



DPS ALIGARH CHRONICLES 2020-21

BY: XII A & B



Dear Parents and Dipsites
 In these difficult and anxious times, I would like each one of you to have belief in yourself and the Almighty. Humanity has been worse, and has seen worse, and every time we have bounced back and same will happen again.
 Keeping the show going, it gives me immense pleasure to bring to you the first edition of our e-newsletter, prepared by the students of XII A & B with their mentors Ms. Arushi Jain & Ms. Meha Mishra.

Congratulations!



**JEE ADVANCE
2020**



Ashwani K. Kamal
Student, DPS Aligarh

We believe in upholding high standards with absolute commitment to strive to understand and improve the educational process, using various strategies as we have been doing from the last year since corona pandemic struck the globe. The strategies adopted are in sync with catering to student welfare and achievement.
 This newsletter is a step towards it, I welcome all parents and students to send in their articles to be incorporated in the next newsletter.
 Wishing everyone a safe and healthy life.

Stay safe! God bless!

**MS. ARTI NIGAM
(PRINCIPAL)**

YOU MADE US PROUD

ONLINE CLASSROOM- AN E - INITIATIVE BY DPS ALIGARH



LEARNING TOGETHER EVEN WHEN WE ARE FAR APART

In today's changing world, higher education is confronted with new and unprecedented problems requiring adept and nimble solutions. In this ongoing pandemic times, responsibilities of educators have increased manifolds .Improved pedagogy , medium of instructions as well as framework of instructions are redesigned to meet demands. Online instruction is not conducive to cover humungous amount of content, so we have to choose wisely, teaching the most important things at a slower pace. In technology less is more. Lessons are imparted through zoom platform where children got explanation just like classroom settings, face to face personalized learning experience. To make chapters appealing and easier to grasp content is explained through PPTs, slide share, content related videos ,you tube links and lecture method wherever required. Students are free to share their valuable inputs , ask queries during lectures. We give ample interaction opportunities, including using available collaboration tools like annotation tools, chat box , screen share, raise hand etc. For enrichment of our students we keep on arranging guest lectures, webinars which highly compliment the regular classroom learning of our students.

Google Classrooms are worked on parallelly to post notes, assignments, worksheets and exercises. It's just all done together. Staff meetings, Faculty meetings and Parents Teachers interaction takes place frequently to keep everyone connected, to keep track of student's learning and better generalization of ideas, resources and strategies.



LIFE AT DPS

“To venture causes anxiety, but not to venture is to lose one's self.... And to venture in the highest is precisely to be conscious of one's self.”

Life in DPS so far has not been less than a roller coaster ride – full of thrill, anticipation and apprehensions. I felt like I have gone through metamorphosis in the last ELEVEN years. It has been an odyssey of self-discovery. The thing I cherish most about DPS Aligarh is that it throws open numerous platforms, various prospects and diversified fields on you to explore, discover and groom your latent talents and potentials. An individual whether it's a student or a teacher, keeps on growing in the form of pyramid, square at the base. Being a language teacher and from literature background I have got ample opportunities to vent out my inner self through script writing, drafting works, wall magazine,

annual magazine, blog writings and numerous intra and inter house and class competitions I have grown incessantly and evolved as a more tolerant, resourceful, meticulous and a multitasked person. Whether its academics or co-curricular - excelsior is the only motto. Ideas and creativity are respected here and encouraged to soar high. I have learnt the skills of team work and coordination - virtues manifested in every sphere here. One who has worked in DPS Aligarh is perfectly groomed and ready to work in any nook and corner of the world it instils that much confidence in its staff. Due to its flexibility, affable environment and cooperative management I feel like it is second home to me. Being in DPS Aligarh I have become more sensitized towards society and environment, audacious and confident towards world in general and humble towards the special and unprivileged ones. I owe a lot to DPS Aligarh.

**ARUSHI JAIN
(DEPT. OF ENGLISH)**



AWARENESS PROGRAMME ON ROAD SAFETY

An awareness program was held in DPS Aligarh Junior wing on **16th February 2021**. As the incidents of road accidents, road rage is rising steeply all over the country it has become a concern for one and all. **Shri Satish Chandra, Superintendent of Police Traffic Aligarh** graced the occasion as chief guest. Other luminaries to grace the occasion were **Shri Krishnadutt Gaur, RTO Administration, Shri Faridudeen, RTO Enforcement Aligarh, Shri Arun Shrivastava, Advisor Indian Alliance of NGOS for Road Safety** and **Shri Yogesh K Sharma, Founder and President- Biking and Adventure Sports Foundation**. Dignitaries were welcomed with saplings. Lamp was kindled and an ode to Goddess Saraswati in the form of Saraswati Vandana was beautifully presented by the students. An eye-opening presentation on various safety measures was given by Shri Arun Shrivastava. Different facets and dimensions of biking, driving and safety were highlighted by other esteemed guests. The same was showcased in humorous way through the medium of Nukkad Natak by the students of DPS Aligarh.

CO-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

- ❖ Students from class VII – VIII participated in poster making and slogan writing competitions while students of class XI – XII participated in speech writing competition on the occasion of Earth Day on 22nd April 2020.
- ❖ Students of class VII to XII participated in CBSE Expression Series titled **“Thinking innovatively unprecedented times like COVID – 19”** which was held on 19th of July 2020.
- ❖ CBSE Online Essay Competition was held in English and Hindi on account of 15th August 2020 / Theme **“Aatma Nirbhar Bharat”**.
- ❖ Discovery School Super League Online Quiz 2020 sponsored by Amar Ujala on 29th August from the classes III to X.
- ❖ Indian International Model United Nation Conference (IIMUN) from 29th – 30th August 2020. The names of the participating students are -
- ❖ Inter DPS Quiz 2020 under the aegis of DPS Society, New Delhi conducted by DPS Faridabad in the month of October 2020. The quiz was an online activity.
- ❖ An online webinar for the students of class XII conducted by Mr. Himanshu Mittal on 31st Oct 2020.
- ❖ CBSE Expression series- **Observing Vigilance Awareness Week (VAW) 2020** was held in schools for class X to XII students, teachers and staff from 27 October to 2 November. The theme was **“Satark Bharat, Samridh Bharat.**



- ❖ **Virtual Book Fair** was conducted by Scholastic Pvt Ltd from 26th October to 10 November 2020 for all students and teachers of the school.
- ❖ CBSE Expression series – **Rashtria Ekta Diwas** (National Unity Day) 2020 was celebrated by the students, teachers and administrative staff on 31 October 2020. The theme was “Run for Unity”.
- ❖ **Art Integration Exemplars Competition** for teachers of CBSE Affiliated Schools in the month of November 2020 where our teachers participated enthusiastically.
- ❖ Eat Right Poster Competition by CBSE coordinated by Suman Singh and this was conducted in the month of December 2020.
- ❖ Poster Making Competition on theme “Beti Bachao Beti Padhao” conducted by Neehar Meera Senior Secondary School Aligarh in coordination with DIOS Aligarh.
- ❖ An online event **India Fest 2020** organized by DPS RK Puram, New Delhi on 26th of December 2020 where total 9 students participated in different events.
- ❖ The students of class VIII participated in an online event titled “Inter DPS Science and Math Festival 2020” conducted by DPS RK Puram New Delhi on 29th of December 2020.
- ❖ Saksham National Competition 2020-21: Painting, Essay Writing and Quiz Competition to promote awareness on conservation of petroleum products by CBSE for the students of class VII to X.



SCHOOL ACHIEVEMENTS

- Master Chandhary Singh Choudhary student of class VII/ 2020-21, has got the participation certificate in the Guinness World Record for the Largest Roller Skating Lesson is 545 people, achieved by Shivganga Roller Skating Club (India) in Karnataka, India.
- Anchal Ahuja student of class X/ 2020-21, has participated in a European Poomsae Taekwondo Championship 2020 was held in the month of June 2020, where she got the Participation Certificate. It was an online activity.
- Anchal Ahuja student of class X/ 2020-21, has participated in an Online Taekwondo Poomsae National Championship 2020 was held in the month of August 2020, where she got the Participation Certificate.
- Anchal Ahuja student of class X/ 2020-21, has participated in the National Open Taekwondo Championship 2020 was held in the month of September 2020, where she won the Gold Medal. It was an online activity.
- Anchal Ahuja student of class X/ 2020-21, has participated in Winter Cup Taekwondo Championship 2021 from 14 to 15 January 2021 and has won the Gold Medal. It was an offline activity.
- Master Ashwini Kumar Kamal was the topper of the district in the CBSE 2019- 20 (mains) and also got selected in IIT JEE MAINS with 65 rank.
- Shrestha Pandey was awarded the trophy, certificate with 10000 rupees cash prize on



27 November 2020 in an essay writing competition held on 9 January 2020 conducted by Bharat Sarkar Sookshma Laghu & Madhyam Udyam Mantralai, MSE Vikas Sansthaan Agra.

- Anchal Ahuja student of class X/ 2020-21, has been selected and has participated in World Taekwondo Championship from 1 to 15 December 2020 in Korea and she got the Participation Certificate.
- DPS Aligarh has received the trophy of the successfully completion of the course of the ISA British Council for the session 2020 -23 along with the certificates of the same for the respective teachers.
- The Experiential Learning Course on DIKSHA APP started by CBSE, which was mandatory for all the teachers of the all CBSE Schools, the time period, was from 28 December to 31st December 2020. All teachers have completed the course within the said time.
- On the occasion of launching of New Educational Policy (NEP) by the Ministry of HRD, CBSE New Delhi, the teachers of DPS Aligarh have submitted their valuable suggestions/ feedback for the same.
- Ms. Vrinda student of class VIII, has been awarded the II rank in the Inter DPS Science and Maths Festival 2020” conducted by DPS RK Puram New Delhi on 29th of December 2020 through online mode.



Krishna Raj Singh
12th 'A'

WRITER'S GUILD

INK IS NOT DRY.....

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Artificial intelligence (AI) is intelligence demonstrated by machines, unlike the natural intelligence displayed by humans and animals, which involves consciousness and emotionality. The distinction between the former and the latter categories is often revealed by the acronym chosen. 'Strong' AI is usually labelled as artificial general intelligence (AGI) while attempts to emulate 'natural' intelligence have been called artificial biological intelligence (ABI). Leading AI textbooks define the field as the study of "intelligent agents": any device that perceives its environment and takes actions that maximize its chance of successfully achieving its goals. Colloquially, the term "artificial intelligence" is often used to describe machines that mimic "cognitive" functions that humans associate with the human mind, such as "learning" and "problem solving".

As machines become increasingly capable, tasks considered to require "intelligence" are often removed from the definition of AI, a phenomenon known as the AI effect. A quip in Tesler's Theorem says "AI is whatever hasn't been done yet." For instance, optical character recognition is frequently excluded from things considered to be AI, having become a routine technology. Modern machine capabilities generally classified as AI include successfully understanding human speech, competing at the highest level in strategic game systems (such as chess and Go), and also imperfect-information games like poker, self-driving cars, intelligent routing in content delivery networks, and military simulations.

Artificial intelligence was founded as an academic discipline in 1955, and in the years since has experienced several waves of optimism, followed by disappointment and the loss of funding (known as an "AI winter"), followed by new approaches, success and renewed funding. After AlphaGo successfully defeated a professional Go player in 2015, artificial intelligence once again attracted widespread global attention. For most of its history, AI research has been divided into sub-fields that often fail to communicate with each other. These sub-fields are based on technical considerations, such as particular goals (e.g. "robotics" or "machine learning"), the use of particular tools ("logic" or artificial neural networks), or deep philosophical differences. Sub-fields have also been based on social factors (particular institutions or the work of particular researchers).

BY : AYUSH ARYA XII A

SOLITUDE

In today's time everyone is thinking that they are alone and lonely, filled with depressed thoughts sitting at home, waiting for the end of bad times but they forget to acknowledge the most powerful being who is with them all the time their inner self.

Human is a social being that needs to live in the web of society, usually because everyone needs emotional attachments, sympathy and seeks support from their surrounding and if they are detached from society they feel like dying, the trend of social media says it all. Solitude and loneliness are same words with only difference of positive and negative, they both mean alone but solitude is one where you enjoy being with yourself and in loneliness you just try to escape to again be caught in a social trap. The amount of happiness given by society is equal to the sorrow gifted by it. If it can make it can also destroy but you yourself cannot destroy yourself, the nature has made us that way, this is the biggest pro of solitude.

So, choose your society well and learn to see yourself with your eyes not from someone else's. With this attitude you will make the best version of yourself and remember no friend is so much better than a bad friend.

BY: ARJUN PRATAP SINGH (XII A)

BIGGEST THREAT TO THE GREAT BARRIER REEF

The coronavirus pandemic has dominated headlines over the past two months, as countries scramble to contain their outbreaks and the death toll climbs higher each day. But there is still news happening outside of the crisis.

Last Thursday, scientists reported warm waters have bleached large portions of Australia's Great Barrier Reef, marking the third time in five years that global warming has threatened one of the world's most important ecosystems. Essentially this is because the ocean absorbs most of the excess heat from greenhouse gas emissions, leading to rising ocean temperatures. Increasing ocean temperatures affect marine species and ecosystems. Rising temperatures cause coral bleaching and the loss of breeding grounds for marine fishes and mammals.

Mass bleaching events also occurred in 2016 and 2017, as a result of warm waters placing stress on the coral, which causes it to lose its colour and weaken. Severely bleached coral can die. Scientists said the Great Barrier Reef remains compromised from heat stress that occurred last summer, and during the warmer-than-usual months of February and March.

The Great Barrier Reef is the world's largest coral reef system, supporting thousands of species of fish and molluscs, and providing livelihood to Australia through tourism and fishing. Scientists warn that global warming remains the greatest threat to the reef, and if sweeping measures aren't taken to protect this massive marine ecosystem, the reef could be gone by 2050.

BY: ADITI AGRAWAL (XII A)

QUAD ALLIANCE A TURNING POINT FOR INDIA-CHINA TIES?

The Quad summit hosted by US President Joe Biden on March 12 caps an extraordinary year that saw a fundamental shift in India's response to China's border aggressions, precipitating a showdown that has been in the making, but one which many had felt might be averted by balancing border discord with economic interests.

India's tightrope walk ended soon after Chinese troops occupied positions along the Line of Actual Control in east Ladakh in May last year, clearly violating India's claim lines. The strength of the mobilization and ingress in the Pangong lake area signaled an intent to bend the LAC permanently to suit China's supreme leader Xi Jinping's political and strategic objectives.

The idea was to decisively show India its place in a scheme of things where China is an unchallenged hegemon. Xi's motivations might be several. Decades ago, Mao Zedong's decision to launch a border war with India was seen to have been triggered, at least in part, by a rising irritation with what he saw as Jawaharlal Nehru's "pretensions" on the world stage as a leader of non-aligned countries. But India's apparent insouciance apart, the need to secure interests along the Karakoram highway and its CPEC projects, as well as a realization that accelerated civilian and military infrastructure on the Indian side is altering the odds on the LAC, undercutting Beijing's ability to spring nasty surprises, might be reasons why China used military maneuvers on the Tibetan plateau as a launchpad for a confrontation along the LAC. In the best times, irrespective of regimes in office, Indian leaders have understood that ties with China are largely about "managing" things. It was hoped deepening economic engagement might reduce the risk of conflict, but the dramatic meltdown in China-Japan ties, despite far deeper economic ties, showed this was a false hope. The immutable fact remained that China saw India as a neighbor whose burgeoning ambitions need to be checked by the threat of border incursions and support for Pakistan's hostile actions, a proxy who serves as the first line of defense.

The annual leadership dialogues (Wuhan, Chennai) have gone out of the window for now. India has sought to loosen the China-Pakistan pincer by a bold preparedness to respond to China's use of force with a counter-threat that it will not shy from escalation. Crucial success in gaining strategic heights on the south bank of Pangong in late August drove home the point that hostilities will not be painless and the communist leadership should weigh its options with care.

The Quad's profile as an alliance of democracies has other benefits for the Modi government. It runs counter to persistent attacks it has faced from political opponents, critics, and foreign commentators for "democratic backsliding". Though grounds of criticism often reflect double standards if not patent dishonesty (attacking new farm laws for being rushed through Parliament but refusing to acknowledge the perverse obduracy of unions opposing them), the attacks allowed opponents to generate a negative narrative. The strong US-India-Japan-Australia synergy showcases a unity of purpose and shared values that respect the rule of law.

BY: DIA SAXENA (XIIB)

INDIA'S RELATIONS WITH THE NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES

One can change his friends, but not his neighbors, the same holds good for countries. India has always wanted to establish itself as a peace loving nation and in order to do that it must have tried to establish good links with its neighboring countries as relationship with neighboring countries is considered a very important move for protection of the country's sovereignty and jurisdiction area. Good relationships with neighboring countries can result in uncountable benefits and as these countries share borders with your country, poor relationships are devastating. Let's analyze the diplomatic and political aspects of India's relationship with its neighboring countries with a little bit of help from the past.

India's relationship with its neighboring countries have been very uncertain since our independence, we are unable to continue a strong relationship with our neighbors for a long period of time. Bhutan is the only country which has shared strong ties with us for a very long period of time, that too without any disturbances. Our ties with countries like Pakistan and China have been tense. Countries like Afghanistan and Bangladesh are our friends but we still have a few issues pending to be solved. Whereas in Nepal, Sri Lanka and Maldives, the relation status changed with the ruling party. Burma is the country with which we are continuously improving the relations.

Most of the countries in India's neighborhood emerged as independent states after WW-II, during the cold war. They all gained independence within 2-3 years (except Bangladesh). As all these countries were newly formed, they were not stable. Poverty was common among them, there were still riots, wars and revolutions happening many of them, the world was in complete chaos at that time. India, after partition, formed a republic which was not interfered by any further power disturbing riots. But the fate of all those countries was not the same, in Pakistan the military overthrew democracy and took power in its hands, in China civil war and revolutions took place and communist government was formed.

India's foreign relations after the independence were not up to the mark, we did sign treaties with Nepal and Bhutan but didn't have any strong foreign policy until the 1990s. This was a main reason why relations with other countries couldn't improve. India did not promote flow of goods from neighboring countries as we decided to become self-sufficient, this left a dent on our foreign relations. Our own domestic issues created problems with Sri Lanka and Bangladesh. And the last and also one of the most important reasons why relations are not that good is China's rise to power.

During early years of Independence India tried to be friend of China, Nehru had a vision that this 3rd block of China and India (first was of US supporting countries and 2nd was of USSR supporting countries) could be very powerful, so he had a soft corner for China, but Beijing betrayed India and climbed success using latter's ladder. As a result, even after many tries, India and China are each other's opponents today, and most of the South Asians countries either support IN or CH. But as China reached to pinnacle of power it started affect our ties

with other countries, Nepal and Maldives are best example, in these countries one party would support India and the other would support China, whereas in past both the parties would have supported IN, this shows India's lack of awareness towards political situation in neighboring countries.

Well no one expected India to have a good and sweet connection with all 7 of his neighbors. But still India has been an underachiever in this field. If we want to strengthen our ties we have to become more powerful. The more we promote SAARC and ASEAN the better our relationship will get. A powerful foreign policy is needed to strengthen our ties with Neighbours. Solving the border issues and helping the underdeveloped nations more will surely help.

Now let's jump to the present condition, India's foreign relationships are in an exponential growth since 2014. The various foreign trips and talks with representatives of various nations have helped India a lot. Our connections with many countries are at an all-time high, but a major problem in today's world is the internal political situation of some of our neighbors and our tense links with China. The political instability which is still present in some of our adjoining countries is proving to be a boulder in our way. Myanmar's current condition is concerning, we were strengthening our ties with it at a considerable rate as we promoted freedom of people of Burma, but the military rule which is imposed again might prove to be lethal for our ties if it continues for a long time. India could surely work to improve the political stability of its neighbors as it is a powerful nation.

Helping neighboring countries during the pandemic, reducing the import duties from some of our neighbors, promoting flow of goods etc. have started to melt the ice. This can be proven by how much help we received even by some of our underdeveloped neighbors during the 2nd wave.

India's relation in the modern era might not have been very good but it has a high status in the South East Asia, it has vast cultural advancement, we have always looked forward to maintain peace, freedom and mutual cooperation among the nations, our foreign policy is based on the philosophies of Panchsheela, nonalignment disarmament, we have cordial historical, religious, economic, ethnic and linguistic relationships with all of these states so it may not be a very difficult work to take the relations to an ideal level.

BY: HRYADYANSH SARASWAT (XII B)

SOCIALISING

HOW TO START A CONVERSATION?

- The first-word flood gates, try to be confident when approaching someone tries to use more personal words, and try to be less formal .
- Skip the small talk and ask personal questions most people avoid small talk and don't like them they are awkward and forgettable it doesn't last long in anyone mind and

doesn't impact your meeting so try to be a little bit personal it can bring wonders and make you closer to a person in an instance .

- Me too, try to find some common things it makes you closer to them but don't lie it doesn't help but yes try to find some common things .
- Pay a unique compliment .
- Ask for some general opinion it also helps in getting the conversation going and makes it interesting .
- Be present and make eye contact it makes you admirable, to say the least .
- And very important don't pretend and be real .

Getting social and interacting with everyone also opens up a lot of opportunities for you in your career and also in personal life as well because it's just one life try to explore as much as you can, now it doesn't mean to give yourself pamper yourself and enjoy your own company as well it is also very healthy mentally. Studies suggest that talking to strangers also helps in boosting self-confidence and knowing yourself It keeps you motivated and reduce mental fatigue .

BY: GARVIT SINGH (XIIB)

CAN WE SEE A CHARGED UP POLITICAL CLIMATE IN 2021....?

2020 started and is ending on a stormy note; 2021 may be no different. The government could face protests on the street, and hard-fought Assembly elections could raise political temperatures. Major diplomatic challenges lie ahead. For the Opposition, 2021 could be a make-or-break year.

The unprecedented Covid-19 shutdown briefly interrupted political activity, but politics as such did not come to a standstill. In 2020, dissent found a louder voice than had been heard in the recent past, and arguments and clashes of ideology turned more raucous and bitter.

The year began with multitudes on the streets against the divisive CAA and NRC — protests that ended in bloodshed in Delhi. The pandemic took over but the government's handling of the crisis divided the polity once again. The Chinese aggression triggered heated debate before India entered election mode again. The so-called “love jihad” laws and the tragic incident in Hathras brought forth outrage and anger. And as the year wound down, thousands of people were on the streets again, demanding the withdrawal of the new farm laws.

2020 started and is ending on a stormy note — and 2021 may be no different.

The deadlock over the farmers' agitation continues — and it remains to be seen whether these protests will put other sectors too in agitation mode against the government's seemingly high-handed approach towards issues of popular concern. The Budget session of Parliament

could witness — and reflect — the social and economic anxieties that had been bottled up under the pandemic curbs.

The Assembly election in West Bengal and other states could bring important indications, and the rollout of the Covid-19 vaccine could kick up new controversies. As the year enters its second half, the drumbeat of the battle for Uttar Pradesh in early 2022 will get louder and more frenzied.

BY-ANANYA SINGH (XII B)

STATUS OF WOMEN IN INDIA

You can tell the condition of a nation by looking at the status of its women.”

This is a famous quote by Jawaharlal Nehru on women. The status of women depicts the social, economic and mental condition in a nation. Women have been regarded as a symbol of spirituality in our scriptures. Yet, they have been treated badly and unequally to men. Social evils such as dowry, sati-system, child marriage, and female infanticide were widely prevalent in the early ages. The spread of education and self-consciousness among women has led to their progress over the period. Women of Today are empowered. Also, women are gaining advancements and success in each and every field.

Women, in the early ages, were very educated but suffered from the evils of society. Some open-minded citizens like Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Swami Vivekananda, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, and others worked for the wellbeing of women. Thus, the practices of sati, child marriage, and others were abolished. Various acts such as the Child Marriage Restraint Act were passed in this direction. Mahatma Gandhi also emphasized on the abolition of child marriages.

Women were also provided training in martial arts. Moreover, women acquired a significant position in politics. Sarojini Naidu was a key figure in this context. She was the first Indian woman to become a President of Indian National Congress and the governor of a state in India. Women today are eager to take up professions and work. Thus, they enjoy equal respect and dignity in the family. Women in free India also enjoy equal pay for equal work in comparison to men. Also, there are provisions of maternity leave for them. Furthermore, females are provided equality of opportunity under Article 16 of the Constitution of India.

The girls in urban areas are almost at par in education with the boys. But there is a less educated female population in rural areas. This has also affected the social and economic development of rural India. The poor (hygienic facilities) facilities at school and lack of female staff have affected education. Kerala and Mizoram have a universal literacy rate.

The maximum figure of female politicians in the world is from India. Women have occupied significant positions i.e. of President, Prime Minister, Speaker of the Lok Sabha and other high offices. “Indira Gandhi”, is the first female who held the office of the Prime Minister for 15

years. There has been a steady transformation in the status of the women in comparison to earlier periods. Women of today take part completely in areas such as politics, status, military sectors, economic, service, and technology sectors. Moreover, they have contributed wholly in sports too. Thus, they have occupied a dignified position in family and society.

However, ending crimes against women is still a challenge. We can prevent ills by ensuring women autonomy, also increased participation and decision making power in the family and public life both.

BY: GAURVI VARSHNEY (XII B)

CRYPTOCURRENCY

For most of history, human have used commodity currency. Fiat Currency is a more recent development, first used around 1000 years ago, and today it is the dominant form of money. But this not is the end of evolution of currency. Crypto currency is neither commodity money nor fiat money –it is a new, experimental kind of money. The Crypto currency may or may not ultimate success, but it offer a new blend of tech and economy.

Now what is Crypto currency? A crypto currency or crypto is a digital asset designed to work as a medium of exchange wherein individual coin ownership records are stored in a ledger existing in a form of a computerized database to secure transaction records, to control the creation of additional coins, and to verify the transfer of coin ownership. It does not exist in physical form (like paper money) and is not issued by a central authority. There are estimated to be more than 47 million crypto currency users around the world.

From Crypto currency we can by NFT es. An NFT is a digital asset that represents real-world objects like art, music, in-game items and videos. They are bought and sold online, frequently with crypto currency and they are generally encoded with the same underlying software as many cryptos.

Craze of crypto currency is blowing up. For instance, famous digital artist Mike Winklemann, better known as “Beeple” crafted most famous NFT of the moment, “EVERYDAYS: The First 5000 Days,” which sold at record breaking \$69.3 million

Crypto currency is the future of currency

BY: PARV RAJ CHAUHAN(XIIB)

THE IMPACT OF ADVERTISEMENT ON THE YOUNG GENERATION

Advertisement is an impersonal way of popularising products, ideas, concepts, etc. Companies advertise their products to reach out to the consumers. By doing this they sensitise the customers especially the young ones. People are exposed to a huge number of advertisements. It is not possible for them to remember all these all the time. To make the consumer retain the information in the ad for a long time, companies use celebrities from various fields like films, sports, etc.

The big companies target the younger generation because they follow the latest trends and influence the buying behaviour of their family. They imitate the celebrities. They dress themselves like them. They like to use those products, which the stars promote. By doing this they try to satisfy their social ego. But sometimes, it becomes detrimental for them.

Overindulgence in such kind of activity can corrupt their thinking ability. Their mind can become perverted or limited to an idea. For instance a lot of television commercials depict celebrities doing difficult stunts quite effortlessly. Many youngsters attempt these stunts at home that too without supervision. There has been numerous incidents where such attempts have gone miserably wrong and has resulted in fatal accidents, even deaths. Majority of ads put disclaimer to make the viewer consumer aware that the ad shown is just a pictorial representation and the stunt should not be tried at home. However, such messages are so small that they often go unseen.

No doubt that one has the right to live one's own life but everything should not be followed with a blind eye. Some ads are youth oriented. They want the young generation to be aware and take action for the betterment of the society. The purpose of such ads is to influence the youth so that they can decide what is good and bad for them. Celebrities are also roped in at times so that the message makes an even greater impact. Therefore, it would be wrong to say that the impact of advertisement on the younger generation is always negative. How the youth perceives the ad and the message it sends forth makes all the difference.

BY: ADITI SHARMA (XII A)

EDUCATION SYSTEM

“The roots of education are bitter but the fruit is sweet”

The Indian education system is quite an old education system that still exists. It has produced so many genius minds that are making India proud all over the world. However, while it is one of the oldest systems, it is still not that developed when compared to others, which are in fact newer. This is so as the other countries have gone through growth and advancement, but the Indian education system is still stuck in old age. It faces a lot of problems that need to be sorted to let it reach its full potential.

Our Indian education system faces a lot of problems that do not let it prosper and help other children succeed in life. The biggest problem which it has to face is the poor grading system. It judges the intelligence of a student on the basis of academics which is in the form of exam papers. That is very unfair to students who are good in their overall performance but not that good at specific subjects.

How can we improve indian education system :

As the Indian Education System is facing so many problems, we need to come up with effective solutions so it improves and creates a Bright future of students. We can start by focusing on the skill development of the students. The schools and colleges must not only focus on the ranks and grades but on the analytical and creative skills of children.

BY: JIA SINGH (XII B)

THE LOCKDOWN ON THE EARTH'S CENTRAL ENVIRONMENT; CLIMATE CHANGES

The term *climate* refers to the general weather conditions of a place over many years. In the United States, for example, Maine's climate is cold and snowy in winter while South Florida's is tropical year-round. Climate *change* is a significant variation of average weather conditions—say, conditions becoming warmer, wetter, or drier—over several decades or more. It's that longer-term trend that differentiates climate change from natural weather variability

The mechanics of the earth's climate system are simple. When energy from the sun is reflected off the earth and back into space. The mechanics of the earth's climate system are simple. When energy from the sun is reflected off the earth and back into space, the planet warms. A variety of factors, both natural and human, can influence the earth's climate system. The burning of fossil fuels like coal, oil, and gas for electricity, heat, and transportation is the primary source of human-generated emissions. A second major source is deforestation, which releases sequestered carbon into the air. It's estimated that logging, clear-cutting, fires, and other forms of forest degradation contribute up to 20 percent of global carbon emissions. Other human activities that generate air pollution include fertilizer use, livestock production (cattle, buffalo, sheep, and goats are major methane emitters), and certain industrial processes that release fluorinated gases. Activities like agriculture and road construction can change the reflectivity of the earth's surface, leading to local warming or cooling, too. Climate change is increasing pressure on wildlife to adapt to changing habitats—and fast. Many species are seeking out cooler climates and higher altitudes, altering seasonal behaviours, and adjusting traditional migration patterns. These shifts can fundamentally transform entire ecosystems and the intricate webs of life that depend on them.

Climate change solutions we can mitigate global climate change and help stem its detrimental impacts, but doing so will require tackling its root cause: pollution from burning fossil fuels.

BY: ADITYA SINGH (XII B)

CRIME RATE IN INDIA

"ALL CRIME IS A KIND OF DISEASE AND SHOULD BE TREATED AS SUCH"

The crime rate is rising in tandem with the rapid increase in growth and urbanization of major cities and towns. From small-time thefts to large-scale robberies and gang rapes, all of us are concerned about the alarming rise in crime.

In India, location has a significant impact on crime. Surprisingly, Bihar is the 10th safest state in India, ranking higher than the majority of the more developed states. Delhi had the highest crime rate in 2019. That year, Delhi's crime rate was 4.1 times higher than the national average of 385.5. As for crime against women, recent studies show that in 2018, rape was the fourth most common crime against women with the number of registered rape cases rising from

32,559 in 2017 to 33,356. Domestic violence and dowry, in addition to rape, are considered crimes against women. But, now not only women but men are also victims of sexual assault, crime against men is frequently overlooked in our society because they are afraid that people will question their sexual orientation and label them as homosexual. It's clear that in India there's no particular law if a male rapes another male or a female rapes a male. From a study by Insia Dariwala (Child rights activists) surveyed 1500 male out of which 71% of men surveyed said they were abused, 84.9% said they had not told anyone about the abuse and the primary reasons for this were shame (55.6%), followed by confusion (50.9%), fear (43.5%) and guilt (28.7%).

After this study, we know how dangerous and full of crime our society can be, we must take extra precautions against such illegal activities, and as citizens of this country, we must fulfil our duties by being conscious of our surroundings and taking serious anti-crime measures.

BY: TANYA SINGH (XII A)

SPACE SCIENCE (ASTROPHYSICS)

The Astrophysics division studies the universe. The science goals of the SMD Astrophysics Division are breathtaking: we seek to understand the universe and our place in it. We are starting to investigate the very moment of creation of the universe and are close to learning the full history of stars and galaxies. We are discovering how planetary systems form and how environments hospitable for life develop. And we will search for the signature of life on other worlds, perhaps to learn that we are not alone. NASA's goal in Astrophysics is to "Discover how the universe works, explore how it began and evolved, and search for life on planets around other stars." Three broad scientific questions emanate from these goals.

☆ CURRENT PROGRAM

Astrophysics comprises of three focused and two cross-cutting programs. These focused programs provide an intellectual framework for advancing science and conducting strategic planning.

☆ Current Missions

The Astrophysics current missions include three of the Great Observatories originally planned in the 1980s and launched over the past 28 years. The current suite of operational Great Observatories include the Hubble Space Telescope and the Chandra X-ray Observatory. Additionally, the Fermi Gamma-ray Space Telescope explores the high-energy end of the spectrum. Innovative Explorer missions, such as the Neil Gehrels Swift Observatory, NuSTAR, TESS, as well as Mission of Opportunity NICER, complement the Astrophysics strategic missions. SOFIA, an airborne observatory for infrared astronomy, is in its extended mission phase. All of the missions together account for much of humanity's accumulated knowledge of the heavens. Many of these missions have achieved their prime science goals, but continue to produce spectacular results in their extended operations.

☆ The Future

Since the 2001 decadal survey, the way the universe is viewed has changed dramatically. More than 3800 planets have been discovered orbiting distant stars. Black holes are now known to be present at the center of most galaxies, including the Milky Way galaxy. The age, size and shape of the universe have been mapped based on the primordial radiation left by the big bang. And it has been learned that most of the matter in the universe is dark and invisible, and the universe is not only expanding, but accelerating in an unexpected way.

BY: AYUSHI SINGH (XII-B)

RISE OF WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS

A Rise of women entrepreneurship is a step towards gender equality. According to sixth economic census related by ministry of statistics and programme implementation, women constitute around 14% of total entrepreneurship i.e. 8.05 million out of total 58.5 million entrepreneurs in India. Women owned entities in the formal sector represent approximately 37 % of enterprises globally. In this era of modern world, the study of women entrepreneurship has experienced great growth, gaining broad consensus among academics and contributing above all to understand all those factors that explain the difficulty of women in undertaking an entrepreneurial career, for this purpose 2,848 peer-reviewed articles were analyzed, published b/w 1950 and 2019. Earlier in the era of patriarchal society women's work were only limited to fewer extent, they were allowed to engaged in domestic activities, taking care of their families etc but as there is a shift towards the modern world, the thinking of the people had changed. 'Shahnaz Husain' was the world's greatest entrepreneurs. She was the first woman in the world in 104 years to receive the prestigious success award. Besides her 'Vandana Luthra' (the founder of VLCC), 'Kiran Mazumdar Shaw' (the founder of biocon limited), 'Priya Paul' (the chairperson of Park Hotel) Etc. are some of the famous Indian women entrepreneurs who had created a special place in our hearts not only in the field of entrepreneurship but women had contributed a lot to each and every of sector of Indian economy. According to a report India could add \$770 billion to its GDP by 2025 simply by giving equal opportunities to women. At last I want to say that gender equality is one of the greatest key factor for a country to boost its economy. By giving equal opportunities to women in every sector of economy a country can reach from bottom to top. Hence, "Never underestimate the power of women".

BY:- PRADUMN SANADHYA (XIIA)

CREATION'S NEUTRALIZATION

If we dig on a side then, there is a mountain on the other side (as taken from Ramayana) There is one cottage (hut) and forestry all together. As seeing now from the top there is one or no tree but houses all around. Through this we can analyse that how selfishly human have been civilized. This is absolutely correct that human beings are highly civilized beings but for their ownself only. They are highly technical for their comfort, their growth, there... the level is that they can clone a human (which is banned) by playing with the DNA. Whenever they found the thing which profits them they start doing tirelessly Irrespective of that how the ecosystem will respond. We live in an ecosystem. Nature is having its own language through which all species help each other and live in a balanced way. But now the human has departed from this and living in his own fancy world. There isn't no natural light in their four walls. Nature neutralizes everything. Strong beings do non spontaneous work. When their work is of such type in which it faces difficulty in neutralizing, then it takes ferocious steps to balance such, which are hazardous to them. The disasters which take place are the wrong deeds committed by strong beings. Till when they will not improve their deeds, they will be continuously facing danger through these disasters. They should devise sensibly and act surely. Acting surely because they are robust, intelligent they know the fact about its exploit.

BY : SHIVANG VASHISHTHA (XII A)

HEALTH CARE SYSTEM IN INDIA

Health care system in India and its base. India is a democratic country. Providing primary health care of the people is the responsibility of the Government. This is true that India is a vast country and set up a better health system is a big challenge. About 70% population of India live in the rural area. The government is constantly striving to provide primary health care. There are many differences in quality between rural and urban areas of India as well as public and private health services. Despite this, India remains a popular destination for foreign medical tourists due to the relatively low cost and high quality of its private hospitals.

Corruption in Medical health sector

As in any other sector, corruption has made its ground in the 'area of health service in our country. Despite a huge amount of money being pumped into the GOVERNMENT hospitals and having the best facilities, it is the area of medical care delivery which comes into question.

Comparing Indian medical facility with the world's Country-

There are hospitals in India excelling in standards when compared to any hospital in the UK or the US. There are skilled surgeons and physicians in India who have made a mark in their respective fields. But the most unfortunate thing is, the services of these surgeons and physicians have not reached all sections of the population. If the benefit has to reach even the poorest of the poor, the system of medical care delivery has to change.

Health facilities and Indian lower and middle-class families

This is a major catastrophe even for the middle class. The process of awarding compensation of a few thousand to the injured after some years by a court is no remedy, for the ailing poor. On the other hands, if he goes to a private hospital, he has to shell out a heavy amount of money. It further throws strain on the already uncompensated family.

Role of Public healthcare facility

The government should pay for those below the poverty line. And the middle class and the rich should pay on their own to avail medical facilities. Public health programmes should be entrusted to private hospitals under the supervision of the government. Doctors will have more work to do for better remuneration. They will be inclined to spread out to rural areas. Patients will get the best possible care. Insurance companies dealing in the medical field 'should be monitored by the government agencies and special courts should be set up to deal with disputes between doctors and the insurance companies. When we assess the medical field in India we find that we have the best policies in hand. But implementation is bad. The family planning programme is a standing example, in spite of which we are second in the world in terms of population. So, let us wake up before it is too late and work for the effective implementation of the policies of the Health care system in India.

BY : AYUSH CHAUDHARY (XII A)

PEOPLE AND ECONOMY IN COVID 19 ERA

The COVID-19 pandemic puts a spotlight on the imperative of protecting human capital in times of crisis. In addition to the loss of life and income, the pandemic poses risks to human capital through disruptions in access to essential services, a rise in food prices and breakdowns in supply chains. Households are seeing a rise in poverty, stress, malnutrition and infectious diseases, affecting development outcomes including child and maternal mortality. Altogether the crisis threatens to pose a huge set back to hard-won gains in human capital without rapid, decisive, and coordinated action. For example, a reduction of essential health services of around 45% over 6 months could result in over one million child deaths and over 50,000 additional maternal deaths in low- and middle-income countries. In addition, a grim picture is emerging for learning loss, and ultimately future productivity loss, from the crisis. For women and girls, who bear the brunt of care work, the pandemic may exacerbate gender-based violence as well as the prevalence of child marriage and adolescent pregnancy. These profound impacts of the crisis underscore the urgency of achieving universal health coverage, establishing robust educational systems, and ensuring the availability of strong and adaptable programs and policies, so that countries can quickly and effectively mitigate the effects of the shock and lay the groundwork for future resilience. Altogether the crisis threatens to pose a huge set back to hard-won gains in human capital without rapid, decisive, and coordinated actions. The report, protecting people and economy provides a three-part series of recommendations: 1. **Containing the Pandemic:** Disease containment as a first-order concern to combat the pandemic, combining measures such as testing and tracing, isolation

and quarantine, and treatment of the infected 2. **Saving Lives and Livelihoods:** A parallel and simultaneous effort to save jobs, protect income, and ensure access to services for vulnerable populations; and 3. **Rebooting and Preparing for a Recovery:** A longer-term perspective to maintain macro-economic stability, continue to build trust, communicate clearly to avoid deeper downturns and social unrest, and use the opportunity presented by the crisis to rethink policy to build back with stronger systems for people and economies.

BY: ANUPRIYA YADAV (XII A)

STRESS AND ANXIETY

We all are living through a very stressful time in our country , and the world at large . There are a variety of mental , health , situational and economic issues that are leading to increased levels of stress on child care workers and programs , the children in childcare , and the families of these children .

Stress is the body's way of protecting itself . This can be very positive when it keeps us energetic , focused and alert . Examples of everyday stress and anxiety include worrying about finding a job , feeling nervous before a big test , or being embarrassed in certain social situations . However , if stress and anxiety begin interfering with your daily life , it may indicate a more serious issues . if you are avoiding situations due to irrational fears consistently worrying or experiencing severe anxiety about a traumatic event weeks after it happened , it may be time to seek help .

Stress should be avoid by doing some changes in life by Listening to Music , Deep Breathing , Go for a Walk , Enjoy Nature , Mindfulness , Self Love , Love Unconditionally , Have Goals , Don't Take Yourself Too Seriously , Adopt an Attitude of Gratitude , Find Positive Outlets for Negative Emotions , Monitor Your Thoughts and Get Enough Sleep .

“The greatest weapon against stress is our ability to choose one thought over another .”

BY: ANUVRAT ARYA(XII A)

TAIWAN NO MORE PART OF WHO

Taiwan is seen as one of the few places in the world which has successfully stemmed the spread of corona virus without resorting to draconian measures. But despite its efforts, it is still looked out of membership in the World Health Organization (WHO) due to its complex relationship with China. This all exploded over the weekend when a top WHO official appeared to avoid questions about Taiwan in a TV interview.

What Happened?

On Saturday, Hong Kong broadcast RTHK aired an interview with Bruce Aylward , the WHO assistant director general who spoke to Yvonne Tong on video call. In the segment, Ms Tong

asks if the WHO would reconsider letting Taiwan join the organization. When journalist calls Mr Aylward again, she asks if he could comment on Taiwan's response to corona virus. Mr Aylward replies, "Well, we've already talked about China." His last line appeared to mirror China's stance on Taiwan. Taiwan however, considers itself an independent country.

What is Taiwan's relationship with WHO?

WHO membership is only given to countries that are members of United Nations which does not recognize Taiwan. What this means is that Taiwan is excluded from emergency. Taiwanese official Stanley Kao has also said that the island has been denied permission to attend the World Health Assembly's annual meeting.

Why is Taiwan's exclusion a problem?

Taiwan consistently raises objections every time it is excluded from a global body, saying it is unfair and discriminatory. This time it has made the same point, adding that it should not be left out at a time when global cooperation is needed more than ever. As of Monday, Taiwan with a population of 24 million people had more than 300 confirmed cases, most of them had come from another country, and only five deaths so far. But if this continues, this will not be good for Taiwan and the citizens.

BY: BITTHAL VARSHNEY(XII B)

ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

As all we know that environment is everything that surround us from the tree, mountains, roads, buildings and even people. It is a combination of both natural and human made elements which are biotic and abiotic. Sustainable development is the development that meets the need of present time not only for the survival of mankind but also for the upcoming future protection. Environmental sustainability is the fundamental to sustainable development.

The idea of sustainable development was considered in early 1970, when the need was felt to preserve our natural resources that are depleting at a very faster rate. The environment and sustainable [ESD] program focuses on the unification of economic, social and environmental aspects towards a balanced concept of Sustainable development. There are 17 sustainable development goals, 169 targets, 244 indicators which are used to identify gap, back all over progress and provide evidence for policy. With the focus on sustainability and resilience, the UN environmental programme help countries to achieve there environmental sustainability.

At last I wants to say that the developing countries like our India can focus on the following measures such as :- encourage a forestation ,ensure clean and hygienic living, use of organic fertilizers and non conventional sources of energy like solar energy, also ensures environmental education as a part of school or college curriculum and so on .

BY :SAMYAK JAIN (XII-B)