

KMR



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BE THE BEST OF WHAT YOU CAN BE

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IN THE LIMELIGHT



ON 26th February, we have installed the Statue of Thiruvalluvar in honour of the Tamil sage at the Square specifically earmarked for this purpose in our school. The statue was unveiled by Thavathiru Kundrakudi Ponnambala Adigalar in the presence of Dignitaries, teachers, parents and students at a gala function. Hats off to our correspondent Dr. Krishnaveni and her family for this unique gesture.

Yes ! **Be the best of what you can be.**

This is the new slogan that we are giving out to the school To everyone in the school, the teachers the students and all our parents. Especially after the much expected relaxation during this pandemic, when there is this little semblance of things returning to normalcy, this slogan becomes all the more meaningful and relevant.

If we want to be successful inspite of all odds, if we need to lead a peaceful happy life, if we want to be useful to ourselves, your families, our community and our country and the world. then we need to do all things that will help us to be the best of what we can be. We have to continuously work on the four faculties that dwell in every person.

They are our body, our mind, our heart and our soul. By body we mean all the physical things that it represents. Its our biological self and other basics like our clothing and our shelter, our food and water and our money, wealth and what all money can buy. All material things.

By mind we mean those things that enable our mind to keep fit and growing, our studies, our education, our experiences, our succes and failures, in short what all help us to learn. That's why we say that learning lasts throughout our lives.

By heart we mean all aspects that guide us in our relationships, the bonding and love that we develop throughtout our lives, with our parents, with our relatives, with our neighbours, with our friends and with our colleauges, with whoever comes into our contact. These relationships can be life lasting or can be lost in the middle. They can be heart warming or heart burning.

By soul we donot mean our religious activities, This is very secular. By this we mean the gestures and activities that we do to help others in their need. When we help a differently abled person to cross a road, when we water a plant in its need, when we serve food to a needy family. then we are all spiritually on the high and are happy and satisfied. All these four faculties are not independen of one another. They are vey

Interdependent and need to be nurtured in a very balanced manner. With body we are loving, With miind we are learning, With Heart we are loving and With Soul we are leaving a legacy. One can always affect the other for good or bad depending on how well we nourish them. If we nourish them right, then we have a beautiful life waiting for us to be conquered. If we donot nurture them correctly then our life is in spot and trouble will shoot up any time. So lert us all be aware that life has to be lived and not survived in fits and starts.

Especiall in these times of pandemic now that we are slowly returning to normalcy, let us put all our four facultuies together and retrospect whether we are doing the right things every minute of our lives to keep them fit and strong.

If we are doing them right let us continue to strengthen them all the time. If we are not doing the the right things if we are clumcy in our way of doing things, then this is the right time, to correct ourselves, and turn a new leaf in every aspect of our lives.

If we keep on nourishing the four faculties, a time will come when all of them will merge at a point and we shall feel a spark that will bring magic and miacle into our lives.

Then there will not be any looking back. Whatever we do will be rewarding in someway or other. We will be an inspiration to others. We will be leaders in our own right. We will be doing only the right things. We will Live, Learn and Love Life in its full measure and will be Leaving a legacy all the time.

So my dear students, teachers asnd parents, let us all together take a pledge from now on, that all of us will nourish and safeguard these four faculties and create opportunities for our children to nurture them throughout their lives.

Let the magic and miracle happen in our lives. Together let us make this world a better place to live. Let us all strive to Be The Best of What We Can Be.



Thiruvalluvar (Tamil: திருவள்ளுவர்) was a celebrated Tamil poet and philosopher whose contribution to Tamil literature is the Thirukkural, a work on ethics. Thiruvalluvar is thought to have lived sometime between the 2nd century BC and the 8th century AD. This estimate is based on linguistic analysis of his writings, as there is no archaeological evidence for when he lived. He is sometimes also called Theiva Pulavar ("Divine Poet"), Valluvar, Poyyamozhi Pulavar, Senna Pothar, Gnana Vettiyan or

Personal Life Literary accounts indicate that he was a weaver by profession and lived at Mylapore, Chennai with his wife Vasuki. There are various claims as to who Thiruvalluvar was-A Jain, Whoever he was his thoughts have been addressing universal values. Jains claim that he might have been influenced at least with the tenets of jainism- Ahimsa, Asteya, Aparigraha. But these tenets are themselves drawn from yogic concepts developed by rishis and munis and hence cannot be narrowed down to a subset, of universal philosophies.

Traditional Accounts

Tirukkural itself does not name its author or authors. The name Thiruvalluvar is first mentioned in the 10th century in a text called Thiruvalluvarmaalai ("Thiruvalluvar traditions of Thiruvalluvar appeared after this text had been written.[3] It is generally believed that the name Thiruvalluvar consists of Thiru (a Tamil word meaning honorable, similar to Mr rather than the Sanskrit word Shree)[4] and Valluvar (a polite name for Valluvan, according to Tamil tradition). The name Valluvan is a common name representing his caste or occupation rather than his proper name. However, it is not known whether the author of Tirukkural (Valluvan) was named after his community, Valluvar or vice versa.

There are several claims regarding where he lived, but none of them have been verified. One legend associates him with Madurai, the ancient capital of the Pandya rulers who vigorously promoted Tamil literature. According to another he was born and not lived in Mylapore, a part of present day Madras, and traveled to Madurai to submit the Thirukkural, for approval of the king (Pandian) and his college of poets.

Thiruvalluvar may have spent part of his life in Madurai because it was under the Pandiya rulers that many Tamil poets flourished. There is also the recent claim by Kanyakumari Historical and Cultural Research Centre (KHRC) that Valluvar was a king who ruled Valluvanadu in the hilly tracts of the Kanyakumari District of Tamil Nadu.

Thirukkural

Thirukkural is one of the most revered ancient works in the Tamil language. It is considered a 'common creed', providing a guide for human morals and betterment in life. Thirukkural has been translated into several languages, including a translation into Latin by Constanzo Beschi in 1730, which helped make the work known to European intellectuals.

Tirukkural is divided into three sections: section one deals with Aram, good ethical behavior with conscience and honor ("right conduct"); section two discusses Porul, the right manner of conducting worldly affairs; and section three dwells on Inbam, love between men and women. The first section has 38 chapters, the second 70 chapters and the third 25 chapters. Each chapter consists of 10 couplets or kurals, for a total of 1330 couplets. Although two sections, Aram and Inbam, are devoted to the private life of an individual more than half the couplets in Thirukkural are grouped under Porul which discusses ethics in public life. Thus Thiruvalluvar gives more importance to righteous living in public life.

Memorials

A temple-like memorial to Thiruvalluvar, Valluvar Kottam, was built in Chennai in 1976. This monument complex consists of structures usually found in Dravidian temples, including a temple car carved from three blocks of granite, and a shallow, rectangular pond. The auditorium adjoining the memorial is one of the largest in Asia and can seat up to 4000 people. There is a 133-foot tall statue of Thiruvalluvar erected at Kanyakumari at the southern tip of the Indian subcontinent, where the Arabian Sea, the Bay of Bengal, and the Indian Ocean converge. The 133 feet denote Tirukkural's 133 Chapters or athikarams and the show of three fingers denote the three themes Aram, Porul, and Inbam, i.e. the sections on Morals, Wealth and Love. The statue was designed by V. Ganapati Sthapati, a temple architect from Tamil Nadu.

Now in our school during this February on 26th, we have installed the Statue of Thiruvalluvar in honour of the Tamil sage at the Square specifically earmarked for this purpose. The statue was unveiled by Thavathiru Kundrakudi Ponnambalam Adigalar in the presence of Dignitaries, teachers, parents and students at a gala function.

"இறைவன் மனிதனுக்குச் சொன்னது கீதை
மனிதன் இறைவனுக்குச் சொன்னது திருவாசகம்
மனிதன் மனிதனுக்குச் சொன்னது திருக்குறள்"



The INSPIRING STORY OF J K ROWLING

The Creator of HARRY POTTER



J.K Rowling had a dream of becoming a writer early on. But, she would have to persist for many years before her dream of becoming a published author would materialize. Almost as soon as she decided to get to work on putting her ideas down on paper for her book, she would be sidetracked by her mother's death. And the depression that would ensue left Rowling seeking out a job as a teacher in another country. Soon after, she would get married and have a child, which would delay her aspirations even further.

But things weren't done going off the rails for Rowling, as her marriage would abruptly end just one year after it began, leading her to be jobless with a child, and a barely surviving off of unemployment benefits.

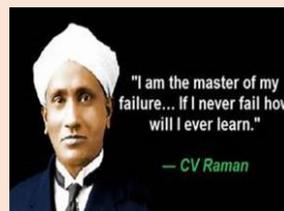
However, despite her challenges, Rowling would persist in the creation of her book. And she did so by seizing every spare moment she could while her child slept to write. Until finally the day came when she completed her manuscript.

Of course, even after Rowling finished her manuscript obstacles still remained. 12 different publishers would reject her novel, and she found herself almost ready to quit before her manuscript would eventually get accepted. And it was at that moment, that J.K. Rowling's luck turned around.

Now, J.K. Rowling is one of the best selling authors of all time. In fact, she is the highest paid novelist in the world, with her books having been translated into over 80 different languages with over 500 million being sold. Clearly, persistence and patience pays off in the long run.

INPUTS FROM KMR RESOURCE CENTRE

A PASSIONATE VISIONARY-Sir C V RAMAN



Sir C V Raman is best known for his work in the field of light scattering. He discovered that when light traverses a transparent material, some of the deflected light changes in wavelength, for which he received the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1930.

Raman attended school on a scholarship at the age 13.

In 1902, he joined the Presidency College in Madras where his father became a lecturer mathematics and physics.

He resigned from his position in the government after he was made the first Palit Professor of Physics at the University of Calcutta, continuing his research at the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science.

In 1928 he was nominated for the Nobel Prize for Physics but lost to Owen Richardson.

He led experiments on the scattering of light and discovered what is now called the Raman effect.

He lost another Nobel Prize of Physics to Louis de Broglie in 1929.

Raman was president of the 16th session of the Indian Science Congress of 1929.

He was the first Asian and the first non-white person to receive any Nobel Prize in the sciences.

Despite his focus on the sciences, Raman is also known for his writings, for which he also received the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1913.

Raman helped discover the quantum photon spin in 1932, which helped confirm the quantum nature of light.

He also studied the acoustics of musical instruments and worked out a theory to explain the acousto-optic effect; this effect made a profound impact on Carl Sagan, when he saw it demonstrated at the 1939 World's Fair.

In 1933, he joined the Indian Institute of Science in Bangalore as its first Indian director, an ironic appointment considering the previously all-white British colonial government.

He started the Travancore Chemical and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., company in 1943, which manufactured potassium chlorate for the match industry.

In 1948 he began studying the spectroscopic behavior of crystals and developed approaches for a new manner of fundamental problems of crystal dynamics.

He also made contributions to the fields of human vision, the optics of colloids, and electrical and magnetic anisotropy. He breathed his last on 21st November 1970.

The day he discovered what later came to be called RAMAN EFFECT- 28th Feb is observed in India as the National Science Day

INPUTS FROM KMR RESOURCE CENTRE

FEB 21-International Mother Language Day 2022: 15 Interesting Facts

International Mother Language Day: This is the day when Bangladesh remembers its martyrs who sacrificed their lives on Feb 21, 1952 to save mother tongue Bangla that was under threat in East Pakistan.

The International Mother Language Day is observed every year on February 21 to celebrate the importance of linguistic diversity.

The world has been observing the day since the year 2000, a year after the 1999 UNESCO General Conference approved the initiative proposed by Bangladesh.

February 21, locally called Ekushe February or just Ekushe, is one of the most important days observed in Bangladesh where many people, mostly the youth, sacrificed their lives in 1952 to save their mother tongue, Bangla, which was under threat when the country was East Pakistan.

UNESCO observes this day as it believes “multilingual and multicultural societies exist through languages that transmit and preserve traditional knowledge and cultures in a sustainable way”.

It is within its “mandate for peace that it works to preserve the differences in cultures and languages that foster tolerance and respect for others”.

On the occasion, let’s look at some of the most interesting facts about mother languages.

1. There are around 7,000 languages spoken in the world, according to UNESCO. An analysis of the 2011 census in India, released in 2018, however, says India alone has more than 19,500 languages or dialects that are spoken as mother tongues.
2. 90% of the 7,000 world languages are used by less than 1 lakh people.
3. Over 1 million people converse in 150-200 languages.
4. 46 languages have just one speaker.
5. In India, there are 121 languages that are spoken by 10,000 or more people.
6. Globally, 40% people do not have access to education in a language they speak or understand, according to UNESCO.
7. Asia has 2,200 of the world’s languages, while Europe has 260.
8. According to UNESCO, Mandarin Chinese, English, Spanish, Hindi, Arabic, Bengali, Russian, Portuguese, Japanese, German and French are the world's most widely spoken languages based on the number of native speakers and as a second language.
9. 2,500 languages are at risk of extinction, UNESCO says.
10. Amharic, Arabic, Armenian, Bengali, Burmese, Chinese script, Cyrillic, Devanagari, Georgian, Greek, Hebrew, Japanese script, Khmer, Korean, Lao, Latin, Sinhala, Thai and Tibetan are the world’s most widely-used alphabets, or scripts, which are still in use, according to a BBC report.
11. Sanskrit, Sumerian, Hebrew and Basque are some of the oldest languages known.
12. India has 22 scheduled languages, and 96.71 per cent population of the country have one of these as their mother tongue, according to the 2011 census analysis.
13. The 22 languages included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution are Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Kashmiri, Konkani, Malayalam, Manipuri, Marathi, Nepali, Oriya, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu, Bodo, Santhali, Maithili and Dogri.
14. There are 99 non-scheduled languages in India, which have less than 10,000 speakers each at the all-India level.
15. Globally, since the 17th century, around 200 artificial languages have been created — some for communication among philosophers, and others for trade, commerce and international communication.

Tiruvalluvar Day – Prize Winning Speech – Tamil –Ms. A.L.Rabyathul Rifa - VIII



தலைப்பு – திருக்குறளும் வாழ்வியலும்

தமிழ் மீசைப் போட்டி பெயர்நாயிபத்தன் டி.ஏ. எட்டஸ் எழுப்பு.

இருவீர்பில் வரைந்த வாழ்வு நெறி

பிறமுது வாழ்வோம் அந்நெறியின் வழி

முப்பாலில் ஆன நல்வழிகாட்டி

தப்பாது நடப்போம் அன்வழி ஒட்டி

திருக்குறளை தினமும் ஒதிடுவோம்

வாழ்வில் உயர்ந்து ஒங்கிடுவோம்

மனிதன் தான் சாந்தமுள்ள சமுதாயத்தில் மனிதன் மனிதனாய் வாழ வழிகாட்டுவ வழிகாட்டி நூல் திருக்குறள்.பிறக்கும் ஒவ்வொரு உயிரும் தன் வாழ்வுக்கிடையே உண்டாகும் இடப்பாடுகளின் விளிம்பில் நின்று கடைசியாய் காலமே நிலைத்து நிற்கின்றது.என்றாலும் காலம் தன் வாழ்வில் நன்மையிலும், தீமையிலும்,சரிசெய்திலும்,தவறு செய்திலும்,உண்மையிலும்,பொய்யிலும் தனக்கான கேள்வியில் தானே கட்டு மிளிரும் தங்கமொன பூத்து நானைய கேள்விக்கான பதில்களைபெல்லாம் இன்றே நமக்காய் சேகரித்து யாரோ ஒருவரின்கைகளில் கொடுத்து வைக்காமல் காலம் நகர்வதில்லை.

நும் அன்றைய தேவைகள் அனைத்தும் அன்றே 2000 ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன்னரே வன்றவன் என்ற காலத்தச்சனின் கையில் நமக்கென் கொடுத்து வைக்கப்பட்ட பொக்கிஷம் தான் திருக்குறள்.

இன்ன செய்தானு ஒரத்தல் அவர்நான

நன்மையத் செய்து விடல்.

என்று மனப்பாடம் செய்து தேவ்வில் எழுதியதை தவிர நம்மில் எத்தனை பேர் ஒரு குறையைவாழது வாழ்வியலோடு ஒப்பிட்டு பாந்து வாழப் புகழியிருப்போம்.

என்னைக் கேட்டால் "நான் சொல்வதெல்லாம் உண்மை உண்மையைத் தவிர

வேறொன்றுமில்லை என்று சத்தியப்பிரமாணம் எடுத்துத் தமிழருக்கென்ற புனித நூலாகிய திருக்குறள் என்னும் பெரும் படைப்பிே போதுமானதாக கருதுகிறோன்.

திருக்குறள் ஒரு நீதி நூல் மட்டுமல்ல ஒரு வாழ்வியல் நூலாகவும் திகழ்கின்றது. வன்றவன் தான் தோன்றிய காலத்தினாடு நின்று விடாமல் இனி வரும்

தலைமுறையினருக்கும் பொருத்தும் மடியாக மனிதனுக்கு வாழச் சொல்லிக் கொடுக்கிறது. வாழ்க்கையின் மகத்துவத்தையும் வினக்குகிறது.

அக முதல எழுத்தெல்லாம் ஆதி

பகவன் முத்திரை உலகு.

கடவுள் அநீது ஆற்றாளுக்கு அப்பாற்பட்ட நிலை என்னும் கருதுகோள் நிலையில் வைத்து மனித பெருமைக்கும் சமுதாய அமைதிக்கும் 'வன்றவன் குறள் வழிக் குறல் கொடுத்தானார்.

திருக்குறள் அன்றைய சமூகக் கட்டமைப்பை நிர்வாக முறைகளை, தத்துவங்களை,மரபுகளை அடிப்படையாகக் கொண்டு இன்னும் மேன்மையான சமூகக் கட்டமைப்பு வாழ்க்கையை வாழ்வதற்கான நெறிமுறைகளையும் நமக்கு சொல்கிறது.

ஒரு மனிதன் தன்வாழ்வில் அடைய விரும்பும் இலக்கு எத்தனை மேன்மையானதாக உயர்வானதாக இருக்கிறதோ அதற்கேற்ப அவரது வாழ்வும் உயர்வடைகிறது.அது போலவே ஒரு சமூகம் ஏற்படுத்திக் கொள்ளும் உயர்ந்தடைசியங்கள் அச்சமூகத்தை முன்வீற்றும் பாதையை நோக்கி அழைத்துச் செல்கிறது.

என்னிய எண்ணியாங்கு எய்தும என்னியா

திண்ணிய ராகப் பெரிள்.

எதுவாக வேண்டும் என்று நாம் நினைக்கிறோமோ அந்த எண்ணத்தில் நாம் உறுதி

உடையவர்களாக இருந்தால் நாம் எண்ணிய எண்ணம் எண்ணியவாறே வெற்றிபடையும்.எனவே இவ்வுலக வாழ்வு முறைகளில் பண்பின் நாகரிகத்தின் முன்னோடிகள் என்று திருக்குறள் வழி நின்று வாழ்வோமதுமிற பண்பினை முழுமையாக கற்று,அதன்படி மேன்மையான முறையில் வாழ்ந்து தமிழனா மீண்டும் உலக அரங்கில் முன்னிலை படுத்துவேணாம்!வாழ்க தமிழ்மொழி!வளக்க திருக்குறளின் பெருமை.

Look Well to This Day

By Kalidasa, Indian Poet, Fifth Century A.D.

Look well to this day,
For it and it alone is life.
In its brief course
Lie all the essence of your
existence:

The Glory of Growth
The Satisfaction of Achievement
The Splendor of Beauty

For yesterday is but a dream,
And tomorrow is but a vision.
But today well lived makes every yesterday
a dream of happiness,
And every tomorrow a vision of hope.

Tiruvalluvar Day – Prize Winning Speech - English- Mr. Abdul Rahman - XI

HUMANISM IN THIRUKKURAL



Humanism it's a widely spoken and widely needed stuff, which we need to develop among ourselves.

I am Abdur Rahman. Of grade XI here to speak about humanism in Thirukkural.

Respected dignitaries on the dias and my dear teachers, parents and dear fellow students, let me start with humanism, what's humanism? It depends on who you ask there's an article in the internet by Fred Edward. There he speaks about 8 different kinds of humanism literal humanism, renaissance humanism, western cultural humanism, christian, religious, secular, moderate humanism etc... Are they all different? May be...Have you ever been to Baskin Robin's ice cream shop? There are 31 kinds of icecreams, they have different tastes, different colours, different toppings, are they all different?Couldbe....but their intense is : all these icecreams should have same ingredients like... milk and sugar, in that sense these ice creams are not really different, so is the case with humanism, even though they come with different adjectives, and different names, they are not all that different..... basically all these humanisms have 4 basic principles...

1stPrinciple: Human Equality:

All human beings are equal by birth, therefore you cannot discriminate another person based on their caste, religion, race, creed, sex or whatever be the case you cannot discriminate another person.

2ndPrinciple: Rationalism:

Rationalism means all principles and believes should be based on scientific reason and knowledge and not on superstition and emotions, based on these most of the humanists are rationalists

3rd Principle: Problem Solutions lie only with us

All human problems must be solved by human beings. There is no record In the history that a supernatural being or a supernatural thing helped a human to solve his problem.

4th Principle : Morality

By morality we mean beliefs about what is right behavior and what is wrong behavior.

Let me come to the point and our theme of contention-

Humanism in Thiirukkural

In connection with the first principle Thiruvalluvar says

பிறப்பொக்கும் எல்லா உயிர்க்கும் சிறப்பொவ்வா செய்துளல் வேற்றுமை யாம்.

Which means all are equal by birth. There is no difference among people, but people become different because of their action and accomplishments. Valluvar's idea of " All are equal by birth" is a revolutionary radical idea completely consistent with humanism.

For the second principle rationalism he says

எப்பொருள் யார்யார்வாய் கேட்பினும் அப்பொருள் மெய்ப்பொருள் காண்ப தறிவு.

You should question about every thing what everyone says, no matter who says what. You should be able to investigate, find the real truth behind it

Third principle Valluvar suggestion is we need love we need apathy and we need compassion.

Love is affection and concern about other people. Apathy is ability to share or cure the pain and sufferings of others as your own. He asks "What's the use of all wisdom and intelligence if you can't feel others sufferings and pain as your own?" Then apathy leads to compassion. Compassion means "suffering together". If I can feel others' suffering as my own we can work on it together. And can find a way out of it. Its because of compassion, its because of people helping each other this world functions, otherwise it won't.

Fourth principle morality, Morality means a set of principles, which say what's right and what's wrong and what's good and what's bad. But Valluvar's idea of morality is different.

He says,

உலகத்தோடு ஒட்ட ஒழுகல் பலகற்றும் கல்லார் அறிவி லாதார்..

If you can't understand the norms and the moral code of society where you live or where you belong you are an ignored person. Ideal moral code is that of the society.

Seeing these Valluvar insists on human equality, love, apathy, compassion and morality makes him and shows his work Thirukkural a humanistic stuff and make the society a loveable and humanistic society. **THANK YOU**



FELICITATION TO OUR CEO



Chief Educational Officer
Tirunelveli, Virudhunagar District, Tamil Nadu

Improving the Aspirational District on Eight Indicators

Innovations & Impact

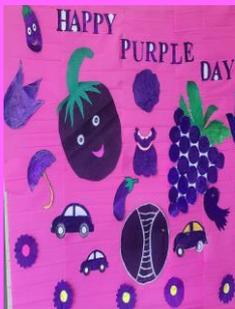
- Executed infrastructural changes in the schools by constructing new girl's toilets, renovating buildings, providing purified and clean drinking water, and electricity.
- Managed innovative fund collection and resource mobilization for the large infrastructural changes.
- Innovations resulted in improved learning outcomes, increased attendance, participation by girl students and improvement in female literacy.



CHIEF EDUCATION OFFICER MR. SWAMINATHAN FACILATED AT OUR SCHOOL For Obtaining the National Award



PURPLE DAY



Parents Teachers Meeting



PRANAV LKG THE PRIDE OF KMR



கேடில் விழுச்செல்வம் கல்வி யொருவற்கு
மாடல்ல மற்றையவை.



ON SUCCESS

13th February 2022



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World Famous Indian Scientists Who Give new Dimension, Meaning and revolutionised World Science:



ORIENTATION

Orientation on Cyber Crime

Orientation on JEE/IIT

Science Day Celebration



WORLD MOTHER TONGUE DAY- Singing Together

WORLD MOTHER TONGUE DAY- The Dance Troupe



INSPIRING YOUNG ACTIVIST

Prasiddhi Singh

Eight-year-old environmentalist, has been appointed brand ambassador – **Tamil Nadu**, for the government of India's 'Beti bachao beti padhao' girl child literacy campaign. The Chengalpattu-based pre-teen has been in the limelight since 26 January this year when Prime Minister, Narendra Modi bestowed her with the 'Pradhan Mantri Rashtriya Bal Puraskar' award for planting 14,000 fruit trees and creating 14 mini fruit tree forests over two years (since 2018). Passionate about keeping the planet green, the class three student of Mahindra World School, Chengalpattu, (ranked #1 in the EW School 20-21 Tamil Nadu state) has now made it her mission to plant one lakh trees by 2022.

Setting up 'The Prasiddhi Forest Foundation' (PFF) (estd 2018), a not-for-profit with the help of her grandfather, Prasiddhi has launched initiatives like bird feeding, community nursery via door-to-door seed, tea dust collection and distribution of free seeds, saplings and the 'G3 Ecosystem', a project close to her heart.

"While all the activities conducted by the foundation add value to the environment, I believe the following the 'G3 Ecosystem' that says, 'generate your own oxygen', 'grow your own food' and 'gift the community' can make a huge impact simply because it encourages each one of us to take responsibility for our environment and understand the value of the oxygen we breathe, the food we eat and the community we live in. The programme follows a curriculum that has been curated by experts in the field of farming, environmental studies and sustainable living," says the zealous environmentalist.

Displaying knowledgeable insights about biodiversity and its impact on animals and bird life, Prasiddhi has connected with 15000 individuals through her 20 plus global workshops and talks conducted at schools, colleges and corporates to create greater awareness. After the initial funding from her family, Prasiddhi has crowdfunded, conducted paid yoga workshops, sold handmade bookmarks, grow kits & seed balls at sustainable stalls and tied up with corporates like the Chennai-based Cholayil Pvt. Ltd. (makers of Medimix soaps), Mahindra Logistics and the Rotary club to finance her plantation drives.

While the Rs. one lakh prize money received as part of her Bal Puraskar award has already been set aside for her various projects, the award has helped to create greater awareness about her work. Her foundation will soon partner with schools, colleges and corporates to launch the 'Happy Living through sustainable solution'. While PFF is already working on several of the United Nations' sustainable development goals, Prasiddhi wants to address all the 17 goals in the long run.

Prasiddhi's infectious enthusiasm has earned her an army 10,000 volunteers who have pledged to carry on her good work and the popular pre-teen has had the unique distinction of having a nursery and a Prasiddhi forest (of 100 trees) planted in her school premises as a birthday gift (31 October) last year. Among other accolades bestowed on her, the India Book of Records listed her as the youngest fruit forest creator in the country in August 2020.

Prasiddhi who is a voracious reader, has no trouble managing her academics alongside her passion for the environment. Listing Peter Wohlleben's 'The Hidden Life of Trees' as one of her favourites, the spunky youngster believes, it is the adults' lack of imagination that makes them a little ignorant as compared to children. However, she does have a prescription for the malady. "Talk to the trees, hug them and spend time with nature to get good health as well as inspiration as nature always has something to offer us. We must dream higher than the skies and think deeper than the oceans," says the youngster with a green thumb.

INPUTS FROM KMR RESOURCE CENTRE

MARCH 2022 DIARY

- 2 Common Wealth Day
- 3 Wild Life Day
- 4 Students' Talents Day
- 8 Women's Day-Talk Show
- 14 Mathematics day
- 16 Vaccination Day.
- 18 to 28 Terminal Exam. Kg –VIII
PA I – IX & XI
- 21 Forest Day/ Poetry day
- 22 Water Day
- 23 Meteorological Day

**ADMISSIONS OPEN
FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR
2022-2023 KG-IX & XI
ADMIT AND KNOW THE
DIFFERENCE
BE THE BEST OF WHAT
YOU CAN BE**

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ALL STUDENTS AND TEACHERS
AND ENABLE ALL TO THINK AND
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