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SCHOOLASTIC NEWS

IMPACT-FOCUSED SCHOOL COMMUNITY MAGAZINE

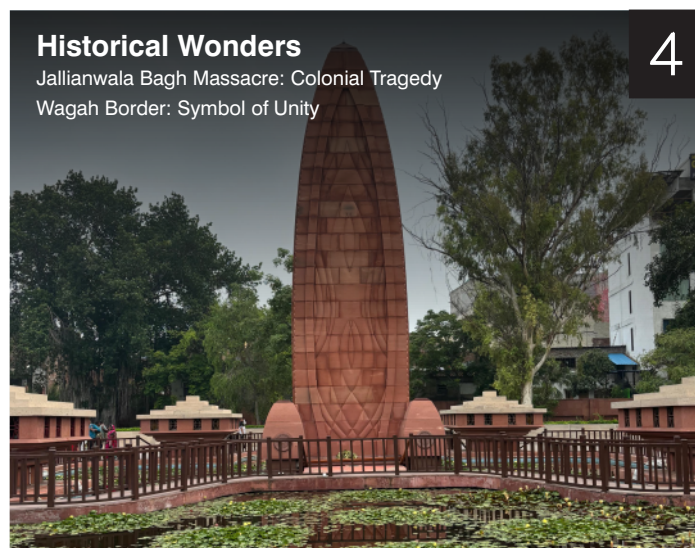
Wagah Border:
Symbol of Unity
Honouring Heroes:
Teacher's Day



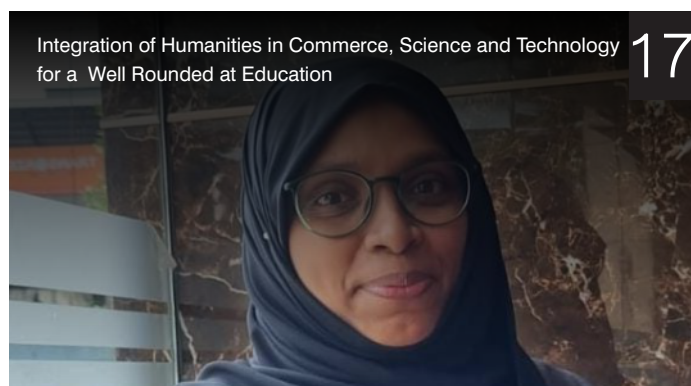
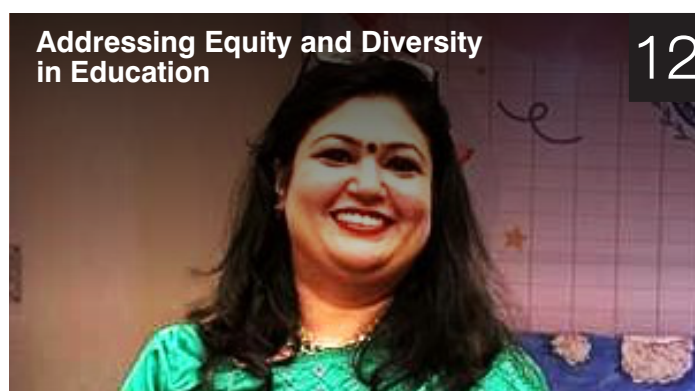
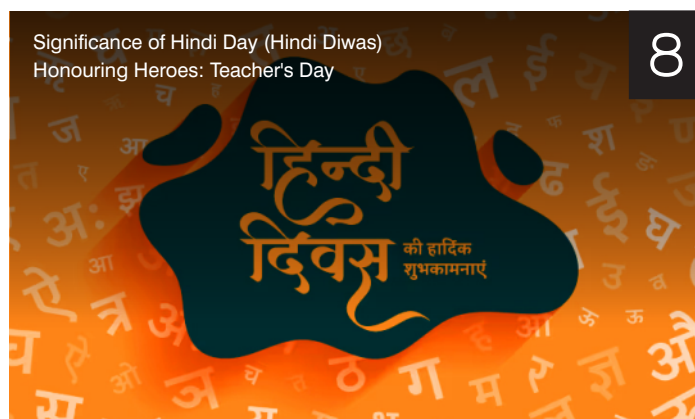
STRENGTH IN UNITY
BUILDING
A BETTER FUTURE
TOGETHER

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Editorial Lead

Dear Schoolastic Readers

Welcome to the September edition of Schoolastic News! As the academic year moves forward, we are delighted to bring you a collection of inspiring stories, thoughtful insights, and remarkable achievements from our dynamic Schoolastic community.

This month, we are excited to highlight a special event—the **Closing Ceremony of "India As I See"** on September 2, 2024. This much-anticipated occasion will celebrate the creativity and talents of students, with distinguished dignitaries from the education sector gracing the event. We will also reveal the results of various student competitions, showcasing the wonderful themes they explored.

In this edition, we are honored to feature an exclusive article by **Ms. Charu Srivastava, Principal of JM International School, Greater Noida**. Her thought-provoking piece, "Addressing Equity and Diversity in Education," offers valuable perspectives on leadership in today's evolving educational landscape.

We are equally thrilled to present an insightful article by **Ms. Ayisha Faheema, Head of the Department of Humanities and Commerce at The Oxford School, Calicut**. In "Integration of Humanities in Commerce, Science, and Technology for a Well-Rounded Education," she emphasizes the importance of bridging these fields to create a more holistic learning experience.

This September issue is packed with diverse contributions that reflect the energy, curiosity, and creativity of our writers. Each article, story, and feature mirrors the passion that drives our Schoolastic community. We are proud to witness the hard work and dedication of our student writers, whose voices truly bring this magazine to life.

As you dive into this edition, we hope you'll be inspired by the ideas, discussions, and collaborative spirit that define our community. A heartfelt thank you to all who contribute to making Schoolastic News a vibrant platform for learning and growth.

Happy reading, and here's to a month of discovery and inspiration!

Warm regards,

Bhavna Sharma
Editorial Lead
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HISTORICAL WONDERS

EMBRACING GLOBAL CULTURES THROUGH UNDERSTANDING THE JALLIANWALA BAGH MASSACRE





reasons- to celebrate Baisakhi, to protest the arrests of Satyapal and Kitchlew, and to simply enjoy a day out.

Reginald Dyer, known as General Dyer, was a British military officer, who was the main reason for the massacre. General Dyer took the protests as a confrontation against British power, causing him to take conclusive action. With a force of around 50 soldiers, including Gurkhas and British Indian Army troops, he entered the Jallianwala Bagh. Without any announcement, he ordered his soldiers to open fire on the unarmed crowd. The massacre ended up killing approximately 400 people, along with injuring 1,000 people.

The incident became a sign of British brutality and ignited a wave of anger and resentment against colonial rule. Even though the British leader thought he was right, other countries were upset and made the British government investigate what happened.

The Jallianwala Bagh massacre helps us embrace global cultures by understanding its impact on society, reflecting on historical injustices, and developing empathy for various cultures.

The Jallianwala Bagh massacre, one of the historical atrocities, promotes human rights, shared humanity, global empathy, and cultural education and builds bridges between religions.

The massacre took place on 13th April 1919 in Amritsar, occurring on the significant day of Baisakhi. The main aim of the Britishers, through starting the killings, was to take revenge and kill the people who were protesting on an act which the Britishers introduced. The act was known as the Rowlatt Act, where the British rulers could arrest anyone without a suitable reason. Britishers held Indians under their control, influencing them to follow particular laws and regulations.

Two powerful political leaders, Dr Satyapal and Saifuddin Kitchlew, started holding protests and strikes against the Rowlatt Act in Punjab under Gandhi's leadership. On 10th April 1919, the Britishers arrested Satyapal and Kitchlew for holding protests against legislation. Upset with this arrest, the citizens of Punjab started holding meetings to plan

intense demonstrations and strikes to bring an end to the Rowlatt Act.

On 13th April 1919, many people gathered at Jallianwala Bagh, a large,



enclosed public garden in Amritsar. The bagh was enclosed from 3 sides by buildings providing a sense of security. The crowd had gathered for various

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Edited by:

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Class - 10

The Brigade School @ JP Nagar

Photo by: Swati Priya

HISTORICAL WONDERS

WAGAH BORDER: SYMBOL OF UNITY



In our Diverse subcontinent lie two brothers, separated by the whims of old men who did not foresee the chaos and destruction that their penstrokes would bring. The resulting decades have had their ups and downs, from playing cricket to lobbing artillery shells across the highest battlefield on earth.

The 2 brothers, separated from birth, have been trained to hate each other with every fibre of their being. But sometimes our old sense of unity

manages to break this facade, whether it is laughing over each other's memes, sharing cuisines, cricket or celebrating festivals together.

Today, we will be discussing such a symbol of the fragile bond we have managed to ek out: The Attari - Wagah Border.

This border is perhaps one of the most important security choke points in the entire western half of India and the Eastern half of Pakistan. Situated 24km from Lahore and 32km from Amritsar, the

importance and security of this border is high.

But every evening, a unique event occurs here.

If you visit this famous tourist spot, you will see 2 arena-esque structures on either side. What are they used for?

The answer is the Ceremony.

This ceremony, organised by and done by both sides, is a testament to how, despite all our trials and tribulations, this bond will remain, no matter whether war, religion or state divides us.



Two groups participate: The Indian BSF and Pakistani Rangers

As they gear up in their vibrant and elaborate costumes, they prepare by rehearsing this carefully choreographed event. Soon, their "Silly Walk" begins.

In a ceremony of careful movements, accurate footwork, and disciplined concession, a ceremony of a unique hind is performed.

In this display, two nations, often viewed as adversaries, come together as brothers. In the finale, a handshake: A single solitary handshake, sends a powerful sign to the entire world, that despite our divisions, we still share an intrinsic bond.

The Ceremony

As the ceremony begins, the 2 soldiers in charge begin their grand march, clad in Indian saffron and brown, and Pakistani green and black, these hardened military

men begin a ceremony and an event like no other.

As the chants of "Bharat Mata ki jai !" The roar from the Indian side, their counterparts begin a verbal tug of war with "Pakistan Zindabad!"



As the chanting begins, so does the ceremony intensify. As groups of soldiers begin showing off their disciplined walks. The commanders step forward, asserting their authority in a display of military prowess. Both sides engage in

synchronized marches, high kicks, and spirited chants, then, as suddenly as it begins, it ends, as it has reached sunset

The Wagah Border, therefore, is not just a geographical boundary; it represents the enduring hope for peace and mutual respect between two nations that share a rich cultural heritage. The Wagah Border Ceremony, known as the Beating Retreat, serves as a beacon of unity, reminding us that even in rivalry, there can be moments of connection and understanding.

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Photo by: Swati Priya

IMPORTANT DAYS

SIGNIFICANCE OF HINDI DAY (HINDI DIWAS)

Hindi Day, observed every year on the 14th of September, is of great importance in the context of the language and culture of India. This is a special day to celebrate the Hindi language, which is the third most widely spoken language in the world and the official language of India. Hindi Diwas is an important day that not only underscores the language diversity in India but also calculates the ways that Hindi brings the diverse society together.

Historical Background

Hindi Diwas can be said to have had its origin in the year September 14, 1949 when the Constituent Assembly of India formally decided the adoption of Hindi as the official language of the Republic of India. This decision was taken after a long discussion and was considered, as a stepping stone that would help a large part of the Indian population to at least get connected in their mother language. It also qualified the use of Hindi since it was part of the country's culture since it can be part of the history, literature, and tradition.

Importance of Hindi Language

Hindi Which is derived from the Devanagari script is not merely a media for passing information. It is a symbol of culture in a country that has so many languages and dialect spoken by their people. This language has stood out to be very important in the Indian freedom struggle and has been used as a tool to inform people on the freedom struggle as well as educate them on the need to be independent.

Today also, the Hindi language plays unseating factor among the people of India by negating the divisions of regions and languages. As a medium of communication, it is used in various aspects of Kenyan society, including government institutions, education, and



media; hence, a majority of the Kenyan population is able to actively participate in democratic processes.

Celebrations and Observances

Hindi Diwas is a festival that's very popular all across the country but especially among students in schools and colleges as well as in government department offices. To sensitize the people about the usage of Hindi and to make them aware of the importance of Hindi in the cultural map of India, several activities like essay writing competitions, debates, poetry recitals, cultural programs, etc. It is also important to note that the governments of India also encourage the people and organizations who have contributed towards the promotion and conservation of the Hindi language.

It was therefore anticipated that a country that had been earning so much through exports before the start of the challenges could easily bounce back and overcome those challenges, or at least this paper is titled 'challenges and the way forward.'

Hindi, having been made an official language, is not immune to various challenges today, especially in the light of

the globalized world and the ever-emerging English language. New tourism is emerging, and young people, especially in urban areas, are gradually shedding their Hindi pronunciations for English. But there appear to be some attempts to work for the revival of Hindi by organizing different programs and campaigns like the promotion of Hindi literature, implementing Hindi in different electronic media, and usage of Hindi in our day to day life.

In Conclusion, The Hindi Diwas celebration is not merely a celebration of a language, but it is one of the ways through which we embrace our Indian Culture and Unity. With India changing and progressing forward, one should not lose vision about the importance of this language as one which joins millions of people together. Hindi Diwas, thus, can give a wake call to fellow countrymen and fellow citizenry to respect their linguistic heritage and work towards its development for future generations..

By:
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IMPORTANT DAYS

HONOURING HEROES: TEACHER'S DAY

The people of India celebrate Teacher's Day every year on September 5th to commemorate the birthday of Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, who was one of the great teachers of the country and had a tremendous impact on Indian education system. These are heroes who don't fly around in fancy costumes, but they write on chalkboards and use books – giving knowledge that is more than what one learns in school. Teacher's Day is not just a day, it is respect and honor paid to the unremunerative efforts performed by the teachers who shape the future generations.

Significance of Teacher's Day

India celebrates Teacher's Day on his birth anniversary — September 5, as Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan was a philosopher, a scholar, and the second President of the country. After the death of Dr. Rajendra Prasad and the coming of age of Dr. Radhakrishnan as President in 1962, his students and close friends came to him with this mandate. In response, he said it would be more appropriate if his birthday is not entertained, and if there is a day for celebration, then it should be Teacher's Day for all the teachers in the country. This day, therefore, is a celebration of the significant place of teachers in transforming not only the lives of learners but also the society as a whole.

The Function of the Teacher

Teachers are the builders of society. They are the ones who help students to imbibe the right set of values, knowledge, and skills so as to cope with the challenges in

life. Teachers do not teach alone; they teach, correct, inspire, and, in most cases, are the first people whom students emulate. And through those, the teachers try to teach children about the many opportunities they have and how they should follow their dreams with zeal.

When it comes to modern-era education,

knowledge from such information. Teachers help develop and maintain respect and enkindle the desire in learners to find answers for themselves rather than blindly follow orders in a world that is fast evolving.

Celebrating Teacher's Day

Teacher's Day is a festival which is celebrated with much zest in India. At schools and colleges, most of the institutions stage programs where students show their appreciation in different ways, including singing, dancing, and even writing letters of appreciation, among others. Another humorous activity is what is referred to as palcekulu, in which some students assume the teacher for a day as a way of realizing how hard the teacher's work is and how much fun it is to teach. These partying may not be elaborate but are rich in thanksgiving and appreciation to the teachers who, in one way or the other influenced their lives.

In conclusion, On the occasion of Teacher's Day, it is imperative and becomes rather mandatory to think about what we owe to our teachers. They can be said to be the invisible or backbone of society because they persevere and lobby in the background to foster the next generation. That is why we not only honour them but also open a kind future in front of people. Thus, we should embark on encouraging, acknowledging, and cherishing our teachers and the important part they have in our lives and the world.



such a figure as a teacher is irreplaceable, although the position itself has transformed. Therefore, technology makes information available, but the teacher is the one who exposes the students to the means by which they are able to evaluate, use, and even generate

ENVIRONMENTAL HEROES

WATERMAN OF INDIA" RAJENDRA SINGH

Rajendra Singh (conceived on 6 August 1959) is an Indian water progressive and naturalist from the Alwar area, Rajasthan, India. He runs a NGO called 'Tarun Bharat Sangh' (TBS), which was established in 1975. The NGO situated in town Hori-bhikampura in Thanagazi tehsil, close to Sariska Tiger Save, has been instrumental in battling the sluggish administration mining hall and has assisted residents with assuming responsibility for water the executives in their semi-dry region as it lies near Thar Desert, using johad, water capacity tanks, really take a look at dams and other tried and true as well as way breaking methods. Beginning from a solitary town in 1985, throughout the long term, TBS helped work north of 8,600 johads and other water preservation designs to gather water for the dry seasons, has taken water back to more than 1,000 towns, and restored five streams in Rajasthan, Arvari, Ruparel, Sarsa, Bhagani and Jahajwali.

He is one of the individuals from the Public Ganga Stream Bowl Authority (NGRBA), which was set up in 2009 by the Public Authority of India as an engaged preparation, supporting, checking, and organizing expert for the Ganges (Ganga) in exercise of the powers gave under the Climate (Security) Act, 1986.

In the UK, he is an organizer individual from an NGO called the Stream Organization, which means to counter the adverse consequences of soil disintegration and flooding. This is supposed to deteriorate on the off chance that critical overall round medicinal measures being taken end up being insufficient. Water deficiencies, contamination, abuse and, huge wastage, low to no water valuing, and floods in storms when water is plentiful,



among others, portray what is going on in pieces of the country. A few factors like outstanding populace development, fast urbanization, industrialization, out of date framework, and lacking water administration can be credited for this situation. There are significant changes and changes in progress that raise expect a safer future. The public authority has made 'water administration' one of the primary needs in its approaches and choices, and critical advances in conquering water-related difficulties are being made. Notwithstanding these actions, an emergency may as yet be inescapable because of the difficulties presented by environmental change. What India needs right now is to make its kin aware of the limited idea of water

and the greatest amount of need to stay away from waste and abuse. They need to figure out how to support, preserve, reuse, and reuse this priceless asset.

Fundamentally, India needs to return to its conventional water - the - board framework, which is as per the following:

Decreased utilization of water, Reuse of water and

Reclamation of water

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ENVIRONMENTAL HEROES

"THE FOREST MEN OF INDIA"

JADAV PAYENG



Jadav Payeng is known as "The Forest Man of India". He belongs to Majuli Assam and is a popular environmental activist who devoted his life to working for the welfare of the environment. His father's name is Lakhiram Payeng, and his mother's name is Aphuli Payeng. A humble Indian farmer. To help save an island from erosion. Jadav Payeng spends 45 year single-handedly planting an entire forest.

The journey of Jadav Payeng started when he began to plant trees 34 years ago, and now, along with the rich green forest, he himself lives in his own self-made forest, which is located in Assam. The continued efforts made by him to work on planting and compassion for the tress. The barren area turned and

witnessed the huge coverage of the forest, which is over 1360 acres.

Today, this Jungle in Kokilamukh, situated in the Jorhat district of Assam, is the result of the struggle and devotion for 30 years.

In the Indian month of October 2013, honored at the Institute of Forest their management during a conference. He was awarded a civilian award in 2015. He saved 550 hectares, Molai Forest New Hours Bengal tigers Rihnoceros, 100 deer and rabbits besides money and a long number of man birds including. This environmental activist showed the world that how important the environment is for everybody and gave an excellent example that it is not at all anything impossible for everybody to protect

nature and to think about future generations. In the 21st century, we need such people who become an example for the world, and it's a need for an hour. If you have dedication and passion, including empathy toward nature, you can also do wonders for the environment; therefore, with the increasing global warming and many hazardous conditions all over the globe, we need to learn great lessons from a great person like Jadav Payeng. A responsible citizen of India – Helping nature to establish balance.

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ADDRESSING EQUITY AND DIVERSITY IN EDUCATION

BY: CHARU SRIVASTAVA, PRINCIPAL, J M INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL, UTTAR PRADESH



In the words of Benjamin Disraeli, “the greatest good you can do for another is not just to share your riches, but reveal to them their own”, one can conclude that addressing and achieving

equity and diversity in education is the key aim of all educational institutions in the country.

India, with its rich diversity and cultural richness contains a very large chunk of

young population and it is the moral duty of all educational institutions to educate children regardless of their background, to have access to quality learning opportunities.

Equity in education is all about being fair. Excellence is the nature of each child. Hence, equal opportunity must be given to all students in the classroom along with the support they require. With opportunity, comes the response. The response of each learner to a creative question is bound to be different, hence we cater to their diversity.

Equity in diversity does not mean that all children must be evaluated and assessed on same parameters. Rather, it is to recognize, accept and celebrate each child’s unique abilities, competencies and talents. For instance, the children with special needs must be given the privilege and opportunity to access the football ground, but in case they cannot play, they could be the team strategist or the time keeper. Hence, involvement in the game is achieved. Children who are first generation learners could be taught initially in the language they understand and must be slowly trained to achieve the minimum levels of learning in the classroom.

While planning lessons, our mentors must keep in mind that all learners learn differently but can learn the same concepts together. Keeping in mind the theory of multiple intelligence, the pedagogy and assessment must cater to diverse learners and their comfort to express their concept clarity.

Diversity in education encompasses the range of different backgrounds which

children come from with their varied experiences, and perspectives that students and educators bring to the learning environment. They may differ with each other in terms of race, ethnicity, gender, socio-economic status, language, and abilities but all of them want to study and do well and eventually live well. A diverse educational setting enriches the learning experience by exposing students to multiple perspectives and fostering a culture of mutual understanding and respect.

The challenge that one faces with a diverse classroom is having a compassionate and mindful mentor who can overcome these differences and provide same educational resources and opportunities to all learners. Schools in economically disadvantaged areas often lack the resources that are needed to provide students with the same educational opportunities as their peers in wealthier districts. Secondly and honestly, the implicit bias and mental block among educators and administrators can also contribute to inequities which does not enable them to see the child stand alone as children but as rich and poor beings. These biases, often unconscious, can affect how students are perceived and treated in the classroom, leading to unequal opportunities and treatment. Another challenge is ensuring that educators are culturally competent and aware and can effectively teach students from diverse backgrounds. Without proper training and awareness, educators may struggle to connect with students whose cultural experiences are different from their own. Traditional curriculum and classroom transactions cannot reflect the diversity of student experiences, leading to a lack of representation and engagement for students from marginalized groups, hence the need to modernise and rationalise these is important. Further, bias, injustice and lack of resources perpetuate feelings of alienation and reduce the relevance of education for these students causing less participation in classroom learning experiences.

We can still be the change!

I wish to share some of my school initiatives and thought processes through which we have tried to bridge this gap.

Educators, themselves come from various cultural backgrounds and adopt culturally responsive teaching practices that recognize and honour the cultural backgrounds of all students. It is upon us, during the teacher orientation to make them realise that they have a diverse background yet they belong together in this one single institution as one team. This also includes incorporating diverse perspectives into the curriculum and using teaching strategies that are inclusive of different learning styles and cultural experiences through learning experiences in the classrooms, excursions etc.

J M International School prioritizes equity, such as equitable funding models, access to advanced coursework for the gifted learners, and targeted support for students whom we call learners on the way and who are at risk of falling behind. Ongoing professional development for educators is crucial in fostering cultural competence and addressing implicit biases. The National Education Policy 2020 harps on training programs that help develop the skills and awareness needed to create inclusive classrooms that support all students. We strive to create curricula that reflect the diverse experiences and histories of all students. This can include incorporating literature, history, and other content from a variety of cultural perspectives. Engaging families and communities in the education process help bridge cultural gaps and ensure that school is responsive to the needs of all students. This can involve creating partnerships with community organizations, offering multilingual resources, and providing opportunities for families to participate in school decision-making along with classroom teaching. The school monitors progress toward equity goals and holds itself accountable for addressing disparities. This involves collecting and analyzing data on student outcomes, identifying areas of concern, and



implementing corrective actions as needed.

Addressing equity and diversity in education is not just a moral imperative; it is essential for preparing all students to succeed in an increasingly diverse and interconnected world. By recognizing and addressing the unique needs of each student, educators can create a more inclusive and supportive learning environment that benefits everyone. Through culturally responsive teaching, equitable policies, professional development, and inclusive curricula, schools can work toward ensuring that all students can reach their full potential.

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available as a standalone engagement activity

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Covers all school activities, events and achievements of the school, engages children to fetch stories/content of the school further furnished and designed by FairGaze.

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Children get opportunities to show case their talent in various creative contests by FairGaze.

available as a standalone engagement activity

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. This ceremony celebrates the vitality of our young people and the bright future of India, instead of just being an end.

INTEGRATION OF HUMANITIES IN COMMERCE, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR A WELL **ROUNDED EDUCATION**

BY: AYISHA FAHEEMA, HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HUMANITIES AND
COMMERCE, THE OXFORD SCHOOL, CALICUT



The inclusion of humanities will bring a better position towards lifelong success and a better quality of life."

The inclusion or integration of humanities is an essential factor in education in the rapidly evolving world. Humanities is a vast discipline which plays a crucial role in shaping individuals. The whole perspective of humanities, fostering critical thinking skills promoting empathy and understanding towards diverse cultures and experiences. We are in the growing world of Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics fields. Even though STEM is viewed as more important and practical in the existing world, somehow the value of being honest, just, empathic are draining out and it shifts in the outer aura of mental and physical values of the individuals.

The need for computer engineers, scientists, and healthcare professionals has surged, overshadowing the perceived utility of humanities disciplines. In this demanding scenario, many stakeholders of education have woven a misbelief that humanities education is undervalued and less accessible, further discouraging students from pursuing it. Now the need for value based education has become on the verge of extinction.

Humanities is encapsulated in a diverse perspective and explores the complex ideas of creativity and critical thinking. It helps students to develop the ability to analyze, synthesize and critically evaluate the world around them. Humanities emphasizes skill attainment, which is essential for identifying the challenging injustices, fostering innovation and driving societal progress in their own world of Science, Technology and Commerce. Humanities is a pure preservation of culture and intellectual heritage and it also ensures a balanced approach to technological and societal progress.

Hence, it is evidential the necessity of the integration of humanities into education to promote value inclusiveness and fosters a comprehensive approach to developing well-rounded, ethical and socially responsible citizens.



The integration of critical thinking and ethical reasoning into the scientific development and implementation of technologies must be proven by the

signature of the time through inclusion of humanities discipline, gradually humanity will be coping up with every human activities and we can ensure that promotes a just and equitable society.

Surely, the inclusion of humanities will bring a better position towards long-term success. The combination of analytical and quantitative skills from science and economic education with the human-centric and ethical perspectives from humanities can lead to more resilient and

socially responsible business practices. In summary, As integration of humanities is imperative for cultivating a set of professionals, who can navigate the complexities of the modern career

landscape with ethical awareness, cultural sensitivity, and innovative thinking. Every university and other educational care takers should ensure the integrity of an all rounded perspective of student development. It will direct the students to enhance the educational experience, preparing individuals for successful and meaningful life ethics and beyond as well.



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- Transport Facility Available

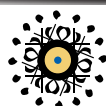
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