

The House System

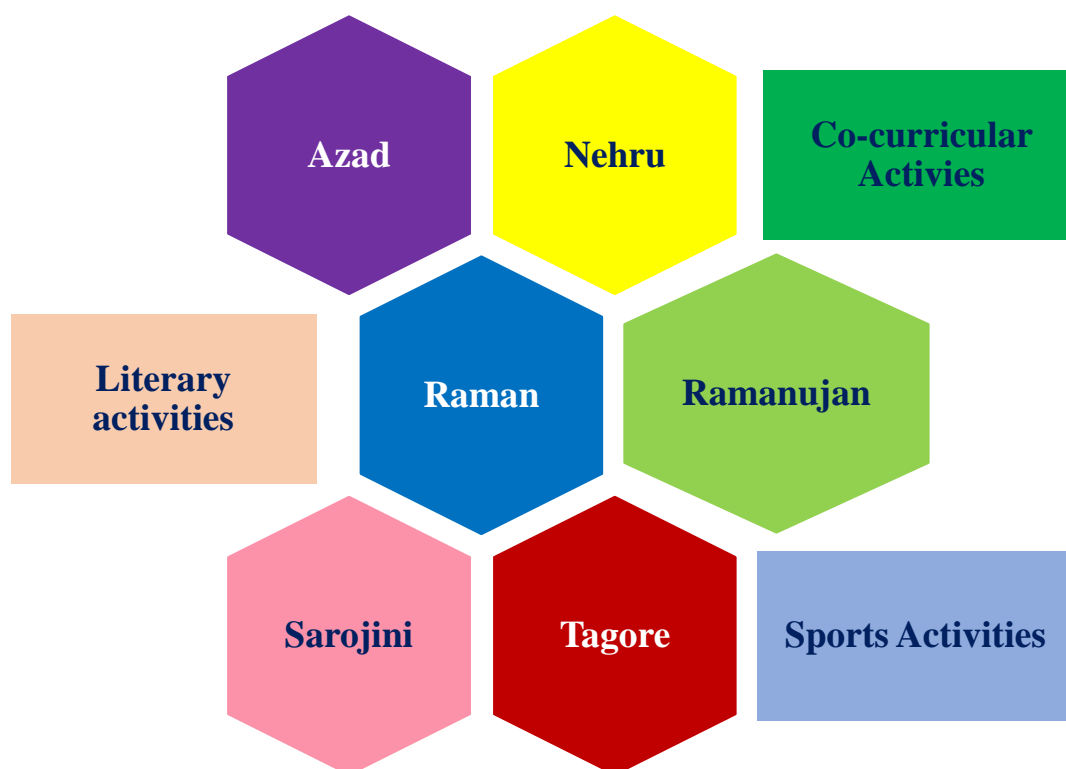
School is divided in six houses which are the mainstay to conduct different literary, cultural, educational, sporting and other multi-dimensional competitions to ensure holistic development of students. The house system works at three levels.

Sub-junior- Classes - IV & V

Junior – Classes - VI to VIII

Senior- Classes - IX -XII

Competitive spirit infused in students develop practical wisdom, critical thinking, resource management, leadership complementing the educational progress. Activities organized under the banner self-propels the sense of belongingness, zeal and enthusiasm and fosters creativity and innovation. The houses work under the responsibility of House masters, Asst. House Masters, House captions and prefects at all levels. House presentations of different houses are also organized to tap and harness the cultural aspirations and talent of performing arts.





Azad House

Motto – “Victory comes from Harmony”

Objectives –

- ❖ To inculcate a sense of collective responsibility.
- ❖ To develop social qualities.
- ❖ To instil discipline in students.
- ❖ To direct energy and talents of students in the right direction.
- ❖ To succeed through collaborative effort

One of the torch bearers of the revolutionary struggle against the British is Chandrashekhar Azad. He was born on 23rd July 1906 in Badarka village in Madhya Pradesh. He was popularly known as Azad. Azad was an Indian revolutionary who organised the Hindustan Republic Association under the name of Hindustan Socialist Republican Association. After suspension of the non cooperation movement in 1922 by Gandhi, Azad became more aggressive. He committed himself to achieve complete Independence. Azad believed that India's future lay in socialism. He trained his group members in shooting. The revolutionary zeal of Chandrashekhar Azad was a manifestation of his principles and philosophies. A depressing stagnancy prevailed in the political scenario that made Azad all the more determined to seek freedom through armed rebellion.



Nehru House

Motto – “Learning to Lead”

Objectives:

- ❖ To imbibe the leadership qualities among the students of our House.
- ❖ To make them smarter, forward-looking and charismatic.
- ❖ To make them understand the idea of a united and progressive nation.
- ❖ To inspire our students to be always ready to fight for the mother land.

Jawaharlal Nehru was born on November 14, 1889 in Allahabad, central India. His father Motilal Nehru was a prominent advocate and early leader of the Indian independence movement. The younger Nehru graduated from Cambridge University, and returned to India in 1912. Over the next thirty years, he rose to become the top political leader of the Indian National Congress and its struggle for independence from Britain. He was jailed several times.

After independence he served as India's first Prime Minister from 1947 until he died in May 27, 1964. He was also a great internationalist, and one of the founders of the Non-Aligned Movement. Nehru was a renowned orator. His most famous speech is the "Tryst With Destiny" addressed to the Constituent Assembly of India in New Delhi on the night of August 14th and 15th, 1947.

His book 'Discovery of India', which he wrote in 1946, as well as 'Glimpses of World History', written in 1934-35, still remains among the best seller books. He loved children very much. Jawaharlal Nehru is widely regarded as the architect of modern India.



Raman House

Motto – Aatma Deepo Bhava:
“Be lamp unto yourself”

Objectives:

- ❖ To walk ahead firmly to accomplish the goal.
- ❖ To believe in humility, peace, goodness, obedience and sincerity.
- ❖ To bring out the hidden talents among students.
- ❖ To make a good beginning and to develop courage to push onto a good ending.

Sir Chandrasekhara Venkata Raman, (7th November 1888 – 21st November 1970) was an Indian Physicist, who was born in Thirivanai Kaval, Trichinopoly present day Tiruchira Palli, Madras presidency in British India. Raman was made the Deputy Accountant General in Calcutta in 1907, after a successful Civil Service competitive examination. His work in the field of light scattering earned him the 1930 Nobel prize for physics. This phenomenon is now called Raman scattering and is the result of the Raman effect. In 1954, he was honoured with the highest civilian award in India, the ‘Bharat Ratna’. Raman had excellent organizational capacity, he had a vision for the future of Science in India. Raman’s contributions to Physics go well beyond what he is best known for. He remained very active right until his death in 1970. He was a great naturalist and was a scientist to the core.



Ramanujan House

Motto – “Believe! Achieve! Succeed!”

Objectives:

- ❖ To encourage students to reach their goals.
- ❖ To develop self-confidence and self-reliance.
- ❖ To develop creativity, public speaking and oratory.
- ❖ To develop leadership among students.

S. Ramanujan was born on December 22, 1887 in Erode, Cheenai. He was the son of K. Srinivasa Iyengar and Komalatammal. He was one of the India's greatest mathematical geniuses. He made substantial contributions to the analytical theory of numbers and worked on elliptic functions, continued fractions and infinite series. The most outstanding of his contributions was his formula for $p(n)$, the number of partitions of 'n'. It was due to his sharp memory, calculative mind and patience of insight that he was a great formalist of his days.

He was elected the fellow of Trinity College and became the fellow of the Cambridge Philosophical Society in 1918. He departed from this world on April 26, 1920.

In the words of C.P. Snow, “The life of Ramanujan is an admirable story and one which showers credit on nearly everyone”.



Sarojini House

Motto – “Chase your dreams”

Objectives:

- ❖ To inculcate the sense of team spirit, zeal and belongings.
- ❖ To encourage students to reveal their innate talent and perform.
- ❖ To develop a multi-dimensional personality by involving the students in different activities.
- ❖ To encourage a positive competition and channelize their energy.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, born as Sarojini Chattopadhyay also known by the sobriquet as ‘The Nightingale of India’, was a child prodigy, Indian independence activist and poet. She was born on February 13, 1879 in Hyderabad and passed away on March 2, 1949 in Lucknow. After completion of her studies, she joined the Indian National Movement in the wake of partition of Bengal in 1905. In 1925 and 1929, she presided over Indian National Congress at Kanpur and East African Indian Congress in South Africa respectively. She was awarded the Kaiser – i – Hind medal by the British Government for her work during the plague epidemic in India. Naidu began writing at the age of twelve. Her Persian play, Maher Muneer, impressed the Nawab of Hyderabad. Her poem collections were “The Golden Threshold” and “The Father of the Dawn”. She was the Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Awadh.



Tagore House

Motto – *“Unlocking the minds”*

Objectives:

- ❖ To develop the minds of young people and explore their curiosity and eagerness to learn.
- ❖ To help the children in realising their responsibilities towards their school, family, society and nation.
- ❖ To help the children to develop life skills and cultivate moral values in them.
- ❖ To enable the students to shoulder the responsibilities of social and cultural reconstructions.

Rabindranath Tagore was born on May 7, 1861 in a wealthy Brahmin family in Calcutta. Rabindranath Tagore was an icon of Indian culture. He was a poet, philosopher, musician, writer and educationist. He wrote several poems and books in his life time. He wrote his world famous book- ‘Gitanjali’ in 1909. He translated this book into English in 1912. He was awarded Nobel Prize for ‘Gitanjali’ in 1913. He saw education as a vehicle for appreciating the richest aspects of other cultures while maintaining one’s own culture. In 1921 he established Viswabharati University. He dedicated forty years of his life to this educational institute at Shantiniketan. Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore passed away on August 7, 1941 in his ancestral home, Calcutta. Tagore wrote novels, essays, short stories, travelogues, dramas and thousands of songs.