

HORIZONS



**DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL
SHAHEEDPATH**

Education

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Coverpage designed by: Anamika Pathak Class: VI A

DIFFERENT, NOT LESS



Raybbha Kapur
Class- XII D

The word neurodiversity—a portmanteau of “neurological” and “diversity”—was first coined in the 1990s by an Australian social scientist Judy Singer, who’d said, “I was interested in the liberatory, activist aspects of it — to do for neurologically different people what feminism and LGBTQ rights had done for their constituencies.” Neurodiversity refers to the idea that neurological differences, such as those seen in autism or ADHD, reflect normal variations in brain development. Neurodiversity is often contrasted with the “medical model,” which views conditions like autism or ADHD as disorders to prevent, treat, or cure. There has been a push to move away from this idea of pathology and more toward a more nuanced perspective with variations of what is “normal.” The term originally referred most commonly to autism but has since come to include ADHD, dyslexia, Tourette's, synesthesia, as well as other learning and developmental differences.

Throughout this recent history, the utilization of a positivist approach to research and practice for autistic students, both those who are segregated and those who have access to mainstream classrooms, has maintained a person-fixing ideology. Instead, a neurodiversity framework adopts an integrative approach, drawing on the psychosocial,



cultural, and political elements that effectively disrupt the systematic categorization of alternative neurological and cognitive embodiment(s) and expressions as a host of threatening “disorders” that must be dealt with by cure, training, masking, and/or behavioral interventions to be implemented in the classroom. Centering the personal lived experiences and perspectives of autistic and otherwise neurodivergent activists and scholars affiliated with the U.S. neurodiversity movement offers an emancipatory lens for representing and embodying neurological differences beyond traditional special education’s deficit-based discourses and practices. This emphasis on political advocacy and cultural self-authorship effectively challenges unexamined, universalizing assumptions about whose body-minds are “educable” and under what auspices “educability” is conceptualized and written into special-education curricula.

Uri: THE SURGICAL STRIKE



Aadarash Pandey
Class- XI B

“I am a Soldier, I fight where I am told, and I win where I fight. Be strong, saith my heart; I am a soldier; I have seen worse sights than this. The true soldier fights not because he hates what is in front of him, but because he loves what is behind him.”

Introduction.

2016 Uri attacks or sometimes simply "Uri attacks" refers to the grenade attacks carried out by four terrorists near the town of **Uri** in the Indian former state of Jammu and Kashmir. It was reported as "**the deadliest attack on security forces in Kashmir in two decades**". The terrorist group Jaish-e-Mohammad was involved in the planning and execution of the attack. At the time of the attack, the Kashmir Valley region was a center of unrest.

Background.

Since 2015, the militants had increasingly taken to high-profile fidayeen attacks against the Indian security forces: in July 2015, three gunmen attacked a bus and police station in Gurdaspur, and earlier in 2016, 46 gunmen attacked the Pathankot Air Force Station. Indian authorities blamed Jaish-e-Mohammad for the latter attack.

Also, since 8 July 2016, the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir has been undergoing continuous unrest following the killing of Burhan Wani, a militant leader popular with the youth in the state. The killing sparked violent protests against the Indian government in the valley, leading to the protests being described as the "**largest anti-India protests**" against Indian rule in recent years.

Attack.

At around 5:30 a.m. on 18 September, four terrorists attacked an **Indian Army brigade headquarters** in Uri, near **the Line of Control** in a pre-dawn ambush. They were said to have lobbed 17 grenades in three minutes. As a rear administrative base camp with tents caught fire, 17 army personnel were killed during the attack. Additional 19-30 soldiers were reported to have been injured. A gun battle ensued lasting six hours, during which all the four militants were killed. Combing operations continued to flush out additional terrorists thought to be alive.

Most of the soldiers killed were from the 10th battalion, **Dogra Regiment (10 Dogra)**, and 6th battalion, **Bihar Regiment (6 Bihar)**. One of the injured soldiers succumbed to his injuries on 19 September at RR Hospital in New Delhi, followed by another soldier on 24 September, bringing the death toll to 19.

The casualties were primarily believed to have occurred as a result of non-fire retardant transition tents. This was the time of a troop's shift, whereby troops from 6 Bihar were replacing troops from 10 Dogra. The incoming troops were housed in tents, which are normally avoided in sensitive areas around the LoC like Uri. The attackers snuck into the camp breaching heavy security and seemed to know exactly where to strike. Seven of the personnel killed were support staff, including cooks and barbers.

Aftermath

On 19 September, Home Minister Rajnath Singh, Defense Minister Manohar Parrikar, Chief of the Army Staff Dalbir Singh, National Security Advisor Ajit Doval, and other officials of the Home and Defence ministries met to review the security situation in Kashmir, particularly in areas along the Line of Control. The NIA (National Investigation Agency) filed an FIR regarding the attack and took over the investigation from Jammu and Kashmir Police on 20 September. Pakistan International Airlines cancelled flights to some parts of Kashmir on 21 September in the aftermath of the attack. Security around the army installation in Uri was intensified following the attack, while soldiers on both the Indian and Pakistani sides of the Line of Control were placed on high alert.

Postponement of SAARC summit.

In the wake of the attack, India cancelled its participation in the 19th SAARC summit. On India withdrawing from the scheduled SAARC summit in Islamabad, Pakistan's Foreign Office termed the withdrawal "unfortunate", and posted a rejoinder stating: "As for the excuse used by India, the world knows that it is India that has been perpetrating and financing terrorism in Pakistan." The statement included a reference to Indian national Kulbhushan Jadhav, detained by Pakistan for espionage, and accused India of violating international laws by interfering inside Pakistan. Later, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, and Bhutan also withdrew from the summit. On 30 September 2016, Pakistan stated that the summit scheduled for 9 and 10 November in Islamabad would be held on an alternative date.

Indian Retaliation.

On 28 September, eleven days after the attack, the Indian Army conducted retaliatory "surgical strikes" on alleged "launch-pads" used by militants in Pakistan administered Kashmir. Indian Director General of Military Operations (DGMO) Lt Gen Ranbir Singh said that it had made a pre-emptive strike against "terrorist teams" who were preparing to "carry out infiltration and conduct terrorist strikes inside Jammu and Kashmir and in various metros in other states". The Economist while citing Indian reports reported that Indian commandos crossed the Line of Control and struck at the safe houses, allegedly killing approximately 150 Pakistan-sponsored terrorists. Pakistani officials rejected Indian claims and asserted that the Indian Army never crossed the Line of Control.

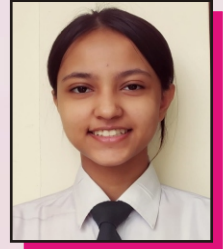


Vineet Verma
Teacher

Pi APPROXIMATION DAY

Pi Approximation Day is observed every year on July 22 all around the world. The fraction $22/7$ is an approximate value of Pi, and there behind lays a specific reason why this day is observed on July 22. This day is celebrated on July 22 every year because the value of Pi is denoted by the fraction $22/7$. Here, in the fraction $22/7$ which denoted Pi, the numerator 22 symbolizes the date (22nd day of the month) and numerator 7 indicates the month (July). Pi (π) is the ratio of any circle's circumference to its diameter. The value of this ratio is approximately 3.14 and, yes, this relationship applies to any circle big or small. The π symbol that we use in math to represent pi was first used by the Swiss mathematician, physicist, and astronomer Leonard Euler in the year 1737. Before Euler popularized using the greek symbol π to represent the ratio of a circle's circumference to its diameter, the value was known as Archimedes' constant. Mathematicians estimate that it would take 133 years for a person to recite the 6.4 billion known digits of Pi without stopping!

PHOTOGRAPHS



Aaditya Pathak
Class- XII B

Photographs are one of the most beautiful inventions of a human. It plays an important role in everyone's life- they connect us to our past, they remind us of people, places, feelings and stories. We knew that as we will grow old we might forget the faces or places of those important to us, so that's where we forged photographs to capture the most beautiful moments of our lives. We never knew that George Eastman's creation could hold such an important place in our daily lives, from parents capturing their newborn's first moments to youngsters capturing the last moments of their cherished ones, all in just one photograph. Photographs of buildings, animals, trees and many more are also vital memory cues. For some people, images of Homes are as important and as treasured as some people's family albums. In my eyes photographs are those tools that can make a person feel every single type of emotion. We feel strengthened and loved when we see the photographs of our loved ones. We not only feel amazed when we see the beauty of nature in just one shot but also feel amused when we capture the funny moments of some part of our life like when I was a kid I was dressed as toothpaste for my fancy dress competition and now that I have grown up and see my childhood photographs that my parents took of me, I feel a mixture of emotions rushing through me. Photographs not only capture beautiful moments but can also capture some tragic moments of our lives and become evidences of our mistakes from which we learn. People tend to undervalue photographs but this beautiful invention captures those moments of our lives that we might not see or experience again. Photographs are the eyes of that who captures it and shares jiffies to the world for everyone else to see the bliss. We not only click photographs of ourselves but also of everything around us. We are able to store those moments in our photographs that we miss in the twinkling of an eye. There are special opportunities in everyone's life, and they want to capture those wonderful moments through photos, for this we need good photographers to make our moments more special and beautiful. There are some special features in the photograph, they keep the moment fresh and vivid memories. These days mobile photos are becoming more common, but people want to call professional photographers and capture the best moments of their lives like birthdays, wedding ceremonies etc. So we can say pictures are worth a thousand words, but not just that, worth a thousand memories..

"IF YOU DON'T THINK PHOTOS ARE IMPORTANT, WAIT UNTIL THEY ARE ALL YOU HAVE LEFT"-ANONYMOUS



Riddhika Singh
Class- IX C

THE POSITIVE PANDEMIC



Most of you will be exasperated visualizing the title, as many people have lost their loved ones, thinking what could be the positive sides of this worst pandemic ever witnessed. It will not sound overemphasizing that the Corona Pandemic has led to the mislaying of millions of lives mercilessly.

While the pandemic kept uprooting the spirits of the people, it kept on teaching them the art of living a happy, healthy and defensible life. Yes, it's veracious. The pandemic has taught people that health is the first and foremost priority in the life of a person. The isolation during the pandemic has encouraged family's importance. Perhaps, nothing is more admirable than a parent's dedication to spend quality time with the kids. The immoderacy of the pandemic has made people realize the noteworthiness of doctors and other health concerning authorities.

'The best way out of a difficulty is through it.' Nothing than this line can be more allied during this tribulation. It is the resilient nature of the people who are persistent to adapt, survive and strive in the situation.

AMAZING FACTS



Araddhya Mishra
Class- XI B



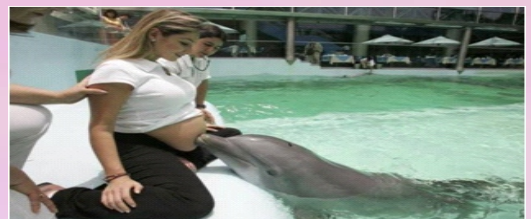
❖ Lake Natron in Tanzania is the deadliest place for animals. Any animal that touches the lake turns into stone.

❖ The Statue of Liberty was made with copper but due to oxidation, it changed to green.



❖ Humans have been infected by so many viruses that 8% of our D.N.A. is made up of them.

❖ Dolphins love pregnant women because they communicate by ultrasound, besides mom's heartbeat they can also hear baby's heartbeat. They find it fascinating.



❖ Nagasaki wasn't the actual target for the second atomic bomb in Japan. The primary target was Kokura city. But when the weapon arrived, its view was blocked by the clouds and thus the bomb was dropped on Nagasaki.

❖ There's a rare breed of chicken from Indonesia that's completely black, not only its feathers and skin but also its muscles, bones and all its internal organs.



❖ A Cockroach can live for approximately one week without its head.

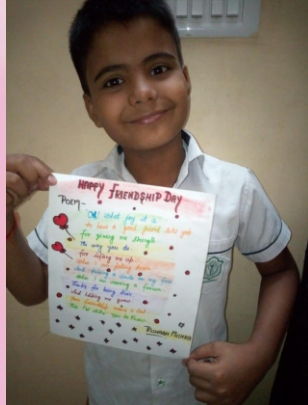


FINGER PUPPET MAKING COMPETITION

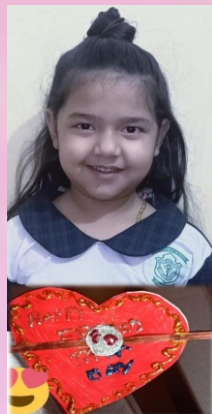
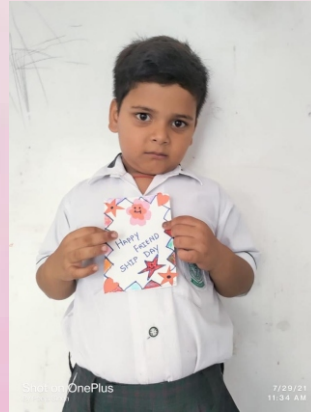




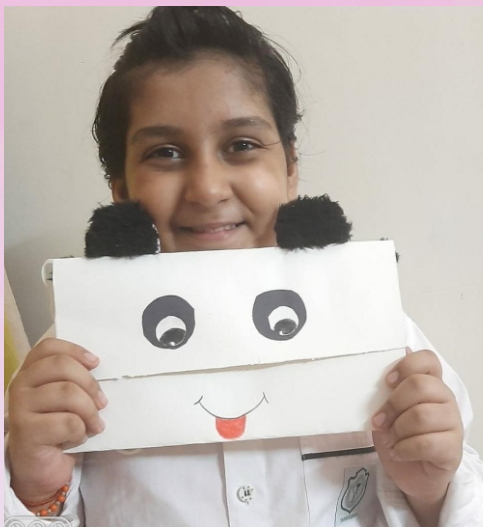
HAPPY FRIENDSHIP DAY



FRIENDSHIP

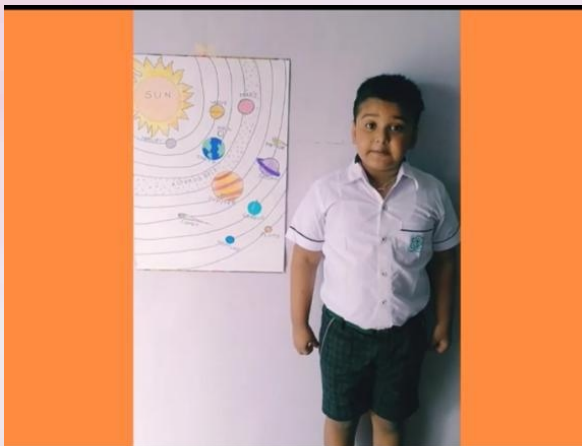
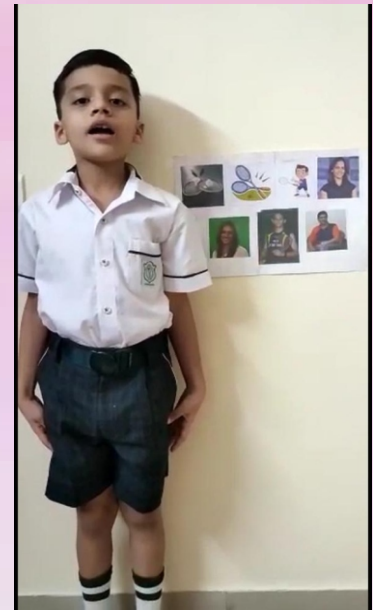
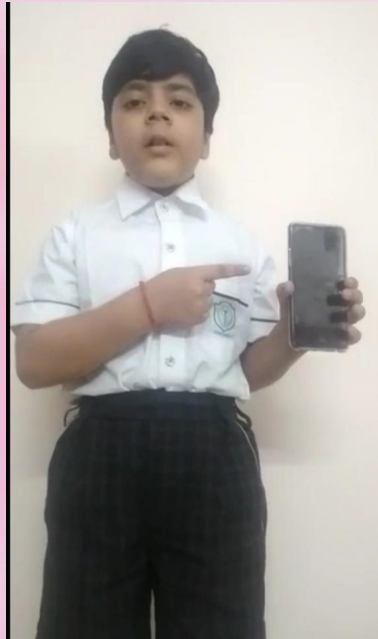


PAPER BAG MAKING COMPETITION



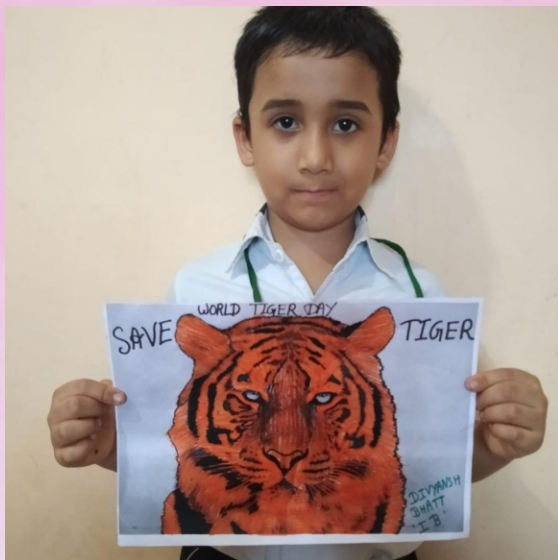


SHOW & TELL COMPETITION





WORLD TIGER DAY



Delhi Public School SHAHEEDPATH

Opp. Ansal's Sushant Golf City
Shaheedpath, Lucknow - 226002

Phone : 86014444 08 / 09 / 20 / 21

E-mail : dpsshaheedpath@gmail.com
www.dpslko.com

HEAD OFFICE

3/249, Vinay Khand, Gomti Nagar
Lucknow - 226018

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