

ECHOES OF CHANGE

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Magazine

Issue Number : 1



Exploring the World

Unlocking the Stories of Our World

From Past to Present: Understanding
Humanity's Journey

ECHOES OF CHANGE

Magazine

MEET OUR STUDENT CONTENT EDITORS

POSTERS:

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PRAJWAL CLASS 7A
DYANADA CLASS 7 A
SHLOKA CLASS 7 A
SHREYAS CLASS 7A
ASHWINI CLASS 6 A
PRERNA CLASS 7 C
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COMIC STRIP

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ARTICLES:

(i) Dreams and Hopes Of Modern Women :
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A SPECIAL THANKS TO OUR HOD SIR , MR. VIDHYADHAR KAMAT FOR GUIDING US TO CREATE THIS WONDERFUL MAGAZINE

Manik Public School

Social Science Deapartment



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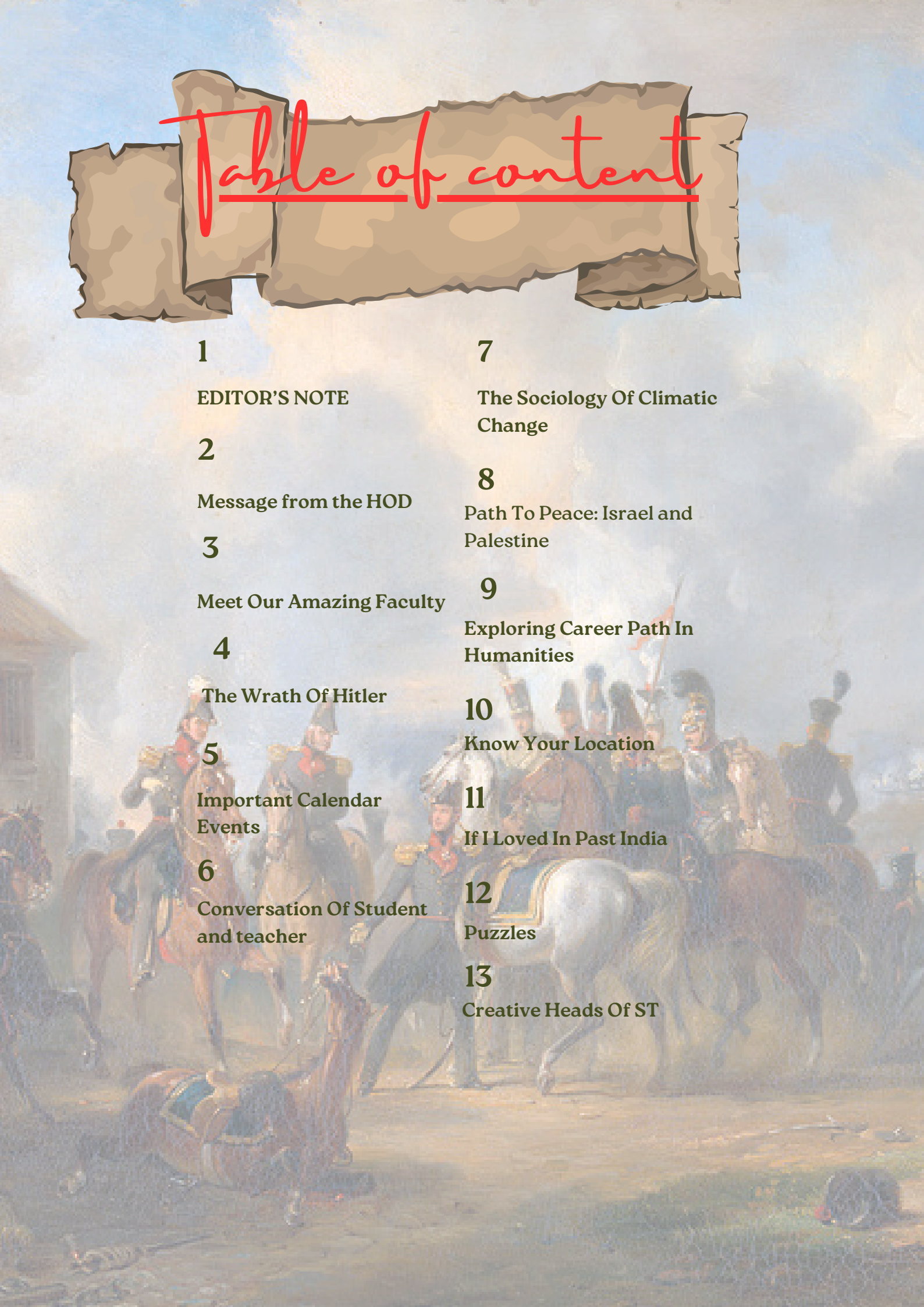
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EDITOR'S *Note*

As we step into the new year, it's with great excitement and anticipation that we present this edition of our departmental magazine. Reflecting on the past year, we can truly say that it has been one filled with immense challenges, valuable learning experiences, and significant accomplishments. As a department, we've weathered unforeseen changes, adapted to new methodologies, and continuously pushed the boundaries of excellence in everything we do. And through it all, our collective spirit has shone brightly, reminding us that our unity is our strength.

This issue seeks to encapsulate the dynamic energy and passion of our team, featuring the innovative work, thought-provoking ideas, and inspiring stories that have defined us. From showcasing our most recent achievements to delving into the personal journeys of some of our exceptional members, this magazine is more than just a publication—it's a celebration of who we are and the remarkable strides we've made together.

In this edition, we also look to the future. The challenges ahead may seem daunting, but they present an exciting opportunity for growth, creativity, and continued success. We believe that with the support of one another, the journey forward will be nothing short of extraordinary.

As always, we are incredibly grateful to everyone who has contributed to making this publication possible. It is

**Tabbasum Ali
Khan**

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF



**IN THE EVER-EVOLVING
LANDSCAPE OF SOCIAL
SCIENCE, THE POWER OF
UNDERSTANDING
HUMAN BEHAVIOR,
SOCIETY, AND CULTURE
LIES IN OUR ABILITY TO
QUESTION, EXPLORE,
AND ENGAGE WITH THE
WORLD AROUND US.**



EDITOR'S *Note*

Dear Readers,

Welcome to the first edition of [Echoes Of Change] Magazine!

As we embark on this new issue, we're excited to share the remarkable achievements, ongoing projects, and inspiring stories that showcase the heart of our department.

This magazine is more than just a collection of articles—it's a reflection of the hard work, creativity, and dedication of each member of our team. Whether it's cutting-edge research, student success stories, or the latest developments in our field, we hope you find these pages insightful and engaging.

In this issue, we delve into a variety of topics, from [Interview of TED talks to student teacher conversation in the class] to [creative work students to their options on various things happening around the world]. We're proud to highlight the accomplishments of our colleagues and students who continue to push boundaries and make a difference.

As always, this magazine wouldn't be possible without the contributions of our talented team of writers, photographers, and designers. We extend our heartfelt thanks to everyone who has played a part in bringing this edition to life.

We hope you enjoy reading this issue as much as we enjoyed putting it together. Your feedback and suggestions are always welcome as we strive to make each edition better than the last.

Happy reading!

Warm regards,

[Your Name]

Content Editor

[Department Name]

Mohammad

Imran

CONTENT EDITOR



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MESSAGE FROM THE HOD

Mr. Vidyadhar Kamat

Empowering Minds, Building Futures "



As educators in the Social Science department, we are reminded of the profound phrase, "Thinking maketh the man." Indeed, humanity's unique capacity for thought and action sets us apart. Our department's motto, "think and act," serves as a guiding principle in our pursuit of fostering critical thinking and problem-solving skills in our students.

In recent years, the field of Social Science has undergone a significant transformation, shifting from a focus on arts and literature to a more scientific approach, driven by empirical evidence and experimentation. This evolution demands that we, as educators, adapt our teaching methods to make Social Science more engaging, interactive, and relevant to the complexities of modern society.

Unfortunately, our current approach often prioritizes didactic instruction over critical thinking and problem-solving. This can lead to a mundane and unengaging learning experience, causing students to view Social Science as a challenging and uninteresting subject. It is our responsibility as educators to revitalize the way we teach Social Science, making it a captivating and thought-provoking experience that inspires students to think critically and act responsibly.

By connecting students with the rich tapestry of history, geography, economics, and democratic politics, we can empower them to become informed, empathetic, and active citizens. Social Science has the unique potential to humanize our students, complementing the logical and analytical skills developed through science and mathematics.

In today's world, where technology dominates every aspect of life, it is more crucial than ever to strike a balance between technological advancement and critical thinking. As educators, we must reduce our students' dependence on digital media and encourage them to engage with the world around them.

Ultimately, our role as Social Science educators is not only to impart knowledge but also to inspire our students to think, act, and contribute positively to society. By doing so, we can empower future generations to address the complex challenges facing our world, from environmental sustainability to social justice and global cooperation.

Let us rise to this challenge and reinvigorate Social Science education, inspiring our students to become thoughtful, engaged, and responsible citizens of the world.

ECHOES OF CHANGE

Magazine

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MEET OUR AMAZING FACULTY

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THE WRATH OF HITLER

"Totalitarian Leader"

Unpacking The Horrors Of The Holocaust

Adolf Hitler's ascent to power in Nazi Germany marked the beginning of a dark era in human history. His reign, characterized by an insatiable thirst for power and a warped ideology of racial supremacy, culminated in the atrocities of the Holocaust. This article delves into the devastating consequences of Hitler's wrath, exploring the historical context, the brutal realities of the Holocaust, and the enduring impact on humanity.

Historical Context

Hitler's rise to power in 1933 was fueled by a toxic mix of nationalism, anti-Semitism, and economic instability. His Nazi party promised a return to German greatness, scapegoating Jews, minorities, and political opponents for the country's woes. As Hitler consolidated power, his regime implemented increasingly radical policies, culminating in the systematic persecution and extermination of six million Jews and millions of others deemed undesirable.

The Holocaust

The Holocaust was a meticulously orchestrated campaign of genocide, involving:

Concentration camps: Brutal facilities where prisoners faced forced labor, starvation, and brutal conditions.

Extermination camps: Purpose-built death factories, such as Auschwitz, where millions were gassed or shot.

Ghettos: Segregated urban areas where Jews were confined, facing overcrowding, poverty, and disease.

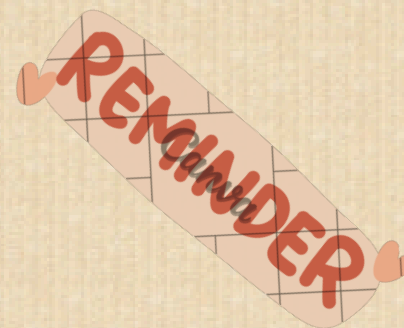
Mass shootings: Nazi Einsatzgruppen killed millions in mass shootings, often in public spaces.

The wrath of Hitler's regime extended beyond Jews to include Romani people, LGBTQ+ individuals, disabled persons, political dissidents, and others deemed undesirable.

The wrath of Hitler's regime left an indelible mark on humanity, serving as a stark reminder of the dangers of extremism, hatred, and unchecked power. By confronting this dark history, we honor the memories of the victims and reaffirm our commitment to preventing such atrocities from recurring.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

National and International days



January

4th -10th OIL CONSERVATION WEEK

10th -16th ROAD SAFETY WEEK

12th NATIONAL YOUTH DAY

15th ARMY DAY

15th -21st PIN CODE WEEK

23rd NETAJI SUBHAS CHANDRA'S BIRTHDAY

ANN./ NATIONAL DAY OF PATRIOTISM /

DESH PREM DIVAS

25th INDIA TOURISM DAY

26th REPUBLIC DAY

26th INTERNATIONAL CUSTOMS DAY

30th MARTYRS DAY

30th NATIONAL CLEANLINESS DAY

*Mark
YOUR
Calendar*

March

February

24th EXCISE DAY

4th -10th OIL CONSERVATION WEEK

10th -16th ROAD SAFETY WEEK

12th NATIONAL YOUTH DAY

15th ARMY DAY

15th -21st PIN CODE WEEK

23rd NETAJI SUBHAS CHANDRA'S BIRTHDAY

ANN./ NATIONAL DAY OF PATRIOTISM /

DESH PREM DIVAS

25th INDIA TOURISM DAY

26th REPUBLIC DAY

26th INTERNATIONAL CUSTOMS DAY

30th MARTYRS DAY

30th NATIONAL CLEANLINESS DAY



National and International days

April

1st -7th PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS WEEK

7th WORLD HEALTH DAY

7th -14th HANDLOOM WEEK

13th JALLIANWALA BAGH MASSACRE / BAISAKHI

14th BIRTH ANNIVERSARY OF DR. AMBEDKAR

14th CUSTOMS DAY

14th -20th FIRE SERVICE WEEK

22nd WORLD EARTH DAY

23rd WORLD BOOK DAY

May

1st INTERNATIONAL LABOUR DAY / MAY DAY

3rd WORLD PRESS FREEDOM DAY

5th NATIONAL LABOUR DAY

8th WORLD RED CROSS DAY

11th TECHNOLOGY DAY

15th INTERNATIONAL DAY OF THE FAMILY

17th WORLD TELECOMMUNICATIONS DAY

24th COMMON-WEALTH DAY

31st NO TOBACCO DAY

June

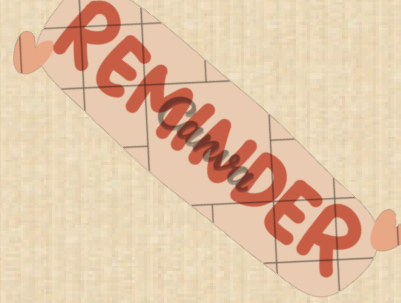
4th INTERNATIONAL DAY OF INNOCENT CHILDREN VICTIMS OF AGGRESSION

5th WORLD ENVIRONMENT DAY

26th INTERNATIONAL DAY AGAINST DRUG ABUSE & ILLICIT TRAFFICKING

July

11th WORLD POPULATION DAY

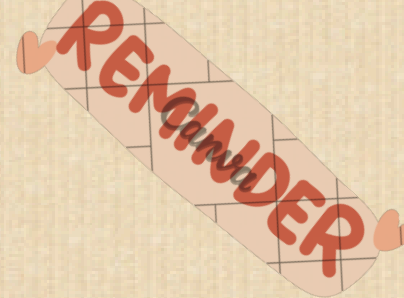


*Mark
YOUR
Calendar*





National and International days



August

1st -7th WORLD BREAST-FEEDING WEEK

9th QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT

15th INDEPENDENCE DAY

20th RAJIV GANDHI'S BIRTH ANNIVERSARY (SADBHAVANA DIWAS)

23rd Aug.- 6th Sept NATIONAL FORTNIGHT ON EYE DONATION

September

1st -7th NATIONAL NUTRITION WEEK

5th TEACHER'S DAY

8th INTERNATIONAL LITERACY DAY

14th SANCHAYIKA DAY

14th HINDI DIVAS

23rd WORLD DEAF DAY

27th WORLD TOURISM DAY

October

1st NATIONAL VOLUNTARY BLOOD DONATION DAY

1st INTERNATIONAL DAY FOR ELDERLY PEOPLE

1st -7th WILD LIFE WEEK

1st -10th INTERNATIONAL FILM FESTIVAL OF INDIA

2nd MAHATMA GANDHI'S BIRTHDAY

2nd ANTI-LEPROSY DAY

2nd -8th PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS WEEK

2nd -8th ANTI-UN-TOUCHABILITY WEEK

6th WORLD HABITAT DAY (HOUSING)

8th AIR FORCE DAY

9th WORLD POST DAY

10th NATIONAL POST DAY

11th -25th FAMILY WELFARE FORTNIGHT

13th INTERNATIONAL DAY FOR NATURAL DISASTER REDUCTION (IDNDR)

14th WORLD STANDARDS DAY

16th WORLD FOOD DAY

21st AZAD HIND DAY

21st GLOBAL IODINE DEFICIENCY DISORDER(IDD) DAY

24th UN DAY

24th WORLD DEVELOPMENT INFORMATION DAY

24th -30th DISARMAMENT AND DEVELOPMENT WEEK

28th WORLD THRIFT DAY

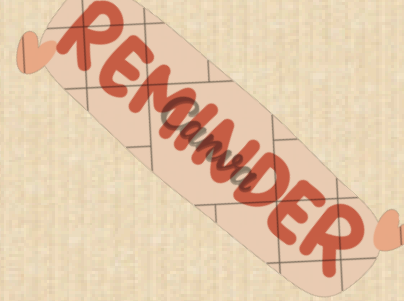
31st INDIRA GANDHI'S DEATH ANNIVERSARY (ANTI -TERRORISM DAY)

*Mark
YOUR
Calendar*





National and International days



November

2nd ALL SAINTS DAY
9th LEGAL SERVICES DAY
9th -14th INTERNATIONAL WEEK OF SCIENCE
14th NEHRU'S BIRTHDAY-CHILDREN'S DAY
14th -20th WORLD HERITAGE WEEK
15th -21st NATIONAL COOPERATIVE WEEK
16th INTERNATIONAL DAY FOR TOLERANCE AND PEACE
19th NATIONAL INTEGRATION DAY (INDIRA GANDHI'S BIRTHDAY)
19th Nov.-18th Dec ENVIRONMENT MONTH
19th -26th QUAMI EKTA WEEK
20th CHILD RIGHTS DAY
26th CONSTITUTION DAY

*Mark
YOUR
Calendar*

December

1st WORLD AIDS DAY
2nd NATIONAL POLLUTION CONTROL DAY
3rd INTERNATIONAL DAY OF DISABLED PERSONS
3rd NATIONAL CONSERVATION DAY
3rd BHOPAL GAS TRAGEDY DAY
4th NAVAL DAY
5th INTERNATIONAL VOLUNTEER DAY FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
6th DR. AMBEDKAR'S MAHAPARINIRVAN DIVAS
7th FLAG DAY
8th GIRL CHILD DAY -DECADE (1990 - 2000)
8th SAARC DAY
8th -14th ALL INDIA HANDICRAFTS WEEK
10th HUMAN RIGHTS DAY
14th NATIONAL ENERGY CONSERVATION DAY
27th WORLD TOURISM DAY



Conversations in the classes.

Plato was a Greek philosopher during the 5th century BCE. He was a student of Socrates and later taught Aristotle. He founded the Academy. Here learners were taught universals such as beauty, goodness, or equality.

The idea behind conversations is to let a child explore her universe rather than a teacher forcing concepts via rote learning..

Student: Hi, ma'am! I'm excited to discuss Class 6 Civics for our school magazine. What topics do you think we should cover?

Teacher: That's a great question! Class 6 Civics is all about understanding our roles and responsibilities as citizens. We could talk about the importance of local governments, like the Municipal Corporation.

Student: Yeah! We learned about how the Municipal Corporation provides essential services like water supply, sanitation, and roads. But how can we, as students, contribute to our community?

Teacher: That's a wonderful question! As students, you can start by being responsible citizens in your own school and neighborhood. For example, you can participate in cleanliness drives, plant trees, or help spread awareness about social issues.

Student: That makes sense. We also learned about the concept of "justice" in our Civics class. Can you explain it in simple terms?

Teacher: Justice means fairness and equality for all. It's about ensuring that everyone gets what they deserve, regardless of their background, caste, or religion. As citizens, it's our duty to uphold justice and fight against injustice.

Student: I see. So, what message would you like to give to our readers through this article?

Teacher: I'd like to say that being a good citizen is not just about following rules and laws, but also about being aware of our rights and responsibilities. As students, you have the power to make a positive difference in your community. So, let's work together to build a more just and equitable society!

Student: Thank you, ma'am! This conversation has been really enlightening. I'm excited to share our discussion with our readers!

The Sociology of Climate Change:

Understanding the Social Consequences of a Global Crisis

Climate change is one of the most pressing issues of our time, with far-reaching consequences for our planet and its inhabitants. While the environmental and scientific aspects of climate change are well-documented, its social implications are equally significant. Sociology offers a valuable framework for understanding the complex relationships between climate change, human behavior, and social structures.

Social Inequality and Climate Change:

Climate change disproportionately affects vulnerable populations, including low-income communities, indigenous peoples, and small-island nations. These groups often lack the resources and infrastructure to adapt to climate-related disasters, exacerbating existing social and economic inequalities.

Human Migration and Displacement:

Climate change drives migration and displacement, as people flee areas

rendered uninhabitable by environmental degradation.

Global Governance and Policy:

The social and political structures governing climate responses are crucial. International agreements, national policies, and local initiatives must address the social dimensions of climate change, ensuring equitable solutions that prioritize vulnerable populations.

Individual and Collective Behavior:

Understanding the social factors influencing climate-related attitudes and actions is essential. Sociological research highlights the role of social norms, cultural values, and economic interests in shaping individual behavior.

Economic Systems and Development:

Climate change challenges dominant economic paradigms, necessitating a shift towards sustainable development. Sociology examines the intersections of

The sociology of climate change offers a nuanced understanding of the complex relationships between environmental degradation, human behavior, and social structures. By examining the social consequences of climate change, we can develop more effective, equitable solutions that prioritize vulnerable populations and promote sustainable development. As the climate crisis intensifies, sociology's insights are more crucial than ever.



Path to Peace: Israel and Palestine

Steps Toward Lasting Reconciliation

Israel and Palestine have grappled with enduring territorial disputes and complex geopolitical tensions across generations. In this profound TED conversation, Palestinian peace activist Ali Abu Awwad and Israeli founder of Idealist.org Ami Dar envision a future built on mutual respect, recognition and nonviolent activism, where both identities coexist harmoniously. Listen for a testament to the resilience of the human spirit and the belief that, despite entrenched conflict, a shared commitment to dignity and justice is possible.

Cloe Shasha Brooks: Thank you so much for being here, and welcome.

Ami Dar: Thank you.

Ali Abu Awwad: Thank you.

CSB: So to get started, it would be helpful to hear a brief, overly simplistic summary of what each of you envisions when you imagine a peaceful future for Israel and Palestine. And from there we can go into the details of how your visions might become a reality. So let's start with Ali, and then we can go to Ami.

AAA: Hello, everyone, thank you for having us. Ami, you look great. Well, I envision, as a solution-maker, I envision a place where our both

sides have tremendous deep roots to this land, from the ideology side of it, from the political side of it, from the national side, from the religious side of it.

So peace for me is where these two identities are practiced freely in harmony, in cooperation with the whole world and the Middle East around us. That's my big vision.

Ami Dar: Thank you, Ali and thank you Cloe for having us and having me here. I would say yes to everything that Ali just said. I would add a couple of things. One is that when people talk about literally solutions to this, there are always these debates of, you know, one state, two state, confederation, all of those things. There are seven million Palestinians who live, as we say, between the river and the sea. There are seven million Jews who live between the river and the sea. And I think it's important to start by saying that all of them are staying.

There's a sort of set of poisonous beliefs out there that wants to either get rid of the Palestinians or tell the Jews to go back to where they came from or whatever. None of that is going to happen.

The Jews are staying, the Palestinians are staying. And I think one of the almost, like, most urgent things right now is to create a sort of informal coalition of all those people who agree on that basic starting point, which is that whatever solution we end up with has to include and encompass everyone who is there. No one is leaving.

And ironically, there are lots of people on the outside who I think are sort of poisoning the well a little bit by saying things like, you know, they should leave or they should go, while the people who are there know that they're basically staying



So the specific solutions, you know, one state, two states, cantons, confederation.

I sort of, as long as there is peace, justice, freedom, dignity for all, the mechanics of it matter less to me. I have my preferences. But it starts from this idea that the people are there, they're not going anywhere, and we have to find a solution together.

CSB: Thank you both for sharing that. And to get to that place of peace, it's going to require fundamental shifts in so many aspects of reality right now, right? Security arrangements, economic cooperation cultural education, human rights under the law and, of course, leadership. So let's dive in a bit further. What are some of your visions for what these shifts must entail and how they might truly occur? And we can go back to Ali for this one.

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So peace for me is where these two identities are practiced freely in harmony, in cooperation with the whole world and the Middle East around us. That's my big vision.

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There's a sort of set of poisonous beliefs out there that wants to either get rid of the Palestinians or tell the Jews to go back to where they came from or whatever. None of that is going to happen.

CSB: Thank you, Ali, for also sharing part of your powerful story and what brought you to this work. And thank you, Ami, for your answer as well. I think we have time for one more question, and several TED members have asked a version of this, which is that both of you hold these beliefs about Israel

and Palestine, that other respective Israelis and Palestinians have critiqued each of you for, saying you're not advocating for your own community's interests enough. And so how do you respond to that? How do you make the case that what you believe is worth spreading? And let's go back to you, Ali, again.

AAA: I think my first community priority is peace. But sometimes, what peace are we talking about? Is it to be good kids and accept the status quo? This is not the peace that I'm advocating for. You know, sometimes people ask me, "What do you do in life?" I tell them I collect garbage of others, but I make sure that I recycle that every day. Because otherwise it's easy to get broken.....Nonviolence gives me a taste of my life every day. Nonviolence gives me a reason to wake up in the morning and be able to transform an officer in a checkpoint. And there are many stories. Hopefully my manifesto will be public soon. We don't need everyone to be in agreement because when you build a bridge, you don't need millions...have peace yesterday, not tomorrow.

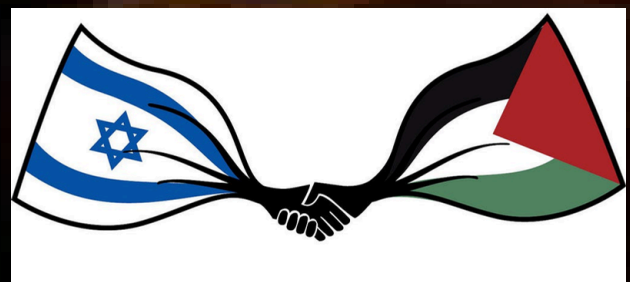
AD: Ali, thank you, you got me to tear up earlier, which, thank you for that. Everything you said. What Ali is doing right now in the West Bank in Palestine is really hard. It is one thing that I want also people to take away from this chat is that he's doing it. There's another pervasive myth out there in the world that someone like Ali could not be saying what he's saying and be safe. That Hamas would have killed him years ago for saying what he's saying. Well, there he is. He's going to go have dinner after this, and he's perfectly safe. And so I think this is absolutely possible.

I also want to say, Ali, that, you know, you mentioned your prison, your mother, your brother, and I know that I did not do this personally, but I just want to say that I'm sorry. I think that that doesn't happen enough. I'm extremely sorry for everything you have had to go through just for the accident of being born there. None of us chose where we were born. And so I think that ... And the last thing I think is that -- sorry ... There's a human piece here. There are people in Israel whose dream is to kick Ali out of his house and of where he is. And all I can say is, you'd have to go through me first, because the human piece here is more important than any kind of national slogan. And so, yeah, you don't remove Ali from this place without having to go through some of us to do that.

So thank you all for having us. I know we're pretty close to the ending here. Thanks for those who stuck with us. And, Ali, more more power to you.

AAA: Thank you, Ami, thank you. Thank you.

CSB: Thank you both so much for this incredibly moving, powerful, and productive discussion. Thank you again, Ali, Ami, have a wonderful day. And we wish you well.



Exploring Career Paths After 12th Grade:

Opportunities for Humanities Students

Mohd Imran



As a Class 12 student nearing the end of your high school journey, you might be pondering what lies ahead. If you're a humanities student, you have a unique set of opportunities and career paths to explore. Unlike the traditional focus on STEM fields, the humanities offer a broad spectrum of career options that emphasize critical thinking, creativity, and communication. Here's a closer look at some exciting career paths and opportunities available to you.

(a) Journalism and Media

If you have a passion for storytelling and a keen interest in current events, a career in journalism or media might be the perfect fit. Journalists report news, create content, and shape public opinion. With the rise of digital media, opportunities in blogging, content creation, and social media management are also thriving. Studying journalism or media studies at the undergraduate level can provide you with the skills needed to excel in this dynamic field.

(b) Social Work and Counseling

For those interested in making a direct impact on individuals and communities, social work and counseling offer rewarding career paths. Social workers support individuals facing challenges, while counselors provide guidance and therapy. Pursuing a degree in social work, psychology, or counseling can prepare you for roles in mental health services, community organizations, and educational institutions.

(c) Education

Teaching and educational administration are excellent career options for humanities students who are passionate about learning and teaching. Whether you want to become a teacher, educational consultant, or school administrator, a degree in education or a related field can set you on the path to shaping young minds and contributing to educational development.

(d) Law and Legal Studies

A career in law offers the chance to advocate for justice and work within the legal system. Whether you aim to become a lawyer, paralegal, or legal advisor, studying law can open doors to various roles in legal practice, corporate law, and public policy. The critical thinking and analytical skills gained from a humanities background can be highly beneficial in this field.

(e) Arts and Design

If you have a creative flair, consider careers in the arts and design. This could include graphic design, fashion design, fine arts, or even roles in museum and gallery management. Pursuing a degree in arts or design can help you develop your skills and build a portfolio that showcases your talent.

(f) International Relations and Diplomacy

For those interested in global issues and diplomacy, a career in international relations might be appealing. This field involves working with governments, NGOs, and international organizations to address global challenges and promote cooperation. Degrees in international relations, political science, or global studies can lead to roles in diplomacy, policy analysis, and international development.

(g) Creative Writing and Literature

If you have a passion for writing and literature, a career in creative writing, publishing, or literary criticism might be fulfilling. Whether you want to be an author, editor, or literary agent, studying creative writing or literature can help you hone your craft and enter the world of publishing.

(h) Public Relations and Marketing

Public relations (PR) and marketing are essential for managing the reputation and promotion of businesses and organizations. Careers in PR and marketing involve crafting messages, managing media relations, and developing marketing strategies. A background in humanities can provide you with strong communication skills and a creative approach to problem-solving. The humanities field offers a diverse range of career options that cater to various interests and strengths. Whether you're drawn to writing, counseling, teaching, or creative arts, there's a wealth of opportunities waiting for you. As you explore your options, consider your passions and strengths, and seek out internships or volunteer opportunities to gain practical experience. By leveraging the skills and knowledge acquired during your studies, you can carve out a fulfilling and successful career in the humanities.

*The great aim of education is not
knowledge but action.*

Know Your Location

- 1. Location:** Maniknagar is a village in Bidar taluk, Bidar district, Karnataka state, India.
- 2. Soil Type:** The soil in Maniknagar is primarily black soil, which is suitable for cotton cultivation.
- 3. Fertility:** The soil in this region is fertile and has a high water-holding capacity, making it ideal for farming.
- 4. pH Level:** The pH level of Maniknagar soil ranges from 7.5 to 8.5, indicating it is slightly alkaline.
- 5. Nutrient Content:** The soil contains essential nutrients like nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium, supporting healthy plant growth.
- 6. Water Table:** The water table in Maniknagar is relatively high, ensuring adequate water supply for crops.
- 7. Crop Suitability:** The soil and climate in Maniknagar are suitable for growing crops like cotton, wheat, sugarcane, and pulses.
- 8. Irrigation:** The village has access to irrigation facilities, including canals and borewells, supporting farming activities.
- 9. Soil Erosion:** Maniknagar experiences moderate soil erosion due to rainfall and wind, highlighting the need for conservation measures.
- 10. Agricultural Practices:** Farmers in Maniknagar adopt traditional and modern agricultural practices, including crop rotation, organic farming, and integrated pest management.

THANKFUL
AND
BLESSED

If I Lived in the Past in India

If I lived in the past in India, life would be very different from what it is today. India has a long and rich history, with each period having its own unique way of life. From ancient times to the British colonial era, the way people lived, learned, and worked was shaped by the culture, traditions, and challenges of the time.

In ancient India, life was simple and peaceful, mostly revolving around nature and family. If I lived back then, I would likely be a student in a Gurukul, where I would learn from a teacher or guru. Education was focused on learning about our scriptures, arts, and philosophy. I would study the Vedas, learn mathematics, and even practice yoga.

The society back then was deeply connected to religion, with festivals like Diwali and Holi celebrated with joy and devotion. People lived in small villages, and most of the work involved farming or craftsmanship. Though life was peaceful, the lack of medical knowledge meant that diseases were common, and survival was not always easy.

If I lived during the medieval period, especially during the rule of the Mughal Empire, life would be a blend of culture, art, and tradition. India was a land of magnificent forts, palaces, and beautiful gardens. I could be a student in a madarsa or a local school, where I would learn about history, arts, and perhaps some science. The Mughal rulers built great monuments like the Taj Mahal, and I would be surrounded by their grand architecture.

However, life could also be difficult depending on my social status. India had a caste system, and if I belonged to a lower caste, I might not have the same opportunities as others. The country was ruled by kings and emperors, and my life would be influenced by their decisions.

Living during British rule in the 19th or 20th century would be challenging. The British controlled most of India, and life was shaped by their influence. Education would be different, with English being the main language of instruction. I would likely attend a school where I would study subjects like history, science, and geography in a strict, formal environment.

During this time, the British were exploiting India's resources, and the country was going through tough times, including famines. However, it was also a time when many great leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, and Subhas Chandra Bose began fighting for India's independence. As a student, I would be inspired by their courage and the dream of a free India. Whether in ancient times, the medieval period, or under British rule, life would be shaped by the traditions, struggles, and hopes of the people. However, one thing would always remain—an unwavering spirit of resilience and the importance of family, education, and unity. Living in the past would give me a deep sense of pride in India's history and its path to freedom and progress.

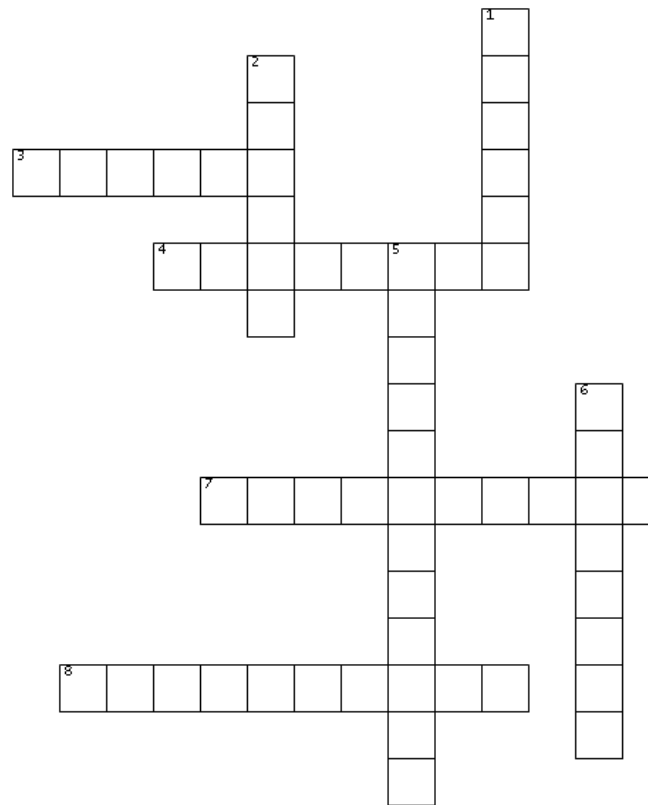
Mystery Solvers Unite

ACROSS

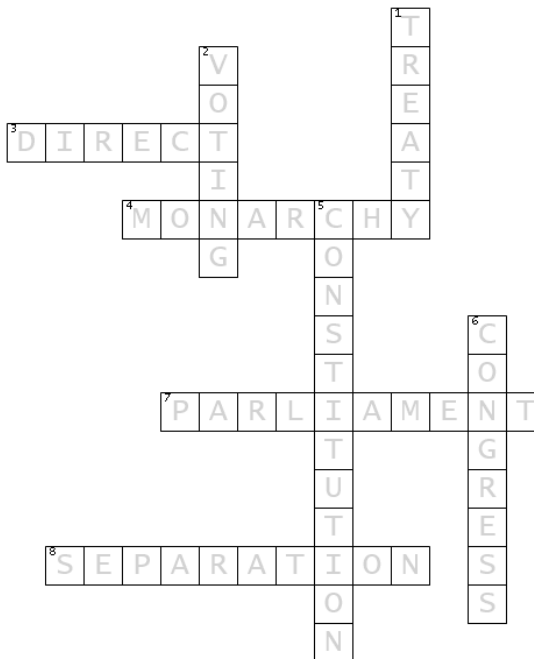
- 3. The system where the people elect their leaders directly
- 4. A government where the king or queen has supreme authority
- 7. System of government where power is held by elected representatives
- 8. The principle of government that divides power among different branches

DOWN

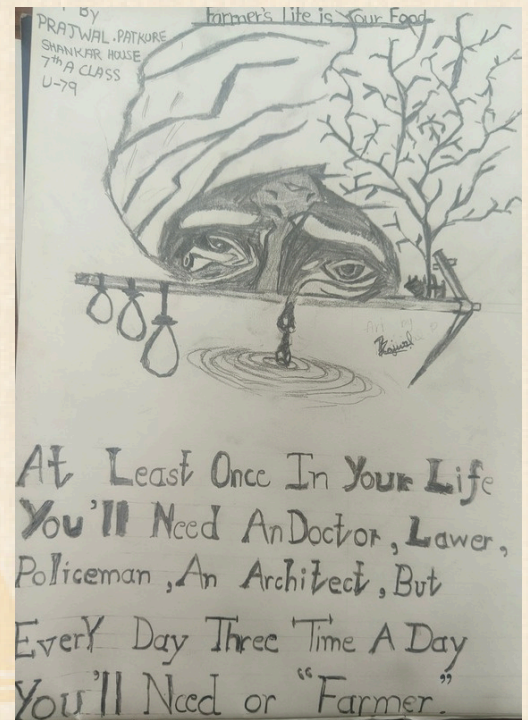
- 1. A formal agreement between countries
- 2. The right to vote in political elections
- 5. The body of laws that governs a nation
- 6. The highest legislative body in the United States



Seek Here!



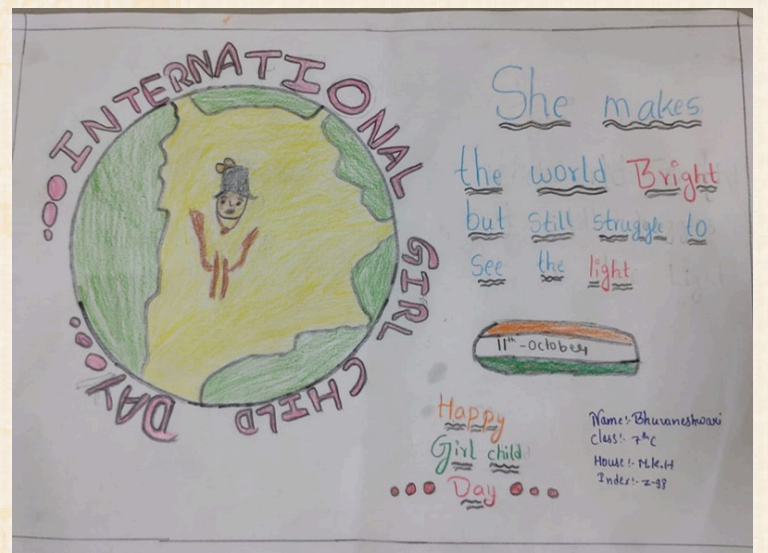
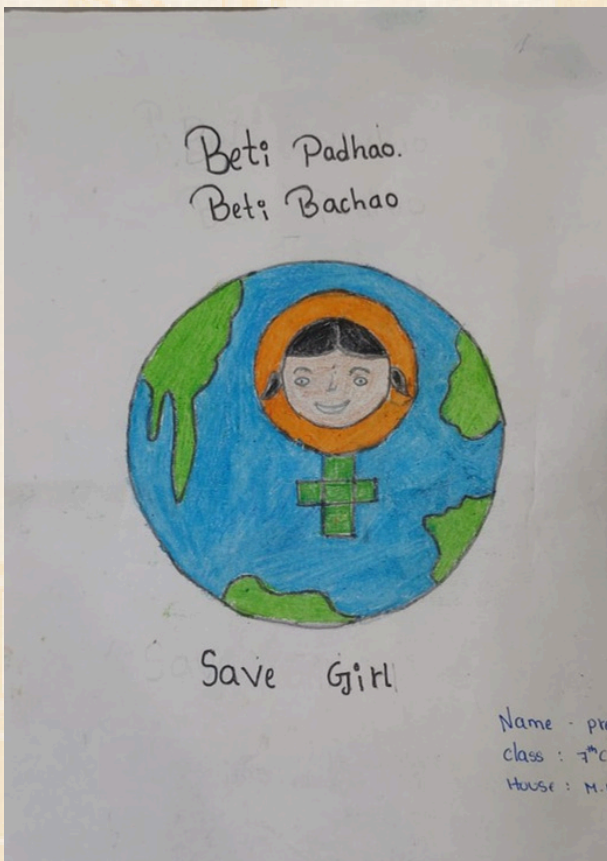
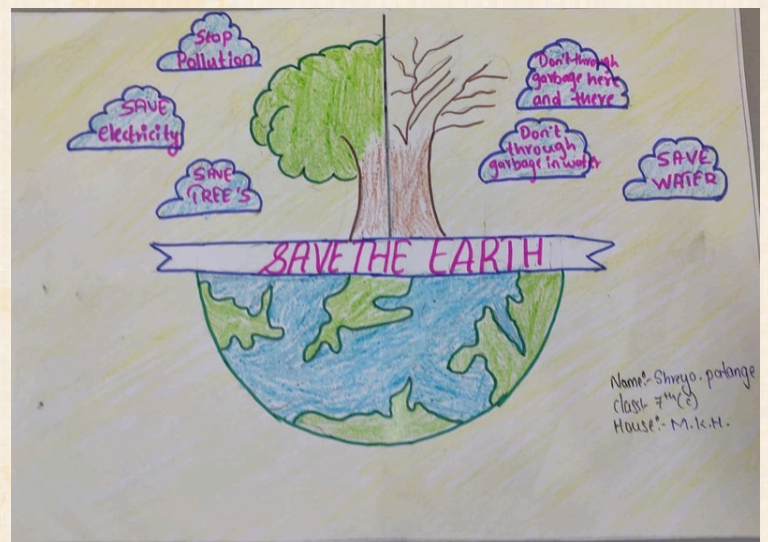
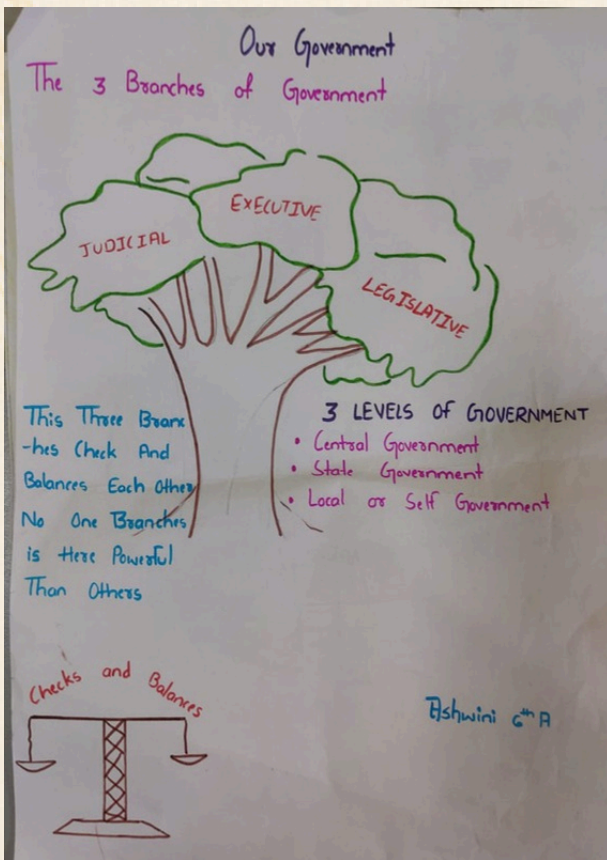
Creative Heads of Social Science



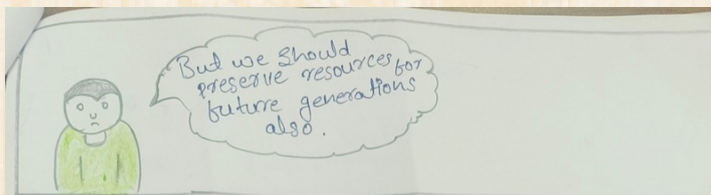
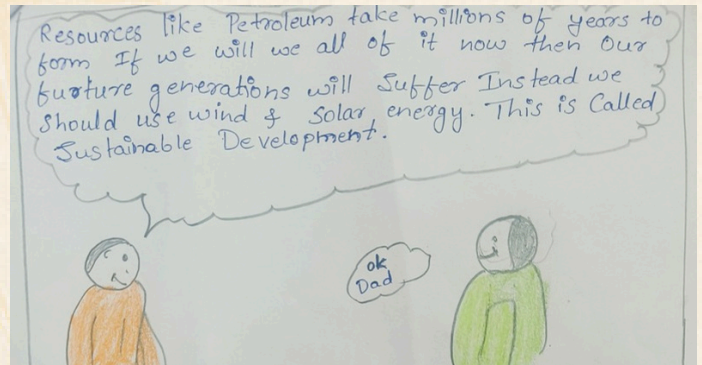
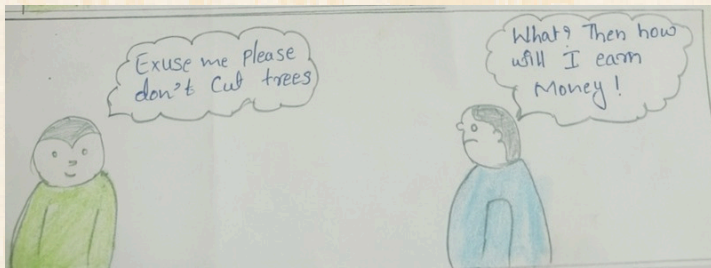
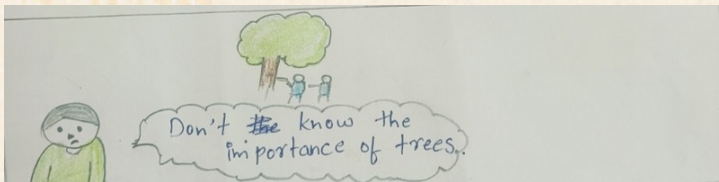
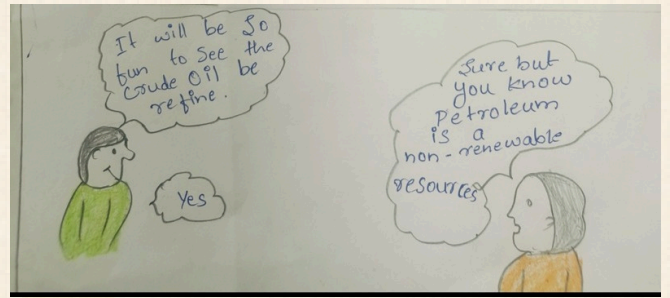
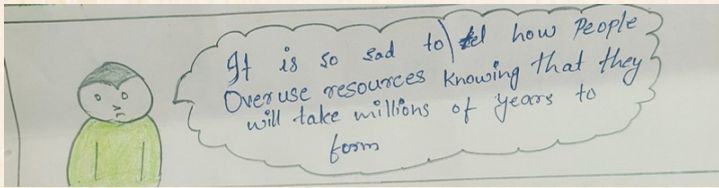
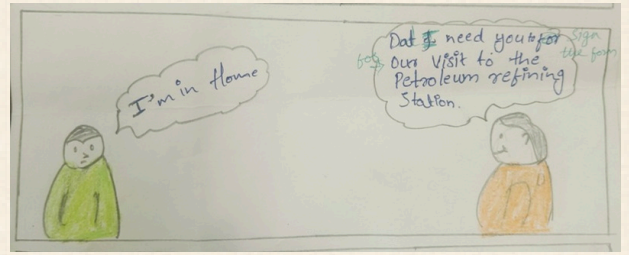
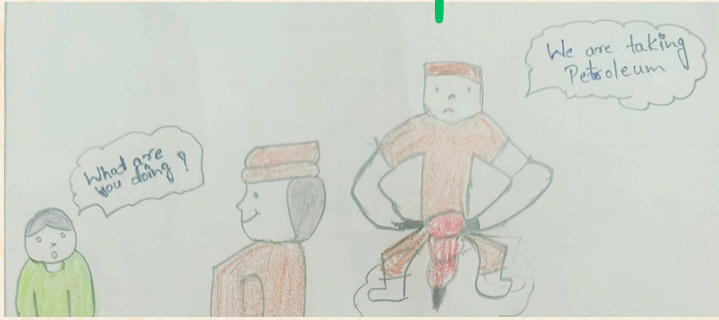
Fantastic!



Creative Heads of Social Science



Comic strip on Sustainable Development



"We do not inherit the earth from our ancestors, we borrow it from our children." - Native American Proverb

Dreams And Hopes Of Modern Women

A Section where our girl students have written how their families have been cooperative and gave them change to explore the field of education by sending them to a boarding school

Before the 19th century, Indian society was largely uncivilized in terms of gender equality, and women were treated very poorly. Indian women had dreams and aspirations, such as acquiring education, doing jobs, and gaining self-respect in society. However, the prevailing mindset of the time restricted them to household duties, and society did not support their ambitions.

Over time, women began gathering and forming movements to demand their rights. As a result, they eventually earned the right to education. Today, women are treated as equals to men in many areas. They have the right to study in schools and colleges, and the government has provided them with the opportunity to work and earn money.

In the past, women were not allowed to vote or stand for elections—these rights were reserved for men. They were also denied access to higher positions in jobs. However, things have changed significantly. Now, women have the right to vote, stand for elections, and hold high-ranking jobs.

Women are becoming leaders of political parties and groups, participating in governance, and voicing their opinions in front of the government. They now have the authority to pursue their dreams and lead fulfilling lives.

BY NIHARIKA (CLASS -8C)

In earlier days, women had no permission to go out of the house and no rights to study. Girls were often married off in their childhood. Women were expected to follow their husbands in life and even in death. There are many stories about the practice of Sati—the immolation of widows on their husband's funeral pyre.

Nowadays, women and girls have the right to study, attend school, and work while also managing their families. These changes didn't happen overnight. Women, individually and collectively, struggled hard to bring about these changes through a movement known as the Women's Rights Movement.

I also want to study more and become a successful person in my life. My parents and family members are supporting me to reach my goals, and I am determined to fulfill my dreams.

This corrected version improves clarity, grammar, and sentence structure while preserving your original ideas. Would you like help with anything else?

BY ARATI PAWAR (CLASS: 7C)

kindness



Role Of Media



A section where the students have written their opinion on media these days.

The word *media* comes from the word *medium*. Initially, it was used in the context of books and newspapers, referring to print media. With the advent of technology, media now encompasses television, movies, radio, and the internet. In today's world, media has become as essential as our daily needs.

Media plays a crucial role in shaping society, creating and strengthening public opinion, and protecting public interest by spreading awareness. It acts as a watchdog, highlighting social issues and injustices. In an era where some politicians misuse their power for personal gain, media exposes corruption and gives a voice to the common man.

Media has a great responsibility in a democracy. Along with the judiciary and legislature, it serves as a pillar of democracy, ensuring that power is not abused. Modern media has expanded its role significantly to fight against oppression and injustice.

Since India's independence, the media has grown phenomenally. Today, the country has over 30,000 newspapers and hundreds of television and radio channels, making it one of the largest and most vibrant media landscapes in the world.

BY DIKSHA (CLASS -7C)

Media refers to all means of communication. Everything from a phone call to the evening news on TV can be considered media. TV, radio, and newspapers are forms of media that reach millions of people across the country and the world, and hence, they are called ****mass media****.

Positive Impacts of Media :

1. Social media has undoubtedly revolutionized the way we connect with others.
2. It has bridged geographical boundaries, allowing us to communicate with people from all corners of the world.
3. Through platforms like Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram, we can instantly share our thoughts, experiences, and emotions.

Negative Impacts of Media :

1. The rise of social media has not been without its drawbacks. Cyberbullying has become a pervasive issue.
2. The anonymity provided by social media platforms often brings out the worst in some people, leading to emotional distress and, in extreme cases, tragic consequences.
3. Another concerning aspect is the addiction to social media, which can negatively affect mental health and productivity.

BY VEDA VIDAN (CLASS-7A)



Save Environment



The environment nourishes and sustains life on Earth. Life is possible because of the delicate balance maintained by natural elements such as water, air, sunlight, land, and plants. Everything around us, from the air we breathe to the food we eat, comes from the environment. It plays a vital role in making life possible for humans, animals, and other living beings.

A clean and healthy environment is essential for the survival of all life forms. It provides us with natural resources and ensures ecological balance. Unfortunately, human activities such as deforestation, pollution, and overuse of natural resources are harming the environment. To protect and preserve our environment, we must adopt sustainable practices, reduce waste, and use resources wisely.

By taking care of our environment, we ensure a better future for ourselves and generations to come. It is our duty to protect the earth, which is our only home.

BY LAVANYA MANJUNATH PITGOND

Water is the most valuable resource, as life cannot exist without it. Human beings, animals, and plants all depend on water for survival. Without water, plants cannot grow, and life on Earth would be impossible. Humans use water for various daily activities such as cleaning clothes and utensils, cooking food, cultivating crops, and gardening.

Almost 70% of the Earth's surface is covered with water, but only a small percentage of it is fresh and suitable for drinking. This makes it essential to save water and prevent its wastage.

Wastage of water must be controlled, and there are many ways to conserve it. One of the best methods is ****rainwater harvesting****, which helps store and use rainwater efficiently. We can also save water at home by fixing leaks, using water-saving appliances, and being mindful of water usage during daily chores.

In addition to saving water, we must prevent it from being polluted. Protecting water sources from industrial and domestic waste is crucial. Raising awareness among people about the importance of conserving water is necessary to ensure a sustainable future.

By taking small steps, we can collectively make a big difference in saving water for future generations.

BY MALLESHWARI



Social issues



1. Plight Of The Poor Farmers

Poor farmers are facing immense difficulties because of unfair treatment by traders. These farmers invest their hard-earned money in fertilizers, pesticides, and other essentials to grow crops. They work tirelessly for 2-3 months, nurturing their crops with great care.

After months of hard work, when the crops such as fruits, cotton, and vegetables are ready, the farmers carefully harvest them, pack them in bags, and take them to the traders. However, when they approach the traders, they are often exploited. The traders check the produce and offer very low prices, such as ₹2,000 or ₹3,000, far below what the farmers deserve. Since most farmers are uneducated, they are unable to negotiate or fight for fair prices, and they are forced to accept whatever little amount is given to them.

As a result of these unfair practices, farmers end up earning less money, which makes it difficult for them to pay school fees for their children, buy clothes, or even afford basic necessities like food and household supplies. Over time, many farmers fall into debt, and in extreme cases, some even resort to suicide because of their helpless situation.

Therefore, it is my humble request to traders: please offer fair prices to farmers so they can survive and lead better lives.

"Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan"

BY AKHILESH G

2. On Equality

Equality plays a very important role in our life. Without equality, people cannot be treated fairly. It is necessary for everyone to be treated as equals. The government ensures equality by providing equal rights to all citizens, whether they are poor or rich. Special support is provided to the poor by offering free education, healthcare, shelter, and public safety. This shows how important equality is in our lives.

To explain equality further, let me give you an example from our daily life. Sometimes, when our mother or father gives us something to eat, if our brother or sister gets more than us, we might feel it is unfair and complain to our parents, saying, "This is unequal treatment; you should give us an equal share." At that moment, our parents may explain that younger siblings need special care and attention. However, it is still important to treat everyone fairly and with love, whether they are older or younger. This is the true essence of equality—being fair, respectful, and kind to everyone, regardless of their age or status.

In conclusion, equality begins at home. By practicing fairness in our daily lives, we can create a more just and happy world.

Thank you!

I hope you liked this piece of writing on equality

BY PALLAVI



Social issues



3. Water as a Part of the Fundamental Right to Life

Water is essential for life and good health. It is not only necessary to meet our daily needs but also crucial for preventing many water-related diseases. India has one of the highest numbers of cases of diseases such as diarrhoea, dysentery, and cholera. Every day, over 1,600 children below the age of five reportedly die due to these diseases. These deaths could be prevented if people had access to safe drinking water.

The Constitution of India recognizes the ****Right to Water**** as part of the ****Right to Life**** under ****Article 21****. This means that it is the right of every person, whether rich or poor, to have access to sufficient water to meet their daily needs at an affordable price. In other words, universal access to safe and clean water is a fundamental right for all citizens.

BY SHIVANI

*

4. Poem on Equality

Equality means we all are the same,
No matter your status, no matter your name.
It helps destroy inequality's wall,
And brings fairness to one and all.

Without equality, life isn't fair,
It's something we all must declare.
Equality brings smiles and joy to life,
Ending hatred, conflict, and strife.

Rich or poor, it matters not,
Equality gives everyone an equal spot.
From all of this, we understand,
Equality is vital for every land.

BY VIVEK MAITRE

