

DE मिथया FY

2023-24

SOCIO-ECONOMIC

UN G20 GLOCAL

HUMAN RIGHTS

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

NEP 2020

NEP

GLOBALISATION

SDG

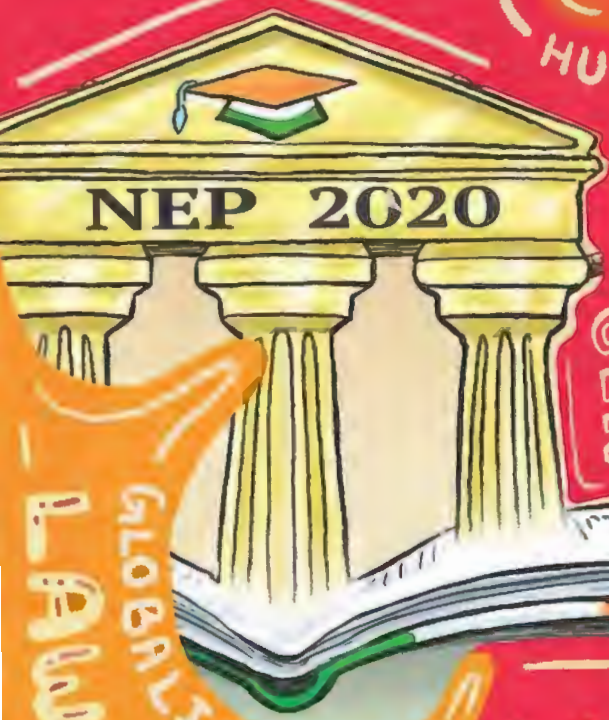
INTEGRITY

DEMOCRACY

LIBERATION

COOPERATION

ASSIMILATION



Principal's Message

"Humanities is not just a stream, but a way of life."



It cannot be debated that an education which fails to sensitize young minds to art, poetry, literature, people and society produce at best, technicians and workers - but not leaders. For leaders must be imbued with a vision. And a vision is possible only if one's learning combines the understanding of the nitty-gritty with a larger understanding and appreciation of the nuances of the world.

No matter what career one pursues in life, be it Medicine, Engineering, Law, Politics or Software Technology-one needs to have a worldview understanding of people, value systems, of how societies evolve and what makes them tick. Very few people realize this one fundamental truth.

If money is the yardstick for success, there is a pot of gold ready to be harvested in the Humanities field and if happiness and holistic development of the young generation are the key objectives of education ,then study of Humanities must be our foremost choice.

In today's ever-changing and dynamic political, financial and legal landscape, it is crucial for young minds to be engaged and informed about the world around them. The aim of this magazine is to provide the readers an insight into some of the subjects that Humanities has to offer along with a wide range of issues, ideologies, and debates that are shaping the world today.

Mrs.Asha Prabhakar
Principal

Vice Principal's Message

"The calling of the humanities is to make us truly human in the best sense of the word."

The first edition of the humanities magazine- 'Deमिथ्याfy' emphasises the transformative power of humanities and its role in shaping future leaders along with the significance of a comprehensive education system that cultivates not just technical and theoretical abilities but also a deeper understanding of the complexities of our world.

The magazine explores the essence of Panchkoshas, celebrating their significance in developing a well-rounded individual. It emphasizes the integration of 21st-century skills, such as critical thinking, collaboration, and foundation building, to equip students for the dynamic and ever-evolving global landscape.

Drawing inspiration from NEP 2020's vision and goals, the magazine acts as a platform for students to engage with diverse issues, ideologies, and debates. By providing insights into various humanities subjects, it empowers readers to analyze and comprehend the intricacies of the world, fostering a sense of global awareness and citizenship. Through thought-provoking articles, compelling narratives, and artistic expressions, it envisions nurturing the intellectual curiosity and empathy necessary to become compassionate and effective leaders in their chosen fields.

Students are encouraged to embrace the beauty and wisdom of the humanities, recognizing that success in any profession is enhanced when rooted in a deep understanding of people, value systems, and the evolution of societies. It is hoped that this magazine inspires students to explore, question, and develop a broad perspective, enabling them to contribute meaningfully to society and make a positive impact in the 21st century and beyond.

Warm regards,
Ms. Anupama Motwani
Vice Principal



Teacher's Message



"The test of our progress is not whether we add more to the abundance of those who have much; it is whether we provide enough for those who have too little."

This quote by Franklin D. Roosevelt highlights the enduring importance of politics in shaping global relations throughout history. From the rise and fall of empires to the emergence of new democracies, politics has played a crucial role in shaping the course of human history.

As vigilant global citizens, we must recognize the enduring importance of politics and update ourselves with the changes and needs through newspapers, talks, debates that help develop critical thinking and pragmatic analysis.

As the world becomes increasingly gravitated towards social media platforms, it is easy to overlook the importance of newspapers, but, throughout history, newspapers and newsletters have played a vital role in shaping public opinion and diplomacy between nations. They remain a vital source of information and a crucial tool in shaping global relations. They play a key role in shaping public opinion on issues ranging from climate change to international trade, analyzing the age-old devastations of war and the change in the ways of accession of power through diplomatic treaties.

In an age of increasing political polarization and disinformation, it is more important than ever to promote a free and independent press and to advocate for the values of democracy, security, equality and human rights, through a holistic and integrated education approach, focusing on skill development, multi-disciplinary learning. It also emphasizes using technology and digital resources to enhance the learning experience.

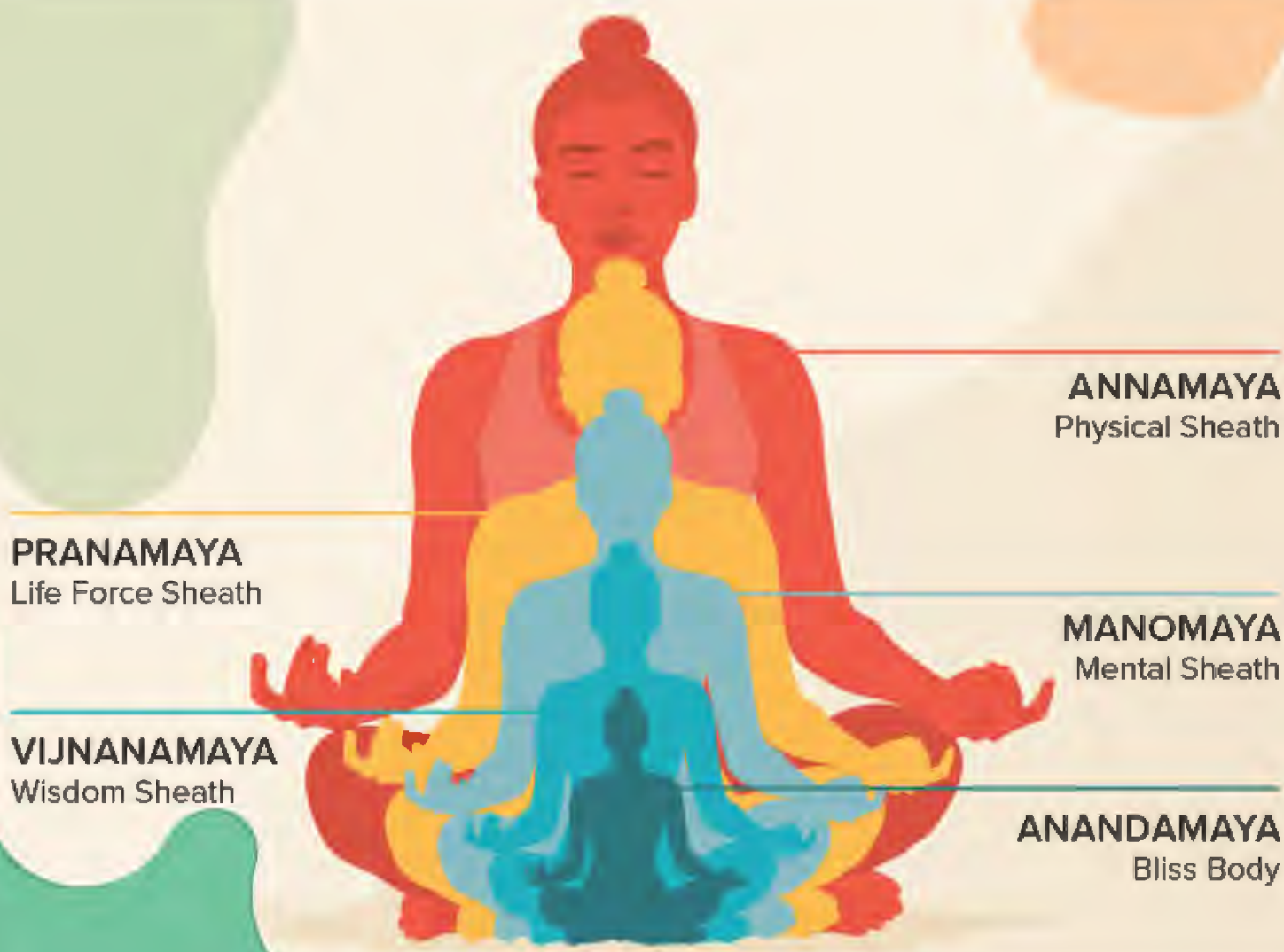
It is rightly believed that in politics, as in real life, the most important thing is to be true to oneself, as it reminds us that politics is ultimately about serving the interests of the people and promoting the common good. As we navigate the complex and ever-changing landscape of global politics, let us remember the importance of staying true to our values and working together to build a better world for all, by understanding the importance of Indian culture, and the social and moral ethos.

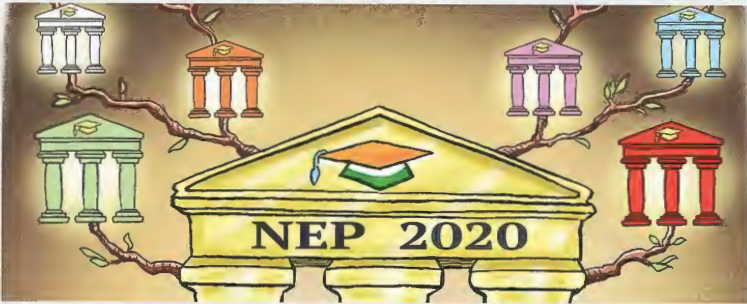
Suggesting the dynamism of a process that produces structures of dominance and their contestations by social forces, by following a constructivist approach for teaching and learning and to educate and prepare conservation leaders for the sustainability and regeneration of our natural resources, we thus harness and highlight our views through the pages of the magazine "Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful, committed citizens can change the world; indeed, it's the only thing that ever has."

Ms. Shally Walia
HOD & PGT : POLITICAL SCIENCE & HISTORY

NEP 2020 in Practice at BBPS, Noida

Yoga teaches us about the mechanism of body, mind, and spirit called Pancha Kosha Viveka (पंच कोष विवेक), which means knowledge of the five layers of our existence. Vedanta (वेदान्त) explores the human individuality into five layers/sheaths (koshas) (कोश) or levels. It reveals the basic elements that give the macrocosm and the microcosm framework. It teaches us about the mechanism of the body, mind, and spirit, from the gross elements that make up the physical body to the more subtle aspects of the mind and consciousness. It identifies each element, teaches us its function, and shows us the relationship of all the elements with each other. Essentially, it can be called the model of the human being or the conceptualization of the human being, which is called Pancha-kosha-vishleshana (पंच-कोश-विश्लेषण), i.e., analysis of the five sheaths and is based on the Taittiriya Upanishad.





REVOLUTIONALIZING EDUCATION - NEP, 2020

“Education is not the preparation for life, education is life itself”.

The new National Education Policy 2020 established on 29 July 2020 seeks to introduce and implement an ocean of changes across all levels of education in Asian nations, as well as the essential understanding of education within the country. Among alternative things, the NEP has renamed the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) to the Ministry of Education, a symbol of the country's dynamic specialization in education. The policy is designed on the pillars of “access, equity, quality, affordability, and accountability” and can rework Asian nations into a “vibrant information hub”.

The NEP 2020 is the 1st education policy to be introduced in the Asian nations within the twenty-first century, the last having been enforced in 1986, thirty-four years ago. The NEP, thus, replaces the National Policy on Education, 1986, that was changed once in 1992. Before that, the primary education policy was passed in 1968. The NEP 2020 suggests a plethora of reforms to high school education, with a spotlight on flexibility of subjects and eliminating silos between streams of learning. First off, the NEP changes the prevailing 10+2 structure of college education to a 5+3+3+4, covering kids between the ages of 3-18. The NEP aims to cut back the course of study content to its core necessities, focus on key ideas so that kids are able to follow additional analysis-based learning. The NEP additionally states that there'll be no onerous separation among ‘curricular’, ‘extra-curricular’, or ‘co-

curricular’ areas, among ‘arts’, ‘humanities’, and ‘sciences’, or between ‘vocational’ or ‘academic’ streams. The policy aims to market multilingualism and the learning of native languages. There'll be reforms to the assessment system. According to the policy, board exams are going to be created ‘easier’, testing ‘primarily core capacities/competencies’ instead of memorisation. There'll be the chance of taking the board exams twice during a year, if a student desires. In addition, standardized college exams can be taken in grades three, five and eight so as to trace progress of education throughout college years instead of simply at the top.

One of the most important changes the NEP seeks to motivate is a specialisation of languages at school. The policy will implement the three-language formula, however with some flexibility and while not imposing any language on a state. Primarily, it means students can learn 3 languages, supporting the states, regions and therefore the alternative of the scholars themselves, as long as a minimum of 2 of the 3 languages are native to Asian nations. One of the languages offered during this three-language formula is going to be Sanskrit. The latter can be classical languages like Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Malayalam, Odia, Pali, Persian, and Prakrit. Foreign languages like Korean, Japanese, Thai, French, German, Spanish, Portuguese, and Russian, will also be offered at the secondary level.

~ **CHANDNI SAXENA**

“A New Era of Learning: NEP 2020 introduces a student-centric and holistic approach to education that promotes critical thinking and creativity.”

4 QUALITY EDUCATION



“Equipping Future Generations: SDG 4- Quality education is essential for preparing the next generation for the challenges of the future, promoting critical thinking, creativity, and innovation.”

ANNAMAYA KOSHA



"Art and Happiness session at Eastsons Goodworks NGO"



"Giving back to the society"

PRANAMAYA KOSHA



"Alumni connect: a collaboration with the BBPS alumni"



"International collaboration: In conversation with the students of Kazakhstan"



“Catching a glimpse of innovations and initiatives at the Festival Of Innovation and Entrepreneurship held at Rashtrapati Bhawan in April”

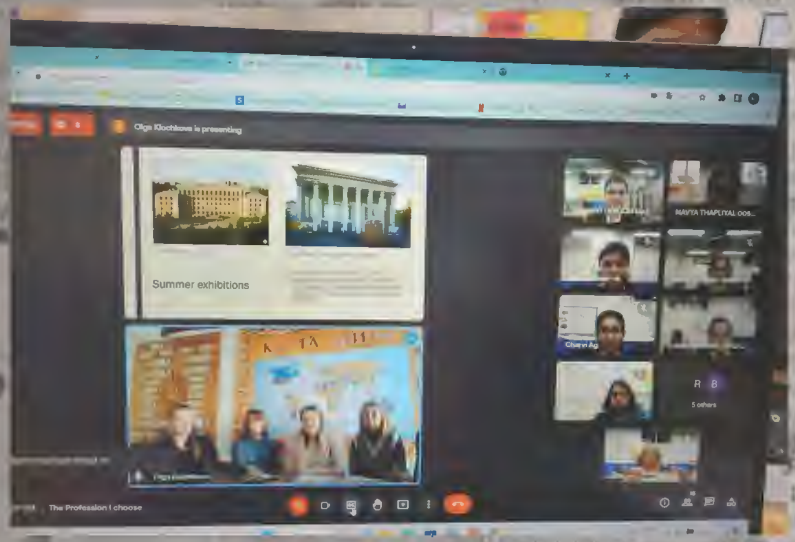


“Class play on “Mother’s Day” to make a coursebook lesson more interesting”

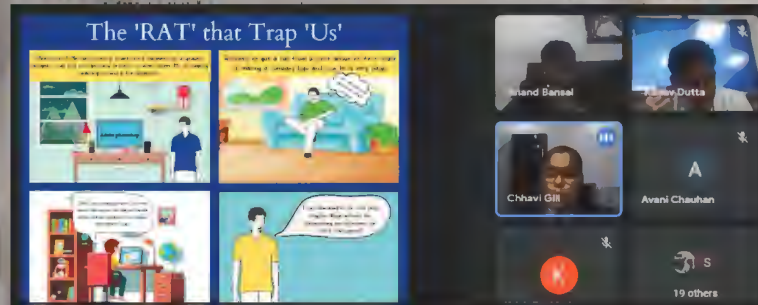
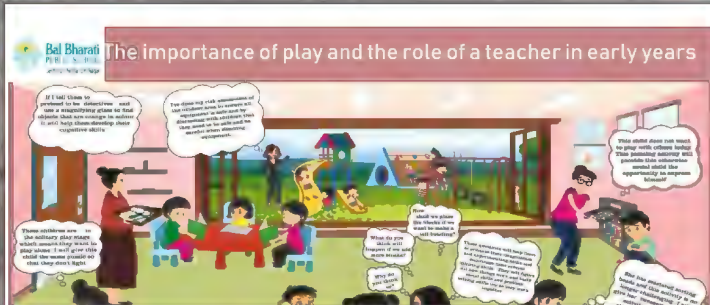
MANOMAYA KOSHA



“Leaders of today inspiring the leaders of tomorrow”



"Forging connections beyond borders"



"Play caters to a multidisciplinary approach which helps in mounting curiosity, problem solving, verbal and non-verbal skills amongst children."

"An insight into the IT world, through comics"

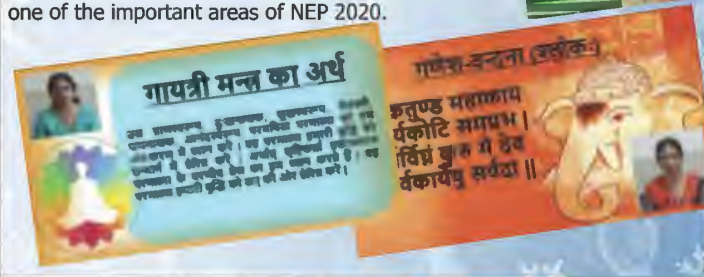


"Integrating one's creative side with political science"

" A beautiful amalgamation of physics and art "

VIJNANAMAYA KOSHA

Sanskrit Department of the School has forwarded 10 videos to the School Advisory Council, CES to be circulated to all the Bal Bharati Schools PAN India for implementation of Multilingualism being one of the important areas of NEP 2020.



"Promoting Sanskrit under NEP,2020"

The school organized Korean Language Hobby classes for students of Classes VI-VIII under the aegis of the Korean Cultural Center, India from April, 2022 to December, 2022. The students attended the classes enthusiastically. Participation Certificates were awarded to all the students by the embassy at the end of these classes.



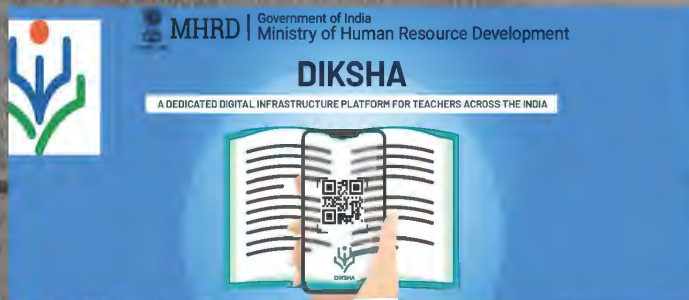
"Enthusiastic language learners undertook Korean Hobby Classes "



"Creating vigilant citizens by participating in forums like the National Youth Conclave"



"Applying the 21st century skills to solve real world problems: TechSpardha"



"Capacity building pedagogy courses were undertaken by the teachers of BBPS NOIDA"



"Integrating AI and Tinkering with Pedagogy (AIoT) organised by CBSE, Intel in collaboration with Atal Innovation Mission"

ANANDMAYA KOSHA



"Students excel within and beyond academics at BBPS NOIDA"



"Enlightening the students through the conduct of mock parliament and assemblies"



"Learning life skills like peace and compassion by interacting with His Holiness, Dalai Lama"

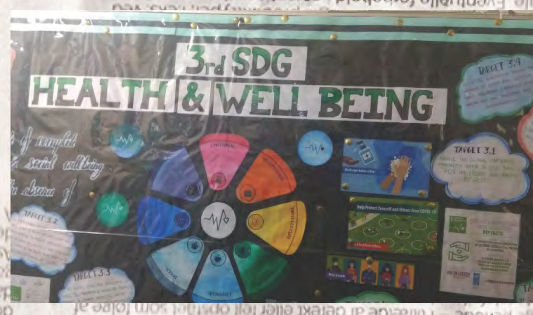
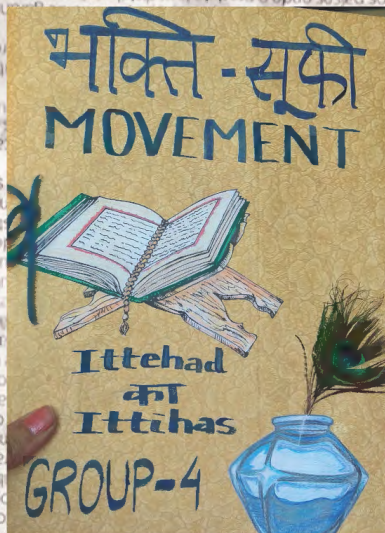
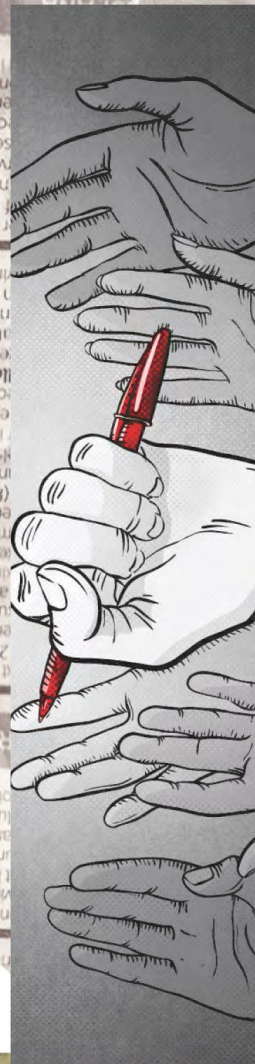
P O L I T I C A L S cience

Power
Order
Law
Integrity
Tolerance
Independence
Connect
Administration
Liberation



सत्यमेव जयते

SELF



**RISE
ABOVE
MEDIOCRITY**

"Women are on the front lines of climate change impacts. Let's support them in building resilient communities."

UNVEILING THE GENDERED HEAT: CLIMATE CHANGE AND WOMEN



Climate change is a multifaceted global issue, yet it does not affect everyone equally. It is noteworthy how women become the "Vulnerable group" in the context of climate change chiefly because they already face deeply entrenched inequalities in all societies, which get aggravated by climate change. Especially as seen in the case of the Middle East and North African region, as it is the most patriarchal region in the world. Secondly, they constitute a major chunk of the world's poor. Moreover, females are more dependent upon natural resources for their survival which gets exceedingly affected during a climate crisis.

A study undertaken in 2021 stated that "men cause more climate emissions than women". Carbon Emissions create dangerous weather conditions and increased wildfires along with food security disruptions, all of which lead to women's health decline due to food shortages and inaccessibility to medicines and contraceptive aids and make them prone to sexual exploitation and human trafficking. At present, most of the world leaders and members of UNFCCC and Global Environment Facility are male centric and are involved in decision-making processes, and the lack of women in such arenas leads to decisions and actions which go in favour of the former gender: this leads to the creation of policies that do not consider female aspirations or adversely affect females in terms of healthcare, education, food security and water resources.

Also, in cases of refugees or displaced people, such as in Somaliland, it is the females who are susceptible to violence. Additionally, in patriarchal societies, women are subjected to follow the wishes and commands of males: in this scenario, men are considered bolder and more hardworking, but it is the women who work incessantly and travel far distances to fetch water or supplies, and they are often prohibited from attending educational institutions.

Even though women empowerment and gender equality are hot topics in terms of climate change, why do societies let women be the vulnerable group? Why not create conditions advancing gender equality in the arena of climate change, environment, and disaster risk reduction? Climate change is more aggravated by men in comparison to women, but women are more prone to gender-based violence, inaccessibility of vital resources, child marriages, low food security, and hampering of education and healthcare due to the same. In such a case, "a closed gender gap and inclusiveness for a resilient and sustainable future" becomes the need of the hour.

-JANHAVI TANDON

XII D

"Supporting women's empowerment and leadership is key to achieving SDG 13 and creating a more sustainable and resilient future."



The Gendered Grip of Poverty

"The woman is half of the society; any country which pursues development should not leave her in poverty or illiteracy."

- Sheikh Zayed

There is overwhelming evidence from around the world to show that girls and women are more disadvantaged than boys and men in regard to access to valued productive resources and are much more vulnerable to poverty. There is also ample evidence to show that the responsibilities of women and the challenges they face within poor households and communities are different from those of men. Persistent gender inequality and differences in women's and men's roles greatly influence the causes, experiences and consequences of women's poverty. Policies and programs to alleviate poverty must, therefore, take account of gender inequality and gender differences to effectively address the needs and constraints of both poor women and men.

Women in poor households often sacrifice their own health and nutrition, or the education of their daughters, by recruiting them to take care of siblings or help in other household tasks. This is just one piece of a wide ranging pattern of gender discrimination in the allocation of resources in poor households. Evidence shows that the gender gaps in nutrition, education and health are greater in poorer households. This lack of investment in the human capital of girls perpetuates a vicious, intergenerational cycle of poverty and disadvantage; that is partly responsible for the uncontrollable nature of poverty.

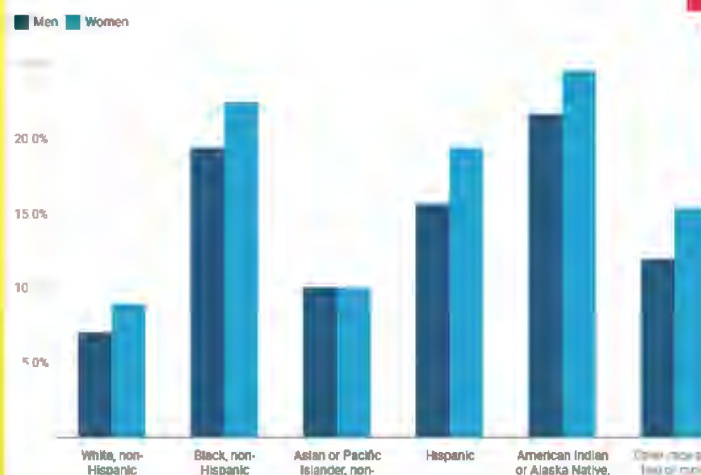
Over the years there have been many efforts to reduce women's poverty. A more popular and effective intervention that currently reaches millions of women worldwide is microfinance – small loans and other financial services for poor women who have no access to the formal banking system; an example of which are the self – help groups (SHG's) for women in the rural area of India. Microfinance programs have succeeded in increasing the incomes of poor households and protecting them against complete destitution. Yet another strategy to improve the economic status of poor women has been to increase women's access to and control of land. Women who own or control land can use the land to produce food or generate income, or as collateral for credit.

There are so many factors that make women much more vulnerable than the opposite gender when it comes to poverty. For a society to truly be healthy and prosperous, all members of that society must have equal rights. This results in the oppression of women in already poor and marginalized areas, and this power imbalance heavily impacts their health, education, and economic status.

"A world without poverty is a world where everyone has the opportunity to thrive." -



Women in Gadabeggi, Niger, cope with a food crisis created by drought. Worldwide, women are driven further into poverty by inflated food prices.



Women have higher rates of poverty than men across almost all races and ethnicities.

**~BHUVIKA SHARMA
XII-D**

"Achieving SDG 1 (No Poverty) requires addressing the root cause of poverty and promoting sustainable economic growth, social protection, and access to basic services for all."

1 NO POVERTY



Corruption and violence have no place in a peaceful and just society. Let's work together to build stronger institutions that promote accountability and transparency.

BALANCING SECURITY AND PRIVACY: THE CONTROVERSIAL CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (IDENTIFICATION) ACT OF 2022

Living in a democracy, we undeniably expect our representatives to act on our behalf keeping in mind the welfare of all citizens. But with an unprecedented surge in the crime rates across the country, especially pertaining to murders, crimes against women, and human trafficking among others, the recent report published by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) has been much more alarming.

April 2022 finally saw a concrete step towards national and individual security by the national Parliament: the recently passed Criminal Procedure (Identification) Act, of 2022 has made a splash in our country's recent political and legal developments. A replacement of the earlier colonial law, the Identification of Prisoners Act, of 1920, it empowers the police to collect samples from biometric and personal data from convicted, accused, or under-trial prisoners. The NCRB would be the central agency to store, preserve, and share all the databases for up to 75 years, a move that has invited much of both worlds. It will surely aid in the efficient working of the administration as it increases the scope of collecting legally permissible evidence to be used in the courts, which in turn can help prove the guilt of an accused and increase the conviction rate. But on the other hand, many questions are being raised about a number of constitutional mandates that this law violates, the most important of which is the right to privacy. The act defines a number of data that can be

accumulated including fingerprints, signatures, footprints, iris and retina scan, etc., but it leaves the ambit of the term "biological samples" ambiguous, rendering a ton of unchecked powers on the police which they can use to violate the privacy of persons.

This act crushes the stepping stone of civil rights that were laid down in the case of Justice K. S. Puttaswamy (Retd.) vs UOI, where the Supreme Court clearly stated that the Right to Privacy forms an integral part of the Right to Life. The same act that was passed to improve the security of the citizens can lead to its doom if anything goes wrong with the storage and handling of the collected data. Whether this distribution of power to the executive is a necessity of today's India or negligence on the part of lawmakers is something to ponder upon. One wrong step by the concerned authorities can breach the rights of not only the accused but also ordinary citizens, which once again solidifies the necessity of democratic deliberations in the country.

~NUPUR GOYAL

"An incident is just the tip of the iceberg, a sign of a much larger problem below the surface"

—Don Brown

DID YOU KNOW?

World's largest presidential house in the world is the Rashtrapati Bhawan. Rashtrapati Bhawan is the official residence of the President of India and it is located in New Delhi.



UNSHACKLED : AUNG SAN SUU KYI'S VISION OF FREEDOM

"The only real prison is fear, and the only real freedom is freedom from fear"
— Aung San Suu Kyi



Aung san suu kyi was the Rohingya of Burma and took upon the challenge of faith. She issued her manifesto for freedom in an unprecedented international broadcast describing the continuing 21-year long struggle against Burma's junta and the inspirational impact on the Tunisian and Egyptian revolution. She speaks about the price that she and her fellow activists had to pay while they were travelling down the 'hard road to freedom'. She was under house arrest for 16 years of her life . But , after the end of each stretch of house arrest when she was asked how it felt to be free she would always smile back and answer that 'her mind has always been free and that inner freedom of a person comes from following a course in harmony with one's conscience. Aung San Suu Kyi, like many of those who have most deeply impacted the world, has suffered. She was separated from her children and her husband who died of cancer.

Aung San Suu Kyi's story spurs me to reflect on our response to the violence and terrorism facing the world today. Her words have challenged me over the years to pursue justice, grace and love in more profound and costly ways. "It is not power that corrupts, but fear. Fear of losing power corrupts those who wield it and fear of the scourge of power corrupts those who are subject to it." Fear is a theme she returns to often. Though most of us do not live under the iron fist of a military regime, we still give fear an outsized role in our lives. We have no need to fear torture, death or imprisonment, yet we allow fear of suffering in other smaller ways to stop us from pursuing the Kingdom of God.



Knowing this, Aung San Suu Kyi says, "You should never let your fears prevent you from doing what you know is right." The fact is, we have the kind of freedom to fight for justice that Aung San Suu Kyi has rarely known. And so she challenges us : "Use your liberty to promote ours."

The political prisoner, the trafficked girl, the maligned asylum seeker – none have the kind of freedom to make even a simple phone call, send an email, attend a rally or speak out and agitate that you and I have. And what do we do with that freedom? Play Candy Crush, scroll Instagram or waste time. It sounds pathetic because it truly is pathetic. We allow those moments of freedom to flow through our fingers like grains of sand, never closing our fist on that sand and flinging it in the bully's eyes.

Use your freedom to promote ours. This is the cry of the oppressed. This is the challenge found in Scripture, "Speak up for those who cannot speak for themselves."

I will conclude with more words from Aung San Suu Kyi. She is not a saint. She is merely a flawed human being who has been able to see meaning in her suffering. And perhaps that's why she says...

"Saints, it has been said, are the sinners who go on trying. So free men and women are the oppressed who go on trying and who in the process make themselves fit to bear the responsibilities and uphold the disciplines which will maintain a free society."

16 PEACE, JUSTICE
AND STRONG
INSTITUTIONS



"SDG 16 aims to promote peaceful and inclusive societies, provide access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable, and transparent institutions at all levels."

~ANIK A BISHT
XII D

"From Conflict to Cooperation: Achieving SDG 16 for a Better World"



THE FORCED MEDIA-OCRITY

The Iranian protests concerning religious reforms is, by now, a predominantly well-known fact. We hear about new developments every day, ranging from the authoritative declarations being set in stone to the death of two young girls during protests for the cause.

The political instability and the incessant violation of human rights should all be actively discussed, especially in the concerned region.

Yet somehow the media has been manipulated into not publicizing such issues and instead is now focusing on how great the weather has been. I think we can all agree that this is an immensely appalling state of the grave circumstances.

It brings forth an issue that has been in discussion for too long now- which is, of course, The Political-Media Spiral.

The fundamental right to seek and disseminate information through an independent press is under attack, and part of the violation has come from an unexpected source.

Elected leaders in many democracies, who should be press freedom's staunchest defenders, have made explicit attempts to silence critical media voices and strengthen outlets that present arguments in the favor of the ruling party, threatening the very spirit of democracies.

The erosion of press freedom is both a symptom of and a contributor to the breakdown of all democratic institutions and principles, a fact that makes it especially alarming.

In some of the most influential democracies in the world, large segments of the population are no longer receiving unbiased news and information. This is not only because journalists are being thrown in jail which is crossing the boundaries between democracies and authoritarian settings. Instead, the media have fallen prey to more subtle efforts to suppress their independence.

Common methods include:

1. government-backed ownership changes
2. regulatory and financial pressure
3. public denunciations of honest journalists.

The goal of such measures is to make the press serve those in power rather than the public.

To have reached a point in time where the expositors are being prosecuted for a job well done, should indeed be used as a measure of the integrity of present day democracies.

According to Freedom in the World report, 19 percent (16 countries) have endured a reduction in their press freedom scores over the past five years. This is consistent with a key finding that democracies in general are undergoing a decline in political rights and civil liberties. It has become painfully apparent that a free press can never be taken for granted, even when democratic rule has been in place for decades.

India, the world's most populous democracy, is also sending signals that holding the government accountable

continued...

is not part of the press's responsibility. The ruling party has supported campaigns to discourage speech that is "anti national," and government-aligned 'workers' have raided critical journalists' homes and offices. The media have become widely flattering of certain important members indulged in politics.

There are allegations that the government issues directives on how the press should cover its activities and intimidates journalists who push back. The government has also been selective in the allocation of television licenses, effectively excluding unfriendly outlets from the airwaves. While the threats to global media freedom are real and concerning in their own right, their impact on the state of democracy is what makes them truly dangerous.

A free and independent media sector that can keep the population informed and hold leaders to account is as crucial for a strong and sustainable democracy as free and fair elections.

Without it, citizens cannot make informed decisions about how they are ruled, and abuse of power, which is all but inevitable in any society, cannot be exposed and corrected. Repression of free media is a strong indication that other political rights and civil liberties are in danger. Which is exactly why plausible efforts need to be made with immediate effect to ensure a free media, the public's guide to the apparent "transparency" promised.

These efforts may include, in my opinion, the following:

1. Social Media as an expressive outlet must be promoted and the critical analysis of policies and public opinion must not be shot down by labelling them under "anti-national" interests and other such subterfuges with no strong foundation.
2. The strict police-like surveillance shall be lifted from media channels to ensure that the channels feel like they can exercise their right without the fear of being prosecuted in case criticism does occur.
3. While I agree that debates on certain topics labelled neatly under the "controversial issues" may lead to hate speech and violating another's belief I also believe that to complete shut out topics and slash a red cross over it might lead to misunderstandings. It is well known, of course, that lack of communication builds up to become a burning problem in the imminent future. Hence, I propose healthy debates in an open and welcoming environment that will help all of us understand the needs of different segments of the society and whether they are justified or not.
4. Protests against certain policies of the government should be covered by the media in a balanced light. To highlight only the negatives or the positives does not allow the readers to have a balanced view of the concern and hence the citizens end up usually forming false impressions of the government, good and bad.
5. Journalists should be allowed access to important information which nowadays is sometimes veiled and kept separately from the public for the sake of convenience of the ruling party. If we don't understand all the If's and But's behind a policy how are we supposed to judge whether it's a good or a bad policy?

While many more reforms can be listed, these five, I believe, must be exercised promptly.

Even though we find ourselves in quite a pickle, experience has shown that press freedom can rebound from even lengthy stints of repression when given the opportunity.



VISUAL TIDBITS

AND FOOD FOR THOUGHT....



**EDUCATION
AND THE
COVID 19
PANDEMIC**

**DEMONSTRATION
BY VARIOUS
GROUPS FOR "THE
BLACK LIVES
MATTER
MOVEMENT"**



THE WHISKY WAR

“War is what happens when language fails”.

However, challenging this age-old tradition Canada and Denmark put an end to history's 'most polite territorial conflict'. The two sides agreed to divide the contested 'Hans Islands', a tiny, barren and uninhabited outcrop in the Arctic into two equal parts thus bidding adieu to a war fought with weapons like flags and alcohol bottles. They highlighted the beauty and strength of dialogue which fills the world with the fragrance of peace. This truce should serve as an example to the warring factions- Russia and Ukraine that diplomacy, cooperation and mutual respect carry within them the power to resolve the most disputed disputes.

This quote holds particular significance amid the threats of a nuclear Armageddon. Territorial conflicts since times immemorial have naturally accompanied violence and barbarity. The blood stained pages of history provide numerous such examples.

~ Taru Jhunjhunwala

Why was the war named 'Whisky War'?

In 1984, Canadian soldiers planted the Canadian flag on the Hans island and left a bottle of Canadian whisky. The Danish Minister of Greenland Affairs came to the island himself the same year with the Danish flag, a bottle of Schnapps, and a letter stating "Welcome to the Danish Island". The two countries proceeded to take turns planting their flags on the island and exchanging alcoholic beverages.

Hence , the name Whisky wars



Global Ripples: Russia-Ukraine Conflict's Impact on India and the West

"Peace is not just the absence of conflict, it's the presence of justice and understanding."



India

- Indian economy showed remarkable resilience to inflation due to digitalization.
- India's exports are to show rapid growth in 2023 as exports from other countries are expected to decline. Amongst the BRICS
- currencies, the Indian rupee has seen the sharpest depreciation. The average price of
- Russian crude oil for India was \$90.9 per barrel for the month April-December.

The West

- The West is suffering from high inflation rates, as much as 10% in the UK.
- A slowdown in exports especially from US and Eurozone. The US Dollar's value
- is 10% higher than at the start of the Russia-Ukraine war in 2022, The US and Europe are
- buying crude oil from India, which has been buying more and more cheap oil from Russia, refining it, and selling it to the West.

"The conflict has exacerbated existing social and economic inequalities in the affected regions, with marginalized groups being particularly vulnerable."





"The rule of law is the bedrock of a peaceful and just society."



TURBULENT TANGO : INDIA-CHINA RELATIONS

We all were the eyewitnesses of the situations pertaining on the border areas of India and China. Due to the corona virus and high tension between powerful countries, the world was backing down from China. The pandemic that spread throughout the world, perhaps because of China, has not only affected the economy of every nation but also pushed their citizens to death. China is selling equipment/ products like PPE kits, Gloves, Medicines to countries who are not able to cope with their economies at higher prices than usual. On one side, China is destroying the economy of the countries and on the other side by supplying equipment, trying to heal and build up friendship. Border dispute of China is not only with India but also with many other neighboring countries.

Every nation has its own philosophy by which they will regulate their country. China has its own and follows the philosophy of Mao Tse-Tung (Mao Zedong) i.e. communism whereas India follows the Nehru and Gandhian philosophy known as middle path, means to solve everything with diplomacy and is able to maintain peaceful co-existence. According to Mao Zedong strategy, control of Tibet is desired and a wish to take Arunachal Pradesh, Bhutan, Sikkim, Ladakh is also there. Now, China has full control over Tibet and claims Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Ladakh. From 1949 to 2020 China wanted these Indian territories, for which we fought wars, only to save our territory- the Sino Indian war 1962, the Chola incident in 1967 and the 1987 Sino-Indian skirmish military wars.

Ladakh comes under the Indian Union Territory and proper boundaries are demarcated but the question arises why there is this dispute problem between India and China? This is because China has a habit of Cartographic aggression which means China uses the map and shows that the particular land belongs to them and not to any other country because it follows the Mac-Donald line whereas India follows the Johnson line which is why China has disputes with India in western sector. On the other hand, Tibet always remains as the core issue in India- China relations. China controlled Tibet and started governing according to their government and culture.

After that, the Chinese government signed a 17 points agreement in 1951 with the formal Tibet head Dalai Lama to preserve the culture of Tibet and to live fearlessly. India signed the 'Panchsheel' with Zao-Enlai of China for trade in Tibet under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru. India did not have a strong military in 1954, this was known to China and it took the advantage of this fact and kept the condition that China will only accept the 'Panchsheel' if India publically accepts that Tibet is part of China and India. India and China also had a Doklam issue because Doklam is the tri- junction area of India, Bhutan and China. If China took over the Doklam region which is very close to the Siliguri Corridor which connects the seven Sisters to the Indian mainland then the North East state becomes isolated and India will lose connection with the North Eastern states. After 73 days of standoff between India and China, China blocked the Kailash Mansarovar Yatra which went through the Nathula pass from India to Tibet but now the yatra is continued from Uttarakhand to Kailash Mansarovar. India China relations extend trade and economy wise too. India banned 47 Chinese apps in 2020. For better development of our economy we should give more priority to the native goods and services.

Afterall, in a matter of a decade, India and China have emerged as dynamic and dramatic competitors.

~CHANDNI SAXENA

Interesting facts about India and China

China is Asia's largest economy and the world's second-biggest with a GDP of about \$13.6 trillion. India is No. 3 in Asia at \$2.7 trillion. From supplying industrial components and raw materials to investments in India's startups and technology firms, China is India's biggest trading partner after the U.S.

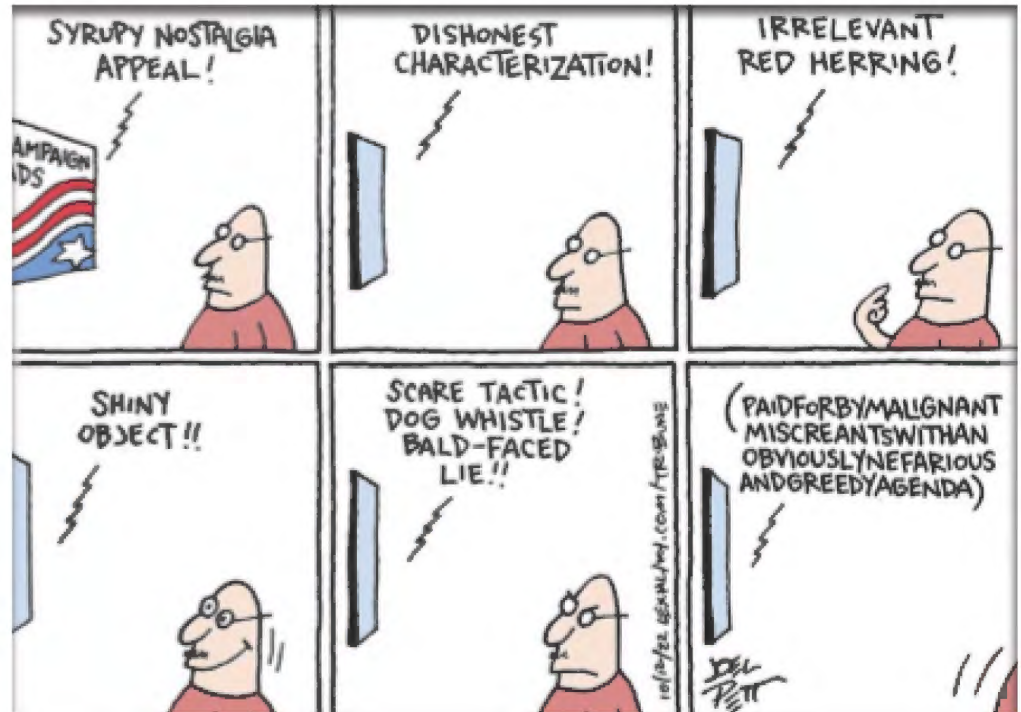
"Resolving conflicts between countries requires not only political will and diplomatic efforts, but also institutional frameworks that can guarantee fairness, accountability, and transparency."



VISUAL TIDBITS

AND FOOD FOR THOUGHT....

THEORY VS REALITY : THE MODERN DAY PARTY CAMPAIGNS



PEOPLE VS PRESIDENT: A CONTENTION OF PERSPECTIVES

~SIYA KUMAR



"Go Vocal for Local"



VOCAL
FOR
LOCAL

Also known as the **Glocal** campaign is
reviving Indian brands in the current
scenario for the objective of the
Atmanirbhar Bharat'. Vocal for Local
campaign has brought out the
significance of our local brands to have a
global presence.

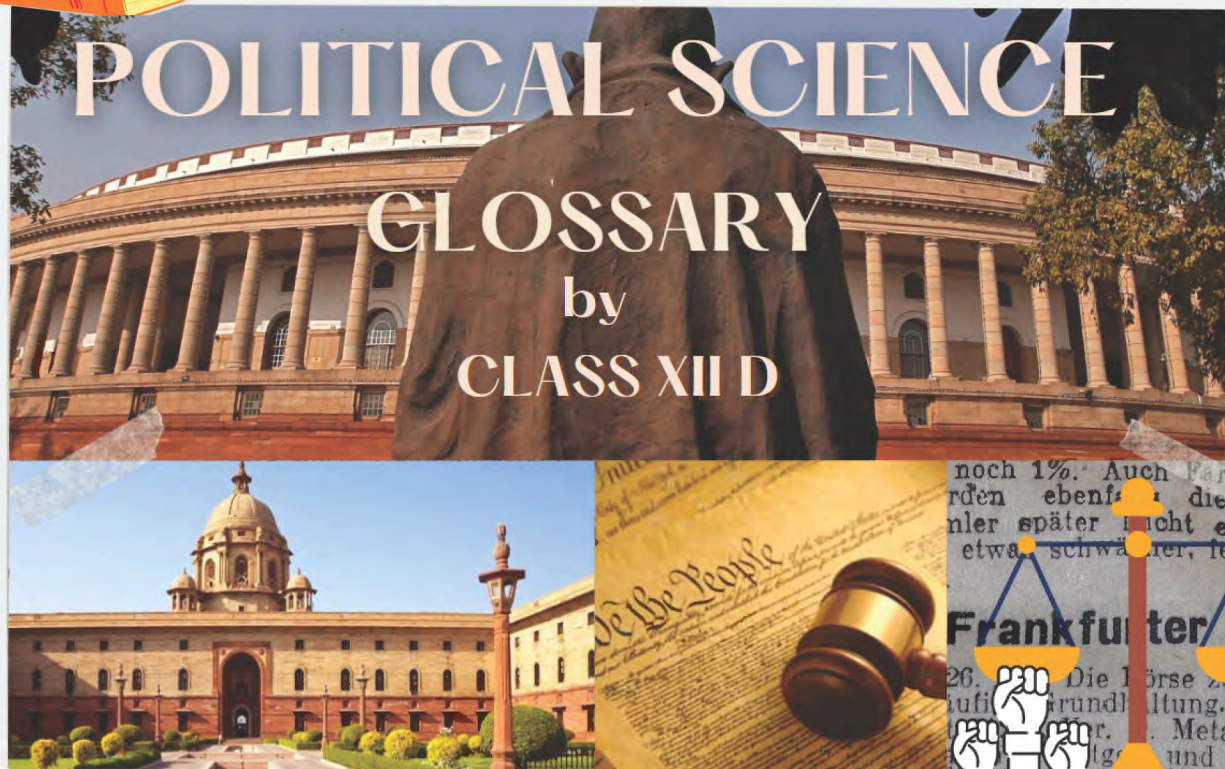


SAANVI BINDAL
XII-D

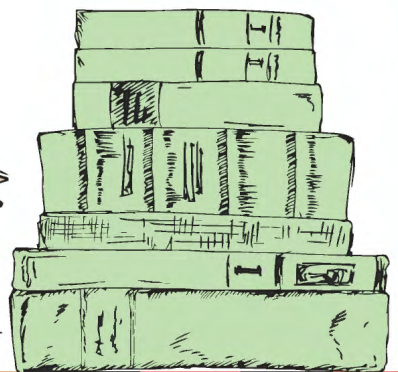
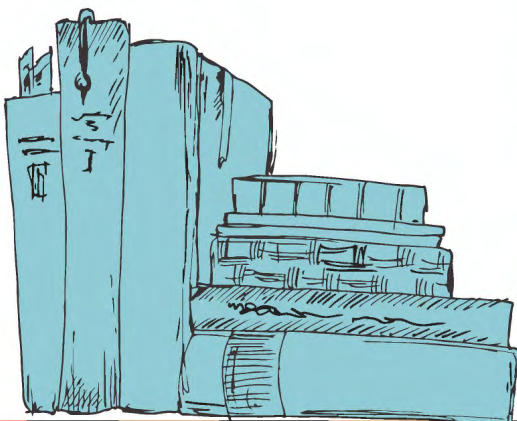


UNEARTH THE UNKNOWN TERMS

A COMPLETE GUIDE TO LEARN
NOVEL POLITICAL SCIENCE
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FACTS YOU SHOULD KNOW!

A COMPLETE GUIDE TO STAY AWARE
AND BECOME A YOUTH LEADER



LEARN MORE ABOUT THE G20 SUMMIT

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NATIONAL YOUTH CONCLAVE



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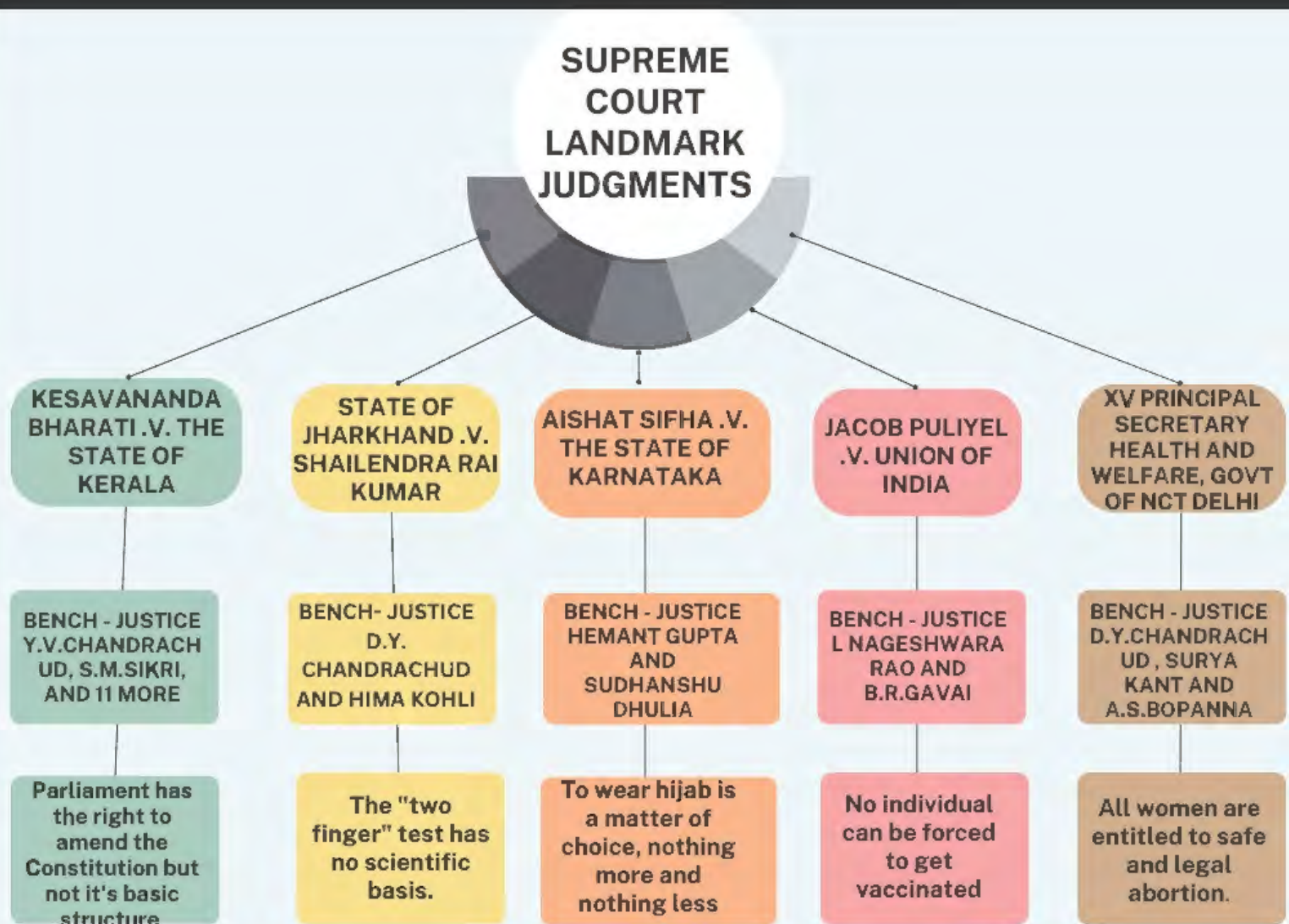




LEGAL STUDIES



LANDMARK JUDGEMENTS BY THE SUPREME COURT



डाक्टरों की तरह फार्मसिस्ट भी खोल सकेंगे वलीनिक

अनलाइन संवाददाता, नरेंद्र

मेडिकल स्टोरों पर नौकरी करने वाले फार्मसिस्ट अब डाक्टर के समान दर्जा हासिल करने का रास्ता है।

यह लेखक अख

मेडिकल स्टोरों पर जो फार्मसिस्ट अब तक डाक्टरों का पार्श्व देखकर मौजूद रह चुके हैं। ऐसे फार्मसिस्ट अब मेडिकल स्टोरों पर नौकरी करने वाले फार्मसिस्ट की तरह दर्जा हासिल कर सकेंगे। उन्हें एचबीएसएल दे सकेंगे। हालांकि सरकार का यह फैसला फार्मसिस्टों के बीच खूब देखा जा रहा है। वहीं दूसरी ओर अस्पतालों के डॉक्टरों को सख्त करने के अनुरोध दिए जाने के बाद भी सरकार को यह एलनेवी डाक्टरों को चुनौती देता है। समर्थन बड़ी संख्या में डॉक्टरों को मिल रहा है। वहीं दूसरी ओर अस्पतालों के डॉक्टरों को सख्त करने के अनुरोध दिए जाने के बाद भी सरकार को यह एलनेवी डाक्टरों को चुनौती देता है।

प्रस्ताव को केंद्र सरकार से मिली मंजूरी, तय देने के बदले फार्मसिस्ट भी ते खर्चेंगे

सरकार का तर्क, इससे खर्च खर्चने की जरूरत पर नौकरी हासिल हो सकेगी

इस कानून के अन्तर्गत फार्मसिस्टों को नौकरी हासिल करने में मदद मिलेगी। फार्मसिस्टों को नौकरी हासिल करने में मदद मिलेगी। फार्मसिस्टों को नौकरी हासिल करने में मदद मिलेगी। फार्मसिस्टों को नौकरी हासिल करने में मदद मिलेगी।

अस्पतालों की तरफ पर वलीनिक

इस कानून के अन्तर्गत फार्मसिस्टों को नौकरी हासिल करने में मदद मिलेगी। फार्मसिस्टों को नौकरी हासिल करने में मदद मिलेगी। फार्मसिस्टों को नौकरी हासिल करने में मदद मिलेगी। फार्मसिस्टों को नौकरी हासिल करने में मदद मिलेगी।

DECEPTION IN MEDICINE : INNOCENCE BETRAYED

Recently a case has been registered and is a Big Issue that the Hospitals run by fake pharmacists. It is a threat to the life of people living in Bihar and a big question mark is being raised on the government of Bihar and the Bihar State Pharmacy Council.

The Bihar's Government is being pointed out for not taking action on the concern topic and is playing with the lives of innocents living there in Bihar.

Jurists M.R. Shah and M.M Sundresh noted that serious allegations were made against the Bihar state and the pharmacy council of Bihar.

The bench also pointed out "The High Court ought to have called upon the Bihar State Pharmacy Council to file the status report on the allegations of fake pharmacist and/or on how many Governments' hospitals/hospitals in the State run without registered pharmacist" and also added "Running the hospitals/dispensaries in absence of any registered pharmacist and/or running such hospitals by fake pharmacist and even running the medical stores by fake pharmacist and without even any pharmacist will ultimately affect the health of the citizen. The state government and the Bihar State Pharmacy Council cannot be permitted to play with the health and life of the citizen."

The bench also pointed out under the provisions of the Pharmacy Act, 1948 as well as the Pharmacy Practice Regulations, 2015, it is the duty cast upon the Pharmacy Council and the State Government to see that the hospitals/medical stores, etc. are not run by the fake pharmacist and are run by the registered pharmacist only.

"The manner in which the High Court has disposed of the public interest litigation – writ petition ventilating the very serious grievances touching the health and life of the citizen is disapproved. The High Court has failed to exercise the powers vested in it under Article 226 of the Constitution," the bench said.

The court passed its judgement on a petition filed by Mukesh Kumar against the HC's division bench order of December 9, 2019.


~JANHAVI DIXIT
XII D




JUSTICE MR SHAH



JUSTICE MM SUNDRESH





BIHAR



Good Health and Well-being: SDG 3 aspires to ensure health and well-being for all, including

REVAMPING THE INDIAN JUDICIARY UNDER JUSTICE D.Y. CHANDRACHUD

“D.Y. Chandrachud,” one of the most influential Judges of the Supreme Court of India, with his liberal and positive approach towards cases, has won the confidence of people all over India. He is perceived as the future Chief Justice of India(November, 2022, to 10 November, 2024), and personally saying, the judiciary would be under positive hands having him as CJI.

He received two advanced degrees in law from Harvard University and became one of India’s youngest lawyers to be selected as senior advocate. In 1998, he was appointed Additional Solicitor General of India.

Even though his father, Y.V. Chandrachud, was just as prominent and was the longest-serving chief justice of India, DYC has overcome his father’s shadow by making his mark in the judiciary, and also by overruling two of his father’s judgements.

The fact that D.Y. Chandrachud gave dissent to two of the cases, namely Aadhaar case and the arrest of activists for supposedly stirring the Bhima-Koregaon violence, depicts his strong personality and his dedication towards placing his personal liberty above the government’s power to curb fundamental rights for the larger public interest.

He said that linking Aadhar with Pan is unconstitutional, as it can lead to infringing the privacy somehow. Justice DY Chandrachud mentioned that the court should create a Special Investigation team to look into Bhima Koregaon controversy.

He has been on the bench of many landmark cases like decriminalization of homosexuality, adultery, entry of women into Sabarimala, the Hadiya case, the medical college cases, etc. This moreover proves his judicial ability and efficiency.

His judgements and dissents are both appreciated and criticized as well.

Justice D.Y. Chandrachud is known for providing dissents on cases, and even state his opinion to the existing CJI’s, which led them to change their views entirely, such as in the National Anthem case and the Hadiya case.

It can be said that he is a farsighted person, with a libertarian approach,(usually uncommon in Indian judges), who will without a hiccup work for public welfare, hence it is only beneficial to assume that D.Y Chandrachud, would become one of the best CJI’s that India has seen and would bring a revolution to the Judiciary.



SHATTERING STEREOTYPES : WOMEN'S TIMELESS METTLE

India being a democratic country has always talked about the principle of justice and equality and how men and women should be treated equally but it was not the scenario practically till 5th September 2021 as the women were not allowed to sit for the NDA examination .

One of the main reasons behind not allowing females to appear for the NDA exam is that India is influenced by a patriarchal mindset that is deeply-rooted in our society . followed by India's developing nature which is subjected to a plethora of socio-economic challenges, lacks in providing resourceful infrastructure for promoting female participation in the military. Investments being low, hiring females in the military by means of exhaustive training and awareness has always been at the end of the to-do list of the government.



Kush kalra, an advocate who stood against this unjust practice filed a petition to the court in which he stated that denying women to appear for the NDA exam would be a violation of their fundamental rights(article 14,15,16 ,19) . A Bench of Justices Sanjay Kishan Kaul and Hrishikesh Roy of the Supreme Court of India while deciding the case of Kush Kalra v. Union of India had passed an interim order permitting women to sit for the National Defence Academy (NDA) entrance test, which was held on September 5th, 2021. This decision of the Supreme court comes as a welcome step towards implementing gender equality in a male dominated society of India.e NDA examination in the coming years

In light of the NDA test that was held on 5th September 2021 and after hearing skilled counsel for the parties, the Court decided to grant an interim order allowing women candidates to participate in the examination subject to subsequent instructions from the Court.

In light of the NDA test that was held on 5th September 2021 and after hearing skilled counsel for the parties, the Court decided to grant an interim order allowing women candidates to participate in the examination subject to subsequent instructions from the Court.

The Indian Army selection board reconsidered the cases after the landmark judgment of the Supreme Court of India in the case of Secretary, Ministry of Defence v. Babita Puniya , and granted a permanent commission to 147 additional women. A total of 424 women have been granted permanent commission till now. It is extremely unlikely for a democratic nation like India who has rejoiced over 75 years of its independence from foreign rulers, to encourage such a kind of discrimination amidst adopting the Constitution as supreme law of the land. Ignorance of grave infringement of the fundamental principles of the Indian Constitution by the government and the state authorities have not only taken away opportunities from several females who aspired to be soldiers to the nation but also restricted the options that females intending to join the army have had. The interim order by the Supreme Court of India, therefore, has been a reformative decision in the interest of the female candidates appearing for the NDA examination in the coming years

**Gender Equality: SDG 5,
Goal 5 Achieve gender
equality and empower all
women and girls.**

**ANIKA BISHT
XII-D**

ETHICAL DILEMMAS : EUTHANASIA, HUMAN RIGHTS AND LAW

The right to die is a controversial topic that has been debated for many years. Some people believe that everyone has the right to end their life if they are suffering from a terminal illness or are in pain that cannot be alleviated and rather die with dignity. Others believe that euthanasia is morally wrong and a form of murder and should not be allowed under any circumstances. The debate over the right to die is likely to continue for many years to come. Let's start off by looking at the pro-euthanasia side of things. People who support this idea believe that it should be legal for doctors to prescribe lethal drugs to patients who want to die with dignity. These people see death as a positive thing and do not want to spend their last moments in pain or fear. The main reason why people want to have access to euthanasia is because they are afraid of dying slowly from a disease, or because they have been diagnosed with a terminal illness. Some people believe that the right to die should only apply to those who are close to death already. For example, it would be illegal for someone who is healthy to ask for their life to be ended, but it would be legal for someone with a terminal illness. This is because the person who wants to die must have an "unendurable" desire to do so, and this can't just be because they don't want to spend money on medical bills. Now let's look at the other side of things. Those who oppose euthanasia believe that it is a form of murder, and a practice which is morally wrong. Legalizing euthanasia will place society on a slippery slope, which will lead to unacceptable consequences also it might not be in a person's best interests, for example, getting old aged parents killed for property will. I personally believe that no person has the right to directly take innocent human life and in fact there is a positive obligation to nurture and protect life. As a society, we must ask ourselves, how "sacred" is life? Will that natural sense of awe about life, the natural desire not to be vulnerable, be enhanced or threatened by making euthanasia legal?

DECODING SC VERDICT

The judgment
Passive euthanasia can be allowed under exceptional circumstances. It can be voluntary and non-voluntary. It is voluntary if the patient requests mercy killing.

Law of land
The SC said until Parliament enacts a law, its verdict on active and passive euthanasia will be in force. "It has to be debated upon," law minister M Veerappa Moily said.

TRAGIC
Aruna Shanbaug has been in a vegetative state for 37 years.



GUIDELINES
Call on passive euthanasia must be taken by the parents, spouse or relatives, or in their absence, a person or body of persons acting as friend. They must make a plea before HC. The HC would decide after seeking the opinion of at least three doctors. Report, p16

Euthanasia: Finer points
PASSIVE: Is defined as withdrawing medical treatment with the intention of causing the patient's death. Eg, if a patient requires kidney dialysis to survive, doctors disconnect the machine.
ACTIVE: Death caused by use of lethal substances. This is still illegal in India.

Passive euthanasia is followed across India (anyway). Every doctor at some point of time has accelerated the process of death.... -Dr Nagraj G Huligol

She was beautiful... but today, when I saw her, I almost wished that god gives her a quick death to end her ordeal
-Anand Shanbaug, Aruna's brother

LEGALISED ELSEWHERE
NETHERLANDS First country to legalise euthanasia in 2002.
MEXICO Active euthanasia is illegal. Since 2006, allows the terminally ill to refuse medication or further medical treatment to extend life.
SWITZERLAND Supports voluntary euthanasia. Assisted suicide is penalised if carried out for selfish motives.
Belgium, Luxembourg, and the US states of Oregon and Washington have legalised voluntary euthanasia.
IRELAND Passive euthanasia is legal.

MOVIES ON THE ISSUE
Last year, *Guzarish* (top) dealt with the issue of euthanasia. In 2009, a Marathi film, *Sukhan*, sensitively portrayed a family struggling with the issue of mercy killing.



RAJA RAJESHVARI NAMDEO
XII-C

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



Good Health and Well-Being: ensure health and well-being for all, including a bold commitment to end the epidemics

RIGHT TO DIE

Dying without being in pain and peace is truly a blessing. Right to Die refers to the belief that a person should be allowed to die naturally rather than being kept alive by medical methods when they are suffering and unlikely to get well. The major question that emerges is whether it should be allowed and whether it is justified. Our Constitution has granted us the Right to Life and Personal Liberty under Article 21, Part III of the Indian Constitution. Article 21 states that "No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law." In the case of *Maneka Gandhi vs. the Union of India*, the court supreme court held that the Right to Life is not only a physical right but also includes the Right to Life with human dignity.



Various religions also have different views on euthanasia and suicide. Hinduism focuses more on the consequences of the action rather than the action itself. There are two major opinions about euthanasia in Hinduism one being, that by killing a person and ending their miserable life a person is doing a good deed, and the other being that by terminating the life of someone a person is interrupting the cycle of rebirth and death. An acceptable way of ending a person's life is by fasting to death or Prayopavesa. It is used when the body has become a burden or has served its purpose. Islam is against euthanasia since they believe that life is given by god and a human should not interfere in the cycle of death, and only god ends the life of a person. In

Catholicism, they considered suicide a grave sin because similar to Islam, life is given by god and it should not be shortened.

Common Cause is a registered society that is devoted to advocating public cases. In 2005, they approached the Supreme Court under Article 32 of the Constitution, appealing to them to make the Right to Die with dignity a fundamental right under Article 21. They argued that chronically ill patients or terminally ill patients should have the right to dignity by choosing a living will. On the 25th of February 2014, a divisional bench of the Supreme Court was established comprising P. Sathasivam (CJI), J Shiva Kirti Singh, and J Ranjan Gogoi. They referred the proceeding to a larger bench of the Supreme Court to settle an issue regarding the inconsistent opinion in the *Aruna Shanbaug v.*



Union of India and Gian Kaur v. State of Punjab. Fast forwarding 4 years a constitutional bench was established in the Supreme Court on 9th March 2018, that finally held that the Right to Die with dignity is a fundamental right. They have declared any form of terminating life illegal until the case of *Aruna Shanbaug*. The Supreme Court has legalized passive euthanasia under certain conditions, i.e. the patient's consent (or the relative's) is required and the patient must be terminally ill or in a vegetative state. On that account, we can see that the court has declared that the Right to Life with dignity also includes the Right to Die with dignity under Article 21 of the Indian Constitution.



CYBERSPACE- A BOON OR A BANE

The internet revolution has brought a significant change in our lives, everyone in the world now uses the internet and the usage is so high that in some cases people have also started considering the internet as a human right. The word cyberspace started becoming common in the 1960s when the usage of digital mediums and the internet started to spread. If you go and google the word 'cyberspace' what comes up is "a widespread interconnected digital technology. The expression dates back from the first decade of the diffusion of the internet. It refers to the online world as a world 'apart', as distinct from everyday reality". Now that we know what cyberspace is, we can start with the fact that is it a boon or a bane?

Let us start from the positives, cyberspace has helped us open up to several

opportunities and worlds to us. Cyberspace helps us first and foremost with information - we can share it and get involved in discussions regarding it, it has helped with the education sector - people can sit kilometers apart and take online courses together, skills can be developed through the information online and educational institutes can create portals to connect, communication became easier - we can text online, set up meetings to discuss things quicker, people sitting on the other side of the world can be connected through the internet, also the cyberspace has allowed the concept of e-commerce to develop - it has provided several job opportunities, people can buy things online without leaving their house and this has also contributed to the local markets as well.

If we move to the negatives there is a huge list there too, the problems like Internet hackers existing have created chaos in the world of business and communication. They are committing crimes like identity theft or even misusing the confidential information of the government, the problems of short term memory, low concentration, pornography, anti social elements creating havoc are all stemming from the world of the cyberspace.

To prevent this cyber laws were created and now with the use of the internet at large has given more momentum to the cyber laws. In India, cyber laws are contained in the Information Technology Act, 2000 ("IT Act") which came into force on October 17, 2000. The main purpose of the Act is to provide legal recognition to electronic commerce and to facilitate filing of electronic records with the Government. But none of the existing laws in India gives legal validity to the activities being done in cyberspace and now the need for it has arisen.

In conclusion, cyberspace is vast and has several pros and cons that if listed are many in number. It has helped us a lot but due to human nature the people found ways to misuse it as well. It is a boon as well as a bane which could be controlled through more strict cyber laws.



A GHOULISH ATTEMPT TO END A LITERARY ACE- SALMAN RUSHDIE

The American-British-Indian novelist, Salman Rushdie was attacked and stabbed several times On August 12, 2022. This took place when Salman Rushdie was standing on the stage to give a public lecture at the Chautauqua Institution, New York, United States and was severely injured after the incident.

What exactly happened?

A 24-year-old suspect, Hadi Matar, stormed on the stage and ghoulishly started to stab Mr. Rushdie. The host, Henry Reese was also incapacitated by the attacker. The scene was utterly chaotic and Salman Rushdie was stabbed 15 times before he was gravely wounded and rushed to the hospital.

Why did it happen?

Mr. Rushdie has been under assassination threat since 1989 by Ayatollah Khomeini, the Supreme Leader of Iran in 1989 and his followers. He also received threats from Shia Muslims. All this was because of a book he wrote; "The Satanic Verses."

This book is a lynchpin of controversies due to references made in it regarding the Quranic Satanic Verses. In 1989, about 10,000 protesters came together, against Rushdie and the book in Islamabad, Pakistan. Later, the book was banned in Pakistan. Six protesters were killed in an attack on the American Cultural Center, and an American Express office was ransacked. As the violence spread, the importing of the book was banned in India too, and it was burned in demonstrations in the United Kingdom. Pakistan banned the book in November 1988 too.

First-hand account:

Lydia Strohl, a freelance writer was an eyewitness to this attempt to murder and provided a firsthand account on the same. She said, and I quote: "Friday, August 12, 10:40 a.m. I park near the Chautauqua Amphitheater...The woman who checks my ticket at the gate is accompanied today by state trooper and police dog-not usual for this rural arts community, but warranted."

"However, a man leaps onstage, hate on two feet, storming Rushdie with lightning speed. The author rises and steps back to evade him, but his black suit and polished shoes are unprepared for the youth in trainers, head wrapped like a ninja, a cyclone of anonymous fury. Rushdie bends and twists away but the knife is unrelenting, arm raising and falling."

I feel that this attack was unwarranted as it was also an attack on the freedom of speech and expression of a person. It was absolutely wrong, and condemned by global leaders.





RIGHT TO SHELTER

Slum dwellers are now recognised as individuals with rights who are entitled to shelter. They are not regarded as illegal occupants occupying land that is not theirs. The Delhi High Court ruled that the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) cannot use a bulldozer to evict alleged encroachers early in the morning or late in the evening without giving them notice. The court of Justice Subramonium heard the case of the union, which was made up of residents of Jhuggi Jhopri Basti (JJ Bastis) and slums in Delhi's Shakarpur district. They claimed that the demolition lasted three days and that people were not even permitted to collect their belongings in some cases. They claimed that the slum had existed since 1980 and that the residents were all migrants from Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, and Bengal. JJ Bastis in the area were entitled to rehabilitation and relocation under the Delhi Slum and JJ Rehabilitation and Relocation Policy 2015. The petition requested that further demolition activities be halted and that the status quo at the demolition site be maintained until the residents are rehabilitated in accordance with DUSIB policy. They also requested that the DUSIB conduct a survey and rehabilitate them. At the outset, the Supreme Court recognised the right to privacy in a series of decisions, including *M/s Shantistar Builders vs Narayan Khimalal Totame* (1990) and *Chameli Singh vs State of UP* (1996) that the right to life is not merely a right to animal existence. The right to housing and reasonable residence is an essential requirement for achieving constitutional goals and should be interpreted as included in article 21. The Delhi High Court recognised that the right to shelter is a legal right that must be protected, particularly for those who have nowhere to go if their homes are demolished. Following several discussions, the Delhi Slum and JJ Rehabilitation and Relocation Policy, 2015 was developed, laying out the framework that would be followed by authorities in the event of slum eviction. In a 2019 decision, it was determined that several service providers, such as rickshaw pullers, laborers, domestic help, and so on, are essential to a healthy urban life and travel a long distance to the city to provide these services, and that prioritizing their housing is necessary for social welfare. Based on the decisions in *Sudama Singh* and other cases, Justice Prasad stated in the current case that the DDA must consult with the DUSIB before evicting a person without notice, and a reasonable time period and temporary location must be provided ahead of time.

Through this decision, slum dwellers now have a right to shelter to which they can refer if they are facing eviction for no reason. This decision is critical to the preservation of the fundamental human rights guaranteed to all citizens of this country.

Financial Management



WOMEN LEADERS IGNITE FINANCIAL LITERACY

Swami Vivekananda once said, “It is impossible to think about the welfare of the world unless the condition of women is improved. It is impossible for a bird to fly on only one wing.”

India, the largest democratic society in the world, where diversity rules across regions & states and where every region has varied socio-economic levels & age groups, financial literacy amongst genders is unequally distributed.

Financial literacy is being able to understand and use personal finance tools and fundamentals to build a healthy relationship with money. Without financial literacy, we and our future generations become stuck in a cycle that limits our growth and opportunities. Women are masters of multi-tasking, juggling their careers and households at the same time and yet they constantly encounter patronizing “tips” and stereotypes when it comes to finances and money. This breeds disarray and shame and sends the message that finances are a masculine concern. Although in modern society, women have slowly started recognizing their true potential and are breaking the glass ceiling in every field whether it is politics, sports, entertainment, literature, or technology, there are certain areas where women are still lagging behind their male counterparts; one such area is “Financial Planning & Management”. On one hand, women are naturally better money managers when it comes to their household budgets and savings but on the other hand, most women, including working women, seem to be comfortable in leaving their long-term finances and retirement planning to their fathers or husbands. The major reason behind such issue is the lack of financial literacy among women. One of the major reasons why women need financial planning is to be financially independent. With a sound plan, they can march confidently towards their personal and professional pursuits without worrying about the financial implications. Also, it prepares them for any predicament in the future as well as raises corpus for retirement. Thus, it is high time for all women to take an active role in financial planning and take complete authority over their finances. It is the first step towards accomplishing that coveted financial independence.



Mood, Music and Money

What's the first thing that comes to mind when you think about the Stock Market? People wearing suits and analyzing market information? Complex charts showing stock market trends? People do lots and lots of research and analysis to decide which company to invest in. You probably wouldn't think about people getting really happy one day and buying stocks of their favorite company, right? But why not? It is common knowledge that people's moods affect their purchasing habits. We

don't buy the things we do because they are good investment opportunities, but rather we buy what we like, what we enjoy, and what has a personal value for us. When we splurge on nice food, clothes, or electronic gadgets, are we thinking in terms of cost and benefit, or are we responding to stress, frustration, happiness, or excitement? Even though our needs and requirements are mostly the reason for making purchases, the quantity we purchase, and which brand we select are highly

dependent on our emotions. So why can trading in stock markets not be affected by our emotions?

After all, emotions are a part of being human and they cannot just disappear while deciding which mutual funds we should purchase. While national sentiments during a sports match or a global pandemic can show changing trends in the stock market, they are not a reliable basis for predicting market performance as they are rare events and could also be compensated for through other happenings that might uplift the buyer's mood.

A research paper published in the Journal of Financial Economics uses the data released by the popular music streaming app 'Spotify' to draw a correlation between the buyer's mood trends and market trends. People listen to music daily and the kind of music they listen to is always affected by their current mood. It can also be a depiction of the overall mood of the listener rather than what they might be feeling based on one specific event. Spotify provides aggregate listening data across the country, as well as an algorithm that classifies the positivity or negativity of each song. These inputs can be effectively used to measure the music sentiment of a country. The above research shows that higher music sentiment is associated with a higher returns to a country's stock market during the same week. Even though this data will not hold in every situation and could be somewhat inaccurate, it sure is a learning experience for the investors that they need to be wary of their moods and emotions while investing their money in the stock markets.

The research sheds some light on how there is a need for financial literacy among investors.

Making an educated and well-analyzed decision is crucial while investing. The myth that the stock market is incredibly risky, and unpredictable and is comparable with gambling exists only because people make uninformed and emotional decisions rather than relying on facts and figures. The stock market can be a very beneficial platform for people to make their money grow. It is a skill that is very crucial and accessible in today's time. And so, today's generation must learn this skill and start as early as possible. As Warren Buffett very famously said, "If you don't find a way to make money while you sleep, you will work until you die."



Duration



Stock Market and the related myths

03:45 / 01:30



Manjari Pandey



MARKS VS SKILLS IN THE 21st CENTURY

"The future belongs to those who learn more skills and combine them in a creative way"

- Robert Greene

In the 21st century, the skillset of a person matters more than the marks scored by him. It is not an option, rather the need of the hour to enhance and upgrade our skillset time to time in order to become a successful person and lead the life of our dreams. The importance of skills is not only limited to CVs or resume. They play a crucial role in one's everyday life. The most important thing, - when looking for a job, is a degree. But your skills give you an edge over other candidates.

Also, in today's world, high marks or a degree is not a guarantee for a job. I personally feel, when a person has a degree, skills and the right attitude towards work, they will surely succeed in their life. Rather than running after marks, everyone should work to upgrade their skillset, which will further help them to get multiple opportunities in their life.

Every year lakhs of people in India graduate but still many are unemployed. This is because they are not fit for the job role the companies are looking for. This mismatch increases the unemployment rate every subsequent year.

A lot of IITians lost their jobs during the Covid-19 pandemic due to their lack of skills. This is because they were just running to get an admission into IIT or IIIT, graduate and work in the MNCs at very high packages. But, in this marathon, they forgot something really very important; they didn't work on their skills and so, had to face consequences of the same during the pandemic.

Skills not only help in getting a job but also assist in passive income. For example- if you are a good baker, while working in a company, you can bake and sell cakes, pastries, etc. for an additional income.

We have seen numerous examples of people who are college dropouts but excel in their field because of their skills. Example - Deepika Padukone, Katrina Kaif, Aamir Khan, Sachin Tendulkar, Kapil Dev, Ajey Nagar(also known as Carryminati).



Mehak Sharma
(XII- C)

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



Decent Work And Economic Growth: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.

BEING A RICH ILLITERATE OR BROKE LITERATE, WHAT WILL MAKE YOU WEALTHY?

"The single most powerful asset we all have is our mind. If it is trained well, it can create enormous wealth."

- Robert T. Kiyosaki(Rich Dad, Poor Dad)

The sustainable development goal 4 states to ensure 'inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all'. This has been implemented and followed by all nations, however a new aspect of education has been arising lately- financial literacy. Financial literacy refers to the ability to understand and make effective decisions about one's financial resources. In simple words, to know how and where to spend or invest your money.

But what exactly does this mean ? to learn how money supply works ? to know how to spend it ? Or to understand the financial jargon like every other investor ? Just take a look at your household, your parents make a monthly budget, they keep track of their income and expenses, we have seen them worrying about the rising petrol prices, planning out their whole budget before booking a vacation and we have seen them buying gold, taking insurance plans or being part of mutual funds. All these actions affect them financially, this means they are financially literate because they know how to spend money in an organized way.

Financial literacy is as simple as that, but why is it important to plan out our financial resources ? We all have seen those Bollywood movie tropes, where young adults are spending money and living a material life but what will they do when all their money has been spent or their parent's money is finished. There are people who do jobs which provide them a satisfactory income , facilities, status and other incentives. However , their money remains idle in their bank accounts, We can call them rich illiterates. There is no point in having money but not having the clarity on how to spend and invest money in such a way that it comes back to us, doubled. On the other hand, if a person has adequate skills and knowledge about finances, they would never have to face struggles in the future or look for a source of income all their life because they are already prepared. Being financially literate can make you a wealthy person from just an average earning person. One can start their journey towards Finlit by maintaining a budget, being aware about their debts and savings , following financial experts and educating themselves.

The ultimate goal should be to have control over your finances and also being able to make choices freely for a pleasant life.

So, who is better- rich illiterate or broke literate ? The answer lies in having a practical mind to make the correct decisions.



UNVEILING THE POWER OF FINANCIAL LITERACY: BBPS' JOURNEY

The importance of financial literacy for our youth cannot be overemphasized. There's nothing as dangerous as a financially illiterate youth. Seeing today's youth wasting money or being oblivious of the fact that how they need to manage money, is the prime factor that led me to do this action research project. Statistics also indicate that young people who never received proper education on managing finances end up as irresponsible adults, particularly in financial matters. Actions of people in a household like making a budget, planning expenditure on various stuff, investing in stocks and mutual funds affect them financially. This means they are financially literate because they know how to spend money in an organized way. Having money but not knowing how to invest and spend it is equivalent to having no money. To emphasize such demanding subjects; Bal Bharati Public School, Noida conducted an array of activities both inside and outside of the school campus.

Many interactive sessions were held for grades 1 to 10 where the importance of Financial Literacy was highlighted through modules. In this new digital world where platforms like Meet and Zoom have become platforms for discussing matters of utmost importance, many webinars were held on the same by Dr. Shunil Tripathi for grades 11 and 12. Children with limited access to these crucial aspects of finances were also not left behind by BBPS, which conducted classes in various NGOs such as Easton's Goodworks.



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“

The calling of the humanities is to make us truly human in the best sense of the word.

”

~J. Irwin Miller