



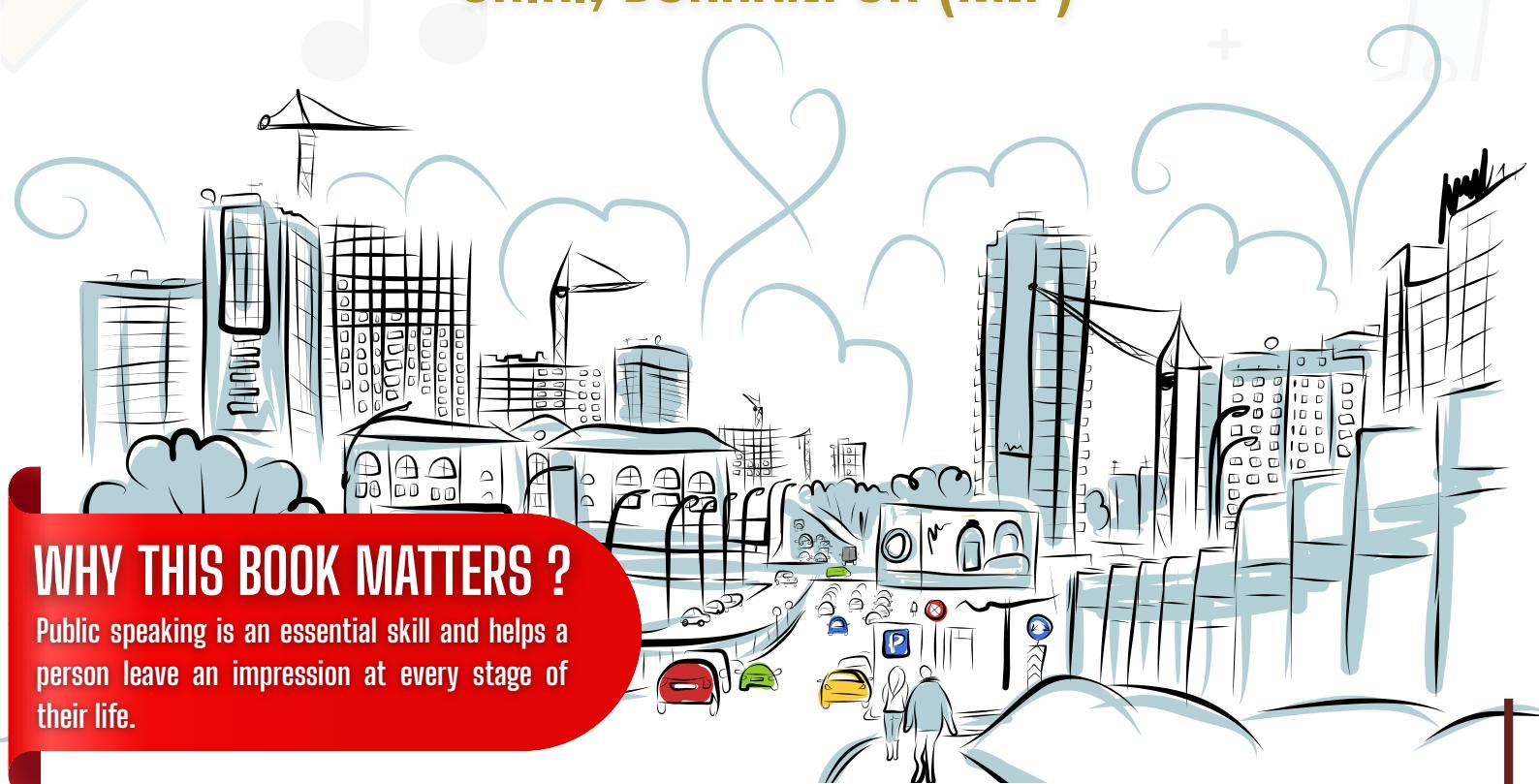
# GUIDE TO BEING LIMITLESS

**CLASS 9**

**THE OXFORD SCHOOL**  
**JHIRI, BURHANPUR (M.P)**

## WHY THIS BOOK MATTERS ?

Public speaking is an essential skill and helps a person leave an impression at every stage of their life.



# EDUCATION

## THEN v/s NOW

**Exam-Centric Model,**  
prioritizing high scores and  
rote memorization.

**Dependent on school**  
timetable; learning often stops  
after the final exam.

**Limited opportunities,** leading  
to high stage fear and  
interview nervousness after  
Class 12.

**Confidence tied to marks;**  
often hesitant to interact with  
"big personalities."

**Skill-Centric Model,**  
prioritizing essential life skills:  
Leadership, Time  
Management, and Problem  
Solving.

Cultivating a "**Life-Long  
Learning Habit**" and  
commitment to "**daily self-  
upgrade until the last breath.**"

Introduction of the **VR  
(Virtual Reality) Lab**  
(Currently in Progress) to  
provide high-stakes practice,  
eliminating fear and building  
the quality of a Great Speaker.

**Confidence built on content**  
and effective **communication**,  
allowing students to **hold  
discussions with national  
leaders** without fear.

# VISION

The Oxford School envisions a generation of fearless pioneers defined not by their degrees, but by their intrinsic drive for perpetual growth and contribution. Our ultimate aspiration is to cultivate the Life-Long Learning Habit in every student, ensuring they are perpetually equipped to "daily upgrade themselves until their final breath." We aim to forge citizens of profound self-worth and confidence, empowering every child to achieve the quality of a Great Speaker ready to lead dialogues, execute innovative ideas brilliantly, and shape the nation's future with clarity and conviction.

# MISSION

Our Mission is to revolutionize education by establishing a Skills-Centric Pedagogical Model, moving definitively away from exam-only dependency. We are dedicated to the holistic development of essential competencies: Leadership, Effective Communication, Strategic Problem Solving, and Time Management. We achieve this through a rigorous curriculum that integrates UPSC/Competitive Exam Standards from Class VI, driven by the daily reading of articles and editorials. Recognizing that the ability to speak and present is the most powerful lever for lifelong success, we commit to leveraging cutting-edge tools, such as the new VR Public Speaking Lab. This builds unmatched confidence that ensures students can excel—from academic achievements and career success to ultimately influencing the next generation. We prepare students for every challenge life offers, ensuring their voice is always heard and respected.

# THE PATH WE FOLLOW

Instilling the practice of reading 365 days, articles and editorials to build a rich content base across all subjects. You cannot change your future, but you can change your habits, and surely your habits will change your future.

# DEFINING THE PATH: THE ROAD AHEAD



**DIRECTOR**  
**Mr. Mayank Kamrani**



**PRINCIPAL**  
**Mrs. Shilpa Jadwani**

“ The Oxford School, Burhanpur, is built upon a profound and enduring philosophy: Future success is not determined by a single examination, but by the habits cultivated daily. Our vision extends far beyond achieving high scores; it is about forging individuals who are continuously self-improving, confident, and committed to "daily self-upgrade until their last breath." ”

“ We recognize a critical gap in conventional schooling: while students master written exams after 15 years of practice, they often falter in high-stakes personal interactions, such as college entrance interviews. This nervousness stems from a lack of practice and, crucially, content. When they go on vacation, they engage their families in discussions about current events and policies, demonstrating a well-rounded awareness that elevates their thinking and confidence. Our students are not just studying; they are becoming informed thinkers. ”



## 2025 NOBEL PRIZE IN ECONOMICS

### Innovation-Driven Economic Growth

#### The Sveriges Riksbank Prize

The **2025 Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences** (officially: \*The Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel\*) has been awarded to: **Joel Mokyr, Philippe Aghion, and Peter Howitt.**

#### Why they stand out:

“Having explained innovation-driven economic growth.”

#### Prize Amount:

11 million Swedish Kronor (~USD 1.2 million)

#### Announced by:

Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences

#### Significance:

Recognizes their pioneering work in explaining how technological innovation, knowledge creation, and creative destruction drive long-term economic growth.

#### About the Laureates



**Joel Mokyr**

Professor, Northwestern University (U.S.)

#### Key Contribution:

Historical analysis of innovation as a driver of economic progress (Industrial Revolution insights).



**Philippe Aghion**

Professor, Collège de France, INSEAD (Paris), & LSE (London)

#### Key Contribution:

Theoretical framework of innovation and policy for sustained growth.



**Peter Howitt**

Professor, Brown University (U.S.)

#### Key Contribution:

Co-developed the Schumpeterian Model of Growth (creative destruction) with Aghion.

#### The Core Idea: Innovation-Driven Growth

#### Traditional View (Before Them):

Earlier economic models — like those of Solow — explained growth mainly through:

- Capital accumulation (investment in machinery, infrastructure)
- Labor force growth
- Exogenous technological change (treated as “coming from outside”).

## Their Contribution (New Growth Theory):

Aghion, Howitt, and Mokyr endogenized technological innovation — meaning: ‘Innovation and knowledge creation are **internal outcomes** of an economy, not external shocks’.

Growth is not automatic — it results from:

- Investment in research & development (R&D).
- Entrepreneurial risk-taking.
- Education & human capital formation.
- Institutional support for competition and creativity.

## Key Concepts Explained

### (A). Schumpeterian Growth Theory

Based on economist Joseph Schumpeter’s idea of “creative destruction.”

**Definition:** The process where new and better technologies replace outdated ones, driving productivity.

**Aghion and Howitt** mathematically formalized this showing how continuous innovation leads to:

- Productivity gains.
- Temporary monopolies for innovators (until displaced by new ones).
- Long-run economic growth through dynamic competition.

**Example:** From



Typewriters → Computers → AI tools.

### (B). Joel Mokyr’s Historical Perspective

Studied the Industrial Revolution to understand why growth started and persisted\* in certain societies. Found that:

- Societies that encouraged curiosity,

experimentation, and knowledge-sharing (like 18th-century Europe) grew faster.

- The culture of innovation and openness to ideas led to sustained progress.
- Concluded that **institutions and culture** are central to long-term economic prosperity.

### (C). Policy Implications of Their Work

1. Innovation-friendly environment is crucial for sustained growth.
2. Competition + property rights foster creative destruction.
3. Education & R&D investment amplify technological progress.
4. State role: Support innovation ecosystems, but avoid stifling monopolies.
5. Beware of stagnation: Without innovation, economies risk “technological exhaustion.”

## Broader Significance for UPSC

Theme	Insight
Economic Development	Innovation, not just capital, drives long-term growth.
Governance & Policy	Role of government in nurturing innovation through research, education, and digital infrastructure.
Inclusive Growth	Innovation must be accessible — bridging digital divide & inequality.
India’s Context	Aligns with Startup India, Digital India, Atmanirbhar Bharat, and National Innovation Mission.

# Key Terms Simplified for UPSC

Term	Meaning
Endogenous Growth Theory	Theory where innovation and technology arise from within the economic system through investment in R&D, human capital, and policies.
Creative Destruction	Replacement of outdated firms/products by innovative ones — key to dynamic capitalism.
Heterogeneity of Growth	Growth depends on institutional and cultural factors not uniform globally.
Innovation Ecosystem	Network of universities, firms, startups, and policies that foster research and commercialization.

## Nobel Prize Context

### Economics

Year Started: 1969

First Winner: Ragnar Frisch (Norway) & Jan Tinbergen (Netherlands)

### Medicine, Physics, Chemistry, Peace, Literature

Year Started: 1901 (as per Alfred Nobel's will)

Sponsor: Sveriges Riksbank (Swedish Central Bank)

Prize Money: 11 million SEK (~\$1.2 million)

## Relevance to India

### India's Challenge:

- Low R&D expenditure: ~0.7% of GDP (vs >2% in OECD countries)
- Weak academia-industry collaboration
- Bureaucratic hurdles for startups

### Policy Lessons:

1. Promote innovation-led entrepreneurship (Startup India, Make in India).
2. Invest in education and skills.
3. Strengthen intellectual property systems (IPR policy).
4. Encourage research in AI, biotech, green energy for sustainable growth.

**Innovation = key to breaking the middle-income trap.**

## Quick Revision Pointers

- **Nobel Economics 2025:** Joel Mokyr, Philippe Aghion, Peter Howitt.
- **Concept:** Innovation-driven economic growth.
- **Key Idea:** “Creative destruction” (new replaces old).
- **Theory:** Schumpeterian / Endogenous Growth Theory.
- **Mokyr's Focus:** Historical-cultural roots of innovation.
- **Aghion & Howitt's Focus:** Mathematical model of innovation cycles.
- **Policy Message:** Foster R&D, education, competition, and innovation ecosystems.
- **India Relevance:** Supports Startup India, Atmanirbhar Bharat, NITI Aayog innovation goals.

# Difference Between

## Article

1. Provides detailed information on a subject.
2. Mostly neutral, based on facts, data, and research.
3. To inform or explain the reader.
4. Newspapers, magazines, websites, and journals.
5. Reporters, specialists, or professional writers.

## Editorial

1. Reflects the opinion of the editor/board.
2. Opinionated and comments on current events/issues.
3. To persuade, criticize, or suggest solutions.
4. Dedicated editorial page in a newspaper.
5. Editor or the editorial board.

## Newspaper

1. Delivers timely news and information.
2. Includes news, articles, editorials, and ads.
3. To help people stay updated (local/global).
4. Comprehensive publication with various sections.
5. Large team of reporters, editors, and designers.

### Academic Success

Excels in cluster and government competitions. Clear Presentation Mastery for high grades.



### Career Launchpad

Confidence in Entrance Exams, Interviews, and Competitive Exam communication sections.



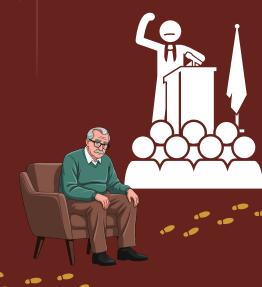
### Leadership Growth

Motivating Teams; Negotiation; Creative Thinking & Effective Professional Writing (e.g., contributing to publications).



### Expertise & Legacy

Inspiring Vision; Strategic Communication , including thought-leadership articles for major papers (e.g., The Hindu, Times of India).



## THE OXFORD SCHOOL

Naval Nagar, Jhiri, Burhanpur (M.P)

theoxford.burhanpur884@gmail.com

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+91 9329898116 / +91 9243944355