



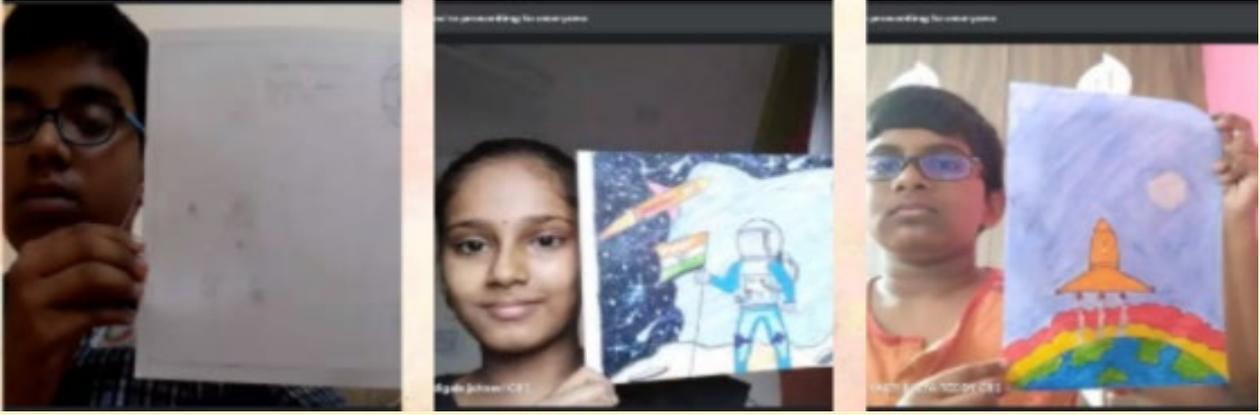
**GLOBAL INDIAN INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL**

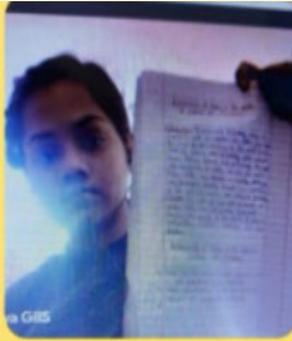
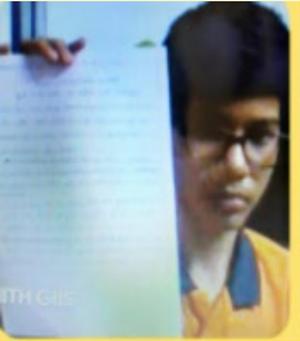
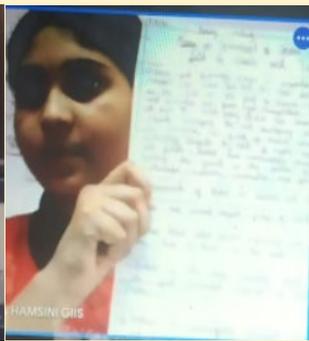
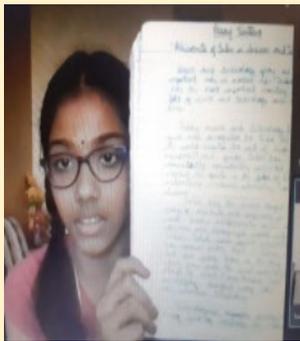
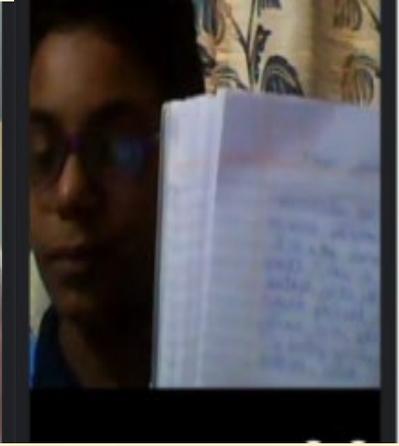


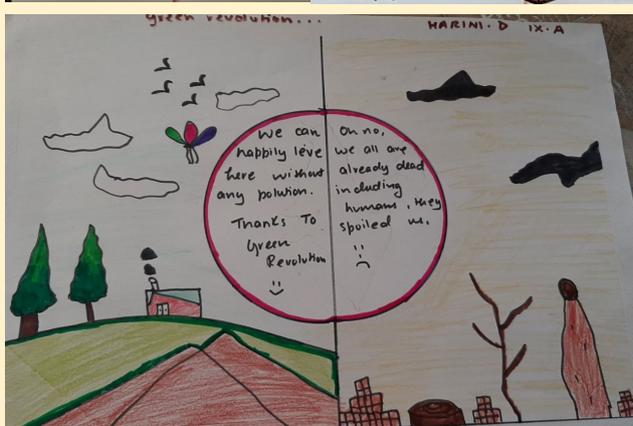
**UPPAL, HYDERABAD**

*“The true alchemists do not change lead into gold; they change the world into words.”*

It is said that writing is the painting of the voice. A good piece of writing is as good as a good piece of art. CBSE too believes in the fact and finds writing or drawing to be the best ways of expression. To commemorate the 75<sup>th</sup> year of our independence from the Imperial rule, GIIIS, in compliance with CBSE, conducted essay writing and drawing competition for its students from grades VII- XII on 06<sup>th</sup> of August, '21. The event saw an overwhelming response from the student community and set the mood for further celebrations. The writings and the paintings were nothing less than that by some accomplished writers and artists. The students presented their thoughts and ideas through their exemplary creative works. Though all the scripts were praise-worthy, yet three best works were handpicked to be announced as the best works of the day.

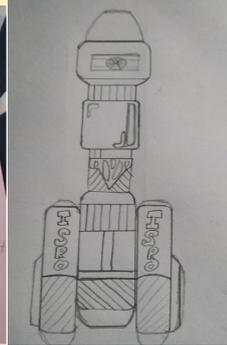






L.Kruti Shri (7C)(151010366)





Global

## Essay on Indian Democracy

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The ideology of unity among people with several background differences is referred to as unity in diversity. In a multicultural land like India, differences occur naturally on the grounds of culture, language, religious beliefs, class, traditions and ethnicity. Establishing mutual understanding and universal brotherhood is the main essence of the saying. It teaches us acceptance and tolerance with people having different traits.

Belief in faith and cultural influence played an important role in bringing the Indian people together in a unitary block. Hinduism, which forms the bulk of the Indian population, either absorbed or significantly impacted foreign cultures. Freedom of speech also has India's most reliable dimension of cohesion in diversity. Twenty-nine states in India have their language and culture. Furthermore, all Indians have solidarity for their nation in this diversity. Diversity can take any shape. It may be ethnicity, class and colour. Diversity presents us with an opportunity to get to know other races, religions and their festivals.

Citizens of India, follow the different religions of their choice because India is a secular country. Related to different cultures, languages, and religions, the people here respect one another and live in a spirit of love and brotherhood. India is called 'land of unity in diversity' because it consists of varied

culture, customs, etc. The main religions of India are - Hinduism, Christianity, Buddhism, Jainism, Sikhism.

The distinction is its strength of thought, way of life, faith and culture, not weakness. They represent a broad spectrum of views, profundity of tolerance and dynamism. Here people may have different, even opposing viewpoints on life, faith, social structure, economic growth, political systems, forms of spiritual development and salvation, though at the same time belonging to one country, one nation that is, Bharat aka India. Indian culture has always been founded on spiritual and religious ideals. It lays down the unity and power therein.

Government has also started to organise major cultural events in its efforts to promote national integration and has developed four regional cultural centres in different parts of the country. Both of these attempts would help fortify the common bond. The unity which binds people together, given the diversity of values, ways and religion. Thus amid numerous social, economic, religious and racial diversities, India remains still a largely unified country; its idea of unity has been a running thread among diverse religions and cultures of the national world.

## Essay Writing

# "Progress of Indian Education Sector after Independence"

Over the course of 7 decades after Independence, the education system of India has indeed gradually yet phenomenally. From a literacy rate of 18% in 1951, we have moved up to 73% in 2011. Currently the education system in India is the strongest and largest in the world with more than 315 million students. The modern education system was introduced to India in 1830 during the British rule by Lord Thomas Babington, who brought English language syllabus to the country. The syllabus was then shifted to common subjects like language, science and maths. Classroom teaching became prominent and the relation between a teacher and student evolved. In the following years, the education system started getting influenced by various institutions. During the late nineteenth century, the Theosophical Society of India and Rama Krishna Mission started to merge the western ideals of education with the Indian roots to inspire the students and make them accept universally. Intellectuals of various nationalities came together and helped shape the education system.

The year of 1947 continues to remain etched in the memories of all the Indians as it was when we were finally freed from the shackles of British Raj. Though the years washed the separation of India and Pakistan, it is still celebrated throughout the country as the Indian attained freedom on 15th August 1947. The Lord of Providence had finally come in the hands of Indian political leaders. The initial school had not dampened the spirits of the youngsters as it was the day to celebrate. Soon the new Indian government started making policies to bring the country back on the track of development. While all these policies were being devised to make the nation's education system was where everyone's eyes were. Education is what makes the country and the emphasis was laid upon essential primary education for all the citizens of the country irrespective of their caste religion or sex.

The initial list of countries to keep the state governments in-charge of the education system in the states while the central government was mainly responsible for devising policies and providing resources to the states for implementation of a uniform education system. It played a major role in the development of the higher education and technical education provided to the youth of the country to make it self sufficient as well as employable at higher posts.

This was the first commission that was set up by the government and the policies for enhancing the education system of the country were expected to be rolled out by this commission. Following this commission, newer policies were formulated every five years as the government started following the idea of five year plans.

Next plan aimed to eradicate illiteracy and achieve elementary education throughout the country. The government was also looking to establish several vocational training centres throughout the state in rural as well as urban areas to make the uneducated adult population self-sufficient.

Today, there were reforms made in the educational system with regards to the standards of education. Modernisation of the system was necessary to bring Indian youth to the level of the youth in other developed or developing countries. Educated youth could form the strong base and pillars for our economy. This was why technical education was being imposed in all the sectors of the country.

- A. Sharma  
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## GREEN REVOLUTION

Green revolution is actually the process of increasing agricultural production by using modern machines and techniques. It was a scientific system based technology initiative performed between 1960 and the late 1960s that increased agricultural production worldwide, particularly in the developing world, beginning most markedly in late 1960s. It was HYV seeds, increase use of fertilizers and more technical methods of irrigation to increase the production of food grains.

In India Green Revolution commenced in the early 1960s that led to an increase in food grain production, especially in Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. Major milestones in this undertaking were the development of high yielding varieties of wheat. The Green revolution is revolutionary in character due to the introduction of new technology, new ideas, the new application of inputs like HYV seeds, fertilizers, irrigation canals, pesticides etc. as all these were brought suddenly and spread quickly to obtain dramatic results thus it is known as a revolution in green agriculture.

## ECONOMIC RESULTS:

Crop areas under this project needed more water, more fertilizers, more pesticides and certain other chemicals. This increased the growth of the local manufacturing sector. Increased industrial growth created new jobs and contributed to the country's GDP. The increase in irrigation created the need demand for harness monsoon water. The stored water was used to create hydro-electric power. All this resulted in industrial growth, created jobs and improved the quality of life of the people in villages.

## STATISTICAL RESULTS:

A record grain output in 1979 around 13 million tons occurred due to the Green Revolution. Hence, it made India as one of the world's biggest agricultural producers. In India Green Revolution provided a high level of success. India also became an exporter of food grains around that time.

## SOCIOECONOMIC RESULTS:

This new technology used frequent application of water, fertilizers, pesticides, large volume of transportation, electricity, etc. not only agricultural workers but also industrial workers got plenty of jobs because of creation of facilities such as factories, hydro-electric power stations, etc. to backup the revolution.

Topic: Importance of Green Revolution in India's Economic Development

The great increase in production of food grains due to the introduction of high-yielding varieties, use of chemicals (fertilizers, pesticides), and better management techniques are called as Green Revolution in India. Awarded the Nobel Prize by Norman Borlaug (Father of world Green Revolution), the Green Revolution in India was founded by M.S. Swaminathan (Father of Indian Green Revolution). The Green Revolution in India was initiated in the 1960s. The Green Revolution resulted in a record grain output of 131 million tonnes in 1978-79, this achievement is one of the world's biggest agricultural produce. Yield per unit of farmland India improved by more than 20% between 1970 and 1979. The Green Revolution vastly improved the inland irrigation system across farms in India. And finally, the introduction of technology and machinery like tractors, harvesters, etc., helped immensely to promote commercial farming in the country. Big farmers having more than 10 hectares of land, had to get the maximum benefit from Green Revolution by owning a large amount of money in various types like HYV seeds, fertilizers, machines etc. Green Revolution brought a large scale of farm mechanization which created the demand for different types of machines like tractors, harvesters, electric milch etc., demand for chemical fertilizers, pesticides etc. also increased considerably. The industries which are using agricultural inputs for production has benefited from Green Revolution. These industries are known as agro-based industries. The examples of agro-based industries are Fertilizer, Sugar, etc. Increase in agricultural production resulted in the development of industries. The Green Revolution contributed to improving rural incomes, reduced regional poverty across the country, and led to India's economic development. With the increase in food production, the earnings of the farmers also increased and they became prosperous. The Green Revolution helped India to be self-sufficient and helped in saving money in millions because we are not buying most agricultural products from other countries.



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Class: IXA  
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Importance of Green Revolution in India's Economic Development

Green revolution has been largely confined to wheat crop and many other crops. Firstly, it was considered as revolutionary in character as it is based on new technology, new ideas, new application of inputs like HYV seeds, fertilizers etc. These spread quickly to attain dramatic results thus it is termed as revolution in green agriculture.

Importance of green revolution in India's economic development is very huge. Now, just a single crop has more profit. It has given India an economic identity. In India Green Revolution commenced in the early 1960s that led to an increase in food grain production, especially in Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. Major milestones in this undertaking were the development of high yielding varieties of wheat. A record grain output in 1978-79 around 131 million tons occurred due to the green revolution. Hence, it made India as one of the world's biggest agricultural producer. In India Green Revolution recorded a high level of success. India also became an exporter of food grains around that time. This new technology used frequent application of water, fertilizers, insecticides, larger volumes of transportation but also many workers got plenty of jobs.

Importance of Green Revolution in Indian Economic Development

Green revolution for India is very important for its economic development as like farmers are now using pesticides, HYV (High yield variety) seeds etc. and if all of the farmers stop buying them that money can be saved. Farmers are buying seeds of their own seeds to grow or non-natural insecticides. And all of these things are expensive, this might lead to increased borrowing to finance the change from traditional seed varieties. Many farmers face difficulties in paying the expenses for the fertilizers and pesticides etc., especially if they have a bad harvest. Not being able to bear the expenses, the farmers take loans from other people. But now the government is providing money for the farmers who want to buy pesticides or fertilizers etc. so now farmers have financial stability especially in Punjab where the farmer suicidal rate is highest. An Indian environmentalist Vandana Shiva writes that this is the 'Second Green Revolution'. The first green revolution, she says, suggests was mostly public funded (by the Indian government). This new green revolution, she says is driven by private (mostly foreign) interest. Ultimately this is leading to foreign ownership in India.

ESSAY WRITING

PROGRESS OF INDIAN EDUCATION SECTOR AFTER INDEPENDENCE

OVER The course of 7 decades after independence, the education system of India has evolved gradually yet phenomenally. From a literacy rate of 18% in 1951, we have moved up to 73% as of 2011. Currently, the education system in India is the strongest and largest in the world, hosting more than 315 million students. The modern education system was introduced to India in 1830 during the British rule by Lord Thomas Babington, who brought English language syllabus to the country. The syllabus was then limited to common subjects like language, science and maths. Classroom teaching became prominent and the relation between a teacher and students evolved. In the following years, the education system started getting influenced by various institutions. During late 19th century, the government implemented the recommendation of Kothari commission which 'National Policy on Education' in 1968. The main recommendations were universal primary education, introduction to new three languages formula, introduction of regional language in higher education, development of agricultural and industrial education and adult education.

Krupa Patel  
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Roll No: 04  
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IMPORTANCE OF GREEN REVOLUTION

In recent years India is experiencing a rapid economic growth, especially after the 1990s when India started to liberalize its economy is a full scale. However, the author emphasized the critical importance of the preceded 1980s when Indian agricultural sector registered a high growth rate. The Green Revolution in India started in the late 1960s and with its success India attained food self-sufficiency within a decade. However, this 1st wave of the green revolution was largely confined in wheat crop and in northern India, resulting in a limited contribution to overall economic development of the country. The Green Revolution which India and other Asian countries experienced in the past is much needed in sub-Saharan Africa now for the long term economic development.

Importance of Green Revolution in India

Green Revolution has resulted in the substantial increase in crop production which resulted in achieving self-sufficiency. Green Revolution is actually the process of increasing agricultural production by using modern machines and techniques. It was a scientific research-based technology initiative performed between 1950 and the late 1960s that increased agricultural production worldwide particularly in the developing world, beginning most markedly in the late 1960s. It used HYV seeds [High yield variety], increased use of fertilizers and more technical methods of irrigation to increase the production of food grains.

In India Green Revolution commenced in the early 1960s that led to an increase in grain production, especially in Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. Major milestones in this undertaking were the development of high-yielding varieties of wheat. The Green Revolution is revolutionary in character due to the introduction of new technology, new ideas, the new application of inputs like HYV seeds, fertilizers, irrigation water, pesticides, etc. As all these were brought suddenly and spread quickly to attain dramatic results thus it is termed as a revolution in green agriculture.

**Title of the essay: The better for My Nation**

The country where I was born, India is - like an illuminating light on the edge of the horizon, which has rolled out its pantagruelian cultures and cabalistic civilization. To be honest, I would honestly say that, I'm born under a lucky star - an independent country, where we are dish out a galore of facilities. All and sundry 're free birds out of a cage, as white symbolises candour, finesse fouetté. As the country develops, we must have respect, pride and affinity towards India. I am ironclad that I will contribute to the development of country, while giving my best. Due to famine breeding, we have to help penurious canailles. Although this is the bright side, there are still things which create a Ditch.

This message can be delivered through one of my experiences, I used to travel to my grandad's and grandma's gaff in a rinky-dink place. I could still picture the bumpy boulevards which as were rough as sandpapers, the days were such a scorcher, sunrays dappled and forayed my whole eyes and skin, as I was eminently having a chip on the block about this, for I was having a flower of anticipation in my chest. I was worried that perhaps I may be as brown as a berry, when I was coming out of it.

On the esplanade, I espy demoiselles, draped in tattered rust-coloured saris, all tanned. Having veins swelled deeply in the temple, with pads of hands all rough. Ambling on aisles of asphalt and trying to make ends meet - put them in hot water. Whence, they 're to study, they were scullions. This plastered glowers on my face, to think 'bout their harsh, lives. Afar, I could hear lachrymose cries of a family, mourning for they lost their child due to a detrimental disease. It's a bitter pill to swallow, the canailles were masticating unhealthy food. This hit me hard, as if I was a rock, breaking waves scathed the globules all o'er me.

After that, I decided that I will contribute for my country through education and health. I thought, for my motto was - "each one, teach ten." For we cannot bow our heads towards this contempt. Together, we will stand up for equality in gender, change and a better India.

Adithi R  
Grade VII CAIE

Date: - 6/12/21 Essay - Ancient VII 1652  
Applying science and technology to peoples lives is a very old concept which is in vogue from the time of the Indus valley civilization. It has been found out that nearly five inventions were made to find fire and wheels both inventions are called the father of all the technical inventions of the present era through the invention of fire people had to know about the power of energy for the first time from then on the interest grew in people and they started making these difficult things to research on many more so make life-style easier and easier India has been the most famous country in the world since ancient times, how ever after the country its identity and strength after achieving independence in 1947. It started reclaiming its lost strength and identity through science and technology, which has given India its true identity through the world. India has now become a rapidly world since ancient times, however after its slavery it lost its identity and strength after achieving INT some examples of advancement in technical establishment of railway system / of metro / railway reservation system internet, super computer mobile smart phones, online access to people is almost all areas of the country with better technical development and many educational institutions. The government of India is building more opportunities in the development of various sciences for India technical advantages possible in India various policies created by the government have enhanced the economy of any country technical development in any area enhances the economy of any country.

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Indian Democracy: A Role Model of 'Unity in Diversity' for the world  
In diversity there is beauty and there is strength was said by Maya Angelou. It is true in the context of India. India is referred to as sub-continent by many historians and scholars because of its diversified society. A country with 29 states, 7 union territories, with more than 122 major languages and 1599 other languages, India is an example for pioneer in diversity.  
India shines brightest in its portrayal of secularism. Celebrations of all major holidays irrespective of their religion is encouraged and conducted from school level. The celebration of either Diwali, Ramzan or Christmas happens with complete enthusiasm.

The government of the country often highlights the importance of unity through campaigns and slogans like 'Ekta mat Anekta'.  
The division of linguistic states like Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Orissa or the seven sisters have allowed more harmony in existence among different cultures and languages. They have promoted many speakers to learn various languages to co-exist.  
Unity and diversity go hand in hand. During the struggle for freedom was where Indians came together as one and fought. The unity included people from different genders, race and caste backgrounds to come together which in turn promoted diversity.

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Essay Writing  
Topic 1: Achievements of India in the field of science and technology  
India is a well known country for its achievements in science and technology. India has been developing tremendously since its independence and today, it is prospering in the field of science and technology. India's space team ISRO (Indian Space Research Organisation) has contributed a lot in space science and India has made a huge number of achievements from atomic clock to building heaviest rocket. India has become one of the top countries to have the sophisticated technology to build an atomic clock which can precisely indicate locations. India has also made an achievement in discovering one of the largest known structures in the neighbourhood of the universe - an extremely large supercluster of galaxies. India is also the first country to successfully launch a record of 104 satellites on a single rocket. This is the highest number of satellite launched by any of the country in the world in a single mission. India is also recognised for launching its heaviest rocket GSLV-MK III whose cryogenic engine was developed indigenously. India is also famous for building the world's smallest satellite called 'Kalamart'. It was built by an 18 year old boy Resh Yaccu in Tamil Nadu and was named after former president Abdul Kalam. The Aryabhata built by ISRO to conduct X experiments in X-ray astronomy, aeronomics and solar physics opened new possibilities for India's science and technology to grow and rapidly. India is also

one of the greatest hubs for information Technology services. Research also suggests that India owns 5 companies from the top 20 best Information Technology companies in the world. These companies include ICS, Infosys, Wipro, Cognizant and HCL Technologies. India is also well known for its tremendous contribution to Silicon Valley. India has also used its technology in medical systems by developing digital vaccines. This development is based on fundamental neurocognitive computing and immunological modulation. Discoveries in pediatric and young adult populations. Anomaly is also discovered and identified by Indian children. Aryabhata was used the force to explain why objects don't spin when the earth rotates. Aryabhata also advocated a heliocentric model of solar system, showing the planets' orbits, axes and how the moon revolves in epicycles. India also made it possible for ISRO to go beyond the geostationary orbit with the help of Chandrayaan-1 (India's first lunar exploration mission). With this mission India emerged as the fourth country in the world to place its flag on the moon. This mission also led the country's basic science and technology to next up. The Mars Orbiter Mission made India the first country to succeed to reach Mars in its first attempt, Mangalyaan-1, the indigenously built space probe to become India's first venture into the inter-planetary space. India also became the first in Asia and fourth in the world to reach the surface of Mars with the help of the Mission and Mangalyaan-1. India's first ever indigenous supercomputer 'PARAM' was a major contribution in modern India's technological journey. India is one of the top countries in the world to make a large number of contributions in the field of science and technology.

Topic: The achievements of India in the field of science and technology

Even India has the second largest group of scientists and engineers in the world. India has been the most famous country in the world in the field of science and technology since ancient times. India's science and technology has given great recognition to India all over the world. Today, India has become a rapidly emerging and developing country through new inventions in the field of science and advanced technology. Despite the lack of high-end equipment and funds, India has consistently succeeded in beating the giants in the fields of physics, mathematics, medicine, chemistry and space studies.

PARMAM - India has been credited with making the world's lowest cost supercomputer. It is successfully designed very low cost wireless telephony. ISRO has developed an atomic clock that will be used in navigation satellites to measure precise location data. ISRO has demonstrated its capacity to handle complex missions by successfully launching a record 104 satellites on a single rocket. Rishabh Sharma, an 18-year-old resident of Tamil Nadu, has created history by designing the world's smallest satellite has been named "KalamSat" after former president Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam. In 1974, the government of India had made the world proud of India's power by conducting the first nuclear test (Pokhran-1). India is one of the largest centers of information technology. Some of the top 20 IT companies in the world are Indian companies. The names of these companies are TCS, Infosys, Wipro, Reliance Industries Limited and HCL Technologies.

A. Jyoti Vaidyanath  
"VIII" IF

Essay on Achievement of India in the field of Science and Technology.

Science and technology play an important role in modern life. India has been the most famous country in the world in the field of science and technology since ancient times. India's science and technology has given great recognition to India all over the world. Today, India has become a rapidly emerging and developing country through new inventions in the field of science and advanced technology. Despite the lack of high-end equipment and funds, India has consistently succeeded in beating the giants in the fields of physics, mathematics, medicine, chemistry and space studies.

Achievements of India in science and technology:

- 1) India has second largest group of scientists in world.
- 2) India's total solar power capacity has grown more than 11 times in the past 5 years.
- 3) India is the only country which has made the first successful attempt to reach Mars.
- 4) India is successfully designed very low cost wireless telephony.
- 5) A team of India astronomers had discovered a very large supercluster of galaxies.

The Indian National Satellite System (INSAT) is one of the largest domestic communication satellite systems in the Asia-Pacific region.

India's newest rocket built by ISRO is GSLV-MK III. This is a big step towards being self-reliant in the country space programme.

In 1974, the government of India had made the world proud of India's power by conducting the first nuclear test (Pokhran-1).

Famous Scientists :- Aryabhata, APJ Abdul Kalam, CV Raman, Dr Vikram, Chakrabarti, Prabhakar, Dr. Vikram Sarabhai, Dr. Shrinivas Ramayyan, Charaka etc.

Technological development in any field unites the economy of any country since independence, the country of India has started providing in the spread of science for the national development of its country. India is a emerging country in math, chemistry, astronomy, physics, agriculture, health care, medicines, nuclear energy, space technology.

J. Hamirani  
6<sup>th</sup> B  
14/01/24

6-Aug-21 Laxya BF 201010210

Achievements of India in the field of Science and Technology.

Introduction: Science and technology play an important role in modern life. India has been the most famous country in the world in the field of science and technology since ancient times. India's science and technology has given great recognition to India all over the world. Today, India has become a rapidly emerging and developing country through new inventions in the field of science and advanced technology. Despite the lack of high-end equipment and funds, India has consistently succeeded in beating the giants in the fields of physics, mathematics, medicine, chemistry and space studies.

Achievements of India in the field of Science and Technology.

- \* India has the second largest groups of scientists and engineers in the worldwide.
- \* India's achievements in the field of IT and software are recognized worldwide.
- \* India's total solar power capacity has grown more than 11 times in the last five years.
- \* India is the only country which has made the first successful attempt to reach Mars.

6-Aug-21 Laxya BF 201010210

- \* India is the only
- \* India's BrahMos in the world has fastest and most formidable anti-ship cruise missile.
- \* "PARAM" - India has been credited with making the world's lowest cost supercomputer.
- \* India has successfully designed very low cost wireless telephony.
- \* ISRO has developed an atomic clock that will be used in navigation satellites to measure precise location data.
- \* The Indian National Satellite System (INSAT) is one of the largest domestic communication satellite systems in the Asia-Pacific region.
- \* India has regained the first position among the countries to launch a nuclear submarine Ashraaf.
- \* Rishabh Sharma, an 18-year-old resident of Tamil Nadu, has created history by designing the world's smallest satellite.
- \* A team of Indian astronomers has discovered a very large supercluster of galaxies.
- \* In 1974, the Government of India had made the world proud of India's power by conducting the first nuclear test (Pokhran-1).

Rishabh, N BF 141010423 CCA Activity

Topic: Achievements of India in the field of Science and Technology

India has been doing tremendously well in many sectors in India. We have come a long way from day of Independence. Here are the list of the greatest achievement of Indian.

- 1) S. Chandrasekhar: He was born in Lahore, British India in 1903 and was awarded the Nobel prize for physics in 1930 for his mathematical theory on Blackhole.
- 2) C.V. Raman: He was born 1888 and felicitated with with the Nobel prize in 1930 for his work on Scattering of lights.
- 3) Dr. K. J. Somaiya: He is recognized that the brain behind India's first indigenously built combat aircraft.

In the field of space science India launched its first satellite which was biggest achievement of India country.

S. Rohith 141010423 Essay writing

Science and technology play an important role in modern life. India has been the most famous country in the world in the field of science and technology since ancient times. India's science and technology has given great recognition to India all over the world. Today, India has become a rapidly emerging and developing country through new inventions in the field of science and advanced technology. India has consistently succeeded in beating the giants in the field of physics, mathematics, medicine, chemistry and space studies.

Achievement of India in science and technology.

\* India is the only country which has made the first successful attempt to reach Mars.

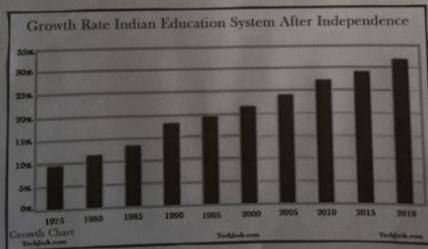
The great scientists of India have made possible the progress of science and technology. Some of their names are: Dr. Jagdish Chandra Bose, Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam, Dr. CV Raman, etc.

Scientists of ancient India: Aryabhata, Charaka

## Progression of Indian Education sectors

India got its Independence on 15 August 1947. We have made significant progress in the area of education. Presently India's higher education system is the largest in the world involving over 70 million students in less than 2 decades. The picture in field of education was completely different in 1947 than now.

The government established different education commissions in order to address educational challenges. In 2001 the literacy rate was 64.8% which has gone upto 73% in 2011.



Nirmalya  
XIC

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# ESSAY WRITING

Topic - Importance of Green Revolution in India's economic development

By agriculture development through productivity growth such as the Green Revolution, rural income can be raised and rural poverty be alleviated. Therefore, the green revolution can contribute to the overall economic development through creating a market in rural areas for non-agricultural products and services. The green revolution is beneficial because it helped to produce more food and prevented the starvation of many people. It also resulted in lower production costs and sales prices of produce. Although it had several benefits, the green revolution also had some negative effects on the environment and society.

The increased access to school and medical centers, the presence of high quality roads and agricultural wages led to greater district level employment in farming, both in absolute terms and as a fraction of total employment, increased the amount of land devoted to agriculture. Green revolution, great increase in production of food grains, especially wheat and rice. This resulted in large part from the introduction into developing countries of new, high-yielding varieties (HYV), beginning in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. It's early dramatic successes were in Mexico and in the Indian Subcontinent.



**UPPAL, HYDERABAD**

Greetings from GIIS!

**Congratulations to the participants & winners of Essay Writing & Painting Competition**

We are glad to inform you that the results of Essay Writing & Painting Competitions are out. Every student's participation effort is highly commendable.

Winner's names are as follows:

<b>CATEGORY 1- CLASS: VI, VII, VIII</b>			
<b>ESSAY WRITING COMPETITION WINNERS</b>			
<b>S. No</b>	<b>Name of the student</b>	<b>Class/Sec</b>	<b>Position</b>
1	VAISHNAVI Y	VIII CAIE	1 st
2	LASYA	VIII F	1 st
3	J. HAMSNI	VII B	2 nd
4	ADITI R	VII CAIE	3 rd
5	SAI VAISHNAVI	VIII F	3 rd

<b>CATEGORY 2- CLASS: IX, X</b>			
<b>ESSAY WRITING COMPETITION WINNERS</b>			
<b>S. No</b>	<b>Name of the student</b>	<b>Class/Sec</b>	<b>Position</b>
1	A. RAGHU RAM	IX B	1 st
2	TANISHA GOEL	IX A	2 nd
3	HEMANGI	IX D	3 rd

**CATEGORY 3- CLASS: XI, XII**

**ESSAY WRITING COMPETITION WINNERS**

<b>S. No</b>	<b>Name of the student</b>	<b>Class/Sec</b>	<b>Position</b>
1	TANUJ KUMAR	AS LEVEL	1 st
2	STUTHI	A LEVEL	2 nd

**CATEGORY 1- CLASS: VI, VII, VIII**

**PAINTING COMPETITION WINNERS**

<b>S. No</b>	<b>Name of the student</b>	<b>Class/Sec</b>	<b>Position</b>
1	N. ABHINAV	VIII CAIE	1 st
2	JASTI SREESH	VIII E	2 nd
3	KANGANA	VI A	3 rd

**CATEGORY 2- CLASS: IX, X**

**PAINTING COMPETITION WINNERS**

<b>S. No</b>	<b>Name of the student</b>	<b>Class/Sec</b>	<b>Position</b>
1	TANUSREE	IX B	1 st
2	ADITHI SREE	X E	2 nd
3	SUGAMYA	X A	3 rd