



Established in 1936

The Doon School WEEKLY

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A Formidable Finish

Arjun Singh reports on the recently concluded Chuckerbutty Memorial Debates and Junior Invitational Cup.

Come November, the Indian high-school debating season usually winds down quietly. However, unlike the rest of the country, we at Doon were yet to face our biggest challenge – our very own tournament, with its new junior avatar. Moreover, this year was a special one, marking the debates' Diamond Jubilee edition, which only further raised expectations. The work began months in advance, and after all the planning, training, and preparation, the School hosted the 60th Annual Chuckerbutty Memorial Debates and the 1st Junior English Debating Invitational Cup (termed JEDI by our 'Masters') over the course of last week.



The Junior Cup was the first item on our five-day agenda, being the first such tournament of its kind in the region. The School's purpose behind this novel idea was to give younger students a premature taste of competitive debating, setting them in motion for competitions at the senior level. For this, the five participating schools (plus two teams of our own) provided a healthy pool where one could debate against new teams and unfamiliar speakers. The motions too, were designed to push these young participants towards senior-level argumentation, some of them being 'This House will worship money', 'This House will not question its elders', and in the final round 'This House will ban advertisements aimed at children'. The Doon School-A Team managed to advance to the semi-final, but ultimately lost against the RIMC, which then went on to beat Welham Boys' in the finals and win the tournament. Though our teams didn't win, the debate fulfilled its purpose of providing experience, and served as an organizational exercise for the twice-as-large Chuckerbutty Debates, which began the following day.

Friday morning saw the arrival of twelve senior teams from across the country to compete in our hallmark event. Representing the school were Chaitanya Kediya, Ishaan Kapoor and I, who switched over from our organizing roles of the previous two days. Confident with our practice, we were first confronted with the motion 'This House would not glorify 'busy' as the opposing side against the Vivek High School. Our case revolved around the inherent importance of work and the exemplary role that hardworking individuals play in societies; simultaneously drawing the important distinction between being 'busy' and a workaholic. The debate saw us emerge the unanimous winners along with a Best Speaker award, which provided us much needed confidence for the second round. Owing to time constraints, our preparation time was reduced by half-an-hour, and we entered the debate (with some frenetic preparation) as proponents of the motion 'This House Believes That corruption has no currency' against St. George's College. Here, we argued that corruption exists primarily in an individual's 'intentions' as compared to their actions, and presented several cases of non-monetary corruption's occurrence. With a unanimous decision of the judges, the debate swung in our favour, with Ishaan being adjudged the Best Speaker.

Now midway through the preliminary stage, the next day saw us paired in the third round against familiar faces from The Shri Ram School, Mousari, which was perhaps our toughest preliminary debate. With the motion being 'This House would prioritize civil liberties over national security', our proposition case showed

(Contd. on Page 7)



Regulars

Chucks-sessful!

The School was represented by Chaitanya Kediya, Ishaan Kapoor and Arjun Singh at the **60th Annual Chuckerbutty Memorial Debates** hosted by the School from **November 11-13, 2016**. The team remained **undefeated** throughout the tournament and in the **finals** beat **The Shriram School, Mousari** to **win** the debates.

Congratulations!

JEDI Masters

The School hosted the **1st Doon School Junior English Debating Invitational (JEDI) Cup Debates** between **November 9-10, 2016**. Six schools participated in the event. **The Doon School-A Team** reached the **semi-final** round where they narrowly **lost** to the **Rashtriya Indian Military College**, who went on to **win** the tournament.

Well done!

THE WHO?

Who is John Oliver?

Pradyut Narain: A writer

Ujjwal Jain: A politician

Yash Singh: A serial killer

Rishin Reddy: An actor

John William Oliver is an English comedian, writer, producer, political commentator, actor, media critic, and television host of the Emmy-winning late-night talk show, 'Last Week Tonight with John Oliver'.

"You cannot shake hands with a clenched fist."

- Indira Gandhi

UNQUOTABLE QUOTES

He only knows how to write mountains.

Aarnav Sethy, penmanship at its best.

I learnt a new Dad from my abuse.

Aryaman Saluja, a new discovery.

I digged up.

Pranav Goel, down a dictionary.

If any update, please update me on dinner.

Aryan Chhabra, taking charge.

Has he drawn the crossword yet?

Arjun Singh, puzzled.

You gonna be get hurt!

Pratinav Bagla, continues speaking.

Nothing is going to happening to you.

Kanishkh Kanodia, struck by English.

There are hills on mountains.

Siddharth Gupta, aspiring travel writer.

I have outburst of hate.

Armaan Thapar, Quentin Tarantino in the making.

Around the World in 80 Words

Donald Trump's transition team faced more controversy as another key aide stepped down without any explanation. Novak Djokovic neared a return to the number one position after reaching the last four of the ATP World tour finals. Opposition parties stepped up their attack on the NDA government on the issue of demonetisation. Army raids on villages in Myanmar's Rakhine State led to concerns over escalating violence with over 80 people killed. Reliance Jio is to launch smartphones starting at Rs.1000.

Dosco Doodle

Culinary Delights
Aryaman Saluja

PREPARATION FOR
SOCIALS THEN...



PREPARATION FOR
~~SOCIALS~~ 'CULINARY'
SESSION...



America's Autopsy

Devang Laddha offers his take on the recent United States Presidential Election.

It is official. The world's oldest democracy, the United States of America has elected Donald Trump to be its 45th President. On the 9th of November, the controversial Republican candidate secured the necessary electoral votes to beat Hillary Clinton. The election shocked many and defied all pollsters and pundits who predicted - some with great certainty - that Hillary would win. Trump won the election by securing 290 seats in the Electoral College, even though he lost to Clinton in the popular vote. The election has caused massive ripples around the globe and has put a cloud of uncertainty over everyone.

The largest factor that contributed to his win, ironically, was his opponent Hillary Clinton. Hillary had raised a great campaign against Trump but could not win the key swing states. Despite greatly appealing to the vast majority of youth, Black, Latino and female voters, she was not able to garner enough support. This election was perhaps not as much as Trump winning than Hillary losing. She simply could not secure as much support as her predecessor Barack Obama. This was largely due to two reasons. Firstly, the reopening of the FBI investigations in the final stage led to a drain in her support. Secondly, however, she was not able to get the supporters of her fierce rival Bernie Sanders to her side. These supporters when given the choice between Trump and Hillary preferred in a lot of cases to abstain or even go over to the Republican side. States which had seen Sanders win in the primary, such as Wisconsin, did not give Hillary the support she needed.



Another factor which gave Trump his win was the Electoral College system. Through the system he decisively won the election, despite securing 600,000

votes less than Hillary. Trump was the fourth candidate to win after having lost the popular vote. Having a President which is not elected by the majority of voters is, in my opinion, something that goes against the spirit of democracy. The Electoral College system essentially involves 538 electors who are divided amongst states based on their population. The candidate who secures the most votes in any state gets all the Electoral College votes from that state, as opposed to the proportional allocation of electors based on vote share. What this has led to is that most states have a general trend of voting for either the Republican or Democratic parties. For example, Texas almost every election votes 'Republican' while California regularly votes 'Democratic'. The problem here is that this does not give fair representation of voters. If in the state of Michigan, 49 percent of the people vote Democrat and 51 percent vote Republican, all seats would be allocated to the Republican side which ignores the will of all 'Democratic' voters. The Republican should get seats through proportion, as it is a more just way of getting a more representative perspective. Furthermore, another problem that the Electoral College has created is that it has side-lined a lot of states. Since most states have a general trend of voting Republican or Democrat, candidates are discouraged from campaigning there. Instead, they majorly focus their campaign on states which have history of voting both (Democrat and Republican) and thus could vote either way. These states generally determine the result of the election and for their ability to 'swing' the election are termed 'swing states'. This election, Trump won all the major 'swing' states (i.e. Ohio, Pennsylvania, Florida, and North Carolina) which gave him his victory. He won by a system which side-lines a large portion of the voters and is essentially, undemocratic. Even further, the election system only pitted him against one candidate: Hillary. Had he faced competitors such as Bernie Sanders, a lot of his rural white voters might have vanished. This loss of voters might have caused him to lose in the key swing states, where Sanders was quite popular. This leads to another problem in the election system which does not give people the option of different multiple candidates to vote for. The dominance of the major two parties force one to restrict their choice, for a third-party vote in the current political climate is generally thought of in vain. Thus in the final election, a lot of people cannot find a candidate proposing their beliefs. This makes the process more undemocratic.

Lastly this election has showed us the intolerance present within the United States. Some 60 odd million supported and agreed with a xenophobic and racist politician, and need to be dealt with. Previously, civil society itself have shut them down and suppressed their views. However, this, evidently, is not a good way to deal with them. Suppressing this intolerance has not translated into a change in mentality, which has shown its face in the form of the rise of Trump. This has to be changed. It is time we let these people speak and explain to them why they

(Contd. on Page 4)

(Contd. from Page 3)

are wrong. We simply cannot shut them down; rather we need to engage with them.

Ultimately, the US needs to take a few lessons from this election. Firstly, the Democratic party needs to come together and rethink its strategy in the coming years. They need to unite and increase their seats in the Midterm Elections of 2018 and try to secure more local bodies – such as state legislatures. Secondly, more people need to come out and vote to try and reform the Electoral College system – which politicians will take note of only when there is popular support against it. They need to make sure that no person ever is voted in via such an undemocratic method. Thirdly, the intolerance in the US and around the world needs to be dealt with. This rise of right wing populism needs to be addressed. Meanwhile, we are stuck with Trump and how much ever we dislike him; we need to deal with him. Hopefully, he will not destroy the world and take us to the point of no return. As we tread into uncharted territory, one can only hope that Trump continues the legacy of the United States. One hopes that the country which has led the world for so long, does not self-destruct. As we look forward to the future, we also need to keep in mind, that despite all our speculations, Trump may not be so bad. Maybe, as Obama predicts, he will mature as he enters office. In the end, we need to, in the words of Hillary, ‘give him a chance to lead’ for he is the legitimate leader of the people of the United States.

Crunching Numbers

The Weekly interviewed **Ms. Lora Saarnio**, who conducted a *Mathematics workshop* in School last term.

The Doon School Weekly (DSW): Please tell us a bit about yourself and your career.

Lora Saarnio (LSA): For me, teaching is sort of an accidental career. In college, I studied Biochemistry, and Russian Studies. I thought I was going to be a geneticist, or work for the US State Department. However, I ended up graduating in English and Political Science. I then entered the PhD program in English literature. At that point, I thought I was going to be University professor, but after a few years, I couldn't pull the trigger on my dissertation. I felt that the problem I was going to work on would be interesting to maybe, fifteen people in the United States, something I did not feel good about it. So I dropped out of the PhD program, and tried out for different jobs. I worked as a legislative analyst, and a myriad of others. When my husband went to attend the business school at UCLA, I applied for a teaching job. I was invited for an interview by the secondary school I had applied to, and that was where I began my teaching career. At that time, I taught Grades 9, 10 and 12, and since then I have loved teaching. My students often say that I teach math in a way that they haven't experienced before. I think this comes from my mathematical background as I studied it in depth. Also due the fact that I studied the humanities, I can make an interdisciplinary connection, and that, I believe, help me teach in an effective manner.

DSW: In STEM careers, there is often a very poor ratio between males and females in the field. What can be done to change this?

LSA: This is actually one of my favourite topics. In fact, I am part of a committee which investigates how to support girls more in STEM fields. It is a classic problem faced by Google, Facebook, Apple, and many other technology companies. What I personally believe is that we can't just hope or wait for something to happen: there is a need for a structural reform to tackle this problem. I think it's about consciousness, and trying to take action for a change, instead of just accepting the status quo. I think it's a great question, and no one has come up with a solution for this as of yet.

DSW: Some students often have an aversion to Mathematics, and consider it to be inherently difficult. In view of this, what allied steps can be taken to make mathematics more interesting to students?

LSA: I believe that the first step towards this is to actually engage the kids with this subject. A change in our mindset around mathematics is in order; a change which tells us that Mathematics is actually for everyone, and if you have math phobia, it's just because you haven't had a great math experience yet. A person can become great at math - regardless of which school he attends. I would like to give the example of Dhanurjay Patel, the current Chief Data Scientist of the United States. In his early stages, he was terrible at math! Nobody thought that he would choose a career in math. He went to a community college, where he actually chose all the subjects his girlfriend had chosen. His girlfriend had taken calculus, and his performance in that subject was very poor. Yet, he decided to continue. He took extra classes, watched various videos - anything that could boost up his performance. And over the course of time, he started getting more mathematically inclined, and eventually received a math degree. Since then, he went on to attain such a profession which pivots around this very subject, and his family is actually quite surprised. Hence, I would like to say that your mathematical story is not written during your school life, and there is always scope of improvement, even in the later stages of your life. In view of that, anyone can improve their math skills, and it is not an inherently difficult subject!

Curbing Currency

Saksham Bhalotia *analyses the recent demonetisation of the 500 and 1000 Rupee notes.*

While most of us have been acrimonious towards the school administration for cancelling our day outing, people have been queuing up outside banks for hours to exchange their 500 and 1000 rupee notes. However, it is heartening to see that there is a general sense of appreciation regarding the move and the majority of the citizens are readily accepting the change.

As the world geared up to embrace Donald Trump as the new president-elect of the world's largest economy, our honourable Prime Minister decided to create a bit of a stir in India as well. It was on 8th November, 2016 that the Prime Minister addressed the nation and demonetised the 500 and 1000 rupee notes which had been in circulation since 1987 and 2000 respectively.

Demonetisation is a radical monetary step in which a currency unit's status as a legal tender is declared invalid. It may be carried out for different reasons. A country may demonetise when it adopts a new currency. An example of this is when the European Monetary Nations decided to switch to Euro as their official currency. Back home, demonetisation was carried out in 1978 when the currency notes of denominations 1000, 5000 and 10,000 ceased to be legal tender. The rationale



behind demonetisation, both then and today, was to curb the circulation of black money and to tap the counterfeiting of currency notes by terrorist organisations across the border.

As a ramification of the policy, most of the sectors will take a hit as the prices are on a decline because of the purchasing power of the consumer being temporarily low. However, the real-estate sector is to be affected the most. The number of buyers will go down due to the paucity of cash. At the initial stage of any real estate project, nearly 40 percent of the transactions are made through unaccounted money and with that being gone the demand will fall, eventually leading to a fall in prices. Notwithstanding the initial setbacks, this sector is expected to stabilise and evolve into a more efficient and transparent one. Gold prices are currently on the rise but they are predicted to fall after the economy stabilises. Once the transformation process is completed, black money will be wiped out which otherwise would have been used for purchasing gold. On the contrary, the banking sector is predicted to be on the rise with the focus of the economy shifting to bank transactions. As far as the entertainment and the luxury sectors are concerned, we will have to sit back and watch as one cannot really be sure if the consumers will now be willing to spend an equivalent amount as they did in the past.

On the outlook of it, the move appears to be a solitary one. However, on a closer analysis, this has been the core of our PM's policy ever since he got elected. The Pradhan-Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana launched in 2014 with the aim of ensuring access to various financial services to the low-income sections of the society, shifted the focus of India from being a cash-based economy to a bank-based economy. The benefit of the country being a bank based economy is that all the transactions are brought under check and all the money is accounted for. At the start of the year, the requirement a PAN card became mandatory for the purchase of jewellery of high value. Recently, the Declaration of Income Scheme gave the final warning to the people for the declaration of their black money. They were asked to pay a tax of 45 percent on the declared income. All these schemes had a common aim: reduction of corruption in India. However, what all analysts were oblivious to was the incoming of an epidemic move with a similar aim that would alter the entire monetary system of India.

The timing also happens to be perfect for the demonetisation. As three state elections approach, with two of the states being Uttar Pradesh and Punjab, politicians are in a fix as it has become impossible for them to carry out their campaigns with their black money being demonetised. Moreover, transfer-ring cash would have to be in five times the volume since 100 is the only denomination available.

So, what many ponder upon is what is about to happen next. They pose many questions like: will the economy plunge back into the social evil of corruption after the transformation is completed? I personally like to believe otherwise. With the evolution of e-commerce and the development of the banking sector, I think the economy is headed towards a cash-less economy, an economy that transacts only in electronic money. However, this would be a big change that will require a mass shift in the saving and expenditure method of the general public. I believe that once the transformation is complete, the restrictions on the withdrawal limit will remain, though it would be relaxed up to a higher amount. This will restrict the flow of cash to only the necessary amount and the rest of the transactions will take place via banks. With all the transaction being made via banks, all the money will be accounted for and tax evasion will become next to impossible. Also with more money being available in the banks, it will lead to more investments and thus more capital formation.

It is needless to even mention the unpredictability of the future of the Indian economy, but all in all it does appear to be headed in the right direction.

A Common Flame

Zoraver Mehta discusses the importance of Indian diversity.

While driving through the Nizamuddin Darga road in late October, I couldn't help but notice the Muslim inhabited area of Delhi to be deserted, with a few onlookers on the street looking as though they were to be consigned to the grave. It was Diwali season. In contrast to the usual hustle-bustle enthusiasm of Delhi with houses being painted, Indian sweets being made, the city illuminated beautiful with diyas and festivities; this area was particularly quiet, despondent and austere. Living in a city which is a melting pot of diversity and culture often encourages one to ponder about the issue of conflict due to differences in our community and how our nation deals with this diversity.

In high spirits—being home for Diwali tends to have the effect—I contemplated why the people of this area don't share the enthusiasm of the several million people across the world who celebrate Diwali.

During the Mughal era, the festival was celebrated with as much gusto and zeal as it is now. A humongous lamp called 'akash diya' was lit above the Red Fort and its shining light could be seen all the way to the neighbourhoods of Chandani Chowk. Three centuries ago, this setup would not have been possible had the Sikhs in the Gurudwara not contributed oil or the Muslims not provided cotton (batti) because the festival was not preached by their religion. Interestingly, all festivities were carried out by with great fervour by the Muslim king himself. This interdependence of religion at the time is what helped India gain the title of 'The Golden Sparrow.' (Sonay ki Chidiya) Above is just one example of the nation choosing to benefit from its diversity. The importance of this, and why it should be a matter of pride is what I would like to bring to the notice of the school community through the course of my article.

In fair comparison with the aforementioned, the headline on the day of Diwali in 2016 read "four army camps destroyed" while the local news in Delhi pertained to communal tensions between Hindu's and Muslims. Moreover, most public areas in the capital were put on high alert; as per usual. The ideal 'unity in diversity' reiterated by our constitution is not adequately valued. Our diversity, from which we can gain inestimably, is not celebrated, but castigated. Indian identity—whether we like it or not—is forged in this diversity. Our society is pluralist in nature; a repository of an array of cultures, religions and ethnicities. Indian civilization, stretching over a period of several thousands of years, provides a great example of diversity. Surely, today there are other less capitalisable divisions in our society as well—the increasing social and economic inequalities—which only exist because we turn a blind eye towards our nations diversity and make no effort for integration. The basis of Indian pluralism is that an Indian can be several things and one thing: you can be a good Sikh, a good Haryanvi and a decent Indian all at once. Therefore, the only major commonality between the people must be celebrated: an Indian identity.

“ Our diversity, from which we can gain inestimably, is not celebrated, but castigated. ”

Economically, the country seeks to join the Trans Pacific Partnership (TPP) and the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership to sustain its growth leadership in an inclusive way. India has made it clear that it intends to be part of the above processes; however, the external integration has domestic policy issues that need to be addressed immediately and implemented to allow India to reap its benefits. If societies in India choose to be interdependent we can attract the foreign investment generally associated with greater external integration. Intellectually, a multicultural learning setting can expand the potential for problem-solving and also encourage innovation. This will not only help raise general productivity but will also bring more inclusive growth which would help the nation greatly.

A country with such vast lingual, religious, racial, ethnic and cultural boundaries demands greater attention and extra effort on the part of the national leaders to cope with problems. To protect and preserve our democracy, a spirit of national integration must be invoked. The most ethnically diverse country in the world by a population basis is the United States of America. The citizens come together to form one entity, yet each sect retains its own distinct characteristics and identity. Consequently, the nation is the world's largest economy and arguably one of the most lucrative and powerful nations in the world.

Secularism and diversity have always remained at the margin in our country because people have not looked at it as their fundamental right. There are several paths which can be taken to resolve this: compulsory voting, strengthen centre-state relations to prevent federalism to turn into sectarianism. The reform which would be the most effective though, is if a spirit of integration and healthy nationalism is to be invoked amongst the masses.

(Contd. from Page 1)

how the need for national security arose from civil liberties themselves, along with the importance of civil liberties in protection from state exploitation under the excuse of national security (as noticed in the United States). The debate was particularly challenging, yet we were able to secure a win along with a Best Speaker award for Chaitanya. Following our packed lunches, we resumed the preliminary segment with its fourth round – debating the also-familiar Vasant Valley School on the motion ‘This House would refrain from putting mothers on a pedestal’, once again as the proposing side. In our burden to show the overwhelming harms of a pedestal, we proved how it would restrict the choice of women to avoid motherhood, and argued for excellence and merit to replace motherhood on any such platform. Once again, we added both another win and a Best Speaker award for Chaitanya to our tally. Having comfortably advanced to the semi-finals, we were paired yet again against Vasant Valley (with roles now reversed) on the motion ‘This House would give states the right to pay states to relocate and settle refugees.’ Owing to our World Schools’ training, the topic was one in which we stood well versed – and our seven arguments plus certain ‘fiery rebuttals’ pulled us a unanimous victory; with Chaitanya as Best Speaker. After hours of three intense debates, the evening’s dinner and dance served as a favourable relief for both the day’s stress, and for us, the anxiety of being the tournament’s finalists.

The next morning we convened at the Library with our co-finalists from Shri Ram to receive our motion. After a series of vetoing and a toss, we ended up as the opposition with ‘This House Believes That humanity has outgrown the nation state’. As witnessed in the MPH, our stance drew arguments on the principle of a nation-state, as well as the administrative difficulties in the formation of any global alternative; our refutation to the proposition’s case being real-world examples to show that nation-state affinity is strong. Ultimately, in a decisive 6-1 ballot judgement, we lifted the Chuckerbutty trophy as the tournament’s undefeated winners: returning it back home after last year’s loss to Mayo College.

Indeed, our victory at Chuckerbutty culminated for us the annual debating season on a very favourable note, with the School securing its third undefeated victory at a major-level debate – a high success for any institution. As this Annus Mirabilis concludes, we can pride ourselves on both a formidable finish with improved success from last year, and a base from which greater achievements are within sight for the next.

Letter to the Editor

Dear Editor,

The Chief Guest at the Annual Founders Day is a very important element of the entire Founders Day weekend. As much as the Boys stand to learn from the Chief Guest’s extraordinary accomplishments, the Chief Guest must also imbue the effulgence of The Doon School. This can only happen when the Chief Guest spends quality time with the Boys over the course of the entire Founders Day weekend, visits various exhibitions, watches the musical performance and the School play, walks the campus, participates at lunches and dinners and is an integral part of the celebration. It is also a recognition for all the hard work put up by the Boys, teachers and staff in making the Founders weekend a splendid event for all. This aspect of being able to spend time in School should be an important criteria in selecting a distinguished Chief Guest. After all if the likes of Nehru, Mountbatten, Radhakrishnan and other statesmen, scholars, artists, mountaineers, entrepreneurs and luminaries from all walks of life have done it through most of our School’s rich history, then surely we can expect this from the modern day Chief Guest.

If on the other hand the School’s management would like to lessen this high tradition of a Chief Guest to a keynote speaker for the Founders Day speeches, then this person should have done some basic homework in understanding the essence of The Doon School in preparing and delivering a thoughtful, and an insightful speech that the Boys can learn from. This year the only thing the speaker managed to convey in no uncertain terms was that his time was more important than the time of the Boys and the others waiting as he was an hour late. The discursive speech itself, filled with platitudes, had nothing to it.

Please don’t “fast track” the selection of this very important person whom the School gives the honor of inviting as a Chief Guest to revere the memory of the Founders and their extraordinary vision and hard work that is the awesome foundation on which The Doon School now stands and on which we must continue to build.

Sincerely,

Gaurav Butani

Ex 395-H, '86

The Week Gone By

Omar Chishti

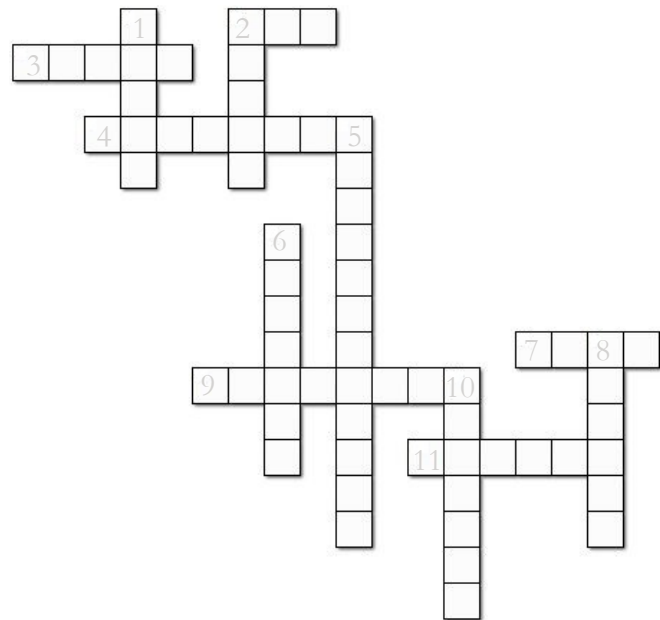
As this issue greets you at the breakfast table, there are seismic waves at work amongst several Editorial Boards. 'The assembly' for appointments approaches swiftly. Let's hope the example of Donald Trump's surprise last week hasn't set precedents within our own walls!

The weekend witnessed a decisive Chuckerbutty victory followed by a much-needed extended weekend. Unfortunately, for the few who keep cards, there were no private outings on Monday. The lack of notes in the hundred rupee denomination in our Boy's Bank led to much grumbling among senior students. This group has declared their political allegiance to the Opposition. Bad move, Mr. Modi!

As the SC batch struggles to hit the submit button for college applications, the A-Formers are busy keying in their options. Aptitude testing for A-Form is underway and there are many aspiring engineers and doctors who want a confirmation of their abilities. Junior readers, haunt the library and a word of advice: read the entire book and not the synopsis of Wikipedia. Looking back, this is the time of the year when doscos would balance a battle on two fronts: the textbooks and the weather. With no November Trials, however, it's only the cold we must face this year.

From 'tennis elbow' and 'baskie ankle' to 'table tennis wrist' and 'squash fatigue', the heavy traffic to and from the Wellness Centre over the past few afternoons has taken its toll on all. Post matches, players can be seen nursing sprains and cramps while the cheering squads suffer from hoarse voices. This week also saw the start of a series of workshops after a long 'scoping' season, with the first in a series of talks on leadership and prefectorial responsibilities to S formers. From punctuality to the question-answer session, each stage of the talk is worthy of dissection by prediction pundits hoping to make winning bets. The talk was quite interesting, detailing the mountaineering exploits of Captain Ankur Bahl (Ex 161-J, '76) and sketching out contingency plans for the 'room monitors' to-be. The frenetic pace of inter-house competitions this term sees no end, as the boxing ring stands readied for bouts between pugilists this weekend.

Crossword



Note: All people referred to in this crossword are done so by their surnames.

Across

2. Economic Affairs Secretary in the Finance Ministry
3. The world's first woman president.
4. Designer of the Indian National Flag.
7. The world's highest paid comedian.
9. Recently elected Secretary-General of the UN.
11. He was awarded the 2016 Nobel Peace Prize.

Down

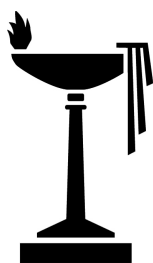
1. FBI Head who recently faced election controversy
2. The host city of Expo 2020.
5. Director of the 1982 film 'Gandhi'.
6. Developer of 'Pokemon Go'.
8. Host nation of the 2018 FIFA World Cup.
10. The state bird of Bihar.

Answers to This Week's Crossword	
Across	Down
2. Das	1. Comey
3. Peron	2. Dubai
4. Vankayya	5. Attenborough
7. Hart	6. Niantic
9. Guterres	8. Russia
11. Santos	10. Sparrow

Source: <http://worksheets.theteacherscorner.net/make-your-own/crossword/>

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