

Child Labour

If you want to see Godliness¹, watch a child smiling. The innocence² of a child reveals³ the purity of his heart but sadly, this world of cruel human beings and the universal disease called poverty have not left this beautiful and innocent form of life untouched⁴. The existence⁵ of child labour is a ground reality⁶, a social crime and a crime against humanity⁷, which steals⁸ away the innocence of a child and leaves him as a machine in this cruel world of human beings, the most savage⁹ animal of this world.

A good proportion¹⁰ of children throughout the world, especially in India, form a part of the toiling¹¹ masses—destitute¹², deprived¹³ and disadvantaged¹⁴. It is a matter of shame that maximum number of child labourers is in India. As per the Government data, the number of child labourers in India is approximately two crores. They work in fields and factories, at street corners and in garbage dumps¹⁵. With low level of education and no sense of social responsibility, these children can do much harm to the society, if they are not given protection and equal opportunities to develop.

The existence of child labour in India is a complex problem. Poverty is the main and parent cause of the existence of child labour

in India. Ineffective¹⁶ laws and more often, lack of political will to implement¹⁷ them and social unawareness contribute to the continuation of this problem. Child labourers are preferred by many employers as they are available at cheap rates, and come without much liability¹⁸. They are easy to be moulded¹⁹ to different circumstances but lack of education, games and fun make them mechanical and hamper²⁰ their all round development.

The Constitution has prohibited²¹ the employment of children below the age of 14 in any hazardous²² industry under Article 24. The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act of 1986 was also a welcome step. Their employment at homes as domestic help and at dhabas has also been banned by an amendment made effective from 10th October, 2006. The amendment included houses, hotels, Dhabas restaurants etc in Part A of the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986, by recognizing the above mentioned places as places of hazardous occupation. But the reality is far away from what was expected. In spite of various safeguards²³ provided in the different Acts, the existence of child labour is a shocking reality²⁴. Hunger²⁵ and starvation²⁶ push the poor children to do odd jobs²⁷. More often the parents in greed²⁸ of some extra income push

their children to do various odd jobs but there is also another stark²⁹ reality. Abrupt end to child labour without any solution to the, problem of hunger, starvation and poverty may lead to more grim exploitation³⁰. The plight³¹ of the poor children would be more severe if they are suddenly deprived³² of their livelihood³³. Crime, prostitution³⁴ and destitution³⁵ can hardly be a better fate³⁶ than child labour but at the same time, with this huge population of child labourers, the dream of a developed India seems distant³⁷.

*Kaizen in our deeds and
excellence in our goal,
Determination is our trait and
sincere is our role.
Charity first is our policy
in goodness do we trust,
Academics is our priority
result for us a must.
Motivating Teachers and
a family atmosphere,
Passion for success shall,
expand our sphere
Ubiquitous this name will be
shining like the sun,
Sooner than one could think
we became number one!*

*by
Rajkumar Sir*

S.No.	Words	Meaning in Hindi
1.	Godliness	देवत्व
2.	Innocence	मामूनीयत
3.	Reveals	दर्शाता
4.	Untouched	अनछुआ
5.	Existence	मौजूदगी
6.	Ground reality	जमीनी हकीकत
7.	Humanity	मानवता
8.	Steals	चुराना
9.	Savage	बर्बर
10.	Proportion	अनुपात
11.	Toiling	मेहनत करता हुआ
12.	Destitute	निरसाहय
13.	Deprived	विहीन, वंचित
14.	Disadvantaged	सुविधा से रहित
15.	Garbage dumps	कूड़े डालने का स्थान
16.	Ineffective	अक्षम
17.	Implement	लागू करना
18.	Liability	दायित्व
19.	Moulded	ढालना
20.	Hamper	रूकावट पैदा करना
21.	Prohibited	पाबंदी लगाना
22.	Hazardous	खतरनाक
23.	Safeguards	सुरक्षा
24.	Shocking reality	दहलाने वाली हकीकत
25.	Hunger	भूख
26.	Starvation	भूखमरी
27.	Odd jobs	छोटे-मोटे काम
28.	Greed	लालच
29.	Stark	कठोर
30.	Exploitation	शोषण
31.	Plight	बुरी स्थिति
32.	Deprived	वंचित
33.	Livelihood	आजीविका
34.	Prostitution	वैश्यावृत्ति
35.	Destitution	असहाय हालत
36.	Fate	किस्मत
37.	Distant	दूर

Women Empowerment

A famous saying¹ goes 'God cannot be everywhere, so he created mother' and another reads 'God dwells² where women are worshipped'. It is quite interesting to see that we want either to worship a woman as a Goddess³ or hate her as a whore⁴. Why doesn't the society let her live as a woman, just a simple living being made of blood and flesh? Why can't she be a normal human being and not a symbol of tolerance and sacrifice⁵? Our patriarchal⁶ form of society made the woman believe that she will carve a niche⁷ for herself in the heaven, if she remains chaste⁸, tolerant, sacrificial, faithful and most important of all if she worships her husband and treats him like a God. She was given a subordinate position⁹, in the society and was confined¹⁰ within four walls, to help her remain chaste and pure, which was supposed to help her develop godly powers¹¹. Time and again she was narrated the stories of Sati Savitri and Sita. It is rightly said "Women are not born, they are made".

In India, female exploitation is reflected in sati, wife beating, dowry deaths, eve teasing¹², child prostitution, female foeticide¹³ and flesh trade. Besides defective¹⁴ and ineffective¹⁵ legislation¹⁶, it is the traditions attitudes towards women and their role status in the family and the society, which is mainly responsible for the continual¹⁷ suffering of women.

Most of the crimes against women in India are directly traceable¹⁸ to their inferior subservient¹⁹ position supported by religious and social norms²⁰. For women empowerment, the first requirement is educating the women.

If we educate a man, we educate an individual, but if we educate a woman, we educate a family. Besides this only an educated mind can think and evaluate²¹. Just as the knowledge of English language helped some revolutionists²² in gaining information about the French revolution and then raising similar demands in India, the knowledge about right to equality and equal opportunity will help the women to come out of their cocoon²³ and occupy equal status in the society.

Women also need to have adequate representation in the seats of power. Sadly the 50 percent population of women has only 11% percent representatives in the Parliament. The Women Reservation Bill is shamelessly²⁴ resisted²⁵ by many parliamentarians on one or other frivolous²⁶ excuse²⁷. Adequate representation in the Parliament will be helpful for women as, then they would be able to frame and implement²⁸ laws for the welfare of the women. Some people oppose this citing²⁹ the example of Panchayats where women sarpanch are puppets³⁰ in the hands of their male counterparts³¹. We need to understand that, this is the transition³² stage. Today they have the power, tomorrow they will understand its value and day after tomorrow they will exercise it. We cannot expect changes overnight. Secondly they need to be financially independent³³. In the absence of financial independence she became a suppressed³⁴, exploited³⁵ and impoverished³⁶ class of the society. As society progressed, division of labour took place. Women took the charge of rearing³⁷ the children which was not an easy

task at that time, but this led to their financial dependence on men. The earning members of the society became stronger, socially active and all powerful. Women lost their social status. Now the need of financial independence is felt because if the women are financially independent, the chances of tolerating domestic violence decrease. They are then more confident and are aware of their rights and know how and where to go to seek redressal³⁸ of their grievances³⁹. Women must demand their rights and must not just wait

for any mercy⁴⁰ or miracle⁴¹. They must not tolerate exploitation in any form. In the name of family and honour many women have sacrificed their lives. This has done nothing but has worsened⁴² the condition of women. They must take care of themselves. They shouldn't let others take them for granted⁴³. Women should respect themselves. They do not need to be like men to be respected. They are the creator⁴⁴ of life on this earth. They command respect not as Goddesses but as women, the most beautiful creation of God.

S.No.	Words	Meaning in Hindi
1.	Saying	कहावत
2.	Dwell	निवास करना
3.	Goddes	देवी
4.	Whore	वैरवा
5.	Sacrifice	सहनशीलता एवं बलिदान
6.	Patriarchal	पितृस्तात्मक
7.	Niche	स्थान
8.	Chaste	पवित्र
9.	Subordinate position	अधिनस्थ दर्जा/दोयम स्थान
10.	Confine	कैद करना
11.	Godly powers	दैविक शक्ति
12.	Eve teasing	छेड़छाड़
13.	Foeticide	भ्रूणहत्या
14.	Defective	त्रुटिपूर्ण
15.	Ineffective	अक्षम/प्रभावहीन
16.	Legislation	निधान
17.	Continual	लगातार
18.	Traceable	पता लगाना (किसी चीज को उत्पत्ति)
19.	Subservient	दोयम
20.	Norms	नियम
21.	Evaluate	अवलोकन करना
22.	Revolutionists	क्रांतिकारी

S.No.	Words	Meaning in Hindi
23.	Cocoon	सीमित दायरा (जैसे रेशम के कीड़े का होता है)
24.	Shamelessly	नेशर्मी से
25.	Resisted	विरोध करना
26.	Frivolous	हल्का, गंभीरता से विचार न करने वाला
27.	Excuse	बहाने
28.	Implement	लागू करना
29.	Citing	उल्लेख करना
30.	Puppets	पुतला
31.	Counterparts	साथी
32.	Transition	दो अवस्थाओं के बीच
33.	Financially independent	आर्थिक रूप से स्वतंत्र
34.	Suppressed	दबे-कुचले
35.	Exploited	शोषित
36.	Impoverished	गरीब
37.	Rearing	पालना
38.	Redressal	क्षतिपूर्ति
39.	Grievances	शिकायत
40.	Mercy	दया
41.	Worsen	बदतर करना
42.	Miracle	चमत्कार
43.	Take for granted	हल्के तौर पर लेना
44.	Creator	रचनाकार

Terrorism

Amputated¹ limbs², headless³ torso⁴, charred⁵ body, heart rending sight⁶. Our present world! We surely didn't struggle to scale the ladder⁷ of civilization⁸ for this result. Terror had always been in this world. Organized⁹ and disorganized¹⁰ wars have always caused several human lives to perish¹¹. But the global and extremely organized form to terrorism aided¹² with the lethal¹³ and sophisticated¹⁴ weapons¹⁵ of mass destruction¹⁶ had never been there in the past history of human civilization. From being savage¹⁷ to civilized, man adopted certain new values¹⁸. These values resulted in the development of certain human tendencies¹⁹ which on one hand unite the people irrespective²⁰ of their race²¹, culture, caste, creed²² and religion, while on the other hand create danger for humanity. The former human tendency helps life blossom²³, on this earth but the latter²⁴ assisted by the fanatics²⁵, and extremists²⁶ equipped²⁷ with the latest²⁸ inventions of science and technology is posing a serious threat before the world in the form of global terrorism.

Terrorism is an act of terror which creates fear in the mind of the common people. The path resorted²⁹ by the terrorists is full of bloodshed³⁰, massacre³¹ and callousness³². Today terrorism has become global and its main targets are the democratic countries of the world. Since democracy is the best form of governance³³, so these, attacks are surely deplorable³⁴. The situation worsens when some countries join hands to promote terrorism in those countries with which they don't have

friendly relation. Sadly these cruel hard hearted³⁵ criminals are called freedom fighters by the terrorism promoting countries.

When we talk about terrorism, we need to understand the difference between terrorists, separatists³⁶ and the naxalites³⁷ as India is facing not only external but also internal terrorism. Although all the three mentioned above can be defined in three separate definitions yet, to keep it simple, separatists are those who wish to get separated from a particulars country, religion or race while Naxalites are those whose main problem is related to their economy especially the land.

The most serious threat is from terrorists aided by international terrorist organization who commit heinous crime in the name of holy war. Though different in their forms and origin, all the three sooner or later³⁸ resort to grotesque³⁹ murder, hijacking and serious threats⁴⁰ to mankind.

India has been facing the problem of terrorism since 1980s and has tried to raise the issue before all international bodies time and again but the complaints fell on deaf ears⁴¹. This gigantic⁴² problem attracted the attention of the whole world only on 11th September 2001 when America was attacked. Today a huge amount of money is spent in fighting against terrorism and the citizens of every country are living in constant⁴³ fear of terrorists attacks.

Whether it is India or the world, there are certain reasons behind the problem of terrorism. To deal with this problem, it is extremely essential to know the reasons.

behind it. It is believed that the main reasons are poverty and backwardness. Besides these, ignorance⁴⁴ and illiteracy⁴⁵ are also the other causes but can poor people afford sophisticated weapons? Can illiterate people use biological⁴⁶ weapons and latest technology? Of course not. These terrorists are neither poor nor backward. Infact, the so called global terrorists are fanatics. They use the unemployed youth to spread terrorism in the world and it is a matter of sorrow that they do so in the name of religion though all of us know that no religion preaches⁴⁷ terrorism.

Now the question arises 'what is the solution of this problem?' Firstly the developed countries must understand that terrorism of one country is no less severe⁴⁸ than the terrorism of another country. So, all the terrorist organizations should be dealt with⁴⁹ strictly⁵⁰. Anyone found guilty of terrorism should be severely punished and adequate⁵¹ security should be provided to the common people. But, terrorism has another aspect also. The policies of developed countries and the inability⁵² of the United Nations in restricting them in many matters of international importance have aggravated⁵³ the already volatile⁵⁴ situation and have promoted terrorism. If 'Might is Right' becomes the norm⁵⁵ of life, as seen in the matter of Iraq at the hands of the United States, it will surely be adopted by one and all including the terrorist organizations.

Secondly, employment opportunities should be given to the youths⁵⁶ of terrorism affected states and rehabilitation⁵⁷ opportunities should be provided to those youths who were forced to join terrorist organizations due to poverty and unemployment. Children and youths should be taught that no religion teaches terrorism and education based on modern technique should be promoted all over the world. Children should be taught the importance of tolerance⁵⁸

and brotherhood⁵⁹. This problem requires a permanent solution which demands an honest effort and not just lip service⁶⁰.

Terrorism recently has taken more ugly turn by the advent⁶¹ of extremely extremist groups such as Boko Haram and Islamic States (IS). In September 2001, al-Qaida gained prominence⁶² for the first time. Before 2001, the developed world considered that the problem of terrorism had nothing to do with them but the attack on four important places including World Trade Centre that killed around 3000 Americans made the European countries realize that terrorism is a global problem. Al-Qaida and its leader Osama bin Laden came on the radar of Bush government and later in May 2, 2011, Laden was hunted down in Abbottabad, Pakistan. Al-Qaida is still a very much active terrorist organization. Boko Haram is a militant Islamist movement based in Northeast Nigeria. It was founded in 2002 and in its violent uprising in July 2009, its leader and founder Mohammed Yusuf was executed. Its unexpected resurgence took place in a mass prison break in September 2010. Since then it has been attacking both military and common citizens of Nigeria. The Nigerian military proved ineffective in countering the insurgency.⁶³ Shamelessly, in the garb of their propaganda 'Western education is a sin' the Boko Haram fighters have repeatedly targeted places of learning and have kidnapped school girls mostly under 12 to perform household chores⁶⁴ and sexual services including bearing⁶⁵ and rearing⁶⁶ their children.

In Iraq the situation had never been stable but after the catastrophe⁶⁷ at the hands of America, the political situation of the country has turned from bad to worse. The recent uprising of Islamic States of Iraq & Syria (ISIS) has startled everyone. The group under the leadership of Abu-Bakr al-Baghdadi gained notoriety⁶⁸ by the internet videos of the

beheading of Europeans and the genocide⁶⁹ of the Yazidis. ISIS used to be called 'al Qaida in Iraq' but in February ISIS and al-Qaida got separated. With its severe barbaric acts, ISIS gained the reputation of a more barbarous⁷⁰ group. It took over Mosul, Tikrit, and three other Iraqi towns by the end of June 2014. It then changed its name to Islamic State (IS). In Syria, ISIS took control of a major Syrian oil field, al-Omar by July 2014. The beheading of US journalist James Foley and Steven Sotloff and the execution of British aid worker David Haines and American hostage Peter Kassig sent shivers down the spine⁷¹ of the civilized world. The massacre of the Yazidis too at the hands of IS attracted the attention of the world.

The Yazidis are inaccurately described as devil worshipper. They kept themselves segregated⁷² and exogamy⁷³ is strictly prohibited in their sect. Today they are facing a possible genocide in Iraq and their already small population of a couple of lakhs is now at the verge of extinction.⁷⁴

The night is dark, it's of no moon,

But the sun will shine, hope shall bloom.

The world will smile, making way through gloom,

Humanity, love and brotherhood shall find some room.

Happy New Year ! REALLY ?

Every year humanity is raped,
And we celebrate a New Year Day.

Every year scoundrels prowl,
And innocent children are mauled.

Everywhere molestation, riots & genocide,
Daughters evading penetrating eyes.

Happy New Year, what a platitude,
The grief and anger has made me mute.

Something died in me, I feel the pain,
Is this man's world? I feel ashamed!

S.No.	Words in English	Meaning in Hindi
1.	Amputated	कटे
2.	Limbs	हाथ-पैर
3.	Headless	बिना सिर का
4.	Torso	धड़
5.	Charred	जला हुआ
6.	Heart-rending sight	दिल दहला देने वाला दृश्य
7.	Scale the ladder	सिढ़ी चढ़ना
8.	Civilization	सभ्यता
9.	Organized	संगठित
10.	Disorganized	असंगठित
11.	Perish	गायब होना
12.	Aided	सहायता प्राप्त
13.	Lethal	घातक
14.	Sophisticated	विकसित
15.	Weapons	हथियार
16.	Mass destruction	जन-संहारक
17.	Savage	निर्मम
18.	New values	नये मूल्य
19.	Tendencies	प्रवृत्ति
20.	Irrespective	कौ परवाह किये बिना
21.	Race	नस्ल
22.	Creed	मूल-वंश
23.	Blossom	खिलना
24.	Latter	बाद वाला
25.	Fanatic	कट्टरपंथी
26.	Extremist	चरमपंथी
27.	Equipped	सज्जित

S.No.	Words in English	Meaning in Hindi
28.	Latest	नवीनतम
29.	Path resorted	रास्ता अपनाना
30.	Bloodshed	खूनखराबा
31.	Massacre	मार-काट
32.	Callousness	क्रूरता/संवेदनहीनता
33.	Governance	शासन
34.	Deplorable	निंदनीय
35.	Hard-hearted	पत्थर-दिल
36.	Separatists	अलगाववादी
37.	Naxalites	नक्सलवादी
38.	Sooner or later	जल्दी या देर से
39.	Grotesque	विभत्स
40.	Serious threat	गंभीर खतरा
41.	Deaf ears	बेहरे कान/अनसुना करने वाले
42.	Gigantic	भीमकाय
43.	Constant	लगातार बना हुआ
44.	Ignorance	अनभिज्ञता
45.	Illiteracy	अज्ञानता
46.	Biological	जैविक
47.	Preach	ज्ञान देना
48.	Severe	तीव्र
49.	Dealt with	सख्ती से निपटना
50.	Strictly	
51.	Adequate	पर्याप्त
52.	Inability	अक्षमता

S.No.	Words in English	Meaning in Hindi
53.	Aggravated	बदतर बनाना
54.	Volatile	अस्थिर
55.	Norm	नियम
56.	Youths	नौजवान
57.	Rehabilitation	पूर्णस्थापन
58.	Tolerance	सहनशीलता
59.	Brotherhood	भाईचारा
60.	Lip Service	जुबानी जमाखर्च/ सिर्फ बातों से समर्थन कार्य से नहीं
61.	Advent	आगमन
62.	Prominence	प्रधानता
63.	Insurgency	विद्रोह
64.	Household Chores	घर के काम
65.	Bear	पैदा करना
66.	Rear	पालना-पौसना
67.	Catastrophic	विनाश
68.	Notoriety	कुख्याति
69.	Genocide	नस्लहत्या
70.	Barbarous	क्रूर
71.	Send shivers down the spine	शरीर में कंपन डोड़ जाना
72.	Segregate	अलग-थलग करना
73.	Exogamy	अपने समाज या बिवाहारी से बाहर शादी
74.	Verge of extinction	विलुप्त होने के कगार पर