

# Youngster



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## टेक्निया में नवागत छात्रों के लिए ओरिएंटेशन प्रोग्राम का आयोजन



ओरिएंटेशन प्रोग्राम में प्रो संजीव मित्तल (गुरु गोविन्द सिंह इंद्रप्रस्थ यूनिवर्सिटी), को सम्मानित करते हुए डॉ राम कैलाश गुप्ता (अध्यक्ष, टेक्निया समूह एव, डॉ अजय कुमार (निदेशक, टेक्निया इंस्टिट्यूट ऑफ एडवांस्ड स्टडीज),



दीप प्रज्वलित करते हुए मुख्य अतिथि



ओरिएंटेशन प्रोग्राम के दौरान छात्र- छात्राएँ

दिनांक 16 अगस्त 2019: "लाइफ इज लर्निंग, ड्रीम इज लर्निंग एंड एवरीथिंग इज लर्निंग" यह बात डॉ सर्वेश त्रिपाठी (प्रोफेसर, यूनिवर्सिटी स्कूल ऑफ मास कम्युनिकेशन गुरु गोविन्द सिंह इंद्रप्रस्थ यूनिवर्सिटी) ने कही। वे 16 अगस्त 2019 को मधुबन चौक, रोहिणी स्थित टेक्निया इंस्टिट्यूट ऑफ एडवांस्ड स्टडीज के सभागार में बीएजेएमसी एवं बीबीए फ्रेशर्स के लिए आयोजित ओरिएंटेशन कार्यक्रम को मुख्य अतिथि के रूप में संबोधित कर रहे थे। इस मौके पर उन्होंने विद्यार्थियों से तीन साल पिकनिक की तरह नहीं, बल्कि तपस्वी की तरह तपस्या कर अपने माता-पिता, संस्थान एवं समाज को उनके अनुरूप रिजल्ट देने तथा मोबाइल का सदुपयोग करने की बात कही। ओरिएंटेशन प्रोग्राम का शुभारंभ डॉ दिव्या मल्हन (एमडीयू), प्रो संजीव मित्तल (गुरु गोविन्द सिंह इंद्रप्रस्थ यूनिवर्सिटी), डॉ राम कैलाश गुप्ता (अध्यक्ष, टेक्निया समूह), डॉ अजय कुमार (निदेशक, टेक्निया इंस्टिट्यूट ऑफ एडवांस्ड स्टडीज), डॉ ए के श्रीवास्तव, मुख्य कार्यकारी (शैक्षणिक एवं विकास), डॉ नमिता मिश्रा (विभागाध्यक्ष, बीबीए) एवं डॉ विपुल प्रताप सिंह (विभागाध्यक्ष, बीएजेएमसी) द्वारा दीप प्रज्वलित

करके किया। इस अवसर पर आंतरिक गुणवत्ता आश्वासन सेल के प्रमुख डॉ अजय प्रताप सिंह ने संस्थान में संचालित बीएजेएमसी और बीबीए पाठ्यक्रम, संस्थान में कार्यरत उच्च पदस्थापित कर्मचारियों, विभिन्न शैक्षणिक गतिविधियों जैसे प्रेस एंड मीडिया क्लब, कल्चरल क्लब, वीडियोग्राफी एवं फोटोग्राफी क्लब, आईटी क्लब, अभिव्यक्ति क्लब, द्विभाषीय मासिक समाचारपत्र यंगस्टर कोर्स, लेक्चर प्लान, टाइमटेबल, मेंटरशिप ग्रुप, टेक्निया को मिले अवॉर्ड्स, आगामी योजनाओं, विजन, मिशन, पॉलिसी के बारे में बताया। साथ ही उन्होंने विद्यार्थियों से निरंतर अध्ययन करने के साथ संस्थान में उपलब्ध समस्त शैक्षणिक सुविधाओं का लाभ उठाने का भी आह्वान किया। संस्थान के अध्यक्ष डॉ राम कैलाश गुप्ता, निदेशक डॉ. अजय कुमार एवं मुख्य कार्यकारी (शैक्षणिक एवं विकास) डॉ. ए.के. श्रीवास्तव ने नवागत छात्रों को उनके उज्ज्वल भविष्य के लिए शुभकामनाएं दीं। इस मौके पर डॉ निवेदिता मिश्रा (हेड, ट्रेनिंग एंड प्लेसमेंट), डॉ मोनिशा (हेड स्टूडेंट्स वेलफेयर), बीएजेएमसी एवं बीबीए विभाग के सभी शिक्षकगण मौजूद रहे हैं।

—बाल किशन मिश्रा

## Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Bill, 2019

The Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Bill, 2019 was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on Aug 05, 2019 and passed on same day while it was passed by the Lok Sabha on Aug 06, 2019. As per this bill now the jammu and Kashmir will be divided into two separate UTs; one is Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir with legislative assembly and other is Union Territory of Ladakh without Legislative Assembly.

The Jammu and Kashmir Reorganization Bill, 2019 was introduced in Rajya Sabha on August 5, 2019 by the Amit Shah. This bill divides the Jammu and Kashmir into two UTs i.e. the Union Territory of Ladakh and the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir.

Let us know in detail that how the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Bill, 2019 will affect the administration and geography of the Jammu and Kashmir. The Union Territory of Ladakh will have Kargil and Leh districts, and the Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir will comprise the remaining territories of the existing state of Jammu and Kashmir.

### Assembly seats in the Jammu and Kashmir:

The Reorganization Bill, 2019 envisages total number of Legislative Assembly seats 107 in the Jammu and Kashmir. Out of these 107 seats 24 seats will remain vacant because these seats are in the Pakistan Occupied Kashmir (POK) which is illegally occupied by the Pakistan.

After the abolition of article 370; some seats will be reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in proportion to their population in the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir. In addition to this; the Lieutenant Governor may nominate two women members if they are not adequately represented.

The Legislative assembly will have tenure of five years

instead of 6 years of earlier.

### The Power of Governor

The Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir will be administered by the President, through an administrator appointed by him. The administrator will be known as the Lieutenant Governor just like New Delhi Union Territory. On the other hand the Union Territory of Ladakh will also be administered by the President, through a Lieutenant Governor appointed by him. The Legislative Assembly may make laws for any part of the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir. These laws are related to;

(a) Any matters specified in the State List of the Constitution, except "Police" and "Public Order", and (b) Any matter in the Concurrent List applicable to Union Territories. Further, Parliament will have the power to make laws in relation to any matter for the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir like the other UTs of India.

### Council of Ministers:

The Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir will have a Council of Ministers to aide and advise the Lieutenant Governor. The size of council of Minister will not be more than 10% of the total number of members in the Assembly. The Chief Minister will communicate all decisions of the Council to the Lieutenant Governor like the Chief Minister of Delhi and Puducherry do.

### Common High Court in the UTs:

The High Court of Jammu and Kashmir will be the common High Court for the Union Territories of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh. In addition to this there would be an Advocate General to provide legal advice to the government of the

Union Territory of J&K. Extent of laws: Now after the abolition of the article 370; there are 153 state laws of Jammu and Kashmir have also been repealed. This includes lifting of prohibitions on lease of land to persons who are not permanent residents of Jammu and Kashmir.

Now 106 laws of central list will be applicable to Union Territories of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh on a date notified by the central government. These new law will be; Right to Education Act, 2009, Right to Information Act, 2005, Indian Penal Code 1860, Aadhaar Act, 2016. So the introduction of the The Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Bill, 2019 in the Jammu and Kashmir will open a new chapter in the history of India. Now the the Jammu and Kashmir will have investment and other opportunities like other Indian states and Union territories.



—Ritika Chawala



## अखिलेश यादव समझ गये हैं, शिवपाल को साथ लिये आगे बढ़ना मुश्किल है

तीन-साढ़े तीन साल की तनातनी के बाद अब चाचा-भतीजे के बीच सुलह के संकेत मिल रहे हैं। यह संकेत ऐसे समय में आ रहे हैं जबकि चर्चा इस बात की हो रही थी कि अखिलेश यादव जसवंतनगर सीट से विधायक चाचा शिवपाल यादव की सदस्यता समाप्त करना चाहते हैं। गौरतलब है कि आज भले ही शिवपाल ने अपनी प्रगतिशील समाजवादी पार्टी बना रखी हो परंतु 2017 का विधानसभा चुनाव वह समाजवादी पार्टी के टिकट से ही जीते थे। बहरहाल शिवपाल और अखिलेश के करीब आने के संकेत कितना आगे बढ़ेंगे यह तो समय ही बताएगा, लेकिन इतना जरूर कहा जा सकता है कि आज की तारीख में अखिलेश और शिवपाल दोनों को ही एक-दूसरे की जरूरत है। संभवतः पिछले तीन वर्षों में अखिलेश यह समझ गए होंगे कि बातें बनाने और सियासत करने में काफी फर्क होता है, हो सकता है बीते तीन वर्षों में उनका अपने दूसरे चाचा प्रोफेसर रामगोपाल यादव के प्रति भरोसा कुछ कम हो गया हो। इसलिए वह चाचा शिवपाल यादव की ओर खिंचने लगे हों। सब जानते हैं कि शिवपाल और अखिलेश के बीच जो दूरियां बढ़ी थीं, उसमें प्रोफेसर साहब का अहम रोल था। रामगोपाल और शिवपाल के बीच की दूरियों का अंदाजा इसी से लगाया जा सकता है कि लोकसभा चुनाव के समय रामगोपाल यादव के पुत्र अक्षय यादव के खिलाफ फिरोजाबाद से शिवपाल स्वयं चुनाव लड़ने के लिए मैदान में कूद पड़े थे, शिवपाल को जितने वोट मिले थे, अगर वह अक्षय के खाते में चले जाते तो अक्षय चुनाव जीत जाते। मुलायम सिंह यादव ही थे जिन्होंने यादव बिरादरी में नया जोश-खरोश पैदा किया था। मुलायम का परिवार देश की राजनीति का सबसे बड़ा परिवार था। मुलायम कुनबे के मुखिया थे तो शिवपाल यादव उनके हाथ-पाँव हुआ करते थे। दोनों भाइयों ने अपने दम पर समाजवादी पार्टी का गठन करके उसे फर्श से

उठाकर अर्श पर पहुंचाया था। मुलायम एक टीम की तरह काम करते थे। उनकी टीम में छोटे लोहिया कहे जाने वाले जनेश्वर मिश्र से लेकर रेवती रमण सिंह, बेनी प्रसाद वर्मा, भगवती प्रसाद, आजम खान, अमर सिंह, राम गोपाल यादव, मयंक ईश्वर शरण सिंह, राज किशोर सिंह, ब्रज भूषण सिंह, राजा अरिदमन सिंह, कीर्तिवर्धन सिंह, आनंद सिंह, अक्षय प्रताप सिंह और यशवंत सिंह जैसे नाम शामिल थे। बाद में इसमें से कई ने मुलायम के रवैये से तो कुछ ने अखिलेश के हाथों में सपा की बागडोर आने के बाद समाजवादी पार्टी का दामन छोड़ दिया था।

2012 तक समाजवादी पार्टी में सब कुछ ठीकठाक चलता रहा। हालांकि अंदर ही अंदर समाजवादी पार्टी में कई धड़े बन गए थे। आजम-अमर सिंह में छत्तीस का आंकड़ा था तो शिवपाल यादव और रामगोपाल यादव भी एक-दूसरे के मुखर विरोधी थे, लेकिन मुलायम का और ही ऐसा था कि उनके सामने कोई कुछ बोल ही नहीं पाता था। मुलायम के नेतृत्व में ही समाजवादी पार्टी ने 2012 में आखिरी बार शानदार सफलता हासिल की थी। इसके बाद 2014 के लोकसभा, 2017 के विधान सभा और 2019 के लोकसभा चुनाव में अखिलेश का जादू चल नहीं पाया था, जबकि 2017 के विधान सभा चुनाव में जीत हासिल करने के लिए उन्होंने कांग्रेस से और 2019 का लोकसभा चुनाव जीतने के लिए बसपा तक से तालमेल करने में परहेज नहीं किया था।

हो सकता है कि 12 सीटों पर होने वाले विधानसभा उपरचुनाव से पूर्व चाच-भतीजे के बीच की दूरियां मिट जाएं। दोनों ही तरफ से नरमी के संकेत मिल रहे हैं। अखिलेश से सुलह के लिए पहला कदम शिवपाल सिंह ने मैनपुरी में बढ़ाया था। शिवपाल ने पत्रकारों से बातचीत करते हुए कहा था कि उनकी तरफ से सुलह की पूरी गुंजाइश है। इसके बाद अखिलेश यादव ने लखनऊ में समाजवादी पार्टी कार्यालय में प्रेस कांफ्रेंस कर कहा कि शिवपाल का

घर में स्वागत है। अगर वे आते हैं तो पार्टी में उन्हें आंख बंद कर शामिल कर लूंगा।

लब्लोलुआब यह है कि लगातार तीन बड़े चुनावों में मिली करारी हार के बाद अखिलेश यादव के सामने अपनी पार्टी को बचाए रखने की बड़ी चुनौती है। एक-एक कर सपा नेता साथ छोड़ते जा रहे हैं। पिछले दिनों कई राज्यसभा सदस्यों ने सपा का साथ छोड़कर बीजेपी का दामन थाम लिया है। ऐसे में अखिलेश दोबारा से पार्टी को मजबूत करने में लग गए हैं। यही वजह है कि अखिलेश और शिवपाल के बीच की दूरियां भी मिटने लगी हैं। बता दें कि 2017 के उत्तर प्रदेश विधानसभा चुनाव से पहले वर्ष 2016 के अंत में मुलायम कुनबे में वर्चस्व की जंग छिड़ गई थी। अखिलेश ने जबरन मुलायम को पार्टी अध्यक्ष के पद से हटा कर संरक्षक बना दिया था और स्वयं पार्टी अध्यक्ष बन बैठे थे। अध्यक्ष बनने के बाद अखिलेश यादव ने समाजवादी पार्टी पर अपना एक छत्र राज कायम कर लिया। अखिलेश और शिवपाल के बीच दूरियां मुलायम के सियासी राजनीति में सक्रिय रहते ही बढ़ गई थीं। हालांकि मुलायम सिंह यादव सहित पार्टी के वरिष्ठ नेताओं ने दोनों नेताओं के बीच सुलह की कई कोशिशें कीं, लेकिन सफलता नहीं मिली और 2017 के विधान सभा चुनाव के बाद अखिलेश ने शिवपाल को पार्टी से बाहर कर दिया। कुछ समय तक शिवपाल चुपचाप बैठे रहे लेकिन ऐन लोकसभा चुनाव से पहले शिवपाल ने अपने समर्थकों के साथ समाजवादी मोर्चे का गठन किया और फिर कुछ दिनों के बाद उन्होंने अपने मोर्चे को प्रगतिशील समाजवादी पार्टी (लोहिया) में तब्दील कर दिया। उनकी पार्टी लोकसभा चुनाव में कुछ सीटों पर चुनाव भी लड़ी थी।

—आतिश

## स्वच्छता मिशन के लिए प्रधानमंत्री को मिला 'ग्लोबल गोलकीपर' पुरस्कार

बिल एंड मिलिंडा गेट्स फाउंडेशन ने भारत सरकार द्वारा शुरू किए गए स्वच्छ भारत अभियान के लिए प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी को 'ग्लोबल गोलकीपर' पुरस्कार से सम्मानित किया। प्रधानमंत्री कार्यालय (पीएमओ) ने सिलसिलेवार ट्वीट में देशवासियों को यह जानकारी दी। प्रधानमंत्री ने कहा कि महात्मा गांधी की 150वीं जयंती पर मुझे यह पुरस्कार दिया जाना मेरे लिए व्यक्तिगत रूप से भी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। यह इस बात का प्रमाण है कि अगर 130 करोड़ लोगों की जनशक्ति किसी एक संकल्प को पूरा करने में जुट जाए, तो किसी भी चुनौती पर जीत हासिल की जा सकती है। उन्होंने यह सम्मान उन भारतीयों को समर्पित किया, जिन्होंने स्वच्छ भारत मिशन को एक जन आंदोलन में बदला और स्वच्छता को अपनी दैनिक जिंदगी में सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता देनी शुरू की। मोदी ने कहा कि हाल-फिलहाल में किसी देश में, ऐसा अभियान सुनने और देखने को नहीं मिला। यह अभियान शुरू भले ही हमारी सरकार ने किया था, लेकिन इसकी कमान जनता ने खुद अपने हाथों में ले ली। उन्होंने कहा कि यह इसी का ही नतीजा था कि बीते पांच साल में देश में रिकॉर्ड 11 करोड़ से ज्यादा शौचालयों का निर्माण कराया जा सका। इसी का नतीजा है कि 2014 से पहले जहां ग्रामीण स्वच्छता का दायरा 40 प्रतिशत से भी कम था, आज वह बढ़कर करीब-करीब 100 प्रतिशत पहुंच रहा है। मोदी ने कहा कि मैं मानता हूँ कि स्वच्छ भारत मिशन की सफलता, किसी भी आंकड़े से ऊपर है। इस मिशन ने अगर सबसे ज्यादा लाभ किसी को पहुंचाया, तो वह देश के गरीब को, देश की महिलाओं को है। प्रधानमंत्री ने कहा कि शौचालय ना होने की वजह से अनेक बच्चियों को अपनी स्कूल की पढ़ाई बीच में छोड़नी पड़ती थी। हमारी बेटियां पढ़ना चाहती हैं, लेकिन शौचालय की कमी, उन्हें स्कूल छोड़कर घर बैठने के लिए मजबूर कर रही थी। उन्होंने कहा कि देश

की गरीब महिलाओं को, बेटियों को इस स्थिति से निकालना मेरी सरकार का दायित्व था और हमने इसे पूरी शक्ति, पूरी ईमानदारी से निभाया। उन्होंने कहा कि आज मेरे लिए यह बहुत संतोष की बात है कि स्वच्छ भारत अभियान, लाखों जिंदगियों को बचाने का माध्यम बना है। विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन की ही रिपोर्ट है कि स्वच्छ भारत अभियान की वजह से तीन लाख जिंदगियों को बचाने की संभावना बनी है।

मोदी ने कहा कि मुझे बताया गया है कि 'बिल एंड मिलिंडा गेट्स फाउंडेशन' की एक रिपोर्ट में भी आया है कि भारत में ग्रामीण स्वच्छता बढ़ने से बच्चों में हृदय संबंधी बीमारियां कम हुई हैं और महिलाओं के 'बॉडी मास इंडेक्स' (बीएमआई) में भी सुधार आया है। महात्मा गांधी का स्वच्छता का सपना पूरा होने पर खुशी जाहिर करते हुए मोदी ने कहा कि आज मुझे इस बात की भी खुशी है कि महात्मा गांधी ने स्वच्छता का जो सपना देखा था, वह अब पूरा होने जा रहा है। गांधी जी कहते थे कि एक आदर्श गांव तभी बन सकता है, जब वह पूरी तरह स्वच्छ हो। आज हम गांव ही नहीं, पूरे देश को स्वच्छता के मामले में आदर्श बनाने की तरफ बढ़ रहे हैं। मोदी ने कहा कि स्वच्छ भारत मिशन ने ना सिर्फ भारत के करोड़ों लोगों के जीवन को बेहतर बनाया गया और उनकी गरिमा की रक्षा की, बल्कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र के लक्ष्यों को भी पूरा करने में अहम भूमिका निभाई है।

उन्होंने कहा कि स्वच्छ भारत मिशन का एक और प्रभाव है जिसकी चर्चा बहुत कम हुई है। इस अभियान के दौरान बनाए गए 11 करोड़ से ज्यादा शौचालयों ने ग्रामीण स्तर पर आर्थिक गतिविधि का एक नया द्वार भी खोल दिया। उन्होंने इस बात पर जोर दिया कि लोकतंत्र का सरल अर्थ यह है कि व्यवस्थाओं और योजनाओं के केन्द्र में लोग हों। प्रधानमंत्री ने कहा कि लोकतंत्र का सीधा सा अर्थ है कि व्यवस्थाओं और योजनाओं के केन्द्र में लोक यानि जनता होनी चाहिए।

एक सशक्त लोकतंत्र वही होता है जो जनता की जरूरत को केन्द्र में रखकर नीतियों का निर्माण करता है। उन्होंने कहा कि स्वच्छ भारत मिशन की सफलता, संविधान की एक व्यवस्था को भी जीवंत करने का उदाहरण है।

उन्होंने संविधान पर बात करते हुए कहा कि भारत ने दशकों तक सिर्फ संवैधानिक संघवाद ही देखा था। हमारी सरकार ने इसे सहकारी संघवाद में बदलने का प्रयास किया और समय के साथ अब हम प्रतियोगी-सहकारी संघवाद के मार्ग पर आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। षसुधैव कुटुम्बकम् के सिद्धांत को दोहराते हुए मोदी ने कहा, 'हम अपने अनुभव को, अपनी विशेषज्ञता को, दुनिया के दूसरे देशों के साथ साझा करने के लिए तैयार हैं।' उन्होंने कहा कि भारत, स्वच्छता को लेकर अपने लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के करीब है, वहीं भारत दूसरे बड़े मिशन पर भी तेजी से काम कर रहा है। 'फिट इंडिया अभियान' के जरिए स्वास्थ्य की दिशा में काम किया जा रहा है। भारत ने 2022 तक 'केवल एक बार इस्तेमाल होने वाले प्लास्टिक' से मुक्त होने का अभियान भी चलाया है।

उन्होंने कहा कि आज जब मैं आपसे बात कर रहा हूँ, तब भी भारत के अनेक हिस्सों में प्लास्टिक कूड़े को इकट्ठा करने का काम चल रहा है। मोदी ने कहा, 'ऐसे अनेक जन आंदोलन आज भारत में चल रहे हैं। मुझे 1.3 अरब भारतीयों के सामर्थ्य पर पूरा विश्वास है। मुझे विश्वास है कि स्वच्छ भारत अभियान की तरह बाकी मिशन भी सफल होंगे।' उन्होंने कहा कि इसी उम्मीद के साथ इस पुरस्कार के लिए 'बिल एंड मिलिंडा गेट्स फाउंडेशन' के तमाम साथियों को और यहां मौजूद बाकी साथियों को फिर से धन्यवाद देने के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। मोदी सरकार ने दो अक्टूबर 2014 को महात्मा गांधी के जन्मदिन के दिन यह स्वच्छता अभियान शुरू किया था।

## THIS MONTH

**August 15, 1969** - Woodstock began in a field near Yasgur's Farm at Bethel, New York. The three-day concert featured 24 rock bands and drew a crowd of more than 300,000 young people. The event came to symbolize the counter-culture movement of the 1960's.

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**August 12, 1676** - King Philip's War ended with the assassination of Metacom, leader of the Pokanokets, a tribe within the Wampanoag Indian Federation. Nicknamed 'King Philip' by colonists, he led a Native American uprising against white settlers which resulted in a war that raged for nearly two years, now known as King Philip's War.

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**August 16, 1777** - During the American Revolutionary War, the Battle of Bennington, Vermont, occurred as militiamen from Vermont, aided by Massachusetts troops, wiped out a detachment of 800 German-Hessians sent by British General Burgoyne to seize horses.

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**August 16, 1780** - The Battle of Camden in South Carolina occurred during the American Revolutionary War. The battle was a big defeat for the Americans as forces under General Gates were defeated by troops of British General Charles Cornwallis, resulting in 900 Americans killed and 1,000 captured.

Compilation:  
Honey Shah

## BASICS OF MEDIA

**Camcorder:** A portable camera with the videotape recorder or some other recording device attached or built into it to form a single unit.

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**Control Room:** A room adjacent to the studio in which the director, the technical director, the audio engineer, and sometimes the lighting director perform their various production functions.

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**Expanded System:** A television system consisting of equipment and procedures that allows for selection, control, recording, playback, and transmission of television pictures and sound.

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**Feed:** Signal transmission from one program source to another, such as a network feed or a remote feed.

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**Line Monitor:** The monitor that shows only the line-out pictures that go on the air or on videotape. Also called master monitor or program monitor.

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**Line-out:** The line that carries the final video or audio output for broadcast.

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To Be Continued In Next Issue-

Compilation:  
Rahul Mittal

—श्रीहित



# History of India's Independence

Over the course of history, India has faced several invasions. While most of the invaders made their intentions clear right from the word go, the British managed to bring India under their control through a business venture. It all started with the British East India Company, which started off as a mere joint-stock company, but slowly went about spreading its wings and influence, before the British government finally took control of the entire country. The British company had landed in India in the early seventeenth century as traders, but began interfering in Indian affairs around 1750s. After the battle of Plassey (1757), it began to transform from a trading company to a ruling force. As the British began to spread their tentacles over a large part of India, the exploitation of local resources and people began in full force. The British were concerned just about consolidating their rule and power. The British rule had a damaging effect on the social, economic, cultural and political life of Indians, which gradually forced common masses and rulers to rise in revolt against the British rule. Several agrarian, tribal, and political rebellions broke out against the foreign rule, but it was the rebellion of 1857, which proved as a launch pad for all the subsequent struggles against the British rule. The continuously increasing awareness, contact with the outside world, and the urge to free the motherland, gave rise to an organized movement by the end of the nineteenth century, which uprooted the 200-year-old British rule in 1947.

## The History of British Colonialism in India

After the fall of the Mughal Empire, the British gained the support of many local rulers by offering them help against their adversaries. Since the British were equipped with huge cannons and newer war technology their support proved helpful to many Indian rulers. In exchange for their support, the East India Company managed to set up trading centers in places like Madras, Calcutta and Bombay. The British gradually started to extend their fortification. When they were asked to stop their extension by Siraj-ud-daulah, the Nawab of Bengal, they defeated him in the Battle of Plassey (1757). This win against Siraj-ud-daulah played a crucial role in colonizing the whole of India.

## Early Rebellions Against the British Rule

For their short-term benefit, many Indian rulers supported the British colonization in India, but many of them opposed the idea of foreign rule. This created a conflict between Indian rulers, which was further used by the British to their advantage. Among the early rebellion, South Indian rulers, such as Puli Thevar, Hyder Ali, Tipu Sultan, Pazhassi Raja, Rani Velu Nachiyar, Veerapandiya Kattabomman, Dheeran Chinnamalai, Maruthu Pandiyar, etc. revolted against the British and fought several wars and battles. Many rulers like Hyder Ali and Dheeran Chinnamalai sought the help of Maratha rulers in their fight against the British. Agitated by the ill-impact of the British rule on the social, cultural, tribal, and economic fabric of society, many individuals like Sidhu Murmu, Kanhu Murmu and Tilka Manjhi stood up against the British colonization. While the British managed to defeat bigger ruler like Tipu Sultan via local alliances (supporting one ruler against the other), they did not have much difficulty in suppressing local agrarian and tribal rebellions. The British not only used better weapons, but they also resorted to devious tactics like the 'divide and rule policy' in to consolidate their rule and might. Even though the British tried their best to suppress rebellions across India, these revolts would not stop as the British not only subjected people to a foreign rule but also exploited people economically.

## The Revolt of 1857

Often referred to as the 'First War of Indian Independence,' the revolt of 1857 was the result of a series of incidents, but

the immediate reason for the revolt was the issue of 'greased cartridges.' The East India Company mistreated the Indian soldiers and discriminated between the Indian and the European soldiers. While the soldiers knew that the British were using factors like religion and caste against them, the news of the newly introduced Enfield P-53 rifles using cartridges made out of fat extracted from beef and pork sparked a widespread rebellion against the British. Since the soldiers had to bite the cartridge in order to load the rifle, it did not go down well with the Hindu and Muslim soldiers as it hurt their religious belief. Since consuming beef and pork is against the religious beliefs of Hindus and Muslims respectively, the allegation convinced Indian soldiers that the British were trying to convert them into Christians. This, along with many other factors, played a crucial role in the revolt of the soldiers. Many Indian rulers from different states followed suit and locked horns with the British. At the end of it all, at least 800,000 people, including many civilians, were killed. As a result of the rebellion, the British government took control of the administration of India from the East India Company.

## Organized Movements

The revolt of 1857 was the first large-scale rebellion against the British rule, and inspired the future generation to fight for the independence of the motherland. Slowly and gradually many organizations were formed that started to demand for some sort of self-governance and rights for Indians. In 1867, Dadabhai Naoroji founded the East India Association, while Surendranath Banerjee came up with the

instill nationalism into the minds of thousands of Indians.

## The Partition of Bengal

Since pre-independent Bengal was as big as France in terms of its geography, the then Viceroy and Governor-General, Lord Curzon, ordered the partition of Bengal in 1905. He argued that the partition would lead to a better administration and ease the rising conflict between the Hindus and the Muslims. The Indian nationalists, however, believed that the move was an attempt to slow down the momentum gathered by the recent nationalist movements. They also believed that Lord Curzon was employing the divide and rule policy to create a rift between Hindus and Muslims. This led to a large-scale protest against the British rule, including boycotting British products and publications of several rebellious newspapers and articles. The government was eventually forced to reunite Bengal in 1911. But a new partition, based on the languages spoken, was created soon after. The partition of Bengal left an indelible mark on the people and political scenario of Bengal.

## The Rise of the Muslim League

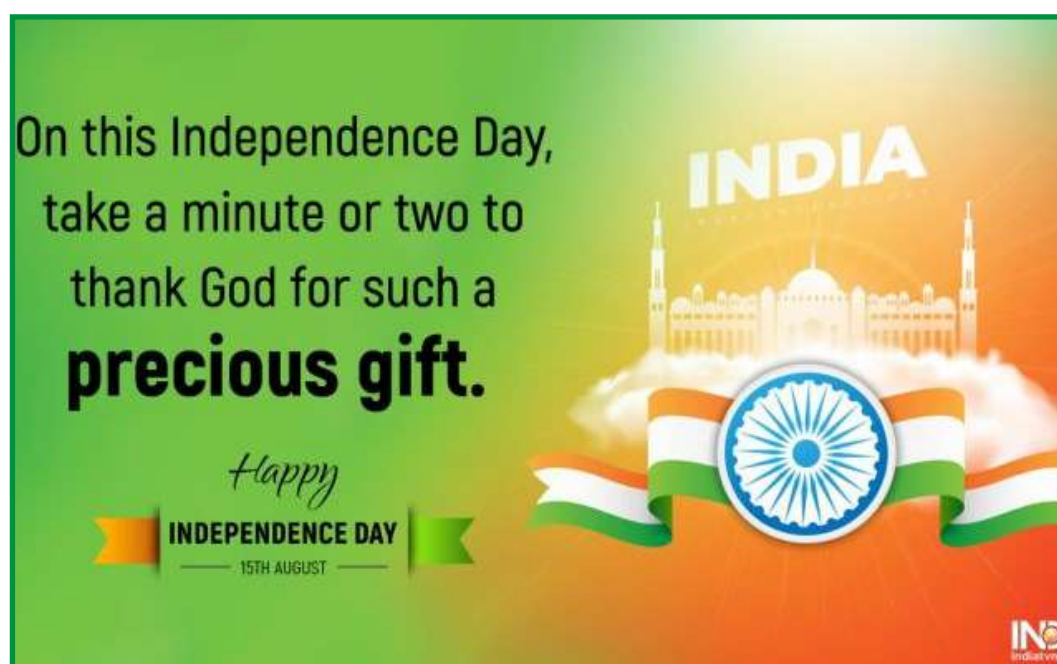
In 1886, Syed Ahmed Khan, an Islamic reformist and philosopher, founded the All India Muhammadan Educational Conference. The conference was set-up in an attempt to provide quality education to Indian Muslims. The conference organized annual meetings to discuss various methods to improve the quality of education, among other things. In 1906, during the 20th session of the conference, the members decided to set up a political party called the 'All India Muslim League.' After the creation of the All India Muslim League, the party strived towards achieving equal civil rights for the Muslim population in India. Slowly and gradually, the Muslim league started to propagate the theory that the Indian National Congress was a pro-Hindu outfit, and that the political party was incapable of ensuring equal rights for the Muslim community in India. This belief found many takers, and slowly and gradually more and more Muslim leaders started contemplating the idea of creating another political entity where Muslims would form the majority.

## National Movement & the First World War

The national movement started picking-up at the end of the nineteenth century and by the turn of the new century it had gathered a critical mass, which would propel it further in the coming years. More and more people were joining hands with nationalist leaders and the Congress to raise the demand of self-rule. Led by leaders like Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal and V. O. Chidambaram Pillai, more and more commoners began to protest against the British government. Though the Indian National Congress was still advocating the importance of the British rule, people had begun to participate in mass movements, which inspired others as well. Meanwhile, just before the beginning of the First World War, the British government had promised special benefits to India in return for their support during the First World War. As many as 1.3 million Indian soldiers were sent to places like the Middle East, Europe and Africa to fight for the British in the First World War. Also, many individual rulers of different princely states supported the British by sending large supplies of money, food and ammunition.

## The Arrival of Mahatma Gandhi

Gandhi had mastered the methods of civil disobedience through non-violent means in South Africa, where he worked as a barrister. In 1914, many political prisoners were freed by General Jan Smuts, thanks to Gandhi's non-violent protests. Impressed by his methods, a prominent leader of the Indian National Congress Gopal Krishna Gokhale requested Gandhi to return to India and join the national movement. Upon his arrival, Gandhi joined the



On this Independence Day,  
take a minute or two to  
thank God for such a  
precious gift.

Happy

INDEPENDENCE DAY

15TH AUGUST

Indian National Association in 1876. With more and more people coming up with the demand for more rights, several prominent people came forward and decided to form a platform that will demand for self rights and self governance. It led to the formation of the Indian National Congress in 1885.

Since the British failed to grant even the moderate demands set by the Congress, many Indians started questioning the moderate leaders of the Congress, and advocated more radical approach in dealing with the British, which gave rise to several revolutionary organizations that advocated use of force and violence. Works done by socio-religious groups like Brahma Samaj and Arya Samaj played a crucial role in creating awareness among Indians. The works of reformers like Swami Vivekananda, Rabindranath Tagore, V. O. Chidambaram Pillai and Subramanya Bharathy evoked a sense of nationalism among Indians.

## The Rise of Nationalism

Radical leaders like Bal Gangadhar Tilak straightway pushed for self-rule for Indians. Tilak was also saddened by the fact that the education system of the British government did not portray India's history and culture in a positive light. He advocated complete freedom (Swaraj) and managed to inspire many Indians with his famous slogan, "Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it." He was joined by other like-minded leaders like Bipin Chandra Pal and Lala Lajpat Rai. The trio together came to be known as 'Lal-Bal-Pal,' but they were expelled from the Congress for advocating violence and disorder. However, they had done enough to



Indian National Congress and accepted Gopal Krishna Gokhale as his mentor. He then went on to establish Satyagraha ashram and led a Satyagraha campaign in 1917. For the next three years, Gandhiji led many non-violent protests that included Satyagraha and fasting. The Kheda Satyagraha and the Champaran satyagraha were some of the early movements where he applied the concept of Satyagraha to fight for the rights of farmers and other peasants.

#### The Non-Cooperation Movement

In 1919, Brigadier-General Reginald Dyer ordered to shoot at a peaceful gathering of men, women and children in Jallianwala Bagh, who had gathered to celebrate Baisakhi and to condemn the arrest of Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew and Satya Pal. This inhuman act of the British sent shockwaves across India, and received strong criticism and protests all over India. Mahatma Gandhi too denounced this cowardly behavior and strongly condemned it. The national movement was slowly building-up and the Jallianwala Bagh incident played an important role in the start of the 'Non-cooperation Movement.' It was the first big Satyagraha movement under Gandhi's leadership. He requested the support of other political and religious leaders and gave a call to Indians to stop using British products. Gandhiji advocated the use of Khadi over British textiles. He also asked government servants to quit their jobs, and return the British titles and honors. Many Indians refused to pay taxes and many teachers and lawyers gave up their respective profession. The non-cooperation movement became a huge success throughout India until it was called off by Gandhiji in the wake of the Chauri Chaura incident, in which three civilians and 22 policemen were killed. The Non-cooperation movement had seen an unprecedented and large-scale participation from the people of all regions and status. The entire country was transformed into a different zone and the protests were largely successful, but the unfortunate incident at Chauri Chaura forced Gandhi to call the movement off. He said that people were still not ready for mass-

movements of this nature. The decision to call-off the non-cooperation movement left many disappointed and was criticized by several leaders.

#### Revolutionary Movement & its Role in Freedom Movement

While the Indian National Congress, led by leaders like Gopal Krishna Gokhale and Mahatma Gandhi, advocated civil disobedience and non-violent protests, many firebrand leaders believed in overthrowing the British with the use of force. The revolutionary movement had begun as early as the late 1750s, but it was during the Partition of Bengal that it began to take shape. Under the leadership of Barin Ghosh, many revolutionaries began to collect arms and explosives. They even started manufacturing bombs and some were even sent to foreign countries to acquire knowledge about bomb-making and other military training. By 1924, Hindustan Republican Association (HRA) was formed and firebrand revolutionaries like Chandrashekhar Azad, Bhagat Singh, Ashfaqullah Khan, Ramprasad Bismil, Shivaram Rajguru, Surya Sen, etc. began to involve themselves in various revolutionary activities. Some of the famous revolutionary activities include Alipore bomb conspiracy, Chittagong armoury raid, Kakori train robbery, Delhi-Lahore conspiracy case, etc.

#### Azad Hind Fauz

Subhas Chandra Bose quit the Indian National Congress and travelled to many countries to seek help for India's independence. Bose wanted to raise an Indian army to fight against the British. Based on Hitler's advice, he went to Japan and formed the Indian National Army (Azad Hind Government). During the Second World War, the Indian National Army managed to capture Andaman and Nicobar islands with the help of the Japanese army. However, the setback to Japan in the Second World War impacted the prospects of the INA as well and its march was blocked on the Border and many soldiers and officers were arrested.

#### Quit India Movement

As the World War II progressed, Mahatma

Gandhi intensified his protests for the complete independence of India. He drafted a resolution calling for the British to Quit India. The 'Quit India Movement' or the 'Bharat Chhodo Andolan' was the most aggressive movement launched by the Indian National Congress. Gandhi was arrested on 9th August 1942, and was held for two years at the Aga Khan Palace in Pune. The Quit India Movement came to an end by the end of 1943, when the British gave hints that complete power would be transferred to the people of India. Gandhi called off the movement which resulted in the release of 100,000 political prisoners.

#### Partition & Independence of India

Though prominent leaders like Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru were not willing to accept the formula of partition based on religion, but communal clashes between religious groups hastened the creation of Pakistan. The independence cum partition proposal offered by the British Cabinet Mission in 1946 was accepted by the Congress. Sardar Patel convinced Gandhi that it was the only way to avoid civil war and the Mahatma reluctantly gave his consent. The British Parliament passed the famous Indian Independence Act 1947, and on August 14, Pakistan was declared a free nation. Few minutes later at 12:02 am, India became a democratic nation, much to the joy and relief of the entire Indian subcontinent. After India's independence, Gandhiji focused on peace and unity among the Hindus and Muslims. He began a fast-unto-death in Delhi, asking for all communal violence to be stopped and the payment of Rs. 55 crores, as per the Partition Council agreement, to be made to Pakistan. Ultimately, all political leaders conceded to his wishes. The Constituent Assembly was given the responsibility of creating the constitution. Headed by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, the constitution was adopted on 26 November 1949. On 26 January 1950, the Constitution of India came into effect.

-Himashi Raghav

## IMPORTANT QUOTES

"I do not consider it an insult, but rather a compliment to be called an agnostic. I do not pretend to know where many ignorant men are sure -- that is all that agnosticism means."

- Clarence Darrow

\*\*\*\*\*

"Obstacles are those frightful things you see when you take your eyes off your goal."

- Henry Ford

\*\*\*\*\*

"I'll sleep when I'm dead."

- Warren Zevon

\*\*\*\*\*

"There are people in the world so hungry, that God cannot appear to them except in the form of bread."

- Mahatma Gandhi

\*\*\*\*\*

Compilation:  
Priya Kumari

## WINNERS v/s LOOSERS Part-90

Winners  
dreams;  
losers have schemes.  
schemes.

\*\*\*\*\*

Winners say,

"I must do something";  
losers say,

"Something must be done."

\*\*\*\*\*

Winners are a part of the  
team;  
losers are apart from the  
team.

\*\*\*\*\*

Winners

makes commitments;  
Losers  
makes promises.

\*\*\*\*\*

Winners  
see the gain;  
losers  
see pain.

\*\*\*\*\*

To Be Continued In Next Issue-

Compilation:  
Rahul Mittal

All Students and Faculty are welcome to give any Article, Feature & Write-up along with their Views & Feedback at: [youngstertias@gmail.com](mailto:youngstertias@gmail.com)

## Independence day Celebration



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## कलम



वर्तमान के  
हालातों में एक किस्सा सुनाता हूँ  
कलम की ताकत क्या होती है यह तुम्हें  
बतलाता हूँ.

दिनकर की हुंकार सेलेकर परशुराम की  
प्रतिक्षा तक  
बचन की मधुशाला से मेरी कलम की ईक्षा  
तक।

सुभद्रा की मोती से लेकर झाँसी की मर्दानी  
तक

मैथली की पंचवटी से मुझ जैसे अभिमानी  
तक..

चमक उठी सन 57 में वह तलवार पुरानी थी  
शायद कही सुभद्रा को भी अपनी कलम  
उठानी थी।

इंकलाब की चिंगारी को ज्वाला सी  
भड़काती है

मौन रहकर इस जहान को उसकी हैसियत  
बताती है।।

-श्रेयस आर्य