

RENAISSANCE

VOLUME- 1

2022-23



DELHI PUBLIC SCHOOL BANGALORE EAST

From the Chairman's Desk

Sri. K. Rahman Khan
Founder and Chairman
KKECT



*“The imagination
is an innate gift,
but it needs
refinement and
cultivation; this is
what the
humanities
provide.”*

*~Martha
Nussbaum*

It gives me great pleasure to know that Delhi Public School Bangalore East is coming up with its first issue of *Renaissance* with contributions from the students.

Humanities facilitates a greater understanding of different cultures, and human relations and lays a framework for a civically engaged life. It also prepares one to think creatively, and critically and enables one to be relevant in a rapidly changing world. Humanities helps to discover the interconnectedness of all areas of knowledge and how it all fits together. It clarifies one's values by comparing and contrasting them to other people's values and thoughts. It deepens our wisdom by learning how others have dealt with failures, successes, adversities, and triumphs. Humanities helps one to appreciate what is enduring and to be able to tell the difference between what is meaningless and meaningful.

I congratulate the Principal, Dr. Manila Carvalho and her teachers for going beyond the curriculum to create responsible and dedicated citizens. I firmly believe that the school will continue to open new vistas in the areas of education.

I also convey my heartiest congratulations to the Humanities team on releasing the very first edition of *Renaissance*. I wish the team members very best in all their future endeavors.

Message from Mr Maqsood Ali Khan

Secretary
KKECT



“The creation of something new is not accomplished by the intellect, but by the play instinct arising from inner necessity.”

~Carl Jung

It is a matter of great pleasure and pride as Delhi Public School Bangalore East presents its first edition of Renaissance, a venture into the world of Humanities. The magazine is an attempt to explore the creative instincts of our students in the various areas that fall under the umbrella of Humanities subjects. It is a platform for the students to think, express and exhibit their skills.

I am sure the positive attitude, sustained efforts and innovative ideas displayed by the children will stir the minds of the readers and take them into a fantastic world of unalloyed amalgamation of imagination and originality.

My best wishes to the Principal, Vice Principal, teachers, students and the editorial team of Renaissance.



Message From Mr. Mansoor Ali Khan

Treasurer KKECT
Member Board of Management
DPS Bangalore/ Mysore

It gives me immense pleasure to know that Delhi Public School Bangalore-East is launching its very first issue of the Humanities Magazine.

Humanities tell us about ourselves, how we interact and get along and why we sometimes don't! Humanities help us to better understand who we are, our identity as a people, a society, and a culture, and how to organize our societies so we can achieve our goals.

I congratulate the Principal, Dr. Manila Carvalho, and her teachers for going beyond the curriculum to encourage the students to delve into varied aspects of life. I firmly believe that the school will continue to open new vistas in the areas of education.

My best wishes to the launch of *Renaissance*.

*"One way or another,
we all have to find
what best fosters the
flowering of our
humanity in this
contemporary life and
dedicate ourselves to
that."*

~Joseph Campbell

From the Principal's Desk

Dr. Manila Carvalho



"I feel, sometimes, as the renaissance man must have felt in finding new riches at every point and in the certainty that unexplored areas of knowledge and experience await at every turn."

~Polykarp Kusch

We're pleased to announce the launch of *Renaissance*, a student-led publication run for, and by the students at Delhi Public School Bangalore East. We have been inspired by the voices of the students, their views perspectives, and stories.

Our mission is to bring their thoughtful and engaging commentary on political, social and cultural issues, while also displaying the campus's creative side through the arts, literary and otherwise.

By the launch of the Humanities Magazine, we carry forward our school's mission to encourage creativity and innovation within each child for the all-round development of children into well disciplined, academically oriented and self – confident individuals who will move on to make a mark in the global society and achieve excellence in all walks of life.

My best wishes to the Humanities team.

From the Vice-Principal's Desk

Ms. Priti Ssoota



“To know that we know what we know, and to know that we do not know what we do not know, that is true knowledge.”
~ *Nicholaus Copernicus*

Renaissance published by the Humanities department is a creative expression of the students that demonstrate their curiosity, research skills and technical skills. The students of today are digital natives and we at Delhi Public School Bangalore East provide suitable avenues of utilising and honing the multifarious skills of our students.

This was an opportunity for every learner not just to gain knowledge about the subject but to also think critically and creatively in order to be future-ready and be kindled to rise above one's own expectations. I congratulate the Humanities department for bringing the vision to fruition by encouraging students to work as a team and display their creative skills and research prowess.

Wish you all a successful future.

Editor's Note

To our student body, *Renaissance* means what it meant linguistically and historically— a ‘rebirth’, a cultural revolution; an outpouring of the intellectual potential of a population ravaged and recovering from a period of plague and darkness.



Our first offering as students and as an academic creative body seeks to embody this era by turning a lens towards the world as we know it today, how it has been in days past and to put forth what we aspire to build in the future as conscientious citizens.

The Social Sciences are the backbone of civil society, all progress must be propelled by a vision tempered by ethics and managed with prudent policy. Law, philosophy, literature, economics, political theory— these subjects shape our cultures, what we deem

important as societies and how we function within the structures we build for ourselves.

Renaissance features subjects ranging from the emerging frontiers of Forensic psychology to explorations of age-old questions of philosophy that every generation of young people encounter and grapple with. We trace the history of India through its architecture, which also brings up the question of the relevance of history as an academic pursuit, and its contemporary importance. Underlying every society and in turn social science, is economics. The writers at *Renaissance* shine a spotlight on the state of socio-economic inequality in India and examine India's foreign trade policies since Independence.

As the editorial team at *Renaissance*, we would like to express our sincere gratitude to the Principal, Dr Manila Carvalho for this opportunity, the Vice-Principal Priti Ssoota, for her constant support and Ms. Bani Saha, for her unfailing guidance through the process of bringing this project to fruition.



SOUMYA R.

DHRUTI PRATAPA

CHARVI S

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IS FREE WILL REAL OR JUST AN ILLUSION?

Omera Yusuf, XII B

Are we really free? Did everything we do to get where we are, and live the life we do, solely a product of our personal choices?

This simple question also has a simple answer but a complicated yet intriguing reasoning. This article shall strive to get to that answer, at the same time involve all the other important factors, characters and parameters, critical to the view.

These 4 virtues are not a product of a certain random instance, but an end result or product of a complicated thought process and training undergone by us throughout the years. For example, we look left and right before crossing the road, not because it is a personal choice, but because through the years, we have been taught to value life and therefore we look on both sides before crossing the road.

This choice that we are making is not free will. It is being termed as 'free' only because we (individually and fundamentally) are making it, which technically is not true, because we are always under the influence of our ecological systems.

Choices you make are mere actions you do. Our action comprises four virtues: namely Belief, Ability, Motivation and Willingness. Every action we take has a certain belief associated with it, an ability that we possess, a motivation for a prospective well-being and a willingness to go forth with what we have analyzed. These 4 virtues influence our actions and therefore our choices.

Everything we do is something we were always meant to do. Our influences/ actions/ experiences in the past has led us to who we actually are. Influencers (people and objects) and Experiences



(situations), in themselves are characterized by certain pre-led factors i.e. I am at a grocery store with my parents. My parent's outlook towards what to buy and what not to, is influencing me, and is itself influenced by their upbringing and social stimulus (my parent is an influencer here). The situation I am in with my parents i.e., in a store buying groceries, is also factored by something else. Example: we probably went to buy cooking oil, because we ran out of it or simply because we wanted to try a new type of oil, we saw in an advertisement, stating its nutritional values. Hence, our situations are influenced by something and influence, as well, is shaped by situation; thereby stating how different factors interplay and build or diminish each other.

Free Will, therefore, is just an illusion; an illusion imposed on us by religion, society and law. In our daily lives, we stand where we do, or are involved in certain things, not because we single-handedly are responsible for it or 'chose' specific events to happen to us, but because these factors were predetermined in each of us individually. What we must do, however, is to be responsible for our actions and be far-sighted in our general approach.

SPOTLIGHT:

INDIAN WOMEN WHO INSPIRE

Amogha Ballal, XII A



RAJAKUMARI AMRIT KAUR

Dame Rajkumari Bibiji Amrit Kaur (née Ahluwalia) was an activist and politician. She was appointed the first Health Minister of India in 1947 and remained in office until 1957. She also held the charge of Sports Minister and Urban Development Minister and was instrumental in setting up the National Institute of Sports, Patiala.

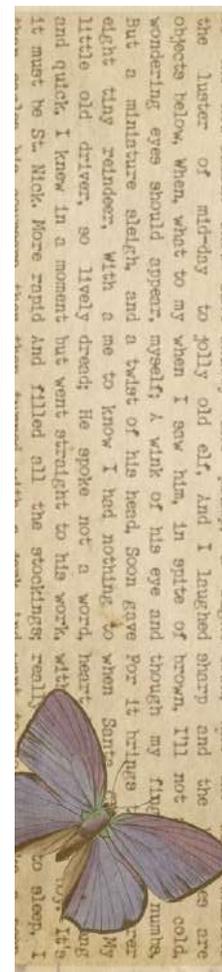
During her tenure, Kaur ushered in several healthcare reforms in India and is widely remembered for her contributions to the sector and her advocacy of women's rights. Kaur was also a member of the Constituent Assembly of India. She strongly opposed to the practice of purdah and to child marriage, and campaigned to abolish the devadasi system in India.

Kaur co-founded the All-India Women's Conference in 1927. Kaur served as the Chairperson of the All-India Women's Education Fund Association. She was a member of the Executive Committee of Lady Irwin College in New Delhi. She was sent as a member of the Indian delegation to UNESCO conferences in London and Paris in 1945 and 1946, respectively. She worked to reduce illiteracy and wanted to eradicate the custom of child marriages and the purdah system, which were then prevalent among some Indian communities.



Gayatri Devi was the queen of Jaipur and wife of Sawai Man Singh 2. She was popularly known as the Rajmata of Jaipur. Ethnically born in a Koch Rajbangsi Hindu family, her father was Maharaja Jitendra Narayan of Cooch Behar in West Bengal and her mother was a Maratha Princess, Indira Raje of Baroda, the only daughter of Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad 3 and was the sister of Jagad Dipendra Narayan, informally known as 'Bhaiya'. After India's independence she formed her own party that was the Swatantra Party.

MAHARANI GAYATRI DEVI



She became a fashion icon for many girls. She was a prominent critic of Indira Gandhi's government. She opened two schools in Jaipur, Maharani Gayatri Devi Girls' Public School, and another in the memory of her husband Sawai Man Singh Vidyalaya. She also revived and promoted the dying art of blue pottery. A fact about Gayatri Devi's mother: Indira Raje, was that her father had arranged a marriage proposal for her with Madhav Rao Scindia of Gwalior. She took the initiative of breaking her engagement herself, a daring act for an 18-year-old maiden of that era. She did this so that she could marry the love of her life Jitendra Narayan of Cooch-Bihar.



India, a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic. Born through years of struggle, this nation established itself as a leading force in no time. Our constitution guarantees 6 fundamental rights which work to define the national identity, prospering growth and allowing a podium for everyone to reach their fullest potential.

FOCUS: India and Socio-Economic Inequality

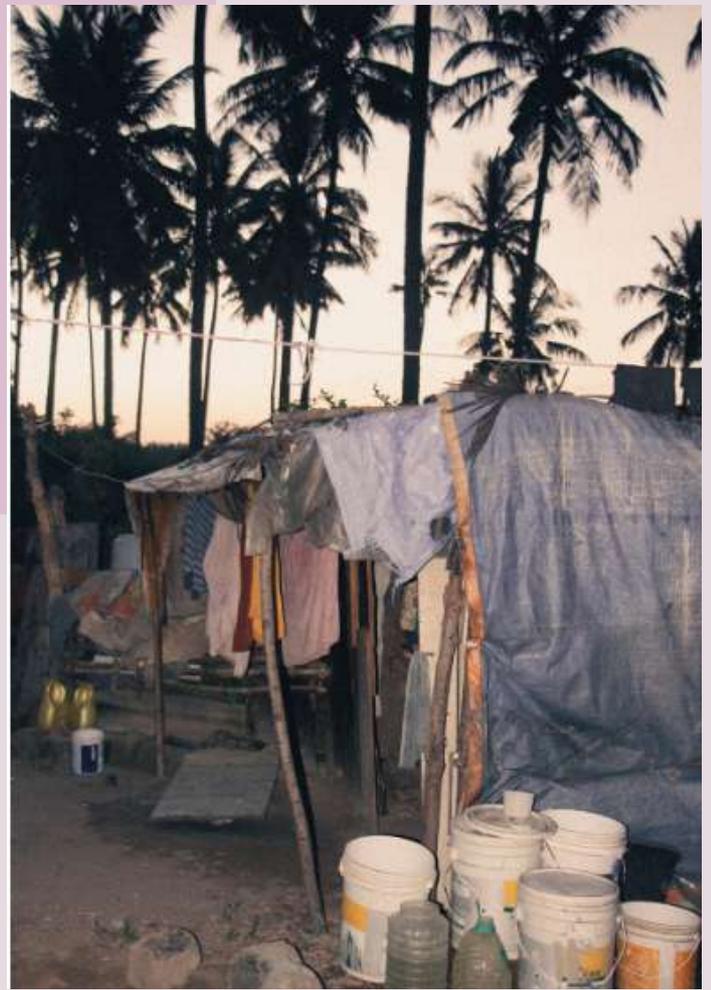
Soumya R & Devraj Singh, XII B



One must note, India stands out due to the reality of the activeness of the constitution in the daily working of the country, the actuality and the functionality of the constitution which makes it not just a set of papers with rules written in them but a living breathing entity which guides the functioning of the country and changes, evolves with time. any Indian individual must take pride in being of a country with such rich history, culture, and the very bright future ahead of it.

However, just like a coin which has two sides to it, one where we see India as a poster example to other developing nations and even its own neighbors in the subcontinent to appear from poverty and earn status one like India. There is another side where the welfare, wellbeing, growth, development and life, everything guaranteed in the constitution is reserved to only a few, creating inequalities in its maximum capacity with the rich getting richer and the poor being pushed further down to the peripheries, the fundamental right to equality was to create a just society rid of social evil where everyone stands equal, this applied to all social inequalities but sadly due to multiple reasons we don't

Figure 2
Captured by Devraj Singh



see it being of benefit to all specially, the ones which are scrutinized on daily basis these are the lower classes, the economically backward and it's even worse for women of these sections.

We came out of a pandemic, where most of us woke up in warm beds everyday safely locked inside our homes there were many who were with nothing, the situation was indeed so bleak at the beginning that many were forced to walk back to their villages from these cities where they had come to look for a better livelihood, we are no stranger from this news. Multiple well to do people had a hard time during the pandemic with the global recession, many lost their jobs but it was worse for them, those who already earned lesser than the rates set by the government or those women and children who worked irrespective of it being a terrible workplace or illegal respectively.

It is agreed upon that the ideal of a perfectly Socialist and egalitarian society is a utopian, therefore unrealistic concept.

A nation like India is huge and for it to become socialist is even more hard to achieve, considering India's history one can find out why the state of poverty even exists, it's not because the workforce is not able or that the people choose to remain in their state it's the history of oppression, it's the multiple famines, it's the migration from neighboring countries to come and settle, to look for a better life.

Where one can defend the state of social inequalities due these factors one can also not forget this is the same country that rose from ashes like a phoenix and as the world watched it became a leading influence right from the day of its existence, the country which established itself as a democratic republic and without any hiccups has through and through remained one, where so much development and growth is witnessed the question remains why the benefit is only to few.

The few reasons again root back to the history, some related to culture, some to circumstance but it's not justification enough and it's definitely not something that can be left away because it is unfixable, it definitely can be dealt with considering this being the nation of magic and mystic. The governments change, but the policies for the benefit of the poor never change. Many parties came and went but the support gained through poor is one commonality, the one who wins is the one who is most sympathetic. But again, not all is bad, some policies have indeed



benefited the poor, the problem is the target not being clearly defined and the population growing uncontrollably. Not all can be taken under the arms of such benefits or NGOs or any kind of help that comes because there is no cap on the number of people and sometimes these people can't even be identified due to lack of any proof or documents, they live unnamed in the dark dungeons of the social sphere.

Social inequalities are worsening the condition of the children and the youth of this country, with the student population which should be in school many can't afford it and are stuck in a vicious cycle and many don't get the quality education that one deserves.

Moreover, many are stuck in a chain of anti-social activities because these kids grow up in hard environments with scanty resources and when a parent can barely afford a roof over their family's head no matter how golden an education sounds these kids are forced to become breadwinners at an early age to share the cost of life.

The picture painted through this proof sure does seem scary but quoting again like any coin there are always two sides to any situation, even in these situations individuals and even children who are willing come up and become extremely sensational beings. They lack the resources and know their situation but decide to fight it off and stand as strong as possible, they make a choice to not sit and

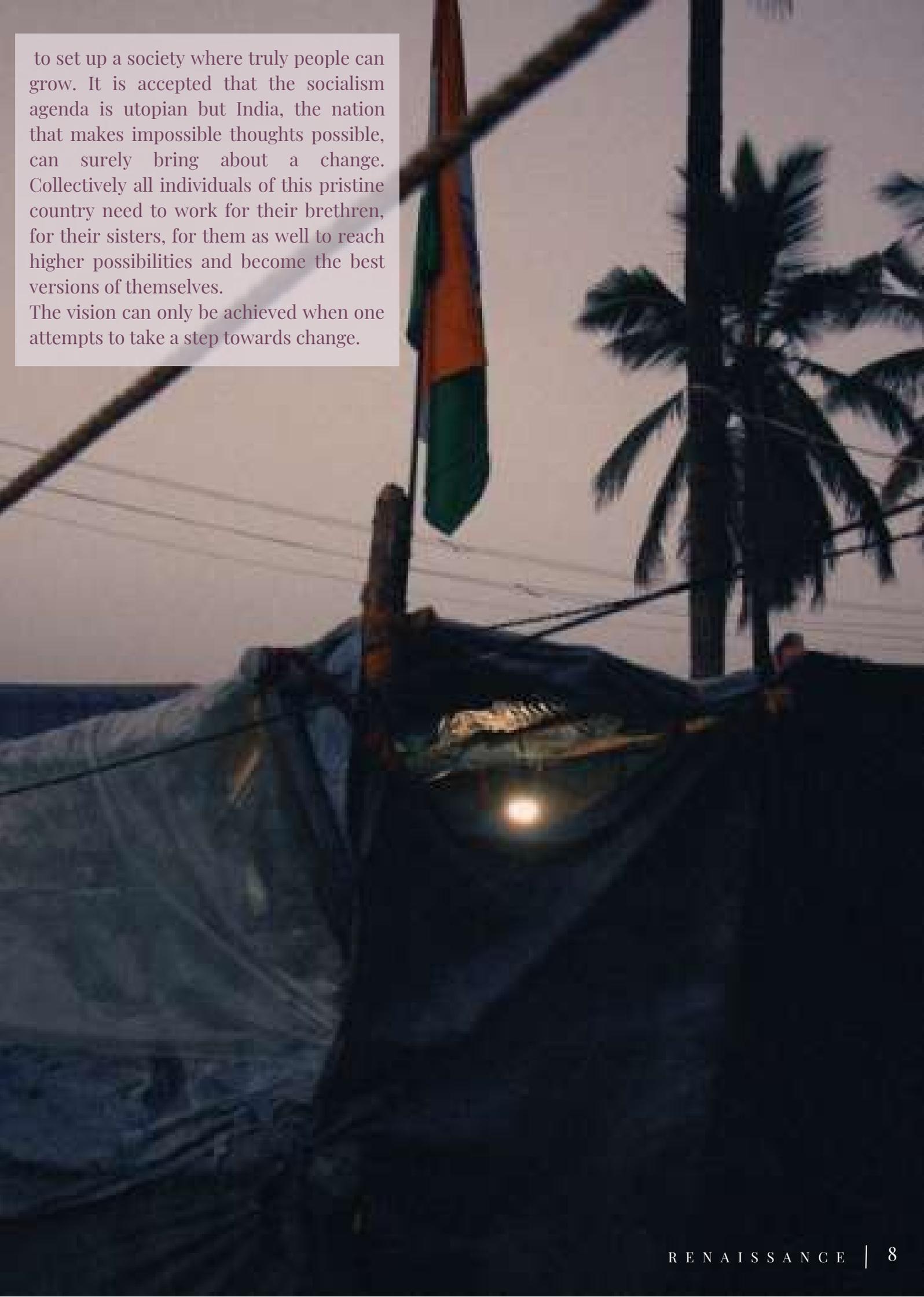
suffer but to do something in life. It's not that easy to achieve though, especially for women who are under the burden of social norms as well which are worse in the lower strata where people lack education and are still living with redundant old values in their minds.

Any person of any strata can make this choice, whether or not to reach their fullest potential, one must consider that yes, the society and your situations play an important part in nurturing your potential but it all comes down to character and steadfastness of an individual.

To nurture more such great minds the government needs to immediately step in to support the younger generations,

to set up a society where truly people can grow. It is accepted that the socialism agenda is utopian but India, the nation that makes impossible thoughts possible, can surely bring about a change. Collectively all individuals of this pristine country need to work for their brethren, for their sisters, for them as well to reach higher possibilities and become the best versions of themselves.

The vision can only be achieved when one attempts to take a step towards change.



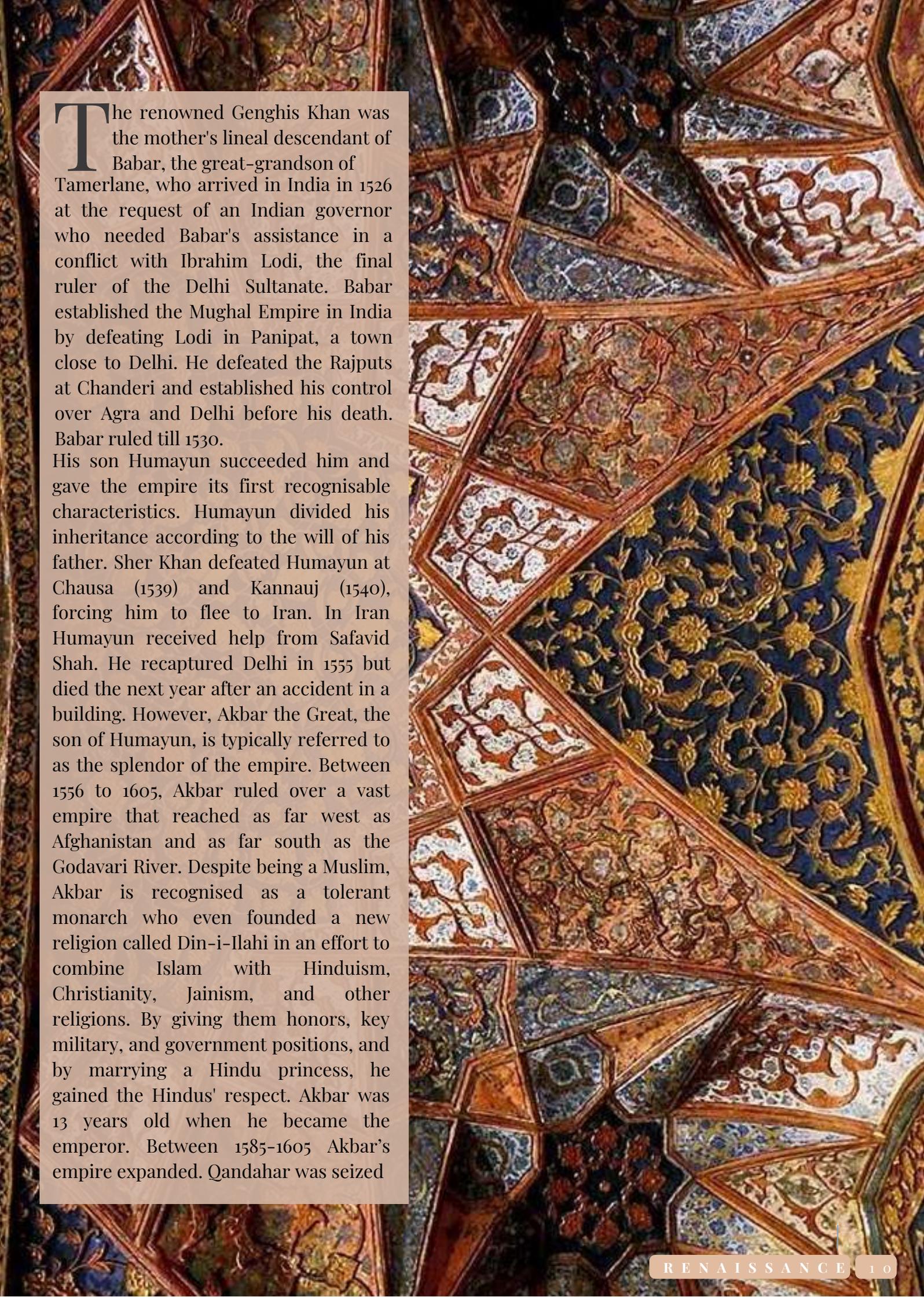


HISTORY: The Rise and Fall of The Mughal Empire

Jayati Pandey, XI B

Delhi first became the capital of a kingdom under the Tomara Rajputs, who were defeated in the middle of the twelfth century by the Chauhans of Ajmer. It was under the Chauhans and Tomaras that Delhi became an important commercial center. The transformation of Delhi into a capital that controlled vast areas of the subcontinent started with the foundation of the Delhi Sultanate in the beginning of the thirteenth century.

Quite in contrast to their predecessors, the Mughals created an empire and accomplished what had hitherto seemed possible for only short periods of time. From the latter half of the sixteenth century, they expanded their kingdom from Agra and Delhi, until in the seventeenth century they controlled nearly all of the subcontinent.



The renowned Genghis Khan was the mother's lineal descendant of Babar, the great-grandson of Tamerlane, who arrived in India in 1526 at the request of an Indian governor who needed Babar's assistance in a conflict with Ibrahim Lodi, the final ruler of the Delhi Sultanate. Babar established the Mughal Empire in India by defeating Lodi in Panipat, a town close to Delhi. He defeated the Rajputs at Chanderi and established his control over Agra and Delhi before his death. Babar ruled till 1530.

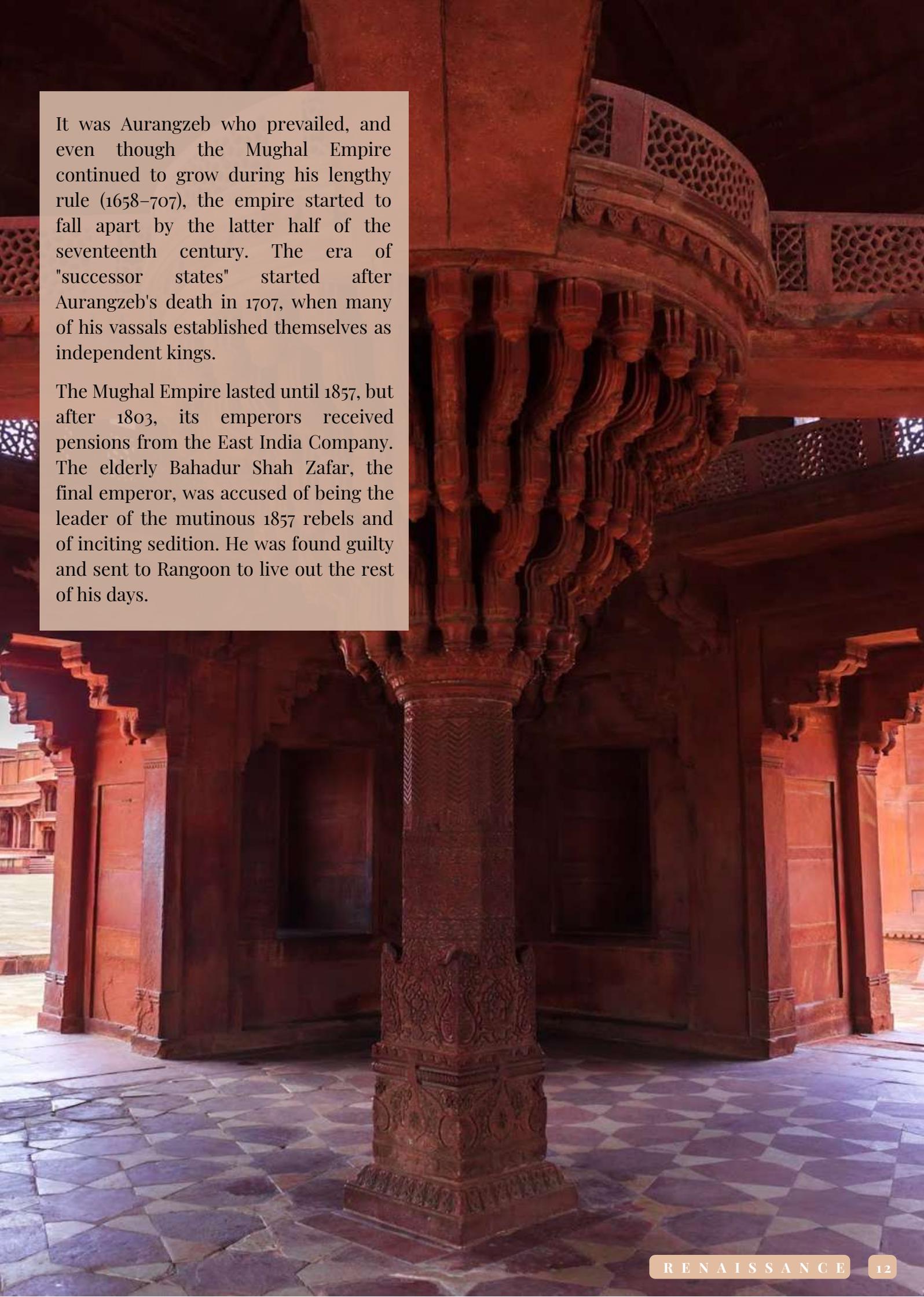
His son Humayun succeeded him and gave the empire its first recognisable characteristics. Humayun divided his inheritance according to the will of his father. Sher Khan defeated Humayun at Chausa (1539) and Kannauj (1540), forcing him to flee to Iran. In Iran Humayun received help from Safavid Shah. He recaptured Delhi in 1555 but died the next year after an accident in a building. However, Akbar the Great, the son of Humayun, is typically referred to as the splendor of the empire. Between 1556 to 1605, Akbar ruled over a vast empire that reached as far west as Afghanistan and as far south as the Godavari River. Despite being a Muslim, Akbar is recognised as a tolerant monarch who even founded a new religion called Din-i-Ilahi in an effort to combine Islam with Hinduism, Christianity, Jainism, and other religions. By giving them honors, key military, and government positions, and by marrying a Hindu princess, he gained the Hindus' respect. Akbar was 13 years old when he became the emperor. Between 1585-1605 Akbar's empire expanded. Qandahar was seized

from the Safavids. Kashmir was annexed, as was Kabul after the death of Mirza Hakim. Campaigns in the Deccan started and Berar, Khandesh and parts of Ahmednagar were annexed.

Salim, the son of Akbar, who succeeded him, adopted the name Jahangir. Jahangir built on his father's accomplishments during his rule (1605–1627). Under his leadership, the Mughals' courtly culture blossomed. Like his great-grandfather Babar, Jahangir had a passion for gardening, and it was likely during his reign that Mughal art reached its pinnacle. In 1611, Jahangir wed Nur Jahan, also known as "Light of the World." During Jahangir's reign, the Sisodia ruler of Mewar, Amar Singh, accepted Mughal service. His son Shah Jahan took over the throne soon after his death in October 1627. He inherited a vast and rich empire; and at mid-century this was perhaps the greatest empire in the world, exhibiting a degree of centralized control rarely matched before.

Shah Jahan left behind an extraordinarily rich architectural legacy, which includes the Taj Mahal and the old city of Delhi, Shahjahanabad. A succession conflict erupted between his four sons in 1658 as he lay dying. The two main contenders for the throne were Aurangzeb and Dara Shikoh. Aurangzeb was supported by powerful men who wanted to turn the Mughal Empire into an Islamic state governed by Sharia law and Dara Shikoh was supported by nobles and officers who were committed to the eclectic policies of previous rulers.





It was Aurangzeb who prevailed, and even though the Mughal Empire continued to grow during his lengthy rule (1658–707), the empire started to fall apart by the latter half of the seventeenth century. The era of "successor states" started after Aurangzeb's death in 1707, when many of his vassals established themselves as independent kings.

The Mughal Empire lasted until 1857, but after 1803, its emperors received pensions from the East India Company. The elderly Bahadur Shah Zafar, the final emperor, was accused of being the leader of the mutinous 1857 rebels and of inciting sedition. He was found guilty and sent to Rangoon to live out the rest of his days.

HISTORY:

The Relevance of History in the Contemporary World

Hari Menon,
XII A

Arnold Toynbee once said,

"History not used is nothing, for all intellectual life is action, like practical life, and if you don't use the stuff well, it might as well be dead."

This indicates the constant significance of an accurate understanding of history- for as long as the human race will survive, our advancements are built on work of our predecessors and history serves as a precedent to the future.

History as a school subject has often been portrayed as a study of facts and dates of kings, empires and wars, and this aspect of history plays an important role in nurturing patriotic values and creating a national identity. Unity based on a shared set of struggles and accomplishments is vital to a democracy. However, this narrowing down of such a vast subject to political history takes away the main objective behind studying history- to understand various changes, their causes and the impact that those changes had on different sections of society.

An accurate understanding of history will also help us prepare for an uncertain future. Even though history may not follow a linear repetition pattern, it gives us a framework to work with. Mark Twain once said "History doesn't repeat itself, but it does rhyme."

History also helps us understand the changes that took place and how such changes shaped the world we see today. How did the French suddenly switch to believing in democracy and liberty over monarchy? What started the industrial revolution? Without it, would Britain's position as an international power be different? Would the hegemonial nature of the USA still exist if it had not adopted the policy of imperialism in the past? History gives us clarity to the state of the present-day world.

Also, apart from learning from our mistakes, history gives us courage and inspiration. When we hear accounts of our ancestors who have persevered in the face of adversity, our own trivial problems pale in comparison.

Inspiring historical figures can give us the courage and also a wider perspective when dealing with the trials and tribulations of modern-day life. The bravery of our freedom fighters and their conviction in standing up against injustice and colonialism inspires us to take pride in our nation and not be hesitant in asserting our own thoughts and beliefs.

History also gives us critical thinking skills, which enable us to think rationally and distinguish between opinion and fact. It is often said that history is written by the victors. How much of historical accounts are biased? How do historians separate their own biases and objectively analyze a historical event? Is it wise to apply modern day moral standards to events of the past? Answers to such questions can be found with a comprehensive understanding of history and one can use such skills to make sound judgements. With the advancement of the internet and social media, we are overburdened with a massive amount of information interwoven with narratives and

biases. Such critical thinking skills can help us navigate this vast maze of information and make the most out of it.

A study of history also develops moral standards and reasoning which guides our future actions. An understanding of past atrocities committed to groups of people helps us empathize with them. Sympathy and pity are a narrow outlook- empathizing



against such atrocities and using that information to prevent such events from taking place again is more important. History also makes us question our own ideas and the beliefs we have about the world and human society. This questioning helps us form more refined and rational opinions backed by logical reasoning.

One aspect of history which should be more prevalent in the academic dimension of the subject is the interpretation of history- how do we use these past events and experiences to solve today's problems? Past failures and tragedies should serve as premonitions to what would happen to the future if we do not learn from our mistakes.

Making sense of historical events, understanding where to apply them and how to do so should assume a much more important role in today's society when we are still facing the same problems that our ancestors did- "warfare, plague and famines." The Russian invasion of Ukraine, the Covid-19 pandemic and world hunger are modern day examples of the above.

Hence, History as a subject has been assumed significant even in the past as seen from texts and accounts of events and will continue to assume importance in places where it can be used as a tool to assess the present and suggest problems for a better future.

ECONOMICS:

India's Foreign Trade Policy since Independence

Titiksha Bisht, XII A

“The ultimate resource in economic development is people. It is people, not capital or raw materials to develop a nation”



Foreign trade plays a vital role in the growth and development of a nation. It helps in income generation and provides job opportunities to the people and increases the GDP of the nation. We also create multilateral ties with many countries which plays an important part in creating strong bonds between countries. India is a vast country and has huge potential for foreign markets and trade. Since Independence India has developed many folds and has left a mark on global trade. India's foreign trade before colonialism was renowned worldwide but after colonization, Britishers restricted the trading system of India and only wanted India to trade with them. This destroyed the handicrafts markets and textile

industries of India. India became the raw materials supplier and the market of finished products for Britain. Many restrictive policies were introduced such as tariffs which fundamentally affected the market in India. During the colonial rule, India was generating a large exporting surplus, but this was not used for the development of India's economy, it was used for making payments for the expenses incurred by an office set up by the colonial government in India, expenses on war and import of invisible wealth. In agriculture, sector cultivators were forced to grow cash crops. The manufacturing sector was completely at loss due to Britain's expanding market.



Since its Independence, India's economic development has been slow but steady. The Planning Commission was set up and then the journey of India's economic development began. Let's see the Economic Scenario vis-à-vis Trade Policy During the first phase (1951-52 to 1955-56) India focused on:

- 1. Focus on reconstruction & development of the economy after partition.**
- 2. Focus on agricultural development.**
- 3. Lack of industrial base and export competitiveness.**
- 4. Internal shortages of food grains due to natural calamities.**

Due to this, Imports increased manifold due to rising imports of capital goods & agricultural commodities. From 1956-57 to 1960-61:

- 1. A massive programme of industrialization was initiated resulting in huge requirements for heavy machines, capital goods etc.**
- 2. Crop failure led to huge imports.**
- 3. Maintenance was required for India to be a developing economy.**

This led to Imports of capital goods, agricultural commodities and maintenance goods rising sharply, exports were relatively less and the foreign exchange crisis became acute. From 1961-62 to 1965-66:

- 1. The rapid industrialization process necessitated larger imports of machinery, equipment, raw material and technical know-how.**
- 2. Defense needs to be increased due to the Indo-China and Indo-Pak wars.**
- 3. Extensive crop failure.**

Imports continued to rise and exports remained relatively less. Persistent adverse Balance of Payment (BoP). But the economy of India was rising steadily and slowly surpassing the other developing nations. During this time the government focused on the public sector more rather than the private.



From 1966-67 to 1975-76:

1. **Acute shortage of foreign exchange.**
2. **Extensive borrowings from foreign countries and international institutions like IMF to overcome BoP.**
3. **The Green Revolution led to better crops.**
4. **Oil price hike.**

Food grains imports declined & Exports rose due to devaluation.

Foreign trade offers foreign exchange which is utilized to get rid of poverty and for some other product requirements. We had foreign trade reform in 1991. Their main objectives were Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization. Under this policy the government of India for the first time introduced a 5-year Export Import Policy (EXIM) on April 1, 1992, to dismantle various protectionist and regulatory policies and to accelerate India's transition towards a globally oriented economy. The objectives of the first 5-year policy:

1. **Strengthen the base of export production.**
2. **Upgrade the technology.**
3. **Reduce imports to conserve foreign exchange but relax import regulations on essential items.**
4. **integrate with the world economy through multilateral and bilateral trades.**

This trade policy helped us enter the world economy and compete with other economies. This was a huge step toward the private sector as before we focused on the public sector. We should remember that India has a mixed economy.

In the second 5-year plan of 1997-2002, we kept a target of an export level of US\$90-100 billion by the year 2000 and achieved a 1% share in world trade set in the policy. This was a further step to moving forward with liberalization.

Objectives:

1. Accelerate the country's transition to a globally-oriented vibrant economy to derive maximum benefits from expanding global market opportunities.
2. Give a major boost to Indian exports and promote various schemes through wide-ranging methods.
3. Sustaining the economic growth by providing raw materials, intermediaries, components, consumables and capital goods required for augmenting production and exports.

The salient features were that EPZs were replaced with SEZs which path the way towards the free trade system. Currently, India has more than 200 SEZs.

The Government of India announced a new Foreign Trade Policy for the period 2004- 09, replacing the nomenclature of the EXIM Policy with Foreign Trade Policy (FTP).

After the year 2009, we witnessed significant growth in world output and trade. World GDP was growing at 3.8% per annum and world trade was growing at an average annual rate of 16.6%. India's GDP and foreign trade were also impressive. In 2008, there was a financial crisis which slowed down the economy of India and exports. FTP 2015-2020 includes various new initiatives, provisions and procedures to provide a stable and sustainable environment for foreign trade in both merchandise and services. The focus of the new policy is to support both the manufacturing sector and services sectors with a special emphasis on improving 'the ease of doing business. The vision of 2020 was to make India a significant participant in world trade by the year 2020 and to enable the country to assume a position of leadership in the international trade discourse. Due to the *Make in India* initiative the Indian industries are flourishing and are expanding. But, the vision for 2020 was hit by the pandemic which pressured the government to put the nation into a complete depression. During this time the Indian economy was badly hit. Many small industries were at a loss and unemployment surged.

As we have removed the lockdown, everything is going back to normal. It will surely take time to recover from the effects of the pandemic. But, in such a situation we should stand with the government and overcome this economic challenge. India is a strong nation and is capable of competing with developed countries. Development is a changing process. We are changing to make India's economy the central power and get a position in delivering the most GDPs.



ARCHITECTURE:

Bawri (बावड़ी): Water Reservoirs of Marwar

Vishweshwari Vyas, XII B

Stepwells are one of the ancient methods for water harvesting in semi-arid areas of Gujarat and Rajasthan. One such area is Marwar (Rajasthan) which includes Barmer, Jalore, Jodhpur, Nagaur, Pali and parts of Sikar, and has plenty of magnificent step-wells. These step-wells are traditionally called Bawri or Baoli.

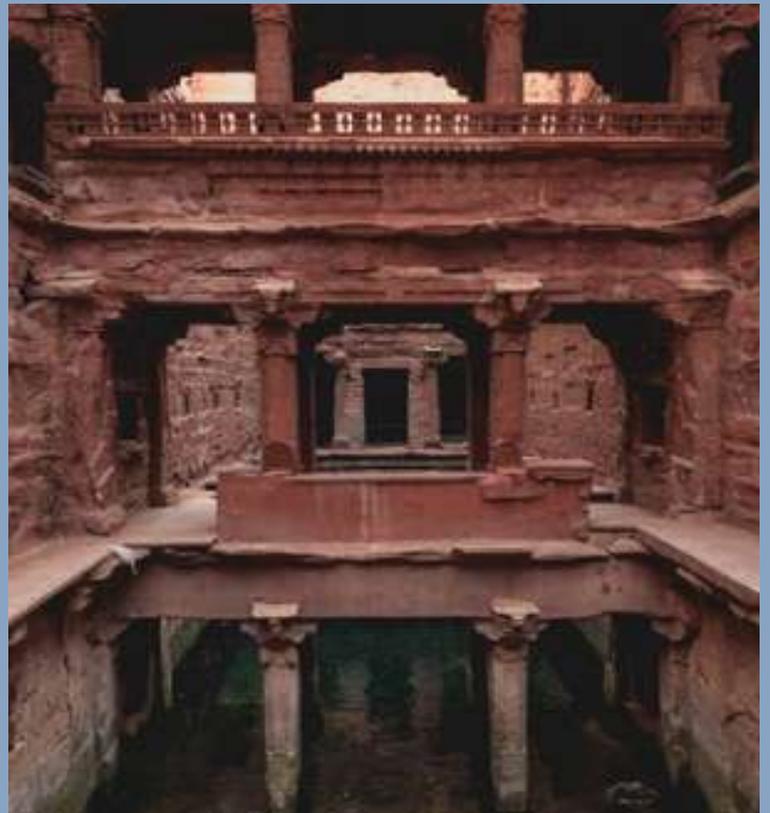
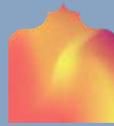
A Bawri serves as a water resource providing water for drinking, washing, bathing, and irrigation. They also serve as cool sanctuaries for caravans, pilgrims, and travelers at any time of the day. Construction of a bawri was commissioned by kings and wealthy members of society.



Bawris are strategically constructed above water-tables, these water-tables when exhausted are replenished by annual rainfall, they incorporate flights of stairs leading from the ground level down to the water, also features column-supported shade pavilions and elaborate stone carvings.

Construction of a bawri involved careful placement of a wide stone-lined long staircase and side ledges which allows access to the ever-fluctuating level of the water. In dry seasons the steps had to be negotiated to reach the bottom story. During the rainy season, the trench was transformed into a large cistern that filled to its full capacity and submerged the steps. Jodhpur, is famous for its heritage buildings and bawris. Among all Tapi Bawri and Toor Ji Ka Jharla serves as the main bawri.

Tapi Bawri situated in the heart of the old-city of Jodhpur is hidden from the eyes of people except for the natives. It was built by Natho Ji Vyas, deewan (Prime Minister) of Maharaja Jaswant Singh I on 2nd November 1618 in the memory of his late father Tapo Ji Vyas and was named after him, hence Tapi Bawri. It took 4 years and expenditure of Rs. 71,000 at that time to build Tapi Bawri, the stone used is red-rose sandstone, it is 360ft deep, 40ft wide, 250 ft long, the stairs which are sloping downwards are 150ft long and the well is 200ft long. It has five levels, multiple gates, and verandahs, as well as pillars to support each level which has beautiful sculptures to enhance the look. Every year during Diwali, the residents near Tapi Bawri light more than 11,000 diyas/lamps to mark the creation of the bawri. The bawri serves as a source of water for domestic use as well as a place to swim till the date.



Toor Ji Ka Jharla situated in the heart of the old-city of Jodhpur but is hidden from the eyes of people. It was built by Raani Tawarji, consort of Maharaja Abhay Singh of Jodhpur in 1740 and was named after her famous name Toorji, it is styled according to Gujarati step-wells because the Queen was from Patna, Gujarat. It is carved out of red-rose sandstone in Rajputi architecture which has sculptures of elephants, medieval lions and cows, and niches that hold sculptures of deities on its walls and is 300 feet deep. There are two dimensions of access and a different tank which was intended to get water from the wheel system controlled by the bullocks.

It was built as a sign of the age-old tradition of the Marwar region where royal women oversaw the public water works. Toorji Ka Jharla also serves as an important source of water and stands for the sense of community in the natives which was started when women went to fetch water.

Bawris or step-well, starting from Harappan Civilization to present, continues to serve as a method of rain water harvesting in semi-arid areas, however with time they have turned into a tourist spot because of the awareness created by the local authorities. These bawris are not just a mere source to store water but they also store the memories of those who created such beautiful pieces of architecture for the betterment of people and those who live near them. Therefore, these bawris need to be preserved so that more people can get to know about the glory and stories associated with them.





PSYCHOLOGY:

Circle of Crime- Forensic Psychology in The 21st Century

Titiksha Bhisht & Sia Srinivasan, XII A

“ N e v e r j u d g e a n y o n e
s h o r t l y , e v e r y s a i n t h a s
a p a s t a n d e v e r y s i n n e r
h a s a f u t u r e ” . - O s c a r
W i l d e

Have we ever wondered when the crimes first started and why? Was it the sin committed by the first humans Adam and Eve? No criminal can be judged solely based on a single crime he committed. One must be able to analyze everything, from the crime scene to the criminal's motive to understand the case in depth. This is where Forensic Psychology plays a primary role.

According to the American Psychological Association, Forensic Psychology is a branch of professional psychology that deals with providing psychological expertise during the investigation process with the legal and judicial systems.

“Psychology is the scientific study of mental processes, behavior, and experiences in both humans and animals. It is derived from the Greek words ‘psyche’, which means ‘soul’, and ‘logos’, which means ‘study’”

In The word Forensic is derived from the word ‘forensis’ which means before the forum. It is said that during the time of Romans a criminal charge meant presenting the case before a group of individuals in public who were referred to as a forum. The Father of forensic psychology is Hugo Munsterberg.

Forensic Psychology is instrumental in providing crucial answers to the question ‘why?’. As we are progressing towards a new era of technology, fewer physical evidence can be found at the crime scenes. This leaves the Criminal Justice system to resort to the expert advice of forensic psychologists to create a profile to analyze the crime and track the culprit down as courts are forced to rely more on oral or documentary evidence due to the lack of physical evidence.

AlThe setting up of Forensic Psychology in India was surely not an easy one, as it involved the direct adaptation of the available technology from abroad into a society that had a completely different take on the idea of forensics in law and the Judicial system of India. The system of Forensic Psychology we see today in India is all because of the tremendous hard work of the then psychologists and scientists who tried hard to shape a system that would effectively solve criminal cases in India. From the beginning, Psychologists in this field have provided their expertise in several cases ranging from petty theft and robbery to terrorist attacks, murders, serial killers and Naxal activities.

HISTORY OF FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGY:

During the era of British Rule, the first mental asylum was set up in Bombay (present-day Mumbai) in 1745. Consequently, in 1784, another mental asylum was set up in Calcutta (present-day Kolkata). By the end of British rule in India, there were 31 mental asylums built across India. The main function of these asylums during that period was to alienate the “mentally unsound” individuals from society and keep them hidden.

“The first written law in India for the mentally ‘ill’ was the Lunacy Act of 1912, which was the first of its kind for mentally ill offenders” (India code, 1912).

The Act consisted of provisions for managing acts of lunatics, criminal lunatics, and their installation in Mental hospitals or Asylums. It also included the establishment of Asylums and dealt with property disposal of lunatics.

“In 1917, Professor Prafulla Chandra Bose wrote a thesis on how forensic psychology must be used in understanding criminals and their behavior. He gave the objectives of forensic psychology “that one cannot give judgment in any case without understanding the crime that has been committed” (Viewpoint article, n.d.). The first ever division for Forensic Psychology was in 1968, at the Central Forensic Science Laboratory (CFSL) of the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) as a ‘lie detection division’. Even after Independence, Indian forensic psychologists and courts continued to use the Indian Lunacy Act in criminal cases until the arrival of the Mental Health Act in 1987.



EVOLUTION OF CRIMINAL PSYCHOLOGY IN INDIA:

According to *Truth and Deception*, a book published in 1977 by Reid and Inbau, Lying is to make “an assertion, the content of which the speaker believes to be false, which is made to deceive the hearer about that content”.

DDTs or Deception Deduction Tests, i.e. lie detection tests aka polygraphs, narco-analysis, and brain-mapping. These are widely used by investigating agencies to shed light on concealed information on criminal cases and the information received was sometimes extremely crucial for solving as it was something only the self knew. However, the information and evidence provided by DDTs cannot be used in courts. According to a judgment passed by the Supreme Court on May 5 2010, DDTs cannot be administered or conducted without consent as they are considered to violate the fundamental rights of criminals (The right to life and personal liberty and the Right against self-incrimination).

Polygraph: The theory behind polygraph tests is that a guilty individual is more likely to be concerned with lying about the relevant facts and details about the crime, which in turn produces a hyper-arousal state in the individual which is picked up by a person trained in reading polygraph results. During the test, physiological factors such as heart rate, blood pressure etc. During the creation of lie-detection tests in India, forensic psychologists referred to the methods and procedures of the book ‘*Truth and Deception*’ by Reid and Inbau as there was no proper infrastructure and training in India to conduct these tests. The first ever polygraph was published in 1966. Many states started using this technique to solve their criminal cases.

Narco-Analysis: This test involves the intravenous administration of a drug (such as sodium pentothal, scopolamine and sodium amytal) that causes the subject to enter into various stages of anaesthesia. During this phase, the individual is said to be controlled by his subconscious and hence speaks the truth. However, some people can resist the effects of the drug and hence still possess the ability to lie during the test. Dr S.L. Vaya was a remarkable forensic psychologist who conducted the first narco-analysis authorized by the court in 1989. These two techniques were used in the most infamous cases of India like the Nithari Killings, the stamp scam case, and the double murder case of Noida.

BEOS: BEOS stands for Brain Electrical Oscillation Signature. The Brain Electrical Oscillation Signature method was developed by Prof. C.R. Mukundan, Professor at NIMHANS (2003), a psychology professor with a strong interest in neuroscience. This technique taps into the experiential memory or episodic memory (long-term memory that deals with an individual’s recollection of events and situations in the past) stored of a suspect and not the conceptual memory (short-term memory based on observation and involves little or no conscious reasoning). It assists in deducing whether a suspect was a witness to the crime or part of the crime based on scientific facts. BEOS detects the involvement of the suspect in the criminal case under investigation as an

Eye-witness/Victim/Perpetrator. BEOS can further distinguish whether the perpetrator is the conspirer/primary offender/helped the perpetrator to commit the crime. Detecting the level of involvement in the crime is its primary function.

BFT: Brain Fingering technique function is to help the suspect recognize the image presentation of a weapon, missing person, victim, and/or perpetrator. It is similar to the polygraph tests. Physical evidence is required as people are screened out whether the suspect is familiar with the stimulus or not. Mostly works on the theory of Guilty knowledge, whether the person has the information about the crime or not.

Brain Mapping- The Brain Mapping Test is also known as the P-300 test. In the test, the suspect is first interviewed and questioned to find out whether he is concealing any information regarding the crime. The activation of the brain for the associated memory is carried out by presenting a list of words to the subjects. Under the list of words shown to the suspect, there are 3 parts:

Part I consists of neutral words, which don't have any connection to the criminal case.

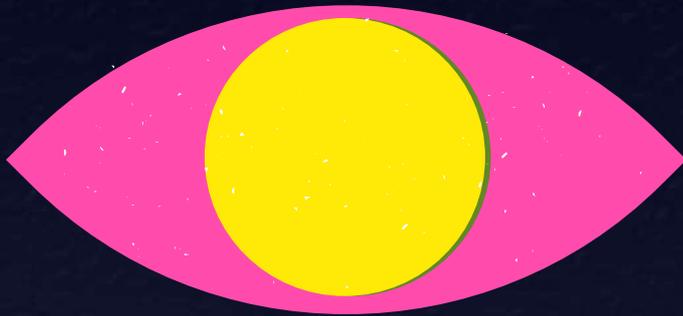
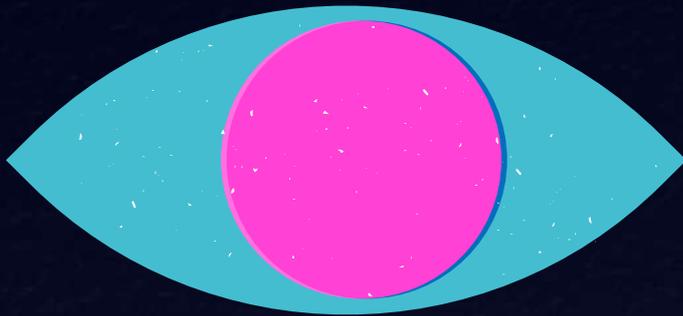
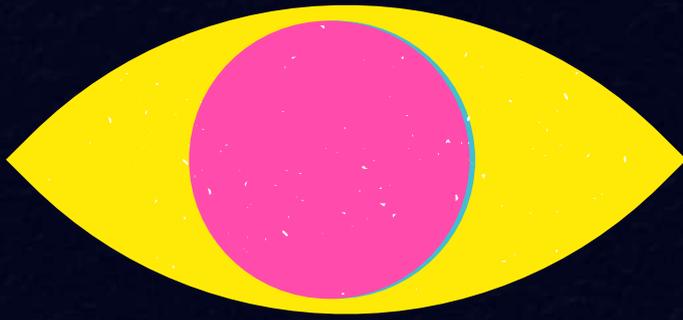
Part II consists of words, which have a direct link with the case and also may help investigators to trigger any concealed information from the suspect.

Part III consists of words belonging to neither group and are related to the confidential findings of the investigators, which the suspect is unaware of. There still are several unsolved cases such as the Sohrabuddin case which can perhaps be solved with DDTs, Brain Mapping and Brain Fingering Technique and can bring justice to the victims.

In the many years since British Rule in India, the laws made in support of Forensics have greatly evolved from the Indian Penal Code of 1860 to the Criminal Procedure (Identification) Act of 2022. Some of the important laws made with Forensic Psychology in mind are:

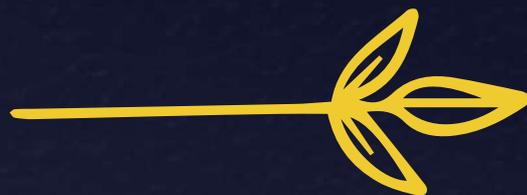
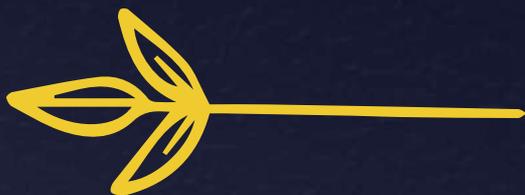
1. Indian Evidence Act of 1872- Enacted during British Rule, this act was a breakthrough in the judicial system of India, which changed the entire system of admissible evidence.
2. Criminal Procedure Act (1973)- The functions of this Act include the provision of machinery for the investigation of crime, collection of evidence and incarceration of suspected individuals. It also involved determining the innocence of the accused person and deciding the punishment of the guilty.
3. Criminal Procedure Act (Identification) 2022- This act, under Sections 53 and 53A, allows investigators, forensic experts and police officers to collect fingerprints, footprints, biological samples, and behavioral attributes including handwriting, signatures and examinations(psychological tests).





This act can provide immense liberty to investigators to freely obtain evidence of crimes and solve them at the earliest. The Union Home Ministry of India has provided funds and new technology in the field of Forensics, specifically Forensic Psychology. The laboratories have also received well-constructed infrastructure and well-skilled labor, which has in turn increased the employment rate in this field. Since the British era, India has achieved many milestones in this field. By introducing diverse assessments and tests, laws and building infrastructures.

Forensic psychology has been in India for a long time but it never got its fair share of the spotlight in the forensics department. It was not given priority. But in recent years it is resurging again. The popularity of this field has been reaching its peak in the 21st century due to the interest of people in true crime documentaries and are fascinated by it. The resurgence of this field will help in developing the justice system and other fields too.



CASES THROUGH THE EYES OF FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGISTS



Forensic psychologists play important roles in today's society including that of investigators, counsellors, rehabilitators and criminal profilers and hence are an indispensable part of any country's justice system.

When a case is assigned to a forensic psychologist, the first step involves profiling the criminal by accessing the crime scene, documents and statements and evidence. With this, they are then able to narrow down the suspects using behavioural attributes and physical descriptions.

After apprehending the suspect, they interrogate and administer certain tests and assessments upon the suspect and accordingly evaluate the suspected individual. The observations and results are then submitted to the police officers where these documents are heavily verified. Later, they are also called upon in court to provide expert testimony on the case. In matters of mental health of the suspected individual/criminal, forensic psychologists testify and provide evidence for the same.

Forensic Psychologists also work closely with legal professionals such as attorneys and provide aid in preparing cases, selecting jury members, developing case strategies in court and witness preparation. Forensic psychologists are expected to be neutral and unbiased while consulting or providing expertise and shall not choose aside to support and consequentially omit or create information that would be beneficial to one side or another. They are not only restricted to the criminal courts but also have a say on civil cases during divorce, child custody, inheritance etc.

Forensic psychologists also help in the process of rehabilitation and implementation of treatments for psychological disorders and issues that will aid in the prevention of further crime. It is extremely important for psychological counselling to be provided to criminal offenders who are repeat offenders, specifically those indulging in drugs, alcohol abuse or anger issues. At the same time, in civil and criminal cases, victims too can receive counselling by forensic psychologists for mental trauma or during custody and divorce battles. Victim rehabilitation is extremely important as victims in criminal cases suffer the most loss and trauma and hence counselling provides medical and psychological aid to them and helps them get over their physical and mental scars and help gain their confidence. This also helps them get back into society with no shame or guilt.

Forensic Psychologists also play a major role in prisons as rehabilitators, counsellors and law enforcers. They are responsible for the process of reintegration of criminals into society as convicted individuals. The main objective of modern penal policy to counter habitual offending is known as criminal recidivism. Sustained counselling and observation from forensic psychologists can perhaps help ensure that criminals do not repeat their offences after their release.

A hand holding a Rubik's cube is the central focus, set against a background of people writing on a whiteboard. The entire image is overlaid with a semi-transparent purple filter. The text 'CASE STUDIES' is centered horizontally across the middle of the image.

CASE STUDIES

THE BURARI DEATHS

Perhaps one of the eeriest and most unusual mass suicide cases in India, the Burari Case of Delhi shocked society when 10 out of 11 members of the Chundawat family were found hanging in the courtyard of the house. They were blindfolded and their hands and bodies were tied and their ears were plugged.

The eleventh member was found strangled in another room. Members of the family were found hanging from a mesh in their ceiling in the hallway, all close together. Their faces were covered with cloth pieces cut from a single bed sheet. Even though they believed the circumstances surrounding the deaths hint at mass suicide for supernatural reasons, police originally opened a case of murder owing to intense public scrutiny and pressure from fundamentalist organisations and families. During the post-mortem of the bodies, there were no indications of a struggle. There were 11 diaries in the home that had been kept for a total of eleven years, according to the police. According to Alok Kumar, joint commissioner of police: "We have discovered handwritten instructions for tying hands and legs that are quite similar to the way the 10 family members' bodies were discovered. These notes are in-depth, and we are studying them."

The diaries' orders and details mirror how the bodies—whose faces were covered, taped over, and with cotton balls in their ears—were discovered. According to the diaries as well, the victims were found hanging in groups of three. The diary also states that "Everyone will bind their own hands and once the rite is through, everyone will assist each other release their hands," implying that the family was not intended to pass away.

A psychological autopsy was performed, and the results showed that mass suicide, not murder, was the true cause of death. By reconstructing what the deceased person felt, thought, and did just before they died, a psychological autopsy (P.A.) is an approach to understanding the psychological status of a deceased person before death.

According to psychologists, Lalit, the youngest son and presumed 'head of the family may have had a delusional disorder which caused him to impose such ritualistic ideas upon the family, leading them to their untimely death. They also stated that the family may have had 'shared psychotic disorder' or 'folie à deux' which probably caused all the other family members to blindly follow the instructions of one among them.

This case triggered the Delhi Forensic Science Laboratory (DFSL) to form a forensic psychology division. The creation of the forensic psychology division was flagged by the Delhi government in a letter to Delhi Police Commissioner Amulya Patnaik on October 1.

From this case, the biggest question arises: Why didn't the third generation of the family (the teenagers) not rebel against this?

STAMP SCAM CASE

A fruit and vegetable seller built an empire of Rupees 100 billion by counterfeiting stamp papers. Doesn't seem to be day-to-day news, but in 2003 a man named Abdul Karim Telgi made the biggest ever scam news that shook the world. It all started after he left Saudi Arabia (lost his job). After he returned to India he began a career in counterfeiting, originally focusing on fake passports. He started a business named Arabian Metro Travels, he created several fake documents that would make it easier for workers to pass through security at the airport, even if their passports were stamped ECR (emigration check needed) or had other problems that may cause concern for border guards. The term "pushing" was used by labour exporters to describe this behaviour. He left petty counterfeiting and moved his game to the next level by counterfeiting stamp paper. Telgi and his crew forged "stamp papers, judicial court fee stamps, revenue stamps, special adhesive stamps, foreign banknotes, brokerage notes, insurance policies, share transfer certificates, insurance agency stamps, and other legal documents. The scam was estimated to be more than 100 billion. The most concerning aspect was that many of the government officials were involved including the Deputy Commissioner of Police of Mumbai. He was arrested and was put to 30 years of imprisonment and another 13 years were added for another scandal. A Special Investigation team was set up and narco analysis and brain mapping were conducted (Using India Today, 2004) including a polygraph test. The High court permitted to conduct of these assessments, which did not violate any constitutional rights of the accused. The forensic psychologist played a crucial role in this case. This case makes an apt example for the famous quote "Greed makes a man blind and foolish and makes him an easy prey of death."

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS BETWEEN USA AND INDIA



Forensic psychology in the USA is said to be an important part of the justice system and investigations. Investigators need help when the facts are few and a broader perspective is needed to piece together what happened and why. Often their work goes beyond criminal investigations, they are proficient in dissecting details and identifying and interpreting the psychological clues through the crime scene, more like criminal profiling.

They provide their knowledge on a variety of legal topics, including the mental condition of criminal defendants. Depending on the results of the examination, they may be brought in to evaluate whether a defendant should be found incapable to stand trial or may have their sentence reduced for temporary insanity. They give advice on a variety of topics, including jury selection, child custody and family law, violence risk assessment, mediation and conflict resolution, discrimination, civil damages, social science research, and civil commitment, which is the process by which people with serious mental illness symptoms are ordered by a court into treatment.

Additionally, they are involved in the field of threat assessment, which is a young field of study that aims to identify people who could be violently inclined. Assisting in the selection of police personnel and their psychological training. They work in prisons, rehabilitation centres, police departments, courthouses, law firms, schools, government agencies or private practices. They are a link to bridge psychology to law.

In India, Section 45 of The Indian Evidence Act 1872, also allows forensic psychologist to give their expertise in solving criminal investigations, and this gives the opportunity to psychologists to make their forensic methods, according to the needs of cases.

But the problem lies that India is not using the resources to its full potential just like the United States. It has been seen that the legal background of forensic psychology is not as strong as we expected it to be, currently, it is used as evidence in the Indian courts. Therefore, it is necessary to implement an effective standard operating procedure to allow forensic psychology to be used. Standardized standards should be created to indicate the appropriate instances for forensic psychology to be used. The forensic psychology department has become more widely utilized recently, and government authorities are now viewing crimes from a psychological and more holistic perspective. Prisoners are being rehabilitated there as well, and several victim rehabilitation programmes have been passed. This is a very significant step in the advancement of this profession

WHERE IS INDIA GOING WRONG WITH ITS IMPLEMENTATION OF FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGY?

Forensic Psychology is a resurging field in India. Although it is generally acknowledged that criminal investigation agencies are using more techniques related to forensic psychology, there is still much room for improvement.

Criminal investigations are not complete without the involvement of forensic psychologists, yet they are frequently disregarded as reliable sources of evidence. In India, there are many reasons why Forensic Psychology as a subject and a method of criminal apprehension is not given much importance.

For one, there is a serious issue of politics and corruption that takes place in the shadows of the criminal and judicial system of India. Fabrication of evidence, concealing of information, blaming innocents for crimes committed by politically affluent individuals and bribes are some of the acts that take place behind the curtain, causing victims to not receive any justice whatsoever for the atrocities they have faced. Ensuring that transparency is maintained through each step of the investigation by officers and investigators and thorough checking and analysis of evidences for chances of tampering or obstruction can perhaps reduce the influence of corruption and politics in the investigative system.

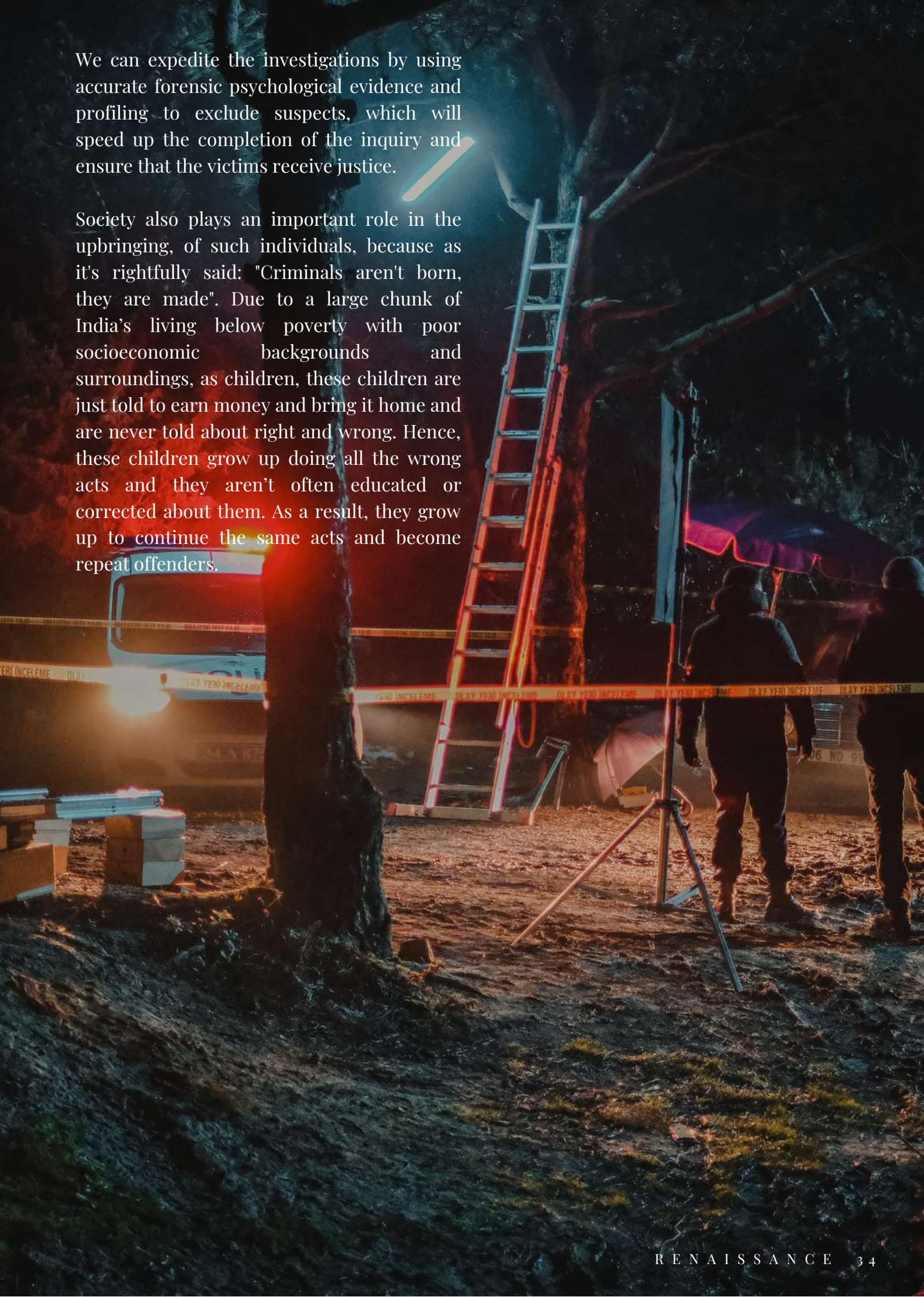
Secondly, until recent years, there were insufficient infrastructures and institutions for forensic psychology training, let alone treatment and regular mental check-ups. As there weren't enough forensic and medical labs, most psychological cases were handled by clinical psychologists in hospitals or psychiatric facilities.

As a result, decisions were frequently made through trial and error rather than through expertise and proficiency. However, the sudden resurgence of forensic psychology in the form of entertainment like documentaries, shows and movies have individuals curious about the role of psychology in criminal cases and legal acquisitions. Also, due to the increased attention to Mental Health during the Covid Pandemic, an overall increase in infrastructure, equipment and skilled forensic psychologists and labs can be seen in India. The government too has taken certain steps to address this issue, including the establishment of the National Institute of Mental Health and Neurosciences (NIMHANS) in Bengaluru in 2016. The NIMHANS has a Centre for Human Rights, Ethics, Law, and Mental Health that provides enhanced training with high standards in Forensic Psychology and Medico-legal Psychiatry investigative approaches.

In 2020, the crime rate (Crime Rate is calculated as Crime Incidence per one lakh of the population) was 488 approx. More than 6,601,285 FIRs were registered under the IPC (Indian Penal Code) and SLL (Special and Local Laws) with murder constituting 2.2% of the whole crime rate. Even though we may believe that murder is a low-incidence crime in 2020, there are numerous incidents from earlier years that need to be investigated or that are still pending in court with never-ending victim testimony. This just includes the murder rate; it does not include other crimes. There are still many other crimes, including rape, abduction, and human trafficking, and many of them go unreported.

We can expedite the investigations by using accurate forensic psychological evidence and profiling to exclude suspects, which will speed up the completion of the inquiry and ensure that the victims receive justice.

Society also plays an important role in the upbringing, of such individuals, because as it's rightfully said: "Criminals aren't born, they are made". Due to a large chunk of India's living below poverty with poor socioeconomic backgrounds and surroundings, as children, these children are just told to earn money and bring it home and are never told about right and wrong. Hence, these children grow up doing all the wrong acts and they aren't often educated or corrected about them. As a result, they grow up to continue the same acts and become repeat offenders.





FEATURE:

A Tribute to The Spirit Of India

Animesh Sabat, XI A

In 323 BCE, Seleucus I Nicator promised his predecessor Alexander the Great that he would fulfill the unfinished Macedonian dream of subjugating south Asia. At the time, he did not think it would be a cause of distress considering the state of the Indian subcontinent the last time he had seen it. It had been a divided, internally disturbed region plagued with corruption, negligible military strength, brutality, and unpopular leadership. He arrived on the banks of the Indus 18 years later, in 305 BCE fully expecting an easy annexation. Instead, he was decisively defeated by the huge, well-trained, united Indian armies of a popular emperor named Chandragupta Maurya. Tied up in chains and forced to surrender all of Afghanistan to the mighty Mauryan Empire, Seleucus became the first major victim of the 'Indian Ethos'.

Throughout the history of India, we see a certain pattern, a powerful foreign empire deems it necessary to conquer India, arrives with a huge army, and achieves certain military success, but in the end, is unable to subdue the Indian people. It is a testimony to the spirit of India, that despite being the most invaded country in world history, we have managed to retain not only our culture and traditions but also our status in the international forum.

When we gained independence in 1947, few would have assumed that a nation which was under the British crown for more than a century would one day stand on the verge of overtaking it. We recently crossed the UK in terms of GDP to become the 5th largest economy, and are currently looking at a potential permanent seat in the UNSC.

However fighting for our indigenous culture is but one aspect of the aforementioned 'Indian Ethos'. Another aspect of the same would be our ability to integrate aspects of foreign cultures and make it our own. The Persian invasion of India, brought about drastic changes in the Indian wardrobe (with the introduction of Persian clothes like the Kurta) and cuisine (with the introduction of dishes such as Biryani and Naan). These food items were then adopted by the Indians in a way that made them cultural icons, and an integral part of what defines us as a nation. One might say that they have been Indianised to the point that most people unaware of the origins of said items, assume they were invented in India.

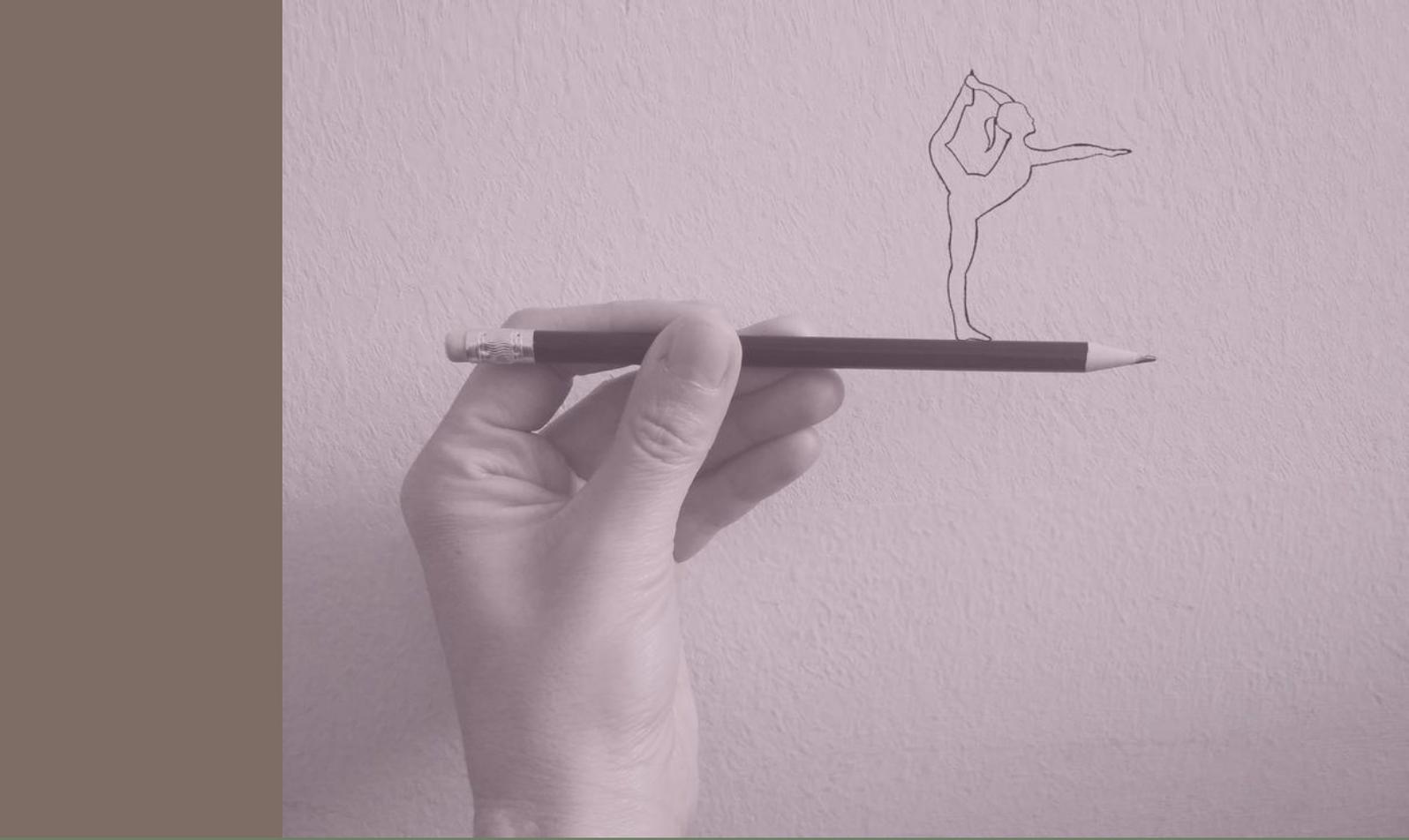
Speaking of inventions, the Indian people have never lacked behind in this aspect either. Be it the decimal system, the concept of zero, shampoo, buttons, yoga or board games, Indians have experimented with and contributed to them all. To put it in a more concise manner, the 'desire to gift' is the most fundamental of the values that we treasure.

Tolerance is another value that is engraved in the very heart of our Republic. India has always been a pluralistic and diverse nation. As of today, we have more than 19500 languages, two thousand ethnic groups and multiple religions, yet there is something that ties us all together. This 'something' I have long felt, is the principle of mutual respect and tolerance for everyone who calls our country their home. This tolerance creates a sense of unity that makes us unstoppable as a nation.

Lastly, let us not forget our biggest asset: our people. The population of our country has been considered its biggest weakness for far too long, but I would argue, it is our biggest strength. We make up 1/6th of the world, and over 53% of our population is below the age of 29 years. This demographic ratio is ideal for economic growth, geopolitical status and social prosperity. If this population is employed in productive work, nothing can stop us from achieving the status of a superpower.

It is time, my fellow countrymen, to move towards the destiny that has always been ours. It is under our generation that we stand on the threshold of mediocrity and greatness and every step taken by us as the youth shall determine the future of India, and by extension the entire world. It is time to celebrate the spirit of India, and let it guide us to a future that surpasses our past.

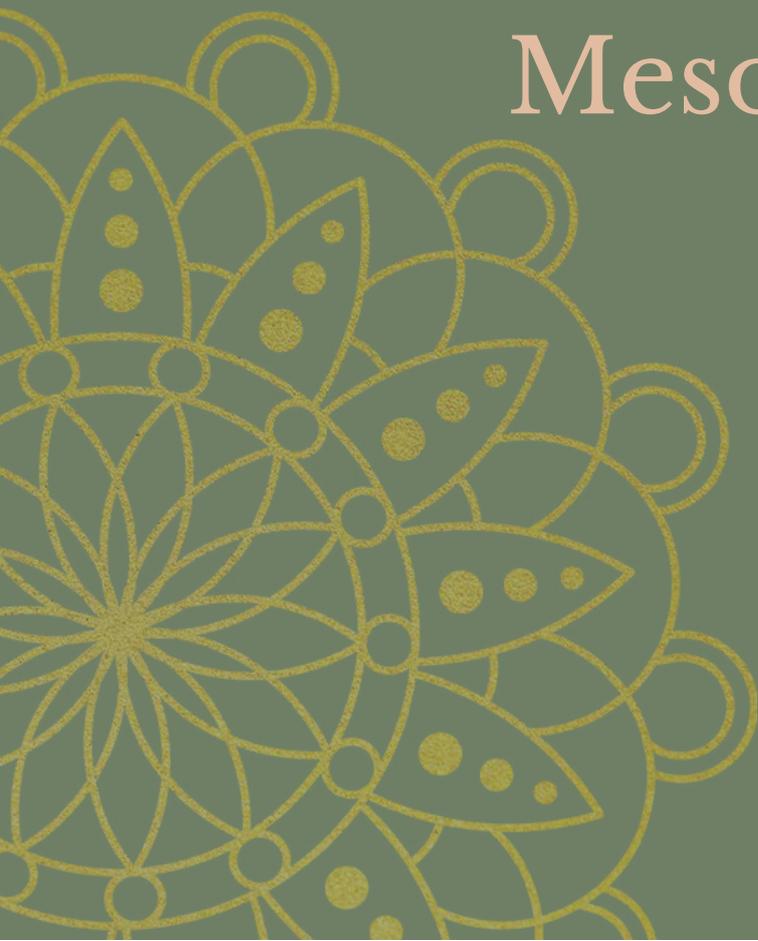




ART:

Assyrian Lion Hunt Mesopotamian Art

Srishti Rao, XI B

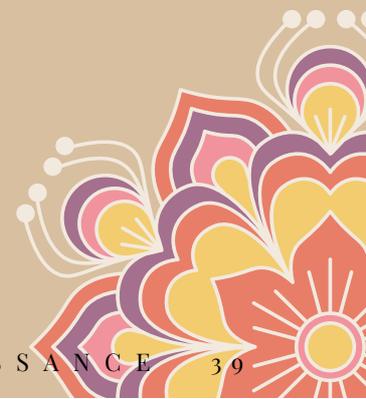
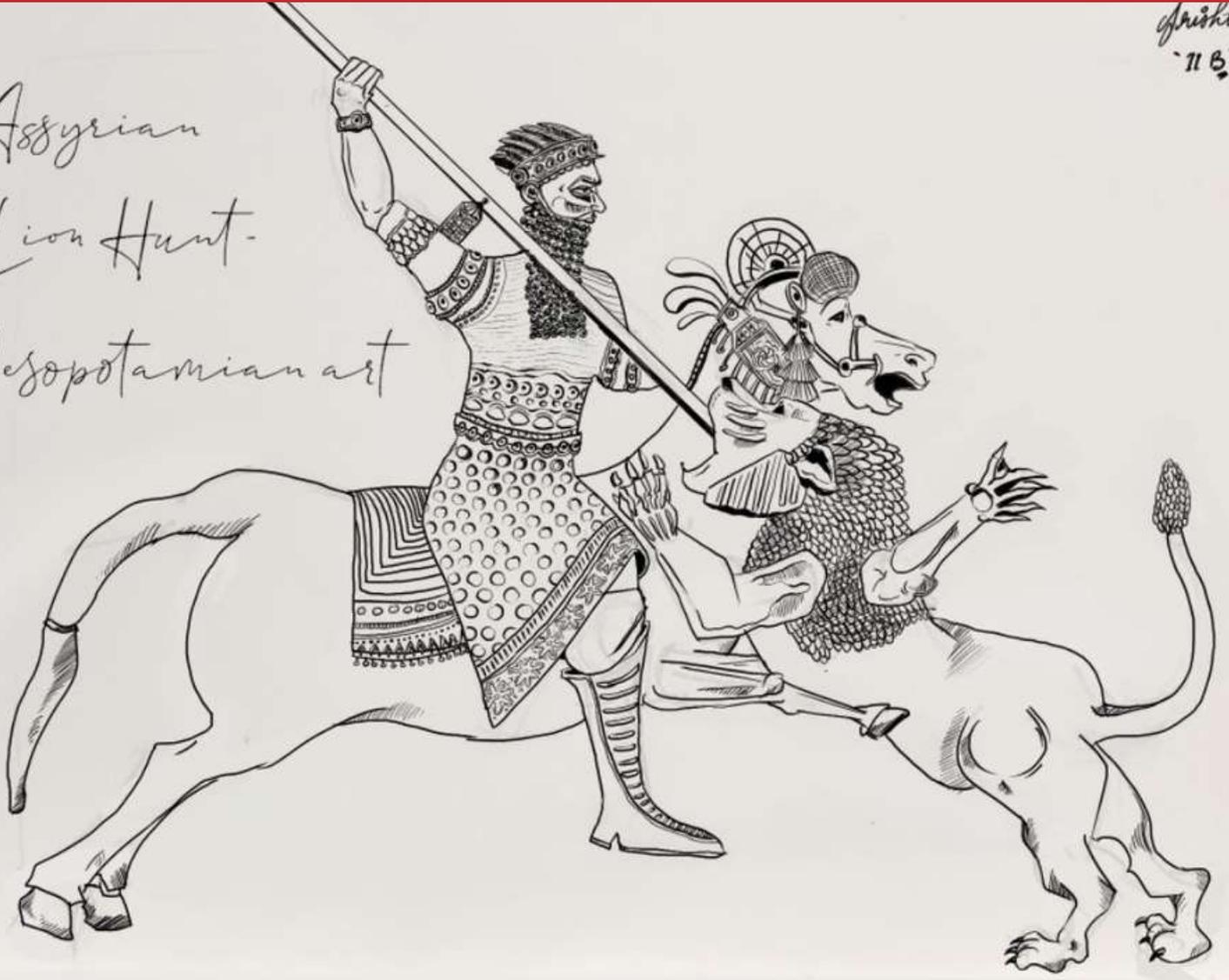




Arshak
'16'

*Assyrian
Lion Hunt-*

Mesopotamian art



Honor

Let's honor them,
The men and women who serve,
whose love has no boundary and,
Whose dedication to our country
Does not falter, halt or swerve.

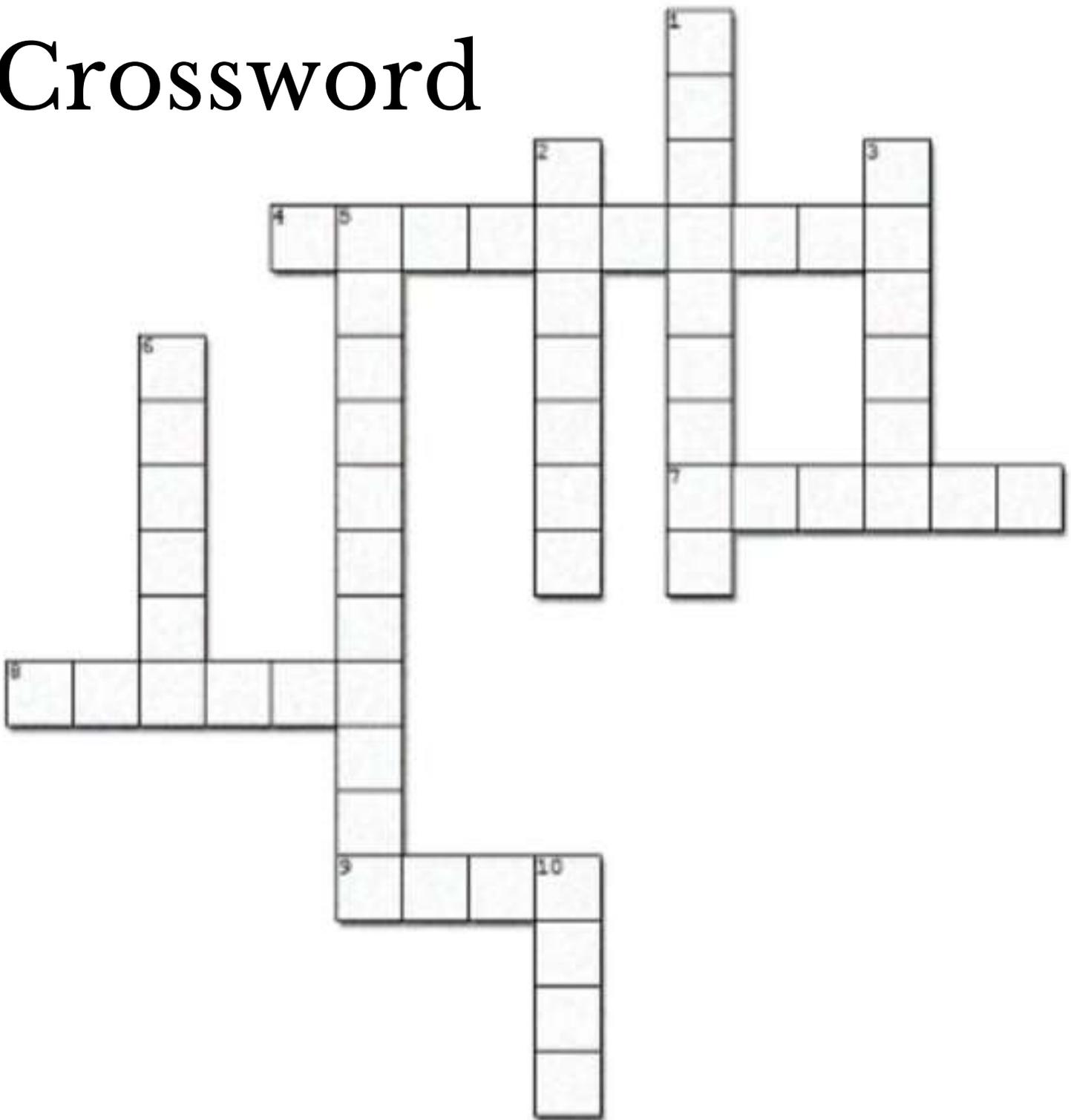
Let's respect them for their courage;
for those who fight scourge,
They're ready to do what's right,
no matter what is the price,
So we can sleep better at night.
Let's support and defend our soldiers,
Whose hardships are brutal and cruel,
Who have the fuel to duel,
Whose discipline we can't imagine,
Who follow each order and rule.

Here's to those who choose to be warriors
Who built our strong walls and exteriors
And their helpers good and true;
Who view lives as value
They're fighting for the Indian gain;
They're fighting for me and you.

Kunta Mishti Reddy

XII B

Crossword



Across

4. The 'Knights of the Round Table' are associated with stories about this king.
7. The first person in space belongs to _____ (country).
8. He coined the renowned expression, Veni Vidi Vici (I came, I saw, I conquered).
9. The richest king in History, Mansa Musa belonged to this empire.

Down

1. Where is the Stonehenge located?
2. His works of art include pieces such as The Vitruvian Man?
3. Constructors of the Trojan Horse.
5. Martin Luther King's speech is called _____.
6. The Louisiana purchase was between US & _____.
10. Machu Picchu was a historical city built by this civilisation.

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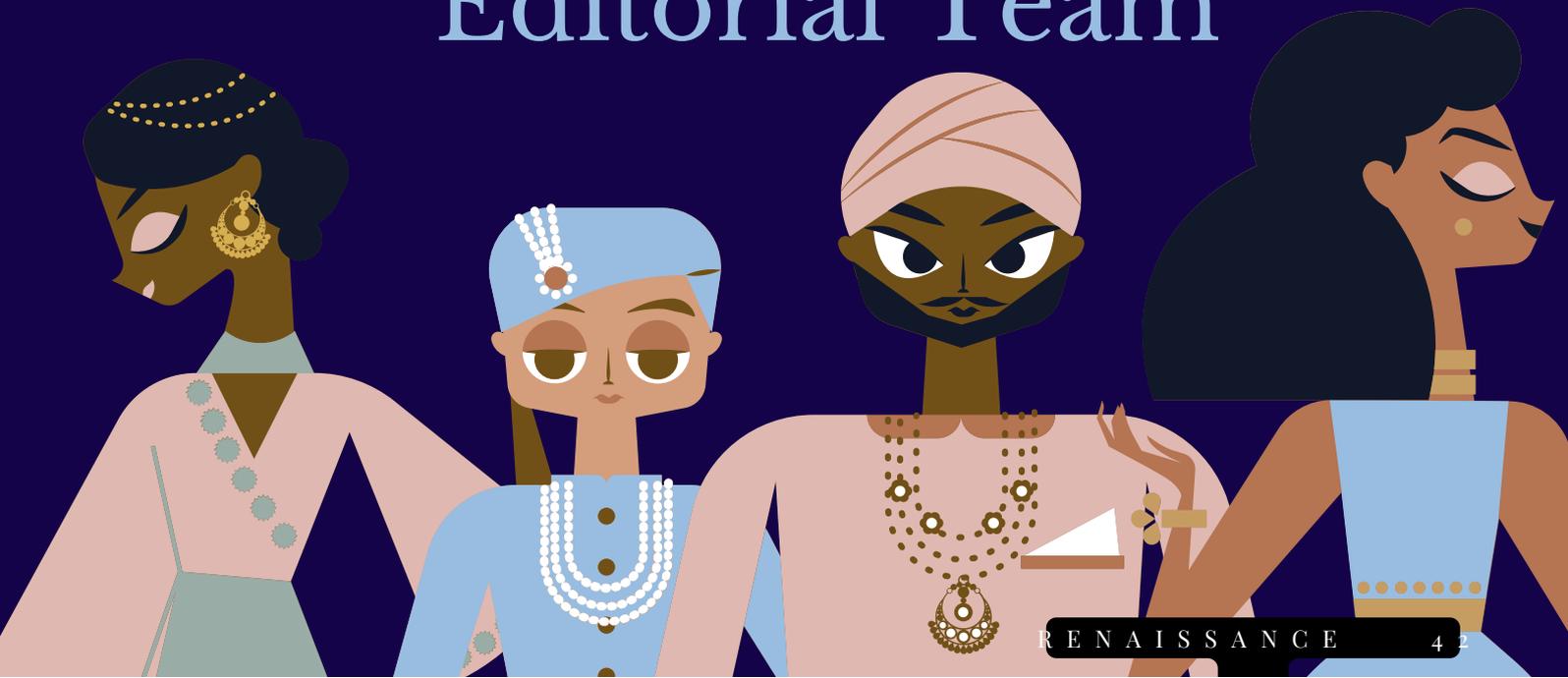


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