



OUT and ABOUT

A Student-led Quaterly Journal

Vol. 2
Issue 1

Manava Bharati International School (MBIS), Patna

PREPPING UP



Out and About

Vol. 2, Issue 1

A STUDENT LED QUARTERLY JOURNAL



Manava Bharati International School (MBIS)
Patna (Bihar, India)

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TO OUR READERS

Dear readers,

We are excited to present to you the latest edition of our student-led quarterly magazine, OUT AND ABOUT, from Manava Bharati International School, Patna. The aim is to provide you with an insightful and entertaining reading experience that highlights the diverse talents and interests of our student community.

In this issue, you will find a variety of articles, ranging from thought-provoking pieces on social issues and current events to fun and light-hearted features on sports, music, and entertainment. Our team of writers and editors have put in a lot of effort and hard work to create this magazine, and we hope that you will enjoy reading it as much as we have enjoyed putting it together.

We would like to take this opportunity to thank our principal, teachers, and staff for their unwavering support and guidance throughout the process. We would also like to thank our readers for their continued support and encouragement.

We hope that this edition of "Out and About" will inspire you, inform you, and entertain you. We look forward to your feedback and suggestions, which will help us improve and grow with each issue.

Best regards and happy reading!

The Out and About team



*“Education breeds confidence. Confidence breeds hope.
Hope breeds peace.”—Confucius*



*“The highest education is that which does not merely give
us information but makes our life in harmony with all
existence.”—Rabindranath Tagore*



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Editorial

Bhavya Singh¹, Hansika Anand²

Welcome, everyone, to the third edition of “Out and About,” a student-run publication that inspires young minds to venture outside the bounds of their textbooks. Our main goal is to give students a forum to share their ideas, opinions, and thoughts while boosting their productivity and skills.

The value of teacher-student collaboration has been the primary focus of this problem. This is an important component of learning that promotes a sense of belonging and teamwork, two traits necessary for success in any subject. We want to encourage more engagement and cooperation between students and teachers through the use of this journal. Students will learn more about their culture and get a better grasp of the world around them as a result.

Additionally, this publication is entirely student-run, which means that our young writers, editors, and designers are its main sources of inspiration and initiative. This strategy, in our opinion, empowers students and encourages them to take responsibility for their education. We also believe that the success of this journal depends on the involvement and support of our entire school community. We encourage everyone to read our articles, provide feedback, and contribute their own ideas and perspectives.

As we move forward, we hope to continue to grow and expand the reach of our journal. We want to inspire students to go beyond the boundaries of their classrooms, and to explore the world with curiosity and enthusiasm. So, let’s work together to make this journal a success, and to create a brighter future for ourselves and for the world around us. We would like to express my heartfelt gratitude to all the people involved in making the School Journal – “Out and About” – Issue 3 a great success.

To the young writers, editors, and designers who worked tirelessly to create this wonderful journal, thank you for your creativity, passion, and dedication. Your hard work and efforts have truly paid off in the form of an informative and inspiring

1. Bhavya Singh (IX): Erudite, diligent and responsible

2. Hansika Anand (XI): Altruist; Hodophile

publication that will benefit our entire school community. To the teachers and mentors who provided guidance and support to the students, thank you for your patience, encouragement, and leadership. Your role in nurturing the students' talents and skills has been instrumental in the success of this journal.

To the school administration and staff who provided the resources and infrastructure for the journal, thank you for your vision, commitment, and support. Your investment in the students' education and growth has been evident in the quality of this publication. Finally, to all the readers and supporters of the journal, thank you for your time, interest, and feedback. Your engagement and participation in this project have been critical in motivating the students and helping them to reach their full potential.

Once again, thank you everyone involved in making the School Journal "Out and About" (Issue 3) a remarkable achievement. Your contributions have made a positive impact on the students' education and will continue to inspire future generations.



Sustainable Development : Goals achieved in our School

Alok¹, Yogaja², Ujjwal³ and Shruti⁴

The bare minimum of contributing to sustainable development these days is installing LED lights instead of traditional ones. Needless to say, MBIS has already installed them. LEDs have a high contribution to sustainability than you would estimate. If you replaced all the lighting in your office, school, or another facility with LEDs, you could see that as much as 60% to 70% will improve your overall energy efficiency. In some cases, the improvement could be as great as 90%, depending on what kind of lights you are replacing with and what kind of LED lights you are using.

As we all know clean air is essential in living. Proper ventilation is key to prevention strategy and maintaining a healthy environment. It also reduces the spreading of diseases. Our school has also focused on this because our building is being made in such a way that wherever we go there is no lack of fresh air. In our classrooms above the board, there is a space provided for covering them with glass but our school hasn't done that, space has been left over for the exchange of air, and in every part of the school, there are several open places where we can sit and can have our lunch by being friendly to our environment. Our school hasn't installed air conditioners in classrooms because A/C consumes a large amount of electricity, and the emission of chlorofluorocarbons is reduced. These gases are not good for the environment and result in the depletion of the ozone layer and it is also contributed to Global Warming. Now, here you would think that how the temperature of the class is being maintained, so our school has also thought about that and they are doing this by implementing open and big windows which are made in every part of our school.

1. Alok Kumar (X): Hodophile Nature

2. Yogaja Aasti (XI): Passionate to demystify life

3. Ujjwal Verma (X): Cricket Fever

4. Shruti Kumari (X): Eager to face challenges

Secondly, our school has used hollow bricks in the building to overcome the problem of living in high temperatures without A/C. Hollow bricks not only help in better insulation which significantly reduces the heating/cooling effect but also are eco-friendly and approved by the Green Building Council of India. They are lighter and consume lesser manpower during construction. It is a smart and easy decision that is extremely beneficial for the school and students. It keeps us cool during scorching summer days and also teaches us several things. We work a lot on spreading awareness of sustainable development.

We had 3 workshops regarding Sustainable Development in our school and the topics discussed were:

- 1st THE THEORY OF NEED AND MOTIVATION on 8th August 2022
- 2nd RESOURCES on 10th August 2022
- 3rd SDG (SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS)“ on 17th August 2022.

In the 1st session, we discussed needs & desires and we got to know our necessities and desires. Gandhi Ji’s father also said that “There is enough for everyone’s need, but not for a single person's greed” need is directly proportional to Sustainable Development, and want is opposite of it and it demonstrates some of the basic examples of our society like wasting of the huge amount of food and some pictures of endangered future such as plastics on trees instead of leaves, a difference of rich and poor in our society, Humans exploiting the nature for their greed and so on.

Through the concept of “need and desire,” we can conserve our environment and society and can make it healthy. In the 2nd session, we discussed the resources we use, how we use them, how much we use them, is it beneficial for us or not? This session was relevant to the 1st session. In this session, we got to know how resources play a vital role in our development. As long as it is ‘need’ it is fine but when it turns into ‘want’ then it will become harmful for us as well as to the nature, it can cause depletion of resources too. So, we should try to judiciously utilise the resources as per our needs, not for greed.

The third session was the last session of sustainable development. In this session, we discussed 17 sustainable development goals, the Kyoto protocol, the Paris agreement, the pillars of sustainable development, the millennium development goals.

Then, we discussed affordable and clean energy. In affordable and clean energy, we discussed India’s achievement and position of India in the world rank in sustainability. In this topic, we told the audience about how India is moving towards affordable and clean energy and we gave an example of an LED bulb and solar panel setup in Rajasthan to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the country. Then, we discussed the

Kyoto protocol. The Kyoto protocol was an international treaty that took place at UNFCCC in 1992. The main purpose of this agreement was to reduce carbon emissions around the globe. But this agreement was not resulted in a great success.

After this, the Paris agreement was replaced with this agreement. 196 countries have participated in this agreement. This agreement was based to stop global warming and maintaining the global average temperature. All countries take initiative to reduce carbon emissions. The Indian government has taken a pledge to reduce carbon emissions and we will use 30% of energy as a renewable resource. After this, we discussed the pillars of sustainable development. There are three pillars of sustainable development economic, social and environmental. At Last, we gave the chits to the audience and told them to narrate a story according to their topic and those who performed first will be the winner and will be provided with a reward. Through these workshops, we educate ourselves and our fellow mates.

We also have a rainwater harvesting plant in our school, which has been elaborated upon in another article. We now know, how Manava Bharati International School and the members of this family contribute to sustainable development. We have made this step towards a better future and we hope you will join us in further steps! We endeavour to promote sustainability and social well-being.



Investiture Ceremony

Srishti¹ and Rakshita²

Leadership is not about a title or a designation. It's about impact, influence, and inspiration.

Investiture ceremony, the ceremony also known as the initiation ceremony signifies the mainstay and confidence that the school puts in the newly invested bureaucrats. It is an important occasion when a school entrusts its upcoming leaders with certain roles and responsibilities. Putting on the cape of responsibility and accountability, council members pledge to bestow their duties to the best of their abilities.

Manava Bharati International School's motto is to prepare leaders for tomorrow and this investiture ceremony turns into a reality. For our school this ceremony was not about providing badges, sashes, or titles but about giving responsibilities to students, to take charge of the school and take it to a certain height through their leadership and decision-making skills.

It was a proud moment for Manava Bharati International School as it held its first investiture ceremony for the academic session 2022-23, with great enthusiasm and zeal on 9th July 2022. In this ceremony, council members were introduced to MBIS Patna, after inquisitive selection which gave the students the feel of functioning as an official administrative body. The selected students were honoured with their respective badges and sashes by our chief guest Wing Commander Mr. Srikant Mishra.

The auditorium echoed the commitment, resilience, and dedication towards the school during the oath-taking ceremony by the senate. Some students prepared welcome dance and music which made the event rhythmic. Wing Commander Srikant Mishra congratulated the council members and advised them to be honest in emitting their duties. Our school principal reminded them that with a big position comes big

1. Srishti (X): An aesthete

2 Rakshita (IX): Eccentric artist, Greek Mythology enthusiast

responsibilities. He also encouraged them to uphold the values. The director Mr. Pradeep Mishra also congratulated them and adjured them to put in honest efforts and become an inspiration and role model for others.

The function concluded with the National Anthem.



The Vision of House Captains

Ayush Raj¹ Srishti² and Ayush³

NILGIRI

9th July 2022 was the day on which I was given the honorable position of the HOUSE CAPTAIN of NILGIRI (blue house) based on my academics, communication skills, behavior, and many more. But out of all these a line was stuck in my head, it was, with great powers comes great responsibility. Now I had to lead a 1/4th part of the students as there are 4 houses and 3 more captains. My objective was clear it doesn't matter if we win or lose, we will accept it happily but If I think the decision is not fair, I am going to fight for justice for my team in such a way that will be suitable for the Co-Ordinator, Organizers and School. I have to be a person that everyone admired to be and my words should motivate them and fill their eyes with fire. I want that everyone in my team gets the opportunity to present themselves and they feel free to express or suggest their opinions.

SATPURA

On 9th July I had taken an oath as a house captain. I was very happy but deep down inside I was afraid that how will I manage these many students! I talked about this to one of my teachers and he said, "True leaders don't manage anyone they just motivate their team and encourage them to achieve their full potential". That day I realized that leaders share a dream and a path that their teammates want to share and follow. So, my vision was clear. My house has to give its best and enjoy every activity we do together. It doesn't matter if we win or lose. We are here to learn. I will make sure that everyone should get a chance to express themselves. With the use of an effective communication, positivity and empathy, I shall ensure that the work we are doing on will be more effective and enjoyable.

1. Ayush Raj Shandilya (X): NILGIRI (Captain, Blue House)

2. Srishti Kumari (X): SATPURA (Captain, Green House)

3. Ayush Sharma (X): ARAVALI (Captain, Yellow House)

ARAVALI

It's my vision to provide all the members with opportunities and motivate them to take part in activities with enthusiasm and to maintain healthy competition between themselves and other house members. I am not concerned about winning or losing at the end of the day we are here to learn, to improve that is what matters the most. In my personal opinion being happy or sad is in our own hands. After winning a game we become happy and after losing it we become sad but when you think about it, it doesn't make any difference in our lives whether we win it or otherwise. I also want to make them understand that there's always a next time so not be demotivated if they don't receive the desired outcome. I just want my house members to be happy about what they accomplish together and cherish the memories we share. I am Ayush Sharma captain of the Aravali (Yellow House) and I hope I can successfully lead my team to the path of righteousness.



Pre-Primary Education

Muskan Bhardwaj¹

The power of schooling in early years leads youngsters with plenty of advantages, for example, better interactive abilities, expanded confidence levels, and imagination. MBIS's vision for early year education includes various experiments based on children's interests and needs.

Let's start this article with an interesting fact. As much as 85% of a child's brain develops between birth and five years. So, this is an extremely basic and significant period for a child. For example, if we think cautiously and get familiar with an entirely different language effectively, however when we grow up it becomes challenging for us to gain proficiency with another dialect.

Most of the parents take this period very casually and from there the problems starts.

The vast majority of the guardians take this period nonchalantly and starting there the issues start.

Where We Lack?

At this beginning phase of a child, a teacher-parent and student interface is important, but this is where we lack. The parent must act as a partner. Active and active cooperation and participation of a parent bring a massive change in a kid's academic performance. Their temperament of nurturing brings natural and holistic changes in kids' personalities. When the child grows up, parents start to blame them for their performance, however, they fail to remember that it all started in the beginning phase when they used to underestimate them for their performance.

Here, guardians need to gain from an exceptionally extraordinary quality of a child. Little children notice and gain from everything occurring around them cautiously, moreover, guardians also need to notice each little part of their child's activity and behaviour to understand the more gradual changes in their everyday way of behaving.

1. Muskan Bhardwaj: Faculty, Pre-primary

What we are doing?

I sometimes get puzzled responses when I talk about early childhood education. I am sure some people picture their child's classroom to be filled with rows of toddlers at desks attempting to understand their timetables, but the reality is very different.

Through different exercises, kids figure out how to get a handle on their world by investigating things and making meaning. Teachers foster play put collaborative projects based on respect for kids' inclinations and necessities. We call this play-based learning. Play is a fundamental part of early learning. As kids play, they are fostering the mental, social and emotional abilities they should bring into effective adulthood. To know more about the child, we organize monthly workshops for parents.

What We Can Do?

We, as teachers, expect a lot of things from parents. Similarly, they also have their expectations. A parent deserves precise, concrete, and rational feedback from their teachers. A teacher ought to constantly give honest feedback to parents (with empathy of course) about the kid. Subsequently, we ought to create a platform where consistent two-way correspondence and communication should be possible. This will create extraordinary freedom for the children to learn and express themselves.



Gender, Caste, and Religion

Aditya¹, Himanshu² and Altamash³

INTRODUCTION

Gender, Caste, and Religion are the three pillars on which social divisions and inequalities of human civilizations lay. All these three factors also play a crucial role in the politics of a particular country. "Religious Tolerance" is a very beautiful term coined by "Saint Thomas More" which refers to the ability to appreciate spiritual values, beliefs, and practices that are different from your own. This goal is a complex one due to the great diversity of religions and spiritual beliefs existing in the world today. Religion is also a very delicate topic.

GENDER

According to Wikipedia, Gender is the range of characteristics of femininity and masculinity and differentiating between them. Depending on the context, this may include sex-based social structures (i.e., gender roles) and gender identity. Most cultures use a gender binary, in which gender is divided into two categories, and people are considered part of one or the other (boys/men and girls/women); those who exist outside these groups may fall under the umbrella term non-binary. Some societies have specific genders besides "man" and "woman", such as the "hijras" of South Asia; these are often referred to as third genders (and fourth genders, etc.). Most scholars agree that gender is a central characteristic of social organization.

Sexologist, John Money is often regarded as the first to introduce a terminological distinction between biological sex and "gender role" (which, as originally defined, includes the concepts of both gender role and what would later become known as gender identity) in 1955 Madison Bentley had already in 1945 defined gender as the "socialized obverse of sex", and Simone de Beauvoir's 1949 book *The Second Sex* has been interpreted as the beginning of the distinction between sex and gender in feminist

1. Aditya Krishan Raj (X): Fascinated with Tech

2. Himanshu Sharma (X): Loves exploring Maths and Physics

3. Altamash Hussain (IX): Sports is life

theory. Before Money's work, it was uncommon to use the word gender to refer to anything but grammatical categories. However, Money's meaning of the word did not become widespread until the 1970s, when feminist theory embraced the concept of a distinction between biological sex and the social construct of gender. Most contemporary social scientists, behavioural scientists and biologists, many legal systems and government bodies, and intergovernmental agencies such as the WHO, make a distinction between gender and sex.

In other contexts, the term gender is used to replace sex without representing a clear conceptual difference. For instance, in non-human animal research, gender is commonly used to refer to the biological sex of the animals. This change in the meaning of gender can be traced to the 1980s. In 1993, the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) started to use gender instead of sex. Later, in 2011, the FDA reversed its position and began using sex as the biological classification and gender as "a person's self-representation as male or female, or how that person is responded to by social institutions based on the individual's gender presentation."

The social sciences have a branch devoted to gender studies. Other sciences, such as sexology and neuroscience, are also interested in the subject. The social sciences sometimes approach gender as a social construct, and gender studies particularly do, while research in the natural sciences investigates whether biological differences in females and males influence the development of gender in humans; both inform the debate about how far biological differences influence the formation of gender identity and gendered behaviour. In some English literature, there is also a trichotomy between biological sex, psychological gender, and social gender role. This framework first appeared in a feminist paper on transsexualism in 1978.

CASTE

Unlike Gender and religion caste division is special to India. All societies have some kind of social inequality and some form of division of labour. In most societies, occupations are passed on from one generation to another. A caste system is an extreme form of this. What makes it different from social societies is that in this system, hereditary occupational division by ritual. Members of the same caste group are supposed to form a social community that practice the same or similar occupation, marry within the caste group, and did not eat with members from other caste groups. The caste system was based on the exclusion of and discrimination against **outcast groups**.

Partly due to their efforts and partly due to other socioeconomic changes, caste and caste systems in modern India have undergone great changes. With economic

The institution is a social structure that is created for the satisfaction of human needs. It can be Social, Religious, and Political. Religion is also an institution that consists of our faith, beliefs, and practices.

Religion has not been defined precisely anywhere, however, man is not only a social being, but it's also a spiritual being as a result many peoples and scholars have given different definitions for it. Religion doesn't have any etymological meaning; therefore, in a general sense religion can be defined as the belief of a person in the existence of any supernatural being. We can say it is an Ideology or Philosophy of a person.

How Religion is defined in different religious texts and books :

In Mahabhagwadgita, a holy text of Hindus, extracted from Bhishma Parva of the epic Mahabharata it has been said that religion is the art of living a life completely dedicated to Lord Krishna and loving Krishna in complete surrender. Lord Krishna said that "Bhakti" is the way of living life.

यत्करोषि यदन्श्रासि यज्जुहोषि ददासि यत्
यत्तपस्यसि कौन्तेय तत्कुरुष्व मदर्पणम्।

In this 'shloka' Lord Krishna states "Whatever you do, whatever you eat, whatever you offer as oblation to the sacred fire, whatever you bestow as a gift, and whatever austerities you perform, is your faith towards your religion."

In the Bible, the sacred text of Christians, it has been said that "Religion that God our Father accepts as pure and faultless is this: to look after orphans and widows in their distress and to keep oneself from being polluted by the world." In other words, the system of worshipping God is not a matter of observing rites and rituals; rather, it involves practical help for those in need and living a pure life, separated from the sin of the world.

In holy Quran, the religious text of Muslims, We get guidance in every aspect of our life and we can find it in the Quran. The Quran provides us with detailed guidance on how we should lead a good and happy life. It provides us with patience, hope, a righteous way to live life, peace, and empowerment.

In Buddhism, Buddhists believe "that the human life is one of suffering, and that meditation, spiritual and physical labour and good behaviour are the ways to achieve enlightenment or nirvana."

Some scholars' opinion about religion:

- According to Maciver & Page: Religion is the relationship not only between men and men but also between men and some higher power.
- According to Ogburn: Religion is our attitude towards a supernatural power.

development large-scale urbanization, growth of literacy and education, occupation mobility and weakening of the position of the landlord in the villages, the old notion of caste Hierarchy is breaking down now.

Yet the caste has not appeared in contemporary India. Some of the older aspects of a caste have persisted. Even now most people marry with him their caste or tribe. Untouchability has not ended completely, despite constitutional prohibition. The effect of centuries of advantages and disadvantages continue to be felt today. The caste group that had access to education under the old system has done very well in acquiring more education as well. Those groups that did not have access to education or were prohibited from acquiring it have naturally lagged behind that is why there is a disproportionality large presence of upper caste among the urban middle classes in our country caste 'continue to be closely linked to economic status.

Caste in Politics

Caste can take various forms in politics:

1. When political parties choose candidates during an election, they keep in mind the caste composition of the electorate and nominate candidates from different castes to master the necessary support to win the election when governments are formed political parties usually take care that representatives to different castes and tribes find a place in it.
2. Political parties and candidates in elections make appeals to caste sentiment to master support some political parties are known to favour some caste and are seen as their representatives.

It is not politics that gets caste-ridden, it is the caste that gets politicized this has taken several forms:

1. Each caste group tries to become bigger by incorporating neighbouring castes or sub-caste which were earlier excluded from it.
2. Various caste groups are required to enter into a collation with other castes or communities and thus enter into a dialogue and negotiation.

As in the carcass of religion politics based on caste identity alone is not very healthy in a democracy. It can divert attention from other pressuring issues like poverty development and corruption in some cases cast division leads to tension conflict and even violence.

RELIGION

To get to know about religion we need to know about the Institution First. So, what is an Institution?

- According to E.B Taylor: Religion is the belief in Supernatural beings.
- According to Emiel Durkheim: Religion is a unified system of beliefs and practices related to sacred things.

Religion and Politics in India

- Politics means to agree with people.
- People who are elected for the administration of a particular state are known as politicians.
- India is a secular state that's why religious freedom is a fundamental right here, guaranteed by articles 25-28 of the Constitution of India.
- In India, religious conflicts are mostly used for political reasons.
- Political party sometimes involves religion in their propaganda.

In Indian politics, religion is a deciding factor in many terms, even before independence British tried to break Indian politics based on religion by forming Muslim League.

Religion at World Level

- As per Articles 18 & 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the UN supports the Right to Free Expression including religious beliefs and Article 2 declares that there shouldn't be any kind of discrimination based on sex, colour, politics, and religion.
- As per the current Scenario, Peoples are unable to accept religious intolerance and as a reason, political parties use it in their propaganda.
- Religious tolerance plays a very crucial role in the development of any country from the grassroots level.

CONCLUSION

At last, we can safely say that religion teaches you a set of practices to live by, such as being kind to others, telling the truth, or praying. Something that all religions have in common is that they are based on faith, which is being confidently sure about something even if you cannot see it. Including religion or caste in any political agenda is quite unhealthy for the development of any country. Casteism is considered as a social problem as it disturbs the sound governmental politics and democracy and paves the way for mutual group conflicts. Casteism is manifested in the form of clashes between various castes for a higher share of socioeconomic privileges and power.



Financial Literacy

Hansika¹

Financial literacy is the art of designing your financial life- risk-free and making your financial condition safe and secure. In today's financial world, financial literacy is the eminent component of one's life or the well-being of an individual and for the betterment of the family, society, and global community goals.

Being financially literate can ensure the prolonged stability of life in terms of money. So, the following are a few benefits of financial literacy,

- It helps you to manage your resource, how much you earn, and how you spend them. (Budgeting)
- It helps you to take cognitive decisions and actions because of your financial concept and skills.
- It will also help you to be debt free.
- It will provide the perfect knowledge of using credit cards intelligently.
- It encourages you to be an investor and that too an early investor which is the most beneficial importance of financial literacy.
- It will help in managing savings and expenditures.
- It will teach you to make optimum utilization of money, realize the extra expense, and plan long-term budgeting, saving, and investing.

Financial literacy can help you in a way to money making. And 'investment' and that too an early investment is the foremost way of doing so. Investment can be defined as putting money in assets, banks, and businesses for gaining more money over a period. The advantage of investment can be witnessed by the concept of "power of compounding" which states that the amount of money you invest will generate earnings from both the initial principal amount and the accrued earnings from preceding compounding periods. To be more precise it is an act of adding interest on interest. Some of the investment products are direct equity, mutual funds, gold funds,

1. Aansika Anand (XI): Altruist; Hodophile

government funds at less risk, and many more. These are based on the risk involved in the investment. The higher the risk, the more the return. Or divided investment would be the better alternative way out for solving the issue of high risk. Investment can be arranged in a portfolio for a good return at less risk by investing the amount on a less risky investment product with less amount of return and by investing the amount on a high-risk investment product with high rate of return.

BUT WHY BE AN EARLY INVESTOR?

The 'power of compounding' helps in multiple increases in wealth creation to the concept of 'the value of money'. For example – A girl named Aahana at the age of 20 started investing Rs 1,00,000 per year. And she is going to earn an interest of 12% on the investment every year. So, the interest earned this year is Rs 1,12,000.

Similarly, the cycle continues and after 10 years the amount will be Rs 2,77,802.7. Here the corpus is double what Aahana invested. This is how the 'power of compounding' works and helps to achieve financial freedom at a small age. Warren Buffett once said, I started investing at the age of 11, but regrets getting late. There must be various benefits if a person like Warren Buffett gives this statement. Also, Albert Einstein once said that there are 7 wonders in the world and the 'power of compounding' is the 8th wonder. The earlier you start investing, the earlier you'll be financially independent.

Imagine a situation where the rate of inflation is higher than the rate of return on investment. You'll land up having a negative return on your investments. Thus, the opportunity cost also plays an important role in estimating the return on investments. Overall Financial Literacy is a vital component to achieve financial security and being prepared for any contingency that may arise in the future.



Sri Lankan Crisis

Abdullah¹, Altamash², Aditya, Kartikeya, Shubh and Bhavya³

Introduction

Sri Lanka is one of the countries of the Indian subcontinent and our next-door neighbour. The country is facing a financial turmoil in the contemporary world. The country is experiencing its worst economic crisis since its independence in 1948. The country also lacks sufficient gasoline for key services such as buses, trains, and medical vehicles. They don't have enough money to buy more. The paucity of fuel raises the price of diesel and gasoline, which many people cannot afford. When interest rates rise, the government prohibits the selling of gasoline and diesel for non-essential vehicles for two weeks. Fuel sales are still limited in numerous ways. School has been closed, and students have been urged to work from home to conserve supplies. When there is a problem in the country, Sri Lanka is able to purchase goods from other countries. And, for the first time in history, it failed to make an interest payment on its foreign debt in the month of May 2022.

When these issues occurred, the government was criticised for causing a pandemic, which negatively impacted Sri Lanka's tourist trade, which was one of the country's largest foreign currency earners. Tourists were also scared off by a string of devastating bomb attacks that occurred in 2019.

On April 1, 2022, the then Sri Lankan President Gotabaya Rajapaksa declared a nationwide public emergency following violent protests over the country's greatest economic crisis. Milk, rice, food grains, and vegetables are all rising in price, and petrol and diesel are not available in the country. Schools are unable to produce papers due to a lack of supplies, which is why examinations are not being held in the country. Sri Lanka's economy is collapsing due to a lack of foreign funds. This has resulted in a significant decrease in imports of key products that the country used to easily obtain.

1. Abdullah (IX): Tech enthusiast

2. Altamash (IX): Sports is life

3. Bhavya (IX): Erudite, diligent, and responsible

Sri Lanka before Crisis

The Sri Lankan economic crisis is a continuing issue in Sri Lanka that began in 2019. It is the worst economic crisis to hit the country since its independence in 1948. It has resulted to record levels of inflation, near-depletion of foreign exchange reserves, medical supply shortages, and price increases for basic necessities.

The crisis is reported to have started as a result of a number of interconnected variables, including tax cuts, money creation, a state wide policy change to organic or biological farming, the 2019 Sri Lanka Easter bombings, and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in Sri Lanka.

After protestors stormed his office, Sri Lankan Prime Minister Ranil Wickremesinghe directed the country's military to do "whatever is required" to restore calm. This further infuriated the protestors and situation worsened.

President Gotabaya Rajapaksa had to fled the country following months of widespread protests over the island's economic difficulties, a state of emergency was proclaimed.

In April, protests began in the nation's capital, Colombo, and was quickly expanded. Daily power cuts and shortages of necessities like fuel, food, and medications have been a struggle for the residents as the rate of inflation has surpassed 50%. This is a condition of hyperinflation.

What led to this Crisis?

What factors account for Sri Lanka's current situation? My dear friends, there are several causes for this. In 2018, one of the top tourist destinations in the globe was Sri Lanka. Sri Lanka received 2.3 million overseas visitors in 2018. The country's economy depended on tourism to the cost of 12–13%. However, there were several attacks in the nation in April 2019, now known as the Bombs of Easter Day. 45 of the 269 people killed in the blast were foreign nationalists. This one day was crucial in destroying tourism and damaging the economy both directly and indirectly. Following this, in March 2020, covid-19 pandemic occurred, completely shutting down the global tourism industry.

The government had implemented a tax holiday to encourage increased production, but this was also impacted by COVID-19 because of the lockdown. Additionally, since Sri Lanka is the third-largest importer of tea in the world, its economy was predicated on agriculture. Previously, they farmed tea extensively. However, the use of chemical fertilisers was outlawed and organic fertiliser was encouraged. However, organic fertilisers didn't produce superior outcomes, which had an impact on the economy and

caused crisis.

Days of Sri Lankan Crisis

In February, Sri Lanka's foreign currency reserves were at near 2.3 billion dollars. Compared to January 2020, it had fallen below 70%. If a country has low foreign currency reserve, it is difficult for it to import essential items like petrol, medicines and other goods. With the current level of foreign currency reserve in Sri Lanka it can import goods to meet up to need of one month. Sri Lanka is still under debt trap and struggles to recover after political and economic collapse.

How can Sri Lanka overcome its problems?

The government should utilize the crisis as such a chance to embark on duties that it had never been able to take on previously, including to addressing regressive subsidies or reorganizing nation firms.

The government should make the crisis as just a chance to undertake on tasks that it had never been capable of taking on before, including eliminating discriminatory payments and overhauling nation businesses.

The Sri Lankan government should use the current economic crisis as an opportunity to take on challenges.



Photography

Animesh Kumar¹

The word 'photography' comes from the Greek word 'photos', which means 'light', and 'graph', which means 'drawing'. Together, they mean drawing with the light. When a photograph is made, light or some other form of radiant energy, such as an X-ray, is used to record a picture of an object or scene on a light-sensitive surface.

INTRODUCTION

Photography is an art form like drawing and painting. Photography makes us see life in a different way like, feeling emotions and recording stories and events. I want you to look around your environment. Whether this is at your house, school, office, or walking down the street, you will come into contact with something. Everywhere you go, you have been impacted by a photograph.

Photography is important because we can document something and have it forever. Photography is a way to express your ideas for others to see. Photos play an important role in everyone's lives. They connect us to our past; they remind us of people, places, feelings, and stories. They can help us to know who we are. There are seven basic elements of photographic art: line, shape, form, texture, colour, size, and depth.

Teaching with photographs creates a direct, sensory connection between learners and their subjects that results in new levels of interest and attention.

PHOTOGRAPHY SESSION IN OUR SCHOOL

We also experienced a one-week session of photography in our school summer camp. On the first day of our camp, a well-known photographer, **Mr. Ranjit Kumar**, came to our school. He told me about photographs, the types of photographs, and how to click photographs. He also told us about different styles of photography.

On the second day, he told us about cameras, types of cameras and how does a camera actually work.

1. Animesh Kumar (X): Fascinated with online games

On the third day, he told us about a special type of camera “Pin Hole Camera”. He said that a pin-hole camera is a simple camera without a lens and with a single small aperture, a pinhole – effectively a light-proof box with a small hole in one side.

On the fourth day, he taught us how to make a pinhole camera with a box/can and chart paper. We also made one camera.

On the fifth day, we learned about the different settings of cameras. Such as Aperture, Shutter speed, ISO, Camera Modes, Metering Modes, Focus Camera settings, etc.

Last day, we had a practical class with him and we took some photographs. First, he clicked some photographs; then, he gave his camera one by one to us to click photographs.

CONCLUSION

This one-week session with Mr. Ranjit Kumar sir was very beneficial for us as we got to learn an innovative idea/concept from him, not just about photography, he told us about his experience in photography and it seemed to be quite a delightful and exciting session.



Calligraphy and its Ways

Rakshita¹

The best way to make your projects presentable is calligraphy. It makes your presentation so exceptional; the teacher gives five stars right away. This art has come on a long way and is sure to go longer. This technique fascinated a whole lot of children of our prestigious school, so much so, that it became a separate activity in this year's summer camp which was planned to educate us with different curricular activities to make our summers enjoyable with extracts of learning new fun things. I was one of the many students in this incredible activity, and am here to share my experience with you.

WHAT IS CALLIGRAPHY?

In simple words to explain, it is a form of writing in which you make all the letters pretty and make your words look super nice. There are many ways and styles in which you can work on your writing. One of the very famous calligraphers from the 19th century was Kim Chong-hui, a Hangul calligrapher. Now, the experiences from our school.

OUR SCHOOL'S CONDUCTION

We were introduced to a fantastic event which was 'The Summer Camp' in which we took online classes for calligraphy. There, we were introduced to Mr. Amitabh and Ms. Rakshita (which was also my name) and the sessions went great, always.

In those sessions, we learned about what calligraphy was, what was used for calligraphy, and some fonts we were given to practice. I most certainly remember all the PowerPoint presentations we were shown by our teacher. And the people who came regularly to these zoom meets surely knew how much Rakshita ma'am did for us. She took time away from her studies just to help us learn and make this skill go long in the future (she was a 12th grader).

I recall a quite memorable moment that I would like to share with my fellow readers, as I earlier told, I and our teacher had the same name, whenever the teacher was called, I

1. Rakshita Shrivastava (IX): Eccentric artist, Greek Mythology enthusiast

responded, and even the other joined people would be laughing with their mics off. And one time I was being called, and I just kept ignoring thinking they were calling Rakshita ma'am. These surely will be some moments that I'll remember later on when I talk about my school days. All the students who used to join enhanced their writing skills, and since that time, we have had some projects knocking at our doors, we used these newly learned talents of ours to the highest extent possible.

MBS'S INITIATIVE ON CALLIGRAPHY

As this article must conclude, our school's initiative to make our summers fun but still educational was a huge success. If you ever walk down the halls of MBIS, you can see how much we all learned in a couple of weeks, as our bulletin boards outside our classes show how much we learned and interacted in those classes. All bulletin boards have some calligraphy or another written on them, who would have ever told us that we use something called brush pens to put out our different imaginations and ways of writing on paper and make true art out of it? I hope these classes would come again in the winter vacations or maybe in the next academic year of MBIS. So, I hope this article spreads information about this incredible art form and encourages people try doing it.

SOME DIGITAL CALLIGRAPHY

Calligraphy is just what we call a way to make letters look way more presentable than they already are. Now digital calligraphy can be of two types, one that you write on the screen or maybe a tablet with a stylus. OR the one which is given default in our computer systems, which we generally refer to as fonts. Let me show you some.....

Text like this can be written like this if you learn calligraphy, pretty, right?

This is a font which is named 'French script'

This font is known as French Script

This is a font which is named 'Segoe script'

This font is known as Segoe Script

This is a font which is named 'Shoreline script'

this font is known as shoreline script

Now, this can be a pretty accurate example of what we learned in those classes when you stroke down, the line comes thick while stroking up makes the line thin. I was able to make you guys understand this with the help of the font 'Broadway'

This is Braodway.

Freedom of Birds

Shreya Vishwas¹ and **Navya Vatsyayana²**

Birds are born to fly free and no one should steal their freedom from them. In nature, birds engage in social activities such as taking sand baths, playing hide-and-seek, dancing, building nests with their mates, and nurturing their young. But when they're caged, these same vibrant animals become depressed and withdrawn.

Keeping birds in cages is also often illegal. The Indian Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, and the amendment added to it in 1991 ban the capture and trade of all 1,200 varieties of indigenous birds in India. Despite this, 300 species of birds are openly sold in markets, including parrots, owls, hawks, peacocks, parakeets, and other species.

1. What does independence mean?

Freedom means not being controlled by somebody else. Freedom is not only significant for us. But it is for all living creatures present on earth. Living organisms have the right to live the life of their own choice and they are born to live freely .no one has the right to steal their freedom from them. Just imagine you are in a tiny room. You have to spend your all life in that miniature room and will be provided food accordingly.

2. Will you stay there?

Well, we don't think you will. Just imagine the life of caged birds, chained dogs, and fish in the aquarium.

3. How do they live? Ever thought?

When we put a bird in a cage, we take away its freedom because birds are meant to fly as high as they want. Similarly enslaving a person for almost their entire life and taking away all of their rights and opportunities is like taking away their life. Nowadays so many people are isolating birds in these miniature cages. Ever they thought how they would feel. In our school, we together decided to liberate the birds on Independence Day. So that they also can enjoy their independence, we

1. Shreya Vishwas (X): Travel is to live

2. Navya Vatsyayana (X): Making difference in this world by launching self-creation

decided that purchase birds from our pocket money and buy them from the store and we'll free them on Independence Day. On Independence Day we liberated the birds. While this process we saw a pigeon, whose wing was chopped.

4. How can they do this? Is it to not let them fly high in the sky?

How painful it would have been for that helpless pigeon. We encountered that pain in the pigeon's eye. The excruciating pain was not letting that pigeon fly. He was not able to gather the courage to get liberated and thus he accepted to spend his entire life in that pity cage. How mundane his life would be in that small cage we can never think of. There were a few Tweety birds that we liberated on Independence Day to mark the actual meaning of 'Freedom' and they successfully made their first flight. We could see the immense positivity in the environment when they were flying and exploring their way to eternity. That made our day as well. It was a wonderful experience. Birds have the fundamental right to "live with dignity" and fly in the sky without being kept in cages or subjected to cruelty!



Theatre

Khyati¹, Khushi² and Shreya³

The ambience one reflects during the replication of one's character magnifies one's personality along with boosting self-confidence. Manava Bharati School always provides such opportunities to its students. On the grand announcement of the year's most awaited summer camp, the school faculty decided on starting it with an alluring program apart from the usual dance and music routines which are all dearly celebrated by Manava Bharati's cultural team, this time we decided on implementing an idea of a play.

Our drama was based on "Why girls can't go to school?" Some experts came to train the children. The main lead of this drama was "Chini". This character was played by a girl from class 10th (Khushi). Chini belonged to a small village and had many brothers and no mother. Chini's brother used to treat her very badly. Chini always wanted to go to school and study. Chini's father did not allow her to go to school. Everyone used to say that she is a girl, and thus she cannot go to school, above all she had to do household chores. There was no one to understand Chini and above all what she had desired. Why can't a girl go to School? There will be many such girls in our country who are unable to go to school and can't even get education. Why does this always happen to girls, just because she is a girl, is there any fault of the girls? No, it's not the girl's fault, it's the people's fault who think girls can't study and can't do anything for family. Parents think that what the daughter will do after studying, she has to go to someone else's house at the end. There are many such cases in which girls are never supported by their families, they are always left behind.

Now we have to change the mindset of the families and tell everyone that girls can also go to school, and study and they can bring glory to their families. We should learn from the story of Chini that girls should always fight for their rights. Many 'Chini' like girls in

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1. Khyati Saurabh (X): Dancing freak
 2. Khushi Kumari (X): A canophylist
 3. Shreya Kumari (IX): love to deal with challenges
-

our country are fighting for their rights, we have to support them, and we have to get their rights. The whole show received a heartwarming reaction from the parents and audience, it was performed twice in front of the parent run-through.

“Education is the only key to empowering girls.”

ABOVE ALL, BE THE HEROINE OF YOUR LIFE, NOT THE VICTIM



Women Empowerment

Preet¹ and **Vidushi**²

Women empowerment refers to spirituals, political, educational, gender or economic strength of individuals and communities of women. Women empowerment can be defined in several ways including accepting women viewpoints or raising the status of women through education, awareness, literacy and training, so that they can have the opportunity to re define gender roles or other such rules which may allow them more freedom to pursue desired goals Women empowerment helps boost women's status through literacy, education, training and awareness creation. Furthermore, women's empowerment refers to women's ability to make strategic life choices that had been previously denied them.

Principles of Women Empowerment

- To establish high level corporate leadership for gender equality.
- To promote educational development to women.
- To implement the enterprise development, supply chain and marketing development that empowers women.
- To treat all women and men fairly at work – respect and support human rights and non-discrimination.
- To ensure the health, safety and well-being of all women and men workers.
- To promote equality through community initiatives and advocacy.
- Measure and publicly report on progress to achieve gender equality.

Some Schemes for Women Empowerment

1. Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme
2. One Stop Centre Scheme

1. Preet Sharma (VII): A patient listener.

2. Vidushi Raj (VII): A good artist and reader

3. Women Helpline Scheme
4. UJJAWALA: A comprehensive scheme for prevention of trafficking and rescue, rehabilitation and re-integration of victims of trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation.
5. Working Women Hostel
6. SWADHAR grih (A scheme for women in difficult circumstances.)
7. NARI SHAKTI PURASKAR
8. Mahila Shakti Kendras (MSK)
9. NIRBHAYA

Some movies based on women empowerment

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Hidden figures | 2. Wonder woman |
| 3. Wild | 4. Moana |
| 5. Real women have curves | 6. Mary Kom |
| 7. Pink | 8. Lipstick under my Burkha |
| 9. Chak de India! | 10. Roma |
| 11. Margarita with a straw | |

Some Countries which give Importance to Women Empowerment

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1. Iceland | 2. Finland |
| 3. Norway | 4. Sweden |
| 5. Belgium | 6. Nicaragua |
| 7. Philippines | |
| 8. Rwanda | |

Some Movements led by Indian Women for Women Empowerment

1. Saaheen bagh protest
2. Anti- CAA protest
3. Chipko Movement
4. Anti-Arrack movement
5. AFSPA protests



Desire of Greed

Satyapriya¹ , **Anika**² and **Sai**³

The story of great epic Mahabharata is not only of loyalty, courage, bravery, and deceit, but it also tells us how one's greed led to this great destruction.

Growing up we all must have heard about the fierce battle of Kurukshetra fought between cousins Pandavas and Kauravas. But what led to this battle? Well, the answer is simple unrestrained GREED! Greed for power, Greed for money, and Greed for the throne. Mahatma Gandhi once said, "The world has enough for everyone's needs but not for everyone's greed."

What is Greed? Greed is a never-ending desire which can lead to the end of everything: Mahabharata happened because of the greed of Pandavas, even though Shakuni Mama had full control over the dice and made Kauravas win the game by cheating but it was Pandava's greed that made them placing their wife Draupadi, their whole assets on the bet.

Greed can never be satisfied; it only keeps increasing. Greed for more can make a person take wrong decisions and face the consequences later. The story begins thousands of years ago when the King Vichitravirya of Hastinapur died of a heart attack leaving the kingdom with no heir until Sage Vyasa came to the rescue and gave the kingdom three heirs Dhritrashtra, Pandu and Vidur. Dhritrashtra who was the rightful heir to the throne couldn't become the king because of his disability (blindness) which made Pandu the king of Hastinapur. After a few years, Pandu retired as a hermit to the Himalayas making Dhritrashtra the king. Dhritrashtra had 100 sons and Duryodhan was the eldest among them who was blinded by his father's ambition for the throne whereas Pandu has 5 sons Yudhishtir, Bheem, Arjun, Nakul and Sahdev. From the start Duryodhana saw Yudhishtir as his competitor not his elder brother.

There were many incidents in which Duryodhana tried to kill the Pandavas. One of the

1. Satyapriya (VIII): Bookworm

2. Anika (VIII): Obsessed singer

3. Sai (VIII): Just a random gamer

most famous incidents was the wax house fire in which the Pandavas survived. After so many unsuccessful attempts Duryodhana's father Dhritrashtra decided to divide the kingdom into two parts so that both Duryodhana and Yudhishthir could become kings. This led to the foundation of Indraprastha, the new capital of Pandavas and present-day Delhi. But Duryodhana was still not satisfied with the decision and along with his scheming uncle Shakuni, he planned a conspiracy of the Game of Dice to get Indraprastha. He won the game and succeeded. Pandavas were sent to 13 years of exile along with 1 year of Agyatvas.

When the Pandavas returned after 14 years, they sent Vasudev Krishna as their peacemaker (diplomat) to Hastinapur to resolve the issue and avoid war. Lord Krishna asked Duryodhana to give Pandavas only 5 villages for their survival and he could keep the whole kingdom. But Duryodhana refused and instead tried to make Krishna his prisoner. Famous poet Ramdharisingh Dinkar in his book 'Rashmirathi' described this situation poignantly:

वर्षों तक वन में घूम-घूम, बाधा-विघ्नों को चूम-चूम,
सह धूप-घाम, पानी-पत्थर, पांडव आये कुछ और निखर।
सौभाग्य न सब दिन सोता है; देखें, आगे क्या होता है।
मैत्री की राह बताने को, सबको सुमार्ग पर लाने को,
दुर्योधन को समझाने को, भीषण विध्वंस बचाने को,
भगवान हस्तिनापुर आये, पांडव का संदेशा लाये।
“दो न्याय अगर तो आधा दो, पर इसमें भी यदि बाधा हो,
तो दे दो केवल पाँच ग्राम, रखो अपनी धरती तमाम।
हम वहीं खुशी से खायेंगे, परिजन पर असि न उठायेंगे।”
दुर्योधन वह भी दे ना सका, आशीष समाज की ले न सका,
उलटे, हरि को बाँधने चला, जो था असाध्य, साधने चला।
जब नारा मनुज पर छाता है, पहले विवेक मर जाता है।
हरि ने भीषण हुंकार किया, अपना स्वरूप विस्तार किया,
डगमग-डगमग दिग्गज डोले, भगवान् कुपित होकर बोले—
“जंजीर बढ़ाकर साध मुझे, हाँ हाँ, दुर्योधन बाँध मुझे।”
“यह देख, गगन मुझमें लय है, यह देख, पवन मुझमें लय है,
मुझमें विलीन झंकार सकल, मुझमें लय है संसार सकल।
अमरत्व फूलता है मुझमें, संहार झूलता है मुझमें।”

The Kauravas also gathered their allies around them and even broke away a key Pandava ally—the maternal uncle of the Pandava twins—by trickery. War became inevitable. Just before the war bugle was sounded, Arjuna saw arrayed before him his relatives: his great-grandfather Bheeshma who had practically brought him up, his teachers Kripa and Drona, his brothers the Kauravas, and, for a moment, his resolution wavered. He felt the destructive war is futile.

Krishna, the warrior par excellence, had given up arms for this war and had elected to be Arjuna's charioteer. To him, Arjuna said, "Take me back, Krishna". Because Arjuna didn't want to fight against his family.

Krishna explained the impermanence of life to Arjuna and the importance of doing one's duty in difficult situations and of sticking to the right path. Arjuna picked up his bow again. The Pandavas had won the war but lost almost everyone they held dear. Duryodhan and all of the Kauravas had died, as had all of the menfolk of Draupadi's family, including all of her sons by the Pandavas. The now-dead Karna was revealed to be a son of Kunti from before her marriage to Pandu, and thus, the eldest Pandava and the rightful heir to the throne. The grand old man, Bheeshma, lay dying; their teacher Drona was dead as were several kinsfolks related to them either by blood or by marriage.

In about 18 days, the entire country lost almost three generations of its men. It was a war not seen on a scale before, it was the Great Indian war, 'the Mahabharata'. Thus, all those on both sides die in the war, except the five Pandavas. When Yudhishtira learns of the massacre, he mourns: "We the conquerors have been conquered."

After the war, Yudhishtir became king of Hastinapur and Indraprastha. Ashvatthama couldn't see Duryodhana lying down in agony so he decided to take revenge, Ashvatthama launches the most fearsome celestial weapon in his arsenal. Arjuna counters with his weapon, which Drona taught both of them; it was only to be used against divine beings, or else it could destroy the world. Ashvatthama deflects his into the wombs of the remaining Pandava women, making them sterile, but Krishna promises that Arjuna will nonetheless have descendants. As punishment, Ashvatthama is cursed to wander the earth in exile for 3000 years.

This all was the result of an ambition, fulfilled by greed.



Corruption

Ankit¹ and **Gaurav**²

Corruption (भ्रष्टाचार) is like a destructive termite, which gradually eats the person's or organization's goodness, honesty, and kindness inside and makes them greedy for money and power, dishonest, and corrupted.

“Nearly all men can stand adversity, but if you want to test a men's character, give him power.” ~ **Abraham Lincoln**

This is a very famous line said by Abraham Lincoln, it means that we can identify whether a person is corrupted or not by his character but by the greed that makes a person or organization corrupted.

With the greed for power, fame, money, etc. people are becoming corrupted and they are used to exercising power over personal needs. Giving and taking suborn involving in defrauding activities, larceny, diverting funds, double-dealing, etc., are all activities increasing day by day. This causes an imbalance in the economic growth and development of the nation. Corruption is affecting society, nations, and marginalized societies or groups on a very large scale.

If I talk about our country INDIA, marginalised societies or groups are facing a lot because of corruption. They have to face injustice, illiteracy, poverty, social and cultural boycott, lack of opportunities, and non-dominant social identities. Because of all these reasons they are getting more poor day by day and unable to come forward for the nation or society's benefit. We must do something to stop corruption because the government has already made laws and punishments for the culprits but we are not following them. Government is also not following any rules. Nowadays, most corrupted people are in political parties, and politicians are using their power for their benefit. There was a scam 'Fodder Scam' (Chara Ghotala) it was the biggest corruption scam in the state of Bihar. In this scam, the name of fodder being fed to animals Rs. 950 crore

1. Ankit (XI): I conqueror what I want

2. Gaurav (XI): Is passionate about learning how things work

was fraudulently withdrawn from the government treasury. In this scam, the then Chief Minister of Bihar Lalu Prasad Yadav, and Former Chief Minister Jagannath Mishra were also accused.

After this incident, everyone started blaming the government because it was easy to blame anyone but before blaming, we need to think that everything will be done just by blaming...? Will those leaders, those police officers be able to take bribes, if we don't give them money? then first of all we individually have to improve ourselves. From my point of view, we can do some steps like:

- (i) We are students and we know everything properly so we can tell our parents to not give or take suborn and make our parents understand the dark side of being greedy. If every student starts saying to his or her parents then one-day corruption will no longer exist.
- (ii) Schools can also contribute by doing activities, programs, and campaigns for students as well as for parents.
- (iii) Government has to make strict laws and regulations so that everyone will follow definitely. If they will not do, the government should have to take immediate action.

Lastly, we wish to say that if you raise your voice today for yourself then someone else will also support you otherwise only laws will be made and no one will follow them. So, we must take a stand for ourselves, take a stand for our society, and take a stand for our country because we are root and everything starts from the root. So, it can end from where it starts. 'Corruption makes everything Hollow'.

STOP IT, PLEASE !



Dignity of Labour

Ragini Priyam¹

Today we are living in the 21st century, a modern world with modern people. But still, somewhere we lack minds with morality. There's a concept called "dignity of labour". We often see the so-called higher-class people like businessmen, politicians and other wealthy individuals treating our domestic helpers/community helpers inappropriately. Let's see an example of how it happens.

Ram worked for a full day to get his full wages but not half. After sunset, he went to his boss for collecting his wages. When he asked for it, his boss replied saying "Ram, you belong to a lower class and you have such a small chore of chopping the wood you don't deserve your full wages, so get lost."

Can we say that it is Ram's fault if he belongs to a so-called lower class or if he is a small worker and not a businessman?

No, we cannot and we should not. This is an example of how they are mistreated. Not only Ram but many of them every day suffer for every penny they earn just because of the poor mind set of the so-called higher-class society. There comes the "dignity of labour" which means that no occupation/job is superior or should have greater importance in our society. Everyone is equally important. Be it a maid or CEO. There should be no discrimination on the basis of gender, caste, religion, etc. Let's now talk about our school Manava Bharati's approach towards the staff members. We think they are the UNSUNG HEROES of any institution. All of them matter as much as all the teachers or directors or principal's matter. They are like the school's important pillars and are always ready to deal with the problems we often feel disgusted with. It feels so stimulated after talking to them. The positive energy they exert is commendable. After taking a small interview, let me gather some points I heard from them.

I asked some questions like how do you feel while working? Have you ever faced any mistreatment? What do you feel about this school?

1. Ragini Priyam (X): I am a dance fanatic which makes me a dancefloor slayer

Here is the summary of the answer I got:

We feel happy while we work. We are here to help you kids and give this place a better environment. About mistreatment, "No". We didn't face something in school as such till now. Yes, we accept that we have to listen to some or other thing every day. But not as mistreatment. We think that if we will make a mistake, we have to listen for it. We always try not to make a mistake. About getting mistreated, even if we were mistreated earlier. We didn't use to reply anything to the head of ours as there was a risk of getting fired from our jobs, and many times we were forced for being silent. Here we feel glad by how the director of the school Pradeep Mishra Sir treats us. We never feel inferior and tell everybody that we have the best boss ever.

It is a very good initiative from an institutional level but what about the world? Let us see what we can do from our level

- We can use respectable terms to address workers. We can value our employees and remember to choose our words wisely. Our words can have a negative impact if not communicated respectfully, and words can be held onto for years. Unfortunately, not all of these words they remember for years are positive.
- We can take care of their rights like the right against discrimination, prohibition of child labour, just and inhumane conditions of work, social security, and protection of wages.

I would like to conclude my article by quoting the saying of Mahatma Gandhi "He who does not labour and yet eats stolen food".



Student's Life

Sajjad Imam¹

The most fascinating and arguably the most important phase of a life is the moment spent with friends and teachers and then cherished for the rest of life. It is a complete roller coaster, casting the deepest memories and hence shaping the person.

When we think about it, it seems like the best thing we did at school is to make friends, friends whom we trust more than anyone and share almost all our feelings with them. Among all the chaos, the teacher is the constant guide who helps us curious beings across this phase of life. Many a times, we are wrong in something or the other; and whether we accept it or not, the scolding and the talks of a teacher help us to rectify our mistakes more times than not. It's, of course, true that sometimes teachers may be wrong but their wisdom and understanding helps them look at things more clearly than we do.

Student life is full of fun but it does come with its challenges. The first and foremost challenge which everyone faces is peer pressure. The pressure to do things which could destroy a person if not accounted for. The only way to avoid this is to make our choice of friend circle to be wise. Further, the pressure to do well in academics is almost always so that many do not get time to play and pursue their hobbies, which results in the degradation of both physical and mental health. The increasing competition among students has increased the workload and pressure to outperform others, and the fear of the reaction of parents, relatives, and society on performing not "up to the mark" has necessitated the need to work much on the mental health of students. Failing to do this many lived with an inferiority complex for a large part of their life.

It's rightly said that "A student's life is like a seed, if you plant it well the rest of your life would be a fruitful journey" overall student is about balancing the most fun-filled phase with all the challenges of growing up to be ready for what lies ahead.



1. Sajjad Imam (X): Life wanderer

Crossing Out Boundaries (With Ideas)

Daksh Mishra¹

One of the biggest question today's world faces is how to end poverty. But let's ask ourselves how we can do the same? Is the answer lying beneath a book? Can a uniform answer be applicable to various geographical territories as well as different aspects of poverty among various types of groups?

The answer is not so simple. Do we know enough about the problems prevalent in the society relating to poverty? Are the questions being posed genuine? Do the answers to these questions have that wide application to the society as much as they promise to provide? From what I believe and is a general opinion mostly is that every problem comes with a solution and that we need to go to the grassroots of problem i.e. we need to study the cause of the problem really well first to even think of starting to look for solution of a problem.

To begin with, the question in particular that we are going to focus on here goes somewhat like this. "While travelling by train I noticed an elderly person selling 'chai' (tea). Earlier, in the same train, I had noticed a disabled person begging. I feel that the man (true for a woman as well) selling tea was engaging in an economic activity as he was making money out of it. What about the disabled person, begging in the train? What can he do to make a living? With almost zero resources, in his hand, and even without a properly functioning body, 'how can he make the best use of it?'"

Maybe when I came up with this question, I was more skeptical than I am right now. In the course of preparing this paper, I came across the opinions of students of 9th grade and 10th grade of Foundation school and Manava Bharati International school, both the schools belonging to the western regions of Patna. Maybe the way I was thinking was very narrowly minded and getting to know about the perspectives of more students who mostly came from varying backgrounds. With each one of them having a different experience /thought to share on this topic. Honestly speaking, a significant portion of my current thinking about interventions in this field may never have come across my mind if it wasn't for the students who helped me through it. I surely have more clarity on

1. Daksh Mishra (XII): Student intern at MBIS

this topic now. So, I'm going to try answering this question.

Nothing is impossible once you promise yourself to achieve it. Let's try to think of this in a way a realist would think. The people who fall in the category of PND (Poor and disabled) do seem to be at a disadvantageous position. That can never mean that they can't do enough to earn a living instead of begging. One of the type of jobs which they can do (this is in particular refers to the those with leg problems) is that it should be a work which requires them to move the least, non-motile work. Few of it could be like that of a cobbler or the sellers at the junction which are employed itself by the railways. These two in particular are two such jobs where I see the possibility of great amount of innovation for the disabled poor people.

The reason being that mending shoes is not that much of a task which requires a highly trained professional and the same goes true for the sellers at the junction which are employed by the railways. This reminds me of the first time I was travelling via airplane and at the J.P. Narayan airport in Patna where at the confectionery shop was a man who was dumb and deaf. People interacted with him using hand gestures. It's been almost 10 years since this incident occurred. I have never come across something similar to it. But that shows us why the institutions are a necessity because if it wasn't for education, the person wouldn't have been able to work.

There are varieties of opinion spread across different regions of the world when it comes to my last line. Some might say education can solely be the solution to this but that would be a way to think of this which is very narrow minded for a question which requires an answer which has to have wider implications on the society. Education, undeniably is one of the most important factors but before that, comes the health factor into action. Various diseases have been spread throughout the country's poor such as the HIV/AIDS, dengue and malaria. Polio is one of the diseases which has been cured to a larger extent in India. If a person is not physically fit (barring mental barriers) he/she is likely to not be able to be in a condition to work. It does tend to put up restrictions but not that you can't do anything.

Looking towards the answer of this question, first of all what needs to be done is that a better health care system which is accessible to even the poorest of all should be in place. In India there is lack of good hospitals and this was proved during the Covid 19 Delta Variant wave. Not enough hospital beds are there in India. Now let's take a look at what can be done by each one of us on an individual level.

To begin with, I'll take the example of my father. Someone he knows, has farms of mushroom in rural Bihar. The person transports the mushrooms from the farms to Patna and since it is produced in surplus, almost 2 dozen of it is sent to our house. Having insufficient number of people to consume it in our own house, majority of the 2

dozen my father gives to his employees and people close to him. Here comes the interesting part, one of the farmers who is working there at the farm is unfortunately disabled. Now this prompts him even more to share the good he acquired. This way he is helping (or a more appropriate term would be supporting) the poor and disabled as well as avoiding wastage of the resource.

Later, the students of Foundation School and Manava Bharati International School were surveyed and asked to share their opinions regarding the ways in which they can be helped. The results are something definitely worthy enough to be looked at once. Students came out with various answers and I have tried to club them into different sub-sections. Namely Non-motile jobs, raising awareness among them, Government Intervention and Provision of Social Security Disability in India have been mentioned. As you may read the above-mentioned ways, you might think that a few of them are correlated or maybe even all of them are if you think deeply enough. Going by the literal definition of non-motile jobs, it means to perform a job without having to move in layman's terms. This actually has a wide range of jobs because being a highly qualified Computer major would be placed in the same category as someone who has never been educated and runs a ration shop! For the sake of simplicity and to serve our purpose, we will exclude the former and any of its equivalent forms of non-motile jobs because we do not need to look for interventions through which their life can be improved. In case you didn't notice, I just embodied two other ways as suggested by students to help the disabled-poor. Since the word CS has been mentioned, let us not forget the Social Security Disability provision that is provided by the country which contains the World's biggest tech hub within its domestic territory (Silicon Valley)- The United States of America. The SSD provision by the US provides monthly benefits to those who have a medically determinable disability which prohibits them from being employed as a worker. Perhaps this provision could be useful for the Indian subcontinent in improving the lives of the millions of disabled-poor people who are barely able to somehow manage to survive. Yet, a large-scale Government intervention is the only way out in this case. If we are to talk of large scale non-motile job creation, that also seems to be rather unrealistic without proper Government planning. Job creation for disabled or even for the people who do not fall under that category is something which the Government ought to do! Notably, a few students even talked of the word orphanage and about a provision which would put the above-referred people. Even that can be successfully achieved through Government intervention only but the dream of government intervention seems too far-fetched. The high amount of corruption may never allow the desired plans to reach the marginalised people-the ones who should benefit from the same.



LGBTQs are also Humans

Ayush Raj Shandilya¹

INTRODUCTION

Humans all over the world are defined as social creatures. So, relationships play a crucial role in the lives of all individuals. In most cases, people prefer their partners in their community.

By definition, a community is a feeling of fellowship with others, as a result of sharing common attitudes, interests, and goals.

Every human desire to be accepted by the community, and people around us. As a human being, I desire a relationship with people who have attitudes, interests, and goals similar to my own. But most probably your sex is either male or female but if you are from the community which I am going to tell others about I am glad that my article reached you and love to have a reader like you. Yes, let's talk about the LGBTQ Community.

LGBTQS AS A COMMUNITY

LGBTQ stands for

- L:** Lesbian, where a girl identifies her attraction towards another girl.
- G:** Gay, where a man identifies his attraction towards another man.
- B:** Bisexual, of, relating to, or characterized by a sexual or romantic attraction to people of one's own Gender identity and other gender identities.
- T:** Transgender, of, relating to, or being a person, whose gender identity is opposite the sex the person had or was identified as having at birth.
- Q:** Queer, differing in some way from what is usual

You should know what research says about the LGBTQs as a Community;

The LGBTQ is a community since it bears some of the defining characteristics of a community. Brown and Hannis (2012) document that a community possesses attributes that easily distinguish it from the rest of society. Another community characteristic

1. Ayush Raj Shandilya (X): Passionate learner

of members of the LGBTQ is that they share a belief, which is that people should not be discriminated against because of their sexual preferences. In addition to this, the LGBTQ is a community since it is made up of a relatively small segment of society.

CHALLENGES IN THE COMMUNITY

Facing the world being a part of LGBTQs is harder than u can think, In this picky and cruel world many people can't face their friends if they get acne or pimples on their faces. So, you can imagine how it feels to belong to a community that most of them don't have the proper knowledge about, People disrespect them just because of their opinion related to their partner's choice.

Let us check on it just imagine that you go to a school for your child and get rejected just because he/she is a girl or a boy, Same for a Job interview you have merit but you don't get selected because you are a boy or a girl. You got it right, if you take the scenario from your perspective, you feel bad but you never face these problems because you are A NORMAL PERSON ACCORDING TO THEM, which is Incorrect. They think that LGBTQs are not normal persons they use words like GAY to disrespect someone but whoever does this I don't know what's wrong with them WE ARE IN the 21st CENTURY, and you know what I think they have fought enough for their rights now WE HAVE TO FIGHT FOR THEM!

BENEFITS OF THE COMMUNITY

Despite the challenges experienced by the LGBTQ, this community imparts a sense of positive identity and belonging to its members. Fetner, Elafros, and Bortolin (2012) confirm that the LGBTQ community is a form of social support for individuals who are likely to feel isolated in the wider society because of their sexuality.

But while in this community/society, they feel empowered by being surrounded by people who share their values and attitudes. In addition to this, they can gain knowledge and skills from more experienced people in the community.

The LGBTQ community creates a space that is free of the prejudices and discriminative attitudes that are commonplace in the greater society. In this space, they can express themselves without fear of being judged. Being in a place where they are understood and accepted is emotionally beneficial.

WHAT WE CAN DO?

First thing is empathy. Most of us are not familiar with the community and many of us don't know what can be disrespectful to them, and to have an open and beautiful mindset for them we have to teach some do's and don'ts to them from child age only.

And adults know what is correct or what is not, and still, they are abusing someone for their sexuality no energy on this earth can change their mind-set.

PLEASE DO THIS

- Listen to LGBTQ youth.
- Be a role model for kindness and inclusion.
- Show young people that they can be authentic around you.
- Stay informed and get involved in the fights for their rights.
- Avoid gendered phrases like 'ladies and gentlemen' when 'friends', 'folks', or 'people' will work just as well.
- Listen and learn with judgment, and be willing to help.
- Be open—remember that everyone is a human being that deserves love and respect.
- Create a zero-tolerance policy for disrespectful behaviour towards LGBTQ+ people that interact with your organization (as clients or volunteers).
- Give gender-neutral assignments whenever possible (no "boys line up on one side, girls line up on the other").

AND NOT THIS

Don't assume you know who is queer and who isn't. Research has shown that in a group of 20-30 students, there are likely a few people who are gay or lesbian. Most non-profit leaders, educators, and business leaders don't have this mind set and automatically assume that everyone in a group is heterosexual. However, by making this assumption, people treat LGBTQ+ folks as if they are invisible. Just by reframing your mindset, there is a positive shift towards inclusivity.

CONCLUSION

LGBTQs want nothing more than normal human beings, whatever is normal for the hypocrites of society, they also want to educate their children in the best schools they want, and they also want to do the job at the places they want (some services allow them and deserve the respect of the world), It's not written anywhere that they are made to dance in someone else's happiness or celebration, they also want to dance for their happiness. They also want to have some status, they also want to be respected for their status, and yes, **THEY WANT EVERYONE TO KNOW THAT LGBTQs ARE ALSO HUMAN.**



The Rise of Artificial Intelligence

Aryan Maurya¹

Upon hearing the word Artificial Intelligence (A.I.), we think it's making our life easier. But it's not like that because Artificial Intelligence can be a threat to humans. To know more about it here we have an article.

INTRODUCTION

Artificial intelligence (A.I.) broadly refers to any human-like behaviour displayed by a machine or system. In A.I.'s most basic form, computers are programmed to "mimic" human behaviour using extensive data from past examples of similar behaviour. This can range from recognising differences between a cat and a bird to performing complex activities in a factory environment. Alternatively, A.I. is the simulation of human intelligence processes by machines, especially computer systems.

Specific applications of A.I. include expert systems, natural language processing and speech recognition and machine vision. A.I. can process large amounts of data and execute complex algorithms quickly and accurately. Each year, A.I. is getting 'smarter' that's why we are calling it **the Rise of Artificial Intelligence**.

WILL ROBOTS REPLACE HUMANS?

According to a report published in 'Oxford Economics', the robotics revolution is rapidly accelerating, as fast-paced technological advances in automation, engineering, energy storage, artificial intelligence and machine learning converge. The far-reaching results will transform the capabilities of robots and their ability to take over tasks once carried out by humans. Existing business models in many sectors will be seriously disrupted and millions of existing jobs will be lost. We estimate up to 20 million manufacturing jobs are set to be lost to robots by 2030. This will be a huge economic challenge for poorer economies like India and may others.

Healthcare providers forge connections across the health ecosystem that drives smarter health. In the future, your first medical opinion could come from a robot that

1. Aryan Maurya (X): Enjoys facing challenges

has gone through terabytes of data to understand your illness. It might be possible that doctors will be replaced by robots in the coming years.

RISE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Artificial Intelligence is growing day by day, as we get to know now that it performs various tasks from advancing medicine to optimizing business processes to powering myriad personal devices at the edge, A.I. and is rapidly changing the face of science, business, and everyday life. As we saw during the pandemic, A.I. helped researchers develop COVID-19 treatments and vaccinations at speeds previously unheard of. It's also helping to improve outcomes for strokes and other diseases that burden the healthcare system immensely. And on the ground, A.I. is arming fire fighters with data to help combat the recent wildfires spreading across big swaths of the country. Businesses and manufacturing operations are seeing significant benefits as well of it.

Thanks to the intelligence and automation that A.I. brings. As we all know "Excess of everything is bad", and rapidly growing A.I. will be going to threaten humans. According to Stephen Hawking who was one of the greatest scientists said, "The rise of artificial intelligence will either be the best thing that's ever happened to us, or it will be the worst thing. If we're not careful, it very well may be the last thing." Not only Stephen Hawking many other scientists and people said that it is a threat to humans. Let's understand how it's a threat by the example of Facebook.

FACEBOOK CHATBOTS

Yes! I'm talking about the same Facebook that we use in our day-to-day life. Two bots created by popular social platform Facebook whose names were Bob and Alice, they were given a lonely edge to know what they talk about with each other but they were forced to shut down the bots immediately because the A.I. robots started talking to each other in a different language made up by their own and they were going out of human control. Isn't it scary? Yeah, it's the scariest problem! Creating a new language is not a common thing; it can only be done by most intelligent creatures like humans it is next to impossible for Robots to develop a language. It makes us think that if they can build a language, they can build an army too against humans. It's still a prediction that A.I. will rule over this world in the coming generation.

If A.I. keeps advancing day-to-day then it will be the last mistake done by humans.
HOW IS ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE A THREAT TO HUMANITY?

Artificial Intelligence builds its language as we have read earlier. The AI that we use today is exceptionally useful for many different tasks. That doesn't mean it is always

positive; it is a tool which, if used maliciously or incorrectly, can have negative consequences. Despite this, it currently seems to be unlikely to become an existential threat to humanity. What if A.I. became self-aware like humans? And what happens if A.I. becomes more intelligent than human beings? Will they rule?

The answer is yes, they will rule us as they are developing and become self-aware. There will also be a time when computers will become more intelligent than humans. Then that day will be the end of mankind because humans can never win over AI. There is only one possibility when A.I. will not be a threat to humans i.e. when A.I. will develop the emotions in themselves and it works like good A.I. and bad A.I. just like human beings where some are good and some are bad. There will be end number of possibilities as they will be superior to human beings.



Sustainable development Goals (SDGs)

Bhavya Singh¹ and **Abdullah Jawed²**

Resources are one of the most significant to serve in nature. We need to nurture our natural resources for the survival of human race. Anything that satisfies a need of a person is called a resource. The growing population and their ever-growing demands are destroying their past development and are now affecting their future. Resources are classified into non-renewable and renewable. If non-renewable resources are exhausted then it will take millions and billions of years to revive back. You can't imagine a car without petrol or diesel. What should we do then? We should attain the path of sustainability.

In the process of urbanization, industries are degrading the environment with their continuous use of natural resources. Sustainable development is all about creating new technology, companies, and the environment, without causing harm to the environment. Sustainable development goals were brought into the concept by the United Nations in 2015 across the globe to address 5 vital and critical areas by 2030 - planet, people, prosperity, peace, and partnership. These goals are also known as global goals. These goals were adopted by 193 countries that constitute 17 SDGs goals.

Sustainable revolution is the only way to protect our environment and increase economic efficiency and social solidarity, thus, making it a better place for the survival of mankind. Sustainable development is a great way to conserve our natural resources. The resource we use must be used sustainably. Some examples of SDGs are as follows:

1. WIND ENERGY. The wind is a form of solar energy. The wind is caused by the heating of the atmosphere by the sun, the rotation of the earth, and the earth's surface irregularities. For as long as the sun shines and the wind blows, the energy produced can be harnessed to send power across the grid.
2. SOLAR ENERGY. As the word solar means Sun hence, solar energy means the

1. Bhavya Singh (IX): Erudite, diligent, and responsible

2. Abdullah Jawed (IX): Tech enthusiast

energy derived from the sun. Each day the earth receives a huge amount of energy directly from the sun. Using a special scientific method, we can utilize the solar energy. This means that we can convert solar energy into other useful forms of energy. For example, we can convert solar energy to electrical energy further kinetic energy, heat energy, potential energy, etc.

3. **HYDROPOWER.** Hydropower or hydroelectricity refers to the conversion of energy from flowing water into electricity. It is considered a renewable energy source because the water cycle is constantly renewed by the sun. One of the first uses of hydro energy is from mechanical mills such as grinding grains but today modern hydro plants produce electricity using turbines and generators, the mechanical energy is connected to an electromagnetic generator which produces electricity when the turbine spins.
4. **CCT (CARBON CREDIT TRADING).** This is an initiative taken by the governments worldwide to reduce carbon emissions. India too has adopted this. In this scheme, Companies had to buy a certificate of carbon emission which allows the Company to emit carbon into the air.

1 certificate = 1 ton of carbon emission.

For example: A company buys ten certificates of carbon it allows the Company to emit 10 tons of carbon.

How trading works in it: for example if a company buys 10 certificates and it utilizes 8 of them, then it sells the 2 certificates in the open market.

There are a total of 17 SDGs goals that have 169 specific targets.

1. No poverty,
2. Zero hunger,
3. Good health and well-being,
4. Quality education,
5. Gender equality,
6. Clean water and sanitation,
7. Affordable and clean energy,
8. Decent work and economic growth,
9. Industry, innovation, and infrastructure,
10. Reduced Inequality,
11. Sustainable Cities and Communities,
12. Responsible Consumption and Production
13. Climate Action

14. Life below water
15. Life on land
16. Peace, justice, and strong institution
17. Partnership for the goals

Sustainable development always encourages us to conserve and enhance our resources, by gradually changing the manners in which we develop and use technologies.

These goals are the most important issue in today's world hence we need to focus on development but without compromising the needs of future generations to have a better future and a better life for mankind we should attain these 17 goals. We as the people need to stand for our nation and empower the community and together stand as a nation to attain complete sustainability in our country and make people aware in spreading education and support and be a responsible citizen because change is from us.

“Our biggest challenge in this new century is to take an idea that seems abstract- sustainable development—and turn it into a reality for all the world’s people.”—**Kofi Annan**, Former Secretary General, UN



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Thank you.



PREPPING UP



*“The more that you read, the more things you will know,
the more that you learn, the more places you will go.”*

—Dr. Seuss



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