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FOUR PROFESSIONAL STUDIES CENTERS IN AHMEDABAD TO IMPART QUALITY PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

By CA C. F. Patel

From the second week of June 2011, Ahmedabad will have four Centers for Professional Studies which will impart quality professional education for CA and CS courses. These will be set up by the Integrated Professional Studies Centre (IPSC). The newly formed IPSC is a joint initiative of all professional studies centers run by Gujarat Law Society, Ahmedabad Education Society, Lok Jagruti Kendra and Navgujarat Education Trust and accredited with ICAI.

Shri Sudhir Nanavati, Executive Vice President, GLS was unanimously nominated as the Chairman of IPSC. The main aim of the IPSC is to provide high quality education to students through the optimum utilization of time and money along with a warm college environment. It is a judicious amalgamation of the syllabi of graduation and professional courses. As a policy, it has been decided to charge fees at par with the fees charged by the Ahmedabad branch of the Institute of Chartered



SHRI SUDHIR NANAVATI, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, GLS AND CA C.F.PATEL, HON.DIRECTOR, GLS CA CENTRE ADDRESSING PRESS CONFERENCE ABOUT CA COURSE.

Accountants of India (New Delhi).

IPSC will be managed by a Governing Body made up of experts from different educational institutions of the above mentioned trusts. This pool of academicians will improve the quality of professional education in the city. All experts in the area of CA coaching will be available at IPSC exclusively.

IPSC had organized on 27th May, 2011 a special programme to provide guidance to the students who have just

cleared their 12th standard general stream examination. These students generally face the difficulty of selecting the right college for further professional studies and are overwhelmed by the cumbersome process of getting admission in college.

We hope that the benefits of this efforts put in by four trusts will be taken by students and their parents.

(The writer is Hon. Director, GLS CA Centre)

THE EARTH - MY HOME

By Jean Dsouza

June 5 is World Environment Day, and therefore this month's issue of GLS Voice is dedicated to and focussed on the environment.

It is possible to think of the term 'Environment' in a variety of ways. On the one hand, we talk about home environment, office environment, work environment, and so on. And on the other hand, we think of Nature - Earth, Air, Water - when we use the same term. However strongly we may believe in the physical, tangible aspects- trees, ozone, soil, minerals, water etc. - of the environment, I think it is impossible to think of saving, conserving, preserving or nurturing it without a change in one of the most basic and important part of human life - the Mental Environment.

Earlier it used to be thought that we - people belonging to the Eastern Civilization - had much more respect for the world around us because we believed that the animals, birds, trees and other life forms could be our reincarnated ancestors. The world of nature thus was to be respected, valued and imbibed into ourself. The Western Civilization, with its values of capitalism and dominion, did not attach importance to the sanctity of Nature.

However, today there seems to be a chasm not between eastern and western



thought, but between Human beings and Nature. In my opinion, selfishness has entered human consciousness in such a strong way that it is threatening our very existence. People have forgotten that individual progress is simply impossible without social and environmental well-being. The Human Ego today has become superior to Society, Discipline, Order, and most unfortunately, Nature. We are convinced that we own Nature, instead of remembering that we can only live IN Nature. We have reached a worse stage than the 'chalta hai' attitude - we now have started asserting the 'baap ka maal' attitude. And it is this that has caused us to destroy Nature,

Relationships and our own Aura's as well.

A change in the mental environment is vital and fundamental if one wants to even think of protecting the environment. It is not enough to grow one tree once in a year, though that too is essential. It is more important to respect that tree, to think of it as part of ourselves. It is not enough to buy a new car or vehicle - it is more important to restrict the use of petrol, limit it. It is not enough to use CFL's any more, though that too will help. It is more important to feel the burden of leaving electric switches and appliances on unnecessarily. Let us try to be masters of the AC's, TV's, Computers and Geysers, not slaves to them.

At least once in a while sleep on the terrace under the stars, try to walk to work, avoid firecrackers and loud music, shun racing on vehicles, and go back to the traditional reverence of trees, animals and rivers. Then you will truly value the Environment; then you could inculcate that value in the next generation; then you could actually hope to be reincarnated in your next life on the planet Earth!

The Buddha says:

To live a pure unselfish life, one must count nothing as one's own in the midst of abundance.

(The writer is Associate Professor of English at HACC.)



GLS VOICE
 Volume 3, Issue VI
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GLS Voice is published monthly by Gujarat Law Society, Law Garden, Ellisbridge, Ahmedabad. The opinions expressed by others in GLS Voice do not necessarily reflect those of Gujarat Law Society or its members. Letters to the Editorial Board and other correspondence should be sent to The Editorial Board, GLS Voice, Gujarat Law Society, Law Garden, Ellisbridge, Ahmedabad or e-mailed to editor@gujaratlawociety.org

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CLIMATE CHANGE: THE ROAD FROM COPENHAGEN

By Dr. Mayuri Pandya

Global Environmental change is detrimental to the health of human beings, and results in hotter summers, colder winters, rise in sea levels, change in monsoon pattern, droughts, extinction of bio-diversity and devastating floods. This problem is a common concern of mankind and transcends national boundaries. Therefore, the international regulation and control of global environmental change is legitimate.

The world community at the Rio conference showed unanimity to prevent global climate change. A legally binding convention on climate change was adapted at the conference and it was signed by 150 nations. The 1992 framework convention represents the first step

LEGAL TALK



with regard to the implications of the Accord and what it means for India in the road ahead from Copenhagen. The nature of obligations that will therefore



in the international community's attempt to stop global warming. However no targets were set to reduce co2 emission or any immediate change in fuel consumption. Article 2 of the convention states that the ultimate objective of framework agreement is to stabilize the concentrations of green house gases at a level which would prevent dangerous interference with the climate system. The broad and general phasing provides participating countries with flexibility in implementation strategies.

Most international conferences culminate in adopting decisions or reaching agreements or declarations or understandings. The Copenhagen conference on climate change led to an unusual outcome. What emerged on the final day (December 19), was termed an accord which the conference of parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) "takes note of". This article examines some of the key issues

devolve on India and other developing countries under the Accord is as follows:

Category 1: Unsupported Mitigation Actions and Evaluation

Category 2: Supported Mitigation Actions and Evaluation

The accord clearly suggests two levels of security for developing country actions: a presumably lower level of international scrutiny for actions committed but not supported by international funding and higher level of 'MRV' for those supported by international funding. The exact difference between the two forms of scrutiny would depend on the framework and principles for the same which are yet to evolve.

Financial resources and technology transfer has been a contentious issue under UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol, and also an area where implementation has been lax. The Copenhagen Accord fails to achieve anything concrete beyond statements of intent in this

regard. It states that developed countries would commit to jointly mobilize USD 100 billion a year by 2020. The financial architecture for determining countries, projects and beneficiaries of such funding support is however not clear as yet, except for reference to a governance structure with representation by both developed and developing countries, and constitution of a Copenhagen Green Climate Fund. Similarly, in respect of technology aspects, the Accord refers to the decision to establish a technology mechanism. The actual aims and objectives and functioning of this mechanism have however not been clarified.

The Copenhagen Accord is practically silent on the carbon market and the future of the clean development mechanism (CDM) of the Kyoto Protocol. International targets set under the Kyoto Protocol had a significant impact in boosting private sector actions in the form of offsets and carbon trading, which will come to an end in 2012 when the first commitment period under the Kyoto Protocol comes to an end. The focus of the Accord is on domestic level actions which would need to be innovatively translated into national, bilateral as well as multilateral frameworks for incentivising private sector actions.

The Accord states that it would be "immediately operational", which raises interesting issues as regards its legal impact and value. Several critical aspects of the Accord are left open for future decision making: (i) the framework for assessing and scrutinizing such action is left open; (ii) establishment of the climate fund and the technology mechanism are only statements of intent, and both would require further clarity as regards institutional frameworks to be implemented.

The Accord does not mention any specific sequencing; but it could be argued that it is really a single undertaking of different obligations, which cannot survive independent of each other. The road ahead from Copenhagen would therefore require to be very clear and specific about the nature of mitigation actions it can commit to and the nature of international scrutiny that these can be subjected to. Evolving the principles of such scrutiny in respect of actions supported by international funding, and those independent of the same, is therefore equally important.

(The writer is Principal I/C at Sir L.A. Shah Law College.)

SUDOKU



ANSWERS ON PAGE : 9

Achievement



Ms Anita Gharekhan, In-charge Principal, C U Shah Science College was awarded the "EMINENT EDUCATION-IST AWARD" for 'Outstanding Achievements in the Field of Education' by 'International Institute of Education & Management', New Delhi on 20th March, 2011.

CONGRATULATIONS!!!



Prof. Anuradha Pagedar, Associate Professor of Business Laws at H. A. College of Commerce has been awarded the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the faculty of Law, by Bhavnagar University. Her research area focussed on gender issues and her doctoral thesis, researched under the guidance of Dr. J. A. Pandya, Dean, Faculty of Law, Bhavnagar University, Bhavnagar, is titled "Analytical Study of Human Rights in India with Special Reference to Rights of Women".

BACK TO NATURE

India is an agricultural country. So says the school textbooks. However, the rise and growth of industrial revolution in the past few decades in India and across the world makes us forget the fact. This industrial revolution has also given a rise to modern environmental pollution. The emergence of great factories and consumption of immense quantities of coal and other fossil fuels as well as natural resources have caused not only air pollution but also shortage of these natural resources. The large volume of industrial chemical discharges added to the growing load of untreated human waste.

In this scenario, it becomes mandatory for human beings to preserve the natural resources as and when it is possible. Minor changes in our life style can make a major contribution in the preservation of the natural resources. Using certain products can help us go back to nature. Let us have a look at various 'green' products made from recycled resources. These are all energy saving, sustainable and recycled products.

Recycled Seat Belt Products:

The worldwide demand for automobiles has left behind an abundance of sur-

plus manmade materials. Each year millions of yards of seat belt webbing are rejected for the slightest colour variation, making the strap useless to the auto maker. Originally designed to be used as the life saving seatbelt in a car, this polyester material is of the highest quality and made to last. These bags give new life to the unwanted fabric by creating a beautiful line of sophisticated handbags.

Alternatives to fossil fuels:

Wind, solar, water, and bio fuels are effective alternatives to fossil fuels to help you meet your energy needs and reduce your home's carbon dioxide emissions. One can also think about replacing older, low efficient, household items, like a boiler, with modern energy efficient boilers. Renewable energy technologies like solar panels, wind turbines, and biomass heaters are becoming increasingly popular. These are effective alternatives to fossil fuels and will help you to meet your own energy requirements and reduce your home's carbon dioxide emissions.

Solar Water Heating

Using heat energy from the sun via solar panels to heat the water in your

domestic hot water system. Your boiler is used less which means it burns less fossil fuel, will last longer, reduces your carbon footprint and saves you money.

Solar Electricity Generation (Solar PV)

Energy is collected from the sun via solar panels and is converted into electricity to power electrical appliances in your home. If you create more electricity

and can be connected to the national grid if you over-produce electricity.

Electric Cars/Bikes

Instead of using petrol or diesel run vehicles, the better alternative is to use electric or battery powered vehicles. The



Reva Electric Car Company (RECC) in a joint venture with Amerigon Electric Vehicle Technologies (AEVT Inc.) of the USA produced the Reva - an affordable compact electric car. An electric bicycle, also known as an e-bike, is a bicycle with an electric motor used to power the vehicle. Electric bicycles use rechargeable batteries and can travel up to 24 to 32 km/h.

Ground Source Heat Pumps

Pipes are buried deep in the garden and absorb heat from the ground which is transferred into your heating or domestic hot water systems. It works just like a refrigerator, but in reverse to heat your home and water.

Biomass Heaters

Stoves (to heat a room) or boilers (for hot water or central heating) are used which burn organic or waste materials (as opposed to fossil fuels which have taken millions of years to be created).

than you need, it can be directed into the national grid and the over-production used as credit on your electricity bill.

Wind Turbines

A small mast or roof mounted wind turbine uses energy from the wind to rotate the blades which in turn generates



electricity. This electricity is used to power electrical appliances in your home





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N R PRIMARY SCHOOL

SATSANG

Just as food is essential for good health and growth of human body, spiritual enlightenment is necessary for enhancement of our soul. For this religious discourses



were conducted by N. R. Primary School Parivar covering different aspects of human nature. The topics ranged from contentment, anger, patience, forgiveness, happiness, love, strength of prayer etc. We also sought blessings of Lord Ganesha by visiting Ganeshpura and praying for peace.

GO GREEN

A novel project on Herbal Plants was undertaken by N R Primary School under the guidance of Dr. Bhalchandra Joshi. This project is a part of the Green Teacher diploma course conducted by CEE (Center for Environment Education). A number of activities like plantation of the herbal plants, visit to a nursery, a talk with an ayurveda expert, preparation and display of charts and herbarium sheets helped



the students to understand uses of plants like tulsi, mint, alovera, green tea, ajwain, amla, brahmi, bhagro etc. and their benefits. This project helped students and their parents to know about the gifts of nature in curing simple ailments at the initial stage. Prapti Oza, a student of N. R. Primary school, says, "As I am prone to cold and cough due to change of seasons, my mother has started giving me juice of arduisi leaves mixed with honey and warm water. It has really worked wonders." This project was a small step towards conserving the rich heritage of ayurveda and its wonderful advantages.

By Mrs. Shehnaz Patel, N. R. Primary School.

SERVICE TO MAN IS SERVICE TO GOD

Students of N. R. Primary School offered voluntary services to Seva Café, C. G. Road. Seva Trust is an N.G.O founded by Ms. Anar Patel, Mr. Jayesh Patel



and Mr. Virendra Joshi in 1996. The motto of Seva is "Living is Giving". It serves food free of cost to anyone who walks into the café. People can leave any amount of money after eating, there are no prices attached to the food items. Seva Café teaches children how to serve others with good attitude and manners. Such practical experience makes children kind, helping and supportive to others. N. R. Primary School is proud of its students Raj Bhagat, Miraj Shah and Chinmay Shah of Std.VI-A, who gave voluntary service to Seva Cafe for five days during the summer break.

By Mrs.Chandana Sen, N.R.Primary School.

MORE FROM OUR YOUNG WRITERS

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A BENCH

By Ansh S Shah

I am a bench. I was made in motivation furniture. I was made by a person named Rushabh Shah. Then after a few days I was sent to Ahmedabad's best



school N. R. Primary school with my other friends in a truck. I was placed in the first row. I was placed, then for two months we had to sit alone because it was the summer holidays. After the schools were started on my bench there was a boy named Ansh. He took special care of me. He placed a sticker on me because I was his best friend but in the next term there was a boy named Drona. He was very rude in behavior, he was misbehaving and my leg got hurt so I was repaired and I was kept once more in the same school, same class. Then I was kept in the 6th Std. There I got many rude children and I got hurt. I want a friend like Ansh who had taken care of me. I want to say that the school is for studying and not for misbehaving.

(The writer is a Std 6 A student of N. R. Primary School.)

HOLIDAYS

By Ashka Patel

In our life holidays are important. A common man needs holidays to free his mental and physical stress. In our life as work is important for physical fitness and financial situations, holidays are much important. In our day to day life we get involved in work so busily that we hardly think of our health and the rest our body needs for mental and physical fitness. By spending some leisure time on beaches, forests, hill-stations or any place where our mind can get peace and we can enjoy, we can maintain our body and mind and can keep it away from stress.

Holiday means our leisure time when we can go to some places that we love to go and hang out with our friends or family. Holidays are not only for youngsters, even children and old people can have fun in their own way. Holidays mean having rest, visiting places that can increase our knowledge and relaxing our mind from all tensions and responsibilities.

But today some people don't go on such holidays because they think it is a waste of time and money. But they do

not understand about the rest that mind needs. We should always keep in mind that "The first wealth is health".

Holidays not only give our mind peace, but also increase our knowledge. As we visit different states, countries and continents we experience their varied culture, food, dressing and traditions. We can even learn new languages.

Children even need to go on holidays. They get bored of their routine school life, so they even go on holidays in their vacations. It is not necessary that one should go only on beaches or hill-stations for

holidays but can also go to a relative or friend's house who lives in any other state or country. By going there he can meet his relatives or friends and can also visit that place.

This was my opinion about how I feel about going on holidays. People may have different opinions about holidays but I think one should experience the joy of holidays with family and friends and then see how they feel, their mind would be free and they will feel fresh. So what do you think?

(The writer is a Std. 7 student of K.N. Primary School.)

MAKEOVER IN LIFE

By Simi N. Nainani

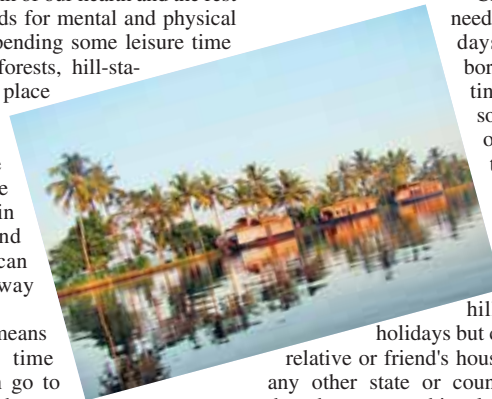
Makeover gives a new look, new style. If you are happy with it, it also makes a new change in your attitude.



It changes your lifestyle and makes you a different person from before. When you are growing up it makes a change in you!

It's all about your mind. Your mind agrees and you also agree!

(The writer is a Std. 6 student of GLS Eng. Medium Primary School.)



THE DEATH CRY OF THE ENDANGERED...

By Ulupi Patel



Biodiversity is a combination of two words, 'biological' and 'diversity'. Taken literally, biodiversity refers to the number, variety and variability of all life forms on earth. These include millions of plants, animals and micro organisms, the genes they contain, and the intricate ecosystems of which they are a part.

Bio diversity is usually described at three levels: genetic, species, and ecosystem diversity.

1. Genetic biodiversity refers to the genes within a species passed down the generations. It is this type of diversity that gives rise to the different varieties of rice, mango and especially many species of orchid etc.

2. Species biodiversity is usually measured in terms of the total number of species within a defined area. It includes Flying Squirrel, Himalayan Newt, Snow Leopard, Asiatic Lion, Pied Hornbill, Forest Owlet(only few specimens are remaining), Violin Mentis(insect), King Cobra and Flying snake etc.

3. Ecosystem diversity is the diversity of habitats which



include the different life forms within. The term also refers to the variety of ecosystems found within a bio geographic or political boundary.

Importance of biodiversity: - This subject touches almost every aspect of our life. In fact, biodiversity loss would mean a threat to the survival of the human race. Having a wide diversity of life on Earth is valuable for a variety of reasons. These can be grouped into the three basic categories: 1. Ecological Values, 2. Economic Values and 3. Cultural Values

Nature is also the source for many medicines such as aspirin, heart stimulants, antibiotics, anti-malarial and cancer fighting compounds. About a quarter of all prescription drugs are taken directly from plants or are chemically modified versions of plant substances. More than half are modeled on natural compounds. About 121 prescription drugs are derived from higher plants. Yet less than 1 per cent of rainforest plants have been tested for their medicinal proper-

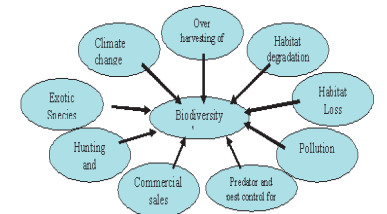
ties. It has been estimated that of the world's 250,000 known plant species, only 5,000 have been tested for their medicinal potential.

Our rich biological diversity is rapidly eroding. At least 10 per cent of India's recorded flora and possibly a large fraction of its wild fauna are threatened, with many on the verge of extinction. In the last few decades India has lost at least 50 per cent of its forests, polluted over 70 per cent of water bodies, built or cultivated/encroached upon its grasslands,

and degraded many coastal areas. The Cheetah and the Pink headed Duck are amongst conspicuous species that have

become extinct, while the Sarus Crane, the Vulture and the House Sparrow are waiting for their turn to get exiled from the earth.. More than 150 of known species of medicinal plants in India have already become extinct due to unsustainable methods of harvesting. Of the species of our flora and fauna that remain, over 10 per cent of flowering plants, 21 per cent of mammals and 5 per cent of birds are believed to be under threat. India's domesticated biodiversity is also under threat. Hundreds of crop varieties have disappeared, and even their genes have not been preserved.

IUCN has defined a threatened species as one with a high risk of extinction within a short time frame.



Loss of biodiversity: Causes

The rapid development is threatening the biodiversity as there is increasing environmental stress, large environmental disturbances, extreme environmental conditions, severe limitations of an essential nutrient, habitat or other resources, introduction of an alien species and geographical isolation.

SI = species in India
SW = species in the world

Let us save our environment, thus Let us save ourselves.

(The Writer is lecturer at Smt. Sadguna C.U. Arts College for Girls)

Group	Number of species in India	Number of species in the world	SI/SW (%)
Mammals	350	4,629	7.6
Birds	1224	9,702	12.6
Reptiles	408	6,550	6.2
Amphibians	197	4,522	4.4
Fishes	2546	21,730	11.7
Flowering Plants	15,000	250,000	6.0

THE REAL TREASURE



Wild Ass Wildlife Sanctuary, Gujarat



Srisailem Sanctuary, Andhra Pradesh



Dandeli Wildlife Sanctuary, Karnataka



Kanha National Park

"Mom, what does a forest look like?" asked a four-year-old to her mother.

"Why, haven't you seen Mogli, and Tarzan? They live in a jungle. There are lots of trees, mountains and cool peaceful rivers. That's a forest."

"But those are only stories and cartoons. Do we have real forests?"

It is not surprising that this question

(3568 sq. km.) spreads over five districts - Nalgonda, Mahabubnagar, Kurnoor, Prakasam and Guntur in the state of Andhra Pradesh.

The river Krishna flows through the sanctuary over a distance of 130 km. The multipurpose reservoirs, Srisailem and Nagarjunasagar, which are important sources of irrigation and power in the state, are located in the sanctuary. The

reservoirs and temples of Srisailem are a major tourist and pilgrim attraction for people from all over the country and abroad.

The terrain is rugged and winding gorges slice through the Malamanal hills. Adjoining the reserve is the large reservoir of the Nagarjunasagar Dam on the River Krishna. The dry deciduous forests with scrub and bamboo thickets

provide shelter to a range of animals from the tiger and leopard at the top of the food chain to deer, sloth bear, hyena, jungle cat, palm civet, bonnet macaque and pangolin. In this unspoilt jungle, the tiger is truly nocturnal and is rarely seen.

SASAN GIR WILDLIFE SANCTUARY, GUJARAT
The Gir National Park was estab-

lished on 18th September, 1965, as a Forest Reserve primarily to conserve the Asiatic lion. The total area under national park status is about 2,450 hectares. It is located in the Junagadh District of Gujarat, about 65 km south-east of Junagadh city, and 90 km east of Keshod Airport, in the Katiawar (Saurashtra) Peninsula. Sasun, with a forest rest-

house, is the headquarters of the sanc-

ary. The Gir forest is a mixed deciduous type with teak, ber, flame of the forest, jamun, a variety of acacia, particularly babul. It is a hilly tract with plenty of rivers, and offers the visitor long pleasant drives through thick forest cover.

WILD ASS WILDLIFE SANCTUARY, GUJARAT
The entire Little Rann of Kutch

known as the "Indian Wild Ass Sanctuary" is a featureless expanse of flat land - the sea bed - dotted with islands known as "Baits" which form the core for the flora and fauna. Besides the wild ass, the wildlife in this sanctuary consists of rare and endangered Ghudkhur (Equus hemionus khur) not found anywhere else in the world. Others, such as the Blue-Bull, Chinkara,



Sasan Gir Wildlife Sanctuary, Gujarat



Parambikulam Wildlife Sanctuary



Kyongnozia Alpine Sanctuary



Dandeli Wildlife Sanctuary, Karnataka

Hedgehog and carnivores such as the Wolf, Jackal, Fox, Jungle and Desert Cats can also be found here in large numbers. A variety of birds - almost three hundred species, can be seen in and around the Rann during winter. Cranes and Flamingos can be seen in thousands. Rare birds such as the Houbara Bustard, Falcons, a large number and species of larks and other arid region birds can be seen. Reptiles such as snakes, tortoises, lizards, are also found. Watch towers, a tourist complex and other tourist related facilities are in place to enhance wildlife viewing in this unique habitat.

PARAMBIKULAM WILDLIFE SANCTUARY

The Parambikulam Wildlife Sanctuary is a reservoir of tranquil greenery ensconced in a valley between the Annamalai ranges of Tamil Nadu and the Nelliampathy ranges of Kerala. The area is hilly and rocky, drained by several rivers, including the Parambikulam, the Sholayar and the Thekkedy.

DANDELI WILDLIFE SANCTUARY, KARNATAKA

The calm and peaceful Dandeli Wildlife Sanctuary is reputed as the largest wildlife sanctuary in Karnataka. Nesting some very rare animal and birds is an unspoilt, untouched and unexplored treasure of wildlife that is sure to leave you spellbound. Dandeli Wildlife Sanctuary abounds with a richness of Flora and Fauna. Its richness and diversity offers ample opportunities to nature lovers to enjoy the captivating landscape. The sanctuary is generally undulating with steep slopes with picturesque deep river valleys and rich hilly forest terrain. The breathtaking valleys, regal looking meandering rivers and the splendid scenic beauty of the syntheri rock make it an awe inspiring experience. The forest in Dandeli is typical moist deciduous and semi evergreen types, with pockets of every green.

KYONGNOSLA ALPINE SANCTUARY

Kyongnosla Alpine Sanctuary lies at a distance of 31Km East of Gangtok, the capital of Sikkim. This sanctuary extends from the '15 Mile' Police check post up to the ridges bordering the famous RongChu and Tsomgo lakes. The sanctuary has rich natural vegetation cover comprising rare species of trees and plants that are hard to find. Some of the common vegetations seen in the Kyongnosla are Rhododendron, tall Juniper, silver Fir, Alpine flowers like Poppies, Orchid, Jentians, Primulas, wild Strawberries, rare Panax and Irises to name a few. The sanctuary also has various medicinal plants like Kutki, Nilo Bikh, and Jatamasi amongst others.

KANHA NATIONAL PARK

Situated in Madhya Pradesh, the picturesque Kanha National Park was the inspiration behind Rudyard Kipling's unforgettable classic Jungle Book. The lush sal and bamboo forests, grassy meadows and ravines of Kanha are spread over 1945 sq km and are 600-900 m above sea level. The Kanha National Park came into being in 1955 under a special law and forms the core of the Kanha Tiger Reserve, created in 1974



KAZIRANGA NATIONAL PARK



BHARATPUR BIRD SANCTUARY

under Project Tiger. The Park's landmark achievement is the preservation of the rare hardground Swamp Deer (Barasingha), saving it from near extinction. Stringent conservation programs for the overall protection of the Park's fauna and flora, makes Kanha one of the most well maintained National Parks in Asia. Today Kanha is among the few most scenic and beautiful wildlife reserves in Asia. This 'Tiger Country' is the ideal home for both predator and prey.

A heightened attraction within the Park is Bamni Dadar, popularly known as Sunset Point that offers the most awe-inspiring backdrop of the sunset against grazing Sambhars and Gaurs. Aside from its diverse wildlife and bird population, the frequent sightings of Tigers roaming in the wild at Kanha Wildlife Sanctuary remain the most popular draw.

CORBETT NATIONAL PARK

Set up in 1936 as India's first national park and possibly the finest, the Corbett National Park was first delimited in consultation with the great hunter and conservator, Jim Corbett. The park spans across some 920 sq km at an altitude of

600 to 1100 metres about the foothills of the western Himalayas in the districts of Nainital and Pauri Garhwal in the state of Uttaranchal. In its eventful 64-year life, it has grown considerably in size and now includes the Sonanadi Wildlife Sanctuary as a part of its 1,319 sq km of reserved forest area.

Corbett National Park is home to wildlife of enchanting beauty including 50 mammals, 577 birds and at least 25 reptiles. Project Tiger was inaugurated here on April 1, 1973. Apart from tigers, leopards as well as lesser cats such as the leopard cat, jungle cat, and fishing cat are also found here. The sloth bear, Himalayan black bear, dhole, jackal, yellow throated marten, Himalayan palm civet, Indian grey mongoose, common otter, porcupine, black naped hare are the other attractions of this area. Elephants are seen all over the park.

KAZIRANGA NATIONAL PARK

Located on the banks of the mighty Brahmaputra River in the far North East of India, Assam, Kaziranga National Park covers an area of approximately 430-sq-kms with its swamps and tall thickets of elephant grass making it the ideal habitat for the Indian One-Horned

Rhino. Due to limitless poaching of this prehistoric survivor, the Kaziranga National Park was declared a wildlife sanctuary in 1940.

Beside of course the great one horned Indian Rhinoceros, the other major wild attractions include a large population of Indian Elephants, Indian Bison, Swamp Deer or Barasingha, Hog Deer, Sloth Bears, Tigers, Leopard Cats, Jungle Cats, Otters, Hog Badgers, Capped Langurs, Hoolock Gibbons, Wild Boar, Jackal, Wild Buffalo, Pythons, Monitor Lizards, etc.

Kaziranga National Park is also a birding paradise; the grasslands are a raptor country that can be seen on safari makes a remarkable experience.

BHARATPUR BIRD SANCTUARY

The Keoladeo National Park or Keoladeo Ghana National Park formerly known as the Bharatpur Bird Sanctuary in Rajasthan, is a famous avifauna sanctuary that sees thousands of rare and highly endangered birds such as the Siberian Crane come here during the winter season. Over 230 species of birds are known to have made the National Park their home. It is also a major tourist centre with scores of ornithologists arriving here in the hibernal season. It was declared a protected sanctuary in 1971 and is also a declared World Heritage Site.

The sanctuary was created 250 years ago and is named after a Keoladeo (Shiva) temple within its boundaries. There are more than 300 species of birds in the sanctuary. However, the prime attractions are the migratory birds that come here all year round. Some of the birds found here are Cranes, Pelicans, Geese, Ducks, Eagles, Hawks, Shanks, Stints, Wagtails, Warblers, etc. Some of the migratory birds that come here are Coot Snipes, Spanish Sparrow, Rosy Pelican, Flamingo and many more.

BANDHAVGARH NATIONAL PARK

Bandhavgarh is spread near the Vindhya hills in Madhya Pradesh over an area of 105 sq km and a buffer area of approximately 400 sq km. Its topography varies between steep ridges, undulating, forest and open meadows.

Bandhavgarh National Park was the former hunting preserve of the Maharaja of Rewa and at present is a famous natural hub for White Tigers, which were first discovered in Rewa, not far from here. This national park came into existence in 1968 when the Maharaja of Rewa handed over the area to the government. At the time when it was handed over to the government, the fauna was not faring too well due to poaching. Once it became a protected area, the animal population began to flourish. Bandhavgarh National Park was declared a tiger reserve under Project Tiger in 1993.

(Sources: <http://www.bandhavgarh-national-park.com>
<http://www.indiawildliferesorts.com/>
<http://www.kaziranganationalpark.com/info-about.htm>
<http://www.corbettnationalpark.com/about-corbett-park.htm>
<http://www.kanhanationalpark.com/info-about.htm>)

GLOCAL ઉપાયો ENVIRONMENT બચાવો

ચાલો, માનસિક પર્યાવરણ જતન અને શુદ્ધિકરણની ચરણકેડી પર પગરણ માંડીને વૈશ્વિક પર્યાવરણના જતન સુધી પહોંચવા માટે કેટલીક નાની છતાં અમલ કરવી શક્ય બને તેવી કેટલીક વાતો કરીએ.

સાહિત્ય એ માનસિક પર્યાવરણનું જતન કરે છે, સારું સાહિત્ય તેને દૂષિત થતું અટકાવે છે અને ઉત્તમ સાહિત્ય માનસિક પર્યાવરણને સુધારે છે.

ડો. ઈશ્વર સુથાર શિલ્પી એ લખેલી પર્યાવરણ અને સાહિત્યના મિલન પટ ઉપર પહોંચેલી કવીતા દ્વારા મનના દ્વારને ખખડાવીએ.

વૃક્ષ કરે છે યાદ
માનવતાનો સાદ
ડાળે ઝૂલે ફૂલ
ફોરમનો વરસાદ
ઝાકળ ભીને પાન
ભીની ભીની યાદ
છાયા આપે શીત
ગરમાળો આબાદ
ફૂટ્યા છે અંકુર
માટીને ઉન્નાદ
ફૂલો કાં કરમાય
ભાગે ના સંવાદ
ગીતો ગાતાં વૃક્ષ
વનવન માણે સ્વાદ
કલરવ કરતાં પિચ્છ
આભે ગુંજે નાદ
જેમ ગઝલને શેર
શિલ્પી છે આઝાદ

અંગ્રેજી વાક્ય સાથે માનસિક પર્યાવરણથી કુદરતી પર્યાવરણના આવરણમાં પહોંચીએ.

“If you cut a tree, you cut your Mother.”

જ્યારે તમે વૃક્ષને કાપો છો ત્યારે તમે તમારી માતાને કાપો છો, અને એ માતાને કાપવાની જેના થકી તમે પૃથ્વીના સૌંદર્ય અને આવિર્ભાવો ને માણી શકો છો, ધરા પર ઝૂમી શકો છો, વરસાદમાં ભીંજાઈ શકો છો, આકાશમાં મેઘધનુષને નીરખી શકો છો, ચંદ્રની શીતળતાને પામી શકો છો, સાંજના ઉજાસમાં તરબોળ થઈ શકો છો, પવનની લહેરીઓને અનુભવી શકો છો, નદીની પવિત્રતાના દર્શન કરી શકો છો, સાગરની વિશાળતાને હૈયે ભરી શકો છો, પર્વતની રમણીયતાને આંખના પાલવે ઝુલાવી શકો છો. અને જીવન રૂપી અમૃત એવો પાણીને કારણે જીવંત રહી શકો છો.

કુદરત સાથેના સંવાદ મનમોહક અને અર્થપૂર્ણ બનાવવા માટેનો એક ઉપાય એટલે કુદરતના પર્યાવરણનું જતન અને કુદરતી ક્રમમાં વિચરણ ના બનવું તે. પર્યાવરણનું જતન અને જાળવણી આપણા સર્વેની સામૂહિક જવાબદારી છે. સરકાર, સેવાભાવી અને આંતરરાષ્ટ્રીય સંસ્થાઓ અને મોટા સંસ્થાનો પોતાના સ્તરે પર્યાવરણના જતન માટેના પ્રયત્નો કરે છે જે બિરદાવવા લાયક છે પરંતુ જ્યારે કોઈ પણ નીતિ અથવા સંસ્કાર લોકભોગ્ય અને લોકસ્તરે સ્વીકાર્ય બને છે ત્યારે તેના અમલીકરણમાં અસરકારતા આવે છે.

વૈશ્વિક સ્તરે સૂચવવામાં આવતા સૂચનો કદાચ સામાન્ય માણસ માટે અસામાન્ય બાબત-



અમલીકરણની દૃષ્ટિએ હોઈ શકે — જેમકે પ્લાસ્ટિકનું Recycle કરવું તે — પરંતુ સામાન્ય ઉપાયો દ્વારા અસામાન્ય કહી શકાય તેવી સિધ્ધિ જરૂરથી પ્રાપ્ત કરી શકાય — જેમકે પ્લાસ્ટિકનું ઈજી કરીએ.

પર્યાવરણના જતન માટે સૌથી અસરકારક ભૂમિકા જો કોઈ ભજવી શકે તેમ હોય તો આપણા જેવી શૈક્ષણિક સંસ્થાઓ કે જેનો વ્યાપ સમાજમાં વિશાળ ફલક ઉપર છે. અને વિદ્યાર્થી અને યુવાધન સાથે સહજતાથી સંપર્ક કેળવી શકે છે. પર્યાવરણ બચાવવા માટે આપણા વિચારોને Global સ્તરે નહીં વિચારતા GLOCAL સ્તરે વિચારીએ તો આપણા માટે અમલ કરવું પણ શક્ય બને, અસરકારક પણ રહે, ઓછું ખર્ચાળ પણ સાબિત થાય. તદ્દુપરાંત સમગ્ર પેઢીની વિચારધારાને પર્યાવરણ જતન સાથે સાંકળીને ધારી સફળતા પ્રાપ્ત કરી શકાય. પર્યાવરણનું જતન પણ થાય અને માનવજીવન વધુ સગવડતા ભર્યું અને વિકાસના પ્રવાહને વિચરણ ના બનીએ તેવી સામાન્ય બાબતો આપણે કરી શકીએ છીએ જેના તરફ નમ્ર પણે આંગળી ચીંધું છે.

● પ્રાથમિક કક્ષાથી ઉચ્ચ કક્ષા સુધી પર્યાવરણને અગ્રીમતા આપી શકાય.

● પર્યાવરણનું શિક્ષણ વર્ગખંડોમાં નહીં પરંતુ વર્ગખંડોની બહાર આપવાથી કુદરત સાથે સહજતાથી સંપર્કમાં આવી શકાય.

● જી.એલ.એસ.ની તમામ સંસ્થાઓ દ્વારા વિદ્યાર્થીઓને આપવામાં આવતા ઓળખપત્રો (I-Card)

માં પર્યાવરણની જાગૃતતા અથવા સંવેદનશીલતા કેળવાય એવું એકાદ વાક્ય લખવાથી વિદ્યાર્થી સતત પર્યાવરણ અંગે સભાન રહે.

ઉદાહરણ રૂપે આવું વાક્ય મૂકી શકાય — “Less pollution is the best solution”

શાળા કક્ષાએ — શાળાના ગણવેશમાં લગાવવામાં આવતા શાળાના નામનો ઉલ્લેખ કરતા બેજ ઉપર પ્રતિકાત્મક વાક્ય લખીને બાળપણથી બાળકને અને તેના દ્વારા મા-બાપને પણ પર્યાવરણ અંગે ઠંઠેળી શકાય. જેમકે ..

વૃક્ષ કરે છે યાદ
માનવતાનો સાદ

મોટા સેમિનારો, જાહેરાતો અને વ્યાખ્યાનો કરતા કદાચ વિદ્યાર્થીઓ સાથેનો સીધો વાર્તાલાપ ધાર્યું પરિણામ લાવી શકે. આપણી સંસ્થા ઉદાહરણ રૂપ બની શકે તેવી ક્ષમતા અને સંજોગો ધરાવે છે. કેમ્પસ સફાઈનો કાર્યક્રમ રાખીને, સફાઈ દરમિયાન મળેલી નકામી વસ્તુઓ પર્યાવરણને કેવી રીતે હાનિકારક છે અને તેને કેવી રીતે અટકાવી શકાય તેનો સંવાદ હાજર રહેલ શિક્ષક અથવા અધ્યાપક દ્વારા કરી શકાય.

● આજની પેઢી સમજ શકે અને અમલ કરી શકે તેવી આધુનિક બાબતો સાથે સંકળાએલી બાબતો તરફ ધ્યાન ખેંચીને પર્યાવરણનું જતન કરી શકાય.

● શાળાના વિદ્યાર્થીઓના માતા-પિતામાં — એક સાધન દ્વારા એકથી વધુ વિદ્યાર્થીઓ શાળાએ પહોંચે જેથી સમય, શક્તિ અને નાણાનો બચાવ તો થશે જ પણ પેટ્રોલ બચશે અને અવાજના ઘોંચાટને કેટલાક સ્તરે ઓછો કરી શકાય.

● કોલેજના વિદ્યાર્થીઓ દિવસી વાહન ઉપર એક વિસ્તારમાં રહેતા વિદ્યાર્થીઓ સાથે આવી શકે.

● શૈક્ષણિક સાહિત્ય અને પરીક્ષાલક્ષી મટિરીયલને ઝેરોક્ષ કરાવતી વખતે કાગળની બંને બાજુએ ઝેરોક્ષ કઢાવવાનો આગ્રહ રાખવાથી ઘણાં બધા કાગળની બચત કરી શકાય અને તેના દ્વારા વધુ વૃક્ષોને આપણે હાંદગી બક્ષી શકીએ.

● જ્યાં સુધી સોફ્ટ કોપીથી કાર્ય શક્ય બનવું હોય ત્યાં સુધી હાર્ડ કોપીનો આગ્રહ ના રાખવો અથવા ઉપયોગ ટાળવો. શાળા કે કોલેજની વેબસાઈટ ઉપર વધુ માહિતીની આપણે કરીને ઘણું બધું બચાવી શકાય. વેબસાઈટ ઉપર એક વાક્ય સતત સ્ક્રોલ કરીને વિદ્યાર્થીઓને પર્યાવરણની ટીપ આપી શકાય, જેમ કે .. “Think before you print”

● કોલેજ અને સેકન્ડરી અને હાયર સેકન્ડરીના વિદ્યાર્થીઓ ચલચિત્રો અથવા ડિકેટની રમતો કોઈક એક મિત્રના ઘરે અથવા નિયત સ્થળે એકત્રિત થઈને જોવાની ટેવ કેળવે તો પર્યાવરણનું જતન થશે — વીજળીનો વ્યય થતો અટકાવી શકાશે — ખર્ચ ઓછો થશે અને આનંદ બમણો થશે.

વર્લ્ડકપની મેચો દરમિયાન આ વિચાર ખૂબ જ વ્યાપક સ્તરે જોવા મળ્યો હતો. પ્રયાસ સરાહનીય

અને બિરદાવવા લાયક છે. સોસાયટી અથવા ફ્લેટના કોમન પ્લોટમાં સામૂહિક રીતે મેચ માણવીએ સામાજિક, માનસિક અને કુદરતી પર્યાવરણનો એક ઉત્તમ નમૂનો છે. આપણને ખબર નથી પરંતુ ત દિવસે કેટલી બધી વીજળીની બચત થઈ હશે !

‘Energy saved is energy produced’

● કોલેજના વિદ્યાર્થીઓને પરીક્ષા સમયે આપવામાં આવતી ૨૪ પાનાની કે ૩૨ પાનાની ઉત્તરવહીને જગ્યાએ ૧૨ કે ૧૪ પાનાની ઉત્તરવહીઓ આપવાથી ઘણા બધા કાગળનો વ્યય અટકાવી શકાય છે.

● શાળા કક્ષાએ દરેક સત્રની શરૂઆતમાં નવી નોટનો આગ્રહ ન રાખતા અગાઉના સત્રની જ અધૂરી રહેલી નોટબુક વિદ્યાર્થી ઉપયોગ કરે તેવો શિક્ષકોએ આગ્રહ રાખવો અથવા તો પ્રોત્સાહિત કરવા.

● કોલેજ અથવા શાળા કક્ષાએ — વિદ્યાર્થીએ પર્યાવરણ અંગેના કોઈ પણ કાર્યમાં કોઈ પણ પ્રકારનું યોગદાન કર્યું હોય તો તેને પ્રમાણપત્ર આપીને પ્રોત્સાહિત કરવો અને શક્ય હોય તો ઈનામ આપીને ઉત્સાહિત કરવો. આ પ્રકારના પ્રકારના પ્રમાણપત્રોને રમતગમત, સાંસ્કૃતિક પ્રવૃત્તિઓ અથવા ઈતરપ્રવૃત્તિઓમાં મેળવેલા પ્રમાણપત્ર જેટલું જ પ્રાધાન્ય આપવું. પર્યાવરણનું જતન એ માનવ સમાજનું જતન છે. આપણી સંસ્કૃતિનું પ્રતીક બનવું જોઈએ. વિકાસ જરૂરી છે પરંતુ વિનાશ નોતરે એવો વિકાસ ટીકાને પાત્ર છે. Sustainable Development હોવું વોઈએ. ભવિષ્યની પેઢીને લક્ષમાં રાખીને વર્તમાન સમયમાં વિકાસ થવો જોઈએ. આપણા વિદ્યાર્થીઓ આપણું ભવિષ્ય છે.

આપણા ભવિષ્ય સાથે સંવાદ મેળવીએ અને આપણું અને તેમનું વર્તમાન અને ભવિષ્ય સુખમય બને તેવા સામૂહિક પ્રયત્નો કરીએ.

“Hug a tree, they have less issues than people !”

“Save water, it will save you later”
“Don’t waste it (Water), just taste it.”

Prof. Chetan Mevada
H.A.College of Commerce

Answers to SUDOKU

8	5	2	6	1	7	3	9	4
6	4	1	5	9	3	8	2	7
3	7	9	8	2	4	1	5	6
2	1	5	4	3	8	7	6	9
9	3	8	2	7	6	5	4	1
4	6	7	1	5	9	2	3	8
7	2	6	9	8	5	4	1	3
5	9	3	7	4	1	6	8	2
1	8	4	3	6	2	9	7	5

GLS VOICE RECOMMENDS...

BOOK

CONVENIENT ACTION

GUJARAT'S RESPONSE TO CHALLENGES OF CLIMATE CHANGE

- SHRI NARENDRA MODI

Any Gujarati today knows the calibre of Narendra Modi as the Hon. Chief Minister of Gujarat. It is his competence as an author and environmentalist that emerges from this book. The reading of it, just like living in Gujarat in present times, makes one feel the pride of being a Gujarati.

"Convenient Action- Gujarat's Response to Challenges of Climate Change", written by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Gujarat, Shri Narendra Modi, is an illustrative book containing successful examples of the policy and programmatic initiatives for dealing with Climate Change which he has undertaken during the last few years in the State of Gujarat, India. The book explicitly documents the development philosophy that forms the core of his public policy and how it has contributed

to both adaptation and mitigation of Climate Change.

In a field more marked by debates and discourses, the book stands distinct in its emphasis on action and how a conscious Climate Change Policy can bring in visible results. The book thus caters to a wide cross section of readers which includes policy makers, scientists, research scholars, students, writers and the general public at large.

It is interesting to note the opinion of Deepak Pareek, author, columnist, speaker and environmentalist:

"Narendra Modi, who is Chief Minister of Gujarat by designation and Chief Executive Officer of Gujarat by actions, offers something entirely new to the audience, presented in an easily readable manner and creates immediate connect with the reader. Although Modi does address some questions raised and dealt with elsewhere, he adds the most significant topic of all - best practices, actions which had already benefited millions in Gujarat and can be easily replicated across the world.



The book is a compendium of actions undertaken in Gujarat during the last decade which have positively contributed to environment and sustainability. He has elaborated on how the state has kept a constant emphasis on mitigation initiatives, exploiting the clean and green energy potential through promotion of wind and solar energy and state-wide gas grid. As a policy maker, Modi has extensive experience of identifying successful policies which can have long term beneficial outcome, by creating this book he has created a reference work which can guide those who are genuinely concerned by Climate Change issues and are serious about

resolving them."

Speaking at a function for the release of a book, Convenient Action: Gujarat's Response to Climate Change written by Chief Minister Narendra Modi, which details the steps taken in Gujarat to meet the challenge, Mr. Kalam said the problem of climate change could not be viewed in isolation, and that India must immediately adopted long-term programmes like the Integrated Water Connections and Energy Independent Mission and focus on renewable sources of energy to achieve the goals in the next two decades.

Mr. Kalam said he was 'inspired' by Mr. Modi's "beautiful book" and Gujarat's programme on linking rivers, which helped rejuvenate the Sabarmati river and solve many of health and other problems in Ahmedabad.

(Sources: <http://www.narendramodi.in/pages/convenient-action>
<http://www.bookzone.in/proddetail.asp?prod=2998&cat=44>
<http://www.hindu.com/2010/12/22/stories/2010122265251300.htm>)

RESTAURANT

DANGEE DUMS

By Sneha Shah

DangeeDums – This is perhaps one of the best desert hubs in Ahmedabad! Hanging out here with friends would always be a delight, especially when you can dive into the varied range of chocolates and other deserts that are displayed. DangeeDums would make an excellent date spot, too, but just like many new restaurants, it also follows the trend of charging high prices. Nonetheless, the chocolaty surprises would make any gathering a success.

Following the trend of the new concept of a Chocolate Lounge, the promoters of Dangee Dums started this lounge to spread the chocolate culture in Ahmedabad especially for chocolate aficionados.



DangeeDums, located near Panjarapole cross roads, serves desserts and snacks like tacos, burritos, fajitas, and unusual combinations like chocolate pizzas. Most patrons of Dangee Dums rave about the quality of chocolate, which is not surprising since they claim to source their chocolate from Barry Callebaut which is the world's leading

supplier of high quality cocoa and chocolate products. This lounge also provides home delivery of its exquisite deserts like brownie, cakes, cookies, chocolates, pastries, milk shakes and snacks. For those who want to enjoy their food at the air conditioned restaurant, options of sugar-free and organic food are offered here.



Enjoy your meal at the chocolate paradise and savour the taste of its various delights. But do go there with your pockets full!

Dangee Dums
Sigma Legacy, Ground Floor,
Panjarapole, Ambawadi, Ahmedabad
(The writer is a student of SMPIC)

RECIPES

Strawberry Spinach Salad

Ingredients

- 2 tablespoons sesame seeds
- 1 tablespoon poppy seeds
- 1/2 cup white sugar
- 1/2 cup olive oil
- 1/4 cup distilled white vinegar
- 1/4 teaspoon paprika
- 1/4 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce (paste of tamarind, garlic, vinegar, chillies cloves, salt and sugar)
- 1 tablespoon minced onion
- 10 ounces fresh spinach - rinsed, dried and torn into bite-size pieces
- 1 quart strawberries - cleaned, hulled and sliced
- 1/4 cup almonds, blanched



Directions

1. In a medium bowl, whisk together the sesame seeds, poppy seeds, sugar, olive oil, vinegar, paprika, Worcestershire sauce and onion. Cover, and chill for one hour.
2. In a large bowl, combine the spinach, strawberries and almonds. Pour dressing over salad, and toss. Refrigerate 10 to 15 minutes before serving.

Broccoli Spinach Soup

This easy detox soup can be thin or thick, depending upon the amount of water you add. It cooks up fast. You'll need:

- 1 tablespoon olive oil
- 2 cloves of garlic, chopped
- 2 tablespoons diced onion
- 1 inch of fresh ginger, peeled and chopped
- 4 cups fresh broccoli, cut up
- 1/2 pound of fresh spinach leaves
- 3 parsnips, peeled, cored, chopped
- 2 ribs of celery, trimmed, chopped
- A handful of fresh parsley, roughly chopped



Fresh water, as needed
Sea salt and ground pepper, to taste
Lemon or lime juice

Using a large soup pot, heat the olive oil over medium heat and stir in the garlic, onion, and ginger to season the oil. Add the broccoli, spinach, parsnips, celery and parsley, and stir a bit

until the spinach wilts and collapses. Add just enough water to cover the vegetables. Remember the spinach will cook down quite a bit, so don't add too much water at first. You can always thin the soup later, if you need to.

Bring to a high simmer, cover the pot, and reduce the heat to a medium simmer. Cook for fifteen minutes or so until the veggies are softened.

Use an immersion blender to puree the soup. The soup needs brightening you can add a squeeze of citrus.

To make this a creamy soup add a dash of Coconut Milk.

Serve with a spoonful of hot cooked rice in the center of the bowl.

BE A CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT AT YOUNG AGE OF 22 YEARS

By CA C.F. Patel

The world is run by commerce and hence by commerce students. Chartered Accountancy has always been one of the most sought after career options. Whether the economy is going through a boom or recession, the demand for financial professionals like Chartered Accountants never goes down.

Chartered Accountancy provides not only host of multiple opportunities in independent-professional practice or in jobs, but also it is a very lucrative and rewarding professional career. As per the latest placement records of the Institute of Chartered Accountant of India (ICAI), New Delhi, top salaries to CAs have zoomed to around Rs. 70 lakhs per annum. Even fresh CAs have been offered pay packages between 5 and 10 lakhs per annum. With ICAI entering into MOUs with Australia, Bahrain, Canada, Dubai, Ireland and U.K., the Indian Chartered Accountancy degree is recognized by these countries and many Indian CAs have obtained foreign placements with attractive pay packages.

The area of work of Chartered Accountant covers assignments like Accounting, Auditing, Taxation, Business Laws, Corporate Governance etc. The CAs are today looked upon as complete business solution providers. Today many CAs hold top management positions in business/industry as CMD, MDs, CEO,

CFO and enjoying the position of Independent directors in big corporate houses.

Majority of the TOPPERs in Class 12 opt for Chartered Accountancy course, not only because it is a rewarding career, but also because it involves very low investment and is time saving too. An aspirant can enter this stream without any hassles at a young age and become a Financial Wizard at the early age of 22 years.

A student of any stream- Science, Commerce or Arts is eligible to join the CA course after passing Std X and can appear in its entry level examination called Common Proficiency Test (CPT) after appearing in Std XII examination. Further, there is no requirement of certain minimum percentage of passing marks in Std XII for taking up the CA course. Thus, a student can study for his/her 10+2 and also prepare for CPT side by side. Those students who have registered for CPT examination during their 10+2 study have performed far better in their Std XII exams because they benefit from the exhaustive study materials provided FREE OF COST in the subject of Accounts, Economics, Stats/Maths and Laws.

The latest curriculum for CA effective from 10.12.2008 consists of THREE stages:

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2. Integrated Professional Competence

Course (IPCC)

3. Final CA

The CPT is an entry level test and is held TWICE a year in JUNE and DECEMBER. Students who register before 1st April/1st October would be eligible to appear in JUNE/DECEMBER exam respectively. Registration for CPT can be done after passing class 10 and CPT exam can be taken after appearing for the Class 12 exam. The CPT test has four subjects divided into two sessions of two hours each with a break in between. It is an objective type test and hence even Gujarati Medium students do not find it difficult.

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TANY CENTRE:

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(The writer is the Hon. Director of GLS Centre for Professional Studies.)

CONGRATULATIONS!!!



Ms. Dhruvi M. Trivedi, visiting faculty of M. N. Law College for having completed her Ph.D in December 2011

under the guidance of Dr. B G Maniyar at Saurashtra University. The title of her is "Validity Exemption Clauses in Contract - A Comparative Study of India and England."

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