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📍 Kulhariya, Karamnasha, Kaimur (Bihar)



## The Inspirational Story of "C Rajagopalachari"

C Rajagopalachari, the first Indian and last Governor general of India, was also known as CR, Rajaji, or Mango of Salem. He was a Statesman, Writer, Lawyer and a freedom fighter. He got inspired by Bal Gangadhar Tilak and joined the Independence movement.

Birth: Rajagopalachari was born on December 10, 1878, in Thorapalli, Dharmapuri taluk, Salem district, Madras Presidency, British Raj, to Chakravarti Venkatarya Iyengar, munsiff of Thorapalli Village. His parents were Hindu Tamil Brahmins, and he grew up in a Hindu Tamil Brahmin family.

Childhood: He attended a village school in Thorapalli as a child, then moved to Hosur with his family when he was five years old, enrolling at Hosur R.V. Government Boys Higher Secondary School.

Adult Life: When Rajagopalachari started his legal practise in Salem in 1900, he became interested in public affairs and politics. He joined the Indian National Congress at the age of 28 and served as a delegate at the 1906 Calcutta session. In 1911, he became a member of the Salem municipality after being inspired by Indian independence activist Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

Trigger point in his life: His thoughts matched that of Mahatma Gandhi, he was against untouchability, Oppressions of farmers and other ill practices. He became an official member of Indian National Congress and encouraged the party to fight 1937 General Elections. The party won the elections and Rajaji became the Premier of Madras Presidency.

Governor of West Bengal: The province of Bengal was partitioned when India and Pakistan gained independence, with West Bengal becoming part of India and East Bengal becoming part of Pakistan. Rajagopalachari was appointed as the first Governor of West Bengal at the time.

Achievements: Swatantra Party was founded by C.Rajagopalchari in Madras in 1959. He was one of the first people to receive the Bharat Ratna, India's highest civilian honour.

03  
March  
2024

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
31					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8 Mahashivratri	9 PTM
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24 Holika	25 Holi	26 Holiday	27	28	29 Good Friday	30



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## The Inspirational Story of "Bal Gangadhar Tilak"

From childhood, Tilak followed the path of honesty. He is one of the main Indian independence activists and social reformers. Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak was the first leader of the Indian Independence Movement.

**Birth:** He was born on 23rd July 1856 in Ratnagiri. His father was a school teacher named Gangadhar Tilak and his mother Paravti Bai Gangadhar.  
**Childhood:** Bal began his Sanskrit studies alongside his father. He was a bright student who attended a primary school in Ratnagiri.

From childhood, Tilak followed the path of honesty. He is one of the main Indian independence activists and social reformers. Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak was the first leader of the Indian Independence Movement.

**Birth:** He was born on 23rd July 1856 in Ratnagiri. His father was a school teacher named Gangadhar Tilak and his mother Paravti Bai Gangadhar.  
**Childhood:** Bal began his Sanskrit studies alongside his father. He was a bright student who attended a primary school in Ratnagiri.

**Adult Life:** Tilak did his college in Pune and studied law in Bombay(now Mumbai). Tilak began teaching mathematics at a private school in Pune after graduation. Later in life, he worked as a journalist. Tilak was involved in politics actively.

**Trigger point in his life:** Later in his life, he became a Mathematics teacher in a school which was a turning point in his political career. He converted the school into an institution that promoted self-service and self-empowerment. Tilak identified education and the English language as the important tools to reach the Britishers.

**Indian Independence Movement:** Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, and Vipin Chandra Pal were the three most popular people of that time and the trio was known as Lal Bal Pal. In 1890 Tilak joined Indian National Congress and took forward the Indian Independence movement along with the other leaders. In 1905 when the Divide & Rule Policy came to be for the Partition of Bengal, Tilak raised an appeal to take the policy back and boycott foreign goods.

The Indian National Congress had two groups. One that supported moderate means and social reforms known as the moderates, the other who just wanted independence. Lal Bal Pal followed the extremist ideology. In 1907 Tilak was sent to jail on sedition charges where he preached the slogan, "Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it."

	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
<b>April 04</b> <b>2023</b>	30						1
	2	3	4 Mahavir Jayanti	5	6	7 Good Friday	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14 Ambedkar Jayanti	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21 Jamal-ul-vida	22 Ramzan/ Eid -ul- Fitar
	23	24	25 1st Periodic Test	26 1st Periodic Test	27 1st Periodic Test	28 1st Periodic Test	29 1st Periodic Test



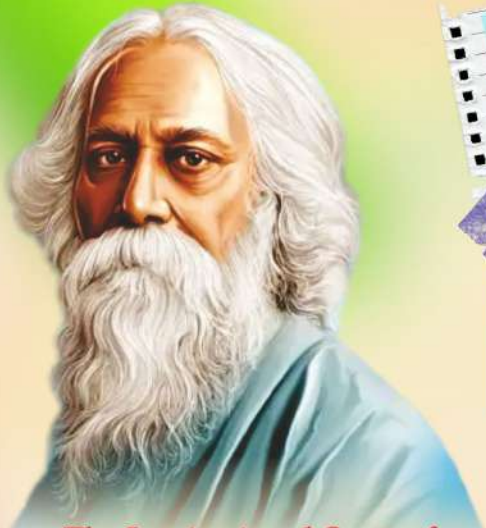


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## The Inspirational Story of "Rabindranath Tagore"



Rabindranath Tagore is India's first noble laureate who has bestowed all the fellow Indians and the people in the world, the art of literature. "Jana Gana Mana" the song written by Tagore is the national song of our country. He was a poet, writer, composer, philosopher, and painter.

Birth: He was born on 7th May 1861 in Calcutta. His father was Debendranath Tagore and his mother Sharada Debi. Tagore was quite keen on music and literature from an early age.

Childhood: He never attended any physical school as his father believed in the theory of "Free flow of education". At the age of 11, Tagore started living in Shantiniketan with his father where he started his journey of writing. In 1873, he wrote six poems on Sikhism and completed several written works by 1877.

Adult Life: In 1878 he was sent to England to study law but he preferred reading Shakespearean plays and dramas. He was quite intrigued by art and literature. From 1880, he started writing dramas, short stories, novels, poetry, and songs. Gurudev was also an acclaimed musician since his childhood. He composed so many beautiful songs that he has his separate genre, "Rabindrasangeet".

Most Notable Work: In 1910, he wrote "Gitanjali" for which he received the Noble Prize in literature in 1913. Tagore was the first Indian to receive a noble prize.

Indian Independence Movement: Despite the fact that Tagore was a patriot, he actually enjoyed and was inspired by the style of education that the Britishers provided. Therefore with the noble prize money, he built up the famous "Visva Bharati University" in Shantiniketan where he focused more on practical and artistic education. In 1915, Mahatma Gandhi met him in Shantiniketan. Gandhiji gave Tagore the title of "Gurudev". During the Independence movement, Tagore used his tool, his pen, and wrote several patriotic poems for his fellow Indians. Not only did he write the national anthem of India but also of Bangladesh and Sri Lanka. Gurudev Rabindranath Tagore devoted all his life to the upliftment of education.

	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
05 May 2023		1	2	3	4	5 Buddha Purnima	6 PTM
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14 Summer Vacation	15 Summer Vacation	16 Summer Vacation	17 Summer Vacation	18 Summer Vacation	19 Summer Vacation	20 Summer Vacation
	21 Summer Vacation	22 Summer Vacation	23 Summer Vacation	24 Summer Vacation	25 Summer Vacation	26 Summer Vacation	27 Summer Vacation
	28 Summer Vacation	29 Summer Vacation	30 Summer Vacation	31 Summer Vacation			



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## The Inspirational Story of "Swami Vivekananda"

Hindu monk Swami Vivekananda became one of India's most recognized spiritual leader. He was a brilliant thinker, great speaker, and devoted nationalist, in addition to being a spiritual genius. He was the follower of Ramakrishna's free-thinking philosophy.

**Birth:** Swami Vivekananda was born on 12th January 1863 in Calcutta. His father, Vishwanath Datta was a barrister and a novelist and his mother were Bhubaneswari Devi. Swami Ji's birth name was Narendranath Datta.

**Childhood:** His father enrolled him at Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar's Metropolitan Institution when he was eight years old. He attended there until his family relocated to Raiur in 1877. He was a very sharp student since his childhood.

**Adult Life:** He was the only student to receive a first-division in the entrance examination of Presidency College. Apart from his subjects, he loved reading a wide range of subjects like philosophy, religion, history, social science, ancient scriptures like the Vedas, the Upanishads, the Bhagavad Gita, the Ramayana, the Mahabharata, and the Puranas. Narendra also studied Western philosophies which he then translated into the Bengali language. Swami Vivekananda was known for his sharp memory and ability at speed reading.

**The Brahma Samaj:** In 1880, he came in contact with the Brahma Samaj and that was the start and breakthrough of his spiritual journey. He met Ramkrishna, his Guru, in 1881 in Dakhineswar. Swamiji was highly influenced by the thoughts of his Guru.

**Rise of Vivekananda:** In 1886 Swamiji took monistic vows and that is when he became Swami Vivekananda from Narendranath Dutta. In 1888, he left to travel the whole country with only two books in his hand: the Bhagavad Gita and The Imitation of Christ. He decided to preach and uplift his country and the fellow countrymen. In 1893, after visiting Japan & China, he went to America where he participated in the Parliament of religions.

06  
June  
2023

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
				1 Summer Vacation	2 Summer Vacation	3 Summer Vacation
4 Summer Vacation	5 Summer Vacation	6 Summer Vacation	7 Summer Vacation	8 Summer Vacation	9 Summer Vacation	10 Summer Vacation
11 Summer Vacation	12 Summer Vacation	13 Summer Vacation	14 Summer Vacation	15 Summer Vacation	16 Summer Vacation	17 Summer Vacation
18 Summer Vacation	19 Summer Vacation	20 Summer Vacation	21 Summer Vacation	22 Summer Vacation	23 Summer Vacation	24 Summer Vacation
25 Summer Vacation	26 School Open	27	28	29 Eid al-Adha	30	



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## The Inspirational Story of "Khudiram Bose"

Khudiram Bose was one of India's youngest revolutionaries who opposed British rule of India. He was condemned to death and executed, along with Prafulla Chaki, for his involvement in the Muzaffarpur Conspiracy Case, making him one of the India's youngest martyrs in the Independence Movement.

**Birth:** He was born on December 3rd, 1889, in Medinipur, district of Bengal. His parents died when he was a newborn, so he was raised by his older sister and her husband.

**Childhood:** Sri Aurobindo and Sister Nivedita visited Midnapore in 1903 when Khudiram heard their speech in which they urged India's youth to join the independence movement. Bose was so inspired by their speech that he actively took part in Sri Aurobindo's secret planning in the freedom movement.

**Adult Life:** At the age of 15, he became a volunteer and was detained for distributing anti-British leaflets. Khudiram was 16 years old when he helped set bombs near police stations and attacked government officials.

**Movements:** Khudiram was just 16 years old when he carried out some revolutionary activities during the Partition of Bengal in 1905. Khudiram and Prafulla tried to kill Magistrate Douglas Kingsford, a British judge. However, due to poor timing, two British women were killed by the bomb instead of Kingsford. People rallied to his defense after he was arrested.

Khudiram Bose was given the death penalty by the judge. This decision was voted down by the entire Bengal. Bal Gangadhar Tilak defended the two young men in his newspaper Kesari and called for immediate Swaraj. Despite all efforts, the Britishers considered nothing, and finally, on 11 August 1908, he was executed.

His funeral procession passed through the city, and as the carriage passed by, people proceeded to throw flowers on the body. Khudiram Bose is known as the youngest Indian freedom fighter to give his life in the fight for independence.

	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
07 July 2023	30	31					1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14 2nd Periodic Test	15 2nd Periodic Test
	16	17 2nd Periodic Test	18 2nd Periodic Test	19 2nd Periodic Test	20	21	22 PTM
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29 Muharram



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## The Inspirational Story of "Raja Ram Mohan Roy"



Raja Ram Mohan Roy was one of the founders of the Brahma Sabha. The Mughal emperor Akbar II bestowed the title of Raja upon him. He had great hold in the spheres of politics, education, and religion. He was well-known for his attempts to put an end to sati and child marriage. Many historians regard Roy to be the "Father of the Bengal Renaissance."

**Birth:** He was born in Hoogly, West Bengal, on the 22nd of May 1772. Ram Kanta was his father, and Tarini Devi was his mother. In the village path-shala, Ram Mohan began his formal education.

**Childhood:** In his childhood, he studied Bengali, Persian, and Sanskrit. Therefore, he was an excellent student in those languages, as well as in Arabic, Latin, and Greek.

**Adult Life:** Later in his life, when he was at Banaras, he studied the Hindu scriptures. He believed in the "Unity of God".

**Sati System:** When Raja Ram Mohan Roy saw his sister-in-law fall victim to the Sati scheme, he took a stand against societal beliefs. Sati was an ancient tradition that stated that if a man died due to some situation, his wife would have to give up her life as well.

**Brahmo Samaj:** In 1820, he established the Brahma Sabha, a religious movement dedicated to combating social evils. It played a huge role in modernizing the Indian society. **Campaigns:** He began organizing meetings on women's empowerment, women's rights, women's education, and the abolition of child marriages in the 1820s. He began educating people about social evils such as polygamy, the caste system, child marriage, superstitions, and other traditions.

At the same time, he was translating Hindu scriptures into English. He had always been interested in education and believed that India could only be bettered by education. He established the Hindu College in Calcutta in 1817, in association with David Hare. Roy established the Anglo-Hindu school in 1822, Vedanta College in 1826, and other institutions.

**The Title of "Raja":** After his tireless efforts and opposition, the Sati scheme was eventually outlawed in 1829. The Mughal emperor Akbar II bestowed the title of Raja upon him. In the fields of politics, public policy, education, and religion, his influence was overwhelming. Raja Ram Mohan Roy is also known as the "Father of the Bengal Renaissance."

08  
August  
2023

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15 Independence Day	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31 Raksha Bandhan		



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## The Inspirational Story of "Sri Aurobindo Ghose"

Aurobindo Ghose was an Indian philosopher, yoga guru, poet, and Indian nationalist. He is popular as Sri Aurobindo. He became involved in the Indian independence movement from British colonial rule.

**Birth:** Aurobindo Ghose was born in Calcutta on 15 August 1872. His father, Krishna Dhun Ghose was a doctor and a former member of Brahma Samaj. And his mother Swarnalata Devi. Aurobindo's English proficiency was very fluent because of his schooling in Darjeeling which was a center of British life in India back at that time.

**Childhood:** Aurobindo was raised in an English-speaking household. Despite the fact that his family was Bengali, his father saw British culture is better.

**Adult Life:** His father wanted him to enter the Indian Civil Service so he was sent to England. He cleared the written exams but intentionally delayed the practicals to get himself disqualified for the service. Upon returning to India in 1893, he joined Baroda State Service. That's when he started taking an active interest in the politics of India's independence struggle against British rule.

**Independence Movement:** He started writing for the "Vande Mataram" newspaper and pleaded with people to join the independence movement. He organized several meetings and also got the support of other extremist leaders like Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Bipin Chandra Pal.

Sri Aurobindo was also involved in the controversy of the Alipore Bombing in 1908 but no hard evidence was found against him. Later he was sent to jail for writing in the press against the Britishers. In 1910 he moved to Pondicherry and withdrew himself from all political activities. In Pondicherry, Aurobindo performed secluded yoga and started a magazine named "Arya".

**His Works:** He worked on writing books like The Life Divine, The Synthesis of Yoga, Essays on The Gita, The Secret of The Veda, Hymns to the Mystic Fire, and more.

In 1930, he wrote a poem, "Savitri" which became his greatest literary achievement. With his increase of followers, he with the help of his spiritual collaborator, Mirra Alfassa, founded the Sri Aurobindo Ashram. He was one of the influential leaders who taught the importance of spiritual education.

	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
09 September 2023						1	2
	3	4	5	6 <small>Chebium Holiday</small>	7 <small>Krishna Janmastami</small>	8	9
	10	11 <small>Half Yearly Exam</small>	12 <small>Half Yearly Exam</small>	13 <small>Half Yearly Exam</small>	14 <small>Half Yearly Exam</small>	15 <small>Half Yearly Exam</small>	16 <small>Half Yearly Exam</small>
	17	18 <small>Half Yearly Exam</small>	19 <small>Half Yearly Exam</small>	20 <small>Half Yearly Exam</small>	21 <small>Half Yearly Exam</small>	22 <small>Half Yearly Exam</small>	23 <small>Half Yearly Exam</small>
	24	25	26	27	28 <small>Eid-E-Miladun Nabi</small>	29	30 <small>PTM</small>





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## The Inspirational Story of "Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar"

In this episode let us hear about the famous educationist of 19th century Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar. He was an Indian educator and social reformer. His efforts to improve and modernize Bengali literature were notable.

**Birth:** Ishwar Chandra Bandyopadhyay was born on 26th September 1820 to Thakurdas Bandyopadhyay and Bhagavati Devi in Birsingha, West Bengal. Childhood: As a child, Ishwar Chandra was a kind, intelligent and naughty child. He started studying under his teacher Kantilal, and finished his complete schooling by 9 years of age. After this, he was sent to Kolkata to study Sanskrit. He stayed at a relative's house whose young daughter was very motherly and affectionate towards him, but she was a widow. This left a huge impression on him.

Stay tuned and listen to more episodes of our podcast "Famous Indian Personalities" where we keep bringing stories from the lives of the greatest personalities of India.

**Adult Life:** In 1841, at the age of twenty-one years, Ishwar Chandra started working at Fort William College and then Sanskrit College in Kolkata. Alongside he started working on social reforms like Widow Remarriage, Abolition of polygamy. He also worked on translations of Sanskrit in Bengali texts. This made his contribution to Bengali Prose remarkable.

**Widow Re-Marriage:** Vidyasagar advocated for the advancement of women's rights in India, notably in his home Bengal. He advocated for widow remarriage in order to change society from the inside out. Lord Dalhousie personally finalised the bill and the Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act, 1856 was passed. The Title of "Vidyasagar": Sanskrit College in Calcutta awarded him the honorary title "Vidyasagar" meaning, "Ocean of Knowledge". The world Vidya means "knowledge" and Sagar means "ocean". He was given the title for his outstanding performance in his undergraduate years of Sanskrit and philosophy.

**His Works:** He also built a lot of schools and got educational reforms for every stratum of society, so that education could be easily available for everyone. Ishwar Chandra got his surname Vidyasagar due to his enormous education and keeping the prestige of his name, he worked endlessly as an educationist till late in his life. The Bengali alphabet is said to have been rebuilt by him. He reduced Bengali typography to a 12 vowel and 40 consonant alphabet. His book 'Borno Parichay,' which means 'introduction to the letter,' is still used to teach Bengali phonetics.

	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
10 October 2023	1	 2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	 23	 24	25 Holiday	26	27	28
	29	30	31				



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## The Inspirational Story of "Dalai Lama"

In this episode of, "Famous Indian Personalities", let us hear about The Dalai Lama, who was born in Tibet and calls himself the Son of India, is a person of charming personality.

**Birth:** He is Tibetan Buddhism's spiritual leader. Lhamo Thondup was his birth name. He was born on July 6, 1935. Let's take a look at Lhamo Thondup Dalai Lama's journey.

**The New Dalai Lama:** Around the eighth century AD, Tibetan Buddhism was influenced by the later stages of Indian Buddhism. Gedun Drupa, the spiritual leader, and first Dalai Lama was born in 1391.

Following the death of the first Tibetan spiritual leader, the followers looked for a new spiritual leader, which was eventually handed to the next Dalai Lama based on visions. Following the death of the 13th Dalai Lama, one of the senior leaders had a dream vision, starting the search for the next Dalai Lama. They were guided to Kumbum Monastery by the visions of a Buddhist spiritual leader, where they encountered a 2-year-old Lhamo Thondup, who subsequently became the 14th Dalai Lama and was given the spiritual name Thubten Gyatso.

**Education:** He began his religious study under the leadership of other Tibetan monks. He met Austrian mountaineer Heinrich Harrer when he was 11 years old and was inspired to explore the world outside of Lhasa. Finally, he received the Lahrampa degree, the highest degree in Buddhist philosophy, at the age of 24.

**His Visit to India:** Since 1949 China had started to claim Tibet which made life tough for Tibetans. When the Dalai Lama visited India in 1956, he was impressed with the country's democracy, which was led by Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru. In 1959, His Holiness and his companions were forced into exile in a distant nation. He began running Tibet's administration from India. He started preaching the teachings of World Peace and popularized the concept of meditation.

**His Works:** He also founded multiple Tibetan monastic institutions, participated in various interfaith summits, gave public speeches, and conducted teaching activities on world peace, among other things. He also began a nonviolent campaign in Tibet to halt Chinese dominance, for which he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1989.

**His Holiness spoke and advocated for a variety of issues, including women's empowerment, imparting the concept of meditation in children at a young age, and more. Finally, his teachings on kindness, compassion and dedication to humanity made him one of India's most famous personalities.**

11  
November  
2023

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12 Deepawali	13 Holiday	14 Govardhan Pooja	15 Bhai Dooj	16	17	18 Chatt Puja
19 Chatt Puja	20 Chatt Puja	21	22	23 3rd Periodic Test	24 3rd Periodic Test	25 3rd Periodic Test
26	27 Guru Nanak Jayanti	28 3rd Periodic Test	29 3rd Periodic Test	30		





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## The Inspirational Story of "Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam"

Do you who is called the Missile Man of India? It is India's former President, Avul Pakir Jainulabdeen Abdul Kalam, commonly called, A.P.J. Abdul Kalam. He was an Indian aerospace scientist who served as the 11th president of India from 2002 to 2007.

**Birth:** He was born on 15th October 1931 in Tamil Nadu. His family belonged to a very humble economic background.

**Childhood:** Through out his life, Abdul Kalam have always been a bright hardworking student. He graduated in Physics in 1954 and then pursued aerospace engineering from MIT.

**Adult Life:** Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam became an aerospace scientist when he joined the Aeronautical Development Establishment of the Defence Research and Development Organisation, after becoming a member of the Defence Research & Development Service. He started his career by designing a small hovercraft.

**ISRO:** Kalam joined the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) in 1969 as the project director of India's first Satellite Launch Vehicle (SLV-III), which successfully launched the Rohini satellite into near-earth orbit in July 1980.

**India's Missile Man:** He was a key figure in India's civilian space programme as well as military missile development. As a result of his contributions to the development of ballistic missile and vehicle technology, he was known as India's Missile Man.

**Commemoration:** In 1998, he also had a key organisational, technical, and political role in India's Pokhran-II nuclear testing, the first since the country's first nuclear test in 1974. He was a recipient of several prestigious awards, including the Bharat Ratna, India's highest civilian honour.

	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
12 December 2023	31					1	2  PTM
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14  Sports Day	15  Sports Day	16  Sports Day
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25  Christmas	26	27	28	29	30



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## The Inspirational Story of "Dadabhai Naoroji"



Dadabhai Naoroji, also known as the "Unofficial Ambassador of India" and the "Grand Old Man of India," was an Indian politician, merchant, scholar, and writer. Between 1892 and 1895, he was the first Asian to be elected to the United Kingdom House of Commons as a member of the Liberal Party.

**Birth:** Naoroji was born in Navsari, Gujarat, on September 4, 1825, into a Gujarati-speaking Parsi Zoroastrian family.

**Childhood:** Elphinstone Institute School was where he received his education. Sayajirao Gaekwad III, Maharaja of Baroda, was his patron.

**Adult Life:** Naoroji founded the Rahnumai Mazdayasan Sabha (Guides on the Mazdayasne Path) on August 1, 1851, as an Athornan to restore the Zoroastrian religion to its original purity and simplicity. He also founded the Rast Goftar (or The Truth Teller), a Gujarati fortnightly publication, in 1854 to clarify Zoroastrian concepts and promote Parsi social reforms.

**Drain Theory & Poverty:** The work of Dadabhai Naoroji focused on the transfer of wealth from India to Britain during the British rule in India. One of the reasons Naoroji is credited with the Drain theory is his decision to calculate India's net national profit, and thus the impact of colonial rule on the country. Naoroji used economics to demonstrate that the United Kingdom was draining money from India.

**Commemoration:** Outside the Finsbury Town Hall on Rosebery Avenue in London, there is a plaque commemorating Dadabhai Naoroji.

	SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
01 January 2024		2024 New Year 1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14 Makar Sankranti	15	16	17 Guru Govind Singh Jayanti	18 4th Periodic Test	19 4th Periodic Test	20 4th Periodic Test
	21	22 4th Periodic Test	23 4th Periodic Test	24	25 Hajarat Ali Birthday	26 Republic Day	27
	28 PTM	29	30	31			





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## The Inspirational Story of "Bipin Chandra Pal"

Bipin Chandra Pal was a Indian Freedom Revolutionary who was famous as "Father of revolutionary Thoughts" Born in now Bangladesh's Sylhet. He was one of the Lal Bal Pal triumvirate.

Birth: Born on 7th November 1858 in Sylhet district of British India. His father was Ramchandra Pal who was a Persian scholar

Childhood: Bipin Chandra Pal, received his early education from a Maulvi in Sylhet. Later, for higher studies he went to a Government High School, where he graduated with honours. He was accepted into Kolkata's Presidency College, but dropped out before completing his studies.

Adult Life: The famous Indian personality Bipin Chandra Pal started teaching in his own college and later went to England to study Comparative Theology. In England he realized what it was like to live in an independent nation, thus he returned with the feeling of working for his nation's independence.

Lal-Bal-Pal: Bipin Chandra Pal began leading anti-social protests at a young age. Pal rose through the ranks of the Indian National Congress to become a powerful figure. Bipin Chandra Pal made a compelling case for the removal of the discriminatory Arms Act during the Madras session of the Indian National Congress in 1887. He was a member of the Lal-Bal-Pal triangle, which included Lala Lajpat Rai and Bal Gangadhar Tilak and was engaged with revolutionary activities. Sri Aurobindo Ghosh and Pal were recognized as the founders of a movement centered on the principles of Purna Swaraj, Swadeshi, boycott, and national education.

Work: Initially being a part of Congress party, Pal dissociated himself with the party after realizing that their mode of protest was peaceful, which according to him was a futile way of attaining freedom.

Later Pal completely removed himself from active politics and took refuge in writing books and journals. Sri Aurobindo described him as "one of the most powerful visionaries of nationalism." Bipin Chandra Pal worked hard to address economic and social problems. He was an outspoken opponent of the caste system and a supporter of widow remarriage.

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February 02 2024					1	2	3
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