

The Doon School WEEKLY



"I sketch your world exactly as it goes." -Arthur Foot

May 14, 2022 | Issue No. 2643

AN ODE TO LIBERTY

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उग्रवाद को कम करने के उद्देश्य से वर्षों पहले बनाए गए कानून का विश्लेषण।

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A Step in the Right Direction?

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 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

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This Week in History

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

1294 CE: Temür 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

UNQUOTABLE 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 Shekhar, 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

Dosco Doodle

Damocles's Sword Lollipop

Sai Arjun



(Continued from Page 1)

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.

ख्वाब

आर्यवर्धन अग्रवाल

शाम का अंधेरा छा गया,
परिंदा भी थक- हार कर घोंसले में पहुंच गया,
पर ये बेचैन मन, फिर सोच में पड़ गया,
न रास्ता था, न कोई मंजिल थी,
रह गया बस एक जुनून था और एक ख्वाब था।

देखे कई सपने सुनहरे, कुछ थोड़े मीठे थे,
और कुछ वास्तविकता सिखा बैठे,
कहते हैं सोचोगे बड़ा तो ही करोगे बड़ा,
बस आसमान को छूने के लिए धरती न छोड़ना,
कहते हैं जान है तुझमें तो कर डाल,
बस पहले कोशिश करने से हार मत मान,
कहते हैं शिकस्त नहीं है खौफ तेरा,
तू मंजिल की ओर भाग, जीत भी तेरे पीछे आएगी,
कहते हैं हौसला ही आग का फव्वारा है,
बस दर्द सहने की देर है,
कहते हैं प्रतापी योद्धा है तू,
बस गिर के उठ खड़े होने की हिम्मत रख,
कहते हैं तू रात का सपना दिन में देख,
और लगा लंबी छलांग और फिर देख |

कह कर क्या, कर के दिखा दिया,
समाज के लिए योद्धा बनकर भी दिखा दिया,
मौत तो सबको नसीब होती है,
पर यमराज के मृत्युदूत के आने से पहले,
उस आग को कभी बुझने मत देना,
उस आवाज़ को कभी अनसुनी मत करना,
उस ख्वाब को कभी टूटने मत देना |



An Ode to Liberty

Uddhav Goel 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 gasses 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.

Zubin Dhar | COUNTERPOINT

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.

सेना सशक्तिकरण

वत्सल गोयल सशस्त्र बल विशेष अधिकार अधिनियम पर लिखते हैं।

ए.एफ.एस.पी.ए, सशस्त्र बल (विशेष शक्तियाँ) अधिनियम 1958 (Armed Forces Special Powers Act 1958)। यह भारत की संसद का एक अधिनियम है जो भारतीय सशस्त्र दलों को 'अशांत' क्षेत्रों में लोक कल्याण को बनाए रखने के लिए विशेष शक्तियाँ प्रदान करता है। एक बार जब किसी क्षेत्र को 'अशांत' घोषित कर दिया जाता है, तो उसे कम से कम 6 महीने तक यथास्थिति बनाए रखनी होगी। ऐसे क्षेत्र में जिसे 'अशांत' घोषित किया जाता है, सशस्त्र बल के अधिकार बढ़ जाते हैं और सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित सीमाओं के भीतर किसी भी समय किसी भी कार्यवाही को करने का अधिकार रखते हैं।

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

1958 के मध्य में, राष्ट्रपति डॉ राजेंद्र प्रसाद ने असम और मणिपुर में इस अधिनियम को लागू किया। अधिनियम के लागू होने के बाद, सरकार (राज्यों के) और प्रशासकों (केंद्र शासित प्रदेशों के) को एक विशिष्ट राज्य में एक क्षेत्र / जिले को 'अशांत' घोषित करने का अधिकार दिया गया था। डिब्रूगढ़, तिनसुकिया, चंदेल और कामजोंग असम और मणिपुर के कुछ क्षेत्र हैं जहां अधिनियम को अधिकार दिया गया था।

पिछले महीने, भाजपा सरकार ने कई वर्षों के बाद पूर्वोत्तर के कई हिस्सों में ए.एफ.एस.पी.ए के तहत क्षेत्रों की संख्या कम करने का फैसला

ए.एफ.एस.पी.ए को पूरी तरह से हटा दिया गया था। अन्य पड़ोसी राज्यों में भी अधिनियम की वापसी देखी गई।

सरकार ने पिछले हफ्ते कई दशकों के बाद पूर्वोत्तर के कुछ हिस्सों में सशस्त्र बल विशेष अधिकार अधिनियम (ए.एफ.एस.पी.ए) के तहत क्षेत्रों की संख्या कम करने का फैसला किया। यह तीन महीने बाद अस्तित्व में आया है। सरकार ने नागालैंड में अप्सपा हटाने की जांच के लिए एक समिति का गठन किया था, जहां दिसंबर 2021 में सेना द्वारा "गलत पहचान" के मामले में 14 नागरिकों की हत्या कर दी गई थी। ए.एफ.एस.पी.ए सुरक्षा दलों को कहीं भी अभियान चलाने और बिना किसी वारंट के किसी को भी गिरफ्तार करने में सक्षम बनाता है। नागरिक समाज समूह और अधिकार कार्यकर्ता सशस्त्र दलों द्वारा मानवाधिकारों के उल्लंघन का दावा करते हुए पूर्वोत्तर से 'कठोर कानून' को वापस लेने की मांग कर रहे हैं। तीन उत्तर-पूर्वी राज्यों में उग्रवाद से निपटने के लिए वहां सक्रिय सशस्त्र दलों की सहायता के लिए ए.एफ.एस.पी.ए दशकों से लागू है।

मणिपुर में मानवाधिकार कार्यकर्ता इरोम शर्मिला 15 साल से अधिक समय से अपने राज्य में इस अधिनियम को हटाने की मांग को लेकर भूख हड़ताल पर हैं। ए.एफ.एस.पी.ए की समीक्षा करने और सिफारिशें करने के लिए 2005 में न्यायमूर्ति जीवन रेड्डी समिति का गठन किया गया था। इसने सिफारिश की कि ए.एफ.एस.पी.ए को निरस्त किया जाना चाहिए, और गैरकानूनी गतिविधि संरक्षण अधिनियम को मजबूत किया जाना चाहिए।

नागरिक समाज समूह और अधिकार कार्यकर्ता सशस्त्र दलों द्वारा मानवाधिकारों के उल्लंघन का दावा करते हुए पूर्वोत्तर से 'कठोर कानून' को वापस लेने की मांग कर रहे हैं।

किया। कई लोग इसे मानवाधिकारों का उल्लंघन बताते हुए इस कानून को हटाने की मांग कर रहे हैं।

प्रधान मंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने एक हफ्ते पहले अपने भाषण में संकेत दिया था कि सशस्त्र बल (विशेष शक्तियाँ) अधिनियम (ए.एफ.एस.पी.ए) का संचालन समाप्त हो सकता है यदि प्रयास जारी रहे तो वास्तव में यह नागरिकों के लिए एक राहत की बात होगी।

पिछले कुछ महीनों में पूर्वोत्तर के विभिन्न हिस्सों में काफी कमी देखी गई है। असम में, 23 जिलों में और आंशिक रूप से एक में ए.एफ.



पहचान

अदनान शफीक

भाषा से, न रूप से,
बनत कोई पहचान |

संसार में जो जनमो है,
जनमे सभी समान |

कार्य करे जो धर्म मान कर,
बनत वही गुणवान |

अहंकार करे नष्ट मानव को,
विनम्रता बनाये महान |

असीम जिसकी बुद्धि हो,
मर्यादा में वो बाटें ज्ञान |

न धर्म बढ़ा न जाति बढ़ी,
कहत यही संविधान |

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.

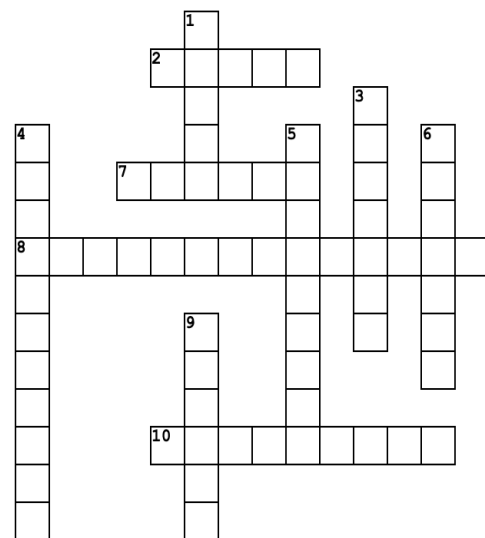
Crossword | Miscellaneous

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.



Across	Down
2. Pizza	1. Pixar
7. Wordle	3. Presley
8. Sesquipedalian	4. Aristocracy
10. Watergate	5. Tendulkar
	6. Gagarin
	9. Squash

Answers of this week's Crossword

Source: <https://worksheets.theteacherscorner.net/make-your-own/wordsearch/#top>

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



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