. warships at the Pearl Harbor naval base in Hawaii.** They sank or crippled **eight big battleships, destroyed more than 180 aircraft, and killed more than 2,000 Americans.** The Pearl Harbor attack brought the United States into the war. Within a few days, the United States was at war with Germany and Italy as well.

The Philippines

Japan also bombed the Philippine Islands, which were a U.S. possession. U.S. and Philippine forces fought until the Japanese defeated them. **The Philippines surrendered in May 1942.** Japan also conquered Singapore, the Netherlands Indies (now Indonesia), and Burma (now Myanmar).

Coral Sea and Midway

The battles of the Coral Sea and Midway stopped the Japanese push. **In the Coral Sea, near Australia, the Allies stopped a Japanese attack on the island of New Guinea in May 1942.** In June, near the tiny island of Midway in the North Pacific Ocean, U.S. airplanes destroyed many of Japan's ships. However, **Japan still controlled a vast area.**

End of the War with Germany

North Africa and Italy

In November 1942 Allied forces landed in Morocco and Algeria in North Africa. They **defeated German and Italian forces in May 1943.**

The Allies followed up their North African successes by invading Italy. Soon afterward, **Italians overthrew Mussolini. Italy surrendered in September 1943.** However, German troops still held most of the country. **The Allies took Rome, the capital, on June 4, 1944.**

D-Day and Battle of the Bulge

June 6, 1944, is called D-Day. On that day, 156,000 troops from the United States, Britain, and Canada attacked the beaches of Normandy in northern France. After fierce fighting, the Allied armies moved inland. They freed Paris on August 25. The Allies then moved toward Germany. To stop this advance, **the Germans made one last attack on the Allies in December 1944. The Germans lost this fight, called the Battle of the Bulge, by January.** In March 1945 the Allies drove rapidly into western Germany.

Germany Surrenders

By February 1945 it was clear that Germany would lose the war. **The Allied leaders—U.S. president Franklin D. Roosevelt, British prime minister Winston Churchill, and Soviet premier Joseph Stalin—met in Yalta (now in Ukraine). There they made plans for Europe after the war.** Meanwhile, Soviet troops pushed through Germany from the east. **By April 25 the Soviets had surrounded Berlin, the German capital. Hitler killed himself on April 30. Germany surrendered at midnight on May 8, 1945.**

End of the War with Japan

Island Warfare

In the Pacific Ocean, U.S. troops captured island after island from the Japanese. In February 1943, after six months of jungle warfare, U.S. forces drove the Japanese from Guadalcanal, one of the Solomon Islands. The United States captured Saipan in the Mariana Islands in July 1944. From Saipan, U.S. airplanes began bombing Japan. **In October 1944 soldiers led by U.S. general Douglas MacArthur landed in the Philippines.** The United States captured the Philippine capital of Manila in March 1945.

U.S. forces landed on Iwo Jima in February 1945 and on Okinawa in April 1945. Both these islands belonged to Japan. During the fight for Okinawa, Japanese pilots made kamikaze attacks—they crashed their airplanes into U.S. ships on purpose. Eventually, though, U.S. forces captured both islands.

Hiroshima and Nagasaki

By 1945 scientists in the United States had invented the atomic bomb, a new weapon of immense power. On August 6, 1945, a U.S. airplane dropped an atomic bomb on Hiroshima, Japan. More than 70,000 people died from the explosion and fires. **On August 9 another U.S. plane dropped an atomic bomb on the city of Nagasaki.** Japan surrendered on **September 2, 1945. This ended the war.**

Results of the War

After the war's end, **the Allies divided Germany among themselves. The Allies also punished Nazi leaders** after putting them on trial in Nuremberg, Germany. They **punished Japan's wartime prime minister, Tojo Hideki, as well.** After the war **the United States and the Soviet Union** were the most powerful countries in the world. Despite having been Allies, **the two countries soon began a long struggle called the Cold War.**

Peace is more than just an absence of war. True peace is justice, true peace is freedom, and true peace dictates the recognition of human rights.

EVENTS, PROJECTS & IMAGES

PADAPOOJA TO PARENTS



PRIDE OF KMR



PRIDE OF KMR



BOOMI POOJA _ASSEMBLY STAGE_CORRESPONDENT



CAMLIN PAINTS COMPETITION



CAMLIN PAINTS COMPETITION



MATHS ACTIVITY GRADE VIII PIE CHART



VOLCANO ACTIVITY GRADE V A AND B



CAVE PAINTING ACTIVITY GRADE III



CIRCLE TIME GR III & GR VIII ON LSRW & Term I Exam



What's the value of a tree? Age multiplied by ₹74.5k: SC panel

Utkarsh Anand

letters@hindustantimes.com

NEW DELHI: A tree's monetary worth is its age multiplied by ₹74,500, a Supreme Court-appointed committee has submitted in a report, setting a guideline, for the first time in India, on the valuation of trees.

The five-member committee of experts added that a heritage tree with a lifespan of well over 100 years could be valued at more than ₹1 crore – and that the monetary value of a project, for which hundreds of trees are cut, is sometimes far less than the economic and environmental worth of the felled trees.

The report was submitted before a Supreme Court bench, headed by Chief Justice of India (CJI) SA Bobde, that had asked the committee members in January last year to determine the economic value of trees, based on cost of oxygen they release, and other benefits to the environment.

The bench, which also included justices AS Bopanna and V Ramasubramanian, stressed on the necessity to do away with the evaluation of trees only on the basis of their timber value and rather focus on the positive impact of trees on the environment.

For this purpose, the court, while hearing a case relating to cutting down of 356 trees for construction of five railway over-bridges (ROBs) in West Bengal,



A PWd worker sprays water on trees in New Delhi.

HT PHOTO

appointed a committee of five experts – Nishikant Mukerji (managing director, Tiger Environment Centre), Soham Pandya, (secretary and executive director at the Centre of Science for Villages), Sunita Narain (director, Centre for Science and Environment), Bikash Kumar Maji (assistant chief engineer, ROB unit, West Bengal government) and Niranjita Mitra (division forest officer, North 24 Parganas).

According to the report filed in February last year but was made public only on Wednesday, a tree is worth ₹74,500 a year. Out of this, the cost of oxygen alone is ₹45,000, followed by cost of biofertilisers, which are worth ₹20,000. Upon adding costs of micronutrients and compost, the report

stated, living trees will more often than not outweigh the benefit of the most of the projects they are felled for.

Commenting on the West Bengal government's plea to cut 356 trees, some of which were heritage trees, the committee evaluated their worth at ₹202 crore, which is more than the cost of the ROB project by the state government.

The committee also suggested that instead of cutting trees for highway projects, the governments should first explore alternatives such as using existing waterways and railway lines to facilitate traffic and transport infrastructure.

In case trees must be removed, the committee said, the first endeavour should be to relocate

them, making use of modern technology, and if they must be felled; it also added that planting five saplings in lieu of one tree was not good enough since a 100-year-old tree cannot be equated with a few fresh saplings. It recommended that for a tree with small crown size, 10 saplings should be planted; 25 saplings for a tree with medium crown size; and 50 saplings for a tree with large crown size. Crown is the top part of the tree from which branches grow above the stem.

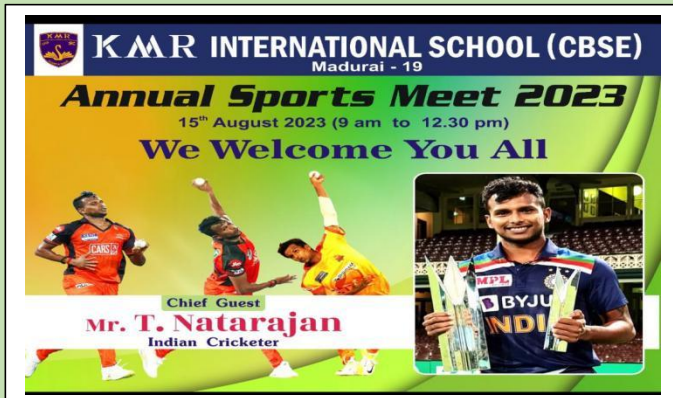
The bench, during the hearing on Wednesday, commended the committee's efforts, adding that it was inclined to lay down certain new guidelines for all future projects which required felling trees in view of the report. "The committee's recommendation will make every government go bankrupt. So, we need to fine tune a few suggestions," the bench observed.

It found favour with the recommendation that a developer must look to use existing waterways and railway lines before insisting on a road project that required cutting trees. The top court further expressed its displeasure at a central government notification that did away with the need for an environment impact assessment (EIA) for a road project of less than 100 km. "We will examine validity of your notification," the bench told additional solicitor general Aishwarya Bhati, who appeared for the Union government in the matter.

Learn character from trees, values from roots, and change from leaves.

Tasneem Hameed - Author - Peace Activist

KMR ANNUAL SPORTS DAY 2023



OVERALL WINNERS ARCTIC HOUSE



OVERALL RUNNERS UP ANTARCTIC HOUSE



Praggnanandhaa has already beaten the world champion

India's 16-year-old Grandmaster Rameshbabu Praggnanandhaa created history after he defeated world chess champion, Magnus Carlsen, in the eighth round of the Airthings Masters. Following his victory at the online rapid chess competition, celebrities and thought leaders across the spectrum have congratulated the teenager.

His contest against world champion Carlsen from Norway who had successively won three championships makes the victory even more emphatic. The exacting game witnessed the 16-year-old manoeuvre black pieces against his 31-year-old opponent. Praggnanandhaa is also the fifth-youngest person ever to clinch the title of Grandmaster.

Cricket legend Sachin Tendulkar took to Twitter to congratulate the chess champion ..

"What a wonderful feeling it must be for Pragg. All of 16, and to have beaten the experienced & decorated Magnus Carlsen, and that too while playing black, is magical! Best wishes on a long & successful chess career ahead. You've made India proud!" tweeted Sachin.

Soon after Praggnanandhaa expressed his gratitude and said how much it meant for him to be congratulated by Tendulkar.

Who is Praggnanandhaa?

Born as Rameshbabu Praggnanandhaa on 10 August 2005 in Chennai, he is the sibling of noted Indian chess player Vaishali Rameshbabu. He is the fifth-youngest person after Abhimanyu Mishra, Gukesh D, Sergey Karjakin, and Javokhir Sindarov to achieve the title of Grandmaster.

Praggnanandhaa won the World Youth Chess Championship Under-8 title in 2013. At 7, the victory secured him the title of FIDE Master, an open title that is below Grandmaster and International Master.

His trail of victories continued in 2016 when he became the youngest International Master in history at the age of 10 years, 10 months, and 19 days. Two years later, at 12 years, 10 months and 13 days, Praggnanandhaa became the youngest Grandmaster after Russian chess star Sergey Karjakin.

After his victory, five-time world champion and India's first Grandmaster, Viswanathan Anand, congratulated



Praggnanandhaa on his achievement in a twee.

The teen looks up to Viswanathan Anand as his idol.

Praggnanadhaa, according to a report on ESPN, has completely stayed away from social media. This according to his coach RB Ramesh helps in easing the pressure of being watched.

"The burden of expectation can get to him at times. When he loses, it sometimes affects him more than it should. He's working on it, but he's just 16 and I'm really glad at how he's handled himself against some of the top guys," RB Ramesh was quoted as saying by ESPN.

Soon after the historic victory when he was asked about his plans for the celebration, the 16-year-old had said, "I'm just going to go to bed."

That was two years ago, Now at Baku Azerbaijan Pragg now 18 is just one tie breaker away from the World Championship against 31 year old Magnus Carlsen. Will he or wont he? This Thursday 24th August 2023?

Praggnanandhaa lost in the tie breaker and came runner up. Tie Breaker situation requires special training and planning with help of experienced team. Requires lot of financial and technical support. Pragg is on his own not backed by any Sports Body or big sponsors providing required technical support unlike his experienced and well-equipped opponent. Fantastic individual performance against all odds and challenges.

PRAGG will emerge stronger and be the winner sooner than later.

SAHODAYA SPORTS

SAHODAYA THROW BALL UNDER 14 RUNNERS



SAHODAYA THROW BALL UNDER 12 WINNERS



SAHODAYA KABADI UNDER 17 WINNERS UNDER 14 RUNNERS UP



SAHODAYA KABADI UNDER 17 RUNNERS



SAHODAYA KHO KHO RUNNERS UP UNDER 14



SAHODAYA KHO KHO RUNNERS UP UNDER 12 GIRLS



SAHODAYA KHO KHO WINNERS BOYS



SAHODAYA KHO KHO UNDER 17 WINNERS GIRLS



SAHODAYA KABADI UNDER 14 RUNNERS BOYS



SAHODAYA FOOT BALL UNDER 14 WINNERS & UNDER 12 RUNNERS UP GIRLS



SAHODAYA HAND BALL UNDER 14 RUNNERS UP BOYS



SAHODAYA HAND BALL UNDER 14 RUNNERS UP GIRLS



BLUE DAY, SOCIAL FORUM & CLUB



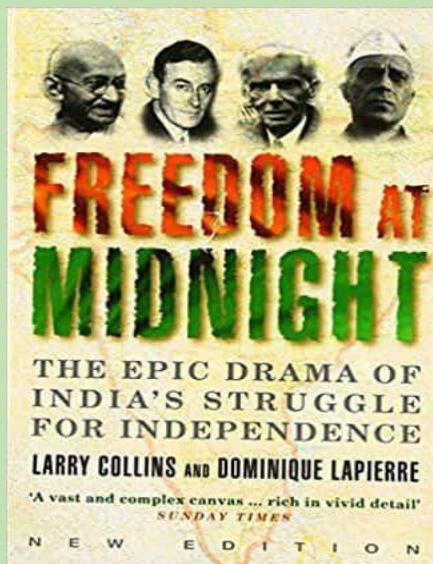
PRIDE OF KMR



PRIDE OF KMR



A BOOK READ BY MR. CHARLES



Freedom at Midnight (1975) is a non-fiction book by Larry Collins and Dominique Lapierre about the events around the Indian independence movement and partition. It details the last year of the British Raj, from 1947 to 1948, beginning with the appointment of Lord Mountbatten of Burma as the last viceroy of British India, and ending with the death and funeral of Mahatma Gandhi.



A BOOK READ BY Ms. CHARUMATHY

You Can Win written by an Indian author Shiv Khera.

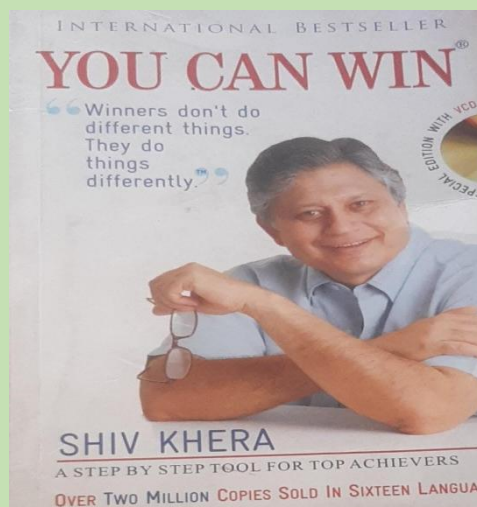
In this book, the author talks about different aspects of life like attitude, success, habits, qualities of winners, positivity, responsibility and more.

The book is divided into 13 chapters and each chapter works as a stepping stone to living a more meaningful life.

WHAT I LEARNT I WANT TO SHARE.

You Can Win Book Summary:

1. Human beings can alter their lives by altering their attitude of mind.
 2. Opportunities are always our feet. We don't have to go anywhere.
 3. A Right decision at the wrong time becomes the wrong decision.
 4. Every problem comes with an equal or greater opportunity for success.
 5. People are more valuable than capital or equipment.
 6. People can be your biggest asset or your biggest liability.
 7. People with negative attitudes become a liability to society.
 8. You have to accept responsibility for your behavior and actions.
- Learning is not enough. We have to experience this.



NEERAJ CHOPRA THE GOLDEN BOY OF INDIAN ATHLETICS



Neeraj Chopra, in a historic moment for Indian athletics, clinched the gold medal in the men's javelin throw event at the World Athletics Championships held in Budapest, Hungary. The 'golden boy of Indian athletics' etched his name in history by becoming the first-ever Indian athlete to secure a gold medal at this prestigious championship.

WE ARE NOT A
TEAM
BECAUSE WE
WORK TOGETHER
WE ARE
A TEAM BECAUSE
WE RESPECT
TRUST AND CARE
FOR EACH OTHER

PUBLISHED BY

DR. KRISHNAVENI,
CORRESPONDENT

MRS. SARASWATHY, PRINCIPAL,
EDITORS

MR. LAWRENCE, MR.
JEYAKUMAR, MRS, SARANYA,
MRS. AARTHY, MRS. VIJI, MRS.
SARUMATHY & MR. SURESH

CHIEF EDITOR

MR. T M CHARLES

ADVISOR & MENTOR

ISRO இஸ்ரோ விஞ்ஞானிகளை வாழ்த்துகிறோம்....

சாதித்தது இந்தியா
சந்திரனில் வெற்றிகரமாக
கால்பதித்த சந்திரயான்-3

KMR 4-Way Track Service Road,
Achampathu, Madurai-625019.
Ph: 73737 57802 / 803 / 804
INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL (CBSE) www.kmrschool.com