

THE DAWN

English Club Magazine



RASHTRIYA SANSKRIT VIDYAPEETHA
(Deemed University)

Tirupati, 517 507

2018-19

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(Maxmuller English Club Magazine)

Board of Editors

Prof. V.Sujatha

Professor of English

Prof. R.Deeptha,

Professor of English



Department of English
Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha

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Tirupati, A.P., 517507



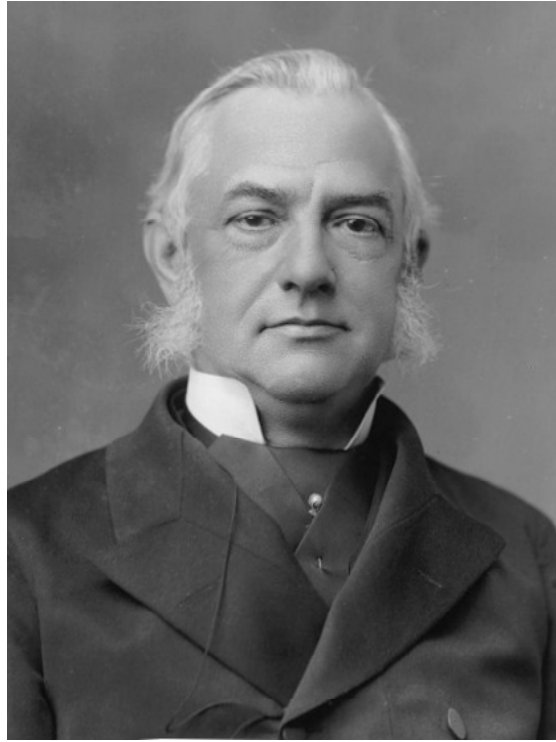
MESSAGE

I feel immensely proud to write a few lines by way of a foreword to this edition of the Dawn, the magazine of Maxmuller English Club. It is indeed very encouraging to know that the students have tried their creative hands at not only expressing their opinion about various issues and topics but also in writing poetry, short stories, riddles and language games. I heartly congratulate the students for their literary venture and wish them greater success in future. I extend my best wishes to the faculty in the Department for their role in bringing up this issue.

Prof. V. MuralidharaSarma

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FRIEDRICH MAX MÜLLER

Müller photographed in 1883 by Alexander Bassano

Born : 6th December 1823
Died : 28 October 1900 (aged 76)
Oxford, Oxfordshire, England
Occupation : Writer, scholar
Nationality : British
Education : University of Leipzig
Notable works : The Sacred Books of the East, Chips from
a German Workshop

F. Max Müller

EDITOR'S NOTE

The importance of English which has come to stay as the language of all modern knowledge, education, business and other activities in the modern day world needs no elaborate explanation. The relevance of English is more so in the case of a Sanskrit student who is the only link the modern world has with the ancient but ever so relevant, yet neglected treasure house of knowledge and wisdom in Sanskrit. Recognizing this Maxmuller English Club was started in Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha in the year 1995-96 under the guidance of Dr. M. Sarada [retd] the then Reader in English in the Vidyapeetha.

Named after the famous Sanskritist in the west, the club has been working to improve the communication skills of the Sanskrit students in English. As part of the club activities, the students meet regularly every weekend and discuss on a chosen topic or participate in language related activities. Conducted by the students themselves, the sessions give the members opportunity not only speak in English but also hone up their organizational skills. The Club also runs this magazine so that students can get another avenue for expression in English. The contributions are made exclusively by the students and they range from jokes, to short stories, small anecdotes to serious thought provoking compositions. I take this opportunity to commend their efforts.

The Department of English is deeply indebted to the administration of the Vidyapeetha for the unstinting support in the above said endeavours.

Prof. R. Deepta

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FOOD FOR THOUGHT

Shobika, Sastri I Year

‘Variety is the spice of life’, so goes a saying. In today’s life we indeed to have so much variety in everything around us that choice becomes difficult for us. Right from the paste, soap, dress, music, movie, mobile, bike, food what not. The list is endless. Even in education we have so many choices. One can become a musician, a politician, a scholar, a data analyst, a banker, a milk man, a corporate giant, a home maker etc. The list once again is endless. But there are also things which cannot be chosen. They are simply allotted to us and we have to accept them. We all know we cannot choose our parents, siblings and relatives as much as our parents, siblings cannot choose us as their children etc. They have to just accept it.

So, what is the point you may ask. Just as “ignorance is bliss” sometimes lack of variety is also a bliss. Otherwise, our parents would have by now changed hundreds of children. After all, every child is problematic. So, we can heartily thank God for leaving no choice for our parents, except to put up with us. But these days grown up children seem to have a choice whether or not to put up with parents. If God would not have given variety here, it would have been better, it seems. But unfortunately, there is. My request for all those who are reading this is that please do not ignore your parents, though the pride of you may kindle you to do so. It is not that only by staying with them, we really ‘are’ with them but only by heartily loving them. So, do ‘choose’ since you have a choice to be a good offspring of your parents.

FAILURE A STEPPING STONE**Haripriyai, Sastri I year**

Human beings always dream of attaining perfect happiness by transcending problems, but more often than not they fail to do so. In fact, human beings are creatures driven by desires. They constantly seek to gratify various urges of their six senses. But very few realize that human life is full of sorrows and miseries except for two temporary flashes of happiness. It is a fact that man has to face innumerable failures on the path to success. The weak-minded become restless with their failures, whereas the strong-minded take failures as stepping stones to success.

In the words of Wilfred. H. Peterson, "Failure is not fatal. Failure should be our teacher, not our undertaker. It should challenge us to new heights of accomplishments, not pull us to new depths of despair. From honest failure can come valuable experience."

Failure is in fact, a natural phenomenon in every human life from childhood. A child fails hundreds of times when it tries to walk and then only it is able to walk steadily. Thus, a series of failures begins in human life. Every living thing including plants struggle to exist. Yet this struggle always fails because the law of impermanence operates.

Failures may not make men strong or weak; they will show with what mettle they are made of. Failure indeed, creates more opportunities in human life if they are welcomed with positive attitude that helps to grow. As it is wisely said by Roosevelt, "Everybody makes mistakes. The only man who makes no mistake is the man who never does

anything. Do not be afraid of mistakes, providing you do not make the same one twice.” So, committing a mistake is not wrong. But repeating it, is an offence. One should raise against the failure with a challenge as a kite rises against the wind but never flees from it.

One should be strong and bold enough to digest the failure. An age old formula to surpass obstacles and failures in one’s life is to adopt optimism. As it is rightly said that an optimist laughs to forget; a pessimist forgets to laugh. An optimist searches a remedy for weakness. Instead of worrying about his problems, he tries to find out where the mistakes lie. Swami Vivekananda once said, “The remedy for weakness is not brooding over weakness, but thinking of strength.” In the words of Mrs. Herman, “Strength is born in the deep silence of long-suffering hearts, not amid joy.”

To be an optimist, one should learn from the life of Karna, the best optimistic character in the great epic the Mahabharata. He is a living example of optimism. Though born to Kunti, he was not recognized as Kshatriya. The curse of his guru Parasuram added to his failure on the battle field. Though full of valour he failed to defeat Pandavas due to the promise made to his mother. Thus, Karna experienced nothing but failure. But he never stepped back and so obtained eternal fame.

To all the heartaches and the tears, to every anguish and every pain, to all the gloomy days and fruitless years and to the dreams that lived in vain, one should be thankful, as they are the things that help one to try.

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COLLEGE STUDENT

K. Shraavani Reddy, Sastri I year

The college students come to study
They are absent when a new film is ready
They say they are going for tuition
But, they will spend the money on fashion
They say they have studied best
But, they don't get class first
They say they will pass
But alas, the result they haven't shows.



Answer for 'Can You Solve' : The Third door.

Pg.No.17

He chose the third door because if the lions haven't eaten for a year, they must all be dead.

GUIDED BY A DREAM

Sujesh. EK, Sastri I year

Life is so strange that sometimes it is stranger than fiction. Here is a real-life incident which is stranger than fiction.

While developing his famous sewing machine, Isaac Singer at one point was faced with a problem which appeared insurmountable – how to get the thread run through the needle smoothly and continuously without breaking or getting stuck.

One night he had a dream. He dreamt that he was being chased by some tribals carrying large spears. As they drew closer, he noticed that every spear had a hole just below the point of blade. He woke up with a start.

The next morning, he made a needle with its eye near the point instead of top as he had designed earlier. That solved the problem. The thread could now run consistently through the needle. His invention was completed and Singer Sewing Machine soon became the premier sewing machine in the world.



AN EASY APPROACH TO SPOKEN ENGLISH

SomnadhNukala, Sastri I year

Language is one of the modes of communicating ideas. A language which serves and helps for the development of society and science is not only accepted by people, it also lives long. Now a days English has emerged as an international language because it has served the people in day-to-day affairs as well as in scientific spheres. So, much of scientific research and a lot of creative writing is being done in English.

Every language has two aspects – one is spoken and one is written. Our communication is primarily oral rather than written as we learn to speak first and write later. It is quite obvious that if we want to communicate our ideas in a proper and perfect manner, we have to know the basics of spoken language. To improve communication skills, one has to invariably depend on conversation. For good conversation practice, we have to follow some principles.

1. Well begun is half done:

If we want to improve spoken English, we must start it with positive attitude and enthusiasm. This spirit leads us towards our goal and gradually we move nearer to the goal.

2. Leave the hesitation: Language is a skill, which is gained by effort. We do not get it by birth as animals or birds do. So, one has to start one's good efforts just like a small child tries to learn without hesitation. After some time, good efforts certainly bring good fruits.

3. Create an environment of spoken English: Try to make friends with people who share your enthusiasm for learning English. Creation of English speaking environment strengthens your spoken English.
4. Good Pronunciation: Every language has its peculiarities about its pronunciation and accent. English is no exception. If our pronunciation is good and clear then the listener can understand our opinions easily. For good pronunciation, we have to watch and listen carefully not only news in English but other programmes like quiz, discussions, profiles on TV or You Tube, besides listening to the CDs of EFL University.
5. Speak Simple: Try to make and speak simple sentences in English. This makes your task easy.
6. Evaluation: Once in a week, one has to evaluate one's performance in spoken English to know to what extent one has been successful and what one has to achieve.
7. Think English and Speak English: Every expression begins with thinking whether that thinking occurs knowingly or unknowingly. When we think each and everything in English, then the expression will automatically be in English. This is the easiest method to improve spoken English.
8. Mistakes are steps for Improvement: Everyone commits mistakes. But, once we know our mistakes we have to deliberately learn to overcome them. If we converse in English, we will know what sort of grammar

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mistakes we do. Hence don't feel shy that our mistakes have been caught, as mistakes are steps to improve our English.

9. Practice makes man perfect: Daily practice of spoken English gradually makes us perfect English speakers. This effort should continue till the goal is reached.
10. Applied knowledge is fruitful: Mere learning of spoken English will not make us good speakers. A little applied knowledge is better than a lot of theoretical knowledge. If we speak English regularly then only the words, meanings and formations of sentences will remain for a long time in our memory. In this way our effort gradually decreases and quality increases.

So, dear friends try..... try..... try.....



Answers of 'Riddles' from Pg.No.20

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| 1. SIN'! | 2. A suspension bridge |
| 3. Fingers | 4. None. All of them are redskins |
| 5. Struck first | |

YOGIC EDUCATION VS PHYSICAL EDUCATION

JaanhaviGadiyaram, B.Sc Yoga I year

Education involves the process of learning. The main aim of education is to bring out the hidden potentialities of a student.

Physical Education:

Physical Education is a willful activity planned systematically. It aims at better health. It constitutes both the individual exercise i.e. aerobic exercise, dumbbells roman rings etc. and group exercise viz tennis, hockey, football etc.

Yogic Education:

Yogic education consists of asanas, pranayamas, meditation etc. Asana[posture] or combination of asanas, kriyas, mudras and bhandas. The aim of Yoga is to bring harmony between body and soul. To reach this goal, Patanjali, the founder of Yoga philosophy established a eight fold path, where asanas for the third step, Yama and Niyama being the first and the second.

There is an opinion among lay people that both yogic education and physical education are similar in developing health of a man. But there are completely different from each other. An effort is made here to differentiate them.

1. The aim of yogic education is to develop and maintain perfect body, mind and soul. The aim of physical education is to develop the physical health. There is no place for the development of mind and soul.

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2. There is no place for competition in yogic education. The goal of yogic education is to realize self, whereas in physical education the concept of competition comes into existence, which involves jealousy, enmity etc.
3. The physical movements during asanas slow steady and smooth whereas speedy and jerky movements are important in physical exercise which results in exertion and fatigue.
4. All mudras, bhandhas, pranayamas and asanas are directed towards the rising of kundalini shakti whereas the element of raising these special powers is not seen in the physical education.
5. Yogic education doesn't aim at muscle building. So, the consumption of energy is relatively less whereas in physical education, strong muscle masses are built as a symbol of physical strength. To build up muscles large amount of energy is consumed. This results in heavy workload on the respiratory system and cardiac system.
6. Most of the asanas require expenditure of 0,82 to 1.0 calories of energy per minute, whereas the physical exercise requires an expenditure of 2 to 14 calories of energy per minute.

Thus, yogic education differs from physical education. YOGA is philosophy as well as a science. The practices of yoga are systematically defined. So, it has the modern physiological acceptance. As a philosophy, it teaches proper way of living. So, for a common man yogic education is better than physical education.

CAN YOU SOLVE? The Three Doors

K. S. D. P. Kiran Kumar, B. Sc II year

A spy in ancient Rome managed to escape from his cell in the dungeon and was looking for a way out of it when he came across three iron doors. He looked up and saw a guard peering at him from a grating.

“So, you have got out,” sneered the guard. “Well, here’s your chance to escape. All three doors lead to freedom but you have to open the right one or you’re done for. On the other side of the first door there is a bottomless pit. You have to walk along a narrow path to get to the other side. The second door conceals armed guards. They’ll cut you to pieces but sometimes they’re asleep. The third door will bring you into the midst of a pride of lions. They’ve not eaten for a year. Choose your door. But once you have chosen you have to go through it. Now go!”

The spy chose a door and ran away to safety. Which door do you think he chose?

See the Answer in Page No. 10



THE LIFE OF ADI SANKARA**Vachaspati Mishra, Shastri III year**

Sri Adi Sankara was the father of Advaita Vedanta School of Hindu Philosophy. He lived in the 6th century A.D. He was born at Kaladi, a village in Kerala in a Namboothri family. Sivaguru was his father and Aryamba was his mother. They got Sankara by the blessings of Lord Shiva. Sankara lost his father early in his life. But he was a precocious child and completed his Vedic Education at a very young age.

After the completion of his Vedic Education, he wanted to become a sanyasi. At first, he could not get permission from his mother. So, he thought of new way for that. He created a crocodile with his magical power when he and his mother had gone to take bath in the river Periyar. The magical crocodile caught Sankara. He then begged his mother to give him permission to embrace sanyasa as he was about to die. The distort mother gave him permission. The magical crocodile disappeared.

He found his 'Guru' on the banks of river Narmada in Govindabhagavatpada, a disciple of the famous Gaudapada who had written the famous 'karika' on Mandukya Upanishad.

By sixteen he finished his studies and his Guru sent his gifted disciple to Benaras to expound Vedanta and put in check the increasing Buddhist influence. As he was well-versed in the Vedas and the Vedangas, he built his whole philosophy on the solid rock of knowledge, wisdom and

experience. Sankara was responsible for consolidation of what came to be called 'Advaita Vedanta' and its widespread propagation with his unstinted efforts and divine powers.

Badarayana Vyasa who was an embodiment of Lord Vishnu summarized the main essence of the Vedas as Brahmasutras. But they are very hard and difficult for common people to understand. So, it is believed Lord Shiva himself took birth as Adi Sankara to write the commentary of those Sutras. He wrote commentaries of Prasthanathraya – The Upanishads, the Gita, the Brahmasutras. Not only was he a philosopher but a great poet and author of some beautiful lyrics like SoundrayaLahari devoted to the adoration of a personal god-head in several manifestations.

With in a short span of 30 odd years, he travelled throughout India and demonstrated his marvellous organizing skills by establishing Mutts in all the four corners of India, devoted to the continuation of the doctrine he has propounded. They are Dwaraka Mutt in Dwaraka Gujarat, Goverdhan Mutt in Puri Orissa, Sarada Mutt in Shringeri, Karnataka and Jyotir Mutt near Badrinath, Uttarakhand. He summarized his philosophy in the following way: “Brahmasatyajaganmithya”.



Answers for 'Who Am I ? from Pg.No.21

- | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Shirt | 2. Sorry | 3. Helicopter |
| 4. Crocodile | 5. Museum | |

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RIDDLES

Santu Das, Shastri III year

1. If I were in the sun and you were out of it, what would sun be?
2. What kind of a bridge causes suspense?
3. If you stood facing north what would be on your left hand?
4. There are 12 tomatoes on the table which of them is a cowboy?
5. If a man smashes a clock, could he be accused of killing time? “ Not if he could prove that the clock _____” [fill in the missing words]

See the Answers in Page No.14



WHO AM I?

K. Yogeshwar Rao B.Sc yoga I year

1. I am five letter word. I have a neck but no head. I have arms but no hands. I am carried by others. Who am I?
2. I am a five letter word. I am used very often and every day. I am used whenever someone does a mistake or a wrong. Who am I?
3. I am a machine. I can fly. But I don't have wings. I am a ten letter word. Who am I?
4. I am a nine letter word. I am a reptile. I live both in water and on land. I cry a lot. Who am I?
5. I am a six letter word. I am building. Objects of art, historical and cultural objects are displayed in me. Who am I?

See the Answers in Page No.19



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WHO IS WHO?

Sumod PS, BA I year

Here are some interesting words and phrases in English. Let us see if you know them.

1. Who is a double dealer?
2. Who are Siamese twins?
3. Who is a scatter brain?
4. Who is a scape goat?
5. Who is a grump?
6. Who is a penny pincher?
7. Who is a black sheep?
8. Who is a crank?
9. Who is a crack pot?
10. Who is couch potato?

See the Answers in Page No. 30



A BARKING DOG NEVER BITES

Vishnu Priya, Sastri II year

As you are aware ‘A Barking Dog Never Bites’ is a very famous proverb. Before going to discuss the topic let us first know about proverbs.

Proverbs carry a lot of wisdom which our elders had gained through their experience. They are often great truths of our life. According to Dr. Selvin Champion, “A proverb is a social aphorism which has been or still in common use conveying advice or counsel invariably camouflaged figuratively, disguised in metaphor or allegory.”

The proverb “A Barking Dog Never Bites” is derived from a French proverb of 13th century. Another form of this proverb is “Barking Dogs Seldom Bite”. The proverb tells us that the dog which barks on seeing us will never bite because it barks out of fear just like us who afraid of a dog try to shoo it away. We can apply this to other activities in our day to day life also. People who go on talking about what they can do, don’t do anything and one who does the work will never waste one’s time in useless talk. Politicians often speak more and promise more but do nothing. When the elections come, then only they start working otherwise they are full of speeches and no work. Proverbs like “Actions speak louder than words” and “Empty vessels make much noise” also support this contention. If an individual like a dog of good breed has in himself confidence and competence he has no need to publicise his accomplishments as his actions speak louder than his words and bring him name and fame.

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LIMERICKS

SikhaGimire, Sastri II year

Limericks are humorous poems made up of five lines each and have a fixed rhyming pattern. The first, second and fifth lines have one type of end rhyme scheme while third and fourth line have another type of end rhyme scheme. No one knows where and how they originated but they were made popular by the 19th century English writer Edward Lear. They form mostly part of folk lore, oral poetry and are nonsensical. They are popular because they break taboos and rules. Sometimes limericks are also part of children's rhymes.

Here are some amusing specimens.
There was once a man with no hair,
He gave everyone quite a scare,
He got some Rogaine
Grew out a mane
And now he resembles a bear.

There was a young man from Leeds,
Who swallowed a packet of seeds,
Within just one hour
His nose was a flower
And his head was a riot of weeds.



THE UNHAPPY HEN

SeshaSudhamadhuri SVSastri 1st Year

Once upon a time there lived a hen in the forest. She was always unhappy with herself. She felt her voice was not good and nobody would befriend her. She used to sit alone and cry near the lake. One day a monkey came near the lake and saw the hen crying. The monkey then asked, "What happened dear hen? Why are you crying?" The hen said, "O Monkey! I don't have a good voice, so nobody is befriending me." "What makes you think so?" the monkey asked. "Look at the Cuckoo. It has the sweetest voice and everyone will obviously love her and I bet she has the most number of friends." said the hen. Then the monkey asked, "Don't you think the Cuckoo would be feeling the same that it is black and so nobody wants to be her friend?" "No. She cannot feel like that. What if she is black she has the sweetest voice and why would anyone not like her just because she is black?" said the hen. Then the monkey said "Exactly. Even though it is black it has the sweetest voice. A peacock looks very beautiful but cannot sing. Everybody is good in their own way. Why should you compare yourself with others? The day starts with your crowing and you are very punctual in doing that. Man wakes up with your voice. No other bird can do it. It's only you who can and that is your greatness. Why do you feel insecure just because your voice is not as good as the cuckoo's?" The hen then realised her worth and said, "Thank you dear monkey. I never knew I was this worthy. I always used to think everybody else were perfect but today I got to know everyone has their strengths and weaknesses. Thank you so much." Then the

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monkey said, "Its ok dear hen. Now don't ever feel low about yourself. Remember everybody has their own issues but your attitude towards them is what matters." The hen feels happy and lives happily thereafter.

All of us feel like the hen at some point of life. We feel everybody else is doing good and we are not. We compare ourselves with others be it our friends or relatives or anybody for that matter. We feel they are very happy just because they have something that we do not have. But that may not be true always. Like the monkey said "**Everybody has their own issues but your attitude towards them is what matters.**" All we have to do is discover ourselves first and then try finding ways to convert our weakness into a strength. When we stop comparing ourselves and feeling low about ourselves we are a step nearer to success



THE STORY OF ALL SOCIETIES

**RAHUL KRISHNA R
SHENOY SASTRI II YEAR**

There was a school in a jungle where all cubs, calves, fawns, ducklings, eaglets, kits, piglets, cygnets etc. were studying combinedly in a class about the rules and regulations of a forest, skills everyone must have etc. An old bear was their teacher for everything. Only his family members were the teachers of that school for generations. He was the last one in that family.

Every day, from sunrise to sunset, the old bear taught them how to collect honey from honey comb, how to catch-fishes from lake, how to climb the trees and all activities of a bear. All students tried to do their best during training even though they all are not bears. Many of them failed to do some activities.

Minnows, fawns and piglets failed to climb the tree; fawns, calves, cubs and many others failed to collect honey from comb. But all of them tried their level best. The old bear always appreciated his family for inventing an excellent educational system like this.

After one month of training, he decided to conduct a meeting with all parents for discussing their children's skills. On that day, all parents reached there on time and bear started calling each parents separately and showed them their children's report card. First, he called the parent bears and their cub. Then he said, "Sir, I am so proud that I am his teacher. He is the topper of the class

with full marks on all subjects. “Secondly, he called the parent deer and their fawn and said, “Sir, I am so tired of punishing him for chasing others and also for running faster than needed. Also, he failed in many subjects. So sir, I want you to give more attention to him. “The parent deer thought that their fawn lost his marks because he disobeyed his teacher.

The old bear complained to all parents except the parent bears about their children’s interest on other activities instead of the school activities. At home, parents gave so much pressure to children to obey their teacher and to become a good student. Even though their own child cannot do that activities correctly, the parents made fun of other students. They never understood the real reason behind their children’s failure because they also got same education and they were doing what their elder generation did to them. Not only the families but also the whole society and ecosystem was affected of this education policy. They all lived like a bear even though they were not bears physically. All the animals were having the same food and that affected ecosystem. There was a silent war for surviving. But they never thought about a change.

On the next day, the old bear fell out of the tree and had sustained severe injuries. He was not able to take classes for students. So, as per his doctor’s advice, he decided to retire from the teacher’s post. He also appointed a young deer as new teacher. The teacher deer observed the skills which the old bear taught them along with hidden talent and skills in each student. So, he decided to change the whole educational system and

started training them according to that system. He trained his students what they actually need.

He trained min now show to swim fast with the help of their parents; he trained cygnet show to chase fishes with the help of elder swans; he trained cubs how to chase other animals etc. Likewise, he trained all of his students different skills with the help of their parents. Actually, he taught them how to survive in the jungle. Even though parents initially doubted his training strategy, they were happy when he involved them in his education system. Also, they felt exhilarated when they discovered his discovery. Every student got self-confidence and led a beautiful fruitful life through different ways. Thus, the society and ecosystem of jungle became balanced and started to change.

This is not just a story of a jungle-society; not a story of jungle; but of all societies including Humans. So, if you want to become anything, always be a deer not a bear.



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Answers for 'Who is Who?' from Pg.No.22

Cross check your answers with the answers given below:

1. A person who says one thing and means another. A dishonest person who deceives others.
2. Twins born with their bodies joined together in some way and sometimes sharing the same organs.
3. A person who forgets things or who cannot concentrate on one thing for long.
4. A person who is blamed or punished for faults or wrong doing of somebody else.
5. A bad tempered person or a person who becomes angry very easily.
6. A mean person. A person who dislikes spending money.
7. A person who is strongly disapproved of by other members in the family
8. A person with strange fixed ideas especially on a fixed subject.
9. A person with strange and crazy ideas.
10. A person who spends a lot of time at home on the sofa watching television.



