



NEWSLETTER

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FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

If there is anything that we wish to change in the child, we should first examine it and see whether it is not something that could better be changed in ourselves... Carl Jung

As the session was coming to a close, one looked back happily at all the memories that one had added in his bag. Our School is a new one, one of the younger babies of the Sharda brood with one course a year old and the other three only few months old. Each day was a new day as we happily moved up. Students learnt each day as they became part of each activity. The School made sure that each student participated in all the events that were organized. The group dynamics had altogether changed as the days passed. People who met each other as perfect strangers had become close friends. They had learnt to share their joys and sorrows, they had learnt to laugh and cry together. The shy ones had begun to open up and had gradually become the most lively ones in the group.

During the months of October and November a number of activities were organized by the school. These activities provide students an opportunity of self-expression. They get an ideal platform where they can showcase their hidden talents that they cannot otherwise manifest.

DIYA AND THALI COMPETITION



On 26th October 2016, School of Education organized a Diya and Thali Competition. Competition started at 2 pm in the premises of School of Education. Students from all schools participated in the competition. A large number of participants got involved in the activity. The time period given for the activity was 1 hour. Students were allowed to express their creativity by making effective use of raw materials they had carried themselves. During the given time period i.e. one hour only, students performed very well and gave their best in the same activity. At 3 p.m the judge Dr. Pallavi Thakur from SET arrived and she declared the result after visiting each and everyone students' decorated plate. Judges declared Shruti Arya from B.Ed as first, Divya Sharma from B.Ed as second while Sonam Shree from B.Ed and Priya Nagar from BA B.Ed were named as the third winners together. The function was accompanied with the pleasant presence of our faculty members.

MEHENDI COMPETITION



The School of Education, Sharda University organized Mehendi Competition on the eve of KarvaChauth, 18th October 2016. The Head of the School Prof. Rainu Gupta along with the faculty members took initiative to organize this competition. Over fifty students participated from various schools of the university including members of faculty as well. Students were given one hour each to apply henna on the hands of their friends or others.



The judges for the competition were Ms. Pauline, Principal of SNSR (School of Nursing Science and Research) and Dr. Urmila Yadav from the School of Law. Prizes were given to Sonia (B.Sc 4th Year) and Chandani (GNM - 1st Year) who both got the 3rd prize. The second prize was bagged by Manisha Nagar of B.Ed 1st Year and Neha Rajput of GNM 1st Year again. The first position was also a tie with Ankita (B.Sc 2nd Year) and Sonam Verma who is a Faculty in the University.

KarvaChauth is celebrated by Hindu women for the long life and good health of their husbands. They observe fast whole day and only eat after paying obeisance to the moon and then take food.

CELEBRATED NATIONAL EDUCATION DAY

SHRUTI ARYA B.Ed 1st Year

The School of Education celebrated National Education Day on the 11th of November 2016 to mark the birth anniversary of MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD. Azad was a freedom fighter and the first education minister of the India. A seminar was organized on the topic, "IMPORTANCE OF EDUCATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIETY IN DIFFERENT AREAS". The judges for the seminar were Dr. Ritu Sharma and Dr. Leena Rani. A large number of participants exhibited their oratory skills. POORNIMA of B.Ed walked away with the first prize. In the slogan writing competition too a large number of students participated. Priya Nagar of B.A. B.Ed got the first prize while Saman Rizvi of B.Ed. got the second prize. The competition was judged by Prof. Rainu Gupta and Dr. Urmila Yadav.



The month of October witnessed heavy smog due to an increase in the pollution level. Smog is a type of air pollutant. The word "smog" was coined in the early 20th century as a portmanteau of the words smoke and fog to refer to smoky fog, its opacity, and odour. This kind of visible air pollution is composed of nitrogen oxides, sulfur oxides, ozone, smoke or particulates among others (less visible pollutants include carbon monoxide, CFCs and radioactive sources). Human-made smog is derived from coal emissions, vehicular emissions, industrial emissions, forest and agricultural fires and photochemical reactions of these emissions.

Smog level was to an extent that it became very difficult for the people to drive, breathe and carry on with their daily activities. It proved to be harmful for senior citizens, children, and people with heart and lung conditions such as emphysema, bronchitis, and asthma. It caused inflammation in breathing passages, decrease in the

lungs' working capacity, causes shortness of breath, pain when inhaling deeply, wheezing, and coughing. It was also the cause of increased eye and nose irritation.

Despite so many problems faced by the people of Delhi there is no sign of respite from people's side as even today it is seen that they burn crackers on wedding ceremonies and other festivals.

UNDERSTANDING ARTICLE-370

"God has blessed the vale of Kashmir with grace and grandeur. It is a land of lush green meadows, crystal clear springs and lakes, the majestic rivers and streams, the snow white and roaring cataracts, sweet waters, high snow-covered peaks make it a perfect archetype of the promised land of God."

Mohd. Ali Jinnah

Article 370 of the Indian Constitution deals with the special status given to the state of Jammu & Kashmir. It provides a fairly high degree of autonomy to the state, enables the state to have its own constitution (unique in the Indian context) which permits the state to give some special privileges to its "permanent residents". One such special privilege is that only a permanent resident can buy land in the state and citizens from other Indian states face some restrictions. The article was enacted with much displeasure to India's founding fathers such as Sardar Patel and Babasaheb Ambedkar. It is a very controversial topic as the region is an international hotspot and the state is the only Muslim-majority state in India.

The special status to Jammu & Kashmir

- Unlike other State legislative Assemblies, J&K legislature has a six-year term.
- Jammu & Kashmir has two flags; a separate State flag along with the National Flag.
- Insulting of national symbols is not cognizable offence in Jammu & Kashmir.
- Most of the laws except defence, foreign affairs, finance and communication, passed by Indian Parliament need to be approved by the State Government before they are made applicable in the State.
- The citizens of J&K are governed by State-specific laws which come under the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir, instead of those for the rest of India.
- Under Article 370 the Indian Parliament cannot increase or reduce the borders of the State.
- The Supreme Court has no jurisdiction in the State of Jammu & Kashmir.
- The residents of J&K enjoy dual citizenship, but they could lose the J&K citizenship if they marry

residents of other States.

- If a woman marries a man in other Indian States, she loses her citizenship. Whereas if any woman marries a Pakistani, she will be entitled to have a citizenship of Jammu & Kashmir.
- The Article also gives Pakistan's citizens entitlement to Indian citizenship, if he marries a Kashmiri girl.
- Majority of Indian laws including RTE, RTI and agencies like CBI, CAG are not applicable in J&K.
- No outsider can purchase land in the State.
- The Centre has no power to declare financial emergency under Article 360 in the State.
- It can declare emergency in the state only in case of war or external aggression.

There is only one thing I would say about repealing Article 370, "Not today".

MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD (1888-1958)

SAMAN RIZVI B.Ed 1st Year

Abul Kalam Muhiyuddin Ahmed Azad was an Indian scholar and a senior political leader of the Indian independence movement. Following India's independence, he became the first Minister of Education in the Indian government. In 1992 he was posthumously awarded India's highest civilian award, the Bharat Ratna. He is commonly remembered as Maulana Azad.

As a young man, Azad composed poetry in Urdu language, as well as treatises on religion and philosophy. He rose to prominence through his work as a journalist, publishing works critical of the British Raj. Maulana Azad is considered one of the greatest Urdu writers of the 20th century. He has written many books including India Wins Freedom, Ghubar-e-Khatir, Tazkirah, Tarjumanul Quran, etc.



As India's Education Minister, Azad oversaw the establishment of a national education system with free primary education and modern institutions of higher education. He is also credited with the establishment of the Indian Institutes of Technology and the foundation of the University Grants Commission, an important institution to supervise and advance the higher education in the nation. National Education Day (India) is an annual observance in India to commemorate the birth anniversary of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

Azad developed political views considered radical for most Akbad Muslims of the time and became a full-fledged Indian nationalist. He fiercely criticised the British for racial discrimination and ignoring the needs of common people across India. He also criticised Muslim politicians for focusing on communal issues before the national interest and rejected the All India Muslim League's communal separatism.

Azad is remembered as amongst the leading Indian nationalists of his time. His firm belief in Hindu-Muslim unity earned him the respect of the Hindu community and he still remains one of the most important symbols of communal harmony in modern India. His work for education and social upliftment in India made him an important influence in guiding India's economic and social development. Jawaharlal Nehru referred to him as Mir-i- Karawan (the caravan leader), "a very brave and gallant gentleman, a finished product of the culture that, in these days, pertains to few". Mahatma Gandhi remarked about Azad by counting him as "a person of the calibre of Plato, Aristotle and Pythagorus".

EVENTS

