

ALVA'S

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LARGEST CIRCULATION IN NORTHERN, NORTH-WESTERN AND CENTRAL INDIA

NEW DELHI FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1947

INDIA INDEPENDENT : BRITISH RULE ENDS

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY TAKES OVER

MOUNTBATTEN'S APPOINTMENT AS GOVERNOR-GENERAL ENDORSED

COLOURFUL CEREMONY MARKS BIRTH OF NATION

(By Our Special Representative)

NEW DELHI, Thursday.—At midnight tonight the Constituent Assembly, consisting of the chosen representatives of the Indian people, assumed sovereign power and the members solemnly took the pledge to serve India and her people. "We end today a period of ill fortune and India discovers herself again," said Pandit Nehru in calling upon the members to take the new pledge.

Under the leadership of the Constituent Assembly, Dr Rajendra Prasad, said: "To all we give the assurance that it will be our endeavour to end poverty and ignorance and to ensure decent conditions of living."

After the Assembly had sat for 73 minutes, during which it assumed powers of governance and endorsed the appointment of Lord Mountbatten as Governor-General, Dr Rajendra Prasad and Mr Nehru proceeded to the Government House to inform Lord Mountbatten of the Assembly's decision. Later, the National Flag presented to the Assembly by Mrs Hansa Mehta was hoisted at the very heart of India was hoisted amidst cheers of thousands who had gathered outside the Council House.

The ceremony was reached when at the last stroke of midnight there was a stirring of the air and the cry of "Mahatma Gandhi Ji Jai" went up. These were the expressions of the people's gratitude in the achievement of the nation to whom both Pandit Nehru and Dr Rajendra Prasad paid glowing tributes in their speeches.

The birth of free India was witnessed by diplomatic representatives of the nations representing more than half the population of the globe. Ambassadors of the U.S.A. and China were there and also High Commissioners of Canada and Australia and diplomatic representatives of other countries.

It was the greatest hour for Delhi. This capital of many mighty empires became today for the first time in its history the seat of 'Lokraj', government of the people, by the people and for the people.

The Assembly Hall was full to capacity and appeared most impressive. The National Flag, adorned with the dozen large portraits of some of the former rulers, and the new flag, also portraits of British dominions. The flags provided the proper background for the important speeches of the members.

Speeches of the Rajendra Prasad and Pandit Nehru on the occasion of the meeting. Pandit Nehru, the President of the Constituent Assembly, presided over the proceedings. He said that the members who had gathered here were certainly a select gathering, and they were of officials in representative and relations of members of the Assembly. It was a joy that the new nation in the street, for the first time, was seen in the street.

HOMAGE TO THE FATHER OF THE NATION

Eloquent tributes to Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation, were paid by India's leaders during the transfer of power ceremony in the Constituent Assembly on Thursday night.

Pandit Nehru, in his speech, referred to Gandhi as "the embodiment of the greatest mass of his generation has been to save us from ourselves." In his independence message to the Nation, Pandit Nehru said: "Succeeding generations will have to earn their freedom by their own sweat and blood, and the price of freedom is the sacrifice of lives." Dr Rajendra Prasad said: "Gandhi represents that unyielding spirit in our culture and makes up which has kept India alive through unnumbered centuries. He is the embodiment of the spirit of justice, to claim our birth-right of freedom and place in our hands the guerdon and a justly won price of freedom." Sardar Patel said in his independence message: "We are proud to have brought India to its position as a free nation. The glorious results achieved by the long-continued, peaceful and non-violent struggle under Gandhi's inspiring leadership." Acharya Kripalani said: "That this (independence) has been possible is due to the inspiring leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, who, if any man may be called, the Father of the Nation."

LIMITLESS FIELD FOR PROGRESS

LADY MOUNTBATTEN

During the past five months I have been able to see for myself what a valuable contribution the Press has made to the great enterprise we are now celebrating, and I have also been impressed by the sense of responsibility given to all those who are engaged in the work of the Press. On this depends largely the future security, prosperity and freedom of the Indian people. Progress is not confined to one territory alone, but it is a world-wide phenomenon. At this time when the eyes of the world are on this country, look forward to the Indian Press in the making of a new nation.

LUCKNOW RESIDENCY FLAG LOWERED

LUCKNOW, Aug. 14.—The early flag in the British Empire which has never been lowered since 1857—the Union Jack, fluttering in Lucknow Residency, was hoisted down last night. About 24 hours before the transfer of power from British to Indian hands, the "dawn" ceremony was kept a secret by the military authorities.

The late Jack on Government House, Lucknow, was hoisted, the last British flag in the U.P. The Indian National Flag will be hoisted in Government House by Mrs Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

MOUNTBATTEN AWARDED EARLDOM

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Lord Mountbatten, the Governor-General of India, was today created an Earl.

INDIAN BIG THREE—Lord Mountbatten, Governor-General of India, Pandit Nehru, Prime Minister, and Dr Rajendra Prasad, President of the Constituent Assembly, at the Government House where the two Indian leaders went after the midnight session of the Constituent Assembly to inform Lord Mountbatten that the Constituent Assembly had assumed sovereign powers and had endorsed his appointment as Governor-General.

Governors Sworn In As Free India Is Born

The new Governors of Indian provinces were sworn in at midnight on Thursday.

NEW STAR RISES IN THE EAST

LEADERS TELL NATION OF TASKS AHEAD

The appointed day has come—the day appointed by destiny—and India stands forth again after long slumber, and struggle, awake, vital, free and independent, says Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in a message to the nation on Freedom Day.

"The past clings on to us still in some measure and we have to do much before we redeem the pledges we have so often taken. Yet the turning point is past, history begins anew for us, the history which we shall live and act and others will write about."

Attlee's Greetings To Nehru

My colleague in the United Kingdom Government, Mr. A. A. Attlee, writes on this historic day and says: "The Government congratulate you on the day when you have assumed the responsibility of governing the Indian people."

THE PLEDGE

After the last stroke of midnight the Constituent Assembly took the pledge of dedication to the service of the nation, the people and the cause of humanity.

The following is the pledge: "At this solemn moment when the people of India, through selfless and sacrifice, have secured freedom, I, as a member of the Constituent Assembly of India, do solemnly swear in all humility to the service of India and her people. To the end that this ancient land shall be a free, just and prosperous place in the world and make her full and willful contribution to the promotion of world peace and the welfare of mankind."

Blessed Dawn of Independence!

The 15th of August 1947 marks the dawning of a new era in India—the era of Independence.

For centuries past, there hardly was an occasion more propitious, more auspicious than the present one, because it brings forty millions of men and women to the door of vast and dynamic possibilities in all spheres of social and economic development. The trials and tribulations undergone in the past by millions of patriots, the self-sacrificing blood shed by countless martyrs have at last ended in triumphant consummation which we celebrate to-day.

But our work is not done. The road is long. It is a road of sacrifice and struggle. It is a road which has been blazed for our ancestors and great souls of the past. It is a road which will bring us to a new era of peace, prosperity and progress. It is a road which will bring us to a new era of world peace and the welfare of mankind.

Long Live Free India!

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"At the stroke of the midnight hour, when the world sleeps, India will awake to life and freedom"

Jawaharlal Nehru

ALVA'S MADHYAMA

"It is easy to kill individuals, but you cannot kill ideas."

- Bhagat Singh

Commemorating the brave martyrs, India awakens to the 71st Independence day with aspirations to fulfill hopes. This day would have been a dream without those who fought till their last breath to free their motherland from the clutches of the whites. In our glorious past, India has shown exemplary value in upholding democracy and progressed and emerged as modern India and secured a respectable position in the world. Its proud to be a part of such a nation rich in culture, tradition and values which is a metonym for unity in diversity.

India is the largest democracy of the world with a majority of youth which forms the backbone of the society. India is bubbling, bursting with an untapped potential which in reality is at its peak now. There are miles to go and promises to keep. Still there are some things in which we seriously need to work on. Its high time, India must become a nation which is corruption free, rid of poverty, having gender and caste equality, technologically enhanced, domestic facilities, education, and sound mental and physical health for all, empowered weaker section, 100% sanitation, eradication of beggary, a safe country where women can walk fearlessly even at 12 in the night. And this is when each Indian becomes free. Freedom is Never Free; there is a price we have to pay for the freedom we enjoy, that is constant vigilance.

Quoting Swami Vivekananda "Arise! Awake! And stop not till the Goal is reached!" Our Goal is, the complete independence of every Indian (purna swaraj) and we will have it! Happy Independence day!

Yours truly,
Manasa & Vishakha.

A Walk Down The Memory Lane: Glimpses of Independence Day Celebrations

To produce excellence in education by imparting the noble and the innovative thoughts, realizing it on a platform for cultural performance and a seat of high learning and research and totally helping to achieve self-integrity and national integration, is the motto of Alva's Education Foundation, one of the leading educational institutions in Dakshina Kannada. These ideals transformed into actions is evident in events like Alva's Nudisiri, Virasat, Pragathi and many more avenues.

AEF salutes India in a spectacular way wherein all the students belonging to 19 different institutions under the umbrella of AEF come together. It is truly a breath taking spectacle to witness when every voice is heard as one. Each year there is a trademark formation of "ALVAS" comprising of students dressed in the colours of the tricolor waving flags with unmistakable pride. Boys are armed with tricolor umbrellas and the children's faces merrily reflect their patriotism and love for their nation is seen in their smiles. The releasing of the balloons is a true symbolism for freedom and hearts scale new heights along with it.

AEF, founded in the year 1998, celebrated this day with the tricolor formation in its initial years. In the year 2013, Dr. M. Mohan Alva conceived the idea of the letter formation. Independence Day which was celebrated at K.V Subhanna Bailoranga Mandira till 2015, later shifted to Shrimathi. Vanajakshi K Shripathy Bhat Vedike, Puttige, considering the convenience to accommodate the massive student strength. In



the year 2016, over 35,000 audiences including students, staff, non-teaching staffs and parents seen in an inimitable enthusiasm, exhibiting unity and strength and thereby paying a mass tribute to our country. More than 24,000 students dressed in the tricolor and created a spectacular event to the eyeballs. The cultural troop of Alva's college sang the "Vandhe Matharam" song prior to hoisting the national flag. "Koti Kantho Se", the integration song is sung by all. Troops denoting rich cultural heritage of coastal Karnataka and rest of the state took a centre stage in the program. This celebration by AEF stands next to the celebrations at Red fort, New Delhi in terms of number of people participating.

Birthday Celebrations

Every independence day is special for Alvasians for another reason. Mijarguttu Anand Alva, father of Dr M. Mohan Alva, chairman, Alva's Education Foundation, celebrates his birthday on the same day.

Chief Guests

The independence day

of 2017 is much more special and prestigious for AEF. The gathering will be addressed by **Ms. Nandini K. R** the shining star in the welkein of Alva's. Ms. Nandini, alumni of Alva's, took the nation by storm when she topped the daunting civil service examinations 2017 giving us all the more reasons to be proud.

There are some people who search far and wide for success. And there are a few who believe in themselves strongly. They stay where they are and create a world of success around themselves. **N Vinaya Hegde**, Chancellor of Nitte Deemed University and Chairman of Lamina Group of Companies, belongs to the latter category.



Born on 3rd April 1939, Vinaya Hegde is the second son of Justice K. S. Hegde and Meenakshi Hegde. His father Justice K.S. Hegde, a respected judge of Supreme

Court and also the speaker of Lok Sabha has left an indelible impression on his mind.

Hegde had his early education at St. Aloysius College, Mangalore and St. Joseph's College, Bangalore. Then after a stint at Canara Workshops Ltd, Hegde plunged into the world of entrepreneurship. In 1975, Hegde's dreams took shape in the form of his flagship enterprise Lamina Suspension Products Ltd. With tremendous zeal coupled with hard work and inspired team effort, he systematically built two organisations. Hegde actualised yet another long cherished desire - to contribute to society through education in the year 1979 by the establishment of Nitte Education Trust. His motto to "Believe in yourself and try to bring out the best in you" has grown nitte into the largest educational organisation of D. K in last 25 years.

Honours that have come his way are many, including the Udyoga Pathra Award from Institute of Trade and Industrial Development, New Delhi (1980); Kanara Chamber of Commerce & Industry Award (1999); Outstanding Manager of D. K. & Udupi districts Award (1999) and the Best Public Relations Person Award (2001). He was even presented with an Honorary Doctorate by the Mangalore University during its convocation held early this year. It is indeed a great honour bestowed upon us, to listen to the two distinguished chief guests share their words of wisdom and celebrate this momentous occasion in AEF.

**-Manasa M
3rd BA EJP**

ALVA'S MADHYAMA

“Truth alone triumphs”

- Madan Mohan Malviya

The Different Colours of Celebration

When a country celebrates its Independence Day, it is one that is to be rejoiced in the grandest manner ever and it is the time of the year that the people of the country take it upon themselves to make it a spectacle that tops the celebration of the previous year. India celebrates its Independence from the British rule on 15th of August, 1947, the day is considered grand where there is a flag hoisting in every corner of the country followed by parades, patriotic songs and kite flying.

In Delhi, the Prime Minister delivers a speech at Red Fort, which had been the headquarters of the British Indian Army and is viewed by everyone in the nation. India shares its Independence Day along with another country, South Korea, which celebrates its libera-

tion from the colonial rule of the Japanese in 1945. Koreans celebrate by hanging flags on their houses, making public museums free-of-charge to descendants of independence activists, and singing the official “Restoration of Light” song.

Chile, a country part of South America, celebrates its independence from Spain on September 18th in 1810. With food, music, parades and historical reenactments, the country holds “national parties” that can last for weeks.

Mexico, a well-known country of South America celebrates the “Grito de Dolores” or cry for independence from Spain in 1810. Every September 15th at 11 p.m., the President of Mexico goes to the National Palace in the capital, rings the bell, makes a cry of patriotism, honours

the war heroes, and shouts “Viva Mexico!” from the balcony to the 500,000 people assembled in the plaza below. The proud citizens applaud and sing the national anthem. Festivities continue the next day including parades, marching band performances, concerts and more. The 4th of July in the United States of America is one of the most well-known celebrations of independence. Americans have their fireworks, barbecues and parades, picnics, baseball games, concerts, family reunions.

In the Middle East, the United Arab Emirates celebrate their National Day on 2nd December to rejoice the union of the 7th emirate to the nation. Fireworks, car rallies, airshows, military processions and dance shows are the



most common activities. The people dress up in the UAE national flag colours, decorate their homes, workplace and cars. Heritage villages are set up all over the country for the traditional celebration.

It is always a wonder to see the different ways that a nation undertakes in order to rejoice the day that they achieved either freedom or just the patriotism towards the

country. It is the day that the country remembers the honorary sacrifices of the martyrs and pays their sincere respects by dedicating this day to them. We may celebrate it differently, but the ultimate goal is to bring the feeling of oneness and brotherhood in the people of the nation.

-Raksha Salian
3rd BFND

How media shaped the freedom struggle

The Indian print media played a very powerful role in educating, convincing and mobilizing people in terms of spreading the nationalist and patriotic ideas. In fact, all the founding members of the Congress in 1885 were either journalists or lawyers. Contrary to what we find today, journalism in those days was more of a mission rather than profession. The journalists those days milked this opportunity to not only create opposition against the British rule but also a strong determination to liberate India from the foreign rule.

Powerful newspapers arose after the 1960s which served public for propagating the nationalist political agenda e.g.



The Tribune (1878), Sudhakar, Kesari, Mahrata, Navjeevan, Akbar-i-Aam, The Hindu, Swadesh Mitran etc. They were edited by prominent nationalist leaders like BG Tilak, GK Gokhale, GG Agrakar, Mahantma Gandhi and many others. In fact, there was hardly any leader who did not edit or write for a newspaper those days. Tilak's name is most commonly mentioned in the context of the role of

the Press. A little known fact is that among the prominent newspapers of those years, only the Times of India was pro-British and did not even publish the news of Mahatma Gandhi's assassination. The British also created a new Vernacular Press Act, which was meant to suppress the Indian languages newspapers. It did a lot to propagate the modern ideas of democracy, freedom, equality and patriotism. More importantly, it played a great role in welding India into a single nation and gave the Indians a sense of oneness and a new national identity, which was non-existent before.

- Aditi Balegar
3rd BA EJP

ಬಂಧನಮುಕ್ತ ಭಾರತ

ಘಳಿಗೆ ಘಳಿಗೆ ಸರ್ವಶುಭವು
ಒದ್ದೆಯಾದ ಭೂಮಿಯು
ನೆತ್ತರಿನ ಹೊಳೆಯೊಳಗೆ
ಕಿಚ್ಚಿನ ಬೆವರೊಳಗೆ
ಮಿಂದು ಮುಳುಗಿ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದ
ನಮ್ಮ ಪುಣ್ಯ ಭೂಮಿಯು

ಭಾರತಾಂಬೆ ಹಸರು ಸೀರೆ
ಕೆಂಪು ಬಣ್ಣ ತಾಳಿತು
ಲೇಖನಿಗಳ ಜಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ
ಕಡುಗೋಲು ಮೆರೆಯಿತು
ಭಾರತಾಂಬೆ ಬಂಧಿಯಾದ
ಬೀಗವಿಂದು ಒಡೆಯಿತು

ಕೆಂಪು ಕೋಟೆ ಮೆಲೆ ಇಂದು
ಫಿರಂಗಿ ಧ್ವಜವು ಉರುಳಿತು
ತ್ರಿವರ್ಣ ಧ್ವಜವ ಆರೋಹಿಸಿ
ಹಿಂದೂಸ್ಥಾನ ಹಾಡಿತು

ಕಗ್ಗತ್ತಲ ರಾತ್ರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಂಕಿ
ಪಂಜು ಬೆಳಕಾಯಿತು

ಕೋಟ್ಯಂತರ ವೇಗದಲ್ಲಿ
ಗೆದ್ದ ಭಾವ ಬೀಗಿತು
ತಾಯಿ ಭಾರತಾಂಬೆಗಿಂದು
ಗೆಲುವಿನಹಾರ ಬಿದ್ದಿತು

ಕ್ರಾಂತಿಯಿಂದ ಹೋರಾಡಿದವರ
ಬಲಿಯು ಅಮರವಾಯಿತು
ಪಾರತಂತ್ರ ಚಾಳಿಗಿಂದು
ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ ತೆರೆಯ ಎಳೆಯಿತು
ಕಳೆದುಹೋದ ಸಂತಸವು ಇಂದು
ಕೊಳಗದಷ್ಟು ಕಂಡಿತು

ಕಾಣದ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಲುಕಿ
ದೇಶ ಭಾಗವಾಯಿತು
ದೇಶಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತೆ ಮತ್ತೆ
ವೀರ ಜನ್ಮವಾಯಿತು
ಯೋಧನೆಂಬ ಹೆಸರಿನಲಿ
ದೇಶ ಕಾಯತೊಡಗಿತು

-Yashaswi
3rd BA EJP

ALVA'S MADHYAMA

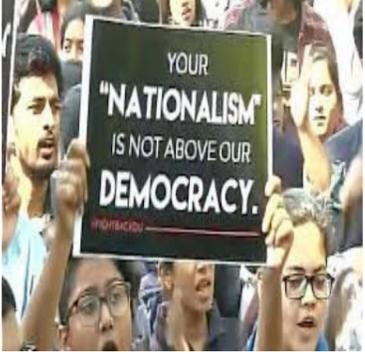
“Give Me Blood And I Will Give You Freedom!”

- Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose

Nationalism in the time of Gen Z

Youth is the time of life when a child becomes matured; a transition from childhood to adulthood happens. The age at which they become independent and build an attitude about everything and make their own identity in the society. It's youth, the backbone of the society, the creators of tomorrow. For this reason, their attitude towards nationalism is significant.

There is a need to gauge the actual meaning of nationalism which is often used interchangeably as patriotism but are not synonyms to each other. While patriotism



entails love for one's country and desire to defend its political boundaries, Oxford dictionary defines nationalism as “a feeling of love and pride for your country”. The definition of nationalistic feeling is, was and will be changing with its fast growing generations.

A generation which personally does not know the struggle for independence, who has not heard the sagas of the heroic deeds of their forefathers, how will they know the true spirit of nationalism? A group of people who switched on to pizza-burger from idli-dosa, from saree to jeans; who deny to value their conventional system of living, will they find it significant to be proud of their so-called “developing” country?

Recollect the scene of a cloudy morning of August 15th of any Indian school since last 70 years. The tradi-

tion of unfurling the tricolor flag to the tunes of national anthem with a proud salute. This is what their educational system taught them, to respect, love and be proud of their motherland. Merely labeling them as “forward” or “modern” alone cannot make them to sideline their conventional practices and traditional beliefs.

It is true that 15th August today evokes the variety of jingoism and inflated national pride that can be easily missed on the next morning. Yet independence day is not just a holiday, but an occasion to remind us of our oneness. So even though the jingoism will disappear the next morning, a small flicker of nationalism will burn on.

The true nationalistic feelings also refers to a sense of loyalty towards our country and our community. Its not one race rising at the cost

of one another. Nationalism gives groups a sense of identity and belongingness. But it is seen that our country has faced some serious threats to our nationalism. Terrorism poses great threat to humanity. Be it the caste/gender based politics that divides us. We are passing through a dangerous phase where “suit-cases” rule our nation and are serious threats that can hinder the very survival of the world's largest democracy.

The methods to combat these issues rests in the hands of youth. We need to cooperate with one another irrespective of our caste, religion, and racial identities, achieved by initiating friendships with people from other religions and communities; by using social media for spreading awareness; by forming youth groups; by saying no to reservations and yes to merit; by not taking



part in the communal riots and avoiding religious conflicts. There is a huge reserve of untapped potential in our youth. In a country, where the demographic is dominated by youth, there is much we can do.

- Manasa M
3rd BA EJP



ನಿಜವಾದ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ....

ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವಂತಹ ಲೇಖನಗಳನ್ನು ಓದುವುದೇ ನನ್ನ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ ಓದುವಿಕೆಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಉದ್ದೇಶವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಇನ್ನುಳಿದ ವಿಷಯಗಳು ಕೇವಲ ಈ ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಟ್ ಯುಗದಲ್ಲಿ ದೊಡ್ಡ ತಲೆಗಳೊಂದಿಗೆ ಸೆಣಸಾಡಲೆಂಬುದು ಒಂದು ತುಟ್ಟಿಯಾದ ನೆಪವಷ್ಟೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರು ಹಾಗೂ ಅವರ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಕಳಕಳಿಯ ಕುರಿತಾಗಿ ಇರುವ ಲೇಖನಗಳೆಂದರೆ ನನಗೆ ಬಲು ಪ್ರೀತಿ. ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಓದುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾಗ ದಿಟ್ಟ ಸೆಳೆದ ವಿಷಯ ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ಜಾಲತಾಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಣ್ಣಿನ ಮಾನ ಮತ್ತು ಅವಮಾನಗಳ ಬಗೆಗಿನ ಲೇಖನದ

ಓರೆಗೆ. ಇಂದೊಂದು ಯೋಚಿಸಬೇಕಾದ ಸಂಗತಿ ಕೂಡ ಹೌದು . ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರಲ್ಲೂ ನಾವು ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಅಂದರೆ ಏನು? ಎಂದು ಕೇಳ ಹೊರಟರೆ ನಮಗೆ ತರತರಹದ ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನಗಳು ದೊರೆಯಬಹುದು. ಇತಿಹಾಸದ ಪುಟಗಳನ್ನು ತಿರುವಿ, ಹಿರಿತಲೆಯಿಂದ, ಶಾಲೆಯಿಂದ , ಮಾಧ್ಯಮ ಹೀಗೆ ಅದೆಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಿಂದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಜನೆ ಪಡೆದವರೇ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ ಅದರೆ 1947 ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ 15ರಂದು ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಲಭಿಸಿದ ದಿನ ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದ ನಂತರ ಅದು ಮನದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಚ್ಚೊತ್ತಿದೆ. ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ 15 ಬಂದರಂತು

ಸಾಕು ಎಲ್ಲರ ಮೊಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಭ್ರಮಾಚರಣೆಯ ಹರ್ಷ ಕುಪ್ಪಳಿಸುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದರ ನಡೆಸುವ ಕಾರಣ ಏನೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿದರೆ ಹಲವರಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಿಸಲಾರದ್ದು. ಅದರ ಯಾರಿಂದಾದರು ಒಂದು ನಿಮಿಷ ಯೋಚಿಸಿದರೆ ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ನಾವು ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರರೇ ಎಂದು. ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಪಡೆಯುವಲ್ಲಿ ಪುರುಷ ಹೋರಾಟಗಾರರು ಎಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರಮುಖರೋ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರ ಪಾತ್ರವು ಪ್ರಮುಖವಾದದ್ದು ಎಂಬ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಹಲವರು ಮರೆತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ಪುರುಷನ ಯಶಸ್ಸಿನ ಹಿಂದೆ ಮಹಿಳೆ ಇದ್ದಾಳೆ ಎಂಬ ಮಾತು ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬ ಯಶಸ್ವಿ ಪುರುಷನ ಹಿಂದೆ ಮಹಿಳೆ ಇದ್ದಾಳೆ

ಎಂದು ವ್ಯಾಖ್ಯಾನಗಳಾಗಿ ಬದಲಾಗಿರುವುದು ಅಂದರೆ ಕೇವಲ ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾದ ಪುರುಷನ ಸಂಗಡವನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಹೆಣ್ಣೊಬ್ಬಳು ಬಯಸುವಳು ಹಣವಿದ್ದರೆ ಏನಕ್ಕೂ ಒಲ್ಲಳು ಎಂದು ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಸಲಾಗಿರುವುದು ದುರಂತವೆ ಸರಿ. ಆಂಗ್ಲರ ದಬಾಳಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ಮಾತ್ರ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದವೆಯೇ ಹೊರತು ನಮ್ಮ ನಮ್ಮ ನಡುವಿನ ವೈಮನಸ್ಸಿನಿಂದಲ್ಲ. ಬಾಪುಜಿ ಹೇಳಿರುವಂತೆ ನಿಜವಾದ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಏತೆಂದರೆ ಒಬ್ಬ ಒಂಟಿ ಹೆಣ್ಣು ಮಧ್ಯರಾತ್ರಿ ದಾರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದಾಡುವಾಗ ಮಾತ್ರ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತುತವಾಗಿ ಕಿಡಿಗಡಿಗಳು ಮಧ್ಯರಾತ್ರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅವಳಿಗೇ ಅಂತಹ ಕೆಲಸ ಎಂದು ಕೊನೆಗೆ ತಪ್ಪು ಅವಳದೆ

ಅವಳು ಮಾಡಬರದಿತ್ತು ಎಂದೆ ಸಾಬೀತು ಪಡಿಸುವಷ್ಟು ತುಚ್ಛಭಾವ ವ್ಯಕ್ತ ಪಡಿಸುವವರಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹುಡುಗಿಯ ಬೆನ್ನ ಹಿಂದೆ ಕಾಮೆಂಟ್ ಮುನ್ನ, ಕೆಟ್ಟ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ನೋಡುವ ಮುನ್ನ ಅವರಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಅಕ್ಕ ತಂಗಿಯನ್ನು ಕಾಣಿರಿ. ಈಕೆ ದೇಶ ಕಾಯಲು ಸೈ ಸಂಬಂಧ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಲು ಸೈ. ಈಕೆಯನ್ನು ಗೌರವಿಸಿ. ಕೇವಲ ಇದೇ ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲದೆ ಅನೇಕ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶ ಎದುರಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ ಇವೆಲ್ಲವೂ ಯಾವಾಗ ಬಗೆಹರಿಯುತ್ತದೋ ಆ ದಿನವೇ ನಿಜವಾದ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯದ ಉತ್ಸವ ನಮ್ಮ ನಾಡಿಗೆ.

-Ashwini Shetty
3rd BA EJP

ALVA'S MADHYAMA

“Satyameva Jayathe”

- Madan Mohan Malviya

Foriegners who contributed to our freedom struggle

We all know how long the Indian freedom struggle was and how much labor and humiliation our countrymen had to face in order to get rid of the British. Well, do we know that the Indians, on numerous occasions, were aided by the support of a few foreigners as well? Yes, normally we tend to believe that all of them were cruel and bad, but the reality is never exceptionally “black” or “white”. So, let us take a look at a few of those kind-hearted souls who went against their peers and helped us with our fight for independence:

1. Annie Besant

A famous British theosophist, socialist, orator, activist and writer, Annie Besant came to India as a part of the Theosophical Society, and thereafter became

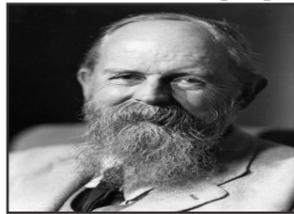
a patron of Indian self-rule. She was the founder of the Central Hindu School, now known as the Banaras Hindu University. Annie Besant was one of the first persons to demand a self rule for India



2. Charles Freer “Dinabandhu” Andrews

Dinabandhu Andrews, as he is popularly referred to, came to India as a Missionary Philanthropist. However, touched by the social and cultural injustice inflicted upon the Indians by the British, he soon became a part of the social and political movements of the

day, and even championed the causes of the laborers, railway workers and other such downtrodden people.



3. Madeleine Slade

Born in an aristocratic family in London, Madeleine Slade preferred to live a humble and simple life after coming in contact with Mahatma Gandhi. Young and beautiful Madeleine Slade who dedicated her life to the Indian cause. In fact, she was so much influenced by Gandhian philosophy that she left all the luxury and began leading a simple life at the Sabarmati Ashram, and even took part in all the Gandhi-led socio-political struggles in India and promoted Khadi and Sa-

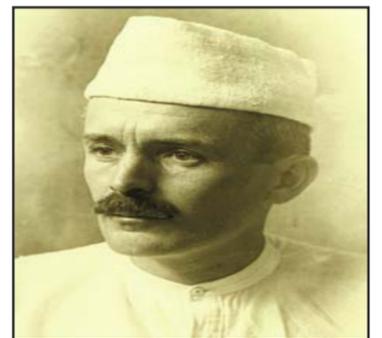
tyagraha. Being from another background helped her to understand the scenario better and, in doing justice to that, she wrote numerous articles in The Statesman, Young India, Harijan, etc.



4. Satyanand Stokes

His real name was Samuel Evans Stokes Jr. and he was the heir to a wealthy American family. He championed the cases of the laborers in areas adjoining Shimla and fought relentlessly for their welfare and attended the Congress Session at Nagpur in 1920, thereby

being the sole American to have done so.



The fact that they were considered as elite, didn't stop them from standing up to their beliefs and fighting for what is right even if it meant going against their own people. We cannot even begin to imagine the amount of courage it must have taken. On this day, along with our own heroes, we salute them as well.

- Aditi Balegar
3rd BA EJP

ISRO creates history

The Indian Space Research Organisation has gained respect and awe from all over the world when they created launch history by placing a record 104 spacecrafts in their desired orbits. The feat was performed on the old reliable launch vehicle, the PSLV, numbered C-37, which took off from the first launch pad at the Satish Dhawan Space Centre, Sriharikota. The PSLV, which created launch history on Wednesday by placing a record of 104 spacecraft in their desired orbits, has totally launched 46 Indian spacecraft, most of them Indian Remote Sensing (IRS) satellites. As many as 180 small satellites of foreign customers contracted by ISRO's commercial company



Antrix Corporation have also reached space on this vehicle. This time, it took to space a total of 1,378 kg, of which the primary satellite was 714 kg. Out of 101 nano satellites, 96 were from the United States and one each from Israel, Kazakhstan, the Netherlands, Switzerland and the United Arab Emirates. Isro's low prices attracted international customers to launch 75

satellites last year. The PSLV, (Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle) is 39 flights old since 1993, also launched the Indian Moon mission Chandrayaan-1 in 2008; and is set to launch a private lunar mission for Bengaluru start-up Team Indus in late December this year. In the coming days, the satellite will be brought to its final operational configuration. On the occasion of the 70th Independence day, we salute their constant dedication and love toward science and development. This big achievement does make our hearts swell in pride.

-Vishakha
Mandrawadkar
3rd BA EJP

The daily life of a soldier

Soldier is synonymous with valour and sacrifice. We call him a Jawan and he is the backbone, a protector who will do anything for the country, come what may. A soldier is the one who fights as a part of an organized land-based, sea-based and air-based armed force. A soldier can be an enlisted person. In many countries soldiers serving in specific occupations are referred to by term other than their occupational name. Military personnel in the British Army are known as “Red Caps” and the Infantry are called “Grunts”. The Indian soldier is well known for his high moral and high standard of discipline and for his matchless bravery. He is accustomed to a life of

hardship and discipline. He guards our frontiers from potential harm and defends us. During peace time, he does a lot of social work. During war time, he dedicates his life and soul to our country. An Indian soldier is enrolled for a period of seven to twelve years colour service and eight to ten years of reserve service. When he is in active service, he gets opportunities for promotion to higher ranks. Let us all us observe, think and try and feel how much we are indebted to our sturdy and selfless Jawans.

- Divyashri B.
3rd BA EJP

ALVA'S MADHYAMA

“Vande Mataram”

- Bankim Chandra Chatterji

Milestones Of Indian History

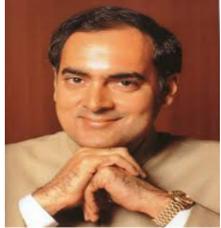
1975-1977- Nearly 1000 political opponents imprisoned.

Introduction of compulsory birth control

1984 - Indira Gandhi assassination by sikh body guards, Rajiv Gandhi was replaced by her

1990- Indian troops withdrawn from Srilanka

1991- Rajiv Gandhi assassination



Economic reform programme begun by PM Narasimha Rao

Population rose to 1 billion

2000 May- India marks the birth of its billionth citizen

2001 July - Vajpayee meets Pakistani president Pervez

Musharaf in the first summit between the two neighbours in more than 2 years.



Kashmir tensions rise

2001 Oct- India fires in Pakistani military posts in the heaviest firing along the dividing line of control in Kashmir for almost a year

2001 Dec- Suicide squad attacks in parliament in New Delhi, killing several police. The fire gunman die in an assault

India- Pak mass troops on common amid mounting fears of looming war

2002 Jan- India successfully test fires a nuclear capable

ballistic missile “The Agni” on its Eastern coast

2002 July- Retired scientist, architect of India’s missile program Dr. A P J Abdul kalam was elected as the president of India

2004 Dec- 1000s were killed when waves of tsunami devastates coastal communities in the south and in the Andaman Nicobar islands

2007 July - Prathibha Patil becomes the first woman president of India

2008- India successfully launches its first mission to the moon, the unmanned lunar probe, Chandrayan-I



BJP back in power

2014 May- The Hindu Nationalist BJP and its candidate Mr. Narendra Modi selected as Prime Minister of India



2014 Sept- Prime Minister Modi’s meeting with China President Jin Ping and unveil of landmark economic deals

2015 Feb - The anti-corruption AAP headed by Arvind Kejriwal wins a stunning victory in Delhi state elections



2015 Sept- India launches its first space laboratory ‘as-

trosat’ in its biggest project since its mass orbiter mission in 2014.

2016 Sept- India signs a billion dollar defence deal with France to buy 36 rifle-fighter-jets.

2016 Nov- In a surprise announcement, The government withdraws 500 and 100 rupee notes and releases new 500 and 2000 rupee notes.

2017 Jan- The government reaches a wide ranging corporation agreement with the UAE, with a series of deals on defence, trade and marital affairs.

2017 May- Launches the so called ‘South Asia Satellite’ from the country’s space center in Andhra Pradesh state.

- Vasundhara M. J
3rd BA EJP

Importance of independence

There are few virtues more important than independence. Independence is a requirement for leading your own life. How can you make decisions if every action you take has to be filtered through other people first? Without independence, you can’t be the captain of your life. You must be satisfied scrubbing the decks while someone else sets the direction you’re to follow. Independence doesn’t mean you never need other people. Most people wouldn’t last a year stranded on an island with no other people to provide support. Independence means that you add at least as much value back as you take from every transaction. You don’t leave a permanent debt between you and another person.

Debt is Dependency:

When you build a debt with another person, you lose your independence. If your transactions are fair, you retain your independence. An equal trade guarantees no imbalance of power.

Independence is More Than Just Money:

The debt that dependency creates doesn’t just have to be in finances. Avoiding debts with other people makes you in control over your own life. Independence also makes you a creator instead of a user. By putting back at least as much as they are taking, independent people ensure the world stays in balance.

Social Independence:

A person who has complete social independence feels

free to leave friends and relationships that demand too high a price. A socially independent individual wouldn’t stick with friends who demanded that he becomes a fake in order to have their friendship.

Intellectual Independence:

Intellectual independence is the most important form of independence. As long as you can make decisions for yourself, you can move closer towards complete independence.

Independence is a Personal Virtue, Not a Political One:

If these ideas sound similar, they should be. Ayn Rand wrote about them (although she wasn’t the first) in The Fountainhead. The book promoted the absolute virtues of independence both in fi-

nances, friendships and ideas. The main character, Howard Roark, embodies complete independence, even when it forces him into extreme financial and social poverty. Independence is important to maintain as a person. But that doesn’t mean we should abandon the people who have difficulty holding this virtue. The ultimate ideal is to be independent and use that independence to help other people. Not helping people by making them dependent on you. Helping people by freeing them from their dependencies. Don’t give men fish to eat, teach them how to fish. Helping someone become independent is much more difficult than just helping them. It’s far easier just to write a check or give

compliments. It is much harder to make that person grow. Giving aid without encouraging independence is often worse than not helping at all. When you foster dependency, you are limiting people from their potential. The value of independence is that it makes you a human being. Dependency requires lowering yourself to a lesser animal, becoming a slave to the people around you. When you have independence, the next step is to encourage the independence of others. Think your own thoughts, live your own life, and help others to do the same.

- Divya Ramesh
3rd BA EJP

ALVA'S MADHYAMA

"Do or Die"

- Mahathma Gandhi

ವಾಘಾ ಬಾರ್ಡರ್ - ರೋಚಕ ಅನುಭವ



ಇವರೇ ಶಿಸ್ತಿನ ಸಿಪಾಯಿಗಳು.

ಚಿತ್ರ ಕೃಪೆ: ಧಾತ್ರಿ ಪ್ರಸನ್ನ 10ನೇ ತರಗತಿ

ಮೇ 2017ರ ರಜೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂತರವಿದೆ. ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಸುಮಾರು 15 ದಿನಗಳ ಕಾಲ ವಿಶೇಷವೆಂದರೆ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತರ ಭಾರತದ ಪ್ರವಾಸವನ್ನು ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಟ್ಟಾರಿ ಗಡಿ ನನ್ನ ಕುಟುಂಬದವರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಕೈಗೊಂಡೆ. ನಾವು ಹೋದ ವಾಘಾ ಬಾರ್ಡರ್ ಎಂದು ಜಾಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನದವರು ಮಾತ್ರ ರೋಮಾಂಚನ ಕಾರಿಯಾದ ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ. 1947ರ ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ಹೋರಾಟದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತೀಯರು ದೇಶದ ಹಲವಾರು ಭಾಗಗಳಿಂದ ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನದ ಈ ವಾಘಾ ಗಡಿಯತ್ತ ವಲಸೆ ಬೆಳೆಸಿದ್ದರು. ವಿಶೇಷತೆ ಏನು? ವಾಘಾ ಗಡಿಯ ವಿಶೇಷತೆಯಾದ ಎರಡೂ ದೇಶದ ಯೋಧರು ಒಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ನಡೆಸುವ ಧ್ವಜಾವರೋಹಣವನ್ನು 1959ರಿಂದ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿ ಇಂದಿಗೂ ಅದು ಮುಂದುವರೆದಿದೆ. ಕಳೆದ ದಶಕದಿಂದಲೂ ಈ ಧ್ವಜಾವರೋಹಣವನ್ನು ನೋಡಲೆಂದೇ ಸಾವಿರಾರು ಜನ ಆಗಮಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಾವು ಹೋದ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲೂ ಸುಮಾರು 5-6 ಸಾವಿರ ಜನರು ನೆರೆದಿದ್ದರು.

ಪಾರ್ಕಿಂಗ್ ಸ್ವಾಂಧಿನಿಂದಲೇ ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಿಗಳು ಆಗಮಿಸುವವರಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ದೇಶ ಭಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಹುಟ್ಟಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆಂದರೆ ತಪ್ಪಾಗಲಾರದು. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಸುತ್ತ ಮುತ್ತಲ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಿಗಳು ಪ್ರೇಕ್ಷಕರಿಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಧ್ವಜದ ಬಣ್ಣವನ್ನು ಹಚ್ಚಲು ಯತ್ನಿಸುವುದು, ಟ್ರೈಕಲರ್ ಬ್ಯಾಂಡ್, ಟೀ-ಶರ್ಟ್, ಕ್ಯಾಪ್ ಮುಂತಾದವುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಒಮ್ಮೆ ಒಳಹೊಕ್ಕರೆ ಸಾಕು ದೇಶ ಪ್ರೇಮ, ಸ್ವತಂತ್ರ ಭಾರತದ ಚಿತ್ರಣವೇ ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವೇ ಯೋಧರು ನಡೆಸುವ ಧ್ವಜಾವರೋಹಣ. ಇದನ್ನು ಸಂಜೆ ಸುಮಾರು 5:30 ಅಥವಾ 6 ಗಂಟೆಗೆ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿ 1 ಗಂಟೆಯ ಒಳಗಾಗಿ ಎಲ್ಲ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಗಳು ಮುಗಿಯುತ್ತವೆ. ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲ ನಮ್ಮ ಬಿಎಸ್‌ಎಫ್ ಯೋಧರು ಹಾಗೂ ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನದ ಸೈನಿಕರು ಒಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿ ಅವರವರ ಗೇಟಿನ ಮುಂದೆ ಬಂದು ಜೋರಾಗಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಸೈನಿಕ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನದ ಯೋಧರಿಗೆ ಸವಾಲು ಹಾಕುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಪಾಕಿಸ್ತಾನದವರು ತಾವೇನೂ ಕಮ್ಮಿಯಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬಂತೆ ಅವರೂ ಕೂಡ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಯೋಧರನ್ನು ಪ್ರಚೋದಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಎರಡೂ ಬದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುವ

ಕವಾಯತು ಕೂಡ ಬಹಳ ಅಧ್ಬುತ. ಈ ಕವಾಯತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹಿಳೆಯರೂ ಕೂಡ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ದೇಶ ಪ್ರೇಮ ಎದ್ದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಕವಾಯತು ಮುಗಿದ ಬಳಿಕ ಎರಡೂ ದೇಶಗಳ ಧ್ವಜಗಳ ಅವರೋಹಣ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ, ಅದೂ ಕೂಡ ಒಟ್ಟಿಗೆ! ನೋಡುವುದಕ್ಕಂತೂ ಎರಡು ಕಣ್ಣು ಸಾಲದು. ಎತ್ತ ಕಣ್ಣು ಹಾಯಿಸಿದರೂ ನಮ್ಮ ಬಾವುಟ, ಪುಟ್ಟ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ದೇಶ ಭಕ್ತಿ, ಎಲ್ಲರಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಸಂಭ್ರಮವೋ ಸಂಭ್ರಮ. ನಮ್ಮ ಯೋಧರ ಶಿಸ್ತು ಕೂಡ ನೆನಪಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಂಥದ್ದೇ. ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಗಡಿಯ ಗೇಟನ್ನು ಒಮ್ಮೆಲೆ ತೆಗೆದು ಒಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಹಾಕುವಾಗ ರೋಷದಿಂದ ಅದನ್ನು ಬಡಿದು ಹಾಕುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ರಸ್ತೆ ಮುಚ್ಚಿದರೆ, ತೆರೆಯುವುದು ಮರುದಿನವೇ. ಪ್ರತೀ ದಿನವೂ ತಪ್ಪದೇ ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದುದ್ದಕ್ಕೂ ಇಡೀ ಸಭೆಯೇ ಇಂಡಿಂ-ಯಾ, ಇಂಡಿಯಾ, ಬೋಲೋ

ಭಾರತ್ ಮಾತಾ ಕೀ ಜೈ ಎಂದು ಹೆಮ್ಮೆಯಿಂದ ಹೇಳುವಾಗ ನಮ್ಮ ಮೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪುಳಕ ಉಂಟು ಮಾಡುವುದಂತೂ ನಿಜ. ಕೊನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯೋಧರು ಬಿಎಸ್‌ಎಫ್ ನ ಧ್ವಜವನ್ನು ಇಳಿಸಿ ಭದ್ರವಾಗಿ ಒಳಗಿಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಮುಕ್ತಾಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ನಾವೂ ಕೂಡ ಈ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಆಸ್ವಾದಿಸಿ ಕೆಲವು ಅಪರೂಪದ ಚಿತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು ಸೆರೆಹಿಡಿದು, ನಾವೇ ಭಾಗ್ಯವಂತರು ಎಂದು ಸಂಭ್ರಮಿಸಿದೆವು. ಒಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಹಬ್ಬ-ಹರಿದಿನಗಳಿಲ್ಲದೆ, ತಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸಾರವನ್ನು ನೋಡದೆ, ನಲಿಮ್ಮ ಬೆನ್ನೆಲುಬಾಗಿ ನಿಂತಿರುವ ಈ ಯೋಧರಿಗೆ ನನ್ನ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಸಲಾಂ ಅನ್ನು ಅರ್ಪಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

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ದ.ಜಾವರೋಹಣದ ನೋಟ

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“Jai Jawan Jai Kisan”

-Lal Bahadur Shastri

पर्वा आजादी का

नकिलवो घर से! कॉलेज के लिए
थी रस्ते मे बजसिठी उडी फबती
नजर तक् न् उठा सका चुनरी संभालतति तेज् कदमो से
पहुंचसिटि बस् स्टैंड एक् कागज् कि पुडिया टकराई उस से
ओर् गरि पौरो पे डर् डर् कर् उठा खोलते ही पुडिया माथे पर् पडी सलवटे
सलवटो के बीच छपिति बुन्दे पसीने की कांपते हाथ्
छूटी पुडिया फरि गरिते है आई बस्
लगलिइन् चडी वो बस् मे पीछे से आया धक्का
वो सोचतरिह जात है घबरा जाती है
इसी बीच कुछ हाथ् छूकर् गये
पर् वो एक् वाक्य् न् बोल् पाई
वो समिटि रीही सरकती रही हाथ् बदले
पर् हरकत् नही बस् रुकि
वो चलि कॉलेज् कि ओर् कुछ कदम् कर् रहे थे
उस् के कदमो का पीछा फर आटे से एक् बाइक् आई झपटे जो ले उडा
उसका दुपट्टा कसि हाल् मे पहुंचि जाहा मनाया जा रहा या
पर्वा आजादी का!!

-Ashwini Shetty
3rd BA EJP

സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യം @ 70

75 വർഷം മുൻപ് 'പ്രവർത്തിക്കുക അല്ലെങ്കിൽ മരിക്കുക' എന്ന ഗാന്ധിജിയുടെ ആഹ്വാനം ഇന്ത്യൻ ജനതയുടെ സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യബോധത്തെ ആളിക്കത്തിച്ചു. അവസാന പോരാട്ടത്തിനായി ലക്ഷങ്ങൾ മരണം പോലും അവഗണിച്ച് തെരുവിലിറങ്ങി ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് സാമ്രാജ്യത്വത്തെ വെല്ലു വെളിച്ചം വന്നിതകളും കട്ടികളും വരെ പിന്തുണയുമായി സമരമുഖത്തെത്തി. ഒടുവിൽ ആ ദിനം വന്നു ചേർന്നു. 1947 ആഗസ്റ്റ് 15 ന് ലോകമുറങ്ങുമ്പോൾ സ്വതന്ത്രഭാരതത്തിന്റെ ആദ്യ പ്രധാനമന്ത്രി പണ്ഡിറ്റ് ജവഹർലാൽ നെഹ്റുവിന്റെ ഔദ്യോഗിക പ്രഖ്യാപനം ഉണ്ടായി. 'നാം സ്വതന്ത്രരാണ്.' ദേശമാകെ ആനന്ദധാരയിൽ ആറാടി. സ്വതന്ത്ര ഭാരതത്തിൽ ജനിക്കുവാൻ മുമ്പ് അവസരമൊരുക്കിയതിനിടെ ജീവനും ജീവിതവും ബലി നല്കിയ അനേകം ധീര ദേശാഭിമാനികൾക്ക് മുന്നിൽ സാദരപ്രണാമം.

സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യരഥത്തിലേറി ഭാരതം എഴുപതാണ്ടുകൾ പിന്നിടുകയാണ്. അപഹാസവും അവഗണനയും ഏറ്റുവാങ്ങി വിശപ്പും ദാരിദ്ര്യവും നിരക്ഷരതയും മാത്രം കൂട്ടിനടക്കിയെന്ന കാലത്തു നിന്നും ഇന്ന് പല രംഗത്തും ലോകരാജ്യങ്ങൾക്കിട തലപ്പൊക്കം കാണിക്കാൻ മുമ്പ് ആവുന്നുണ്ട്. ഭാവിയിൽ ലോകത്തെ പ്രബലശക്തികളിൽ ഒന്നെന്ന സ്ഥാനം കൽപ്പിച്ചു തരാനും മറ്റു രാജ്യങ്ങൾ തയ്യാറാവുന്നുമുണ്ട്.

സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യത്തിന്റെ തേരിലേറിയെങ്കിലും പക്ഷേ യാത്ര സുഖകരമാണോ? അങ്ങേയറ്റത്തെ ശുഭാപ്തിവിശ്വാസിക്കു പോലും ആണെന്ന് പറയാനാവില്ല. ചിലപ്പോൾ കണ്ടിലും കഴിയിലും വീണ് കല്ലിൽ തട്ടി ആകെയുലയുന്നുണ്ട്.

അർദ്ധരാത്രിയിൽ സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യം കിട്ടിയ രാജ്യത്ത് നടുച്ചന്തേത്തു പോലും അമ്മയ്ക്കും മകൾക്കും ഭാര്യക്കും സഹോദരിക്കും ദുരന്തങ്ങൾ ഏറ്റുവാങ്ങേണ്ടി വന്നു. നാടിന്റെ മനസ്സാക്ഷിക്ക് ഓരോദിവസവും മുറിവേല്ക്കുകയാണ്. എന്നിട്ടും നിർഭയമാരും വർണികമാരും പുതുതായി ഉണ്ടായിക്കൊണ്ടേ ഇരിക്കുന്നു. സ്ത്രീശാക്തീകരണം കൊണ്ടു പിടിച്ചു നടക്കുമ്പോഴും മറ്റുഭാഗത്ത് അവൾക്കേവലം ഉപഭോഗവസ്തു മാത്രം. ആധുനികജീവിതം ചില മാറ്റങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ടാവാം. എങ്കിലും അരക്ഷിതാവസ്ഥയൊരു കുറവും വന്നിട്ടില്ല എന്നു പറയേണ്ടതുണ്ട്. സ്ത്രീ സുരക്ഷകളുള്ള സംവിധാനങ്ങൾ ദുർബലമാവുമ്പോൾ നിശ്ചയദാർഢ്യവും ആത്മവിശ്വാസവും കൈമുതലാക്കി എത്ര സ്ത്രീകൾക്ക് പുറത്തിറങ്ങി നടക്കാനാവും? നിർഭയ കൊല ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ടപ്പോൾ അവളുടെ അച്ഛനമ്മമാർ പറഞ്ഞു. 'ഞങ്ങളുടെ കട്ടിയുടെ മരണം നാട്ടിൽ സത്രിസുരക്ഷക്ക് വഴിയൊരുക്കട്ടെ.' അഞ്ചുവർഷം കഴിഞ്ഞു. നാം എന്തു നേടി?

ദാരിദ്ര്യം സഹിക്കാതെയും തിരിച്ചടക്കാൻ പറ്റാതെ കടക്കണിയിൽ പെട്ടും ആയിരങ്ങൾ ആത്മഹത്യ ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ ശതകോടി കളുടെ കടിശ്ശിക ഉണ്ടായിട്ടും തിരിച്ചുപിടിക്കാൻ ശ്രമിക്കാത്ത സർക്കാർ സംവിധാനങ്ങൾ! ആയിരം കോടിക്കു മേലായാണെങ്കിൽ മാത്രം വാർത്തയാകുന്ന, ഭരണാധികാരികൾ വരെ ഉൾപ്പെടുന്ന, കോഴപ്പണ കണ്ടുകോണങ്ങൾ!

വിശ്വസ്തോഹത്തിന്റെ നാട്ടിൽ കേവലം സ്വാർത്ഥ താല്പര്യത്തിനായി ജാതിയുടെയും മതത്തിന്റെയും പേരിൽ ആസൂത്രിതലഹളകൾ പൊട്ടിപ്പുറപ്പെടുന്നു. വർഗീയതയും തീവ്രവാദവും സ്പോൺസേഡ് പരിപാടികളാകുന്നു. വിഘടനവാദത്തിനും വേരോട്ടം കൂടുന്നു.

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Jinga lala...jinga lala...jingoism?



This is the recent new wave evident in today's folks. Jingoism is the feelings and beliefs of people who think that their country is always right and who are in favor of aggressive acts against other countries. It is extreme patriotism, especially in the form of aggressive or warlike foreign policy. Jingoism also refers to a country's advocacy for the use of threats or actual

force, as opposed to peaceful relations, in efforts to safeguard what it perceives as its national interests. Colloquially, it refers to excessive bias in judging one's own country as superior to others—an extreme type of nationalism. The term originated in the United Kingdom, expressing an antagonistic attitude toward Russia in the 1870s, and appeared in the American press by 1893. There are diverse communities living in our country since time immemorial. Jingoism is a recent and most latest product of the modern times, creating strife between people, who were otherwise meant to be living in peace.

Phrases like “Go back to Pakistan”, “You are anti-national” are blatantly used without realizing the true weight of these words. There have been numerous examples to prove the nuisance unnecessarily created. What is the need of this extreme attitude? Why are we so on the edge to get offended? Why cannot we be okay with the possibility that there are all kinds of people whose lives are valuable, who have dreams, goals, aspirations, just like us? Let's end this hate. Let's not succumb to the prevailing apathy.

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स्वतंत्रता आदमी

आजादी के खाब् लेके 70 साल पहले लोगे ने 200 साल की गुलामी के बाद 15 अगस्त 1947 को उसकी महक् पा ली।

इस साल 2017, मे जब 70 साल बाद हम अपने आपमे आजादी की महक् ढूंढते है अकसर, हम स्वयं को कैद् पाते है इस वशिल वशिव् मे, जहाँ अपना कुछ नहीं परिवार, रशितों के बंधन में फस् गया है आदमी।

चाहे ओर् 200 साल बीतने दो, इसी प्रकार आदमी जयिा तो पूरी आजादी कैसे पाएगा?



-Razia KJ
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