EDITORIAL

The year 2020 was always destined to be etched in the memory of each Martinian, for it marked 175 years since the Founder’s legacy was solidified in the form of this institution. Preparations for La Martinière’s Doctransbicentennial celebrations commenced in the latter half of 2019 itself, a fact which elucidates the enormity of the occasion. The boys of the College were set to partake in the festivities by putting up a wonderful display in the plethora of events which would follow, all but for a cruel twist of fate. The Coronavirus pandemic remains far from being the only challenge faced by La Martinière College in 175 years of its existence. During that time, the College has borne witness to the Uprising of 1857, the two World Wars, multiple pandemics, and the struggle for an independent India. The boys have always risen to the occasion and displayed a certain spirit of resilience whilst dealing with issues like these. It is engrained in the very culture of this institution to take such challenges head-on, and evolve in the face of adversity. As the unbridled spread of the pandemic threatened to dampen the festive fervour of Martinians worldwide, La Martinière’s famed unconventional ideas once again came to the rescue.

Parents’ WhatsApp groups were formed in order to eliminate the communication gap between teachers and pupils caused due to a lack of in-person interaction. The ‘Distance Learning’ programme leverages technological advancements to ensure that physical boundaries do not hinder the child’s academic progress. Modules and recapitulation guidelines pertaining to each subject are uploaded to the groups on a weekly basis in order to accelerate the pace of learning. These may be downloaded and accessed by the pupil at any point of time. As a testament to this institution’s versatility, an official CCA group has also been created in order to facilitate the movement of all extracurricular activities online. Virtual elocutions, debates and quizzes have been conducted in a seamless manner, and have gone a long way to further cement La Martinière’s status as an institution which enables the overall growth of an individual.

Although the pandemic has created a new world with its fresh set of challenges, it has provided us with a unique learning opportunity. For instance, the Editorial Board spent two months curating and refining content for the February-March edition of the Post. Once every aspect of the new edition was finalised, it was sent to the printing press which was supposed to print copies for the entire school by the next day. Two hours later, all schools and colleges were shut down as part of a preventive measure against Coronavirus taken by the State government. Our toll went in vain, as we were a day shy of a deadline which was never given to us. This Lockdown Edition is a sincere effort on our part to compensate for time lost, and is an ode to the manner in which the College committee has adapted itself to such unprecedented times. Releasing the Post physically would not be feasible during this time. Perhaps this is a blessing in disguise, for it allows us more room to express ourselves than a traditional newsletter would.

More than anything, this pandemic is a test of our resolve in the midst of a crisis. It is about finding the proverbial silver lining in the dark cloud, and adapting ourselves to a changed world. During such testing times, the country needs educated people like us to step up and be responsible enough not to venture out without wearing a mask. After all, the battle against Coronavirus can only be won with the complete cooperation of each citizen.

-Aniruddh Maniktala, 12-A

The English Editorial Board

Staff Coordinator(s) - Mr Nigel Hopley, Mr Varun Eggart
Editor - Aniruddh Maniktala
Co-editor(s) - Pratham Mehta, Prabhat Tripathi
Graphic Designer - Ranveer Singh Sial
Members - Kaber Mehta, Vedant Rastogi, Yahya Ahmad, Aryan Sethi, Ahmed Agarwal, Shasvat Dixit, Musaddique Ahmed

The Hindi Editorial Board

Staff Coordinator(s) - Dr Amit Agarwal, Mr Jitendra Mishra, Mr Raju Tripathi
Editor - Gaurav Bisaria
Co-editor(s) - Sohaam Kapoor, Vansh Tandon
Members - Sanskar Mehta, Arun Agarwal, Apardwaj Singh Chauhan, Rahul Batra, Inshal Abbas, Rayvant Tripathi, Amaan Azam Khan
The Impact of the Pandemic on the Indian Economy

Having recorded new peaks of COVID-19 cases on a regular basis, India has become one of the most affected countries of the world. Even after the strict implementation of nationwide lockdowns in various steps for more than 2 months, the current scenario does not show desired outcomes. To worsen the situation, the impact of this pandemic will slow the pace of the economic development taking place in India. Major companies in India have temporarily suspended or significantly reduced operations and have started focusing on the manufacture of essential goods. Due to a rapid fall in the funding sector, start-ups have also suffered massively.  The Reserve Bank of India has been regularly releasing new schemes, measures, and policies to revitalize the economy in such testing times.

- On the 30th of January, Kerala’s Thiruvananthapuram district registered India’s first case of COVID-19.
- On the 2nd of February, the second case was reported in Kerala’s Alappuzha district. Both cases involved students who had recently returned from Wuhan, China.
- On the 12th of March, India registered its first death due to Coronavirus in the state of Karnataka.
- On the 15th of March, India recorded 100 confirmed cases, 78 of whom had travelled to India from abroad and the remaining were those who had been in contact with an infected local.
- On the 28th of March, India confirmed 1,000 cases with a recovery rate of 22.5%.
- As of April 18, India had recorded a total of 14,378 cases.
- The graph of the pandemic in India has kept increasing, with an average of 20-50 cases per day being reported in March. 1000 cases on an average per day in April, 15,000-22,500 cases in the second half of June-July, resulting in 54,000-67,800 cases in a single day in July-August.
- However, India boasts of a recovery rate which is amongst the foremost in the world. From an initial 22.5%, it increased to 55% in the month of June and currently hovers around the 67.3% mark in July-August, with an average recovery time of 1-2 weeks.
- In terms of the number of cases, India was ranked 17th globally as of March 2020. Its increasing case count has taken it all the way to the 5th position in the month of June, 3rd in July, and now 2nd only to the United States in August.

A Timeline of the Growth of COVID-19 in India

-Prabhat Tripathi, 12-A

-Number of Lockdowns: A Timeline

-Prabhat Tripathi, 12-A

-Prabhat Tripathi, 12-A

-Yahya Ahmad, 12-B
Coronavirus and the Woes of the Indian Healthcare System

Even after having a relatively large pool of well-trained medical professionals, India lags behind when it comes to arranging a ample amount of hospital beds and safety kits. Frontline medical professionals are facing a lack of personal protective gear as cases are on a constant rise. Thousands of new cases are being reported daily, and the poor management of isolation wards has increased the vulnerability and health risks faced by frontline workers. In some cases, doctors and nurses have been forced to wear helmets and raincoats as substitutes for PPE kits.

Currently, almost all suspected cases of Coronavirus are referred to government hospitals, and it is important to assess where we stand in terms of medical capacity to provide necessary healthcare to the affected individuals. If we analyse the situation on the ground, the statistics do not show great results. There is a sense of insecurity prevailing in hospitals regarding the insufficient supply of treatment necessities. Almost all hospitals are congested with patients, with hundreds of more positive patients lining up just outside the premises to fill the spot vacated by any recovered person.

The plight of the doctors has cast a light on the dilapidated public health system, which is not only starving for additional funds but a complete overhaul. India spends about 1.3% of its GDP on public health, which is amongst the lowest in the world. India’s huge population plays a major role in increasing the rates of contact, both from outside and within communities, expanding the rate of spread. Countries with a sparse population have been successful in controlling the spread of the pandemic by being better placed to practice social distancing. Immediate actions are required in this regard before the resources of the already overburdened health system are further strained.

-Prabhav Tripathi, 12-A

Causes for the Increase in COVID-19 Cases

Weeks after India eased what was arguably the world’s strictest lockdown, and six months after its first recorded COVID-19 infection, its cases are skyrocketing. There are a multitude of reasons for the occurrence of such a phenomenon. The spread of the pandemic is shaped by factors like social distancing, testing capacity, population density, age structure, wealth, societal collectivism, and luck. In India, the virus has been spread by millions of informal workers who fled cities after an abrupt implementation of local lockdowns which left them unemployed and without money. They returned to their villages on foot, and crowded trains and buses. As an example, these workers account for about 80% of recent cases in Odisha. The inability of certain citizens to uphold standard social distancing norms is the biggest reason for the spike in cases. Most of the street vendors and shopkeepers take no precautions whatsoever. In certain cases, markets are teeming with people who are not only without masks but are also found splashing on the footpath. On the 22nd of March, millions of Indians came out on their balconies and rooftops to bang pots and pans in a show of support for doctors, nurses, and other workers involved in the fight against Coronavirus. While this was a very respectful gesture, people took this to the streets and violated social distancing norms in the process.

-Aryan Sethi, 12-C

Economic Repercussions Due To COVID-19

The surge of COVID-19 in India led to the nationwide lockdown from the 24th of March amid which millions of people lost their jobs. In the initial reports compiled by the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy, an estimated 27 million youths in the age group of 20-30 years lost their jobs in April 2020 with nearly 136 million jobs at risk, according to the estimates by the National Sample Survey (NSS) and Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS). As many as 20 million jobs might be lost if the tourism industry does not rebound by October, says the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) that accounts for over half of the tourism and hospitality workforce. Restaurants reported a 35% drop because of fewer footfalls as people chose to stay at home, practicing social distancing. This has affected employees such as guards, restaurant sanitation workers, waiters, suppliers of vegetables and other raw material.

A survey conducted by the job search platform ‘Indeed’ estimated that Indian businesses cut down more than half of the contractual workforce and freelancers in order to reduce operational costs. In fact, a third of the companies have temporarily halted all hiring activities. Consequently, the auto industry is staring at losses of over ₹13,000 crore due to forced shutdowns.

The aviation industry is amongst the worst affected sectors as both domestic and international travel have come to a standstill. CAPA India, a leading travel and tourism consultancy firm, said in an April report that global aviation activity has sunk over 66 per cent in the wake of the COVID-19 crisis. As per estimates, nearly 800,000 contractual workers were at risk of losing their jobs, particularly those in on-ground and support roles.

In spite of the bid to revitalise economic activity post lockdown, most companies are facing serious problems such as lack of labourers, working capital or simply a shortage of demand. Thus, most industries are suffering from a decline in revenue and profit.

-Vedang Rastogi, 12-D
DOCUMENTING THE UNBRIDLED SPREAD OF COVID-19

CHINA

• The first recorded case of the new virus was reported on the 19th of November, 2019 in China’s Hubei province.
• The government of China imposed a total lockdown in the Hubei province on the 23rd of January, 2020.
• As of 19th August, 2020 there are 88,026 total cases. Out of these, 4,710 people have died and 82,732 have recovered successfully while the fatality rate stands at 6.3%.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

• The first case of Coronavirus in the United States was detected on the 20th of January, 2020, in an American citizen who had traveled from Wuhan, China to his home in the state of Washington.
• According to data recorded on the 19th of August, 2020, there are a total of 5,603,175 total cases of COVID-19. 174,437 people have died and there have been 2,825,625 recoveries, while the fatality rate stands at 3.1%.

ITALY

• In Italy, the first recorded cases of the virus were detected on the 31st of January, 2020, when two Chinese tourists in Rome tested positive.
• The government of Italy imposed a nationwide lockdown on the 9th of March, 2020.
• As of 19th August, 2020 there are 254,335 total cases out of which 35,400 people have died and 203,928 have recovered successfully while the fatality rate stands at 13.9%.

UNITED KINGDOM

• The first cases of the Pandemic in the United Kingdom were recorded towards the end of January, 2020.
• The government of the United Kingdom imposed a nationwide lockdown on the 23rd of March, 2020.
• As of 19th August, 2020 there are 320,847 total cases out of which 41,454 people have died while the fatality rate stands at 12.3%.
• The Prime Minister, Mr. Boris Johnson, tested positive for the virus on the 28th of March, 2020.

THE SEARCH FOR A COVID-19 VACCINE

Though all of us were being told that it was only a matter of a few months before some of the leading candidates for a vaccine would be available in the market, the reality is quite different. If they fail to effectively prevent the disease, these vaccines could still lose out. Several countries like Germany, for example, have expressed skepticism about the vaccine, regarding its “peculiarity, efficiency and safety.”

One week after the Russian President, Vladimir Putin announced that Russia registered the world’s first vaccine to combat the COVID-19 pandemic and days after the Russian Health Ministry said that the vaccine would go into production soon, the CEO of the Russian Direct Investment Fund that created the vaccine — Sputnik V — says it is the “safest” vaccine under trial at present. The Russian vaccine is based on the already existing human adenoviral-vector platform where inactivated adenoviruses act as vectors or vehicles, delivering genetic material from S protein, which forms the spike of coronavirus into a human cell to induce an immune response. Clinical trials demonstrated that 100% of the volunteers developed immunity within 21 days. After the second vaccination, the immunity response was further boosted and provided for long-lasting immunity. All the volunteers were feeling well, no unforeseen or unwanted side effects were observed. Not a single participant of the clinical trials has caught COVID-19 after being administered with the vaccine. The efficacy of the vaccine was confirmed by high precision tests for antibodies in the blood serum of volunteers.

The vaccine received a registration certificate from the Russian Ministry of Health on 11th of August. Most nations welcomed the vaccine as a great sign of help and are working to study it. Since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, Russian researchers have focussed on extracting a spike-coding gene from the novel coronavirus and implanting it into a familiar adenovirus vector for delivery into a human cell.

-Rayvant Tripathi
Class 11
LA MARTINIÈRE’S NEW NORMAL AMIDST CORONAVIRUS

Months before the pandemic occurred and changed the very essence of ‘Normal Life’, La Martinière College’s batch of 2020-21 was earmarked to have itself etched in the illustrious history of the institution for the present year commemorates the completion of 175 glorious years - The Dodransbicentennial. Needless to say, in the latter half of 2019, preparations were in full throttle marking the establishment of the groundwork for the forthcoming crucial celebratory year. What seems like eons ago, I recall being present in one of the initial meetings held in February for drawing up a foundational blueprint for the events and their tentative dates with Mr. McFarland, eagerly pushing for constructive suggestions from teachers, and intermittently glancing at Mr. Collins’ for his recherche green signal. After the meeting concluded, I was faced with one question from everyone and butchurated alike: “Bhai, what is the scene for the half-yearlies? Hoyene ya nahi?”

Well, till date, the only thing which the potential coronavirus hasn’t changed is that pestering yet paradoxically reassuring question addressed to me every single day. Like I said, this year La Martinière was preordained to be remembered, and it will certainly be, but regrettably not in the manner that we had so eagerly envisaged. Change is but a permanent part of life and is often uninvited and undesirable. Six months ago, the unbridled spread of the novel coronavirus pandemic elicited a nationwide lockdown, disrupting everyday routine in its wake. Day-to-day happenings came to an inevitable standstill, with educational institutions being one of the first to be closed for a seemingly indefinite period of time.

Straight from the heart, I have had a rather rough mental journey in the ‘New Normal’ this being my last year in La Martinière. Sardonically, I am bewildered with rather dark thoughts along the lines of me forgetting the alluring aroma of the freshly cooked sheermalas from the canteen, something which I never want to escape my memory. Hopefully, I can eat Nadeem Sir’s legendary sheermalas soon. And but nacks too, please.

Garvit Kumar Kalra, 12-D
College Vice-Captain

—

COVID-19, the renowned virus, wreaked havoc throughout the nation from mid March by discombobulating the common crowd with an unprecedented crisis. Personified as a hydra, slowly spreading its tentacles throughout the world, it seeks to exsanguinate every living being standing in its way. To denervate the virus, the government of India imposed a nation-wide lockdown which was much to the disappointment of its citizens. Throughout the last five months, we have inundated ourselves with complaints and negativity, which have left us lackadaisical and our lives humdrum. However, we fail to realise that this policy of the Government has a silver lining for us students. no matter how thin it may be. Demonising the lockdown just reveals the evasive nature of human beings. To assuage the effects of the pandemic, we are all required to stay at home. We are required to cement ourselves to a place where we feel the most comfortable and where we have every resource within the reach of our hands. Instead of reducing our life to a monotonous routine of sulking and tumult, we should reign in our way of life and find a way out of this impasse. The adage “Lost time is never found” very clearly conveys the fact that any wastage of time can never be compensated in the future. Aligning ourselves with this saying, we should use the present state of boredom to our advantage by doing things that were not possible before. With a sanguine outlook towards the status-quo educational paradigm, we can make the best out of our time to prepare ourselves academically. I believe that this is a stimulus for growth as it provides us with the opportunity to indulge in new activities and develop new hobbies. Increasing interaction and coherence with family members lends credence to the fact that the lockdown has some inherent positives. Without debasing time by sitting in front of our screens throughout the day, we should be economical with it by using it to develop new mental and physical capabilities that will help us later on.

—

Perspectives on Lockdown

Having our heads filled with plenty of ideas for post-boards jaunts, all of us were suddenly hurled into an epidemic which got exacerbated into a global pandemic. The Coronavirus pandemic has taken the world by shock. People from all walks of life have been affected in every sphere possible. A four hour notice was given by Prime Minister Narendra Modi for the implementation of a 21 day nationwide lockdown. People, the ones who could afford it, rushed from their homes to acquire necessities. However, the poor were now left unemployed and struggled to make ends meet using their hard earned savings. However, the government’s approach of a nationwide lockdown had some inherent shortcomings. We are currently in a situation where the COVID-19 cases are increasing tenfold per day. This is due to the imperfections in the implementation of the first lockdown. The government is now starting the ‘Unlock phase’ which is absurd keeping in mind the increase in cases. The whole concept of ‘Social Distancing’, which was very prominent a few months ago, fell flat during the migrant crisis. When rumours of a 3 month nationwide lockdown were rife, the migrant workers became desperate to go back home but the Indian Government had banned public transport. The workers, left with no choice, walked back towards their homes which in some cases were 700 kilometres away.

Nonetheless, the government is not completely responsible for the current situation in India. Many do not understand the gravity of the current pandemic. The citizens act carefree, roaming outside without masks, and have no fear of contracting the virus. Certain people even consider quarantine restrictions and masking as an infringement of their liberty. People fail to realise that the only thing we as citizens can do is follow the social distancing protocol and educate the underprivileged class to do the same. Should we sort ourselves out and act decisively in the fight against COVID-19 or do we ignore protocol and not follow any rules? A battle of this scale will definitely go down in the annals of history as a triumph of the human spirit.

—

Arnav Agarwal, Class 11

—

Ranveer Sial, Class 11
It was during our Winter break that we were made aware of the COVID-19 pandemic and its origin in the Wuhan province of China. We were still preparing for our annual exams when the government declared a nationwide lockdown from the 24th of March to the 31st of May, 2020 to contain the spread of the deadly virus. The outbreak resulted in the closure of all religious, educational, commercial establishments and hospitality sectors. Only grocery, medicine shops and banks were permitted to remain operational. The importance of masks, sanitizers, social distancing and home quarantine was advocated. Suspension of flights and public transport, avoiding public gatherings were other effective measures undertaken by the government. Life had come to a standstill and people were forced to stay in the domain of their homes. The positive aspect of this lockdown was that people spent more time with their loved ones. They pursued old hobbies and new passions like cooking, gardening, reading, etc. Families bonded over indoor games and online streaming platforms.

The closure of schools resulted in the transition towards online classes. It was challenging for the teachers who had to put in extra effort to provide modules and host activities. Children learnt self-discipline and time management skills through nothing can equal the joy of being in school in person. Lockdown helped nature to reclaim its territory with reports of wild animals wandering into the cities. The clean rivers, pure air, visible mountain peaks all teach us the importance of co-existing with nature and leading simple lives.

However, it cannot be denied that lockdown has taken a toll on the mental health of individuals because of increasing unemployment issues, economic crisis and lack of physical activities for children. The feeling of anxiety, fear, worry, loneliness and depression haunts all. Since lockdown is the only key strategy to contain the spread of the virus, we need to persevere with this approach. As Charles Darwin put it: “It is not the fittest or the most intelligent but the most adaptable to change that will survive.”

- Vansh Rastogi, 7-E

As schools remain shut during lockdown persisting in varying degrees, adolescents are in a prolonged state of physical isolation from their peers, teachers, extended family and society. Children have been spending more time alone, and on screens. This has led to dry eyes, back pain and neck pain, as well as psychological problems. Students who were to start college this year have found themselves in a bewildering and unpredictable situation. The economic and political fallouts of the pandemic, coupled with the restrictions, have forced many of them to make difficult, heartbreaking decisions that could alter their future.

- Ansh Agarwal, 12-D

The emotions that come to our mind when we think of COVID-19 resemble those of exasperation, disgust, dismay and frustration, which originate from being stuck inside our homes for such a long time now. However, if one thinks with a cool head, there are many positive takeaways from this pandemic.

Like all of us, I have had many different experiences and emotions during this time, but as my mom always tells me to ‘count my blessings’. I would like to begin with the positive experiences that I have had. This is the first time in many years that every child’s wish of all work and no play is being fulfilled as we are currently in the middle of our longest break ever. I have also had a lot of time to spend with my family and after a long time got a chance to play indoor games like Carrom, Chess, Scotland Yard, Business, Monopoly, TT etc.

On the other hand, like everyone, I would also remember this year as the one when I could not step out of the house to go and play outside with my friends despite having so much time at hand! In fact all festivals like Holi, Easter, Eid and Raksha Bandhan have been devoid of the festive fervour. I think the Central and the State governments are taking earnest steps to contain the spread of the disease, but honestly, I feel we as citizens need to be more careful, sensitive and abiding by the guidelines issued from time to time. I still feel a lot of precautions are being thrown out of the window, as a result of which cases are on the rise, and this might end up being a vicious cycle of negligence and increase in cases. I hope and pray that we all sail through these trying times together and emerge stronger.

-Aritya Joshi, 7-D
LIGHT FROM THE PAST

COVID-19: A HUMBLING EXPERIENCE

Once in every 100 years, there is a pandemic/epidemic that hits the earth and Mother Nature chooses to cleanse herself, making us realise our trivial existence and how humans do not have control over nature. We are a species supposedly on top of the food chain, and yet here we have a 12 um virus, the SARS-COV-2 that has imprisoned us within our own homes.

At the beginning of the outbreak we hardly knew what was actually happening. Most of us were happy to receive a holiday in the midst of examinations, and were hoping to have them cancelled. Within a month, lockdowns were imposed and reality took a different turn. Forced to stay within our own homes, some of us learnt new things, reunited with families and even became extremely productive. However, a negative side was seen too. Increased cases of mental illnesses, no provisions for people with disabilities, the recent blast in Beirut, 2020 almost seems to be the end of the world, and for all we know there might still be more surprises in store.

As students, many of us were distraught, as online classes and workshops did not compare to the joy of school life. The fear of potentially losing our loved ones or being infected with this deadly disease added to a whole new experience which our generation never thought we would have. The virus not only taught us to stay united in this cause but also to humble and respect the forces of nature. No matter how many great heights we achieve, our roots lie beneath the Earth and having been created by dust, we shall return to dust. In tough times like these we need to stay close and help those in need. We need to understand that not all of us are in the same boat, some are in ships, some are in yachts and some are on rats, but we definitely are in the same ocean and it is our duty to use our privilege to help those in need.

-Saransh Alexander Kumar
Batch of 2020

THE TOILET PAPER CRISIS

COVID-19 has been an experience like no other and has exposed us to a myriad of reactions to this pandemic. I live in Fort Collins, Colorado and we have dealt with the pandemic in a much-recommended manner, however, this cannot be said regarding every town in this country and around the world. People have reacted to this unanticipated chapter with much confusion and their reactions to this pandemic have been really fascinating. The most captivating of all has been the initial panic that pushed everyone to hoard and stockpile essentials like toilet papers and instant noodles, like USSR stockpiling nuclear weapons during the Cold War. Well, I am not aware how things back home went down, but it was certainly very interesting to watch humanity’s ‘fight or flight’ reaction being demonstrated. The option of the flight was scratched off immediately, due to the sheer scale of the pandemic. However, the inevitability did not stop us from sweeping it under the rug, and when it did happen our President called it, “The Cha-ina virus,” deeming it of no seriousness.

However, with the arrival of our dreaded friend, our reaction was of grave concern; we had to stop the Corona Virus Pandemic from depriving us of our liberty and tranquility and protect the very essence that is the symbol of such great stature: Toilet Paper and Ramen (instant noodles). Much like virtual avatars in Call of Duty, we stockpiled our local grocery stores to avoid no rush toilet paper, and anything of such resemblance, as we could physically carry. If you have made it to this point of the story, I highly encourage you to Google my encounter. To satisfy the sanctity of my story, I would even venture to call the story, “The Corona Virus toilet paper crisis.” Furthermore, being the intelligent & determined first world beings we are, we were able to rid Amazon.com from all its toilet paper storages, staying true to the American value, “We will triumph.”

Thus, with the onset of this pandemic, if you had thought that this crisis was constraining your liberties, I urge you to reconsider. Even with all the dazzle and glitz of the first world, in our darkest hours, humanity comes down to its deepest lows, raising some very fundamental questions regarding our values. Have we really evolved to the highest intellect, or rather more interestingly, why would someone need toilet papers and instant noodles to combat a respiratory disease that is spreading like wildfire?

-Swabhanu Dinda
Batch of 2017

THE YEAR OF THE FLU

Labour and constancy, the two pillars to lead a successful life, are installed in the soul of every Martian. I’ve been more than fortunate to have had two years of enriching experience in the boarding house of La Martiniere. We were reminded by the Principal on every occasion that we were always on display, and that advice has been shaping me all this time.

From having an Honours in Chemistry from Saint Stephen’s College to a Masters from the National Institute of Technology, Warangal, I have realised the edge we have over most of our own peers, merely because we have learnt more than just subjects at La Martiniere.

The year 2020 can be officially hailed as the ‘Year of the Flu’. Some of us lost our near and dear ones, while some recovered, but more than all of this, we have come back to the roots of why we need to socialise and live in a community, for instance, after 7 long years was able to celebrate my birthday with my family and was a part of my Mum and Dad’s silver jubilee celebration, not virtually but physically being there. As they say, every cloud has a silver lining. In these long 5 months at home, I found time to reconnect with my family and rekindle my relationship with them. This also gave me an opportunity to pursue my interests in History and Philosophy via books like Sapiens and An Era of Darkness, along with some poetry.

It’s not apt to curse a year, perhaps we need to appreciate the perks we’ve enjoyed by sharing that warm meal with our family, and the humanisation acts around the globe which have united all of us. I pray and hope that even after this pandemic ends, may we keep in our hearts the value of life and move towards prosperity.

-Neil Richard Innis
Batch of 2015
अज्ञात है कि कैसे हस्ताक्षरित प्रतिवेदन के न होने का कारण आज ये गा...
कोविड काल में कॉलेज

राष्ट्रीय

नई शैक्षिक नीति, 2020

भारत में 2015 में हटा विकास के लिए 2030
एडशन (SDG4) का अभियान जो कि समाज, और
तादातलाफ़ नृत्यकला की दिशा उन्नतिकर दरमयान
बनने के लिए भागभागीय व्यवस्थापक के दीवार का
किल्ला धारा जोड़ा गया। माहौल पर
एडशन को देखते हुए 2020 का संशोधन
शिक्षा शिक्षा नीति को जल्दी मान करीब
है।

- Ahmed Inshal Abbas
Class 11

राम जन्म-भूमि पूजन

राम ने अवश्यक निर्माण के लिए
भूमि पूजन किया गया। राम मंदिर
भूमि पूजन के लिए बौद्धिक
श्रद्धा होती है और हल कारना
बहस नहीं होता।
- Rahul Batra, 12-D

दस्तक ४ अगस्त का दिन वह कोरो

हिंदु जन्म-भूमि पूजन का विषय
वह भूमि पूजन के लिए अनुमस्त
स्थान होता है। उम्मीद, भूमि
पूजन के लिए इस वक्ताओं में
अनुमस्त निर्माण की महत्वपूर्ण
विधि स्थापित किया जाएगा।
- Sohaam Kapoor, 12-D
राष्ट्रीय

प्रवासी मजदूर

प्रवासी मजदूर को करिविव 1989 में प्रशासन सरकार के पहले चरण में उत्तराखंड सरकार से शिल्प क्षेत्र के लिए यात्रा प्रणाली का उद्घाटन किया गया। यात्रा प्रणाली तथा प्रवासी मजदूर की स्थिति में उत्तराखंड सरकार के बारे में बताया जा रहा है।

कोरोना काल में आर्थिक सुधार

हरी विद्युतों के कारण ग्रामीणों के जीवन में बदलाव हुआ है। इन्हें घर पर बचने की आवश्यकता है। कोरोना काल में आर्थिक सुधार हुआ है।

- Sohaam Kapoor, 12-D
- Aniket Agarwal, 12-E
- Aman Azam, Class 11
- Rahul Bhatia, Class 12-B

Mah - visesh

महान विशेष

इस वर्ष का प्रारंभ है कि कार्यालयों के बाज़ार जमा लेकिन कम से कम ही कुछ सूचना प्रदान करने के लिए हमारे पास व्यवहार और उनके उत्तरके सिंह जी को करने के बारे में कहना दिवदिवस है और सामान्य उद्देश्य और विशेष संस्कृति के और राजस्थान में दाँत दिवशिया।

- Pramod Mehta, ग्रामीण भावना, विश्व के समय के अन्तर्गत उत्पादन में मानवता का जाता है। इन्हें एक उत्साह से इस वर्ष के दिन में नए काल का उद्घाटन है और सामान्य जीवन और हमारे नृत्यकृत्त के यह दृष्टि का है।

रास्ता दोहरा, राम नवमी, भावना भी समय के नाम पर उत्पादन में मानवता का जाता है। इन्हें एक उत्साह से इस वर्ष के मन में नए काल का उद्घाटन है और सामान्य जीवन और हमारे नृत्यकृत्त के यह दृष्टि का है।

अन्तहार राहत मैं जैसे बड़ी बच्चों की सशक्ति, अन्तर और शिक्षा, कार्य और संस्कार रंग में रंग हुआ प्रतीत होता है कि यह उत्साह और राम अवसर के लिए है और अधिकार और आत्म तीज देश में एक गीत का तुलना किया जाता है।
नागरिक कोरोना नामकरण नामकरण 19 का प्रभाव - भारत

भारत का अंतर्देशीय नाम 2012 में भारत का अंतर्देशीय नाम 2012 में भारत का अंतर्देशीय नाम 2012 में भारत का अंतर्देशीय नाम 2012 में भारत का अंतर्देशीय नाम 2012 में भारत का अंतर्देशीय नाम 2012 में भारत का अंतर्देशीय नाम 2012 में भारत का अंतर्देशीय नाम 2012 में भारत का अंतर्देशीय नाम 2012 में भारत का अंतर्देशीय नाम 2012 में भारत का अंतर्देशीय नाम 2012 में भारत का अंतर्देशीय नाम 2012 में भारत का अंतर्देशीय नाम 2012 में भारत का अंतर्देशीय नाम 2012 में भारत का अंतर्देशीय नाम 2012 में भारत का अंतर्देशीय नाम 2012 में भारत का अंतर्देशीय नाम 2012 में भारत का अंतर्देशीय नाम 2012 में भारत का अंतर्देशीय नाम 2012 में भारत का अंतर्देशीय नाम 2012 में भारत का अंतर्देशीय नाम 2012 में भारत का अंतर्देशीय नाम 2012 में भारत का अंतर्देशीय नाम 2012 में भारत का अंतर्देशीय नाम 2012 में भारत का अंतर्देशीय नाम 2012 में भारत का अंतर्देशीय नाम 2012 में भारत का अंतर्देशीय नाम 2012 में
लॉकडाउन एक अजीब असमंजस!

संसार के विकास में बाधक - कोरोना वायरस

कोरोना वायरस का संचेत कारण अन्य वायरसों के मुख्य और संसार के कई दिशा में शुरू हुआ था। इसके पहले कभी नहीं देखा गया है। इस वायरस का संचेत शीखते में चीन के वृत्त में शुरू हुआ था। डन्डुन्साही के मुख्यतः बुड्डा, खबर, थाइलैंड लेने में तकनीकी दृष्टिकोण हैं।

अब तक इस वायरस को फैलने से रोकने का कोई ठीकरा नहीं बता है। एक पर और कोई वेंड पढ़ने है ताकि छात्रों को इस वायरस से बचाना जा सके। बच्चों की छिड़ियों हो गई हैं और उन्हें पर हो रही पढ़ाई है। पहले बच्चों की वेंड कर रहा था। इसे जान लेते हुए इस वेंड का इस्तेमाल बच्चों को लाना और गाया अपना सिखाने में बढ़ सकता है, जिसमें चार भी नए-नई चीजें शामिल होंगे।

लॉकडाउन से बुनियाद की अपने व्यवहार पर बदल रहा मान्य छात्र। साथ ही साथ देस में बालिकाओं और अधिकतम संख्या की समस्या बढ़ी है। लेकिन सरकार द्वारा उठाये गए कदम भारत की जनता के लिए बदलेगा पर्यायवाची।

-Parv Johar, 10-A

लॉकडाउन का समय

आरोग्य सेवा एंड कोरोना वायरस नियंत्रण केंद्रों के तहत अवकाशित किया गया है, जो भारत सरकार के इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय का एक हिस्सा है। यह भारत सरकार द्वारा प्रमुख कार्यालय की वेबसाइट www.aarogya-setu.nic.in की मदद से सीधे और आयोजकों की कार्य करता है।

1. आरोग्य सेवा एंड कोरोना वायरस आपातकाल के लिए मान्यता की।
2. यह उपयोगकर्ताओं को सुरक्षित करता है कि वह 65 वर्ष की आयु के बीच में बालिकाओं के लिए कोरोना-19 मामलों में साफ़ रहे।
3. इस प्रोग्राम के साथ एबीसी और टेलीकॉम हॉटलाइंक उपयोगकर्ता का सशस्त्र है।
4. यह पूरे देश के पुरोहित अधिकारियों के साथ साथ चला रहा है।
5. यह कोरोना वायरस व्यायाम की समस्या में आगे बढ़ा।
6. इसके उपयोगकर्ताओं भारत में विभिन्न राज्य के कोरोना-19 ध्वनिगाम तक भी सहन करते हैं।

-नारंग शुक्ला, 8-G
Les difficultés rencontrées par les migrants pendant la pandémie

Ce virus a balayé la planète entière avec une rapidité sans précédent - et avec cela des répercussions inattendues. Les millions de travailleurs migrants et d’Indiens non résidents qui sont bloqués à travers le pays et à l’étranger sont de loin l’un des problèmes les plus dévastateurs qui ressortent comme un pouce endolori. Aux Émirats arabes unis, un million d’Indiens émigrés ont demandé à leurs consulats et ambassades respectifs de les rapatrier. Cela représente 20 lakhs d’Indiens bloqués à l’étranger. Nous cherchons tous un moyen d’améliorer la vie de nos et de ceux que nous aimons, et émigrer dans un pays du Commonwealth / du Golfe est la solution miracle pour la plupart des Indiens qui partent à l’étranger pour travailler comme concierges, chefs, etc. Il en va de même pour des centaines de travailleurs au salaire journalier qui ont émigré vers des États différents et territoriaux syndicaux en Inde. Cette situation tendue est appelée la «crise des migrants».

Como effet secondaire, de nombreuses organisations affectées par l’intensité de main-d’œuvre ont été fermées et ne payent donc pas leurs ouvriers venus de tous les coins recoins du pays pour travailler. Tel est le cas des ouvriers travaillant dans le secteur formel organisé tandis que la majorité des travailleurs travaillent dans le secteur informel où ils dépendent du salaire journalier fourni non pas à un taux fixe mais à la suite de marchandises et de négociations. La plupart de ces ouvriers ne sont pas qualifiés et vivent de loyer, et les propriétaires demandent un loyer, ce qui sans leur salaire est presque impossible car ils envoient tout leur argent à la maison et vivent eux-mêmes au corps à corps. Ils n’ont donc qu’une seule option: retourner à leur villages indigènes.

Mise à jour du vaccin Covid-19

Bien que les professionnels de la santé et du gouvernement espéraient que les tests d’anticorps seraient un indicateur fiable du COVID-19, des tests incohérents et des données peu claires ont poussé les scientifiques à intensifier leurs efforts pour trouver un vaccin.

Au début, les comités de réglementation étaient préoccupés par la sécurité et la responsabilité des tests, mais beaucoup ont finalement donné le feu vert. Grâce au travail d’innombrables scientifiques, professionnels de la santé et sujets de test, les enseignants ont commencé à joindre en avril. À ce jour, plus d’une centaine de vaccins contre le COVID-19 sont en cours de développement. Jusqu’à présent, 12 d’entre eux sont passés à des essais cliniques. Parmi 12 vaccins, seuls huit ont reçu le feu vert. Lorsqu’il s’agit de tester le vaccin, de nombreuses organisations ont recruté des biologistes et des professionnels de la santé de premier plan pour participer aux essais.

Si les tests se passent bien, un vaccin contre le COVID-19 pourrait être en deux à six mois prochains. Un vaccin viable peut ne pas être approuvé avant un an ou deux. En dépit de certains candidats à l’essai, le succès de certains vaccins se manifeste par la présence d’anticorps en nombre substantiel. Bien que cela puisse prendre un certain temps, les scientifiques et les professionnels de la santé sont sur la bonne voie pour trouver un vaccin sûr et efficace.

-Rayvant Tripathi
Classe - 11
Comment l'éducation est-elle affectée jusqu'à présent

Retards

Les tests normalisés et les admissions à l'école sont retardés dans tous les pays. Les cours et les semestres sont retardés car le personnel et les enseignants s'acclimatent aux nouvelles plate-formes en ligne et tentent de faire passer leur matière à un nouveau style d'enseignement. Cela inclut la possibilité de modifier l'ensemble du plan d'apprentissage en raison de l'impossibilité de le basculer vers une plate-forme en ligne.

Défis pour le personnel et les étudiants

À mesure que le personnel des écoles et des universités apprend à convertir leurs leçons en plateformes en ligne, les étudiants et le personnel apprennent à gérer l'apprentissage à distance et la communication. La nouvelle dépendance à la technologie pour chaque aspect de l'éducation est forcée de se produire du jour au lendemain.

Défis pour les familles à revenu faible

Malheureusement, de nombreuses familles dépendent du système scolaire public, non seulement pour l'éducation, mais aussi pour les nécessités comme la nourriture et la garde d'enfants. Bien que de nombreuses écoles continuent à fonctionner en ligne, de nombreux élèves n'ont pas accès à des ordinateurs ou à Internet à la maison.

Difficultés de concentration

Les jeunes enfants ont du mal à se concentrer pleinement avec de nombreuses interruptions dans l'avenir et ont besoin de l'aide d'un enseignant en personne et peuvent avoir des difficultés à se concentrer dans une salle de classe type dirigée par un enseignant alors qu'ils naviguent dans un nouveau paradigme éducatif.

Rayvant Tripathi
Classe 11

Études pendant COVID-19

Covid-19 a entraîné la fermeture d'écoles partout dans le monde. En conséquence, l'éducation a radicalement changé avec l'essor significatif de l'apprentissage en ligne, l'enseignement se fait à distance sur des plateformes numériques. La recherche suggère qu'il a été démontré que l'apprentissage en ligne augmente la rétention des informations et prend moins de temps, ce qui signifie que les changements causés par le virus de Coronavirus pourraient être là pour rester.

Adit Joshi
Classe B-E

URDU SECTION

کورونا وائرس

کورونا وائرس