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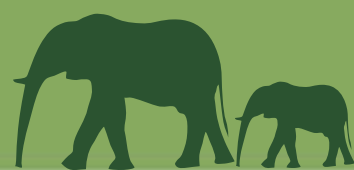


- Know your roots.
- Think Today
- Transform Tomorrow



e Newsletter





Editor's Note

To our valued readers,

I welcome you to the 3rd edition of Anthropost, a platform meant for students to voice their thoughts as they explore themes based on Social Science.

Social Sciences observe our interactions with not only other people but also the with the world that we live in, encouraging us to ask questions, challenging assumptions, and understanding the world around us. In this complex landscape, our decisions are shaped by numerous considerations and guided by our relations with our environment and the people in it.

This edition of Anthropost brings you perspectives and contributions from students on different themes ranging from the environment to the adoption of AI. Our aim is to spark new conversations, promote collaboration, and explore different ideas while celebrating a diversity of thought through varied forms of written expression.

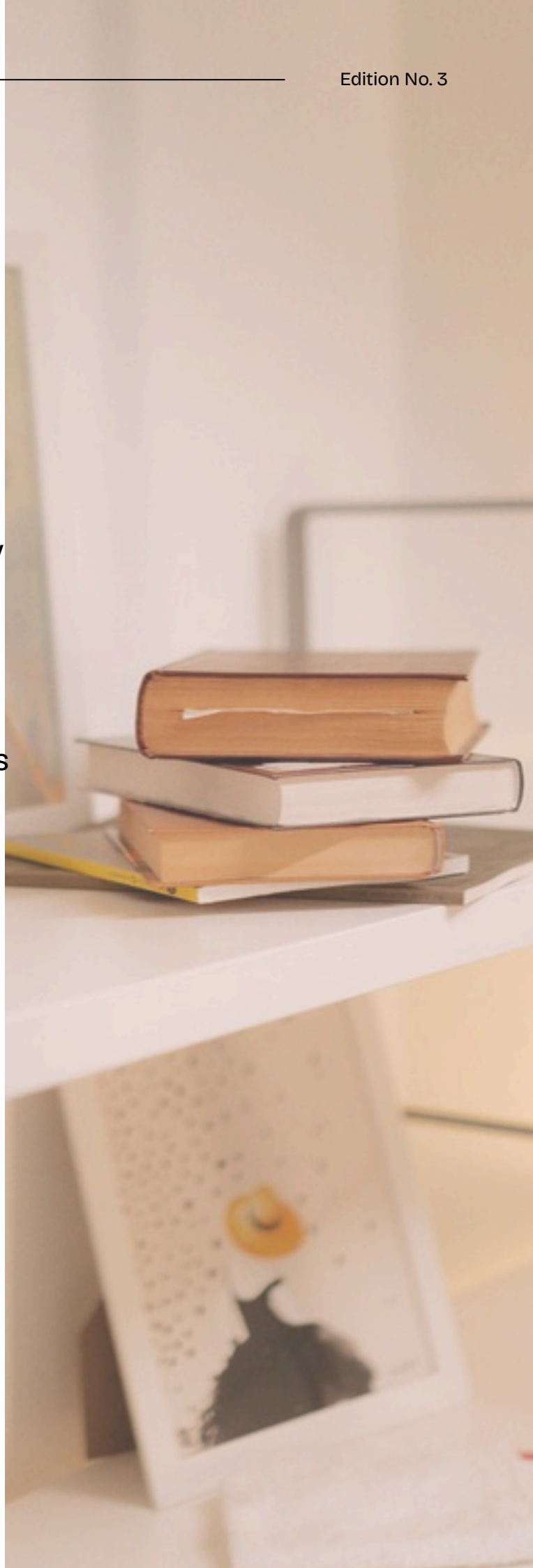
We invite you to not just read the submissions but also to engage in discussions about the themes covered and also to contribute with your own unique insights.

I thank the students who have contributed to this edition of Anthropost and hope you enjoy reading it.

Sangeeta Kukreti
(Head of Social Science Department)

Issue at a Glance

- Tomorrow is watching: Will Today's Youth Answer The Call?
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- AI In Classrooms
- Climate Change: A wake up call for everyone
- Nagaland: India's hidden historical treasure



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The ultimate goal of society is to create a new science of humanity.

- by Auguste Comte

Tomorrow Is Watching:



Will Today's Youth Answer the Call?

Every generation inherits a nation,
but not every generation changes it.

The future of India is not waiting somewhere in the distance—it is quietly taking shape in our classrooms, our homes, our streets, and in the choices we make every single day.

India is often called the nation of youth.
With one of the largest young populations in the world, our country holds immense potential. Every student carries a dream, every innovator carries an idea, and every citizen carries a responsibility. The question is not whether the youth can bring change; the question is whether they are willing to take the first step.
"The future is not written by time alone,
It is written by hands that dare to build.
Every honest choice, every fearless voice,
Plants a seed in tomorrow's field."

Today's world offers opportunities that previous generations could only imagine. Technology has made learning easier, connected people across continents, and opened doors to endless possibilities. At the same time, it has also brought challenges such as misinformation, online hatred, and the temptation to remain silent when society needs responsible voices.

In recent times, India has witnessed young people expressing their concerns in creative ways. One such example is the Cockroach Janta Party, a satirical youth movement that used humour and symbolism to draw attention to issues like unemployment, examination-related concerns, and public accountability. Whether one agrees with its methods or not, it reminds us that democracy is strengthened when citizens participate, ask questions respectfully, and engage with issues that affect society.

However, responsibility is not limited to protests or public movements. It begins with everyday actions. A student who refuses to cheat, a neighbour who keeps the surroundings clean, a citizen who respects people from every religion and community, and a young person who verifies facts before sharing them online—all contribute to building a stronger nation.
India also faces challenges that demand the attention of its youth. Climate change, water scarcity, unemployment, pollution, and social inequality cannot be solved by governments alone. Real change happens when ordinary people decide that someone else's problem is also their responsibility.



Our Constitution gives us precious rights, but it also reminds us of our duties. Freedom becomes meaningful only when it is matched by responsibility. Voting wisely, protecting public property, respecting diversity, and caring for the environment are not just duties written in books—they are habits that shape the character of a nation.

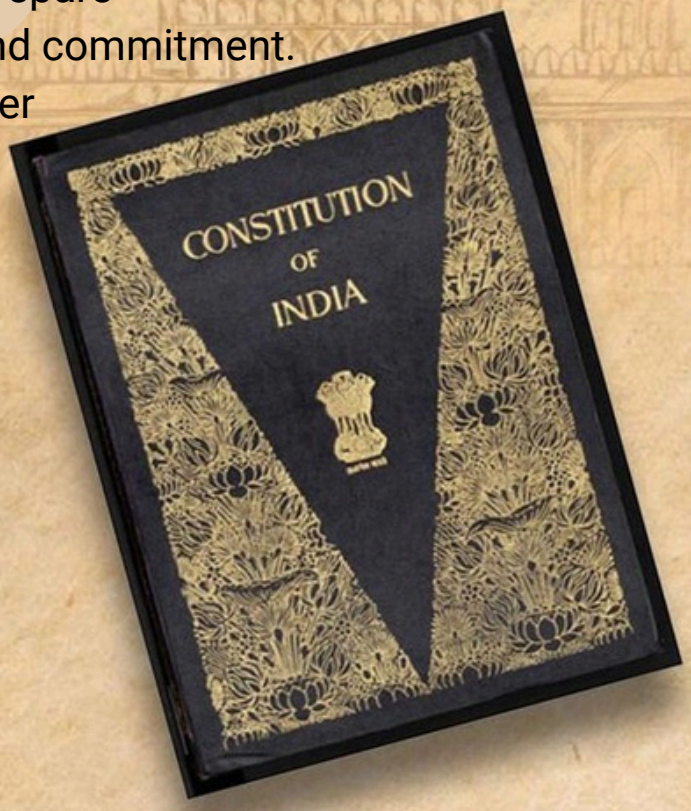
As students, we may think that we are too young to make a difference. History proves otherwise. Many great movements, inventions, and social reforms have begun with young minds that refused to accept the world as it was. Change does not always begin with power; it often begins with purpose.

The India of tomorrow is not being built only in Parliament, offices, or laboratories. “When tomorrow asks who shaped my sky,

Let our generation proudly reply:
’We did not wait for change to come,
We became the change, one step at a time.’”

The future belongs to those who prepare
for it with courage, compassion, and commitment.
If today’s youth choose honesty over
shortcuts, unity over division, and
responsibility over indifference,
they will not simply inherit India

—they will help write its next and
brightest chapter.



By Samriddhi (IX-E)

GLIMPSES OF STUDENTS' ENGAGEMENT







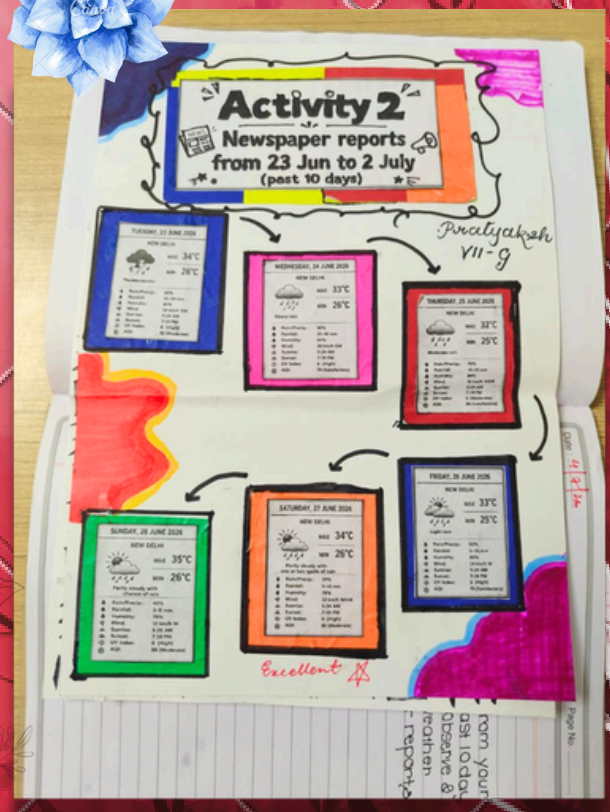


GLIMPSES OF STUDENTS' ENGAGEMENT









WOMEN EMPOWERMENT: MORE THAN JUST A SLOGAN

Every year on Women's Day, social media is filled with inspiring quotes, heartfelt messages, and beautiful tributes. For a day, everyone seems to celebrate women's achievements and speak about equality. But once the celebrations are over, much of that enthusiasm fades away.

That is the real challenge. Women's empowerment should not be a one-day trend—it should be a lifelong commitment.

In many ancient civilizations, including Egypt, women were revered and associated with creation, wisdom, and strength. The ability to bring life into the world was considered sacred.

Yet today, many women are still judged by what they wear, where they go, or what time they return home. Instead of questioning those who create fear and violence, society often places restrictions on women themselves.

The reality is deeply concerning. In India, crimes against women continue to occur with alarming frequency. Instead of asking why public spaces are unsafe, we often tell women to avoid them. They are given endless rules: don't stay out late, don't walk alone, don't wear certain clothes, don't speak too loudly, don't draw attention to yourself.

This isn't empowerment—it's limitation.

Gender stereotypes also appear in everyday life. When a girl excels academically, people may praise her while still measuring her future by traditional expectations.

When a woman speaks confidently, she may be labelled "too outspoken," while a man displaying the same confidence is often described as a strong leader. Ambition in men is admired; in women, it is sometimes unfairly criticised.

The actions are the same, but society's reactions are often very different.

A woman who knows her worth does not wait for permission to succeed.

She creates opportunities, opens doors for others, and builds her own place in the world.

By Shristy | Class 9C

THE EMPEROR WE KNOW BUT ACTUALLY DON'T

Napoleon Bonaparte, born on 15 August 1769 in Ajaccio, Corsica, France, was a military general, a lawmaker, and the mighty emperor of France. Born in a middle-class family, it was very arduous for Napoleon to join the army and become the emperor of such a large nation, France, but because of his determination and hard work, he ruled France for almost 15 years, from 1799 to 1814. People remembered him as a great military general and as a great reformer.

Since the beginning, Napoleon had always had an interest in history and war strategies. Luckily at that time the French Revolution was in being, and of course France was in chaos. At that time the army needed young officers like Napoleon to enter the battlefield. Napoleon had taken advantage of that situation; he had his impression by winning the French army in the Battle of Toulon in 1793.

After the French Revolution, there was no stable government in France. Napoleon, being the smarter one, took the advantage; he immediately overthrew the government in Lyon and declared himself the first consul of France. Later, with the support of citizens, he crowned himself as the emperor of France. People loved his rule because he had promised them the law and order of France. This was his first big step.

Napoleon could rule for years because of his unwavering qualities. Being a genius military commander, he won 60 battles and won most of them. He conquered most of Europe, including Austria, Germany, Spain, and Italy.

The Napoleonic Code of 1804 is one of the most famous codes we have studied. Since Napoleon had promised his citizens a state with proper law and order, he had made this code. It included laws like equality before the law, protection of the right to protest, and the end of feudalism. Napoleon also standardized everything: the meter, kilogram, and liter; he promoted the metric system. Because of these changes, trade became easy, tax collection became fair, and ultimately science and industry grew.

The higher you rise, the harder you fall. Napolean ambition was his only and biggest weakness. From 1808 to 1814, he got stuck in a long war in Spain.

In 1812 he made the most significant mistake by invading Russia. His army had no food in that Russian winter and a huge distance to march, and because of this, out of 6 lakh soldiers, only one lakh returned back. From this point, his fame was gone, and here begins his downfall, and this happened due to his bad strategy and wrong decisions.

Thus, Napoleon's rule did stay for long, but it could not stay forever. In history he was considered a hero and a villain, and he will always be remembered as one of the most influential and most complex figures in history.

"Impossible is a word to be found only in the dictionary of fools."

-Napolean Bonaparte

- BY SAANVI PANDEY (X-C)

Social Relevance: Building a Better Society



Every small act of kindness can help build a better society. Social relevance means caring about people and doing our part to make the world a happier, safer, and better place. It teaches us to be kind, responsible, and respectful towards everyone. Simple actions like helping someone in need, keeping our surroundings clean, saving water, and treating everyone equally can make a big difference

.

Social science helps us understand people, families, communities, and the world around us. It also teaches us about different cultures, cooperation, and the importance of being responsible citizens. These lessons help us solve problems and live peacefully with others.

Students also have an important role in building a better society. We can contribute by being honest, helping our classmates, respecting our teachers and elders, and taking part in community and environmental activities.

Every good deed, no matter how small, makes a difference. When we care for one another and work together, we create a happier, safer, and stronger society. Together, we can build a brighter future for everyone.

Harnoop Singh
VI-A

POEM –
Magic: A Wonder

Magic or wizardry,
Call it whatever you like.
You can ride on a broom.
Or ride a swimming bike.

From charms to teleportation
To fly on a broom,
Or using transfiguration
To turn a rock into a room.

You could be in Gryffindor.
The bravest of them all
Or in smart Ravenclaw
Where wisdom exceeds all.

Finally, to the main question
Will you learn magic?
Or be a normal human.
And feel everything tragic.

This is how our story
Comes to an end
With no more wands or brooms
Or galleons to lend.
-By Vyan (Class VIII A)

Gross National Happiness: Bhutan's Unique Measure of Progress

When we think about a country's progress, we often look at its economy, industries, or Gross Domestic Product (GDP). But what if a nation's success was measured not only by its wealth, but also by the happiness and well-being of its people?

Bhutan is the only country in the world that officially uses the Gross National Happiness (GNH) Index as a guiding principle for its development. Instead of focusing solely on economic growth, Bhutan believes that true progress should improve the quality of life of its citizens in every possible way.

The idea of Gross National Happiness was introduced in the 1970s by Bhutan's fourth king, King Jigme Singye Wangchuk. He famously said, "Gross National Happiness is more important than Gross Domestic Product." His vision challenged the traditional belief that economic growth alone defines a nation's success. Since then, GNH has become the foundation of Bhutan's development policies and has inspired people around the world to think differently about progress.

The Gross National Happiness Index is based on 33 indicators grouped into nine key areas: psychological well-being, health, education, time use, cultural diversity and resilience, good governance, community vitality, ecological diversity and resilience, and living standards. Together, these areas provide a broader picture of people's overall quality of life rather than focusing only on income.

Bhutan's balanced approach has produced encouraging results. Since the early 1980s, the country has maintained an average annual GDP growth of around 7.5%, while its poverty rate declined significantly—from 36% in 2007 to 10% in 2019. This shows that economic development and the well-being of citizens can go hand in hand.

As the world faces growing challenges such as climate change, mental health concerns, and social inequality, Bhutan's model offers an important lesson. Development should not be measured only by how much a country earns, but also by how healthy, secure, and fulfilled its people feel.

Perhaps it is time for more nations to look beyond economic statistics and adopt a more balanced approach to progress. After all, the true success of a country lies not just in its wealth, but in the happiness and well-being of the people who call it home.

By Swasti Gupta | Class IX-B

Digital Boundaries: The New Frontiers Between Nations

For centuries, countries have been separated by physical boundaries such as mountains, rivers, and oceans. These borders define a nation's territory and protect its sovereignty. However, in today's digital world, a new type of boundary has emerged—digital boundaries. Unlike physical borders, these cannot be seen on a map, but they play an important role in protecting a country's data, technology, and cyberspace.

Globalisation has connected countries through the internet like never before. Online education, international trade, digital payments, and instant communication have made the world more connected. At the same time, cyberattacks, data theft, and misinformation have become global challenges. As a result, governments are now treating cyberspace as an important part of national security.

In social science, we learn that sovereignty means a country's authority over its territory. Today, this idea has expanded to include the digital world. Many countries are making laws to protect citizens' data, strengthen cybersecurity, and regulate online platforms.

Digital boundaries also influence international relations. Countries may restrict certain apps or technologies because of privacy or security concerns. These decisions affect not only politics but also trade, business, and diplomacy. At the same time, cybercrime does not stop at national borders, so countries must cooperate by sharing information and improving global cybersecurity.

"In the 21st century, protecting a nation's data is becoming as important as protecting its territory."

-By Vaishnavi (10C)

AI'S IMPACT ON GOVERNMENT ROLES

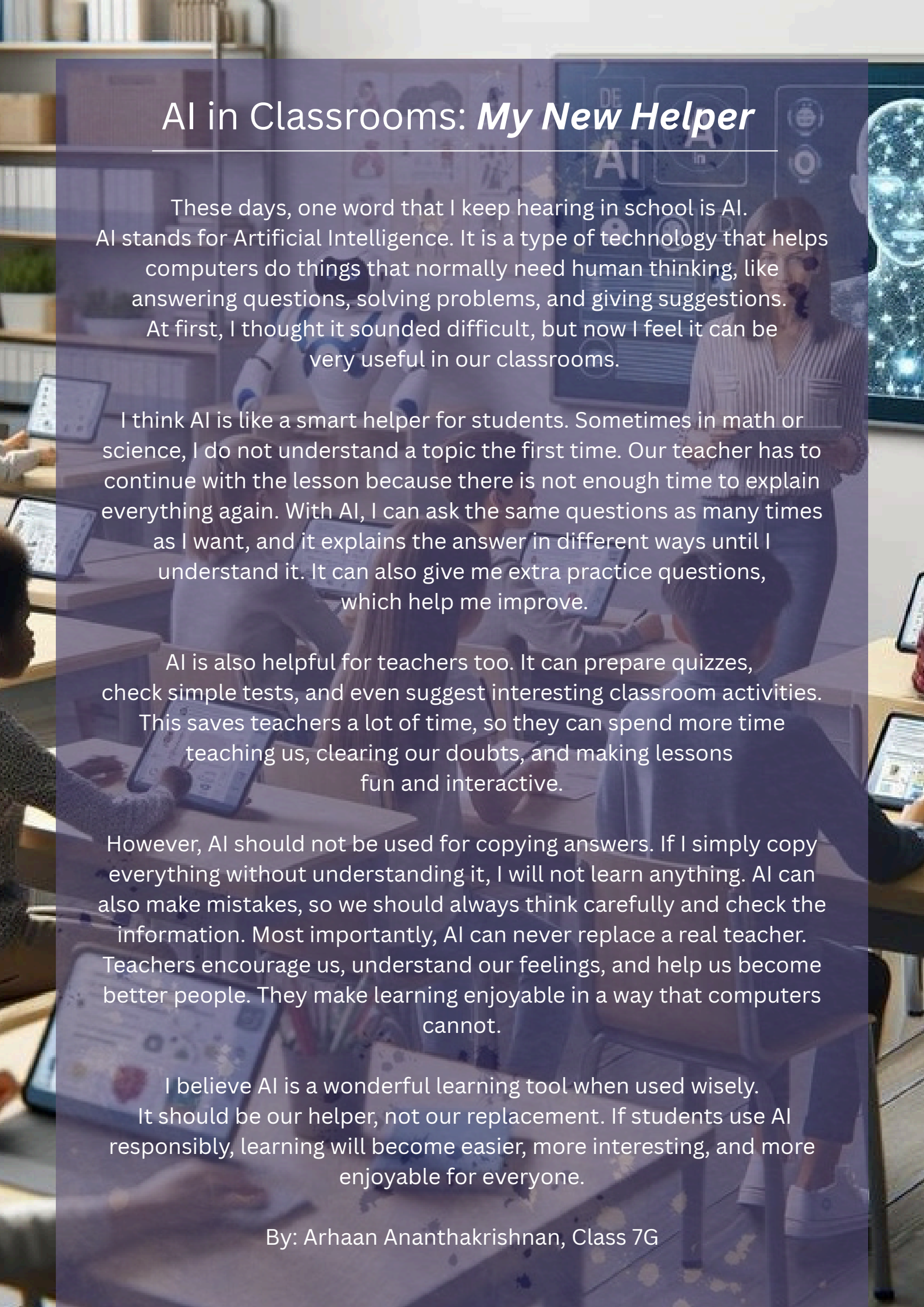
AI is a part of everyone's discussion nowadays. Ranging from teenagers to adults and even the elderly, AI has indeed considerably impacted everybody's lives.

We always talk about the uses, impacts, and applications of AI. But almost no one knows what role it plays politically. People would just conjecture that "it is just generative AI suggesting some basic policies for the welfare of the citizens of the country, which even a 15-year-old can suggest. What is so flabbergasting or astonishing about that?" But the truth unfolds, as it is more just than generative AI propounding some fundamental or rudimentary policies. AI's impact on government roles has significantly been prominent in the recent years. AI right now is in its weak stage, also known as 'NARROW ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE,' but it is based on how humans learn and make decisions. It has enough intellect to understand what the root problem, social issue is and what could be an effective solution.

For example, if I ask a chatbot how to strengthen the economy, rather than just solely mentioning that to strengthen the economy, unemployment should be curtailed or vacancies should be accessible, it would instead advise the finance department on how to work on our currency and how some expertise like agriculture, advanced technology, and socio-cultural activities yield more revenues. AI tools not only assist in economic matters but also play a crucial role in addressing disasters like floods, either through precise engineering solutions or by providing safety alarms/alerts and promoting social awareness. AI has made us realize how tech will soon become a huge contributor in policy making and political decisions. But there is something that AI cannot supplant when it comes to politicians, policymakers, or government officials. It is winning people's trusts, connecting to their issues, and, the most important, showing empathy.

ARTICLE BY:
MANSHA SINGH,
CLASS IX-E





AI in Classrooms: ***My New Helper***

These days, one word that I keep hearing in school is AI. AI stands for Artificial Intelligence. It is a type of technology that helps computers do things that normally need human thinking, like answering questions, solving problems, and giving suggestions. At first, I thought it sounded difficult, but now I feel it can be very useful in our classrooms.

I think AI is like a smart helper for students. Sometimes in math or science, I do not understand a topic the first time. Our teacher has to continue with the lesson because there is not enough time to explain everything again. With AI, I can ask the same questions as many times as I want, and it explains the answer in different ways until I understand it. It can also give me extra practice questions, which help me improve.

AI is also helpful for teachers too. It can prepare quizzes, check simple tests, and even suggest interesting classroom activities. This saves teachers a lot of time, so they can spend more time teaching us, clearing our doubts, and making lessons fun and interactive.

However, AI should not be used for copying answers. If I simply copy everything without understanding it, I will not learn anything. AI can also make mistakes, so we should always think carefully and check the information. Most importantly, AI can never replace a real teacher. Teachers encourage us, understand our feelings, and help us become better people. They make learning enjoyable in a way that computers cannot.

I believe AI is a wonderful learning tool when used wisely. It should be our helper, not our replacement. If students use AI responsibly, learning will become easier, more interesting, and more enjoyable for everyone.

By: Arhaan Ananthakrishnan, Class 7G

Nagaland:



India's Hidden Historical Treasure

When people think of Indian history, they often remember the Mughals, the Mauryas, or the freedom struggle. But few know about the rich and unique history of Nagaland, a beautiful state in northeastern India.

For centuries, the Naga people lived in independent villages, each governed by its own council rather than by a single king. They were known for their bravery, strong traditions, and close-knit communities. Their culture, languages, festivals, and craftsmanship have been preserved through generations, making Nagaland one of India's most culturally diverse states.

Nagaland became the 16th state of India on 1 December 1963. Today, it is famous for its breathtaking hills and the Hornbill Festival, which celebrates the traditions of the Naga tribes.

Nagaland's history reminds us that many remarkable stories remain hidden beyond our textbooks. Learning about them helps us appreciate the incredible diversity and heritage of India.



"The land of rich heritage, brave hearts and timeless traditions. ♡

Siya Anand

Class 9th B