

REFLECTIONS

Issue no. 2, National Public School, HSR

Hiraeth!

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A NOSTALGIC LONGING FOR A PLACE WHICH CAN NEVER BE REVISITED

Editors' Note

Dear Reader,

The good old days are back! The fashion industry loves the vintage flair, diehard fans cherish classic movies, books and soap operas, adults have long conversations about “hamare zamane mein”, and the power cuts, though not hours long, are not exactly a “blessing in disguise” even during online school.

Undoubtedly, the second wave of the pandemic has us all confined to our homes with family. Not to mention, having reached the grand age of 15 we are constantly told to ‘think about our futures’, an undertaking that has us all feeling the pressure. When the time came to work on our newsletter, we thought it would be the perfect opportunity to think about the past instead, reconnecting with our parents as we learn more about them. Although the present has its own appeal, we find the nostalgia and connections that come from revisiting the past ironically reflect the carefree feeling we wish to hold on to as we embark on greater challenges. In this issue, we attempt to delve into the 1980s and '90s.

And so, dear reader, we present to you-Hiraeth, in a design that describes the '90s yet grounds us in the present. The situation we are in right now isn't exactly conducive to the mind, and so we hope to provide not only you but also your parents, with optimism and the opportunity to reminisce and remember the good old days.

Life in the '90s

In this Issue

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Events and Initiatives

Editors

Anjali Vinodh 10A

Shweta Pattnaik 10A

Chirantana Pradeep 10A

Shrivali Chakraborty 10B

Vineela Kulukuru 10B

Kirthini Jayasankar 10B

Mantrana Agarwal 10C

Anoushka Goswami 10C

Shreya Bose 10C



Kirthini Jayasankar, 10B

Life in the '90s

Education back in the days

“Hamare time mein”...that’s how my father began his story when I urged him to recount his schooling journey. My parents completed 12 years of their education in a government school in Odisha. It was a complex of short, colourful buildings with massive playgrounds. Their day began at ten in the morning with an invocation and delivery of the newspaper headlines. In traditional schools like theirs, the class teacher handled most of the subjects. Every year, they would enjoy picnics in the jungles, building tents, and preparing food on their own. They would also have NCC, guide, scout, and red cross which were held after their yearly annual events of a sports day, cultural day, and much more.

Physical education was compulsory for the children, however, without designated teachers. Oh, the fun they had!

Organizing games like running races, cricket, and ‘corner – corner’, a particular favourite of the children. Another unique but exciting concept was that if a class had full attendance or had been on their best behaviour, they would get a flag, as a reward, outside their door. As a punishment, the teachers would hit students with a wooden scale, ask them to kneel outside the class or stand on a bench with their hands up. The classes had 2 rows: one for the girls and the other for the boys, as they weren’t allowed to sit together. High school would begin in 6th grade itself where the classes would be completely changed into High School Boys and High School Girls. But the most exciting thing was that the students themselves would decorate the schools, organize events for all the festivals. They would get to wear clothes of their choice and enjoy themselves with their friends in the evening.

Anwasha Sarangi, 10A



Niyati Srikripa, 10C

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143 likes

Spending everyday with awesomeness! #fun

In Remembrance

A vivacious conversation with parent led
To humorous reminiscence, and then—

Spoken memories that unfurled
Black and white facades to colourful worlds
Nostalgic stories told on jestful terms
Familiar faces on tattered pictures emerge

Thousands of words in albums preserved
A childhood of memory unreserved
Ancestral homes to which families returned
Remnant courtyards where discussion once spurred

At last, a chronicle of youthful adventure
Of difficult days and woeful ventures
Rebellious phases and undeserved censure
Conclusions of advice and cautionary lecture

Anjali Vinodh, 10A

Magic in Times Left Untold

Of conversations remembered,
And days never forgotten,
Back then, childhood was different.

Mum always said that her mum
Would ask for her to come home,
But hide and seek was a game irresistible.

Mornings started early,
With the All India Radio playing everyday,
Religiously, as though it was divine,
Like sweet blessings.

But before you could count time with boredom,
There'd be millions of little joys,
Waiting eagerly to be experienced -

Hopscotch,
Climbing trees,
Seven stones,
Games with tamarind seeds and
Rooftop kite competitions.

That essence of simplicity,
Seems to never have died.
It's in mum's joy playing snakes and ladder,
And in dad's quiet smile,
When he remembers childhood memories.

Perhaps, we should all learn to be a little lighter,
To take things a little slower,
And breathe in present memories,
Because in just about twenty years,
Childhood has become a race to grow up.

Vineela Kulukuru, 10B

Kirthini Jayasankar, 10B



<https://www.recollections.com>

Teacher @PrachiMa'am
Friendship in Schools

"One of my favourite memories of childhood would be wearing the uniform on the first day of school and getting fussed about while preparing to leave. Back then, the students didn't get shuffled around every year and that meant we could create friendships and memories from Prep C till 10 C, which we still fondly look back on when we meet. Fun at home was no less, as being in a joint family meant that there was absolutely no shortage of things to do - stargazing and games with cousins."

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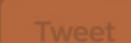
Teacher @RenukaMa'am
Childhood Reminiscence

"I grew up in a conservative Kuwait. We did not have room to socialise much in those days therefore my family was my world. I loved dance and music, especially Arabian Music. When I learnt to swim it was in the Sea! I attribute all the strong values and discipline instilled in me to my teachers and the Portuguese Nuns of CSK. Those were the best days of my life..."

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Principal  @ShefaliMa'am
A Propitious Turn

In the years that we grew up, we had limited and stereotypical career choices. Today, with broadening academic horizons and eclectic career options you can align your interests, skills, and your personality traits to your career trajectories. This certainly attributes to greater meaning and fulfillment in your lives. In this regard, I feel your generation is lucky !!!

    0 



the '90s phenomena

The Magic is Here

The launch advertisement of Lehar Pepsi was the beginning of what would become one of the largest empires in the Indian market. But why was this ad such a big deal and why did it mean so much to everyone that saw it? The reasons behind this are several - firstly, the only "soft drinks" that Indians were familiar with were "Campacola, Goldspot, and Thumbs up"; but now came a "soda" that wasn't of Indian origin, whose ads had the most prominent stars - PepsiCo went on to make a variety of ads, all with celebrities adored by the country. From Shahrukh Khan to Sachin Tendulkar to Aishwarya Rai - these ads had it all.

This advertisement not only introduced a new product to India but caused nationwide pandemonium. The next day, markets, even in rural parts of India were flooded with Lehar Pepsi bottles and a whole new concept of "Fountain Pepsi" was introduced. Needless to say that Pepsi was sold out within a day, even in small towns. A bottle of Pepsi cost approximately 6 rupees, an extraordinarily high price by '90's standards.

Pepsi ads were so well done that people wanted to buy it for its name, not its flavour. Furthermore, the product was teased for days before the actual product launch, building up excitement by playing the ads during primetime. Additionally, the product was made popular amongst children because a game was launched where anyone who found a doodle of a Pepsi bottle in a cap of their drink would receive a free Lehar Pepsi. The launch of PepsiCo brought a whole new meaning to advertisements, popularised countdowns to new products, and marked the advent of foreign food and beverage brands.

Dhaani Mehra, 10C



Anoushka Goswami, 10C

FOLLOW



You Can Be Anything- Barbie's Impact in the '90s

"We Girls Can Do Anything." When Mattel first released this slogan with Barbie's most significant comeback, it shook the world. Moreover, it shook the hearts of young girls around the globe. She was no longer the stewardess, but she was the pilot. As a tide of change overcame the world, with women's rights movements gaining more momentum as time flew, Mattel decided that Barbie was no longer a hollow shell of a doll, but a reflection of what a girl can be. She became everything from an aerobics instructor to a rock star to an executive. "Day to Night" Barbie (1985) was Mattel's version of the yuppie lifestyle, complete from modern office equipment (tiny calculator) to an evening gown design for the night out on the town.

One of the most iconic moments in Barbie's history was in 1992 when she finally ran for president. Equipped with suits and gowns, this version of the doll showed that girls could be anyone they desired to be, including a leader of the free world. The rise of Barbie sales in the '90s marks an important spot in the Barbie Hall of Fame as well.

The 1992 edition of "Totally Hair" Barbie is the best-selling doll to date. Celebrating loud fashion and big hair craze, this doll shook its manicured fingers at the world with a message- A girl could be as loud and persistent as she wants to be.

In the 90's Barbie became a household name, not as a silly doll that showed girls what they should or shouldn't do. Instead, it became a beacon of hope for young girls, and inspiration that "You can be anything."



143 likes

Homophobia entered the Indian scene in 1862 through section 377 of the Indian Penal Code, which means homophobia is just as ancient as the British Colonial Rule. Homosexuality, on the other hand, is an indispensable part of Indian culture and is as old as the Vedas. It's not homosexuality that's the "Western disease," but it's homophobia. In the last decade of the twentieth century, stereotypes were broken left, right and centre. And this applied to the recently born homophobia as well. In early 1990, India received its first Queer magazine entitled "BombayDost." With the onset of the AIDS Pandemic, the situation turned upside down with an AIDS conference, that became the protest site for the nation's first LGBTQ+ activists. During the Aids pandemic, the LGBTQ+ movements were led by women, prompting the age-old GBLTQ+ to become LGBTQ+. The sharp rise in feminist movements worldwide had an impact on the Indian LGBTQ+ scene as well. Sakhi, a women's helpline and resource centre was set up. By 1994, the Humsafar trust was established, making it the first LGBTQ+ advocate organisation in India.

With the release of a non-commercial gay film in 1996, Queerness has now become an acceptable "phenomenon" on college campuses. 1997 marked the establishment of India's variation of "Dial Q for help" with the establishment of Sagini and Humrax for Queer women and men respectively. Multiple organisations were set up to deal with housing woes, dance culture (through "gay nights") and fiery literature pieces that would add more fuel to the fire of passion of LGBTQ+ activists. For the LGBTQ+ community, the twentieth century ended with a bang, for the term "pride parade" was added into the vocabulary of the Indian Public. Following India's first-ever "Gay" Pride Parade in Kolkata, the twenty-first century started with a ray of hope, a hope for a victory in the fight against Section 377.



The Friends Revolution

Created by David Crane and Marta Kauffman in the '90s, the American T.V show FRIENDS was and still is one of the most popular T.V shows of all time! Contrary to many other parts of the globe, America wasn't able to penetrate India through Hollywood due to India's most reliable cultural warrior, Bollywood. This absolute hit show served as an introduction to the American culture and way of life in India. It had such an impact on its audience back here, that a show called "Hello Friends", a Hindi clone version was started. With hopes of competing with the original, it premiered on Zee TV on 6th September 1999. However, its production was brought to an end due to its poor ratings and non-popularity. The original show FRIENDS, on the other hand, had a humongous fan base in the '90s which continues even today. The Indian fan base was able to relate to either one of the six characters on a personal level, eventually making them die-hard fans. Lastly, the show has not only been a consistent entertainer but has also given its viewers an outlook on living life to the fullest, taking risks, standing out, following your heart, keeping it real, always being motivated and being optimistic under any circumstance!



Shreya Bose, IOC



Mantrana Agarwal, IOC ...



We can't go a day without hearing the phrase, 'just google it! envision a day without Google, obscure and daunting, isn't it? A search engine so pervasive and prevalent, it's the root for more than 5 billion queries a day. Google isn't the only search engine, but it is definitely the most popular one out there, with more than 90% of the search market share. How did this massive search engine start?

Google started in 1995 as a research project, by Larry Page and Sergey Brin, both students at Stanford University. Google is mostly written in C++, Java, and python although it is has a very open development environment. The search algorithm was initially known as 'backrub' which was then renamed to Google, which is a misspelling of the googol, the number 1 followed by 100 zeroes. It was first to run on Stanford University's network, in 1996 and its initial public offering took place in 2004. Google isn't just a 'search engine' now, it is way more than that. From Google Maps to Gmail, it is an omnium gatherum of products and services. It has made information and data accessible to every household, even in the most rural areas possible, enables faster and smoother communication and aids local businesses in finding their potential clients through marketing services. There is a myriad of positive impact that this multinational conglomerate company has brought.

Google started from a garage, its first server built in a case of Legos. Today, it has passed the \$ 1 trillion milestone and graduates strive to work for it. Google isn't just a noun, it's a verb. Hence, the '90s are incomplete without the mention of Google's landmark origin.

India in The '90s; To The Moon and Beyond

India had experienced tremendous development in the sphere of science and technology in the 1990s, which was predominant in the field of space research. The arrival of PSLV in the 1990s became a major boost for the Indian space program and allowed India to become self-reliant in launching most of its remote sensing satellites. PSLV had a streak of more than 50 successful flights and enabled India to launch satellites to geostationary orbit. Along with the flights of PSLV, the development of a new rocket namely Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV) was going on. A project to develop indigenous cryogenic technology was launched in 1994 to allow India to launch its Indian Remote Sensing (IRS) satellites into sun-synchronous orbits. The PSLV was used for missions between 1991 and 1999 and was also the driving force behind India's first lunar probe Chandrayaan-1, India's first interplanetary mission, Mars Orbiter Mission (Mangalyaan) and India's first space observatory, Astrosat. During the Kargil War, ISRO was induced to develop its own satellite navigation system IRNSS which is now expanding. Thus, despite not having an "internet" to connect homes, India's achievements in the last decade of the twentieth century were "out of this world."

Arushi Tandon, IOE



✕ **Mantrana Agarwal, IOE** Tweet

What's happening?



Who's in this photo?

Lafayette, LA

NEWS

Aishwarya Rai crowned Miss World 1994!

Sushmita Sen Wins Miss Universe 1994!

once 'current' events

Modernising, not Westernising

The 1990s for the Republic of India was a metamorphic phase - technological advancement, massive growth in the economy, and new doors were opened. Our country saw major reforms, ones that potentially changed the course of progress forever. The era signified hope - after the devastating effects of the Emergency in the 1970s, the country was in shambles. But not for long.

In the 1990s, India's economy was thriving. But what led to this state of affairs? A change in governance, perhaps - Narasimhao Rao and Manmohan Singh were at the forefront of Indian leadership at the time. The License Raj, the long-existing set of rigid regulations and licenses that made it herculean for businesses to run smoothly was ended. A truly ironic ordeal, as the system was believed to be one that was crucial for India to see economic success (when in actuality, it was responsible for quite the opposite). Liberalisation came soon - our country finally opened up to international trade and investments. The Indian GDP per capita almost doubled from US\$1,380 in 1990 to US\$2,420 in 2000, which was an unprecedented increase. We accepted a loan from the IMF, which brought our foreign exchange reserves from zero to 50 billion US dollars. India was seeing unparalleled growth. Therefore, we must never underestimate the human capacity for ingenuity, and especially in these times - for while many feared that India was westernising, it is quite the truth that we as a nation were and are modernising.

Ada Pai, 10A

Peace in violence

When tense years turned war wrought
Kargil saw two nations distraught
Fire, hatred, prejudice and rage
People building up their own cage
Of torture and greed, discrimination and
pain

And all the efforts of pacifists in vain
So come, let's turn over a new leaf
Imbibe values of integrity and peace
Learn to live, love, laugh and learn
Quintessential things for which we all yearn
All our ancestors worked hard to build
This beautiful world where we live
Yet our desires continue to grow
Greed, hatred, jealousy
Tethered to an everlasting ego
So come, let's turn over a new leaf
Imbibe values of integrity and peace
Learn to live, love, laugh and learn
Quintessential things for which we all yearn

Hrishikesh Sriram, 10A



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Stocks, Scams and Deceit

Harshad Shantilal Mehta was an Indian stockbroker. Mehta's involvement in the 1992 Indian securities scam made him infamous as a market manipulator, and just within a few years he infamously became the "Big Bull" of the Indian stock market. The beginning of the '90s started a stock market rally, and for weeks on end, the market had been breaking through every predictable barrier, speculators grew and all hoped to make money. Another interesting feature that facilitated this movement was the fact that banks had to hold a minimum threshold that they had to maintain in the form of bonds or certain other liquid assets. This very rule started a chain reaction of what was the Harshad Mehta Stock Scam.

To meet this threshold banks would lend and borrow these securities through a short term loan of 15 days since it was easier than going through the process of buying them normally. It was a measure taken by small banks to prevent shutdown and to maintain said threshold. Harshad Mehta, who had been gaining a large amount of fame and prominence in the market, started being a middleman for such deals between banks, as most brokers in the country had been doing, and earned a commission of these exchanges. He found a loophole in this, an opportunity to make vast sums of money by convincing borrowing banks to deposit funds to his account. He then funnelled these funds into the stock market.

Since he was dealing with multiple banks he had access to huge amounts of capital flowing through his account. This activity of his pumped share prices of certain stocks like ACC, Sterlite Industries and Videocon, shares of ACC rose from Rs. 200 to a whopping Rs. 9000, great inflation if you think about it. Eventually, certain people caught on to this manipulation. Journalist Sucheta Dalal exposed the scam on 23rd April 1992, The scandal was valued at Rs 100 billion (1.4 billion \$). Mass panic ensued when banks demanded their money back, causing a huge collapse. He was finally charged with 72 criminal offences by the RBI and over 600 civil action lawsuits were filed against him. A man was able to have such a stronghold over the Indian market, and this is his tale.

Druv Reddy, 10C



Teacher @NishaMa'am
Sustainability in the '90s

"When we were children, we wore skirts with several layers of hem. As we grew in height, the hem would be unfolded one layer at a time so that the skirt could be used for several years. When the un-layering did its course, it was passed on to a younger sibling. The process continued till the cloth wore thin and could no longer be used."

0 Tweet

Principal @ShefaliMa'am
The End Of the '90s

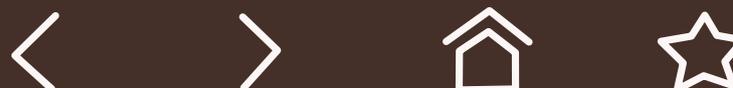
"Y2k, It was such a big buzzword in late 1999. We were told the computer systems weren't designed for the 2000s. I was working in an IT company. Frankly, we never thought of it as an era getting over, the whole world was caught up with Y2K fever. The next, when the systems worked, life continued. The end of the 20th Century was Y2K for me."

0 Tweet

Aunt @90spotterhead
Growing Up with Harry Potter

"The long waits for the "next" book was brutal, It was longer if you needed to wait for it to come to the library or buy it second hand. The books would instantly be borrowed, so the waiting time was long. Even if they couldn't afford it people used to join long queues outside book shops to claim they too were a "potterhead",

0 Tweet



entertainment sphere



Interest



A memory to remember.
#event

Music of the '90s

The '90s saw the rise and fall of many different music genres and there was something for everyone as more niche genres broke into the mainstream.

Metal, alternative rock and hip-hop (rap) which were often sidelined in the mid-'80s finally had the spotlight on them during the late eighties and early '90s. Bands like Metallica (metal), Nirvana (rock) and Red Hot Chili Peppers (funk) focused more on instrumental music using guitars and bass as their language while rappers like 2Pac, Ice T and B.I.G used lyrics and a drum beat to reach the masses.

Techno and house were also very popular in the early '90s and are referred to as "dance" music.

The late '90s saw the emergence of newer Pop songs that are similar to what is trending today. Bands like Backstreet Boys and Spice Girls were some of the first "boy" and "girl" bands. 1999-2000 had some of the biggest album sales from younger artists such as Eminem and Britney Spears.

No article about '90s music would be complete without mentioning MTV. MTV was already very popular in the '80s but it was also the face of '90s music as more and more artists made music videos as it gradually replaced traditional radio.

One article is too short, to sum up, all the music that was made in any decade, but these were the artists that stood out from the massive volume of music that was produced in the '90s.

Raghav Pande, 10B



Cinema in the '90s

Looking back at the Bollywood industry in the '90s, a drastic change is seen between what it was back then and what it is today. An interview with Karishma Kapoor gives us a deeper insight about the mechanisms of acting as a business back then. She talks about the budget being much lower in those days and the associated difficulties faced by the crew and herself. During this time, actors were forced to work in extreme temperatures and because of the standard of technology, the lights used to capture scenes were blinding and hurtful to the eyes. Artists had to squint and look around for the shot to know which direction they had to face.

Kapoor also talks about how they didn't have basic necessities like make-up vans and had to resort to desperate measures such as going behind bushes or using someone's house as a place to get ready. She does point out that there was a different sort of passion among entertainers back then.

She reasoned that in blistering hot climates and uncomfortable, insulating clothes such as ghagra cholis actors had to perform and perform many retakes which was certainly not an easy task. Nowadays, with the abundant facilities and lavish sets, people working in the entertainment industry do not have to worry about these things.

The '90s set the bar for good cinema. To this day, we remain inspired by the golden era of Bollywood that was the 1990s.

Ananya Saxena, 10C



3,197,155 views · May 30, 2017

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Anjali Vinodh, 10A

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Music in the '90s

The 1990s was a decade when pop culture took flight, dance moves were born and the ever-glorious Spice Girls ruled our hearts. The decade was a golden era in all aspects, from music to sports to fashion; it was a cultural reset.

In India, the music scene was dominated by singers and composers who, even today, have a large place in the hearts of the people. Down south, we had maestros like Ilaiyaraaja and Deva, while in the north, Udit Narayan, Kumar Sanu and Alisha Chinai.

It was a time when Bollywood music had taken off and reached new heights. Not only were there the classics like 'Chura Ke Dil Mera' and 'Chaiyyan Chaiyyan', but the decade was also pioneered by new styles of music, courtesy of A.R. Rahman. His music was always chart-topping, mainly because he was able to make hits out of what was considered 'non-commercial' sounds and styles. He was able to perfectly match a song to a singer, knowing if a song needed an emotional voice or a powerful one. His all-around musical brilliance made him the face of Indian music for years to come.

Other than Rahman, other notable North Indian singers and composers of the '90s are Abhijeet, Jaspinder Narula and Asha Bhosle.

In the south, the real impact was with Ilaiyaraaja. He was one of the earliest film composers to use Western classical music harmonies and arrangements for Indian music. He has composed over 7,000 songs and holds the title of the world's most prolific composer. He has created masterpieces in Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Kannada and Hindi. He has worked with a wide variety of musicians, including legends like K.J. Yesudas, K.S. Chitra and S.P. Balasubrahmanyam.

The music went through somewhat of a golden era in the 1990s, with creators introducing new styles of music and including foreign inspirations. It is an era to be cherished, as we may not see such a revolutionary time again.

Ananya Sridharan, IOA

The Dance Revolution

The '90s was the era of hook steps with phenomenal dancers-actors like Madhuri Dixit, Sridevi, Govinda, Jaaved Jaaferi dancing perfectly to beats that would become synonymous with the song. It was during this age when Bollywood freestyle dancing complete with "latkas" and "jhatkas" was introduced. The introduction of "Disco" as a dance style inspired many evergreen classics.

Yet the touch of Indian classical dances lived on. The south showcased Bharatnatyam whereas the North included dance forms like Kathak. Madhuri Dixit gave Kathak a new meaning. What's interesting is that today Bollywood has moved away from "classical," yet foreigners all over the globe are learning Indian classical dance forms. Bollywood has evolved into a type of choreography marked by mudras and footwork. With the introduction of styles like hip-hop, jazz and ballet, the Indian Dance Industry has expanded. Hardcore fans still dance to their favourite beats, not in the name of pleasure, but exercise. Zumba, another 1990s phenomenon has changed dance forever.

Aanchal Baliger IOA



Playing A.R. Rahman
Art by Mihika Joshi, IOA



1:00

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Timeless Trends of the Nineties

Fashion in the nineties was way ahead of its time, with popular actresses sporting iconic looks that are still looked back upon with great nostalgia. The film industry largely influenced fashion trends at the time: from half the population rocking Anjali's half-bob or SRK's flashy monogrammed necklaces from Kuch Kuch Hota Hai, to Karisma Kapoor's sporty-chic fits from Dil Toh Paagal Hai, to Raveena Tandon's vibrant yellow saree from the film Mohra. A great majority of the fashion statements that are all the rage today - from denim shirts to cropped tops, dungarees to high waisted pants - owe their genesis to the iconic period that was the nineties.



Fashion in India during the 1980s-1990s

India is a well-known icon in the current fashion industry. However, its history in fashion dates back to earlier times. The 1980s was the era of impeccable style and glam! It brought about the first generation of fashion designers in India. The '80s brought the advent of Disco with an introduction to some shimmery and glittery costumes, denim and leather biker jackets, and chiffon sarees in varied colours with a fusion of Indian and western clothing styles. It also marked the active participation of women in the Indian fashion Industry and altering Indian attitudes towards multiculturalism. The 1990s was a clash of trends. It marked the arrival of full-sleeve kameez, floral dresses, long skirts, denim, shades, and dungarees. It started another era of Bollywood fashion influence and its collaboration with leading designers, with leading actors and actresses occasionally walking the ramp for some designers. The decades following the '90s is said to be the time when Indians adopted more westernized concepts in fashion by making bold and stylish choices.

Nyssa Bansal, 10A

Resurgence of '90s styles

Perhaps, we only depart to return anew
Some things can never be forgotten
For there is beauty returning,
All incredible and refined!

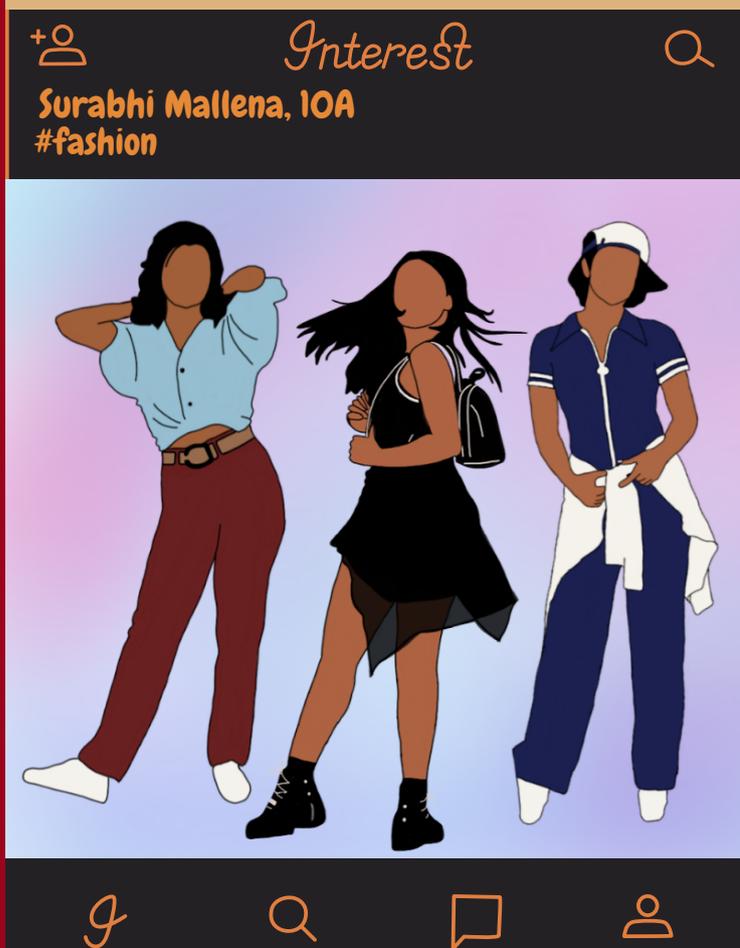
Reminiscing memories of a plethora of fashion trends,
Did I see the former Miss World with a bold lip colour?
Wasn't that a '90s buzz?
Ranging from raspberry pink
To deep mulberry red,
I think fashion in the 1990s
Has paved its way again.

Round sunglasses
Carried with panache of late,
Tie-dye shirts
Back then adding a splash of colours to black and white facades.
Now, used to design works of art.

With a cornucopia of significant fashion moments
From movies back then.
After disappearing for a while,
Anjali's famous overalls are back!
Loose, cropped, or flared;
Take your pick.

For there is beauty returning,
All raw and unique.

Shweta Pattnaik, 10A



Art in the '90s

Art, in my opinion, is the most expressive form of communication. The sheer diversity in art leaves so much to explore, imagine and create. This tool was widely recognized in India in the 1990s and artists started to look at art as a way to convey their ideas and thoughts. And so, with disappearing borders and a globalized economy, post-modernism was born.

Keeping up with the tenor of the time, photography and hyperrealism, installation art and digital representations found their way into Indian art and public awareness. These new and bold forms were coined as 'hybrid mannerisms' by Jagdish Swaminathan, an orthodox, small-minded man who attacked naturalism by calling it vulgar and unnecessary. Ironically, these 'hybrid signs' began to seem normal and familiar in these times.

During the '90s a pluralist set in India. Artists took this to their advantage and dominated the decade with the creation of contemporary art, highlighting the difficulties associated with the dawn of a new age of information and change. With the old and outdated dualities loosened, Atul Dodiya, an artist working in historic socio-political climates, used his metaphoric montages to create cognisance while Subodh Gupta used his installations to thoroughly filter and magnify the everyday lives of rural and middle-class Indians for a global audience.

Much like painting and photography, contemporary sculpture also evolved in conformity with the shifts in ideology and society. Sculptors concluded that the only thing limiting them from the new materials and techniques they could use were their own imaginations. The huge evolution of contemporary art paved the way for Indian art in markets abroad, challenging the new and upcoming artists to fuse themes that resonated with the globals as well as the locals. The nineties was a time that heavily influenced future generations of artists. Through many trials and tribulations, India has yielded creativity at its finest. Transgressive art and graffiti which were taking the rest of the world by storm during the Good Decade gave us a new and fresh perspective on life.

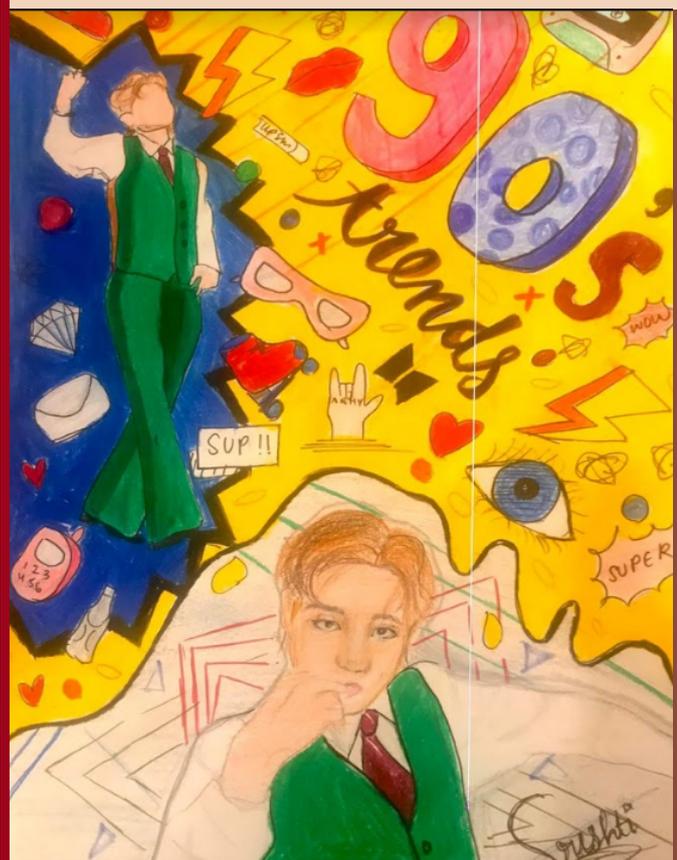
Ananya Saxena, 10C



Arya Devang, 10A



Srishti Sinha, 10C



Events and initiatives

Firefox

Events: NPS HSR

www.npshsr.com/events



Events in
July:

2nd July: INVESTITURE
23rd July: INCEPTRA

Investiture



Initiatives in

July and August:

Grade 9 Resonating Rhetorics

Grade 10 Model United Nations

