




2019-20

This special edition has been brought to you by AIS Vasundhara 6 as a part of the GT Making A Newspaper Contest. The inter-Amity newspaper making competition witnesses each branch of Amity across Delhi/NCR churn out its own 'Contest Edition' which are then pitted against one another at the end of the year which decides the winner at GT Awards. So, here's presenting the second edition of 'GT Making A Newspaper Contest 2019-20'.

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Do you think that Delhi government's initiative to install Wi-Fi hotspots around the city is a good idea?

a) Yes b) No c) Can't say

To vote, log on to www.theglobaltimes.in

POLL RESULT

For GT Edition December 2, 2019

Will Dhoni's decision to go back into auction pool raise stakes in IPL?

Yes	No	Can't say
27 %	40 %	33 %

Results as on December 6, 2019

Coming Next

AIS Saket Contest Edition

Language please!

Indigenous Languages Around The World That Struggle To Survive

Saanvi Wadhwa, AIS Vas 6, XI B

Endanger. Meaning - at the risk of being in danger. While we've seen the word associated with plants or animals, this time it comes prefixed with indigenous languages, which is why UN has declared 2019 as the 'International Year Of Indigenous Languages'. So what are these indigenous languages and why are they in danger? An indigenous language is a native language spoken by indigenous populations. WHO defines indigenous communities as those that "live within, or are attached to, geographically distinct traditional habitats or ancestral territories."

While these languages are libraries of human civilisation, today they stand on the brink of extinction. While the causes of dismay may be many, like assimilation, educational disadvantages, poverty, etc., the reason to save them far outnumbers.

For the sake of survival: According to UNESCO, approximately 600 languages have disappeared in the last century, and they continue to disappear at a rate of one language every two weeks. The world has already lost 97% of languages that existed through history. Out of the 7,000 languages that exist in the world, around 3,000 are endangered, implying that languages around the globe are under grave threat.

For the sake of knowledge: Languages do not exist in vacuum. Instead, they assimilate complex systems of knowledge and culture. Indigenous languages entail stories, songs, tales that have been passed down through generations and serve as important historical records. Most of the events recorded have

proven to be true for scientists have found evidence for the same. Thus, losing out to these languages implies losing out to the ecological, economic and sociocultural contribution they have to offer.

For the sake of minority that makes a huge majority: A language is not a mere collection of words and syntax; it is rather an emblem of the people who speak it. So,

if indigenous languages are disappearing, the same is rather true for indigenous population whose numbers seem to be on a downward spiral. While indigenous people may account for a mere 6% of the population, they alone speak more than 4,000 languages of the total 7,000 languages that exist in the world. Losing them may mean nothing for a 7 billion world populace, but it will mean losing around more than 50% of the linguistic diversity of the world.

For the sake of our biodiversity: According to a study by Harvard, only 20% of plant and animal life has been officially classified while the knowledge of remaining 80% is known to remain with the indigenous people. On more occasions than one, when scientists have 'discovered' a new species, they have come across

ample information about the same put together by tribals of that region, but of course, indigenous languages. A relevant example here is that of the Siberian Todzhu tribe that has different names for the animal known as reindeer, depending upon its life stages. 'Chary' by the Todzhu tribe means 'a two year old male, un-castrated, rideable deer'.

For the sake of safety, without words There are 70 indigenous languages that can be whistled. Not just a mere hum, but whistles of proper words and sentences. The African drum is one of the most notable examples in this context. The whistling allows the messages to be communicated at the speed of up to 100 miles an hour. This in turn, makes these languages extremely effective in tough terrains like forest and sea, where messages need to be communicated extremely fast to ensure safety.

One may find some solace in the numerous efforts that are being made up to save these languages. Anthropologists and NGOs like Indigenous Education Foundation (IEF) are helping compile dictionaries of languages such as the Mentawai. Cristina Calderón, the last Yaghan speaker, recently published a book of Yaghan tales. Others like Doris Jean Lamar McLemore are collaborating with linguistics departments of various universities to document and preserve their languages. But these stand-off affairs will not truly help the case, unless each one of us takes a step forward, a step to save what our ancestors created and a step towards what could have been a bright lineage for our future generations. Let's go back to our roots, if nothing, then at least for the sake of humanity, for language is the only cradle in which humanity has ever survived, for as long as it has been known.[G](#)[T](#)



Illustration: Ayush Tyagi, AIS Vas 6, XI F

Bend it like Chhetri

Fifty Shades Of Football As Narrated By Captain Fantastic Himself

Aadya Kapoor
AIS Vasundhara 6, X C

Say football and the first thing that pops in mind of every Indian football fan is Sunil Chhetri. The captain of India's national football team, has played the most number of matches for the Indian national football team. As GT caught up with him, we got to know how his life on the playground has affected his life beyond its boundaries.

Football – a choice

Both my parents were football players, but there was never any pressure on me to join the sport. It has always been my decision to pursue the sport. I picked it up because I enjoyed playing the game, not because anyone told me to play it. And before I knew it, I had a professional contract in front of me. My par-

ents taught me to be grateful for what football, or sports in general, has done for me.

Football – a challenge

Being a football player comes with its own set of challenges but what is important is how you deal with them. As a student, it sometimes became difficult to balance education and training, but that helped me learn the art of time management. Every match is a new challenge, but my team and I work in tandem to overcome these hurdles. The biggest challenge that lays ahead of football as a sport is its limited popularity in a cricket centric country. While there are initiatives that are promoting soccer in India, more efforts are needed.

KICKING IT

- 2nd highest goal scorer in international matches amongst active players
- All-time top goal scorer for Indian football national team
- Crowned 'Asian Icon' by AFC
- Titled 'AIFF Player of the Year' six times

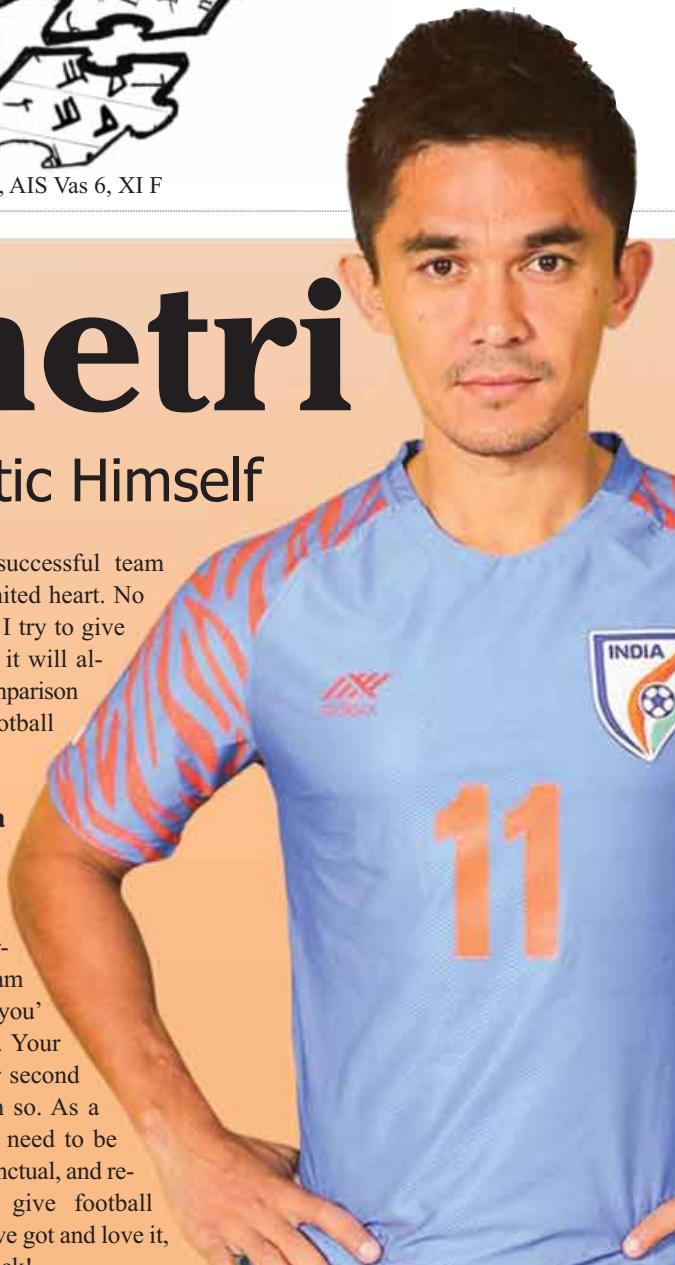
Football – an inspiration

Sports has shaped my life in a way I cannot really measure. Playing football all these years has taught me three main values that I follow: dedication, hard work and a positive attitude. Everything I am, it's because of football. It taught me moral values, team spirit and how we must walk together and never leave anyone be-

hind because a successful team beats from one united heart. No matter how much I try to give back to the sport, it will always be less in comparison to how much football has given me.

Football – a message

For any Amitian who wants to be a footballer, understand that it is a team game; there is no 'you' and 'I', only 'us'. Your team will be your second family; treat them so. As a sportsman, you need to be disciplined and punctual, and remember, if you give football everything you have got and love it, it will love you back!



Sunil Chhetri, captain, Indian football team