

**Chapter 1 : Building our youth for the future**

*The first reason why the legal driving age should be raised is because it would make the roads safer, second the lack of experience at age 16, and third the maturity level at age 16.*

He was the third of six children born to Damodardas Mulchand Modi c. There, Modi met Lakshmanrao Inamdar , popularly known as Vakil Saheb, who inducted him as a balswayamsevak junior cadet for RSS and became his political mentor. Modi remained only a short time at each, since he lacked the required college education. During this period, known as "The Emergency", many of her political opponents were jailed and opposition groups were banned. Shortly afterwards, the RSS was banned. He became involved in printing pamphlets opposing the government, sending them to Delhi and organising demonstrations. His strategy was credited as key to the BJP winning an overall majority in the elections, [70] [73] and Modi was promoted to BJP general secretary organisation in May of that year. During the riots, Modi said that "What is happening is a chain of action and reaction. Zakia Jaffri filed a protest petition in response. Bhandari, and the state assembly was dissolved. Modi wrote a foreword to a textbook by Dinanath Batra released in , which stated that ancient India possessed technologies including test-tube babies. Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee who asked Modi for tolerance in the aftermath of the Gujarat violence and supported his resignation as chief minister [] [] distanced himself, reaching out to North Indian Muslims before the Lok Sabha elections. Modi was barred from entering the United States by the State Department , in accordance with the recommendations of the Commission on International Religious Freedom formed under the aegis of the International Religious Freedom Act , [] [] the only person denied a US visa under this law. As Modi rose to prominence in India, the UK [] and the EU [] lifted their bans in October and March , respectively, and after his election as prime minister he was invited to Washington. He asked the national government to allow states to invoke tougher laws in the wake of the Mumbai train bombings. In it, Modi argued that scavenging was a "spiritual experience" for Valmiks, a sub-caste of Dalits. As Chief Minister, Modi favoured privatisation and small government , which was at odds with the philosophy of the RSS, usually described as anti-privatisation and anti-globalisation. His policies during his second term have been credited with reducing corruption in the state. By December , , structures had been built, of which , were check dams , which helped recharge the aquifers beneath them. Gujarat expanded the Jyotigram Yojana scheme, in which agricultural electricity was separated from other rural electricity; the agricultural electricity was rationed to fit scheduled irrigation demands, reducing its cost. Although early protests by farmers ended when those who benefited found that their electricity supply had stabilised, [] according to an assessment study corporations and large farmers benefited from the policy at the expense of small farmers and labourers. In , Gujarat ranked 13th in the country with respect to rates of poverty and 21st in education. Nearly 45 percent of children under five were underweight and 23 percent were undernourished, putting the state in the "alarming" category on the India State Hunger Index. In the state ranked 10th of 21 Indian states in the Human Development Index. Political Scientist Christophe Jaffrelot says that under Modi the number of families below the poverty line has increased and conditions for rural adivasi and dalits, in particular, have declined. Gujarat Legislative Assembly election, During the campaign, Modi attempted to identify himself with the state of Gujarat, a strategy similar to that used by Indira Gandhi during the Emergency, and projected himself as protecting Gujarat against persecution by the rest of India. Modi only attended Hindu religious ceremonies, and had prominent associations with Hindu religious leaders. During his campaign he twice refused to wear articles of clothing gifted by Muslim leaders. The BJP did not nominate any Muslim candidates for the assembly election of The longest was of M. Modi authored eight other books, mostly containing short stories for children. Anandiben Patel succeeded him as the chief minister. Advani, who cited concern with leaders who were "concerned with their personal agendas".

**Chapter 2 : Opposition builds to raising minimum driving age - The Boston Globe**

*Maybe to stay current, the driving age should go to at least > > 18, and it wouldn't hurt to raise the drinking age either. > That would mean that the kids were already out of the house, out from.*

His father, Motilal Nehru , a self-made wealthy barrister who belonged to the Kashmiri Pandit community, [4] served twice as President of the Indian National Congress , in and Jawaharlal was the eldest of three children, two of whom were girls. Childhood Nehru described his childhood as a "sheltered and uneventful one". He grew up in an atmosphere of privilege at wealthy homes including a palatial estate called the Anand Bhavan. His father had him educated at home by private governesses and tutors. Brooks, he became interested in science and theosophy. However, his interest in theosophy did not prove to be enduring and he left the society shortly after Brooks departed as his tutor. About the latter he wrote, "[The] Japanese victories [had] stirred up my enthusiasm Nationalistic ideas filled my mind I mused of Indian freedom and Asiatic freedom from the thralldom of Europe. Writings of Bernard Shaw , H. Keynes , Bertrand Russell , Lowes Dickinson and Meredith Townsend moulded much of his political and economic thinking. But, unlike his father, he had only a desultory interest in his profession and did not relish either the practice of law or the company of lawyers. Although educated Indians "by and large took a vicarious pleasure" in seeing the British rulers humbled, the ruling upper classes sided with the Allies. Nehru confessed that he viewed the war with mixed feelings. Although the political discourse had been dominated at this time by Gopal Krishna Gokhale , [20] a moderate who said that it was "madness to think of independence", [18] Nehru had spoken "openly of the politics of non-cooperation, of the need of resigning from honorary positions under the government and of not continuing the futile politics of representation". He noted that someone had once defined the Indian Civil Service, "with which we are unfortunately still afflicted in this country, as neither Indian, nor civil, nor a service". Nehru, however, was not satisfied with the pace of the national movement. He became involved with aggressive nationalists leaders who were demanding Home Rule for Indians. But, in , the proposal was rejected because of the reluctance of the moderates to commit to such a radical course of action. Besant nevertheless formed a league for advocating Home Rule in ; and Tilak, on his release from a prison term, had in April formed his own league. The pact had been initiated earlier in the year at Allahabad at a meeting of the All India Congress Committee which was held at the Nehru residence at Anand Bhawan. Nehru welcomed and encouraged the rapprochement between the two Indian communities. The Congress and various other Indian organisations threatened to launch protests if she were not set free. The British government was subsequently forced to release Besant and make significant concessions after a period of intense protest. Non-cooperation The first big national involvement of Nehru came at the onset of the Non-Cooperation movement in He led the movement in the United Provinces now Uttar Pradesh. Nehru was arrested on charges of anti-governmental activities in , and was released a few months later. He sought foreign allies for India and forged links with movements for independence and democracy all over the world. In , his efforts paid off and the Congress was invited to attend the congress of oppressed nationalities in Brussels in Belgium. The meeting was called to co-ordinate and plan a common struggle against imperialism. Nehru represented India and was elected to the Executive Council of the League against Imperialism that was born at this meeting. In the face of these allegations, Nehru responded, "We have sympathy for the national movement of Arabs in Palestine because it is directed against British Imperialism. He was in Europe in early , visiting his ailing wife, shortly before she died in a sanitarium in Switzerland. Parting company with Subhas Chandra Bose Nehru worked closely with Subhas Chandra Bose in developing good relations with governments of free countries all over the world. However, the two split in the late s, when Bose agreed to seek the help of fascists in driving the British out of India. Krishna Menon visited Spain and declared support for the Republicans. He refused to meet Benito Mussolini , the dictator of Italy when the latter expressed his desire to meet him. He suffered imprisonment in Nabha , a princely state , when he went there to see the struggle that was being waged by the

Sikhs against the corrupt Mahants. The nationalist movement had been confined to the territories under direct British rule. He helped to make the struggle of the people in the princely states a part of the nationalist movement for independence. Nehru who had been supporting the cause of the people of the princely states for many years was made the President of the conference in He opened up its ranks to membership from across the political spectrum. The body would play an important role during the political integration of India, helping Indian leaders Vallabhbhai Patel and V. Menon to whom Nehru had delegated the task of integrating the princely states into India negotiate with hundreds of princes. During the drafting of the Indian constitution, many Indian leaders except Nehru of that time were in favour of allowing each princely state or covenanting state to be independent as a federal state along the lines suggested originally by the Government of India act But this was struck down by the Supreme Court of India. Eventually, the government by the 26th amendment to the constitution was successful in abolishing the princely states of India. At that time he also formed Independence for India league, a pressure group within the Congress. Nehru was one of the leaders who objected to the time given to the British “ he pressed Gandhi to demand immediate actions from the British. Gandhi brokered a further compromise by reducing the time given from two years to one. Demands for dominion status were rejected by the British in We believe that it is the inalienable right of the Indian people, as of any other people, to have freedom and to enjoy the fruits of their toil and have the necessities of life, so that they may have full opportunities of growth. We believe also that if any government deprives a people of these rights and oppresses them the people have a further right to alter it or abolish it. The British government in India has not only deprived the Indian people of their freedom but has based itself on the exploitation of the masses, and has ruined India economically, politically, culturally and spiritually. We believe therefore, that India must sever the British connection and attain Purna Swaraj or complete independence. The massive gathering of public attending the ceremony was asked if they agreed with it, and the vast majority of people were witnessed to raise their hands in approval. The flag of India was hoisted publicly across India by Congress volunteers, nationalists and the public. Plans for a mass civil disobedience were also underway. Gandhi stepped back into a more spiritual role. Although Gandhi did not officially designate Nehru his political heir until , the country as early as the mids saw in Nehru the natural successor to Gandhi. After the protest gathered steam, they realised the power of salt as a symbol. Nehru remarked about the unprecedented popular response, "it seemed as though a spring had been suddenly released". He had earlier, after addressing a huge meeting and leading a vast procession, ceremoniously manufactured some contraband salt. He was charged with breach of the salt law, tried summarily behind prison walls and sentenced to six months of imprisonment. He nominated Gandhi to succeed him as Congress President during his absence in jail, but Gandhi declined, and Nehru then nominated his father as his successor. Salt satyagraha success The Salt Satyagraha succeeded in drawing the attention of the world. Indian, British, and world opinion increasingly began to recognise the legitimacy of the claims by the Congress party for independence. Nehru considered the salt satyagraha the high-water mark of his association with Gandhi, [55] and felt that its lasting importance was in changing the attitudes of Indians: Of course these movements exercised tremendous pressure on the British Government and shook the government machinery. But the real importance, to my mind, lay in the effect they had on our own people, and especially the village masses. Non-cooperation dragged them out of the mire and gave them self-respect and self-reliance. They acted courageously and did not submit so easily to unjust oppression; their outlook widened and they began to think a little in terms of India as a whole. Prasad as Congress President in Nehru was elected in his place and held the presidency for two years “ After the fall of Bose from the mainstream of Indian politics because of his support of violence in driving the British out of India, [62] the power struggle between the socialists and conservatives balanced out. However, Sardar Patel died in , leaving Nehru as the sole remaining iconic national leader, and soon the situation became such that Nehru was able to implement many of his basic policies without hindrance. He developed good relations with governments all over the world. He firmly placed India on the side of democracy and freedom during a time when the world was under the threat of fascism. He appointed the National Planning Commission in to help in

framing such policies. His real interest in Marxism and his socialist pattern of thought stem from that tour. His subsequent sojourns in prison enabled him to study Marxism in more depth. Yet from then on, the yardstick of his economic thinking remained Marxist, adjusted, where necessary, to Indian conditions. Nehru declared that the only two parties that mattered in India were the British Raj and Congress. Nehru had hoped to elevate Maulana Azad as the pre-eminent leader of Indian Muslims, but in this, he was undermined by Gandhi, who continued to treat Jinnah as the voice of Indian Muslims. I should like India to play its full part and throw all her resources into the struggle for a new order. After much deliberation, the Congress under Nehru informed the government that it would co-operate with the British but on certain conditions. First, Britain must give an assurance of full independence for India after the war and allow the election of a constituent assembly to frame a new constitution; second, although the Indian armed forces would remain under the British Commander-in-Chief, Indians must be included immediately in the central government and given a chance to share power and responsibility. A deadlock was reached. Before this crucial announcement, Nehru urged Jinnah and the Muslim League to join the protest but the latter declined. Nehru angrily declared that "all the old problems Linlithgow made Nehru an offer on 8 October. It stated that Dominion status for India was the objective of the British government. Only Jinnah got something more precise. After spending a little more than a year in jail, he was released, along with other Congress prisoners, three days before the bombing of Pearl Harbor in Hawaii. Nehru, eager for a compromise, was hopeful. Jinnah had continued opposing the Congress. Some say Jawaharlal and I were estranged. It will require much more than difference of opinion to estrange us.

**Chapter 3 : Jawaharlal Nehru - Wikipedia**

*The teen driving age should be raised / A.J. Willingham The teen driving age should not be raised / Raja Mishra Driver education needs standards and support / Eddie Wren.*

Government Boys Hr sec School. In , he defended Indian independence activist P. Varadarajulu Naidu against charges of sedition [14] and two years later participated in the agitations against the Rowlatt Act. After Mahatma Gandhi joined the Indian independence movement in , Rajagopalachari became one of his followers. Das , the President of the Indian National Congress. In the early s, Rajagopalachari emerged as one of the major leaders of the Tamil Nadu Congress. When Gandhi organised the Dandi march in , Rajagopalachari broke the salt laws at Vedaranyam , near Nagapattinam , along with Indian independence activist Sardar Vedaratnam and was afterwards imprisoned by the British. Rajagopalachari issued the Temple Entry Authorization and Indemnity Act , under which restrictions were removed on Dalits and Shanars entering Hindu temples. On 21 February the unpopular new law on the use of Hindi was quickly repealed by the Governor of Madras. Rajagopalachari was arrested in December , in accordance with the Defence of India rules, and sentenced to one-year in prison. Kamaraj, President of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee, was forced to make [Tanguturi Prakasam] as Chief Ministerial candidate, by the elected members, to prevent Rajagopalachari from winning. However, Rajagopalachari did not contest the elections, and Prakasam was elected. Rajaji was instrumental in initiating negotiations between Gandhi and Jinnah. It is easy to yield to current pressure of opinion and it is difficult to impose on enthusiastic people any policy of restraint. But I earnestly plead that we should do all we can to prevent ill-will from hardening into a chronic disorder. We have enough ill-will and prejudice to cope with. Must we hasten to create further fissiparous forces? We want you to help us in many ways. The burden on some of us is more than we can carry. By the end of , an assumption was made that Rajagopalachari, already governor-general, would continue as president. By the end of , the differences between Nehru and Rajagopalachari came to the fore. Kamaraj to withdraw his support for Rajagopalachari and on 26 March , he resigned as President of the Madras Legislature Congress Party thereby precipitating new elections. He wrote a Tamil re-telling of the Sanskrit epic Ramayana which appeared as a serial in the Tamil magazine Kalki from 23 May to 6 November Venkatakrisna Reddiar was elected president and the party fielded candidates in 55 constituencies in the state assembly elections , to emerge as the second largest party in Madras state with 13 seats in the legislative assembly. Munshi , Field Marshal K. Cariappa and the Maharaja of Patiala joined the effort. Annadurai of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam. Although there were occasional electoral pacts between the Swatantra Party and the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam DMK , Rajagopalachari remained non-committal on a formal tie-up with the DMK due to its existing alliance with Communists whom he dreaded. Anti-Hindi agitations of Tamil Nadu On 26 January , the Government of India adopted Hindi as the official language of the country, but because of objections in non-Hindi-speaking areas, it introduced a provision tentatively making English the second official language on a par with Hindi for a stipulated fifteen-year period to facilitate a switch to Hindi in non-Hindi speaking states. From 26 January onwards, Hindi was to become the sole official language of the Indian Union and people in non-Hindi speaking regions were compelled to learn Hindi. This led to vehement opposition and just before Republic Day, severe anti-Hindi protests broke out in Madras State. Rajagopalachari had earlier been sharply critical of the recommendations made by the Official Languages Commission in Annadurai served as Chief Minister from 6 March till his death on 3 February It won 45 Lok Sabha seats in the general elections and emerged as the single largest opposition party. The principal opposition party in the states of Rajasthan and Gujarat , it also formed a coalition government in Odisha and had a significant presence in Andhra Pradesh , Tamil Nadu and Bihar. Karunanidhi relaxed prohibition laws in Tamil Nadu due to the poor financial situation of the state. Giri , Periyar [86] and other state and national leaders. Narasimhan , was at his bedside at the time of his death reading him verses from a Hindu holy book. Contributions to literature and music[ edit ] See also:

Works of Chakravarthi Rajagopalachari An accomplished writer both in his mother tongue Tamil as well as English, [4] Rajagopalachari was the founder of the Salem Literary Society and regularly participated in its meetings. "Doctrine and Way of Life". Apart from his literary works, Rajagopalachari also composed a devotional song "Kurai Onrum Illai" devoted to Lord Venkateshwara, a song set to music and a regular at Carnatic concerts. Rajagopalachari composed a benediction hymn sung by M. Subbulakshmi at the United Nations General Assembly in Kennedy at the White House. Namboodiripad, a prominent Communist Party leader, once remarked that Rajagopalachari was the Congress leader he respected the most despite the fact he was also someone with whom he had the most differences. Indira Gandhi, the then Prime Minister of India commented:

Chapter 4 : Hip Hip Hurray (TV series) - Wikipedia

*If we raise the legal driving age to, say, 17 years old, wouldn't 17 year olds have the highest accident rate simply due to lack of experience? Many argue that our decision making skills aren't fully developed at 16 (the legal age at which a license can actually be obtained).*

There really should be a raise in both the driving and drinking ages. They are both way out of date considering the times. Maybe it is my age catching up with me. Get back to me in 20 years. I used to feel this way for a while, until my kids were in their late teens and driving. I got my license when I was I had about an hour or two behind the wheel. I took my test on a closed course in NJ and passed. And the drinking age was 18 at the time - it had just been lowered. Neither passed the test on the road here in Mass. Very few kids do. I think it took about 3 times for them to pass. I recall that there was about one fatal accident in my high school every couple of years. Not much different than now. But it sometimes seems that way. Not sure what the term is for it. But I really believe it is a matter of today's youth not growing with the times. That would mean that the kids were already out of the house, out from under parental supervision, mostly for the first time in their lives. As I said in an earlier post, I much prefer it when kids are in their parents house, with the parents having control over the car keys and the liquor cabinet. I think they pay less attention than they should, in general. Life is more crowded. And parents WANT their kids to get licensed so that the parents can stop being chauffeurs. And drinking - I agree with an earlier poster. We are too restrictive on the drinking age, and about drinking in general. Parents can demystify alcohol early at home, and I think the kids would grow up with a better sense of what alcohol is about. But the flip side of that - parents who allow drunken parties at home, and especially those who let the kids drive afterwards - are irresponsible in the extreme.

**Chapter 5 : Table of contents for Teen driving**

*The Teen Driving Age Should Not Be Raised Raja Mishra 6. Driver Education Needs Standards and Support Eddie Wren 7. Preventing Drunk and Drugged Driving Saves Teen Lives My [www.nxgvision.com](http://www.nxgvision.com) 8.*

Episode 24[ edit ] Alisha feels jealous as Rafey gives a lot of attention to Noni. On seeing Noni in regular clothes everyone gets into a debate of whether uniforms should be compulsory or no. Class 12 students go for a picnic to Esselworld. After the debate everyone decides to wear casual clothes for the picnic and not the uniforms. But all get shocked as Noni comes wearing the uniform. Alisha gets really disturbed as Rafey completely ignores her and runs behind Noni. Episode 25[ edit ] Everyone have lots of fun at the picnic. But Rafey asks Mazhar to stay out of it. Noni gets irritated by all this and tries to speak to Alisha. Rafey tells Alisha that she is overreacting to the whole issue. Alisha is extremely hurt and breaks her relationship with Rafey. Noni clarifies all the misunderstandings with Alisha and tells her that she was never attracted towards Rafey and instead she loves Mazhar. All the girls are having fun when suddenly the boys come there too. Rafey tries in vain to apologize to Alisha. Mazhar and Noni too confess their feelings to each other. All the girls throw all the boys out of the house. Episode 27[ edit ] Mehul feels sad as everyone makes fun of him for being fat and not having girlfriend. He then lies to everyone that he has a girlfriend named Shalini. But Mehul gets into trouble as everyone desire to meet Shalini. He keeps lying to all about Shalini. One day he comes across a girl named Nikki who agrees to go for a movie with him. Episode 28[ edit ] All the girls form a group called "Hells Angels" and start a mission of keeping their surroundings clean and do something for the betterment of the society. Boys laugh at their mission and make fun of them. But the girls do not give in. Their first mission is to collect all the street puppies and search a home for them. They all land in trouble but somehow manage to complete their mission. Their next mission is an anti-smoking campaign. But Mona and Kiran have an argument over the issue of who will be at centre stage in the dance performance for the anti-smoking campaign. Episode 29[ edit ] Mona and Kiran continue with their tiff and try to prove who is better than the other. The gang of girls succeeds in their recycle paper drive. Finally Mona and Kiran resolve their misunderstandings and come together for the anti-smoking campaign which also becomes very successful by their joint effort. Episode 30[ edit ] The gang of girls comes across some street kids who sell some stuff on the signals. Students of DeNobili High teach many street kids to give them a good life. They also notice the hidden talents in some kids and encourage them to do even better. Episode 31[ edit ] Mona informs everyone that a new TV set is going to be installed in the school. Mona also informs everyone that they will be making in a new TV show which will be by the students and for the students. John and Mona are made in charge of the TV show. John and Mona fall in love with each other. Episode 32[ edit ] Prishita is super excited for the auditions to be the host for the TV show. John asks Samantha as well to take part in the auditions. Prishita thoroughly prepares for the auditions but is unaware of the fact that even Samantha is taking part in it. Prishita gets extremely shocked when she finds out that both she and Samantha have been shortlisted for the final audition. Prishita gets furious and feels totally betrayed by Samantha. Mona and John again have a quarrel and Mona behaves very rudely with him. John breaks down and Rafey tries to make Mona realize her mistake. Prishita humiliates Samantha and calls her a loser. Samantha gets furious and takes up the challenge. Prishita induces Raghav to leak all the information about the auditions to her. Prishita comes fully prepared while Samantha does everything spontaneously. John and Mona resolve their misunderstandings and get back together. Episode 34[ edit ] Despite of all the preparations of Prishita, Samantha wins the auditions on the basis of her spontaneity. Prishita accepts her defeat gracefully and patches up with Samantha. Cyrus and entire class plan to play a trick with their Hindi teacher Mrs. Prishita feels hurt as no one reveals about the trick to her because of her bigmouthed nature. Their trick to trouble Mrs. Sharma becomes successful but Yadav Sir comes to know about it. Yadav Sir punishes the whole class with a surprise test. At first Prishita is not ready to bear the punishment as she was not a part of the trick but later she

understands and starts preparing for the test. Episode 35[ edit ] Samantha and Kiran catch Prishita red handed while cheating but do not reveal about it to the teachers and make Prishita understand the value of friendship. She gets furious on seeing all the chaos and mayhem. They take her to the hospital. Johns mother gives birth to a cute little baby girl and John is overjoyed. Cyrus and John get into a brawl with some students of the other school St. Xaviers and run away from there. Next day in class John and Cyrus try to show off and lie to all that they battered the boys of St. Xaviers but their lie is short-lived as Bela reveals all the truth. Bela comes to know the whole story through her cousin Shekhar who was one the guys who attacked John and Cyrus. Shekhar and Bela are at Pizza express and all the DeNobili students too come there. Raghav and Shekhar come to blows and Shekhar challenges Raghav for a cricket match. Everyone blames Bela for being supportive towards Shekhar. Everyone gets ready for the cricket match. Episode 37[ edit ] Finally the day of the cricket match arrives. Students of Xaviers play very foul and even cheat to win the match. Shekhar pushes Rafey to get his wicket. DeNobili loses the match but live up to their decorum. Bela supports her school in the match and tells Shekhar that she is ashamed of him as he has won the match by cheating. Episode 38[ edit ] A new teacher named L. Bannerjee comes to teach English in place of Vinny Sir for a few weeks as Vinny is down with malaria. Nonie finds out that her name is Lavanya. Miss Bannerjee is very stern and no one else apart from Kiran and Nonie likes her. Lavanya gets upset as the publishers refuse to publish her new poems. Nonie writes a poem to impress Lavanya. But Lavanya does not like it and says it straightforwardly. Nonie gets irritated as everyone makes fun of her poems. Episode 39[ edit ] Kiran and Nonie get into an ugly competition in trying to impress Miss Bannerjee. But they just make a fool of themselves. Nonie writes a poem again but feels depressed as no one is keen on hearing it. She feels hurt as even her idol Miss Bannerjee writes her off as a bad poet. Nonie does not give up and decides to write a poem again and get back to her. Episode 40[ edit ] Noni blames Kiran of having poisoned Miss Bannerjee against her. Miss Bannerjee insults Noni in the class and tells her that her poem is pathetic. Noni makes it clear that she had copied the poem from some book and it was written by some famous poet. Miss Bannerjee feels disgusted and leaves the class. Vinny Sir who was also present in the class goes to meet Miss Bannerjee and makes her understand that she should not demoralize any student. Miss Bannerjee realizes her mistake and bids farewell to DeNobili. Kiran and Noni also patch up with each other. Cyrus and gang find out about a special school for such children. She agrees and Cyrus and his group of friends get her admitted in Dilkhush School for special children. They all get emotional on seeing the mentally challenged kids and desire to do something for them.

**Chapter 6 : Ratatype " Online Typing Tutor and Typing Lessons**

*Raising the teen driving age may curb teen auto fatalities / Sara Miller Llana --Raising the teen driving age may not curb teen auto fatalities / Raja Mishra --Graduated driver licensing saves the lives of young drivers / Insurance Institute for Highway Safety --Laws restricting teen drivers are key to reducing crash risk / Jacqueline S. Gillan.*

The bill was rejected even though the mover of the bill was not present though three other bills were deferred for the same reason. The chairman of the committee, Rehman Malik said the bill, which suggests increasing the minimum age for girls to marry from 16 to 18, was contrary to Islamic injunctions. However, the council has been without a head for almost a year and cannot give an opinion. Parliamentarians have therefore been resorting to asking the opinion of Islamic scholars in their individual capacity. The mover of the bill, Senator Sehar Kamran, was not present and it was decided to hold a voting on the bill without the mover and it was rejected. Talking to Dawn, Senator Kamran said she had asked Mr Malik to defer the bill as she would not be able to attend the meeting and that she wanted to convince members about the draft law. She said Pakistani citizens are not issued CNICs and driving licences before the age of 18 and that they are also not allowed to vote. Then how can they be allowed to marry before that, she asked. That is why I suggested the minimum age for getting married be raised to 18. The Senator said that because of the vague law, pre-teen girls are being married off to men four times their age and that due to this, they are deprived of an education, get physically weak and develop complications from early pregnancies, some even resulting in death. The draft bill, available with Dawn, says the leading cause of death for girls between the ages of 15 and 18 is pregnancy. The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child also suggests the minimum age for marriage should be 18. The practice of marrying off young girls is common in Pakistan, particularly in low-income families but action cannot be taken against offenders and that the minimum age should therefore be increased to 18. One of the committee members, Tahir Hussein Mashhadi told Dawn though he had voted to reject the bill, he believed that children are robbed of their innocence and youth due to early marriages and that there is a need to look into the matter. We snatch innocence and youth from children with early marriages. In the past, girls were strong, healthy and more responsible, but the girls of today are not mature and healthy enough to take on the responsibilities of marriage. The committee deferred discussion on three other bills due to the absence of the movers. He said CPEC is a continuation of the centuries old trade route, the Silk Road, for the purpose of regional prosperity and development. He said rather than oppose CPEC, the US should support and participate in peaceful activities to ensure peace in the region. Published in Dawn, October 12th,

**Chapter 7 : Narendra Modi - Wikipedia**

*Foreshadowing a complex and emotional debate, opposition began building yesterday against a proposal to raise the minimum driving age in Massachusetts, even as another local community mourned a teen driver killed in a speed-related crash. (Full article: words) Subscribers to the Boston Globe get.*

It was authored by a distant cousin of his and a fellow Paracha. Originally penned in Urdu, it claimed that the Paracha tribe was made up of the descendants of a man called Ali Yemeni in Arabia who had converted to Islam during the early days of the faith in the 7th century CE. The book went on to suggest that the tribe followed Yemeni into Persia where the Parachas became traders. From Persia various branches of the tribe spread out across north India, Central Asia and Afghanistan. I was 14 when this book was published. It was rather nice to know that the tribe that I belonged to had not only been Muslim for hundreds of years, but had Arab genes. The author of the book had not cited any convincing sources to substantiate his claims other than perhaps mentioning what he had heard from his immediate elders. But his narrative about the origins of the Paracha clan became rather popular among his tribal brethren in Pakistan. Even though as a teen I, too, had believed the claims made in the book, things in this context began to come apart when, as a college student in the mid and late s, I came across a few tomes which steadfastly challenged the contents of the history text books being taught in our educational institutions. It was a liberating feeling. Aziz and Ayesha Jalal also did for young folk like me was to inform us how one should go about authenticating or rejecting claims presented as historical facts. Surely, I thought, there must be more about the Paracha tribe beyond verbal folklore and modern narratives weaved to suit contemporary theological, social and political trends. All one had to do was to look for it. In early I stumbled upon a dusty old book at a tiny bookstore in Islamabad. I found the mentioned book two days after the march. The book was published in the early s and was authored by H. It is entirely based on two detailed reports on the census conducted by the colonial set-up in Punjab and NWFP in and respectively. And, indeed, there was a whole section on the Paracha tribe in it. Most fascinating at least to me was when the census report reproduced in the book quoted some elders of the tribe saying that the Paracha tribe migrated from Persia as Zoroastrians and became Buddhists in India. They then converted to Islam sometime in the 11th century CE. But just as the dubious book had done, the 19th century census reports too were quoting Paracha elders. Nevertheless, another book confirmed what the 19th century old men were suggesting. In his hefty book *Pakistan through the Ages* famous Pakistani archaeologist, historian and linguist Ahmad Hasan Dani mentions the names of some of the tribes which accompanied the Kushan people, who established an empire in Afghanistan and north-western Pakistan between first and third centuries CE. They were followers of a faith which was a hybrid of Zoroastrianism and classical Greek mythology. Take the example of the Pakistani-American lad who was always told that his ancestors came from Arabia until in August when he got his DNA tested. The results showed that he was 97 percent South Asian and had zero percent Middle Eastern ancestry. He gleefully announced these results in a video on Youtube. According to him, the Mughals largely employed Persian-speaking men in their courts. Almost all of them were migrants from Persia or Central Asia. But when the influence and power of the Mughal dynasty began to recede, such men stopped travelling to India. But Dr Ali suggests that once they were established as the new courtiers, traders, feudal lords and members of an expanding Muslim middle-class in India, most of them began to alter their ancestral histories. Since the idea of nobility was still associated with non-South-Asian Muslims, and the fact that Muslims of India had begun to see themselves as a separate cultural entity, claiming to originate outside of South Asia became a norm. Apparently a person can get one done for less than dollars. In three well-known genealogists Cann, Stoneking and Wilson published a stunning report of a worldwide human mtDNA survey. The survey had collected DNA samples of numerous men and women from around the world to see who originated where. As they dug deeper and looked further back, they found that mtDNA in every living person on the planet today stems from a woman who lived in Africa some , years ago! Scientists now

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### RAJA MISHRA

believe that no matter what faith, language, nationality, immediate ancestral history or colour of skin one possesses, he or she came from a single woman who was a member of a pre-historic tribe in Africa. A rather humbling thought. Published in Dawn, Sunday Magazine, January 22nd,

#### Chapter 8 : Dubious ancestors - Newspaper - [www.nxgvision.com](http://www.nxgvision.com)

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