THE GLOBAL TIMES
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Status of the week

This weekend my eyes have feasted and filled my heart with beauty, my ears have been treated to the laughter of old friends, and my being has known what it is to be golden.

Chitrangada Jai Singh
AIS Noida, Alumnus

INSIDE

A tribute to teachers, P 5

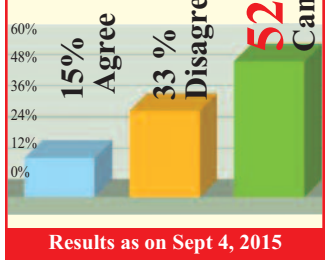
AMITepoll

Is teaching an underappreciated profession in India?
a) Yes
b) No
c) Can't say

To vote, log on to www.theglobaltimes.in

POLL RESULT
for GT issue August 31, 2015

Allahabad High Court has directed govt officials to send their children to state-run schools, to ensure efficiency of these institutions. Do you...



Results as on Sept 4, 2015

Coming Next

Celebrating 'Hindi Diwas'

Work-wardrobe war

Some say 'you are what you wear'. Others believe 'clothes do not define you'. The working class is caught in the 'dressing up dilemma', a dilemma that is a writer's new story

Romika Chakraborty, GT Network

Illustration: Ravinder Gusain, GT Network

"A few years ago, I met this dentist who clicked into the room in stilettos and an expensive looking sari. I felt uncomfortable; she gave me the feeling that she had somewhere more important to be, like maybe a luncheon. Probably Shakespeare had a similar experience, when he said, 'Clothes make a man'; in this case, maybe profession."

-A professional still deciding what to wear to work

"So, I was at this doctor's clinic. Going by the conventions, I expected him to be dressed in a dull-coloured, simplistic and borderline boring outfit. But to my surprise, he was wearing a smart sweatshirt and denims that appeared high street. The doctor immediately struck a chord with me and I realised I was in safe, as well as smart hands. Well, clothes do make a man."

-A professional happy to head to office in smart casuals

The relationship between clothing and profession seems to be in a flux. While on one hand, more and more companies are switching to relaxed clothing; studies and research suggest otherwise. Time to know who says what.

WHAT YOU WEAR TO WORK? WHO CARES!

Because Cognizant switched years ago, Infosys did recently. Software major Infosys recently did away with the formal dress code. And Infosys isn't the only one switching over, Cognizant did the same years ago. Several other companies are following suit.

Because clothes can never determine your professional caliber. If a teacher decides to turn up in jeans and T-shirt doesn't make him any less of a teacher. His/her teaching prowess and the ability to connect with the students, remain unaltered.

WHAT YOU WEAR TO WORK? IT MATTERS!

Because it is the first thing that establishes people's perception of you. Since light travels faster than sound, you are seen before you are heard. This is why, before you even utter a word, your clothes say a million things about you. Besides, a recent study states that appearance and body language (visual image) account for fifty-five percent of an invaluable first impression, the one often considered the last. Bottomline: dressing right is the key to creating a stellar first impression.

Because clothing also establishes how you perceive yourself. Clothing not just determines how others perceive you, but also establishes how you perceive yourself. It is an inner cue affecting your self-image, with its roots in the 'look good, feel good' philosophy. So when you dress smartly for work, your personal presence is bound to be better.

Because you are representing people other than your own self. When you are working for an organisation, your appearance is not just representative of you. It also represents the company you work for. No company wants a youngster with tattoos, dressed in a tee with bold messages unless they want to be represented as a couldn't-care-less organisation.

Because casual clothing could kill productivity. Dressing casually could cause an employee to feel less focused and alert, says Dr Karen Pine, professor of psychology at the University of Hertfordshire and fashion psychologist. Whenever you put on any item of clothing, you tend to adopt the characteristics associated with that particular garment. This is the reason we feel relaxed in shorts and professional in business suits.

SO, NOW WHAT?

A mathematical conclusion of this story would have perhaps awarded the 'relationship between clothing and profession' as the winner for the arguments in support of the same are far too many. But clothing is a very subjective affair and so should be the rules that govern this art. So, meanwhile, we could figure out a midway between uptight formals and easywear casuals. After all, we are all spoilt for choice.GT

An unequal world

It is not poverty or family resistance which is making Indian girls drop out of school but lack of proper functioning toilets. 47 % schools in India have no toilets for girls. This revelation comes at a time when the government at the centre is pushing for the construction of toilets for girls in schools across India.
Dr Bindeshwar Pathak, the man behind Sulabh International Social Service Organisation, in an interview with ***GT Network****, offers solutions for the mammoth problem. Here is an excerpt from the interview...*

Do you think aspirations bring girls to school and lack of toilets drive them away?

No doubt, it is aspirations, the desire to acquire knowledge and be gainfully employed that brings girls to school. It is obvious that lack of toilets in the school premises acts as a deterrent. The girls choose to go home to relieve themselves in the absence of separate toilet enclosures for them. After some time, this exercise starts appearing cumbersome and they prefer to drop out. Nearly half of the schools run by the government do not have proper functional toilets for girls.

What health risks are girls exposed to due to absence of proper toilets?

Lack of poor sanitation facilities increases the number of episodes of diarrhea and worm infections, making children miss classes due to illness. It affects their cognitive ability and lifetime earnings. The problem assumes mammoth proportion when the girls reach puberty. Access to safe, private toilets makes a significant difference.

How can we overcome these challenges under the 'Swachh Bharat Abhiyan'?

A comprehensive plan is required if we want to bring the girls back to school. Under the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, the government plans to construct toilets in about 130,955,209 households by 2019. An ideal measure to achieve this herculean feat in the set time will be to put to practice the technology of 'Sulabh Shauchalaya'. The government can construct low cost 'Twin pit pour flush compost toilet', a technology which is eco-friendly, affordable, indigenous and culturally acceptable. This technology calls for recycling of human waste which is later converted into bio-fertiliser and used in fields and gardens. The government can achieve this target by deploying over 50,000 motivators and 1.5 lakhs masons who will be trained to implement, maintain and do a follow-up of the construction of toilets, and will even raise awareness. This approach can make a big difference.

What are the sanitation issues faced by students of an average school in rural India?

The main issue faced by the students is the maintenance of the toilets. Sulabh which runs 'School Sanitation Clubs' has come up with an arrangement where students take turns to clean toilets. Teachers also need to join hands.

How can students play an instrumental role in changing the habit of open defecation?

The students have to be taught and made aware of the evil and harmful effects associated with the practice of defecating in the open. Public hygiene and sanitation should be made an integral part of the school curriculum. The students today are so innovative, they can surely contribute to the cause and help in bringing a positive change.GT

I love my teacher because she is like my second mother and helps me in every way.

Shayna Singh, AIS Saket, IV B

Teacher's Day

Court directs govt officials to admit wards in govt schools

The Allahabad High Court has announced that all the government officials - or any other govt representative who draws salary from the public fund or the state exchequer, must send their children to government-run primary schools. Students and teachers ponder over the question - is it fair to expect all the government officials to admit their children in government-run schools only?

Will bring accountability

The children of government officials should be sent to government schools, for that is the only way the *babus* will understand how these schools are run despite government pouring in so much money. The lack of accountability on the part of administration and teachers will come to the fore with this move. It will also underline the effective functioning of the private education system, which barely enjoys any such support in contrast to govt schools.

Dr Ranjana Bhatia, Principal
Amity Instt of Education, Saket

Serves as hope for govt schools

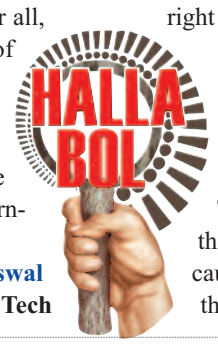
This is a good initiative by the Allahabad high court. The current condition of infrastructure and the teaching staff of government schools is deplorable; they are victims of extreme negligence. When the offsprings of government *babus* join government schools, the quality of education will automatically rise. This is a welcome decision and should be implemented in all states of India.

Pratiman Uniyal, AUUP

Govt officials represent govt itself

Why should the government officials not admit their children into public schools? After all, they are keepers and representatives of government institutions itself. I also applaud the decision of the court to levy a monetary penalty on the violators, for this money shall be invested for the betterment of the quality of these government schools.

Himanshu Poswal
Amity School of Engg & Tech



Stifles freedom of choice

The Allahabad bench of the High Court compelling the government officials to send their kids to government schools, stifles the freedom of choice of government officials to choose an appropriate school for their children. The government officials are also Indian citizens and parents who have the right to choose a school for their offspring.

Abhishek Saha
Amity Instt of Nuclear Science & Tech

Reinforces poor quality of education in govt schools

There is a reason why parents don't send their children to government schools. It is because the education standards, not to mention the atmosphere, are very poor to say the least.

Reported

The order was announced in the wake of a petition filed by Umesh Kumar Singh and other parents to challenge the selection process of Associate Teachers in government schools of UP in 2013 and 2015 and the poor quality of state-run primary schools. Justice Sudhir Agarwal has commanded the chief secretary to take steps towards the compliance of this order within the six months.

The court's decision to force parents into sending their children to these schools only makes this point stronger. It also compels us to ask ourselves the question as to why this drastic step even needs to be taken in the first place.

Anubhav Chakravarty, AIS Noida, Alumnus

The order is extreme in nature

There are better ways to uplift government run schools. Besides, the judgment is unfairly severe for, the government officials who violate this order, will be liable for penalties which might affect benefits such as increments or 'provisional avenues' as the case maybe.

Mamta Singh, AUUP, Event Manager

Responsibility of officials, not parents

The onus of raising the standard of education in state-run schools lies with government officials who must do their job properly. It is their accountability and not that of the parents.

Shivangi Mittal, AIS Gur 43, Alumnus GT

World at a glance

GT keeps the newswire ticking by bringing you news from around the globe

UK

Cannot take in more migrants, says PM
PM David Cameron faced accusations of heartlessness after he insisted Britain should not take any further refugees from war-torn Middle East.

China

China's largest high speed rail to launch its operation in US
China Railway Rolling Stock Corporation is expected to launch an assembly line in north east US creating hundreds of local jobs there. The project pitched as the largest high speed rail, is expected to be completed by 2023.

India

Internet user base increases
The country added 52 million internet users in the first six months of the year, taking the total user base to 352 million as on June 30, 2015. Over 60% users accessed the worldwide web through mobiles.

USA

Stock market slides further
US' Dow Jones recorded the lowest closing in a single day as China's manufacturing shrunk at its fastest since 2012. This was the lowest closing since USA's national debt was downgraded by Standard & Poor's.

Sri Lanka

Kohli leads India to historic win against Sri Lanka
India registered a historic win of 117 runs against Sri Lanka to lift the Cricbuzz Cup, at Colombo. Team India has won on the Sri Lankan soil after 22 years.

Zimbabwe

Africa's richest man plans development
Africa's richest man, Aliko Dangote, has planned mining and power generation projects in investment-starved Zimbabwe. He also plans to set up a large cement factory.

Australia

Overgrown sheep finally shorn off
Wool shorn off an overgrown sheep found near Canberra has set an 'unofficial' world record for the heaviest fleece removed in one shearing, The merino sheep had not been shorn off for years.

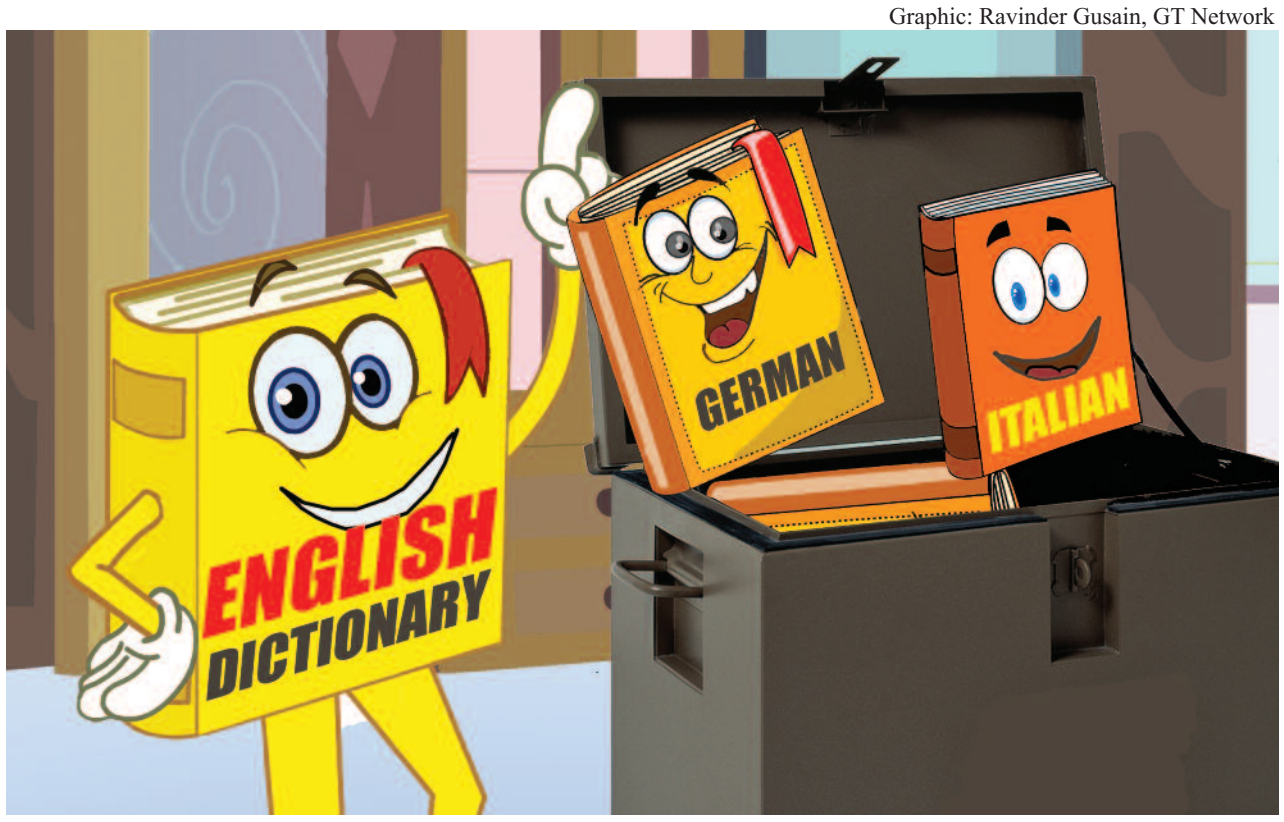
I love my teacher because she never scolds me and never cancels any of her periods.
Akshat, AIS Saket, IV B

That potpourri called English

The English language has borrowed from other languages around the world to gain the tag of the beautiful, flexible and imaginative language that it is today

Anusha Vajpayee, AIS MV, X A

Graphic: Ravinder Gusain, GT Network



"The English language is nobody's special property. It is the property of imagination: it is the property of the language itself." How right was poet and playwright Derek Walcott when he said so! After all, English is considered one of the most flexible languages in the world. Did you know that many English words have origins in other languages? English adopts and borrows from other languages, embraces other ideologies but somehow has managed to retain its origins. It is this reason, that has made English the language of the world and has truly connected different nationalities worldwide. Read on to know how English has taken inspiration from other languages.

The Hindi influence

Who would have thought that the word 'shampoo' comes from the word *champi* (translates to a head massage) in Hindi. Even the 'chit' we so regularly pass in the classroom has its origin in the Hindi word *chitthi*, meaning letter. 'Yoga', 'bungalow' and 'chutney' are other examples of the Indian influence.

Borrowing from Urdu

Many English words have also taken inspiration from the Urdu language. For instance, the fancy word 'sorbet' has been inspired from the Urdu counterpart 'sharbat'. The words 'algebra' and 'monsoon' are also inspired from Urdu words 'al-jabr' and 'mausam'.

The Euro connect

French frenzy: The French contributed to the English vocabulary with words such as 'fiancé', 'déjà vu', 'table' and even 'air'!

German lenders: 'Hamburger', 'football', 'noodle' and 'gummy bears' are words contributed to the English language by the Germans.

Italian cousins: The more artistic Italians added the words 'piano', 'patio', 'stucco' and 'terracotta' (yes, terracotta is not Indian, contrary to popular perception!) to the English dictionary.

A la Latin: We all have studied trigonometry and the classification of species. Well, thank Latin for letting it enter our textbooks. 'Frustum', 'geometry', 'pteridophyta', 'platyhelminthes', and of course, 'alpha', 'beta', 'gamma' and 'theta' are Latin words used in English regularly.

Bit by the Brit bug

The English language owes its unique colloquial charm to the amalgamation of words borrowed from Brittonic. The word 'cursing', for example, is borrowed from 'cursung' in Old Irish.

English seeks inspiration from almost every dialect, race and range of time and is sure to open new avenues as the world gets more globalised. By the way, did you know that 'selfie' has been added to the Oxford Dictionary already? GT

Amity Institute for Competitive Examinations

Presents

Brainleaks-146

FOR CLASS XI-XII

Multiple fruits are those which are formed by

(a) Fusion of calyx with ovary

(b) Several ripened ovaries of a single flower

(c) Several ripened ovaries of many flowers of an inflorescence

(d) Parts other than ovary

Last Date: Sep 17, 2015

correct entries win attractive prizes

Ans. Brainleaks 145: $(a)\log\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)$

Name:.....

Class:.....

School:.....

Send your answers to The Global Times, E-26, Defence Colony, New Delhi - 24 or e-mail your answer at brainleaks@theglobaltimes.in

Annual quiz on Constitutional Law

Amity Law School Noida

Mokshda Bhushan, ALSN, Faculty

Amity Law School Noida organised the 4th annual Amity Quiz on Constitutional Law (AQCL) on August 21, . With around 750 participants, the programme had acclaimed lawyer Prashant Bhushan as guest of honour and Tushar Mehta, additional solicitor general, Supreme Court of India, as chief guest. The day began with registrations followed by an MCQ paper. A short audio-visual quiz on legal general knowledge was organised by Rainmaker, the official sponsor of AQCL, in association with myLaw.net.

The valedictory function commemorated the legacy of Nani Palkhivala, a pioneer of constitutional law. The winners were awarded cash prizes, free online courses, special gifts and internships. The topper of the 1st semester, Savyasaachi Wable, was awarded a cash prize and a special prize for scoring the highest ever across all first year batches of ALSN. All section toppers were awarded cash prizes as well as special prizes. The event was a success, thanks to the support lent by Major Gen Nilendra Kumar, director, ALSN, faculty members and students. GT

AQCL winners: Nani Palkhivala Award: Rohan Sharma **HM Seervai Award:** Nidhi Saroj
BR Ambedkar Award: Shreya Chaudhri **HR Khanna Award:** Jeet Karia

Thought provoking theatre

Amity Business School

As part of Amity Human Value Year 2015 celebrations, Amity Business School organised a street play titled 'Dastak' by Asmita theatre Group for students of AUUP.

More than 100 actors enacted the journey of a little girl to womanhood and the tribulations she faces at the hands of the society - female feticide, rape, dowry, acid attack, etc.

The protagonist, played by renowned theatre artist Shilpi Marwaha, questioned, "A two year girl is equally vulnerable in the Indian society as an old woman, and if it is the clothes of a woman that invite such perpetrators, then what about a year old female infant?" She added that the purpose of the play was not to entertain, but to shake the audience from their slumber and make them take responsibility instead of blaming the police and government. Dr Sanjeev Bansal, director, Amity Business School, was all praises for the soul-stirring performance delivered by the theatre group. He urged the students to pledge to protect the women of our society, and stand up against crimes committed against them.

A scene from the play 'Dastak'

The students and faculty members of the B-school gave a standing ovation to the heart rending performance delivered by the theatre group. GT

Amity University launches diploma programmes

Pratiman Uniyal, AUUP

Amity University has launched skill based diploma programmes at its Greater Noida campus in various disciplines.

Eligibility: The diploma programmes are specially crafted for students who have passed secondary or higher secondary exams but had to leave the arena of academics for any reason.

Disciplines: The 5 disciplines are as follows-

■**Engineering:** Electronic Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Automobile Engineering and Lab Techniques

■**Computer Science:** Computer Engineering, Information Technology, CAD and CAM

■**Fashion Technology:** Fashion Design, Fashion Technology and Textile Design

■**Management:** Sales & Marketing, Retail Management, Export Management, Project Management, Finance, Taxation & Accounting, Logistics & Supply Chain Management, Office Management & Secretarial Practices

■**Physical Education & Sports:** Sports & Event Management, Fitness & Wellness Management

■**Beauty, Wellness & Hair Dressing:** Beauty & Wellness Therapy, Beauty Culture & Hair Dressing

Duration: For Class X or Secondary pass students- 3 years. For Class XII or Higher Secondary pass students- 2 years

Timings: Students can choose between the morning slot (Monday-Friday: 9 am-4 pm) and the evening slot (Monday-Friday: 5 pm-8 pm) along with Saturdays & Sundays (9 am-6 pm). Students can also choose 'Only Weekend' mode.

Fee: The fee is very nominal and affordable.

Perks: Hi-tech labs & learning studios. 100% placement assistance post course completion. Students have the option to take assured lateral entry into the second year of Amity graduate courses once they complete the programme.

Admission Form: Login at www.amity.edu/diploma or visit the campus.

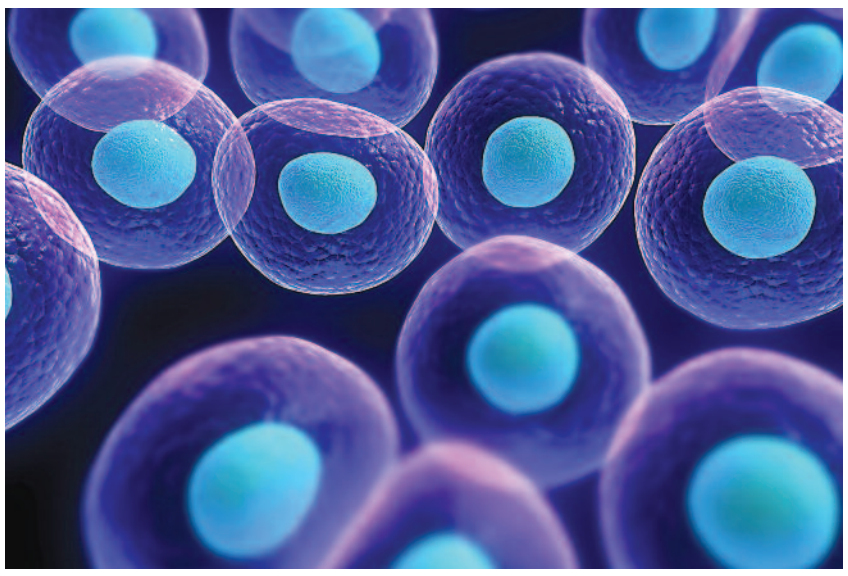
The programmes are currently offered at Amity University, Greater Noida Campus, Plot No 48 A, Knowledge Park-III. For more info, contact 0120-3000000.

I love my teacher because she plays with us whenever she is free.
Keshav Biyani, AIS Saket, IV C

Teacher's Day

Being a cell

Even though cells are the basic unit of a living organism, they define life in many ways. Read on to know how



FACT FILE

- Cells range from 1 to 100 micrometers in size.
- A cell's inability to undergo apoptosis (cell death) can result in the development of cancer.
- A single animal cell has all genetic information, which is required for the growth of a new organism.
- Animal cells usually have an irregular shape, and plant cells usually have a regular shape.
- Each cell contains about 100 trillion atoms.
- Kids lose and make about 40,000 skin cells every day.

Himadri Seth, AIS Saket, IX B

Cells are the smallest building blocks of life. Yet they are the most essential part of any organism. They are unique and hold the power to create life. While cells are more of a scientific concept, dig deeper and you are sure to find numerous valuable life lessons that they convey.

United we stand

When several tiny cells come together, they give rise to complex life forms like humans. It is astonishing how these cells unite to form a being so strong and gifted, who is capable of doing almost anything and everything. Together, the cells complete our life.

Be what you want to be

Whether it is a bacteria or an ostrich egg, every living thing is made up of cells. This facet of cells leaves us with an important lesson that while all humans are born alike, it depends on them whether they want to be like a microscopic bacteria cell or the large egg cell of an ostrich. Prof CV Raman was also made of the same cells as any other human, but he was successfully able to present himself as a large ostrich egg in the international science arena.

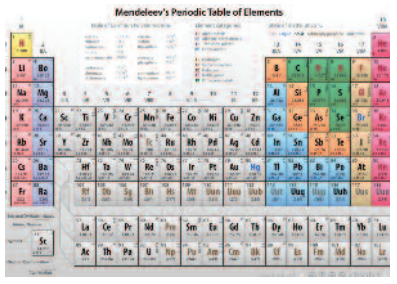
Complete in itself

These little building blocks of nature are the beginning of life itself. They may be microscopic but they hold the power to create a world within themselves. So, we could perhaps take a cue and learn to be more holistic in nature. The cells help us to believe in togetherness. GT

Scientist Watch

Emperor of elements

Gauri Jaswal, AIS Noida, X B



Who: Dmitri Ivanovich Mendeleev
Born: February 8, 1834 in Verkhnie Aremzyani, Russian Empire
Died: February 2, 1907 (at age 72) in St. Petersburg, Russian Empire
Nationality: Russian
Field of expertise: Chemistry
Famous For: Formulating the famous periodic table
Awards: Davy Medal (1882) ForMemRS (1892)
Early life: Youngest of 17 children, Mendeleev's widowed mother noticed his scientific temperament at a young age. To hone her son's talent, they both travelled 4000 miles from their small village to the Institute of Pedagogy in St Petersburg.
His greatest invention: While writing his book 'The Principles of Chemistry' and researching for the same, it appears that Mendeleev realised that a successful periodic table requires not only a correct grouping of elements in adjacent rows but also a set of smoothly increasing sequences of atomic weights. He also left blank spaces for newer elements yet to be discovered. Thus, the periodic table was formed. On this basis, he could predict the properties of many elements. It was also said that he arranged the elements in his dreams! The modern periodic table follows Mendeleev's ideas, but it organises the elements by their atomic number rather than their atomic mass.

Other notable achievements:
- Introduced the metric system to the Russian empire.
- Invented Pyrocollodion, a kind of smokeless powder.

Trivia: Mendeleev studied Sanskrit at a university in St Petersburg. He used Sanskrit prefixes eka, dvi and tri to name yet-to-be-discovered elements.

Machhli jal ki rani hai

Madhav Sarin & Pankhuri Rao, AIS Saket, IV bring 11 interesting facts about the beautiful world of fishes. Check them out!

1 Fishes are vertebrate animals that live in water.

2 Some flat fishes use camouflage to hide themselves from enemies.

3 Cleaner fish help other fishes by removing parasites and dead skin from their scales.

4 Mermaids are mythological figures with a body like humans and tail like fishes.

5 Fishes have gills that extract oxygen from water.

6 Tuna fish can swim at a speed of 75 km/hr.

7 Fishes are covered with scales, which are often covered in a layer of slime to help their movement through water.

8 Jelly fish and cray fish are not actually fishes.

9 Over 1000 species of fishes are threatened by extinction.

10 There are over 30,000 known species of fishes.

11 Fishes have very small brains compared to other animals.

All illustrations: Madhav Sarin & Pankhuri Rao, AIS Saket, IV

I love my teachers because of the way they teach, sometimes they are strict but very soft at heart.

Prisha, AIS Saket, IV C

Behind the scenes

They've shared jokes with us, and reprimanded us when we lost our way. They've witnessed us at our worst and beamed at our best. They've handled bizarre situations in the best possible ways. After all, soldiers aren't the only bravehearts, our teachers are too. This Teachers' Day, Sheel Chandra & Sara Baijnath, AIS Noida, XI C, pay a unique tribute to our guru-cum-friends …

Imaging: Ravinder Gusain, GT Network

Our favourite *sipahi*

Our teachers have often indulged in the sport of 'thief chasing' more often that we'd have thought them to; their hawk eyes are adept at scrutinising our answer sheet to the very last letter and spotting pink nail paint even from 100 metres away. "We'll be well suited for the role of a police officer as well, among other things," observes a teacher. Then of course, they have two pairs of eyes. Remember that signature dialogue, "I have two eyes at the back of my head, so watch out."

Another teacher validates the fact by recalling an incident. "Once, while I was invigilating a math exam, I spotted a child wearing wrong shoes and threatened to deduct 5 marks for wrong uniform. He immediately responded in a melodramatic tone, '*Haaye, ab toh 95 aayenge*.' Well, I'd rather not disclose his actual marks."

Mother Teresa

No matter how much we try to escape their chidings and cold stares, we can never ever get enough of their warm embrace of compassion. Shares a teacher, "A former student of mine organised a 'small' reunion and offered to visit me at home along with a few other classmates. While preparing just a handful of snacks, I asked her how many were expected to join in and she replied, 'Ma'am, 25 have affirmed their presence up till now.' The class strength was 28."

Adds extra to the ordinary

Only a teacher can make something as baffling and convoluted as investments and shares appealing to a student. A teacher reminiscences, "I had asked my students to watch CNBC to gain a better understanding of the stock market. They yawned hearing the name of the channel. When I informed them that the anchors and presenters were rather gorgeous, their eyes popped out. A few days later, I was informed that CNBC was now their favourite channel!"

The 'bindi' bond

Believe it or not, the shape of the *bindi* of one of the teachers was the cause of torment for a Nursery student. This teacher recalls being called to the principal's office, and as any other newly appointed teacher would, the fear of having done something wrong agonised her. She entered the office only to find Principal ma'am in splits. A parent had called to humbly request his son's beloved teacher to wear a long *bindi* instead of a round one as the long one suited her more. Immediately, the change was made in good spirit. To this date, she has never bought a pack of round *bindis*.

A gift of joy

A teacher gets love and respect not only during the school days of students, but also long after they have graduated. Countless wedding invitations, dinner proposals and requests for innumerous occasions are used as fortunate opportunities by us to seek blessings of our beloved school teachers.

Meanwhile…

"There is a post for you from the University of California, please come and collect it, ma'am." These words are followed by a sprint to the headmistress' office. This particular teacher had won the title of 'Outstanding Educator' awarded by the University of California. She was overwhelmed by mixed emotions of elation and befuddlement as she recollected that one of her ex-students was enrolled as an undergraduate in California. A chain of emails later, she learnt about not only being an outstanding educator according to the University of California, but the favourite teacher of her students as well. GT

Save the parents!

If you thought that the examination bug was just affecting the students, then you are mistaken. The parent community too seems hit by numerous viruses that come with the epidemic called exams

Nitya, AIS Gur 46, XI E

Come exams, and every student is affected by some or the other virus – the 'Oh-my-God-I-will-fail virus', the 'What-is-the-syllabus virus', the 'Why-do-we-need-to-study-history virus' and many more. And if you thought that the parents are having a gala time as students cope with these 'deadly' viruses, you are in for a surprise. They too have their own set of infections to combat. But don't worry; every virus has its antidote, all you need to do is give the right dosage at the right time.

Virus: Study 24*7

Symptoms: Parents who lecture you on how studying and scoring good marks will help you in the future, are the ones affected by this type. The moment you get distracted from your daily study schedule, you are bound to get a 30-minute lecture. Also, they are prone to keep you on high alert!

Antidote: Recite your texts loudly, when they are near. And as soon they get out of your sight, come back to your normal tone. Always carry your textbooks wherever you go, so that as soon as you are alerted by your parent's presence, you can follow the previous point.

Virus: Food overload

Symptoms: When affected by this virus, parents are likely to flood you with a cornucopia of food. Ranging from milk and coffee to pizza and pasta, hunger is no more an excuse to get you off your study desk.

Antidote: While you may love the effects of this virus but remember junk food = laziness + sleep. Tell your parents that you will inform them when hungry and even then, ask for healthy snacks.

Virus: Anti-recreation

Symptoms: When nothing in the textbook arouses your curiosity or when studying seems a waste of time, you just close all your books. And the next thing we know is that you are either using your laptop or mobile, or watching TV. Parents when infected by this virus become too smart to be fooled. All the gadgets are confiscated and the TV remote just goes missing, providing you with a dead serious environment where silence rules.

PS: This is considered the most deadly and most commonly spread virus at all times. *Beware*

Antidote: Work out a deal with your parents, like two hours of study followed by 30 minutes of television. Or be creative, search for other means of entertaining yourself.

Illustration: Deepak Sharma, GT Network

Virus: Alarm clock

Symptoms: If you have your parents affected by this virus, you are likely to be tucked into bed at 9 pm and woken up at 5 am in the morning. After all, early to bed and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.

Antidote: If only parents came with a snooze button. Alas! You have no choice but to adjust your schedule as per your 'alarm clocks'.

Virus: Aaram-farmao

Symptoms: This virus is known to make parents worry watching their child study for long hours, compromising on sleep. Hence, the parents affected by this virus can be heard saying "*Beta thori der so jao*."

P.S: Sadly, this remains the least found virus till date.

Antidote: Will the children actually want any antidote for this? GT

I love my teachers because they take us to many fun places.
Aathreya M. Doddi, AIS Saket, IV B

Guru Dakshina

Tvameva Mata cha Pita Tvameva,
Tvameva Bandhu cha Sakha Tvameva,
Tvameva Vidya Dravinam Tvameva,
Tvameva Sarvam Mama Deva Deva.

Dr Amita Chauhan
Chairperson

She is a mother. She is a friend. She is a philosopher. She is a guide. She knows your follies; she knows your virtues. She admonishes you. She encourages you. She lets you be. She knows you inside out. She is a guru. Above all, she is a teacher.

From the time you step inside the portals of school, she holds your hand and guides you. She lets you stumble to enable you to learn the value of obstacles in life. And then she reaches out to pick you up, to keep your faith intact, that she will be there for you no matter what. She celebrates your success for in your victory, lies her triumph. She hurts when you fail, but she keeps pushing you till you know you have it in you to overcome all failures.

Wherever you are and whatever you do, your teachers are the ones, who are responsible for your achievements. Be it a worthwhile lesson learnt in school or a pat on the back when you did well, there's a teacher's hand to bless you. A teacher's value can never be measured. That is why, in olden days, teachers received *guru dakshina*, as a token of gratitude from students for the knowledge disbursed.

This Teacher's Day, make a little promise to yourself, that you will always try to make your teachers proud. For all a teacher ever wants, is her students to bring her opportunities to hold her head high, with pride.

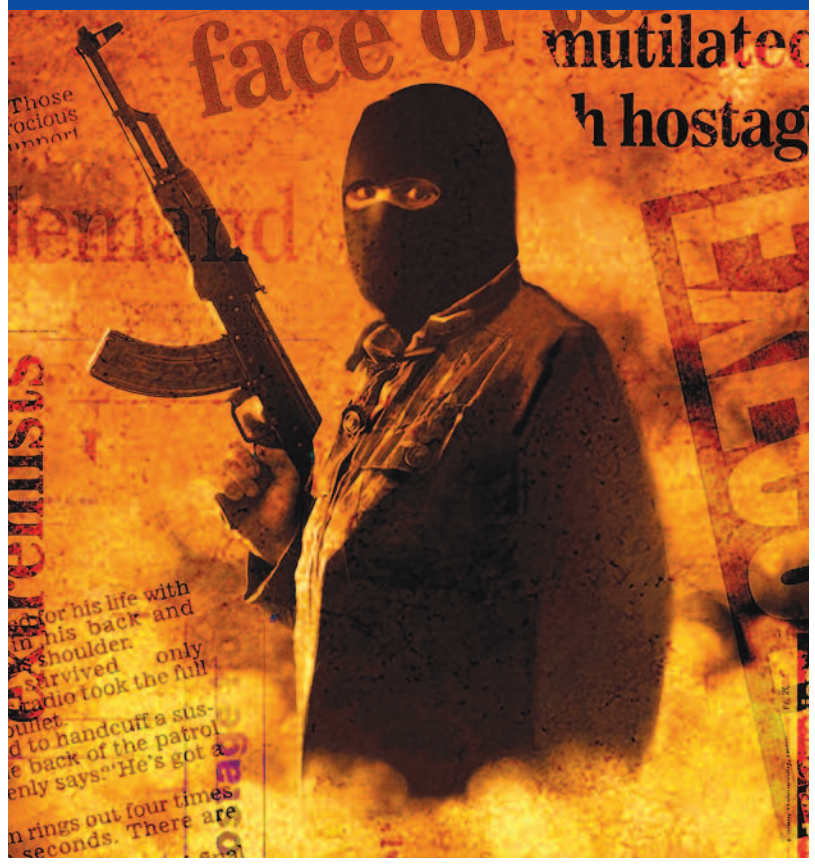
With the Hindi Diwas round the corner (September 14), GT pays a tribute to our national language Hindi with a special four-page pull out. Hope you enjoy reading the dedication. GT

Terrorism: The grey side

Terrorism, one of the biggest challenges being faced by mankind today, has many connotations to it other than being perceived as right or wrong

Anoushka Chakrapani
AIS Saket, X A

Perspective



Some call it the 'weapon of the weak'. Others see it as a means to illegitimate demands. Terrorism today is metamorphosing into an epidemic leading to the destruction of civilisations and mankind. Terrorism has invited concern from policy makers and organisations world over. However, terrorism has largely been viewed as either black or white, ignoring the multifacetedness and complexity of the problem.

Any attempt at solving the problem of terrorism requires an understanding of the psyche of the terrorists. The beliefs on which terrorism is based vary from social and political injustice to religious fanaticism. People choose terrorism when they are trying to make right what they perceive to be a social, political or historical wrong - when they have been stripped of their land or rights, or denied those.

Another popular belief that terrorism functions on is that violence or its threat is the most effective way to usher in change. Many terrorists in the past have said that they chose violence after long deliberation, because they felt they had no choice.

Terrorist organisations seem to have a common perception that the act they are carrying forward is an act of heroism, a means by which they are saving humanity from the unjust methods of a particular person, region or community. For instance, during the 9/11 attack which took place in New York, several reports suggested that Al Qaeda, a terrorist organisation wanted to expel Americans from Muslim lands for independent functioning of Islamic governments.

The fear of not being acknowledged by the society, and having your views flushed by your inaudibility, often leads to insecurity. In the Charlie Hebdo case for instance, the cartoons made by Hebdo had several depictions of Prophet Mohammed which were offensive to many. Though the act of terrorism was not justified, the fact that their religious sentiments had been offended took a toll on their already insecure status.

Hence, understanding the mindset of terrorists and considering their problems, becomes the first step towards combating the menace of terrorism. The agitated minds need to be instilled with values to help them realise the difference between right and wrong. To sum it up, all we need is 'Change'; change in the way we perceive terrorists as well as how terrorists perceive humanity. As Viktor E Frankl said, "When we are no longer able to change a situation, we are challenged to change ourselves." GT

Dress code

Vira Sharma
Managing Editor

Do you complement the dress or the dress complements you? Do you dress up a certain way because you are asked or because it's your personal choice? Has the simple act of dressing become the deciding factor for you between acceptance and rejection? Is dressing a levelling factor in society or does it breed a divide between caste, class, professions, cultures, gender or religion? To sum it all up, is 'dress code' integral to the society we live in and our daily lives?

The top story of this edition touches on the concept of clothing and how it conjures a certain image of an individual. And while we discuss dressing styles, it become imperative to talk of that one person who experimented the most with dressing, redefining fashion more than anyone, none other than Gandhiji. His gradual shift from coat-pant and hat as a barrister to a khadi shirt, stole and cap and then to just a *dhoti,* is a telling tale of his struggle for independence. His dressing style not only helped him blend with his people but also spoke of his personality, which read minimalism. His clothes conveyed his message.

From canvasing for homespun khadi to making fabric on his own loom... Gandhi's dressing style was often a subject of discussion. Soon after his return from a meeting with the King of England, a journalist asked him if he felt underdressed when he met the King. Known for his witty answers, Gandhiji replied, "The King was wearing enough clothes for both of us."

Dressing a certain way certainly raises many questions and eyebrows. But carried with confidence and elan, it becomes a style statement just as the iconic Khadi and round spectacles. GT

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Published for the period September 7-13, 2015

From scratch to the best

An independent media and design consultant, Anita Singh's journey to the top was not easy. She started her career with the Delhi Press and has worked with Bennett Coleman & Company Ltd, Hindustan Media Ventures Ltd, Amar Ujala, etc. In an exclusive interview with ***Vaishali Tikoo, AIS Gur 46, XI****, she talks about her journey ...*

Anita Singh (centre) with GT reporters

"Becoming a designer was never the original plan."

Becoming a designer was never the plan, but then family situations were such that I had to look for ways of earning quickly. I lost my father at a very young age and since I was the eldest of all siblings, I had to take up the responsibility of my family, leaving behind my dream of becoming a doctor. My drawing teacher in high school loved my art work and always encouraged me to do better in the field. With her support, I topped the CBSE Class XII boards in Delhi-NCR and secured admission in a college. I pursued commercial art and a two-year course in textile designing, and started my career in professional designing with a marketing company. Since then, there has been no looking back.

"It was a big challenge, but I faced it with utmost conviction."

The first big opportunity that came my way was working with The Times of India. This was the time when there were no computers and things had to be done from the scratch. But I made the best of this opportunity and came up with start-ups like 'Education Times' in ToI and 'Hello Dilli' in Navbharat Times. When I got the opportunity to work for Navbharat Times, I had to form my own design team and define the layout for a revamped look of the newspaper. It was a big challenge, but I faced it with utmost conviction. I successfully formed a team of 28 people, consisting of graphic designers, creative artists and page makers.

"It was a dream come true."

I continued taking up new and challenging assignments. I was given the task to form a national team and redefine the structure of Hindustan Times. Earlier, it was just a paper announcing lottery results, but after I redesigned it to a national newspaper, it became the seventh best newspaper of India. It was a dream come true not only for me but also for Hindustan Times as it had not featured even amongst the top 10, prior to this. GT

Little pearls of wisdom

Beyond the fear of exams

Manika Joshi, AIS Vas 1, VIII B

Examinations are something most students love to hate. The fear of examinations and the stress that accompanies it, often takes a toll on their lives. No matter how great a student is in extracurricular activities, the examination period turns him/her into bookworms who refuse to leave their books for hours, sometimes forgetting that they require a break and some fresh air, to say the least. Losing appetite, developing cold feet, anxiety and sleep deprivation are some common problems faced by students during this phase.

What students fail to realise is that examinations are just meant to assess one's knowledge and are not the deciding factor of one's life. Students, who are going to be the future of the country, cannot give in to the pressure of exams. Life will bring situations that are even more difficult. Hence, examinations, should be seen as a learning experience that prepares one for life. Besides, learning does not connote just academics but values and lessons that make us better human beings. Examinations should be taken up with the spirit of learning from mistakes. And if at all you do not succeed, just tell yourself: "I have not failed. I have just found 10,000 ways that do not work."

GT M@il

Dear editor,

Throughout school life we were drilled with "Once an amitian, always an amitian." I never really understood the meaning until now. Even after I've left school, this institution hasn't left me. Seeing my name in print in GT for my story 'What's on your platter', Aug 31 edition, brings the same joy to me now as it used to before. GT is forever.

Labanya Maitra
AIS Saket, Alumnus GT

Write to us at editor@theglobaltimes.in

I love my teacher because she is very intelligent and hard working.

Saksham Jain, AIS Saket, IV B

ABCD of language!

The world speaks approximately 7000 languages. But have you ever wondered how such a multitude of languages evolved? Read on to know!

If language was not known to humans, perhaps the world would have been a lot different. It would also mean no one would understand each other perfectly or empathise with the others' dilemma. No one would be able to express anger or hatred as well as love and joy. The world of music would have been impaired without words to beautify it. Thankfully, it is not so but the question is, how did humans first communicate with each other that lead to the evolution of one of the most beautiful gifts of mankind to itself?

Origin of language

There are about 5,000 languages spoken all over the world today (one-third of them in Africa alone). However, for the ease of study, they are grouped under less than 20 families. It is interesting to note that all the languages of the world are connected to each other by shared words, sounds or grammatical constructions. One of the oldest and commonest theories of language states that members of each linguistic group have descended from one language, a common ancestor. The most widespread group of languages today is the Indo-European, spoken by half the world's population. This language group, comprising Hindi, Persian, Norwegian and English, is believed to have been spread and popularised by a tribe of nomads roaming the plains of eastern Europe and western Asia around 3000 BC.

Tough nut to crack

The most difficult part about studying language, is that it didn't leave any artifacts behind. Written communication developed way later, hence it's tough to pinpoint the exact time when language developed. There have been scholarly discussions on this for several centuries. Owing to lack of direct evidence, it makes the topic even more difficult to study and research on.

Language evolution theories

With so many languages vying for our attention, the debate rages on: which came first, the letter or the language? It is to some extent imaginable that

language may have evolved first, considering body language or sign language could have been one of the initial ways humans may have tried communicating with each other.

Natural adaptation

Communication, albeit in other forms has been known to the animal kingdom since long. Animals communicate with their body language and movements. So is the case with birds; they use calls and songs to call out to each other. The ability of human beings to weave thoughts into spoken words, is paramount to their highest place in the animal kingdom. Though several theories are doing rounds, the most prominent theory of language is of 'evolutionary adaptation', which says that humans created language to help them survive. They needed to communicate in order to hunt, farm and defend themselves.

Universal Grammar

American-born linguist Noam Chomsky believes that humans are predisposed towards language acquisition. According to his 'Theory of Universal Grammar and Innate Language', a single chance mutation occurred in one individual some 100,000 years ago, instantaneously installing the ability to speak and comprehend language. Thus, the emergence of language, resembled the formation of a crystal and as per this theory, language appeared rather suddenly.

Fun Theories of Language

The oldest notions of language are quite hilarious, but they enjoy a serious pride of place in language development!

BOW-WOW THEORY: Speech arose when humans began imitating animal sounds.

POOH-POOH THEORY: Language evolved from human responses to pain, surprise, fear, etc like a gasp or a shriek.

DING-DONG THEORY: It attributes a mystical resonance to the evolution of language.

YO-HE-HO THEORY: Speech and language, originated from chants and grunts used by humans to complement their actions.

TA-TA THEORY: Language developed from the use of tongue and mouth gestures to mimic manual gestures.

LA-LA THEORY: Language evolved from the musical notes inspired by play and love.

Signs & syntactic responses

According to Martin Nowak's theory of language, it is unlikely that a complex trait as language, evolved as a by-product of a gigantic mutation. Rather, he believes that language evolved from arbitrary signs and syntactic responses. Accordingly, humans devised a signaling system akin to animals to begin communicating with each other, which further developed into a series of responses that they associated with specific signals. Simultaneously, as complex speech chords developed with constant usage and improvisations, language became more comprehensive and evolved.

Linguistic evolution

The ongoing struggle between languages is a process very similar to evolution of the animal kingdom. A word, like a gene, will travel and prevail according to its usefulness. A word's fitness to survive, may derive from being attached to a desirable new invention, or simply from being amusing or useful. In the fascinating world of language, more and more words and phrases are constantly being created by patterns and word formation.

New languages from old

Meanwhile, the evolutionary process goes on. There already exist wide varieties of the English language, the most common language of communication across the world. For example, pidgin English spoken in New Guinea would baffle an outsider. Originally devised as a practical business language, when reduced to its simplest elements, it has evolved its own unique character. In the same way, English speaking communities all over the world, have developed local words and phrases which have given their own version of the language a special and localised colour.

Contributed by: Gunika Grover, Radha Agarwal, Parimal Bhatia & Satyam Aeron, AIS Mayur Vihar, XI GT

Language Trivia

7000	25%	2400	16	4500 BC	4000 words	German
The world speaks about 7,000 languages. Out of 2,200 languages which are spoken in Asia, 780 languages are spoken in India alone. And these are exclusive of local dialects.	1/4 of the world's population speaks at least some form of English. The language spread mostly due to British colonisation all over and supremacy of America over the world.	2,400 languages are classified as 'endangered'. Many languages are already extinct, including 250 in India. 'Adi' language of tribals is considered critically endangered.	Zimbabwe has 16 official languages – the most for a single country in the world whereas quite strangley, USA has no official language. India's official language is Hindi.	The oldest written language was found in around 4500 BC, on Chinese pottery. Then came the Sumerian language during 3,300 to 3,000 BC; it is one of the earliest known languages.	Approximately one new word is added to the English language every two hours and around 4,000 new words are added to the English dictionary every year. As they say, languages keep growing!	If there is any language most similar to English, it has to be German followed by French and Russian. The German word for father is 'Vater' and for mother, it is 'Mutter'.

I love my teacher because she loves me and takes care of me.
Sharanya Gupta, AIS Saket, IV B

The quick-witted boy

Storywala

Illustration: Ravinder Gusain, GT Network

He immediately understood that it was a discussion about his father's death which was not a simple accident but a murder connived by Relph Johnson for his property and business.

Ishit Batra, AIS Vas 6, IX B

Adam was heartbroken. He showed no reaction when his father's body was being taken away for burial. In a twist of ill luck, Adam had lost his mother to cancer just a year ago.

Now, he was an orphan. Cliff Johnson, Adam's father was returning from office when a speeding bus hit his car, killing him on the spot. He had left behind a huge inheritance for Adam. Relph Johnson, Adam's uncle became his guardian and caretaker of the entire property. But this was just the beginning of misery for Adam. While his uncle took over the business, his aunt made him drop out of school and forced him to do the household chores.

One day, Adam went to his aunt and said, "I want to study and help uncle run my dad's business." Mrs Johnson got terribly wild and screamed, "Shut up! Go and do the cleaning." Adam went back quietly. One day, when he was cleaning the study, he heard his uncle talking to someone on the phone, "Don't remind me of Cliff's accident. How many times have I told you not to call?"As soon as his uncle left, Adam quickly entered the room and redialled the number. "Relph you just can't get away with this. Be ready with $100 million if you don't want to be caught in the bus accident," the person on the other line said. Adam was dumbstruck. He immediately understood that it was a discussion about his father's death which was not a simple accident but a murder connived by Relph Johnson for his property and business.

One day when his uncle and aunt went out locking him in the house, Adam escaped from the window and reached the police station. "Please let me speak to the superintendent. It's really very urgent," cried Adam. The clerk tried to snub him and scolded him but after his insistence, he was taken to the superintendent. Adam told him about his uncle's conversation with the man on the phone. The police immediately started the investigation and traced the phone number. Meanwhile, the Johnsons reached the police station to file a missing report for Adam. They were surprised when they were handcuffed as soon as they reached there. Bewildered, they pleaded innocence, but to no avail. They finally had to pay for their crime.

Adam felt happy after a long time, thanked the police. All alone in the world, he took a deep breath and stepped out as a much braver person. GT

Three bean salad

Brij Rahul
AIS Pushp Vihar, IX

Ingredients

Kidney beans.....1 cup
Chickpeas .....1 cup
French beans ..... ½ cup
Bell peppers (red & yellow).....½ cup
Sweet corn .....½ cup
Olive oil .....1/3 cup
Orange juice.....1/3 cup
Salt..... to taste
Pepper.....to taste
Fresh fruits ..... to garnish

Method

- Finely dice the bell peppers and french beans and keep aside.
- Boil the kidney beans, chickpeas and french beans.
- Steam the red and yellow bell peppers and sweet corn separately.
- Mix all the ingredients in a bowl.
- In a separate bowl, mix olive oil and orange juice for the dressing.
- Add salt and pepper to the dressing.
- Pour the dressing over the salad.
- Top it with fruits of your choice. The three bean salad is ready!

POEMS

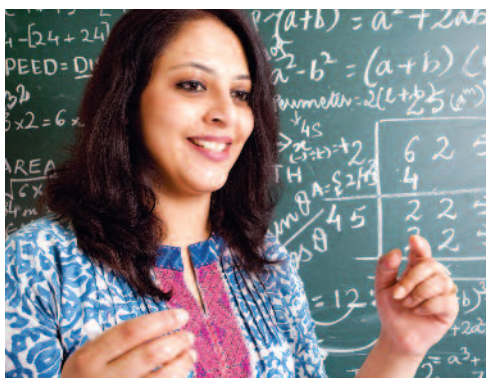
Kuhu Nagpal, AIS PV, XI

Meanwhile, she was making something magnificent, out of every day she lived.
Meanwhile, she was carving something charming, out of her life as hard as a stone.
Meanwhile, she was leaving behind her trace.
Meanwhile, she was placing together
all the pleasing pieces of a puzzle called life.
Meanwhile, she dreamt divine and delicate.
Meanwhile, she was sublimely standing out.
Meanwhile, she was growing grand and great.
Meanwhile, she was nurturing handsome hopes.
Meanwhile, she was learning lovely lessons.
Meanwhile, she was earning enticing amounts of good fortune.
Meanwhile, she was trampling all tensions.
Meanwhile, she was waking to a
wonderful world each morning.
Meanwhile, she was striding smartly.
Meanwhile, she ran ravished,
distorting all distortions.
Meanwhile, every day she made,
something beautiful out of her life.

Dear Teacher

Riya Arora, AIS Vas 6, XII A

With reluctant tiny little steps,
not wishing to leave mum's shade.
I strolled across this red bricked building,
and placed my feet with conviction inadequate.
Soon after entering the class,
a gentle hand touched my face.
I'd like to thank her today,
for making me feel at place.
For she is the one,
who made me write, count and recite.
She's helped me grow this big,
with lessons still on my fingertips.



She helped me spread my wings,
and taught me how to fly.
She was always there,
to correct me whenever I cried.
She's helped me take up new challenges,
and let go of the commonplace.
Fostering optimism and confidence,
with her wisdom and grace.
All these 14 years,
you have supported me throughout.
The very thought of leaving you,
has left me blanked out.
Your absence will leave a vacuum in my soul,
for you have played in my life such a role. GT

MUSICAL STARS

Encrypt the words to find a hidden message from the greatest musicians!

MACHEIL NAKCSJO
DOMDAAN
ALTEBSE
NIPK LYDFO
BBO RAYLEM
NOB IOJV
RAZMOT
BEEHENTOV

1 2 3 4 5 6 U 7 8 9 10 11 12

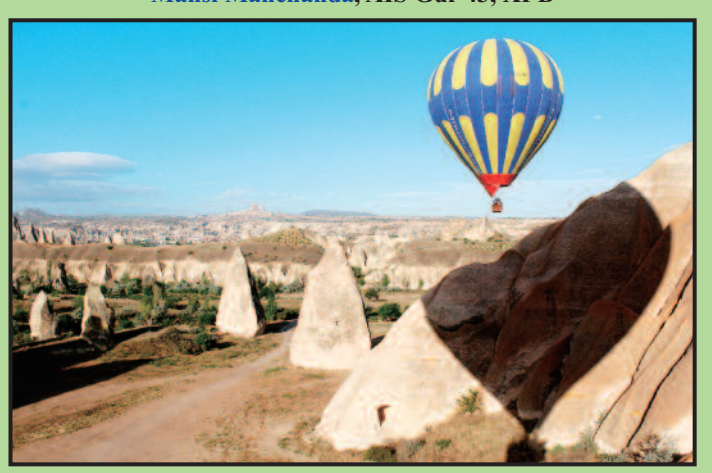
ANSWERS: 1.Michael Jackson 2.Maddona 3.Beatles 4.Pink Floyd 5.Bob Marley 6.Bon Jovi 7. Mozart 8.Beethoven

CAMERA CAPERS

Send in your entries to cameracapers@theglobaltimes.in

Mansi Manchanda, AIS Gur 43, XI B

The joy of colours



A journey to zenith

Earthly elements

I love my teacher because she teaches us very nicely.
Endri Agrawal, AIS Saket, IV C

A tale of seasons

Wisdom Tale

Mohd Saad Ali, AIS Saket, VI

Once upon a time, there was a philosopher who had four sons. He wanted them to learn the true meaning of life and how life brings both good and bad times. The philosopher decided to set a task for his children. He asked each one of his sons to go and visit the pear tree situated a few kilometers away from their home in different seasons and recount the appearance of the tree.

The sons did what they were asked to. Finally, the old man called them together to describe what they had seen. The first son said, "The tree was ugly, bent and twisted." The second son said, "No, it was covered with green buds and looked promising." The third son disagreed with his brothers and said, "It was laden with flowers that smelled so sweet and beautiful." The last son vehemently disagreed with all of them and said, "It was ripe and drooping with fruits, full of life and fulfillment." This stirred an argument amongst the sons.

The old man looked at them, smiled and said, "All of you are correct. This is because each one of you has seen the tree in only one season ie winter, spring, summer and fall. But remember this, you cannot judge a tree or a situation in life by only one season. Yes, winter will be harsh, but then spring comes with its bountiful life, summer has its own beauty and one cannot miss the fulfillment of fall. Even our lives are like seasons; replete with both good and bad times. Don't let the pain of one season destroy the joy of the rest of your life. Don't judge life by one difficult season." The sons understood the lesson. GT

"But remember this, you cannot judge a tree or a situation in life by only one season."

So what did you learn today?
Life will never be constant. There will be both good and bad times.

Saanvi with her refershing drink

Pomegranate velvet

Saanvi Sachdeva, AIS Saket, III

Ingredients

Fresh pomegranate juice . . . .½ glass
Fresh lemonade . . . . . .½ glass
Black salt . . . . . .½ tbsp
Pomegranate seeds . . . . . .to garnish
Ice cubes . . . . . .2 - 3 cubes in it.

Method

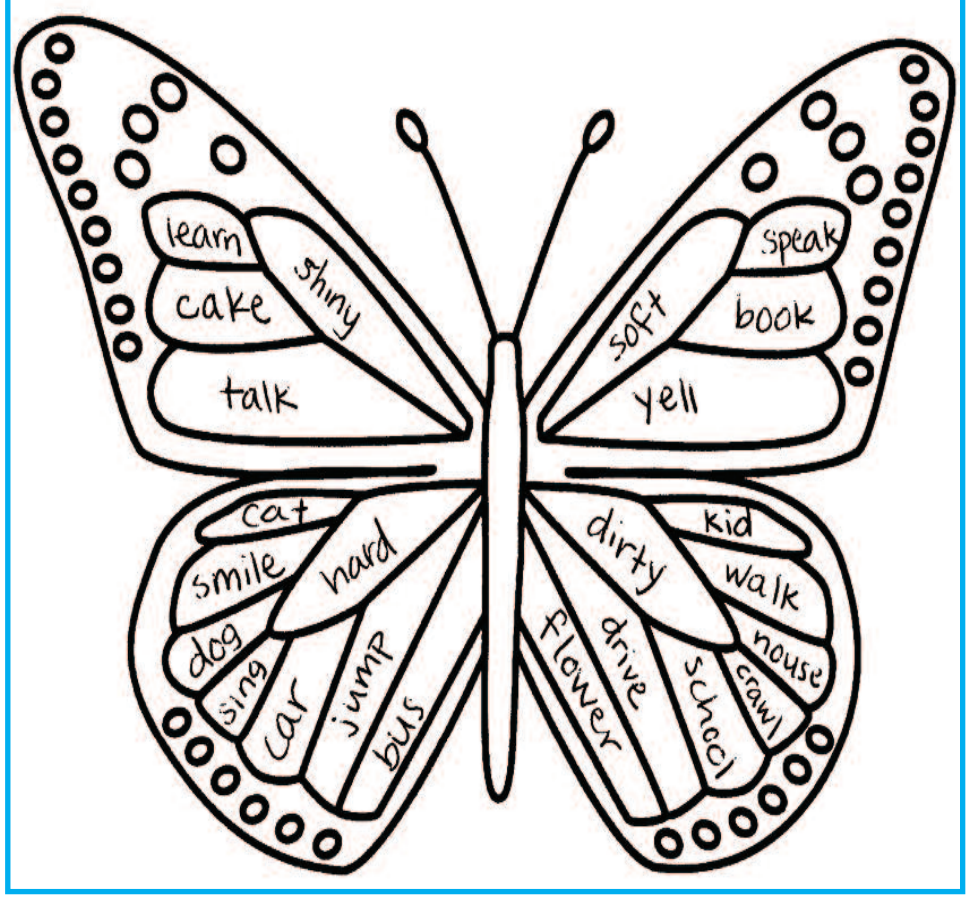
- Take a tall glass and put some ice
- Pour fresh lemonade in the glass to fill it halfway. Add black salt as per taste.
- Add pomegranate juice to fill the remaining half of the glass.
- Stir it properly to let the ingredients mix well.
- Garnish the juice with some pomegranate seeds.
- Serve chilled and enjoy!

It's Me

My name: Avya Goyal
My school: AIS Gurgaon 43
My Class: I
My birthday: January 6
I like: Colouring and playing
I dislike: Milk
My hobby: Playing snakes and ladders
My role model: My parents
My best friend: Shriyan
My favourite book: Dora the Explorer
My favourite game: Bubble gun
My favourite food: Pizza and *idli*
My favourite teacher: Shweta Puri Ma'am
My favourite subject: English
My favourite mall: Ambience Mall, Gurgaon
I want to become: A doctor
I want to feature in GT because: I want to share my thoughts.

Colouring fun

Colour all sections containing a noun in red, all sections containing an adjective in purple and those containing a verb in yellow. Fill the remaining sections with colours of your choice. Happy colouring!



POEM

Child labour

Vigyan Lal
AIS Noida, VII D

Before the sun rises,
they get up for the day.
They have to go to work,
as it starts their day.
There's no time to play,
and they are treated unfairly.
They are paid low wages,
because of their low ages.
There's no time for school,
so they don't know
about A, B, C or D.
These unfair conditions,
are not for little kids.
It should be stopped,
as the law does forbid.
These poor little children
from working on the streets
in the bitter cold,
walking in their little bare
feet with tattered clothes.
They work for such
long and painful hours,
but have no say in this world.
It is an atrocious crime,
and it's time to stand
against this crime.
Save little poor children
from this misery,
help them to live their life,
with joy and pride.
Like any beautiful child
let the dreams,
shine in their eyes. GT

Painting Corner

Himsi Tanwani
AIS Gurgaon 46, V D

The rainbow reflection

Floating hopes

The morning call

Teachers have three loves:

love of learning, love of learners

and the love of bringing the

first two loves together

At Amity Centre for Educational Research and Training (ACERT), we believe that great teachers are compassionate people first. They don't just teach, they teach with love. They care, they nurture, they inspire greatness in others and they certainly love to learn. They believe that each child flourishes when loved, and gets the affection and attention of the teacher. Great teachers care for each one of their students, guiding them gently towards their own bright futures.

Great teachers become so by practising and acquiring special skills and strategies to communicate positively with their students through their words, actions and thoughts. Our various teacher training programmes and workshops have been carefully researched and developed keeping in mind these skills and strategies. Over the past 10 years, as a leading institute for pre-primary and primary teacher training, Amity Centre for Educational Research and Training (ACERT) has nurtured thousands of teachers who teach with love.

On the occasion of **Teacher's Day**, we would like to extend our deep gratitude and respect to all the Teachers who have and who continue to teach with love, care and compassion.

'Teachers have three loves: love of learning, love of learners and the love of bringing the first two loves together' is part of the 'It takes a big heart to ignite young minds' campaign, marking our commitment at ACERT to share with prospective and practising teachers our insights about the humane and behavioural aspects of teaching. It is also our effort to recognise and applaud passionate, compassionate and caring teachers.

We believe that the best way to teach is to teach with heart. **#ittakesabigheart**

NEW DELHI : 88-266-98199
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AMITY CENTRE FOR EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING

www.amity.edu/acert

I love my teachers because they are the only ones who give us knowledge.
Aria Puri, AIS Saket, IV C

Bridging cultures

AIS Pushp Vihar welcomes the third batch of Japanese students for its 'Short Term English Language Learning Programme'

Founder President and Chairperson with Japanese students

AIS PV | AERC

In sync with the vision of Dr (Mrs) Amita Chauhan, Chairperson, Amity Group of Schools & RBEF, to provide students with international exposure and help them embrace cultures across the world, regular international programmes are organised at Amity under the aegis of Amity Educational Resource Centre (AERC). One such international programme that aims to enhance the intellectual development of students is the 'Short Term English Language Learning Programme'.

This year, AIS Pushp Vihar welcomed the third batch of Japanese students for the programme organised from July 19-August 13, 2015. Amity became the first school in the country to initiate and implement the programme in 2013, with the support of AFS and the Japanese Embassy. The course curriculum specially designed for the programme by the expert English faculty of the school, aims to teach foreign students how to read and write the English language, thus enhancing their language skills.

The four-week-long programme was attended by six Japanese students during which they stayed with the families of the students of AIS Pushp Vihar. The host students were Divita Khanna, Prakriti Bhanot, Mahima Sehgal, Apaar Dua, Karan Pawani and Aditya Chandra who hosted Suzu Naito Yugawara, Irian Sorakawa Nakano, Rui Yamauchi Kawanishi, Tohshoh Furukawa, Hirotaka Itakura and Masashi Kamimura respectively.

During their stay, the Japanese students were acquainted with the rich culture of India through activities such as cooking classes, yoga and Independence Day celebrations. The Indian students, on the other hand, got a glimpse of the varied Japanese traditions and culture as they closely observed the lifestyle of their Japanese friends and shared their perspective. The programme served as a learning experience for both Amitians and their Japanese counterparts. GT

A young delegate at AMUN speaks on an issue

Nurturing young MUNers

AIS Vasundhara 6

The 6th session of Amity Model United Nations (AMUN) for students of Class V, was held on August 20 - 21, 2015 in the school premises. AMUN is a flagship programme instituted by Dr (Mrs) Amita Chauhan, Chairperson, Amity Group of Schools & RBEF, who believes in transforming students into socially aware and morally conscientious global citizens.

AMUN 2015 saw the participation of 152 students. The agenda of discussion was 'Tapping alternative sources of energy.' The young and responsible delegates shared their research papers on preserving the rapidly depleting fossil fuels and employing meaningful ways to tap alternative sources. The two-day event also saw the student delegates drafting resolutions, making strategies, negotiating with supporters and adversaries, resolving conflict and navigating through UN's rules and procedures to resolve the problems of the world.

The students were mentored by school teachers Smita Madaan and Binata Mandal. School principal Sunila Athley, in her address, highlighted the participation of the school in international Model United Nations conferences in Slovakia, Rome and Germany. The session culminated with distribution of certificates for the Best Delegate, Best Interjector and Best National Costume. GT

Winners of the game development contest

IT game champions

AIS Gurgaon 43

Four IT champions of AIS Gurgaon 43 made the school proud by bagging the second position at a game development contest organised by 'Mind Box Game Jam Titans' in association with NASSCOM. 90 teams from Delhi and NCR participated in the competition. The school team comprising Piyush Prasad, Pranav Bhasin, Abhimanyu Singh and Harsh Chauhan presented a retro style 8 bit architecture game titled 'Swords: Empire of Raz' using artificial intelligence code. The above students along with Kunal Verma and Anshuman Bhasin, also won the Facebook quiz in the individual category. School principal Dr Anshu Arora felicitated the students. The team thanked the school for providing them with such wonderful opportunities. GT

Sanskrit week celebrations

The winners lift the trophy at Subhashika 2015

AIS Mayur Vihar

It has been the constant endeavour of Dr (Mrs) Amita Chauhan, Chairperson, Amity Group of Schools & RBEF, to promote Sanskrit language amongst school children as it represents our rich heritage and culture.

In sync with her vision, AIS Mayur Vihar celebrated 'Sanskrit Week' from August 20- 28, 2015. The celebrations commenced with 'Subhashika'- the inter school Sanskrit competition hosted by the school. The rolling trophy was bagged by AIS Pushp Vihar, with students of Class VI-VIII winning the patriotic song competition and the students of Class IX-X securing second position in the theatre performance. The theme of their play was 'Organ donation in ancient India'.

The event was judged by eminent personalities from the field of Sanskrit Dr K Anantha, associate professor, department of Vishishta Advaitavedanta, and Dr Ramchandra Sharma, assistant professor, department of Nyaya, Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha. School principal Dr Priyanka Mehta encouraged the students and appreciated their Sanskrit mentors for showing a healthy competitive spirit and organising a flawless event. GT

Winners of the patriotic song competition

A winning tune

AIS Saket

Students of AIS Saket participated in Shri Surendra Nath Jauhar 'Faquir' inter-school patriotic song festival held on August 13, 2015 organised by Mother's International school. The school won the competition and bagged the rolling trophy. The competition was organised on the 143rd birth anniversary of Sri Aurobindo, the great poet. The competition witnessed a wonderful display of the musical talent of Amitians. The young students of Class IV and V enthralled the audience with their heart rending performance. GT

Raising Day celebrations

AIMC Manesar

Dignitaries present on the 11th Raising Day of AIMC

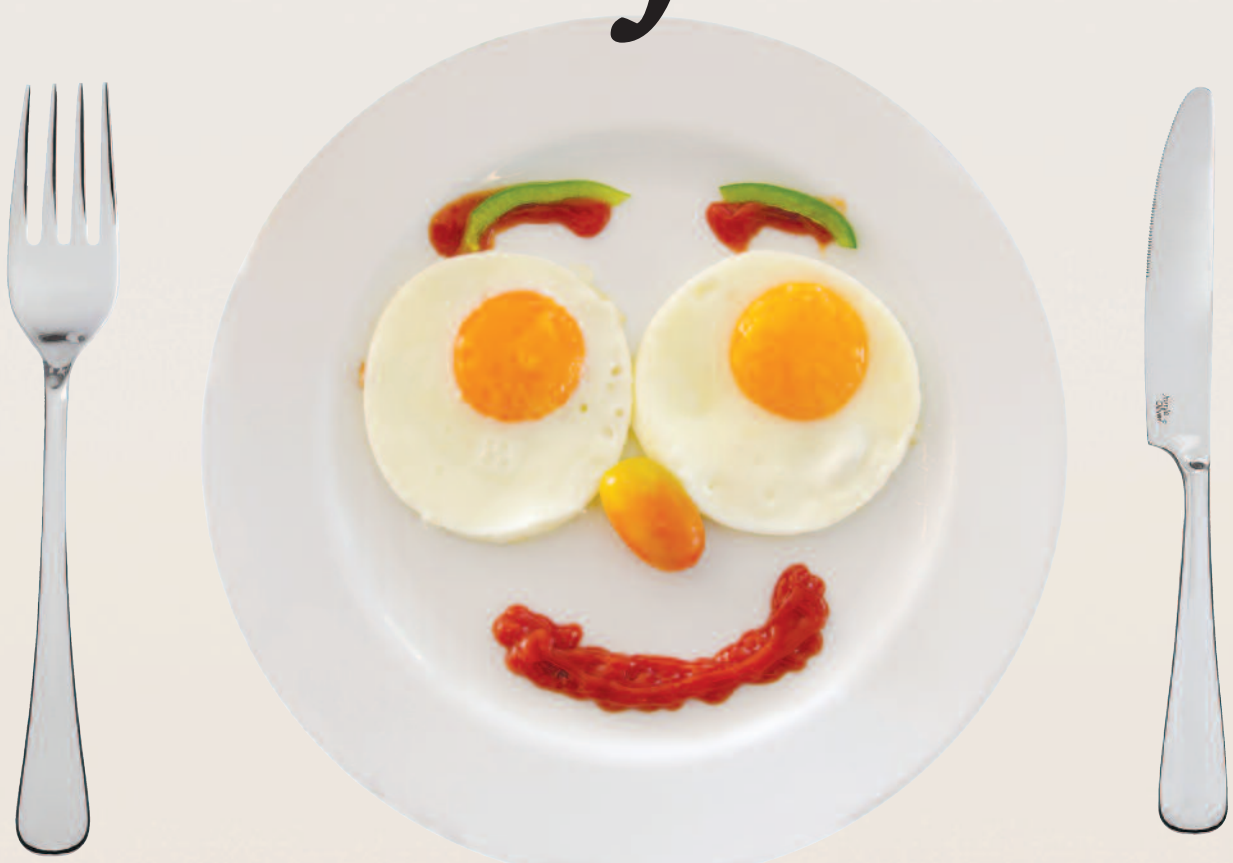
Amity Indian Military College, Manesar celebrated its 11th Raising Day cum Investiture Ceremony 'Zestful India' on August 14, 2015. The programme highlighted the cultural diversity and rich heritage of the country. Professor PB Sharma, vice chancellor, Amity University, Haryana and Lt General BK Bopanna, director general, AIMC, graced the occasion as chief guest and guest of honour respectively. The event also saw the presence of many distinguished guests and dignitaries from the institution.

A cultural programme was organised as part of the event which comprised songs, dance, music, skit, etc. Students presented a skit based on moral values - '*Kartavya, Maan and Sahas'* that emphasised the Indian value system and the rich legacy of Indian traditions. A special programme '*Kalam ko salaam*' saw the cadets highlighting the important events of Kalam's life. The chief guest appreciated the show that brought forth an ensemble of India's culture and tradition in all its glory. GT

I love my teacher because she always clears my doubts and never shouts at us.
Harshil Batra, AIS Saket, IV C

Teacher's Day

Breaking the fast



You're what you eat. And if it's the first meal of the day, it kickstarts your day. Here's a breakfast menu from across the globe

Place: Australia

Items: Cold cereal, toast with Vegemite (Australian food paste made from left-over brewers' yeast extract with various vegetable and spice additives)
Food trivia: Australians are the third highest consumers of ready-to-eat breakfast cereals in the world (after UK and Ireland).

Place: Brazil

Items: Ham, cheese, bread served with coffee and milk
Food trivia: Brazilians don't move from a food joint until they finish the food as they consider it rude to eat food while walking.

Place: China

Items: Most popular are dimsums or Chinese dumplings, along with rice porridge or bean juice, egg pancakes, noodle soup with meat and veggies
Food trivia: In China, if the senior most member is not seated, other people are not allowed to be seated. You are required to wait for the senior most member to eat and then begin.

Place: Switzerland

Items: Bircher müesli (raw oats and grains topped with dried or fresh fruit), served in milk or yogurt
Food trivia: Switzerland is home to 450 varieties of cheese.

Place: Columbia

Items: Changua (soup), milk, scallion (green onion) and egg soup
Food trivia: The Colombians have a custom of putting pieces of cheese in hot chocolate.

Place: Indonesia

Items: Nasi Goreng (fried rice), fried

egg with meat or sea food
Food trivia: If you are invited to a dinner, you have to wait to be shown to your place; as a guest you will have a specific position.

Place: Germany

Items: Cold meat including sausages, local cheese and freshly baked bread
Food trivia: If you want to taste each and every bread in Germany then be prepared to invest more than 300 days, as there are more than 300 varieties of baked bread available there.

Place: Israel

Items: Shakshuka (eggs poached in a sauce of tomatoes, chili peppers and onions, often spiced with cumin). It is served with pita bread
Food trivia: When you are invited over dinner, after the meal, you'll be served a variety of roasted nuts, salted sunflower, pumpkin and other seeds.
It is not considered bad manners to crack these between your teeth (including making sound) and then spit out the shells into an available container.

Place: England

Items: Eggs, sausage, bacon, beans, and mushrooms
Food trivia: One is neither supposed to tuck the napkin into the collar of the shirt, nor use it as a handkerchief.

Place: France

Items: Croissants, sweet pastries and coffee
Food trivia: Arrive 15 minutes late. While in many countries this may be considered rude, but in France, this is the golden rule. But this rule only applies to dinner parties, not restaurants.

Place: Japan

Items: Miso soup (traditional Japanese soup consisting of a stock called 'dashi' into which softened miso paste is mixed), steamed white rice and Japanese pickles
Food trivia: When you begin your

meal, join your hands in the *Namaste* gesture and say, "Itadakimasu"- meaning, "I humbly receive". It is an expression of gratitude.

Place: Russia

Items: Traditional breakfast includes Syrniki (fried quark pancakes, garnished with sour cream) and hot oatmeal along with rye bread
Food trivia: Do not begin to eat until all the guests have received food on their plates and your host invites you to begin. This is usually done by saying, "Pree yat na vah appeetetah."

Place: Turkey

Items: Bread, cheese, butter, olives, eggs, tomatoes, cucumbers, jam, honey and Kaymak (dairy product similar to clotted cream) served with Turkish tea
Food trivia: It is customary to say 'Afiyet Olsun' (May what you eat bring well being) before eating and 'Elinize Saglik' (Bless your hand, which is basically a compliment to the hostess), after the meal.

Vaishali Soni, GT Network

GT Travels to Burj-Al-Arab

Harsith Maann, AIS PV, VI D poses with his copy of The Global Times at Burj-Al-Arab on the Jumeriah Beach Road, Dubai, UAE. It is ranked as the third tallest hotel in the world. It stands on an artificially built island. The shape of the hotel is designed to mimic the sail of a ship.

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GT pull Out

हिन्दी दिवस विशेष

Pulling out हिन्दी दिवस विशेष

सितम्बर 7, 2015

हम 14 सितम्बर को हिन्दी दिवस के रूप में प्रति वर्ष याद करते हैं। इस दृढ़ता के साथ कि हमें हिन्दी के अस्तित्व की रक्षा करनी है। विश्व बाजार के दौर में आज जब चारों ओर अँग्रेजी का बोलबाला है और इसके विरोध में खड़ी दूसरी भाषाएँ दम तोड़ रही हैं। ऐसे में हमारा यह दायित्व है कि हम हिन्दी के अस्तित्व को बचाए रखें। इसी कड़ी में हमारा यह प्रयास है।

हिन्दी मेरी शान

सलोनी अग्रवाल
ऐमिटी इण्टरनेशनल स्कूल पुष्प विहार, 9 डी

हिन्दी दिवस आता चौदह सितम्बर को,
पर कोई नहीं समझता इसकी महत्ता को।
संस्कृत की एक लाडली बेटी है ये हिन्दी,
सुन्दर, मनोरम और मीठी है यह हिन्दी।
अँग्रेजी से इसका कोई बैर नहीं है,
उसको भी अपनेपन से यह लुभाती है।
हर किसी के मुख पर है अँग्रेजी भाषा
हिन्दी को क्यों न किसी ने अपनाया।
मत भूलों, हिन्दी से है हिन्दुस्तान,
हिन्दी से है हमारी शान।
अगर हम करेंगे इस शुभ दिन हिन्दी का अपमान,
तो कोई हमें नहीं देगा सम्मान।

हिन्दी की विकास-गाथा

आदिकाल से लेकर उत्तर आधुनिक काल तक, सीढ़ी दर सीढ़ी विकास के अनगिनत सोपानों से गुजरती हिन्दी आज भाषा के शीर्ष पर पहुँच कर खुद को गौरवान्वित महसूस कर रही है

दिनेश कुमार, जीटी नेटवर्क

हिन्दी शब्द की उत्पत्ति 'सिन्धु' से जुड़ी है। 'सिन्धु' 'सिन्ध' नदी का नाम है। इसके आस–पास बसे क्षेत्र को सिन्धु प्रदेश कहा जाता है। संस्कृत का यह शब्द 'सिन्धु' ईरानियों के सम्पर्क में आकर 'हिन्दू' या 'हिन्द' हो गया। ईरानियों द्वारा उच्चारित इस 'हिन्दी' शब्द में ईरानी भाषा का 'एक' प्रत्यय लगने से 'हिन्दीक' शब्द बना है जिसका अर्थ है– हिन्द का। यूनानी शब्द 'इंडिका' या अंग्रेजी शब्द 'इण्डिया' इसी 'हिन्दीक' का विकसित रूप है।

भारतीय संस्कृति को विश्व की पुरातन सभ्यताओं में से एक माना जाता है। इसकी पुरातनता का एक प्रमाण तो यहाँ की भाषाएँ ही देती हैं। हिन्दी के विकास को निम्न कालखण्डों में विभाजित करके समझा जा सकता है– वैदिक संस्कृत, लौकिक संस्कृत, पाली, प्राकृत, अपभ्रंश, हिन्दी का आदिकाल, हिन्दी का मध्यकाल तथा हिन्दी का आधुनिक काल। हिन्दी का साहित्य 1000 ईसवी से प्राप्त होता है। इससे पूर्व साहित्य अपभ्रंश में है। इसे हिन्दी की पूर्व पीठिका माना जा सकता है। आधुनिक भाषाओं का जन्म अपभ्रंश के विभिन्न रूपों से इस प्रकार हुआ है:

अपभ्रंश आधुनिक भाषाएं:
शौरसेनी: पश्चिमी हिन्दी, राजस्थानी, पहाड़ी, गुजराती
पैशाची: लहंदा, पंजाबी
ब्राचड: सिन्धी
महाराष्ट्री: मराठी
मगधी: बिहारी, बांग्ला, उड़िया, असमिया
पश्चिमी हिन्दी: खड़ी बोली, बृज, हरियाणवी, बुण्देली
पूर्वी हिन्दी: अवधी, बघेली, छत्तीसगढ़ी
राजस्थानी: मारवाड़ी, पूर्वी राजस्थानी
पहाड़ी: पश्चिमी पहाड़ी, मध्यवर्ती पहाड़ी (गढ़वाली–कुमाऊँनी)
बिहारी: भोजपुरी, मगधी

आदिकाल: (1000–1500)

अपने आरम्भिक दौर में हिन्दी सभी बातों में अपभ्रंश के समीप थी। आदि अपभ्रंश में अ, आ, इ ऊ, ऐ औ ऋ और ई ये आठ स्वर इसी काल में हिन्दी में जुड़े। आरम्भिक काल सन् (1000–1100) ईसवी के आस–पास तक हिन्दी अपभ्रंश के निकट ही थी। इसका व्याकरण भी अपभ्रंश के समान था। धीरे–धीरे परिवर्तन होते गए और 1500 ईसवी आते–आते हिन्दी स्वतन्त्र रूप से खड़ी हुई ।1460 के आस–पास देश में हिन्दी में साहित्य–सृजन आरम्भ हो चुका था। इस अवधि में दोहा, चौपाई, गाथा आदि छन्दों में रचनाएँ हुईं। इस समय के प्रमुख रचनाकार गोरखनाथ, विद्यापति, नरपति नालह, चंद्रबरदाई, कबीरदास आदि हैं।

मध्यकाल (1500–1800)

मध्य काल में हिन्दी में बहुत परिवर्तन हुए। देश में मुगल शासन होने के कारण मुगलों की भाषा का असर हिन्दी पर भी पड़ा। फलत:, फारसी, अरबी, तुर्की आदि भाषाओं से भी करीब 7000 शब्द हिन्दी में समाहित हुए। मुगलों का आधिपत्य हिन्दी भाषा पर भी स्पष्ट झलकने लगा। साथ ही, यूरोपीय देशों से भी व्यापार बढ़ने के चलते पुर्तगाली, स्पेनी, फ्रांसीसी तथा अंग्रेजी के शब्द भी हिन्दी में समाहित होने लगे।

मुगल–दरबार में फारसी में पढ़े–लिखे विद्वानों को नौकरियाँ मिली थीं जिसके परिणामस्वरूप हिन्दी की वाक्य–रचना फारसी की तरह होने लगी। धीरे–धीरे हिन्दी का अपभ्रंश रूप विलुप्त होने लगा।

भक्तिधारा के अनेक विद्वान कवियों ने राम और कृष्ण के जन्मस्थान की भाषाओं (अवधी एवं बृज) में काव्य रचना की जो इस काल की मुख्यधारा मानी जाती है। इसी काल में पिंगल, मैथिली और खड़ी बोली में भी रचनाएँ लिखी जा रही थीं। इस समय के मुख्य कवियों में तुलसीदास, सूरदास, मीराबाई, मलिक मोहम्मद जायसी, बिहारी, भूषण आदि हैं। इसी कालखण्ड में रचित 'रामचरित मानस' जैसा ग्रन्थ विश्वविख्यात हुआ। हिन्दी में क़, ख़, ग़, ज़ फ़ ये पाँच ध्वनियाँ, जिनके उच्चारण प्राय: फारसी में ही पढ़े–लिखे लोग ही करते थे। इसी अवधि में वीरगाथाकालीन रचनाओं का भी सृजन हुआ।

आधुनिक काल (1800 से अब तक)

हिन्दी का आधुनिक काल देश में हुए अनेक परिवर्तनों का साक्षी है। परतन्त्र रहते हुए देशवासी इसके विरुद्ध खड़े होने का प्रयास कर रहे थे। अँग्रेजी का प्रभाव देश की भाषा–संस्कृति पर दिखने लगा था। अँग्रेजी का प्रचलन हिन्दी के साथ बढ़ने लगा। साथ ही, मुगलकालीन व्यवस्था के पतन के साथ–साथ हिन्दी में फारसी शब्दों का प्रचलन कम होने लगा। फारसी से स्वीकार क़, ख़, ग, ज फ का प्रचलन हिन्दी में समाप्त हुआ। अपवाद–स्वरूप कहीं–कहीं ज़ और फ़ ध्वनि शेष बची। क़, ख़, ग़ ध्वनियाँ क, ख, ग में तब्दील हो गई। इस पूरे कालखण्ड को 1800 से 1900 तक माना हा सकता है। इसी काल में खड़ी बोली का उद्भव हुआ। भारतेन्दु हरिश्चन्द्र, प्रताप नारायण मिश्र, ठाकुर जगमोहन सिंह आदि लेखकों ने हिन्दी भाषा–साहित्य को विकसित एवं परिमार्जित करने में अपना योगदान दिया तथा अनेक पत्र–पत्रिकाओं– कवि वचन सुधा, हरिचन्द्रचन्द्रिका, भारत मित्र, दिनकर प्रकाश, सरस्वती ने अपना अमूल्य योगदान दिया। भारतेन्दु हरिश्चंद्र ने कविता को ब्रजभाषा से मुक्त किया एवं उसे जीवन के यथार्थ से जोड़ा। 20वीं सदी का आरम्भ हिन्दी के विकास की दृष्टि से बहुत महत्त्वपूर्ण है। देश में कई तरह के स्वतन्त्रता आन्दोलन चल रहे थे। इनका माध्यम हिन्दी था। अब हिन्दी केवल उत्तर भारत तक ही सीमित नहीं रह गई थी। हिन्दी अब पूरे भारतीय आन्दोलन की आवाज बन चुकी थी। साहित्य की दृष्टि से बांग्ला, मराठी, हिन्दी से आगे थीं परन्तु बोलने वालों के लिहाज से हिन्दी सबसे आगे थी। इसलिए हिन्दी को राजभाषा बनाने की पहल महात्मा गाँधी समेत देश के कई अन्य नेता भी कर रहे थे। सन 1918 में हिन्दी साहित्य सम्मेलन की अध्यक्षता करते हुए महात्मा गाँधी ने कहा था कि हिन्दी ही देश की रष्ट्रभाषा होनी चाहिए। सन 1900 से लेकर 1950 के अनेक रचनाकारो ने इसके विकास में योगदान दिया। इनमे मुंशी प्रेमचंद, जयशंकर प्रसाद, माखन लाल चतुर्वेदी, महादेवी वर्मा, मैथिलीशरण गुप्त, सुभद्रा कुमारी चौहान, आचार्य रामचन्द्र शुक्ल, सूर्यकान्त त्रिपाठी निराला, सुमित्रा नन्दन पन्त आदि हैं। वर्तमान हिन्दी लेखक भी हिन्दी की विकास धारा को नए शीर्ष पर पहुँचाने के लिए पूरी तरह से कटिबद्ध है। जी हि

रेखांकन:दिनेश कुमार, जीटी नेटवर्क

मेरी हिन्दी मैं ही सँवारूँ

इस हिन्दी दिवस पर हम सभी को अपने आप से वादा करना होगा कि हम हिन्दी और अपनी संस्कृति पर नाज करेंगे। हम अपनी मातृभाषा को विश्वभर में प्रचलित करने का प्रयास करेंगे

देवांशी अनेजा
ऐमिटी इण्टरनेशनल स्कूल पुष्प विहार, 9 डी

मैं और मेरी हिन्दी अक्सर ये बातें करते हैं,
क्या होता यदि तुम राष्ट्रीय नहीं, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बन जाती,
पर यह हो न सका।
और अब यह आलम है,
बस तुम ही नहीं हो हर हिन्द की जुबान पर।
फिर भी सोचती हूँ, तुम हो यहीं कहीं पर।
दिल कहता है, दुनिया को तुम्हारा महत्त्व बता दूँ,
यह जो दीवार है हमारे बीच, इसे हमेशा के लिए मिटा दूँ।

हिन्दी हमारी मातृभाषा है। हिन्दी हर हिन्दुस्तानी की जुबान पर विराजमान है। हिन्दी संस्कृत से जन्मी पहली भाषा है। अन्य विदेशी भाषाओं का जन्म भी संस्कृत भाषा से हुआ है। प्राचीनकाल में हिन्दी भाषा का बहुत महत्त्व था। पर समय के साथ–साथ हमारी भाषा का महत्त्व कम होने लगा। हम इस बात से मुँह नहीं फेर सकते कि आज अँग्रेजी विश्वस्तरीय भाषा है, परन्तु यह याद रखना भी हमारे लिए अनिवार्य है कि हिन्दी हमारे लिए माँ के समान है। आजकल की पीढ़ी अँग्रेजी किताबें तथा पश्चिमी संस्कृति की ओर तेजी से बढ़ रही है जिसके कारण हिन्दी किताबें पढ़ना, यहाँ की संस्कृति को समझना उन्हें अपनी शान के खिलाफ लगता है। कॅरिअर के मानदण्डों पर हिन्दी को बहुत अच्छा नहीं माना जाता। आधुनिक युग में जमाने के साथ चलना बहुत जरूरी हो चला है। यह सही है कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय भाषा होने के नाते अँग्रेजी का वर्चस्व ज्यादा है पर हमें हिन्दीभाषा को भी अनाथ नहीं छोड़ना चाहिए।

महात्मा गाँधी और रवीन्द्र नाथ टेगौर जैसे महापुरुषों ने अग्रेजी शासन के दौरान सभी भारतवासियों को अँग्रेजी विद्यालयों में न पढ़ने का अनुरोध किया था। उन्हें डर था कि नई पीढ़ी यदि अँग्रेजी भाषा तथा विज्ञान को सर्वप्रिय मानने लग गई तो वह अपनी समृद्ध संस्कृति और विचारधारा को तुच्छ समझने लगेगी। इससे हम अपने ही देश में अनजाने–से महसूस करने लगेंगे।

हमें इस बात पर गौर करना चाहिए और सोचना चाहिए कि कहीं यह डर हकीकत तो नहीं बनता जा रहा। हिन्दी भाषा का स्तर किसी अन्य भाषा से कमतर कतई नहीं है। सैकड़ो विदेशी लोग भी हिन्दी सीखने के इच्छुक रहते हैं। वैसे भी विश्व का सबसे बड़ा बाजार भारत ही है। इसलिए विदेशियों को यहाँ अपना व्यापार बढ़ाना है तो यहाँ की भाषा का ज्ञान होना भी उनके लिए आवश्यक होगा। अपने में बदलाव अच्छी बात है लेकिन हमें अपनी सभ्यता और संस्कृति को भी दरकिनार नहीं करना चाहिए।

हमें इस बात पर गर्व होता है कि हमारे प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी ने संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ की बैठक में अपना सम्बोधन हिन्दी में दिया था। प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की इस पहल से विश्वभर में हिन्दी का डंका बजा। इतना ही नही अमेरिका में भी प्रवासियों को सम्बोधित करते वक्त उन्होंने हिन्दी भाषा का इस्तेमाल किया था। विश्व मंच पर हिन्दी मे सम्बोधन से हिन्दी का सम्मान बढ़ा है।

इस हिन्दी दिवस पर हम सभी को अपनेआप से वादा करना होगा कि हम हिन्दी और अपनी संस्कृति पर नाज करेंगे। हम अपनी मातृभाषा और संवैधानिक भाषा को विश्वभर में प्रचलित करने का प्रयास करेंगे। हिन्दी सभी हिन्दुस्तानियों को जोड़ने वाली कड़ी है। इसे हमें नहीं टूटने देना चाहिए। अपने पूर्वजों की इस धरोहर की हमें रक्षा और सम्मान करना चाहिए। जी हि

क्या इंटरनेट स्वच्छन्दता विकास में बाधक है?

ग्राफिक्सः दिनेश कुमार, जीटी नेटवर्क

पक्ष–प्रतिपक्ष

–पक्ष–

इंटरनेट ने हमारे जीवन को बहुत सरल बना दिया है। एक क्लिक पर सारी दुनिया आपके कदमों में बिछ जाती है। दूर देशांतर तक जहाँ आप कभी पहुँचने की कल्पना नहीं कर सकते इंटरनेट के जरिये आप सुगमता से पहुँच सकते हैं। इंटरनेट से एक ओर मानवता धन्य हुई है, वहीं दूसरी ओर इसके दुष्परिणामों से भी हम अछूते नहीं रह सके हैं। इंटरनेट की उपयोगिता एवं उसके दुष्परिणामों पर चर्चा को लेकर ऐमिटी में एक अंतरविद्यालय वाद–विवाद प्रतियोगिता का आयोजन हुआ। प्रस्तुत हैं उसके कुछ अंशः

मानसी आनंद
ऐमिटी इण्टरनेशनल स्कूल वसुन्धरा सैक्टर 1, 8 ए

हमें स्वछन्दता यानी स्वतन्त्रता अच्छा लगती है। लगे भी क्यों नहीं, स्वतन्त्रता हर इनसान का जन्मसिद्ध अधिकार है। पर स्वतन्त्रता से आखिर हमारा अभिप्राय क्या है? चलिए विचार करते हैं। अब जैसे इंटरनेट को ही लेते हैं। सामान्य शब्दों में इंटरनेट का मतलब है आंतरिक जाल। स्वतन्त्रता मुझे इंटरनेट का उपयोग करने की छूट देती है। पर यह इंटरनेट क्या है? इंटरनेट ऐसा माध्यम है जिसके इस्तेमाल से हम समस्त भूलोक की जानकारी बहुत आसानी से प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। हमारे मन में कुछ भी जानने की जिज्ञासा हो, हम तुरन्त इंटरनेट की शरणागत हो जाते हैं और अपनी जिज्ञासा समाप्त कर लेते हैं। इंटरनेट ने पूरे संसार को एक गाँव बना छोड़ा है। यानी सारी दुनिया इंटरनेट के जाल जाल में बँध गयी है। सारी सूचनाएँ, हमारी उँगलियों के नियन्त्रण में हैं। विकसित देशों ने तो इसका बहुत लाभ उठाया।

अमेरिका, जिसके पास लगभग सारी सुविधाएँ हैं, उसकी नेशनल सिक्यारिटी एजेंसी (एनएसए) ने सारे ईमेल पढ़ लिये। अमेरिका का मकसद तो बड़ा नेक था– आतंकी हमलों की जानकारी प्राप्त करना। परन्तु हमारी गोपनीयता की तो धज्जियाँ उड़ गयीं। सभी देशों के हुक्मरानों को यही चिन्ता खाए जा रही है कि उनकी आंतरिक जानकारी अमेरिका के पास है। कल ईश्वर न करे, ये जानकारी किसी सिरफिरे के हाथ लग जाए तो क्या होगा? साइबर कैफे में कौन क्या कर रहा है कोई नहीं जानता। सरकार को इंटरनेट कैफे में सीसीटीवी का प्रावधान करना चाहिए ताकि वहाँ होने वाली अप्रिय घटनाओं की निगरानी रखी जा सके।

आज सोशल नेटवर्किंग साइट्स पर लोग अजनबियों को दोस्त बनाते हैं। इसी से घरों का भेद जानकार चोरी, अपहरण, बच्चों को बरगलाना आदि घटनाएँ आम होती जा रही हैं। इन सभी घटनाओं की प्रत्यक्ष या परोक्ष रूप से इंटरनेट जिम्मेदार है। मेरे विचार से स्वच्छन्द इंटरनेट एक ऐसा दानव है जो अपनी शक्ति से पूरे राष्ट्र, संस्कृति और विकास को बाधित कर रहा है।

–प्रतिपक्ष–

गौरी शर्मा
ऐमिटी इण्टरनेशनल स्कूल वसुन्धरा सैक्टर 6, 8 डी

पूर्व युग सा आज का जीवन नहीं लाचार,
आ चुका है दूर द्वापर से बहुत संसार।।

इंटरनेट ने विश्व में जैसा परिवर्तन किया है, वैसा किसी भी दूसरी तकनीक ने नहीं किया। इंटरनेट को स्वच्छंदता विकास में बाधक वाली बात मेरी समझ से परे है। क्या स्वयं मनुष्य स्वयं इसका दोषी नहीं है? दरअसल मनुष्य की स्वार्थ–लिप्सा एवं कलुषित विचारधारा ही इंटरनेट को स्वच्छंदता के विकास में बाधक बनने पर विवश नहीं कर रही है। जैसे, कसाई के हाथ का छुरा जहाँ विभिन्न पशुओं को मौत के घाट उतारता है वहीं डॉक्टर के हाथ में वह लोगों का जीवन बचाता है। एक हवाई जहाज़ जहाँ हज़ारों मील की दूरी थोड़े समय में तय करके अमूल्य समय की बचत करता है, वहीं युद्ध के दौरान बमवर्षक बनकर विनाश का कारण भी बनता है।

स्वच्छन्दता का अर्थ है कि व्यक्ति स्वतंत्र रूप से अपना जीवन जिए। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में तो इंटरनेट आज के समय में बाधक ना होकर हमारा सहायक ही बना है। आज हम स्वतंत्र रूप से जब चाहे, जैसे चाहे, जहाँ से चाहे घर बैठे अपने उन सभी कार्यों को मिनटों में निपटा सकते हैं जिनके लिए किसी ज़माने में हम अपना बहुत सारा वक्त और उर्जा व्यर्थ करते थे। तब हमें अपने किसी दूसरे कार्य का समय भी केवल एक कार्य के लिए बलि चढ़ाना पड़ता था। इंटरनेट के प्रयोग से मनुष्य आज विश्व–नागरिक बन गया है। यह ज्ञान का, शिक्षा का अक्षय कोष है। इंटरनेट एक सर्वसुलभ अध्यापक है जिसकी सेवाएँ स्वच्छन्दतापूर्वक किसी भी समय ली जा सकती हैं।

इसी स्वच्छन्दता को यदि हम अपनी कल्पना शक्ति या रचनात्मकता के विकास के सन्दर्भ में देखें तो भी मैं नहीं मानती कि यह हमारी इस प्रतिभा में कहीं से कहीं तक बाधक है। आप सोचिए कि हम, आप या कोई भी व्यक्ति यदि इंटरनेट पर कोई ब्लॉग बनाता है तो वह उसकी रचनात्मकता और कल्पना शक्ति का सबसे बड़ा परिचायक बन जाता है। क्योंकि उसके ब्लॉग पर उसकी अपनी सोच, अपने शब्द, अपने विचार और उन विचारों की तारतम्यता उसकी स्वयं की बनाई होती है।

स्वच्छन्दता का अर्थ है अपने अनुसार जीवन को जीना, न कि किन्हीं नियमों में बँधकर जीना। इंटरनेट हमें इस बात की पूरी आज़ादी देता है कि हम अपने तरीके से स्वच्छन्द होकर जिएँ। स्वच्छन्दता में कोई पूर्ण विराम नहीं होता व्यक्ति का विवेक उसके साथ होता है। इंटरनेट पर ज्ञान का अक्षय भण्डार उपलब्ध है। इसके साथ ही उस पर बहुत सी ऐसी चीज़ें भी हैं जो हमारे उपयोग की नहीं है। लेकिन वे किसी न किसी के उपयोग के लिए तो ज़रूर ही हैं।

जीवन के विकास के साथ ही उसकी आवश्यकताएँ और पूर्ति के साधन साथ होते हैं। निर्भर करता है कि अपनी आवश्यकताओं को कैसे पूरा किया जाए। मेरा मानना है कि स्वयं स्वच्छन्द होकर निर्णय करना अपने चरित्र को और भी मज़बूत बनाना तथा ज्ञान के क्षेत्र में अपनी पहचान बनाना स्वच्छंदता द्वारा ही सम्भव है। दुनिया में जितने भी अनुसन्धान हुए हैं कहीं न कहीं मनुष्य की स्वच्छन्दता से सम्बन्धित हैं। विज्ञान ने जो भी साधन हमारे लिए उपलब्ध कराए हैं उनका लाभ हम अपने विवेक के साथ स्वच्छन्द रहकर ही प्राप्त कर सकते हैं।

कहानियाँ

सबक

अदवीका, ऐमिटी इण्टरनेशनल स्कूल साकेत, 3 सी

एक बार की बात है, मैं और मेरी माँ होटल में खाना खाने गए। वहाँ पर हम दोनों अपनी–अपनी पसन्द के अनुसार खाना मँगवाया। खाना ऑर्डर करने के बहुत देर तक हम इन्तजार करते रहें पर खाना नहीं आया। वहाँ काम करने वाला वेटर बहुत ही खराब काम कर रहा था। बार–बार खाना माँगने पर भी वह हमारी तरफ ध्यान नहीं दे रहा था। कुछ भी मँगवाओ, बहुत देर में लाता था। मुझे बहुत गुस्सा आ रहा था उस वेटर पर। मैंने एक बार उसे झिड़कना चाहा पर मम्मी के मना करने पर मैं चुप हो गयी।

रेखांकनः अदवीका, एआईएस, साकेत

खाना खाकर बिल देते वक्त माँ ने बिल के साथ–साथ उस वेटर को बहुत अच्छी टिप भी दी। यह देखकर मैं माँ से नाराज होकर बोली, 'इस वेटर को आपने इतनी अच्छी टिप क्यों दी? आपने देखा नहीं कितने गन्दे तरीके से उसने हमें सर्विस दी।' माँ ने कुछ नहीं कहा और बोलीं इसका जवाब मैं तुम्हें अगली बार दूँगी।

अगले दिन फिर से हम लोग उसी होटल खाना खाने गए। इस बार उसी वेटरी ने हमारी बहुत खातिर की। हर चीज समय पर मिली हमें। हम उस वेटर सर्विस से बहुत खुश थे। मुझे लगा आज तो माँ और भी अच्छी टिप देगी। लेकिन मेरे विचार के एकदम उलट आज माँ ने उसे उस दिन के मुकाबले सिर्फ एक–चौथाई ही टिप दी। मैं हैरान थी। आज तो माँ को उसे और भी अच्छी टिप देनी चाहिए थी! आखिर माँ से मैंने पूछा तो उन्होंने बताया कि बेटा कल जो अच्छी टिप मैंने उस वेटर को दी थी, वह टिप आज की अच्छी के लिए थी। लेकिन आज जो कम टिप मैंने उसे दी है, वह कल की खराब सर्विस के लिए है। आज मैंने वेटर को सबक दिया है कि अपना काम निःस्वार्थ भाव से करना चाहिए। हमेशा किसी लालच के लिए काम नहीं करना चाहिए। अपने काम को हमेशा खुश होकर पूरी रुचि से करना चाहिए। अच्छे काम का अच्छा परिणाम अवश्य मिलता है और लालच फल बुरा ही होता है।

अब माँ की उस दिन वाली बात मुझे अब अच्छी तरह से समझ आ गयी थी।

रेखांकनः रवीन्द्र गुसाईं, जीटी नेटवर्क

जादुई पेड़

आयुष अनेजा
ऐमिटी इण्टरनेशनल स्कूल वसुन्धरा, 9 ए

दूर गाँव में एक जादुई नीम का पेड़ था। बीमार लोग उसकी पत्तियाँ खाते और थोड़े ही दिनों में ठीक हो जाते। धीरे–धीरे दूर–दूर से बीमार लोग वहाँ आने लगे और उसकी पत्तियाँ खाकर ठीक होने लगे। अब तो पेड़ मशहूर हो गया। पेड़ को लगने लगा कि वह तो भगवान हो गया है, उसकी पत्तियाँ खा लेने मात्र से लोग ठीक हो रहे हैं। अब तो पेड़ में घमण्ड आ गया। उसने लोगों के साथ बुरा बर्ताव शुरू कर दिया।

एक दिन एक गरीब लंगड़ा आदमी उस पेड़ के पास आया। वह बहुत बीमार था। पत्तियाँ तोड़ने के लिए वह ऊपर उचक नहीं पाया। उस लंगड़े आदमी ने विनम्रतापूर्वक पेड़ से कहा, 'हे जादू के पेड़! मैं बहुत बीमार हूँ और लंगड़ा भी हूँ। मेरी मदद करो मैं तुम्हारी पत्तियों को नहीं तोड़ पा रहा हूँ। तुमसे मेरा विनम्र निवेदन है कि तुम थोड़ा नीचे की ओर झुक जाओ ताकि मैं तुम्हारी पत्तियाँ ले सकूँ और उन्हें खाकर ठीक हो जाऊँ।'

पेड़ ने घमण्ड में आकर कहा, 'हे गरीब आदमी! मैं बहुत महान और जादुई पेड़ हूँ। झुकना मेरी शान के खिलाफ है। तुझे ही आकर मेरी पत्तियाँ तोड़नी पड़ेंगी।' पेड़ की बात सुनकर वह लाचार आदमी दुखी मन से वापस चला गया।

अगली सुबह जब पेड़ सोकर उठा तो वह सन्न रह गया। उस पर एक भी पत्ती नहीं बची है। उसकी शाखाएँ बिना पत्तियों के बहुत भद्दी लग रही हैं। तभी वहाँ पेड़ों के भगवान आए और उन्होंने उस पेड़ से कहा, 'ऐ पेड़! तुमने उस गरीब और लाचार आदमी की मदद नहीं की इसलिए मैंने तुम्हें सजा दी है। जब तुम अपनी पत्तियों से मानवता की सेवा नहीं कर सकते तो तुम्हारा उजड़ जाना ही उचित है।'

अब उस पेड़ को अपनी भूल का अहसास हो गया। वह रोने लगा। उसने भगवान से प्रार्थना की कि वह उसकी जादुई क्षमता उसे लौटा दे। भविष्य में वह हमेशा मानवता की सेवार्थ ही कर्म करेगा। पेड़ को पछताते हुए देख भगवान को उस पर दया आ गयी और उसे क्षमा कर दिया। अगले दिन वह पेड़ फिर से हरा–भरा हो गया। यह कहानी हमें सिखाती है कि हमें घमण्डी नहीं बनना चाहिए और हमेशा दूसरों की मदद करनी चाहिए।

भगवान की मदद

रेखांकनः दिनेश कुमार, जीटी नेटवर्क

रौनिक शर्मा
ऐमिटी इण्टरनेशनल स्कूल गुड़गाँव सैक्टर 46, 8 एफ

एक किसान खेत में हल चला रहा था। हल चलाते–चलाते उसके हल की शीर (लोहे के वह क्षण जिससे मिट्टी को चीरते हैं) निकल गई। किसान उसे ठीक करने में लग गया। शीर को ठोकने के लिए उसे हथौड़े की जरूरत पड़ी। किसान ने इधर–उधर बहुत देर तक हथौड़ा ढूँढ़ता रहा किन्तु हथौड़ा उसे कहीं नहीं दिखा। इससे किसान बहुत परेशान हुआ। उसने अपने साथ काम करने आई अपनी पत्नी और बच्चों से हथौड़े के बारे में पूछा कि क्या उन लोगों ने हथौड़ा देखा है? उसके घरवालों ने भी ना में सिर हिला दिया। अब परेशान होकर किसान भगवान से प्रार्थना करने लगा कि हे भगवान! मुझे हथौड़ा ढूँढ़ने में मदद करो, मुझे बहुत सारा काम निपटाना है। किसान की करुण प्रार्थना सुनकर भगवान वहाँ प्रकट हुए और उन्होंने दुःखी किसान को बताया कि उसका हथौड़ा दूसरी तरफ पड़ा है, वह जाकर उसे ले ले। किसान दूसरी तरफ गया तो उसने देखा कि हथौड़ा उधर जमीन में धँसा हुआ पड़ा है। किसान बहुत खुश हुआ। किसान ने फिर से भगवान से प्रार्थना की कि हे भगवान मुझे जमीन में धंसे इस हथौड़े निकाल कर मुझे दे दो। पर इस बार न तो भगवान प्रगट हुए और न हथौड़ा निकालने में किसान की मदद की। थककर किसान ने अपने बच्चों को बुलाया और उनके साथ मिलकर अपनी पूरी ताकत लगाकर उस हथौड़े को जमीन से निकाल लिया। इसके बाद अपना हल ठीक करके फिर से अपने काम में जुट गया।

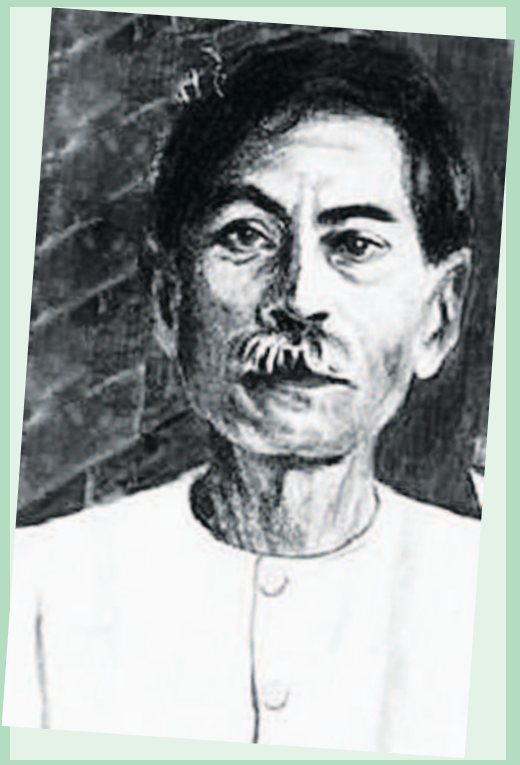
इस कहानी से हमें सीख मिलती है कि भगवान भी उसी की मदद करते हैं जो मदद माँगने से पहले उस वस्तु को खुद पाने का प्रयास करते हैं।

किस्सागोई के महारथी

श्रेया गुप्ता, ऐमिटी इण्टरनेशनल स्कूल वसुन्धरा सैक्टर 6, 10 डी

प्रेमचंद ने बड़ी कुशलता से यह निरूपित किया है दुनिया में हमें आत्मीयता जानवरों से तो मिल सकती है किन्तु इनसानों से इसकी अपेक्षा नहीं करनी चाहिए।

हिन्दी साहित्य में सर्वाधिक पढ़े जाने वाले और अब तक के सबसे लोकप्रिय लेखक मुंशी प्रेमचंद हैं। उन्होंने हिन्दी में कहानी और उपन्यास के यथार्थवादी चित्रण से लोगों का दिल जीत लिया। प्रेमचंद का जन्म 31 जुलाई 1880 को वाराणसी के निकट लमही गांव में हुआ था। उनका असली नाम धनपत राय था। अपने मित्र मुंशी दयानारायण निगम के सुझाव पर बाद में 'प्रेमचंद' उपनाम से लिखने लगे और इसी नाम से प्रसिद्ध हुए। प्रेमचंद तत्कालीन हिन्दी और उर्दू के महान लेखक थे। महात्मा गाँधी के स्वतन्त्रता आन्दोलन में शिरकत करने के लिए उन्होंने सरकारी नौकरी छोड़ दी। उनकी कहानियों में समाज के सभी वर्गों का चित्रण बहुत सहज और स्वभाविक ढंग से देखने को मिलता है। हिन्दी कहानी के विकास में मुंशी प्रेमचंद का महत्वपूर्ण योगदान है।
प्रेमचंद की प्रारम्भिक कहानियाँ आर्दशवादिता के ओत–प्रोत थीं। इनका उद्देश्य था– सच्चे का बोलबाला, झूठे का मुँह काला। किन्तु कालान्तर में उनका यह दृष्टिकोण यर्थाथवादी हो गया। लगभग सभी ने मुंशी प्रेमचंद की कहानियों को किसी न किसी कक्षा में जरूर पढ़ा होगा।
'पूस की एक रात' प्रेमचंद की बहुचर्चित कहानी है। इसमें उन्होंने बड़ी कुशलता से इस आशय को निरूपित किया है दुनिया में हमें आत्मीयता जानवरों से तो मिल सकती है किन्तु इनसानों से इसकी अपेक्षा नहीं करनी चाहिए। मुंशी प्रेमचंद ने साहित्य को सच्चाई के धरातल पर उतारा। वह साम्प्रदायिकता, भ्रष्टाचार, जमींदारी, कर्जखोरी, गरीबी, उपनिवेशवाद आदि विषयों पर आजीवन लिखते रहे। सन् 1936 में प्रगातिशील लेखक संघ के पहले सम्मेलन की अध्यक्षता करते हुए उन्होंने कहा था कि लेखक स्वभाव से प्रगतिशील होता है और जो ऐसा नहीं है वह लेखक नहीं है। मुंशी प्रेमचंद हिंदी साहित्य के युग प्रर्वतक हैं। उन्होने हिन्दी तथा उर्दू में पूरे अधिकार के लिखा है। उनकी अधिकाँश रचनाएँ मूल रूप से उर्दू में लिखी गई है लेकिन उनका प्रकाशन हिंदी में पहले हुआ। उनकी साधारण मुहावरेदार भाषा आसानी से समझ में आती है और गहराई से दिल में उतर जाती है। आज भी मुंशी प्रेमचंद हम सबके बीच अपनी कहानियों और उपन्यासों के माध्यम से जीवित हैं। उनके बहुचर्चित उपन्यास– गबन, गोदान, सेवासदन, कर्मभूमि आदि हैं साथ ही उनकी कुछ मशहूर कहानियाँ– जैसे ईदगाह, पंचपरमेश्वर, बडे भाई साहब, ठाकुर का कुआँ, मंत्र, सद्गति आदि है। सन 1936 में उनका देहान्त हो गया। अपने साहित्य लेखन के चलते वह हमेशा याद किए जाते रहेंगे। वह मेरे सबसे प्रिय लेखक हैं।



रेखांकनः दिनेश कुमार, जीटी नेटवर्क

डायरी लेखन

आयुषी गुप्ता, ऐमिटी इण्टरनेशनल स्कूल वसुन्धरा सैक्टर 1,10 बी

11 दिसम्बर, 2014
10:50

प्रिय डायरी,

आज मेरा दिन बहुत ही उत्सुकता तथा चिन्ता से भरा था, पर दिन के अन्त में अब मैं बहुत खुश हूं। मैं सुबह जब स्कूल पहुंची तब हमें पहला कालांश शुरू होने से पहले ही एडवेंचर कैंप मानेसर जाने के लिए सूचना पत्र मिल गए थे। मेरी वहाँ जाने की बहुत इच्छा थी। मेरे माता–पिता को मुझे पाँच दिन के लिए अकेले घर से बाहर भेजना ठीक नहीं लग रहा था। इस बारे में पापा से जब बात करती, वह मुझे अनसुना कर देते, और जब मम्मी से कहती तो वह पहले मुझे समझाती और बाद में कहतीं कि मैं पापा से पूछ लूँ। मेरा जाना अब लगभग मना था।
आज स्कूल में मेरे मित्र मुझे बहुत उकसा रहे थे एडवेंचर कैम्प पर जाने के लिए। पर मैं क्या कहती! शाम को नन्दिनी की मम्मी का फोन आया। उन्होंने पता नहीं मम्मी से ऐसी क्या बात कही कि मेरी मम्मी ने कहा, 'ठीक है, देखती हूं आयुषी के पापा से बात करके।' मैं थोड़ी खुश हुई। शाम को पापा घर आए। रात को खाने के बाद मैं, मम्मी, पापा, दादी और भाई डाइनिंग टेबल पर बैठे थे। तभी मम्मी ने पापा से पूछा और पापा ने एकदम से 'हाँ' बोल दिया ! पता नहीं पापा को क्या हो गया! शायद इसलिए, क्योंकि आज पापा अपने लिए नया मोबाइल फोन लाए थे और बहुत खुश थे। जो भी हो, मेरा जाना अब पक्का हो गया है। मैं बहुत खुश हूँ। थोड़ा–थोड़ा डर भी लग रहा है क्योंकि मैं पहली बार मम्मी को छोड़कर जा रही हूँ। जब रात को मम्मी सोने जा रही थीं, तब उन्होंने बताया कि वह बहुत दिनों से पापा को धीरे–धीरे मनाने में लगी थीं। मुझे विश्वास नहीं हुआ। मैंने मम्मी को बहुत–बहुत धन्यवाद दिया। पापा अब भी फोन में लगे हुए हैं, उन्होंने कहा है कि वह मेरा अनुमति पत्र कल भरेंगे। नन्दिनी की मम्मी को बहुत–बहुत धन्यवाद। मेरी कुछ अध्यापिकाओं ने भी मेरी मदद की, उन्हें भी मेरी ओर से बहुत–बहुत धन्यवाद। शुभ रात्रि!

कविताएँ

हमारी राष्ट्रभाषा

कल्पना शर्मा, अध्यापिका
ऐमिटी इण्टरनेशनल स्कूल वसुन्धरा सैक्टर 6

हिन्दी हमारी राष्ट्रभाषा, आओ इसका गुणगान करें,
अपनाकर इसको हम अपनी, मातृभूमि का सम्मान करें।

है जिसकी माँ संस्कृत भाषा, आओ तुम्हें बताएँ हम,
गुण हैं इसमें कितने देखो, आओ तुम्हें दिखाएँ हम।

यह भाषा जिसमें किसी वर्ण का, अंश भी व्यर्थ न जाता है,
क्योंकि जो बोलते, वह लिखते, जो लिखते, बोला जाता है।

यह सिद्ध हो चुका है, वैज्ञानिक भाषा अपनी हिन्दी है,
यों चमक रही है, दमक रही, ज्यों भारत भाल पे बिन्दी है।

हिन्दी भाषा ही अपने देश की, आन, बान और शान है,
लिखना, पढ़ना और समझना, इसको बहुत आसान है।

जो जगह न दी इसको दिल में, ये चर्चा आम हो जाएगा,
छिन गई जो भाषा अपनी, देश फिर से गुलाम हो जाएगा।

मत समझो हीन उन्हें तुम, जो हिन्दी भाषा अपनाते हैं,
अपनी संस्कृति जीवित रखने को जो मेहनत करते जाते हैं।

सीखो भले और भाषाएँ, न भूलो निज भाषा को,
सर्वोपरि रहे हिन्दी अपनी, मत तोड़ना तुम इस आशा को।

हिन्दी जो रही सबसे ऊपर, बन जाएगा ये देश महान,
भाषा का अपनी मान करे, वह इन्सां पाएगा सम्मान।

जो सच्चे बच्चे हो भारत के, कम से कम इतना काम करो,
अपना कर अपनी भाषा को, इस देश का जग में नाम करो।

ये सच है करेगा जो अपने, देश की भाषा का सम्मान,
वो राष्ट्र विश्व में भर पाएगा, विकास की ऊँची उड़ान।

ऐमिटी के राही

सामन्यु जोशी
ऐमिटी इण्टरनेशनल स्कूल
मयूर विहार, 6 सी

हम नन्हे ऐमिटी के राही हैं,
कदम से कदम मिलाकर,
बस आगे बढ़ते जाएँ,
हम ऐसे वीर सिपाही हैं।

मेहनत से हम कभी न डरें,
लगन से सारे काम करें,
मंजिल पर अपना ध्यान धरें,
यह शिक्षा हमने पाई है,
हम ऐमिटी के राही हैं।

इन्द्रधनुष से स्वप्न सजाएँ,
प्रेम का हम अमृत बरसाएँ,
बड़ों के आगे शीश झुकाएँ,
यह रीत हमें सिखाई है,
हम ऐमिटी के राही हैं।

छायाः रवीन्द्र गुसाईं, जीटी नेटवर्क

आधुनिक युग की मीरा महादेवी वर्मा

ईशा गुप्ता, ऐमिटी इण्टरनेशनल स्कूल वसुन्धरा सैक्टर 1, 5 सी

महादेवी वर्मा आधुनिक हिन्दी कविता में छायावाद, अपनी काव्यात्मक समृद्धि, आंतरिक ऊर्जा, चिन्तन, करुणा और दार्शनिक गम्भीरता के लिए बहुत उल्लेखनीय हैं।

महादेवी वर्मा का जन्म 26 मार्च, 1907 को होली के दिन फर्रुखाबाद, उत्तर प्रदेश में हुआ था। महादेवी वर्मा की प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा मिशन स्कूल, इन्दौर में हुई। महादेवी वर्मा सन् 1929 में बौद्ध दीक्षा लेकर भिक्षुणी बनना चाहती थी लेकिन महात्मा गाँधी के सम्पर्क में आने के बाद वह समाजसेवी बन गईं। सन् 1932 में इलाहाबाद विश्वविद्यालय से संस्कृत में स्नातकोत्तर की उपाधि लेने के पश्चात महादेवी वर्मा ने नारी शिक्षा प्रसार के मन्तव्य से प्रयाग महिला विद्यापीठ की स्थापना की एवं उसकी प्रधानाचार्या के रूप में कार्यरत रहीं। साथ ही उन्होंने मासिक पत्रिका 'चाँद'' का सम्पादन किया। आधुनिक हिन्दी कविता में छायावाद अपनी काव्यात्मक समृद्धि, आंतरिक ऊर्जा और दार्शनिक गम्भीरता के लिए उल्लेखनीय है।
महादेवी वर्मा छायावद की महत्वपूर्ण कवयित्री हैं।
छायावादी काव्य में अपनी चिन्तन की गम्भीरता, करुणा, प्रेम, रहस्य और गीतात्मक चेतना के कारण वह विशिष्ट महत्व रखती हैं। महादेवी वर्मा ने बहुत ज्यादा लेखन नहीं किया है पर अनुभूति और कलात्मक उत्कर्ष की दृष्टि से उनका काव्य एक मूल्यवान उपलब्धि है। इनकी कविता तत्कालीन समाज में नारी के प्रति संवेदनहीनता और पीड़ा का बखान करती है। महादेवी वर्मा भारतीय दर्शन से बहुत प्रभावित रहीं। एक जगह वह लिखती हैं, 'मुझे दुःख के दोनों ही रूप प्रिय हैं, एक वह जो मनुष्य के संवेदनशील हृदय को सारे संसार से अविच्छिन्न बँधन में बाँध देता है और दूसरा वह जो काल और सीमा के बन्धन में पड़े हुए असीम चेतन का क्रंदन है।'
उनके प्रख्यात कविता संग्रह नीहार, रश्मि, नीरजा, सांध्यगीत, दीपशिखा तथा अग्निरेखा है। यामा उनके प्रथम चार काव्य संग्रहों की कविताओं का संकलन है। वह कवयित्री होने के साथ प्रख्यात गद्यकार भी थीं। उनकी कुछ कृतियाँ इस प्रकार हैंः गिल्लू, मैं नीर भरी दुःख की बदली, नीहार, सांध्यगीत आदि। उनके लेख, निबन्ध, रेखाचित्र, संस्मरण, भूमिकाओं और ललित निबन्धों में जो गद्य लिखा है वह श्रेष्ठतम् गद्य का उत्कृष्ट उदाहरण है।
सन् 1956 में भारत सरकार ने उनकी साहित्यिक सेवा के लिए पद्म–भूषण की उपाधि दी और 1069 में विक्रम विश्वविद्यालय ने उन्हें डी लिट् की उपाधि से अलंकृत किया। 'यामा' नामक काव्य संकलन के लिए उन्हें भारत का सर्वोच्च साहित्यिक सम्मान 'ज्ञानपीठ पुरस्कार' वर्ष 1983 में प्राप्त हुआ। सन् 1988 में उन्हें 'पद्म–विभूषण' से भी सम्मानित किया गया। 11 सितम्बर, 1987 को महादेवी वर्मा का देहान्त हो गया। उनके जाने से हिन्दी साहित्य ने आधुनिक युग की 'मीरा' को खो दिया।

ऐसे करें कचरे का सदुपयोग

आकाँक्षा बलहारा
ऐमिटी इण्टरनेशनल स्कूल पुष्प विहार, 10 सी

हर रोज हम बहुत सी चीजों को कूड़ा समझकर फेंक देते हैं। हम इनका इस्तेमाल करके सुन्दर, आकर्षक एवं उपयोगी वस्तुएँ बना सकते हैं। बस सोच का अन्तर है कि हम इन्हें संसार को गन्दा बनाने के लिए इस्तेमाल करें या सुन्दर बनाने के लिए। जैसे यही लीजिए कि सन्तरे के छिलके का इस्तेमाल करके बहुत खूबसूरत दीपक बनाया जा सकता है। इसी तरह नारियल के कठोर भाग का इस्तेमाल भी छोटा–सा तबला बनाने में किया जा सकता है। ऐसी ही बहुत सारी वस्तुएँ होती हैं जिन्हें हमें बेकार जानकर फेंक देते हैं, जबकि दरअसल वे हमारी लिए बड़े काम की साबित हो सकती हैं। आज हमारे चारों तरफ कूड़े का ढेर दिखाई देता है। कूड़े के इस अम्बार को लगाने वाले हम लोग ही हैं। यदि हम चीजों का उचित इस्तेमाल कर लेंगे तो यह ढेर अपने आप ही समाप्त हो जाएगा। हमें पॉलीबैग को फेंकना नहीं चाहिए। यह एक ऐसा जटिल रासायनिक पदार्थ होता है कि इसे नष्ट नहीं किया जा सकता। अन्य कूड़ा–करकट सड़–गल भी जाता है पर पॉलीथीन नष्ट ही नही होती तो हमें इसका उपयोग अन्य कार्यों के लिए कर लेना चाहिए जैसे इससे दरी, पायदान, टोकरियाँ आदि बना सकते हैं।

अगर हम पॉलीबैग को फेंकेगे तो इससे हमारा वातावरण भी दूषित होगा। हमारें घरों में अखबार तो रोजाना आता है। हम इसका प्रयोग करके टोकरियाँ बना सकते हैं। पुराने अखबार से ही हम अपने घरों की खिड़कियाँ साफ कर सकते हैं। जब हम फल खाते हैं तो उसके छिलके आदि फेंकने की बजाय उसका खाद बनाने के लिए प्रयोग कर सकते हैं। इसी तरह हमारे बगीचों के पत्तों को जलाना नहीं चाहिए। पत्तों से उत्पन्न धुआँ हमारे लिए बहुत हानिकारक होता है। उसे हम एक गड्ढे में डालकर खाद तैयार कर सकते हैं।

प्लास्टिक हमारे पर्यावरण को बहुत नुकसान पहुँचा रहा है। इसे पुनः चक्रित करना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। हमें अपनी पुरानी चीजों को या तो पुनः किसी रूप में इस्तेमाल करना चाहिए अन्यथा पुनः चक्रित कर लेना चाहिए।

स्वयं से बनाएँ, सबको दिखाएँ

अंशिका गोयल
ऐमिटी इण्टरनेशनल स्कूल पुष्प विहार, 10 सी

- सर्वप्रथम पढ़ने के बाद इस्तेमाल में न आने वाली मैगजीन जिसे अकसर रद्दी में डाल दिया जाता है, उसके पन्नों को फाड़िए।
- हर पन्ने को गोल मोड़िए ताकि वह एक पाइप का आकार ले ले।
- गोल मुड़े कागज के दोनों सिरों को फेविकॉल से चिपका दीजिए।
- इसी तरह से बहुत सारे पाइप तैयार कर लीजिए।
- अब पाइपों को एक–दूसरे से इस तरह चिपकाएँ कि वे एक टोकरी का आकार ले लें।
- अब अपनी इच्छानुसार टोकरी में रंग भरकर उसे अधिक आकर्षित बनाया जा सकता है।

रीसाइकिल की साइकिल

हर्षिता राय
ऐमिटी इण्टरनेशनल स्कूल पुष्प विहार, 10 सी

केवल कचरा और गन्दगी रहती है यहाँ, एक भी पेड़ नहीं,
अंजाम भुगतेगी प्रकृति, अगर न कदम न हो मानव के सही।
प्रकृति की है ये पुकार, पुनः चक्रित करो बार बार,
एक ही वस्तु अगर करो इस्तेमाल, तो चलेगी सालोसाल।
बोतल, केन, ग्लास या चाहे हो आपकी पुरानी साइकिल,
इस्तेमाल करो और करो फिर से करो रीसाइकिल।
पुनः चक्रित करना प्लास्टिक को, सदा ही रखना स्मरण,
वरना ये प्लास्टिक दूषित कर डालेगा हमारा पर्यावरण।
कागज ही कागज यहाँ वहाँ, करो उन सबको पुनः चक्रित,
पेड़ बचाओ, पेड़ लगाओ और करो वातावरण सज्जित।
क्या, कहाँ, किसे और क्यों करें रीसाइकिल,
एक बार कोशिश करके देखो होगी सारी आसान, मुश्किल।

कैसे बनाएँ पैन पास्ता

• स्वेता साहू, ऐमिटी इण्टरनेशनल स्कूल गुड़गाँव सैक्टर 43, कक्षा, 7 बी

सामग्री

पास्ता/मैकरॉनी	एक कप
पानी	ढाई कप
तेल	आधी छोटी चम्मच
बेबी कॉर्न	4
मक्खन	2 बड़ी चम्मच
ऑरिगेनो	1 छोटी चम्मच
प्याज तथा शिमला मिर्च	1–1
मैदा	1 कप
दूध	3 कप
नमक	स्वादानुसार
काली मिर्च तथा मिर्च पाउडर	जरूरत के अनुसार
क्रीम	चौथाई कप
मशरूम	जरूरत के अनुसार

विधिः

- सभी सब्जियों का काट लें।
- कटोरे में मक्खन डालकर 30 सैकिण्ड के लिए गरम करें।
- प्याज डालकर दो मिनट तक पका लें। अब मशरूम, बेबी कॉर्न, शिमला मिर्च, ऑरिगैनो डालकर, 50 मिनट तक पकाएँ। मैदा मिलाकर 40 सैकिण्ड के लिए पका लें।
- नमक, काली मिर्च, लाल मिर्च पाउडर, दूध डालकर 5–6 मिनट तक पकाएँ। अब क्रीम और उबले हुए पास्ता को मिलाकर दो मिनट तक पकाएँ।
- चीज़ के साथ सजाएं।
- लीजिए आपका व्हाइट सॉस पास्ता तैयार है।

मेरा परिचय

मेरा नामः नमित मेहता
मेरी कक्षाः 3 बी
मेरा विद्यालयः ऐमिटी इण्टरनेशनल स्कूल,
सैक्टर –43, गुड़गाँव
मेरा जन्मदिनः 16 अक्टूबर 2007
मेरी पसंदः केक और आइसक्रीम
मेरी रूचियाँः ड्रांइग और कलरिंग
मेरे आदर्शः मेरे पापा
मेरी प्रिय मित्रः मेरी बहन
मेरी प्रिय पुस्तकः नॉडी
मेरा प्रिय विषयः गणित
मैं अपने विद्यालय के समाचारपत्र का हिस्सा बनना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि मेरे माता–पिता मेरी फोटो देखकर बहुत खुश होंगे और मुझे भी अच्छा लगेगा।

स्वच्छ भारत अभियान

एक कदम स्वच्छता की ओर

स्वच्छता अभियान

स्वच्छ भारत अभियान 2 अक्तूबर, 2014 को भारत सरकार द्वारा जारी किया गया था। इसमें सभी देशवासियों ने योगदान दिया। इस अभियान को आरम्भ करने का कारण यह था कि हम सफाई के महत्त्व को समझें। महात्मा गाँधी के विचारों को जीवित रखने का यह सार्थक प्रयास है।

स्वच्छ गंगा अभियान

गंगा सफाई योजना के पहले चरण में गंगा नदी के पानी की गुणवत्ता में सुधार करने के लिए 1985 में कार्य शुरू हुआ। इसके बाद यमुना, गोमती, दामोदर और महानदी में प्रदूषण कम करने का काम होना है।

महात्मा गाँधी के विचार

'हमें भारत को एक ऐसा देश बनाना चाहिए जहाँ सब नागरिक प्रेम–भाव से रहें और साफ–सफाई रखें। जहाँ शुद्धता होती है, वहाँ ईश्वर का वास होता है।'

प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी के विचार

प्रधानमंत्री का मानना है कि स्वच्छ भारत अभियान को देशभक्ति की भावना से जोड़कर देखना चाहिए। उन्होंने दिल्ली स्थित वाल्मीकि बस्ती, से स्वच्छ भारत अभियन की शुरूआत की थी।

प्रमुख उद्देश्य

1 सामाजिक गन्दगी को दूर करने के लिए झाड़ू का सहारा।
2 सामूहिक प्रार्थना को बल देना, जिससे एकजुट होकर व्यक्ति जात–पात और धर्म की बंदिशों को दरकिनार कर कार्य करें।
3 आखिरी रास्ता चरखा। यह आत्मनिर्भर और एकता का प्रतीक माना जाने लगा था।

संकलनः ईशा डोगरा, इशिता वर्मा, लावण्या तनेजा, एच वी सिद्धार्थ, गीतांजलि वोहरा ऐमिटी इण्टरनेशनल स्कूल गुड़गाँव, कक्षा 10 जी