

THE GOLDEN PRINT



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A DIS STUDENTS' INITIATIVE



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Source- Google Outlook India

“India’s Chandryaan-3 is the first to land on the moon’s South Pole.”

Chandryaan-1 and Chandryaan-2, represents an amazing blend of cutting-edge technology, scientific curiosity, and worldwide cooperation. Chandryaan-3 has the possibility of deepening our understanding of the mysterious past of the Moon as well as paving the way for a future in lunar exploration. In the past, Chandryaan-1, which launched on October 22, 2008, was the first of India's Chandryaan lunar exploration missions. "The primary science objective of the mission was to prepare a three-dimensional atlas of both the far and close side of the Moon and carry out biochemical and mineralogical analysis of the entire lunar surface using excellent geographical resolution.", ISRO. It was in operation for at least 312 days, making over 3,400 orbits of the moon, until August 29, 2009, when radio communication with the spacecraft was lost. On November 14, 2008, a payload named MIP (Moon Impact Probe) carried by the spacecraft was separated and it struck the lunar South Pole in a controlled manner. India was then able to make discoveries related to the detection of water (H₂O) and hydroxyl (OH) on the lunar surface. The data also revealed their enhanced abundance towards the polar region. It further found ice in the North polar region of the Moon. With the intention of investigating the south pole of the Moon, Chandryaan-2 combined an Orbiter (to circle the planetary body without landing on it), a Lander (to settle on its surface),

and Rover (to travel on the surface). its lander, Vikram, and rover, Pragyaan, also collided on the Moon's surface on September 7 of that year, it was only partially successful after its July 2019 launch. The Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) undertook another attempt to land a spacecraft on the south pole of the Moon following the launch of Chandryaan-3 on July 14, 2023. The complex array of scientific tools on board Chandryaan-3 was essential to its accomplishment. These devices were created to examine the lunar soil and chart its composition in order to shed light on the Moon's geological development and history. Scientists could learn more about the beginnings of the solar system and the Earth's own origins by studying the Moon's past. Chandryaan-3 faced some difficulties, nevertheless. Due to the complexity of the mission, careful preparation, extensive testing, and a reliable launch vehicle were among the many things required for successful soft landing. India's interdisciplinary approach to space research was on display since it required the fusion of skills from numerous scientific and engineering fields to overcome these obstacles. The mission's successful lift off and succeeding phases showed how adept ISRO is at carrying out challenging space operations. The landing was scheduled for August 23 around 6 pm IST and was anticipated to take 42 days in total. The LVM-III Launch Vehicle carried out the Chandryaan-3 mission's space launch. The

Chandryaan-3

CURRENT AFFAIRS

Written by:

Rizak Makkar (Grade 11)

&

Rohit Paranjape (Grade 9)

The third mission in the Chandryaan series, Chandryaan-3, launched as part of an ambitious effort by the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) to solve the mysteries of Earth's nearest celestial neighbour. This next project, which built on the achievements of its predecessors:



spacecraft progressively expanded its orbit after being launched on Friday into an orbit above the Earth at a height of 179 km in a series of manoeuvres to escape the gravity of the Earth and slingshot towards the moon. The spaceship needed to be pulled into the moon's gravity after getting close to it. The next step was to round off manoeuvres to shrink the spacecraft's orbit to a circle with a radius of 100 kilometres. After that, the lander detached from the propulsion module and began its powered descent towards the moon's surface while still carrying the rover inside of it. The mission life of the lander and rover was one lunar day. Since it takes the moon around one month (about 28 earth days) to complete one spin on its axis (and one revolution around the earth), each lunar day and night lasts for 14 earth days. The rover and lander were being deployed at the crack of dawn because they cannot withstand the dramatic decrease in temperature that occurs during lunar nights. India's Moon mission Chandrayaan-3 scripted history by successfully landing on the lunar surface at 6:04 pm on August 23. With the Lander accomplishing a soft landing on the Moon's south pole, India becomes the only country to have ever done so. A rover, then came out of the Lander. Chandrayaan-3 paved the path for a greater knowledge of the Moon's composition, history, and the larger mysteries of the universe by opening new areas for scientific investigation.

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The Blue Print of the Chandrayaan-3

SPACE
India's Chandrayaan-3 moon mission
 The mission carries a lander and a rover with scientific payloads to analyse the chemical and geological composition of the lunar surface.

Landing site
Near lunar south pole

Vikram lunar lander
Mass: 1,752kg including 26kg rover
carries rover plus 4 scientific payloads

Launch Vehicle Mark-III (LVM3)
Two solid-fuel strap-on boosters
One liquid-fuel core stage and cryogenic upper stage

Vikram lunar lander

Pragyan rover

Rover payloads
Spectrometer and spectroscope to derive elements present in

Overall length: 43.5 metres

LVM3 will lift off carrying 3,900kg Chandrayaan-3

Source-Google Al Jazeera



Indian Penal Code Overhaul



Written by: Shlok Sudame (Grade 11)

Amit Shah introduced 3 bills to replace the Indian Penal Code of 1860, the Criminal Procedure Act of 1898, and the Indian Evidence Act of 1872. These bills were initiated to overhaul some of the criminal laws put in place during the colonial era, that period being before India gained independence in 1947. Once put into practice, they will make significant changes to the way criminal law is currently practiced in India, from strengthening laws protecting minors and women to laws against criminal activity.

The three bills, the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023, and the Bharatiya Sakshya Bill, 2023 will be sent to the parliament for proper consideration and scrutiny.

Amit Shah, in a speech, mentioned that the new legislation will "Aim to give justice, not punishment", an attack on the way it was previously governed, the colonial system being at the core of criminal procedures.

He also announced that the sedition law has been revoked. The word "sedition" has been eliminated from the proposed law, and replaced with Section 150, which criminalises acts that the integrity and unity of the country. The current law on sedition carries a penalty of up to three years in prison or life imprisonment. The new bills increase the maximum penalty to seven years. The government will also introduce the death penalty for mob lynching cases, depending on the intensity and severity of the crime or its circumstances. The death sentence has been retained in the new bills. The proposed laws have also made offences gender-neutral in order to make sure that everyone, regardless of their gender, is protected from crime. In order to deal effectively with terrorism and organised crime, new offences have been created with severe penalties.

However, the main issue is that it will cause major disruption and also add complexities to the ongoing legal procedures and court cases, as the courts will have to work out how to handle these continuing processes and events.

The bill seeks to replace the colonial-era sedition law which was mainly used against Indian political leaders seeking independence from British rule.

It also aims are to replace the colonial-era laws, which were used against the Indian political leaders when they were undergoing the process of seeking independence from British rule but have continued to be used to this day. The original sedition law has been used frequently since India's independence as a tool against those who protest against the authority of the government, in order to suppress them. The new bill seeks to replace this by including a section criminalises acts that endanger the unity and integrity of India.

Overall, this has been said to be beneficial to the safety of the people all across the country, ranging from the highest peaks of the North, all the way down to the South. People of all genders, races and religions will be protected and we can only hope that this leads to a lawful society.





02

Are electric cars truly beneficial for the environment?

TECHNOLOGY

Written by:
Rutuja Patil (Grade 10)

Since the introduction of modern electric vehicles in the late 1990s, the concept of using and producing them has always been supported by the fact that these vehicles will be subsequently safer and less hostile towards the environment compared to traditional fuel-powered vehicles. Yet, now in 2023, when electric vehicles have evolved to become an unquestioned reality rather than a highly doubted future, people have already begun to speculate whether cars and other vehicles that are electrically powered truly benefit our Earth.

These doubts and rumours are majorly rooted in the production process of these cars. The electricity is powered by large batteries in these vehicles. However, to create these batteries, multiple rare metals and materials are extracted and mined in a tedious process that unfortunately emits significantly large amounts of carbon dioxide, predominantly due to the energy used in the batteries coming from sources like coal. Very few countries use renewable resources like solar energy or hydroelectricity to produce a majority of their electricity, so almost every country producing electric vehicles contributes to releasing CO₂ as a result of producing electric vehicles.



Source: Counterpoint Research

However, despite these controversial facts about the adverse impacts of electric vehicles, many experts, including the Environmental Protection Agency believe that since electric vehicles have no tailpipe emissions when the vehicles are being used, they contribute much less to the increase of pollution and greenhouse gases in the environment, compared to fuel-powered cars and vehicles. Yet, people still wonder whether electric vehicles are the most sustainable option. Is a 20% decrease in CO₂ emissions the best solution? Environmentalists and scientists are still currently thinking of more sustainable substitutes.

With this in mind, despite all the apprehension toward electric vehicles, many argue that these vehicles are factually better for the environment. With the lack of burning of fossil fuels and an additional 10 to 15-year increase in the vehicles' lifespan, electric vehicles seem to be the best currently attainable option. Yet, it must be noted that we are not fully aware of the long-term impacts of these vehicles and their effect on the environment. Hence, we should not overtly rely on electric vehicles for transport until more information regarding their influence on the environment is brought to light.



Source: Semi.org



Elevate your Academics: A guide to leveraging Chat- GPT

Written by:
Chaitanya Chettry (Grade 9)

Chat-GPT, which stands for Chat-Generative Pre-trained Transformer, is a language-model Chabot designed to process human-generated text and give answers based on them. It is an AI that can answer whatever queries you ask it, like a more personalised search engine with better answers.

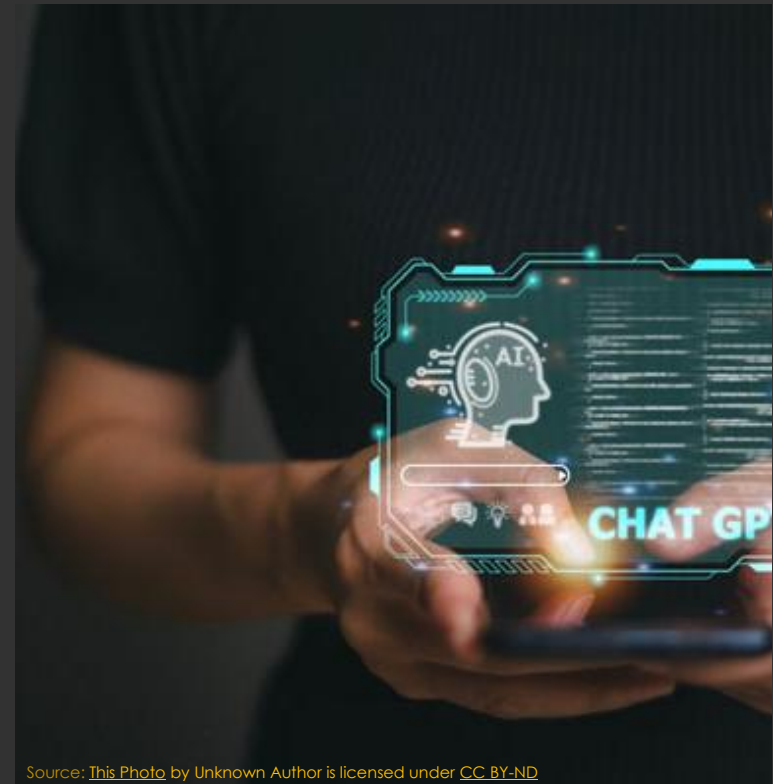
Most of us are aware of its abilities, and many students nowadays have been using it to do their homework assignments and essays. Students hate doing long and boring work such as essays, so they give Chat-GPT a few instructions, and it writes them a perfect essay in mere seconds. And while in the short term, this may help students procrastinate while also getting their work done, in the long run, it can harm their writing skills, and they won't be able to answer questions during exams as they had not learnt anything earlier and gave up all their work to Chat-GPT.

But you can use Chat-GPT to your advantage in learning, and helping you grow your writing and thinking skills instead of cheating yourself.

Instead of completely relying on Chat-GPT for your essays and writing assignments, use it to help you write them by asking for ideas and suggestions. Or, if you are having trouble solving a complex problem, ask Chat-GPT to guide you along the problem so you will actually learn how to solve it on your own. Many times, we cannot think up an idea for something, so you can ask Chat- GPT to give you a huge list of ideas. If you are a programmer, Chat-GPT can write those simple but long lines of code for you, so you can save your time and energy for the more difficult problems you come across in programming.

Remember: Chat-GPT is just a simple tool to help you learn and work more efficiently, it should be misused nor you should completely rely on it.

Few tips on using Chat-GPT correctly to help you study and learn



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Pocket-sized powerhouse: Exploring the Raspberry Pi Computer

Written by:
Chaitanya Chettry (Grade 9)

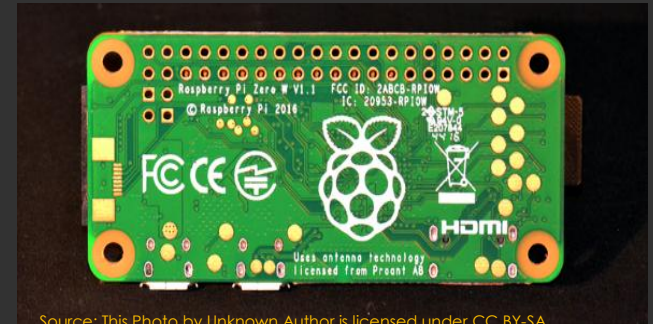
The power of your computer in a credit card-sized device. Meet the Raspberry Pi, a pocket-friendly (literally!) and versatile machine. Created by the Raspberry Pi Foundation, a charity based in England and Wales, it was made for people of all ages to have easy and affordable access to computing and computer science education. The Raspberry Pi has everything your regular computer does. It features a CPU, RAM, USB and Ethernet ports, HDMI output, and GPIO pins for hardware interfacing. Its latest model, the Raspberry Pi 4B, has Bluetooth and WiFi connectivity. It was created by Eben Upton, a Welsh computer scientist, and officially released in 2012. He noticed

a decline in computer skills and knowledge among young students, mainly because of the lack of accessibility to technology. So, he created the Raspberry Pi, an affordable and easy-to-carry computer that enables anyone to learn computer science and be aware of technological skills.

The best thing about the Raspberry Pi is its affordability. The Raspberry Pi comes in different RAM sizes: 1 GB, 2 GB, 4 GB, and 8 GB. With its upcoming model, the Raspberry Pi 5 is rumoured to have an astounding 16 GB of RAM! And the variation in RAM sizes is perfect for all the different things the machine can do. Want to run a Minecraft Server for you and your friends to play on? Get the 4 GB RAM model! Want to build your own 3D-Printer and need powerful computing for it? Get the 8 GB RAM model! You could install Kali Linux on it and enter the deep world of hacking, or you could turn it into a cloud storage server better than Google Drive or Dropbox! It's your Pi, your choice, and your freedom.

So, if you are a computer science student or just someone who loves technology, buy a Pi! You can impress your friends and family with the projects you create with it.

For more information, visit <https://www.raspberrypi.org>



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Quantum Computing Unveiled: A Revolution in Information Processing

Written by:
Krishiv Tikarya (Grade 9)

Introduction

Imagine a world where computers could solve complex problems faster than ever before, where encryption becomes nearly impenetrable, and where drug discovery and materials science make unprecedented leaps forward. This is the potential promise of quantum computing, a cutting-edge technology that harnesses the laws of quantum mechanics to process information in ways that classical computers cannot. In this article, we will explore what quantum computing is, how it works, its applications, benefits, and the implications it holds for the future of technology and society.



Understanding Quantum Computing

Traditional computers, known as classical computers, rely on bits as the basic unit of information, where each bit can represent either a 0 or a 1. Quantum computing, on the other hand, employs qubits, which can exist in a state of 0, 1, or both 0 and 1 simultaneously, thanks to a phenomenon called superposition. This property allows quantum computers to perform certain calculations exponentially faster than classical counterparts.

How Quantum Computing Works

1. **Superposition:** As mentioned earlier, qubits can exist in multiple states simultaneously. This enables quantum computers to explore many possible solutions at once, vastly speeding up specific calculations.
2. **Entanglement:** Qubits can become entangled, meaning the state of one qubit instantly influences the state of another, regardless of the physical distance between them. This property is crucial for creating quantum circuits that perform complex computations.
3. **Quantum Gates:** Quantum computers manipulate qubits using quantum gates, analogous to classical computer logic gates. These gates perform operations on qubits, allowing quantum algorithms to solve problems efficiently.

Applications of Quantum Computing

1. **Cryptography:** Quantum computers could potentially break current encryption methods, sparking the need for quantum-resistant cryptographic algorithms. Conversely, they can enhance encryption protocols, making communication more secure.

2. **Drug Discovery:** Simulating molecular interactions at the quantum level can accelerate drug discovery, leading to faster development of life-saving medicines.
3. **Materials Science:** Quantum computing can predict material properties, revolutionizing industries like electronics, energy, and materials manufacturing.
4. **Optimization Problems:** Quantum algorithms excel at solving optimization problems, with applications in logistics, finance, and supply chain management.

Benefits of Quantum Computing

1. **Speed:** Quantum computers can solve problems exponentially faster, drastically reducing computation time for complex tasks.
2. **Problem-Solving Capabilities:** They enable the solution of previously intractable problems, pushing the boundaries of scientific research and technological innovation.
3. **Security:** Quantum cryptography promises unbreakable encryption methods, ensuring data privacy and cybersecurity in an increasingly digital world.

Considerations for the Future

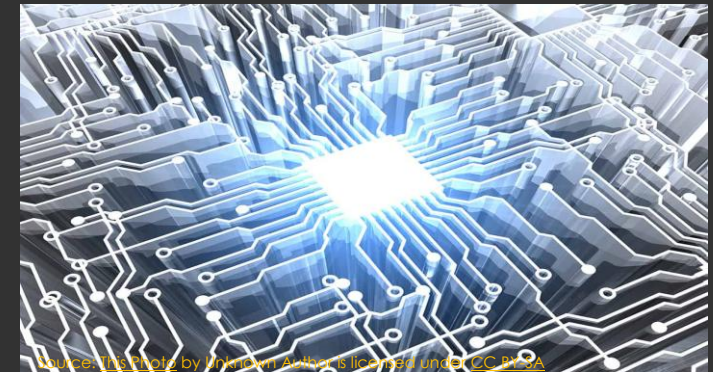
1. **Scalability:** Building practical, large-scale quantum computers remains a significant challenge, as they are highly sensitive to environmental factors and require extreme cooling.
2. **Error Correction:** Quantum computers are susceptible to errors due to the fragile nature of quantum states. Developing robust error-correction techniques is crucial.
3. **Ethical Concerns:** Quantum computing may raise ethical questions about the potential

misuse of advanced computing power and the implications for privacy and security.

Impact on the World

The advent of quantum computing promises to reshape industries, accelerate scientific discoveries, and revolutionize how we approach complex problems. However, its widespread adoption and impact on society will depend on overcoming technical challenges and addressing ethical concerns.

In conclusion, quantum computing is a frontier technology with immense potential. As it continues to advance, it will unlock new possibilities, empower industries, and redefine the boundaries of human knowledge. While the road ahead is challenging, the promise of quantum computing is a beacon of hope for a future filled with unprecedented capabilities and opportunities.

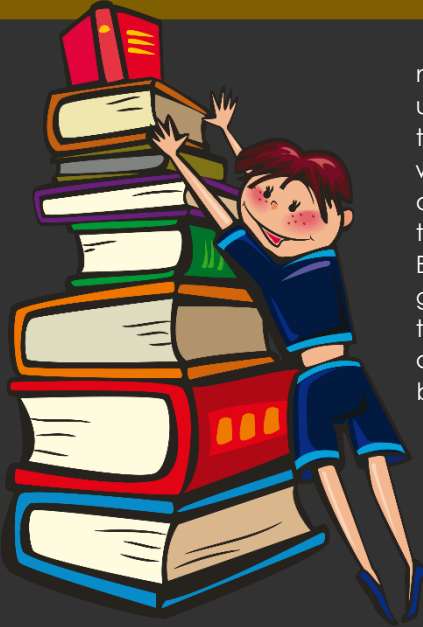


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03

SUBJECT SPECIFIC



Can the world speak a single language?

Written by:
Rohan Paranjape (Grade 12)

Language is not just a mode of communication; it is the mode of communication. Nearly all ways to communicate are based on language, let alone pictures and shapes of signs. The largest spoken language is Mandarin, but it is also highly concentrated to China. English is spoken over the largest number of countries, but not everyone has access to learn it, as each person is in a different walk of life. Some deprived of learning a

new language financially, some geographically. A universal language is a kind of crowd control, and there is no way to get to 100% effectiveness. There will always be anomalies and uncertainties. Even deciding which language becomes a problem due to things such as loss of culture and blind patriotism. But yes, more homogeneity is required. With globalization, both physical and online, it is high time we stop becoming dependent on interpreters and translation. Creating a new language would be awesome! Oh wait, we already tried.

Back in the days of 1887, a physician, Doctor Ludovic Zamenhof faced a huge problem. His family spoke Polish and Yiddish, and the official state language was Russian. His neighbours were Lithuanians and German speaking Polskis. And his patients? A mix of all. So, he concocted a new language. It was called Esperanto, and was conceived as a language for all. It was made to be easy to learn, and had some sweet features such as having uniform grammar with no exceptions, unlike the tenses and spelling problems new learners often have in English. This language was based on languages from all around the world, such as having vocabulary from the neo-Roman languages, such as Spanish, Romanian, and Portuguese. Most of the semantics and grammar come from the Indo-European languages, such as French, English, and Russian.

However, this language was a failure, not due to its design, but due to how alien it was. Although a few countries such as China and Hungary let it enter into their education systems, no country officially adopted this language. Even though it wasn't a very localized language, it was being hyped up in

some places, as the Shakespeare's Hamlet, and even the Old Testament were translated. This caused some bad breath in the then Czar's mouth, who ended up hammering a ban onto all Esperanto organizations in Russia, along with Hitler, who banned the same in Germany, calling it a & "tool of Jewish world domination". The language started to lose traction in the, with the final nail in the coffin being the exclusion of its proprietary accented characters from most printing presses. It finally fell to an even lower level in the 1970s, when scholars moved to other ventures.

There are still things other than language that can be standardized more feasibly; plug sockets, voltages, driving side, shoe sizes, date and time formats, measurement units, etc. A language is a skill, each person would have to learn it. Systems can be changed easily. A language must not be confused with a system, so in my opinion, there are better and easier things to change before language.

To sum it all up, a universal language, although a convenience, is not feasible, the world we have created around us, has a great cultured heritage and diversity, and these things would be scraped off the face of the earth by this kind of standardization.



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own, and this causes a domino effect in the financial illiteracy of the upcoming generations.

Many Gen-Z individuals who grew up in the shadows of Millennial have grown up witnessing their struggle with student loans and debts. This has had major influences on the way their view such financial decisions, and this is the reason they have been hesitant to get into the practice of taking out loans. This is another clear indicator of the lack of education. Whilst taking out major loans has shown signs of stress in previous generations, learning about smart debt management is the key, as it opens up Gen-Z to a world of easy money management.

The most obvious answer is the introduction of mandatory financial education from a young age, such as secondary school. Rather than preaching skills that many students may not use in the future, due to the different career paths every individual takes, having such an essential subject being taught will do wonders for the way Gen-Z views finances. Resourceful money management is a course that schools all across the world should be teaching their students, as it is imperative for a smooth-running future for all.

Proper financial understanding is of utmost importance for the future of the world, and helping spread the importance of it, and the ways to undertake the process, is something that everyone around the world will benefit greatly from. Hence, we should work to be a financially literate society, as it will have lasting effects on the advancement of our community as a whole.

Financial illiteracy in Gen-Z

Written by: Shlok Sudame (Grade 11)

Given the impact that financial literacy has on one's future, it would make sense for students across the world to have the opportunity to learn about such. However, this is not the case, but it is not out of a lack of willingness. Financial handling is a subject rarely taught around the world, despite its immense long-term benefits. Having the knowledge to be able to smartly control your costs and savings is something that many, even those of previous generations, are still unaware of. This current

growing generation i.e. Gen-Z, is one of the most debt-averse generations, yet they still lack the necessary tools and resources to undertake a proper learning process.

In a financial study conducted by the TIAA Institute (The Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association of America), Gen-Z averaged the lowest scores in the finance questions, with 43%. Compared to the other generations, who scored between 49% and 55%, Gen-Z did not hold up, but the test also proved how little the elder generations know too. This once again proves an issue. With 84% of Gen-Z relying on their parents for financial assistance, it is of uttermost importance that they have the right answers ready. If parents are unable to teach their children, their children will be unable to teach their



04

ENTERTAINMENT

Celebrities all around the world

Written by: Rewa Pachkhede (Grade 6)



England - J. K. Rowling

Rowling is known all over the UK (and other countries around the world too) for being the author of the worldwide favourite book series; Harry Potter. She was born on 31th July 1965 and has published many other books like The Ickabog, The Casual

Vacancy, The Cuckoo's Calling and many more. However, the Harry Potter books are by far the most famous. The on screen live action, starring Daniel Radcliff, is also available for all books.

Image source – Canvas Art Rocks

Many say that the only reason people know about certain countries is because of the nation's monuments. This is not true. Many people also visit countries since many famous people – also known as celebrities – originate from or have visited that area. So, let's dive into celebrities around the world and why they are so famous!

USA - Dwayne Johnson

He is a well known actor in Hollywood and everybody calls him 'The Rock' since he used to be a famous wrestler. He was born on 2th May 1972. Many people like Johnson for his entertaining and charismatic nature. Some of his movies are Fast Five, Black Adam, Red Notice, Jumanji Movies 2 and 3, Many Fast And Furious Movies, Moana, and so many more!

Image source - Getty / Karwai Tang



Spain - Pablo Picasso

He was a theatre designer, painter, sculptor, printmaker, and ceramicist although many didn't know that he did other professions too. He was born on 25th October 1881.

Guernica was the name of one of his most popular paintings. Another one is The Vie. He was well known for his paintings. He passed away on 8th April 1973.

Image source - Wikipedia



France - Kylian Mbappe

He is a well renowned footballer who captains the national french football team. He was born on 20th December 1998. He has 2 brothers called Ethan Mbappe and Jires Kembo Ekoko. They are also

footballers. He broke many records at a very young age! People also say that he is a humble golden star.

Image source - Google



Germany- Christoph Waltz

He is an Austrian-German actor who has won many awards. He was born on 4th October 1956. He is a well known figure in the acting industry and has acted in many other movies like: Inglourious Basterds, Django Unchained, The

Zero Theorem, etc.

Image source - Google



Continued....



India - Aamir Khan

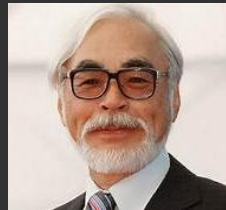
He is a well known actor and producer who was born on 14th March 1965. As of 2023, he is 58 years old. He is known as 'The Perfectionist'. He started to act at the age of eight. Some of his famous movies are Rang De Basanti, Dangal, 3 Idiots, Lagaan.

Image source - Google

Japan-Hayao Miyazaki

He is a Japanese animator director and he was born on January 5th 1941. People appreciate his sense of humour and his experience in the fields he works in. Some of his films are: Spirited Away, My Neighbor Totoro, Castle In The Sky, Princess Mononoke, etc. One of his most famous movies is Howl's Moving Castle.

Image source - Oscars Collection



Celebrities can be people's role models. They can influence a person to make tough decisions or to just be someone to look up to. These celebrities - and many others too - are the figures of the public. Most people look up to them because they see a better version of themselves in these celebrities. However, it is important not to blindly follow these celebrities.



POEM

"Exploring the World of Money, Choices, and Trade"

We live in a world that's run by money and trade,
Exchanges are made, dealings are done unafraid.
Yet not dwelling on the smooth running of the operations,
Knowing not that it's a machine in place for generations.

Until it catches us off-guard, making us question our loss
Prompting us to seek what knowledge we can amass.
More questions arise, how were we so successfully clowned?
Oh where!? Oh where can the answers be actually found?

The answers were there but we never took notice
In a discipline that has the complete operandi modus,
It's called economics, you see that affects us all
Understanding of which helps avoid the pit-falls

Helping us with supply and demand as they dance and twirl,
Leading and influencing prices in a fascinating whirl,
In the world of economics, they play a significant role,
Guiding markets and transactions, just like a compass's pole.

So, dive into the world of economics in some ways,
Discovering how our lives are impacted and swayed.
Equip yourself with the knowledge - we can make a change,
In the world of money and trade, nothing is really so strange.

- Anonymous

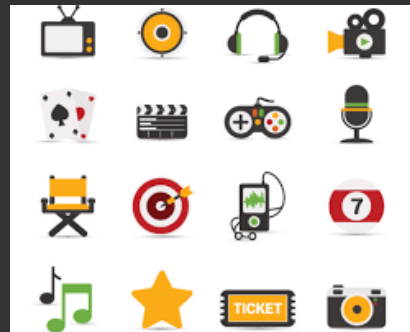




IMAGE GALLERY



"A day in Rome"
Rutuja Patil (Grade 10)



"With the flow of nature"
Anushka Jaiswal (Grade 10)



"A photograph of a man from the band played at the Ganpati festival, India"
Siddhi Chougule (Grade 8)



"Rays of Hope"
Isha Bang (Grade 10)



"Historical Relic with an Unidentified Mystery"
Krisha Dhar (Grade 9)



"Streets Of Libson"
Pankhudi Gupta (Grade 11)



"The glittering lights of the Eiffel Tower at night!"
Siya Pachhede (Grade 10)



05

Photography

A glimpse of the Independence Day Celebration at DIS – 2023

Photography by:
Arya Pardeshi (Grade 12)





"Moulding Hearts, Shaping Minds: Celebrating Teachers' Day with Ganpati Clay Modelling"





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A DIS STUDENTS' INITIATIVE

Articles submitted by DIS students from Grades 6-12

Source: Space.com