Yashovat Nandan comments on the need to reconsider the system of sanctions at School.

Doon first opened its gates in 1935, with the vision of creating leaders for a meritocratic India. Towards this end, certain rules and regulations were put in place with the common objective that they would be beneficial for students and Masters alike.

The sanctions inacted in School are not of a corporal nature but rather serve as instruments of inconvenience. Sanctions are an integral part of any institution, and in these times, I believe that it is time to take a step back and examine to what extent are sanctions and inconvenient penalties required, and the degree to which sanctions should be given. Our School has been a pioneer in achieving the perfect combination of academic curriculum and various co-curricular activities to form a unique Dosco curriculum. This also includes disciplinary action against individuals who have made mistakes or errors, with the main goal being the reformation of the wrongdoer and not one of only penalisation. It is however possible that these minor penalties do not yield any result and this warrants more serious action.

There is also the issue of collective sanctions in School; when 20 people in School get a collective sanction, they begin to identify as a single unit. This is especially important in Junior Forms, as with every collective sanction, be it the fault of one person or multiple persons, this identity becomes more pronounced and reinforced, and ensures a much higher level of unity and cohesion amongst forms in each and every House, based on these shared adverse experiences. This not only applies to sanctions; on our Mid-terms too, when we attempt challenging treks with our Form-mates, we develop a sense of unity as we face hardships and challenges together. However, some may argue that collective sanctions are unfair and ineffective as multiple people get punished for the mistake of one person and at times the culprit is not even known. If the person at fault is known, they may also face humiliation from their peers, and it may adversely affect relationships in the form and ultimately the School as a whole.

We must keep in mind that each batch will become Sc Formers one day and will lead the School, and their formative years in School play a vital role in shaping what kind of Seniors they become. While it is not feasible to be extremely lenient, it may not prove to be too fruitful to be extremely severe or firm as this could also negatively impact the relationships between Seniors and Juniors and this is of particular significance as this is one of the very principles that School is built on.

One must however keep in mind that the system is changing, and certain things must change to keep up with the times, this could include certain amendments and additions to School's reform policy and sanctions. The fear of certain consequences, such as an HC, YC, or even an extra PT is a very powerful deterrent for improper conduct in School and this is vital as Doon aims to produce successful and disciplined alumni who are capable of properly conducting themselves not only in School, but also in the outside world.

It may be said that good bonds, gentleness and kindness would be far more effective than sanctions, but we must take into account repeated wrongdoers and students who have committed grave mistakes. This term, when changes have been cancelled due the severe heat, one notices a significant rise in reflective essays. A reflective essay cannot be seen as a constructive or credible sanction for each and every mistake committed, as some errors justify a harsher penalty. But, Prefects have been left with no alternative as extra PTs are no longer allowed as they were.

In the context of ensuring proper conduct and behaviour, another aspect to explore is self-regulation. Undoubtedly, self-regulation is important, and the School community must realise that in order to grow together, one must

(Continued on Page 3)
What members of the School community have been reading this week.

Samarth Pundeer: *The Return of the King* by J.R.R Tolkien

KBT: *Sea of Poppies* by Amitav Gosh

Lohitaksh Gupta: *The Eye of the World* by Robert Jordan

Gurmehar Bedi: *A People's History of the United States* by Howard Zinn

Neelotpal: *Eragon* by Christopher Paolini

---

**UNQUOTEABLE QUOTES**

*Where are the Rosebowl practices?*

Aarush Agarwal, lost.

Let me passage through.

Roohan Singh, you shall not pass.

Then you'll feel how to feel the feel.

SNA, inside out.

Please turn off the curtain.

Sanurag Shekar, living in the future.

Your ego is very tall.

Raghav Vij, intimidated.

---

**THE WHO?**

Who is Mark William Callaway?

Rishabh Jain: A Writer

Taarak Harjai: A Movie Director

Rohan Kailath: A Chef

Mark William Calaway, better known by his ring name ‘The Undertaker’ is an American retired Professional Wrestler. He spent the vast majority of his wrestling career in the ring fighting for WWF/WWE. Calaway is best known for his critically acclaimed Deadman Undertaker gimmick, for which he was instated into the WWE: Hall of Fame in 2022.

---

Around the World in 80 Words

*Al Jazeera* reporter Abu Aqla was shot while covering a raid by Israeli forces. North Korea ordered a strict national lockdown after it confirmed its first few COVID-19 infections. The Indian Supreme Court suspended all criminal trials under sedition, Section 124A. All sporting events like the Olympic games were declared as events of national importance by the Indian government. The U.S. passed one million deaths related to COVID-19. Video game publisher Electronic Arts decided to stop making FIFA-branded

---

**This Week in History**

1092 CE: Lincoln Cathedral is consecrated in Lincoln, England.

1294 CE: Temur Khan is declared Emperor of the Yuan Dynasty.

1348 CE: A ship from Bordeaux carrying the plague lands in Weymouth, Dorset and marks the beginning of the Black Death in England.

1689 CE: English King William III declares war on France.

1857 CE: Indian Mutiny against rule by the British East India Company begins with the mutiny of the Sepoy soldiers in Meerut.

1994 CE: *Pulp Fiction*, the famous movie directed by Quentin Tarantino premieres at the Cannes Film Festival.

---

READERS’ CHECKLIST

What members of the School community have been reading this week.

Samarth Pundeer: *The Return of the King* by J.R.R Tolkien

KBT: *Sea of Poppies* by Amitav Gosh

Lohitaksh Gupta: *The Eye of the World* by Robert Jordan

Gurmehar Bedi: *A People's History of the United States* by Howard Zinn

Neelotpal: *Eragon* by Christopher Paolini

---

The policy of being too cautious is the greatest risk of all.

Jawaharlal Nehru
take responsibility for one’s own actions. This, however, is largely discouraged by the variety and the intensity of sanctions that await someone who has broken School rules. On the other hand, various no-sanction weeks in School, such as the one conducted in 2015 have yielded mostly positive results and this just goes to show that when a myriad of sanctions are not looming over one’s head, the School can function in a much more efficient and productive manner. It is probably not possible for a school like ours to be entirely self-regulated, and some sanctions ought to remain. It is important that when making radical changes to the overall mentality, the view of the students must be taken into account, as at the end of the day, this is the very group of people who will be most affected by these changes.

उद्धव गोयल

writes about Ms. Nayantara Sahgal.

Pandit Nehru had once observed that “Liberty at peril, preserve it with your blood.” Nehru’s own niece, Ms Nayantara Sahgal, put this observation into practice. Ms Nayantra Sahgal, who has recently turned ninety-five, is a symbol of protest against tyranny and someone who should be looked at for inspiration, especially in such turbulent and polarising times. On this occasion, I would like to commemorate her brave activism and her literary career.

Ms Sahgal’s commitment to Nehruvian secularism, and democratic values, has brought her to the forefront, criticising and advocating against authoritarian Central governments and religious nationalism. From the Emergency to contemporary right-wing extremism, her praxis is one of a kind, complementing the subjects of her various literary works, something a lot of academicians of her stature lack. A prime example of such works would be her 1986 Sahitya Akademi Award-winning novel Rich Like Us. She has successfully challenged status quo in her work, tackling issues such as patriarchy and female emancipation head-on in works such as Mistaken Identity.

In 2015, seeing her fellow academicians/writers being oppressed by Hindu nationalists and various right-wing outfits, and in protest against the harassment faced by journalists across the nation, Ms Sahgal returned the much-coveted Sahitya Akademi Award. This act of defiance was of much symbolic value, creating agitation and awareness amongst sections of Indian society about increasing fascistic trends.

As writer and historian Ramchandra Guha put it, “As a writer and citizen, she [Ms Sahgal] embodies the noblest values of our republic”. Ms Sahgal’s activism in 2015 seems prophetic now that we can see India plummet in the Liberal Democracy Index and the Press Freedom Index where the state of affairs has clearly been shown to be abysmal. Her warnings against an undemocratic and divided India are highly relevant, and something every Indian should pay heed to, now more than ever.
Is individual action against climate change redundant when the state and industry are against major reform?

**POINT | Vivaan Sood**

The state and industry are undoubtedly the largest emitters of greenhouse gases in the world today. Regardless of any strides made so far to combat climate change, much more action is needed to be taken, and much more significant action must be taken.

According to the 2014 report by the UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, currently the largest contributor to climate change is the energy sector, which contributes about three-quarters of total emissions. Even taking into account individual contributions to this, primarily in transportation which constitutes about 16% of emissions in energy, the other overwhelmingly large amounts of emissions come from energy in the industry (about 24%), aviation and shipping (4%), and construction and agriculture (cumulatively 23%).

Of course most of these emissions are a by-product of consumer and individual demand. While a change at the individual level can help the cause, there should also simultaneously be options for consumers and individuals to take the sustainable route, and these options would be the most significant if presented by industry and the state. Options such as insulating buildings better rather than using more energy to warm them up or providing government subsidies to electric vehicles and building larger charging networks to incentivize those who would have otherwise been averse to buying these vehicles.

Unfortunately, this is not presently the case. Currently, most industries are profit-driven, and the state, GDP driven. This obsession with a percentage growth of the GDP has enabled the state to hand over tribal lands and forested areas to companies for destructive forms of industrial mining, for building a new factory in a land which once held hundreds or thousands of people, effectively displacing them.

Rather than hoping we ourselves can fix the problem with unguided, individual action, which would be minor regardless of how many take part in it, we should focus on making long-term sustainable actions that targets specific industries with their own specific policies. Policies to address the issue of emission by the transport, energy, construction and agricultural sectors.

For instance, rather than trying to solve the massive rates of pollution in Delhi, we must focus on actually holding large industries accountable for their actions. Rather than one large individual action, we must take numerous, incremental steps to reduce the amount of greenhouse gas emissions that the state and industries make by understanding where they come from and how they are made. The only individual action necessary here is to be aware of the problems that affect us.

In this day and age, climate change is the reality around us. We can say that the situation is hopeless because the state and the industries won't change. Change starts from the individual in the most average place. The whole point of raising awareness and starting campaigns is that the effect takes place at the grassroots level. We cannot hope for the ‘big boys’ to change if we don’t change ourselves first. Every little bit counts. At the Paris Agreement on climate change in 2015, it was decided that the average human should not be putting out more than 2.3 tonnes of CO₂ per annum. In 2020, the average person in India hits this target, and other countries are making progress as well. What we have to remember is that the state and the industries aren’t just faceless, uninvolved entities, but are made up of people just like us, and they may be greedy and selfish but they aren’t stupid. They too will come to see the importance of taking action, and many countries and industries already are. A lot of research and money is going into cleaner products and a lot of companies have promised to be carbon neutral by what they feel are realistic dates. In 1886, during a Swedish conference, it was predicted that soon there would be massive temperature spikes and a lot of harm would come to earth. Not until 1988, a full century later, did we first begin to truly recognise and start worrying about climate change. Since then, we have been working on it, and while many people today hold the opinion that the situation is hopeless, in fact, through individual action, the situation can be salvaged. All hope is not lost, and that is exactly why individual action is not redundant. Reform comes later. Whether it is led by the people or the government, it is inevitable, because no one is oblivious enough to let their own livelihood crumble away just for the sake of principle or profit. I feel that in the end, it is only the willpower and action of the people that will make something possible because the issue is bigger than us and the issue is us. We will change or be changed, and as a whole, I think we will make the right decision. There is still time.

**Zubin Dhar | COUNTERPOINT**
वत्सल गोरल सशस्त्र बल ववशेष असरकार असरवनरम पर ललखते हैं।

ए.एफ.एस.पी.ए, सशस्त्र बल (ववशेष शक्तिराँ) अभिनिम 1958 (Armed Forces Special Powers Act 1958)। यह भारत की संसद का एक अभिनिम है जो मार्गदर्शक सस्त्र दल को ‘आरां’ क्षेत्रों में लोक कव्यान को बनाए रखने के लिए विशेष शक्तियों प्रदान करता है। एक बार जब किसी क्षेत्र को ‘आरां’ पौधा कर दिया जाता है, तो उसे कम से कम 6 महीने तक व्यवस्थित बनाए रखनी होती है। ऐसे क्षेत्र में जिसे ‘आरां’ पौधा कर दिया जाता है, सस्त्र बल के अधिकार बढ़ जाते हैं और सन्तारा द्वारा निर्णय समाधानों की भूमिका भी समय बिताने और कार्यवाही को करने का अधिकार देते हैं।

अभिनिम 1958 में असम और मणिपुर में लागू किया गया था; 1983 में पंजाब और चंडीगढ़ में; और 1990 में जम्मू और कश्मीर में।

ए.एफ.एस.पी.ए (मणिपुर) का संचालन समाप्त हो सकता है और भारत के संसद का एक असरकार अवसर की राहत देगा। ए.एफ.एस.पी.ए (सशस्त्र बल) का संचालन समाप्त होते हैं तो उसे संसद के अधिकारों के अनुसार बाहर बाँट दी जाती है।

नगरक समाज समुद्र और अधिकार कार्यकर्ता सस्त्र दलों का उल्टन्च का दावा करते हैं कि वे अनुपालन दलों के साथ असर की राहत देगा।

प्राविध मंती बदरिनाथ में एक हजार महीने पुराने वर्षों में अभिनिम पर संकेत दिया था कि सशस्त्र बल (विशेष शक्तियों) अभिनिम (ए.एफ.एस.पी.ए) का संचालन समाप्त हो सकता है और प्राविध प्रभाव जारी रहे होंगे जब सस्त्र दलों के नए बाहर बाँटे जाने होंगे।

अभिनिम के लिए ए.एफ.एस.पी.ए को संसद के अधिकारों के अनुसार उल्टन्च का दावा करते हैं। यह संसद का एक असरकार अवसर की राहत देगा और नागरिक समाज समूह और अधिकार कार्यकर्ता सस्त्र दलों का उल्टन्च का दावा करते हैं।

हालांकि, ए.एफ.एस.पी.ए को संसद के अधिकारों के अनुसार उल्टन्च का दावा करते हैं, तथा नागरिक समाज समूह और अधिकार कार्यकर्ता सस्त्र दलों ने अभिनिम (ए.एफ.एस.पी.ए) का संचालन समाप्त करने के लिए संसद को दावा करते हैं।

प्राविध प्रभाव जारी रहे होंगे जब सस्त्र दलों के नए बाहर बाँटे जाने होंगे। भारत के संसद का एक असरकार अवसर की राहत देगा।
The Week
Gone By

Vihan Ranka

The rising temperatures catalysed the rising tensions in the House of Swans, as my comrades were admonished for their orthodox methods. On the other side of campus, the House of Warriors faced similar challenges, as the heat once again got the better of my comrades.

The return of Inter-House Hockey has brought back what we Doscos absolutely longed to do while sitting idly at home: cheering. The excessively noisy drums, paired with the vehemently loud cheering squads have been proven to be the primary cause of hearing loss for half of the School Community.

The Inter-House Hockey tournament has been nothing short of entertaining unless you belong to Oberoi House. The House of Gentlemen have already secured a first-place finish in the Mediums category while the other Houses still vouch for a shared result for second place. All the while, the Seniors Cup has been nothing short of exciting. With our own El Clasico between the Eagles and the Nizams ending at 2-2 in an enthralling match, and the very first match between the Warriors and Swans ending 3-2 in the last few seconds of the match; the Seniors Cup has been a gift that hasn’t stopped giving.

This hectic week is demarcated by the departure of our Sc-Leavers, which comes with a bittersweet, nostalgic feeling. After an extremely special pizza dinner, and a night full of speeches and jam sessions, the School gave the Sc-Leaver batch the send-off they deserved.

In the grander scheme of things, my fellow Doscos, the tribulations of this term have only started. Pull your socks up, and brace yourselves for the hurricane of Inter-House activities, and always remember to be the best versions of yourselves when the going gets tough.

Crossword

Across
2. This Italian dish is made of a circular base of dough topped with ingredients such as tomatoes and cheese.
7. This is a popular web game where users are given five tries to guess a five lettered word.
8. This extremely long word ironically means being characterised by the use of long words.
10. This political scandal led to the resignation of the U.S. President Richard Nixon.

Down
1. This studio was the first to make a fully computer animated feature film.
3. This American singer was considered the “King of Rock And Roll”.
4. A form of government where the power is held by a few individuals is called a __________.
5. This Cricketer is the only individual to ever score a hundred international centuries.
6. He was the first man to travel to space
9. This sport, played in a four walled court also shares its name with a type of vegetable.

The views expressed in articles printed are their authors’ own and do not necessarily reflect those of the Weekly or its editorial policy.

Online Edition: www.doonschool.com/co-curricular/clubs-societies/publications/past-weeklies/weekly@doonschool.com

©IPSS: All rights reserved. Printed by: The English Book Depot, 15 Rajpur Road, Dehradun, Uttarakhand–248001, India. Published by: Kamal Ahuja, The Doon School, Dehradun.

Editor-in-Chief: Armaan Rathi Editor: Ahan Jayakumar Senior Editors: Saatvik Anand, Shreyan Mittal
Vihan Ranka Hindi Editor: Suchanshu Chowdhry Associate Editors: Vinesh Uniyal, Yashovat Nandan
Special Correspondents: Arav Khanal, Arjun Prakash, Neel Madhav Sahai, Vivaan Sood
Correspondents: Harshil Makin, Krish Agrawal, Pragyan Goel
Cartoonists: Rohan Taneja, Sai Arjun, Vivaan Malik
Webmaster: Kritika Jugran Assistant Managers: Dheeraj Kumar Upadhay, Moulee Goswami, Purnima Dutta
Credits: India Today, Rambert