

Established in 1936



The Doon School WEEKLY

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Letter to the
Editor 3

The Qatari
Imbroglio 4

Education
Revamped 5

Lost in the
Echo 7

The Maiden Victory

Karan Sampath *analyses the impact of the Indian Women's Cricket Team's recent success.*

Reporter- *"Who is your favourite male cricketer?"*

Mithali Raj- *"Do you ask the same question to a male cricketer? Do you ask them who their favourite female cricketer is?"*

A sharp reply from the captain of the Indian women's team, that represented the protest against the sexual discrimination she has endured through her career. So why is it, then, that India suddenly wakes up to this 'hidden' truth now? Mithali was not alone in her rebuke; she spoke for both her team and more importantly, women across the nation. In a week where we celebrate the efforts of our women cricketers abroad, it is important to recognize their struggle, and start taking steps to rectify the grave injustices they have had to endure to reach this point.

Before attempting to find a solution, let's first try and identify the source of the problem. More than just a problem with societal attitudes, which is present in several countries, India has a skewed patriarchal social system. This is evident in several areas of life, and while the pressure of fequal rights



groups has led to some changes, there are still many fields which have not buckled under this pressure, cricket being a prime example. Indian Women's cricket was more or less unheard of, in comparison to men's cricket, and the prime culprit for this was the governing body of cricket, or, in other words, the BCCI.

Within cricket, there are major imbalances in pay and viewership that are disadvantageous and discriminatory towards women. The pay of a woman 'Grade A' player is a quarter of a male 'Grade C' player, in terms of recognition by way of remuneration. Apart from this, a female cricketer is further disadvantaged by the fact that she gets far less media coverage than a male cricketer does. This means that even if people are ready to support them (as was noticed last week), no one ever will, simply because no one knows about them. This has had a far-reaching effect, with alternative sources of revenue for men's cricket, such as sponsorships, not extending to women's cricket, thereby insulting their efforts, which is no less than that of a male cricketer. Regrettably though, the problem is just not that simple. Indian society itself does not believe women should play sport. Couple this with the fact that cricket is known as the 'gentleman's game', it becomes all the more difficult for an aspiring young girl to breakthrough in this sport. Films such as Dangal have already shed light on this, with Geeta Phogat being strikingly similar to a Mithali Raj or Harmanpreet Kaur, as sexism exists across sports, and does not spare anyone. Although it might seem harsh, what is the point of me writing this now? The discriminatory structure and mentality has existed for decades, and my article would have been just as relevant 30 years ago. This would be true, had it not been for the change the victims in this crime have made. Having made it to the final, beating six-time champions Australia, the Indian women's team is nearly on par with the men. The most palpable change, however, is the colossal home support this team has seen. The final was aired in over 170 countries, and overnight, the team had ardent supporters, massive media coverage and motivating messages pouring in from social media. Mithali Raj soon became a known name across the nation and the BCCI announced a 50 lakh rupee reward for each player, signaling a change in the system.

The relationship between sport and society is profound. Sport has the capacity to influence society in bringing about drastic change. There is a reason why Sachin Tendulkar was awarded the Bharat Ratna and Mahendra

(Contd. on Page 3)



Regulars

Courting Glory

The results of the **Individual Squash Championships, 2017** are as follows:

Juniors:

Winner: Agam Bhatia
Runner's-up: Tarun Bhide

Mediums:

Winner: Raghav Goyal
Runner's-up: Shanay Sojatia

Seniors:

Winner: Mayank Sojatia
Runner's up: Eshaan Bhardwaj

Congratulations!

Enterprising

The **School** was represented by Chaitanya Gulati, Adhiraj Chaudary, Arjun Jai Khanna, Bharat Malhotra and Jeman Kairon at the **Wynberg Allen Business Competition**. Chaitanya Gulati and Adhiraj Chaudary stood **4th** in their respective categories. Bharat Malhotra won the award for the **Most Outstanding Performance**.

Kudos!

THE WHO?

Who is Shawn Corey Carter?

Armaan Verma: An actor.

Vir Bhatia: A politician.

Ranvijay Singh: Jimmy Carter's son.

Jai Lakhanpal: A playwright.

Shawn Corey Carter is the real name of the famous rapper, known as Jay-Z.

"Reason has always existed, but not always in a reasonable form."
- Karl Marx

UNQUOTABLE QUOTES

This is how literature study was began.

DEB, what about language?

He's a female.

Arjun Singh, English HL.

You should wear two socks.

NTC, being particular.

Why did you hitted me then.

Aditya Singhee, knocked out by English.

The marine life got extincted.

AKM, so did your grammar.

It get breaked off!

RHS, breaking grammar rules.

You're shortest than me.

Zayan Zakariah, tall words.

Was he narcissist?

Aarsh Ashdhir, reflecting on his grammar.

When did you came?

SRT, go away.

I know I am should be punched for this.

Prakarsh Gupta, yes you should.

You haven't bath right?

Ishan Roy, we sure don't want to clear up after you!

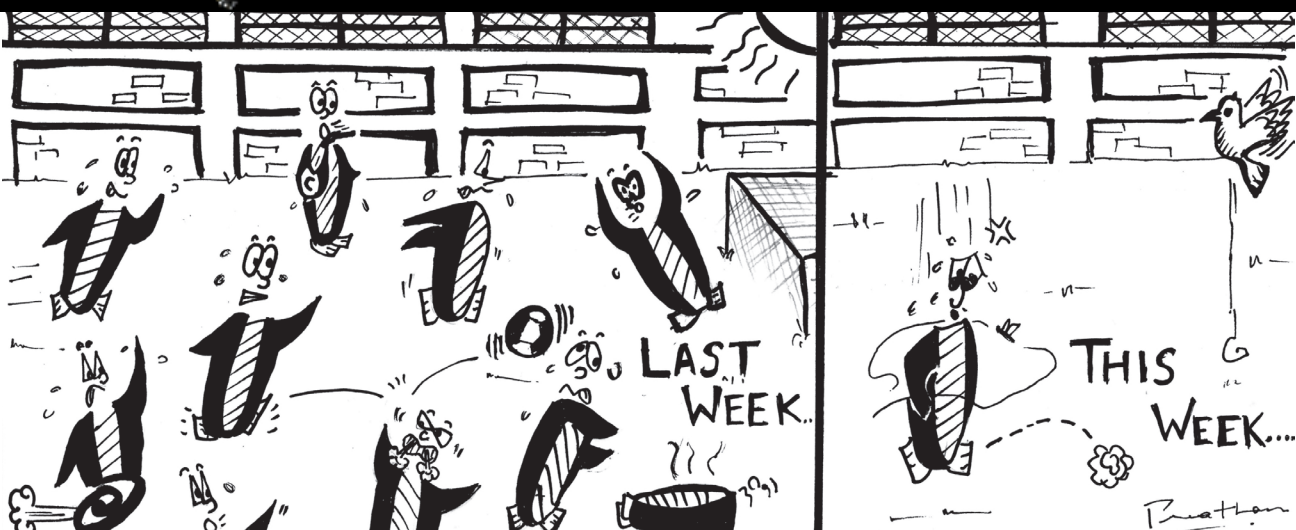
Around the World in 80 Words

Donald Trump banned transgenders from joining the US Military. North Korea threatened a nuclear strike on the United States if it attempted to remove Kim Jong Un as the Supreme Leader. Mariano Rajoy became the first serving Spanish Prime Minister to testify in a criminal case in an illegal funding racket. The English Women's Cricket team won the 2017 ICC Women's World Cup. Seventeen people were killed on Tuesday morning when a five-storey building collapsed in Mumbai.

Dosco Doodle

'School' Games

Pratham Bansal



(Contd. from Page 1)

Singh Dhoni is greeted with fan fervor wherever he goes. It is because they have influenced the billions who have watched them, as seen in MS Dhoni's 'captain cool' attitude or Sachin's composure on the field. When a sport like cricket, which is dear to countless hearts across the nation, starts to change, it is bound to have an effect on society. The newfound prominence of female cricket will lead to more Indians watching their women representing their country. It will lead to Jhulan Goswami and Mithali Raj being idolized, along with Kohli and Raina. It will lead to girls being inspired to enter such fields; something they were earlier discouraged to do. But more importantly, will it lead to society itself changing; will it lead to society recognizing the value and power of women? This historic effort of our cricket team has certainly given it impetus to do so, but it is only when women are equal to men in every respect, including our mentality, will Indian cricket have achieved its fundamental purpose: to serve as an example to the nation it represents.

Letter to the Editor

Dear Editor,

Having graduated in 2011, this debate on the discussion on different blazers in School does not concern me, and so it is hardly my place to say what the award should be. However, as one of those 'avid readers' whom some writers seem to be guarding against of late, I thought it might be worth responding to Omar Chisti's argument to essentially split the Scholar's Blazer into two blazers: one for academic achievement and one for achievement in the cultural sphere. I would like to question his dichotomy between the 'Da Vincis and Einsteins' in his article in your previous issue with the hope that some nuance may clarify our discussions on what these awards are for and what we hope to achieve.

To begin with, there is the pedantic observation that the correct way to refer to the Renaissance polymath in question is 'Leonardo', and not 'da Vinci': 'da Vinci' is not a surname but literally means 'of Vinci', referring to the place where he was from. Calling him 'da Vinci' is an error similar to saying 'On Christmas Day, we celebrate the birth of Of Nazareth', or 'This error has become really widespread because of that infamous author Mr Of New Hampshire'.

That aside, as Chisti points out, Leonardo was not a 'scholar' in the way we understand it today. This is because he did not receive a formal education, but was instead apprenticed to the leading artist of Florence of his day. He learned a trade instead of pursuing knowledge. While it is heartening to see how high a standard Chisti maintains for his role models, to compare a Renaissance polymath from Europe in the sixteenth century to a school in the twenty-first is a comparison between contexts that are drastically unlike each other: we live in a society where labour, knowledge and education are highly structured and specialised. That is not to say that people do not have diverse talents; there will always be stalwarts. But the singular expectation of the 'Renaissance man' in today's society is untenable, and I am wary of an excessive emphasis on individual genius because of how much it resonates with disconcerting ideologies of neoliberal individualism.

Albert Einstein, I suppose, is a fairer comparison since he was working in what is more recognisable within academia today: European universities in the early twentieth century. He is certainly a scholar, but I feel Chisti's characterisation of the Scholar's Blazer not being for the Einsteins is a disservice to Einstein's abilities and talents: he was a virtuoso violinist who was renowned amongst the German intellectuals in Prague for his performances of Mozart's sonatas for violin and piano (accompanied by Max Brod, who was Franz Kafka's friend and literary executor as well as the German translator for Leoš Janáček's operas). Perhaps the split Chisti wants to make between 'intellectual pursuits' that the Scholar's Blazer will reward and the other cultural pursuits for which he wants a third blazer are perhaps not that separate after all, both being labours of the intellect that are usually mutually constitutive.

Finally, I note that Chisti considers the requirements for the Scholar's Blazer to be too easy. I do not know the details, and the point scheme is the prerogative of the relevant committee to decide. But I would like to stress that while the exclusivity of an award does augment its prestige, it is worth remembering that for a lot of people the blazers are awards to work towards, something to strive for. Good grades might be easy for some, but are also a matter of considerable effort for others, and while one ensures the standards are demanding enough to be worthy of their honour, one does not at the same time begrudge or belittle the labour of others to, say, score a high Board Exam result or maintain distinctions every term.

Sincerely,

Vivek Santayana

Ex-369 O '11

The Qatari Imbroglia

Kushagra Kar *comments on the Qatar Crisis.*

The delicate situation that is the Middle East has the unique distinction of being the centre of controversy for a fresh reason every few months. The first few weeks of June witnessed the sparking off of another such issue; one which has been heating up for decades. Most believe that this is due to Qatar's alignment with Iran, Saudi Arabia's bitter rival in the Middle East.

In 1996, Qatar set up an international news network known as Al Jazeera. Under this agency, coverage was divided based on regions. As a result, Al Jazeera Arabic came into existence and was tasked with covering news in the Middle East. The network resolutely published materials which were critical of neighbouring countries and their political scenario, but ensured an absence of the same in its domestic pieces. Soon after, the allegations of support for Hamas were confirmed; leaders of the organization were given extensive coverage as well as opportunities to address the people directly. According to Saudi Arabia, this coverage aided thousands of people supporting terrorism and violence. Matters weren't helped by Qatar's willingness to strike a trade deal with Iran, with which it shares natural gas deposits. Saudi Arabia resented the whole concept of such a deal, and other Middle Eastern countries followed its lead.

The colossal uprising in Egypt during the Arab Spring was followed by a year of presidency of the Qatar-backed Mohammed Morsi. This set Qatar at odds with Saudi Arabia, which was backing the then Egyptian Government. Saudi Arabia, being a monarchy, felt threatened by the destabilization of the de facto monarchy in Egypt.

In 2014, the Gulf States of Saudi Arabia, UAE, Egypt, Bahrain and a few others cut diplomatic ties with Qatar. For the next two years, the countries involved would try and reach a settlement, but to no avail. However, the little progress that

“The letter categorically addressed the issues with Qatar and why the coalition's demands were justified and hence should be met.”

was made was swept off the table, with many pointing to President Donald Trump for inciting the rift through his implicit support for Saudi Arabia in this logjam. We had also never seen a rift of this magnitude between the nations, with the coalition calling all its citizens back and removing all Qatari citizens from their soils, and blocking their airspace to all flights in and out of Qatar. The coalition against Qatar demanded that Al Jazeera Arabic be shut down, as well as a complete eviction of Hamas leaders from Qatar;

demands which were blankly refused. Despite efforts by Rex Tillerson, the American Secretary of State, the Kuwaiti Emir, and the Omani Emir to defuse the situation, no fruits have been borne from their efforts. Recent developments have also brought out the possibility of hackers commissioned by the UAE hacking into Al-Jazeera and posting objectionable content. What makes this development all the more interesting is the hypocrisy it brings to light. A few weeks ago, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Anwar Gargash, wrote an open letter to the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Mr. Zeid Ra'ad Al Hussein. The letter categorically addressed the issues with Qatar and why the coalition's demands were justified and hence should be met. Among the various issues highlighted, Dr. Gargash laid great emphasis on the 'fact' that Al Jazeera was being used as a platform to spread terrorist ideology. The icing on the cake, though, was his first point: "International Law prohibits incitement of terrorist acts". On Tuesday last week the Qatari government accused the UAE of breaking international law by hacking a news agency. The UAE has naturally made all possible efforts to deny these accusations. However, no conclusive proof has been brought to light.

Despite all of this, Qatar is at a disadvantage. The country's only land border was with Saudi Arabia, from where it imported most of its foodstuff, and most of its international imports came through the Jebel Ali port in the UAE. Thus, Qatar has been forced to import the majority of its food from Turkey, Iran, and Kuwait, which is more expensive than its previous arrangement with Saudi Arabia. Saudi Arabia, too, has lost from this step, because Qatar was a large market for its foodstuffs.

To pass any form of judgment would not make much sense. An accurate and informed decision on such matters can only be made if all speculation could be proved to be based on fact. Alas, such is not the case, as much of the coverage is pure speculation and accusations. Multiple countries have begun amassing support and are readying themselves for an offensive which has no clear basis. No single explanation accounts for every supposed act of sabotage or sign of hostility. The inability to predict where the situation will head next is what makes this so relevant right now. At any rate, not even the most celebrated political *pundits* have been able to make head or tail of this imbroglia. It is best to concede to time, and allow it to complete the story as it will.

Education Revamped

Devang Laddha proposes an alternative to the current educational system in School.

Over the past three years School has introduced the IGCSE curriculum, marking a significant change in the education system inside School. The curriculum was introduced to help give students a better education than what the current ICSE system provides. It has certainly benefitted the current C and B form, helping them analyse better and access a wider range of subjects. However, on my exchange to Groton School, USA this summer I was introduced to a very distinct educational system. This system ran on some very different principles and has certain features, that I believe we all could adopt and learn from. It aims to provide a diverse and deep education like IGCSE and IB, doing so however, through various mechanisms of which two are highlighted here.

The most important feature that I saw there was how the system abolished distinctions based on year grades. Students did not – except for English – sit in classes according to their year grades such as C or B form but

“...having no set curriculum gives a school the freedom to offer the courses it wants.”

rather sat with people with a similar aptitude. A student was assigned his class depending on his acumen in the subject rather than his age. For example, if a C former was excellent at math, he could sit in a calculus class with SC form students. This enabled classes to become more engaging as people were at the same aptitude level, forming a near-homogenous set enabling the class to go in a set direction and move fast. While this method has been tried to a certain extent in School for math classes, the system at Groton took this feature much further. This helped students get better faster and helped advanced students not stay behind but rather specialize in a specific subject. This seems to be an advantage over our system where students who excel in a subject have the option to do an HL course or a regular ISC course at the most. They are limited by their course and are unable to reach levels of proficiency that they have the potential to do. While it is certainly difficult to make this happen across the board, this system could be implemented within forms or even within curricula.

The second key feature was the absence of a school curriculum such as the IB, ISC or A levels. Instead of giving such exams students took AP (Advance Placement) tests. These tests are like standardized subject tests such as SAT Subject Tests, testing a person's aptitude for that subject. The absence of a set curriculum enabled the school to provide classes from all areas and allowed students to immerse themselves in multiple fields. They could choose from a catalogue of classes from all that were provided at the beginning of the year, covering all fields. While they did have to fulfil certain requirements such as English, Math, a foreign language, History and a Science, they could choose any course to fulfil their requirements. For example, they could study Latin for a term, then immerse themselves into French and learn another language. Besides these, they could take a fine arts course furthering their extra-curriculars. Furthermore, they could even take elective classes such as ones on Harry Potter, Moby Dick and others; classes which made learning fun and interesting. This gave students access to more diverse areas, with students speaking as many as five languages while simultaneously having interests in humanities or in sciences. A certain structure was also maintained by the academic advisors. They worked closely with students to ensure that they took classes best suited for them, at the adequate depth.

“For example, if a C former was excellent at math, he could sit in a calculus class with SC form students.”

While this is a significantly distinct outlook than ours, having no set curriculum gives a school the freedom to offer the courses it wants. Students are not restricted by the subject areas or combinations that IB or ISC provide. They can rather specialize in subjects as well as have the chance to explore more subjects. This flexibility and diversity gave me a chance to explore much more than what I originally would have. Although with such a system there might seem to be a sense of lawlessness with people changing classes all the time, certain measures can always be taken. Thus, there is a lot we can learn from this system. For years School has tried to achieve the goal of giving a holistic yet meaningful education, one that helps us analyse and think deeply in various fields. We have already tried to push ourselves towards having classes based on aptitude, but clearly, there is room for more work to be done. We could further adopt other practices such as give more reading for homework and make classes more discussion oriented. IGCSE aims to do that, however, from my experience there is room for more improvement. These features, with the sole exception of the abolishment of a curriculum, are not so hard to implement. As we go on with this wave of change, in my opinion, adopting some of these features can certainly help us fulfil our goals better.

The Science of Innovation

Shivendra Singh reports on the *International Students' Science Conference, held in Hong Kong.*

Science is an entity whose existence is not bound by the chains of time. It is the one natural truth which governs the colossal expanse of our universe. Its unshriven identity has not yet been grasped by humanity, but it is the pursuit of grasping it, which makes us endeavour and test our innovation. This year, in the month of July, two teams accompanied by Mr Ramesh Bhardwaj and Ms Ruchi Sahni took part in the annual International Students' Science Conference, held in the city of Hong Kong and hosted by the St. Paul's Co-educational College (SPCC).

The theme of the conference – “Transforming the Future Today” – is in conjunction with the aforementioned statements. The paradoxical wording of the theme invites minds from across the world to share new ideas, which in turn could streamline the course humanity is taking into the future. Along with teams from Australia, China, Italy as well as Hong Kong, School presented a poster showcasing one of the projects and gave a slide presentation for the other one.

The first project embraced the notion of providing smart board access in rural areas by utilising a cheaper alternative instead of a standard setup of educational infrastructure. It used an LDR board for sensing a laser beam (which the teacher would use as a pen) and an LED board which would display whatever the teacher would write. The second project used the principle of Adiabatic expansion (that air, on losing kinetic energy from compression and expansion, faces a temperature drop) as well as recycled bottles to make an eco-friendly, non-electric Air Cooler which would provide respite to the people living in villages and remote areas. These projects focussed on helping the rural areas of India catch up with the developed urban areas, so that in future, India stands as a united society, ready to reap the benefits of development together.

Apart from the projects, the SPCC and the Hong Kong University organised three different sets of workshops: Virtual Reality Training, Robotics and Molecular Gastronomy. The teams got to visit the famous Ocean Park of Hong Kong as well as witness the clockwork behind the Highway Control Systems and the Airport Cargo Handling Systems. The teams went on a city tour to get a glimpse of the culturally-rich behemoth that is Hong Kong, and also attended the spectacular summer concert of SPCC's primary school. Certainly, this was yet another conference which succeeded in taking the role of a forum for young researchers to present their ideas and push people forward in their pursuit of realising the true nature of science.

| Creative |

A Ray of Hope

Divyansh Nautiyal

Back in 1992, our nation was burning on the fires of communal differences. Communities across the nation were pitted against each other and entire families were forced to flee for their lives in search of refuge. One such family, however, managed to find the shelter of humanity in this madness.

It was past midnight and Rahman's family wandered aimlessly on the streets of Mumbai. They had narrowly managed to escape as their house was set on fire. The locality where people of different communities had coexisted peacefully had descended almost instantly into rioting and hatred. For a greatly cosmopolitan city like Mumbai, it had come as a blow to the foundations which had made it so. The family saw buildings on fire, houses shattered and buses in flames. They prayed for their lives as they searched for a hideout.

It was their second day out on the streets. The situation was such that they were unable to even ask for food out of fear of getting killed. Many people around the nation were in a similar situation. Rahman constantly thought – “Is this violence necessary? Wasn't our nation founded on the basis of ideals exactly opposite to this?”

But presently he had to save his family. They had gone without food for the past two days. His younger daughter innocently questioned him for the reasons for this mess. Meanwhile, they saw a jeep racing towards them from the end of the street. Running away would only be attract more attention. He thought that their time had finally come. He had failed his family. Or had the nation failed them? As the car stopped, five individuals stepped out of the car and made them take seats in the car. However, their purpose of taking them away seemed different from that of the rioters.

The next thing Rahman knew was that they were being fed and taken care of inside a house. But when did things take such a turn? After hours of conversations, these individuals disclosed that they were out on the hunt for those who needed help. They believed that communal violence was only sowing a reason for hatred in people's mind. His family was also not the first one to be saved by them.

Perhaps, hope was still alive despite the madness that raged all around. The unexpected turn of events had restored Rahman and his family's faith in humanity. They started to believe that in the midst of all the darkness, there were still stars which illuminated such a world constantly. Rahman was left with a reason to believe in goodness even when all seemed to be lost for him and his beloved ones.



Under the Scanner

The Privatisation of Air India | **Ansh Raj**

In a surprising turn of events, the Modi government has decided to add yet another bold plan in its agenda of strengthening India's economy. This time, the target has been shifted to another of India's many shortcomings - the struggling public sector enterprises. To initiate this plan, the Union has chosen to disinvest in its own flagship carrier airline, Air India.

2006 saw a multitude of predicaments pouring down over the airlines. The merging of Air India and Indian Airlines had set off a chain reaction, allowing financial problems to continuously pile upon their shoulders. During the merger itself, both the airlines were already under debt; with time, this debt only amplified. By 2011, Air India's debt had amounted to over an incredible 426 billion rupees.

In an attempt to aid the airlines to recover from the fraught position, the State Bank of India was employed to create a road map for the airlines. Furthermore, the airlines also decided to sell away many of its aircrafts, in order to relieve itself of some of the debt. However, no significant reduction in debt was observed even after such measures were taken. As a result, ministers began looking towards privatisation of the airlines as a viable step in order to rescue Air India from sinking deeper. The disinvestment of the airlines was officially proposed in the Parliament by UPA's Civil Aviation Minister in 2013. This proposal, unfortunately, was immediately shot down by the opposition, which ironically comprised the BJP. Over the years, Air India's trouble grew at an unprecedented rate. Only recently, it was ranked the third worst airline in the world.

Air India's speedy recovery is certainly the need of the hour. However, many have argued that the disinvestment policy may not usher in quick recovery. For one, employees of the airlines will experience the adverse effects of this policy. Already, protests by the employee unions have begun, who have called the decision 'unilateral' and 'arbitrary'. Additionally, if the government indeed divests from the airlines, the state would practically have no air carrier of its own. History remains witness of the significance of public airlines in the international arena- if it had not been for Air India, many Indians would have remained stranded in Kuwait and Iraq during both the Gulf wars.

With the centre stating that the entire disinvestment will be done over the year, the future of the airlines still remains uncertain. Many companies like KKR and Warburg Pincus have shown their interest in the airlines. However, they remain outmatched by that of Indigo, which is currently the country's largest passenger carrier. Will Indigo succeed in expanding its market share (and therefore establish an even stronger hegemony over the Indian airlines market), or will there be newly coloured airlines, is of course, something which only time would tell.

Lost in the Echo

Samarvir Mundi pays tribute to *Linkin Park* vocalist *Chester Bennington* on the occasion of his death.

Last Thursday, Chester Bennington, lead vocalist of iconic alternative rock group Linkin Park was found dead at his home in Palos Verdes Estates, California, after having apparently committed suicide. Bennington's passing came as a shock, his powerful, compelling vocals having found a place in the hearts of millions. He was known for writing music that flowed with emotion, and for experimenting with different genres to encapsulate the band's soul and spirit. His contribution has left its mark on rock music and will never be forgotten.

Bennington was born in Phoenix, Arizona. He had a childhood that was far from perfect, his parents having split when he was 11, leaving him in custody of his alcoholic father. He worked shifts at Burger King to support a drug habit that he developed over the years. He formed the band "Grey Daze" in 1993 and released three albums before quitting in 1999. He then moved to Los Angeles and auditioned for a band that would soon become Linkin Park. In 2000, the band released their first studio album, Hybrid Theory, which went on to attain multiple-platinum-selling status. The band's mix of rock, rap, metal and electronic music resulted in the release of a slew of hit singles that established Linkin Park's position as one of the most popular rock groups in the early part of the new millennium. Similarly, Bennington's high-pitched, passionate vocals established a distinctive sound that formed the essence of Linkin Park's music. The band's success revolved around the confluence of a diverse set of musicians, all having roots set in different areas. It was their will to collaborate and to converge their music that gave rise to an alternative form, allowing for the creation of music teeming with sentiment, and it was Chester's voice that steered and defined their transitions from genre to genre. Forming the emotional core of the band, his indignant cries struck chords with those who didn't feel their own voices heard.

Bennington's cleanly articulated tales of internal strife made millions feel as though they were understood, and the powerful sound of his band around him magnified their sense of belonging. Although he may have passed on to the next life, his legacy remains and he will be forever remembered as one of the defining rock artists of the new century.

The Week Gone By

Zoraver Mehta

The one thing that helps a Dosco start his day on a sunny note is something we have seen far too much of this term: outpour. While the rain has washed away some S-form ambitions, there was certainly an outpour of emotions this week, with Rakhi just around the corner. Since masters have stopped buying the wildly implausible 'my third cousins step sister' quota of visiting a sister school, 'the Nizam' breathes a sigh of relief, as the satisfaction of wearing a Rakhi surely wears thin, when the lady tying it isn't your skin and blisters.

On the Main Field, there seems to have been a record attendance in PT this week. The boys clearly anticipate the announcement which would prove two points critical for Vitruvian men with aspirations for better quality uniform. Also on the sports field (and apparently outside it), members of the School Football Team are seen pushing themselves come rain or shine with exhaustive fitness workouts. At the house level, the Eagles were out early last Sunday, seeking to defend the shield. We look forward to witnessing a great season and wish the contestants all the very best of luck!

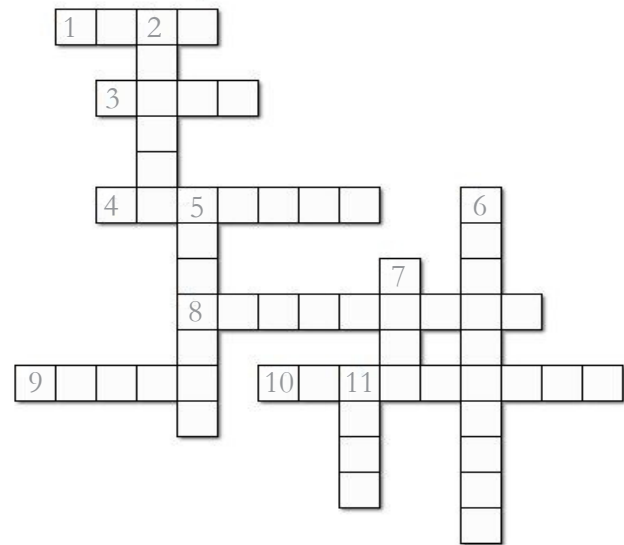
As the incessant rain and thunderstorm carries on, the Music School is enthusiastically preparing for the Independence Day production, the first under the new leadership.

School has, keeping our best interests in mind, signed us up for gender sensitivity workshops. However, the fact that only boys from Jaipur and Tata Houses were summoned needs no explanation in this column. On the run-up to DSMUN, the executive board is at the Welham Boys conference, and we hope they keep up the School's repute, both inside and outside committees. The A and S formers zealously contended for a spot as delegate at DSMUN'17, but it was really the SC-s who had the cake and ate it too, especially when it came to shooting hoops in the Disarmament Committee!

Meanwhile, the IBDP 2017 cohort's exam scores 'rained' over the senior-mosts' heads, causing significant damage to high predicted grade possibilities. To make matters worse, this is the season of college applications, as boys spend a large part of their Toye time discussing the future as well as the metaphysical profundity of their common app, statement of purpose, extended and admission essays. A busy schedule with lots of activities are lined up for the term, so ensure a good night's rest and a relaxing weekend!

Crossword

Terrorist Organisations



Note: The answers are all names of extremist terrorist organizations.

Across

1. ____ Haram kidnapped 276 schoolgirls from Chibok, Nigeria in April 2014
3. This group ceased arming itself in June 2017, after securing a peace deal with the Colombian government
4. The rise of this group led to the War in Afghanistan,
8. This Lebanon-based organisation's name literally means 'Party of Allah'
9. Al-____ was responsible for the 9/11 attacks
10. Aum ____ was behind the 1995 sarin nerve gas attack on the Tokyo subway

Down

2. This organisation was responsible for the bombing of Air India Flight 182, killing 329.
5. ____ -e-Taiba was responsible for the 2001 Indian Parliament Attack.
6. This group gained notoriety due to the 2008 Ahmedabad serial blasts- Indian
7. The Ku Klux ____ is a white supremacist cult founded by American Confederate veterans in 1866.
11. The first Islamic group to call itself a worldwide caliphate.

4. TAJIBAN	10. SHINTIKYO	6. MUJAHIDEEN
3. FARC	9. QAEDA	5. LASHKAR
11. ISIS	7. KLAN	2. KHALSA
1. BOKO	8. HEZBOLLAH	

Across:
Down:

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

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