



# Youngster



Where dream Chisels into reality

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## New Education Policy 2020 : A theoretical Analysis



Dr. Puja Devi

Education is vital for overall development of any economy. However, due to falling in quality education around the world, government has decided to reformulate education policy after 35 years. Therefore, Dr. K.K. Kasturirangan constituted a committee under the chairmanship of the Kasturirangan committee drafted the National Education Policy 2019 (NEP) and in India, the policy has approved by Central Government in July 2020.

The first education policy was formulated in 1968 by the government of former Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi. Then, second education policy was formulated by the Rajiv Gandhi government in 1986 with some amendments by the Narasimha Rao government in 1992. So, NEP 2020, is the third generation education policy in India as old education policy is becoming ineffective with the changing scenario. Hence, this is the major reason that the Ministry of Human Resource Development has drafted a NEP with addressing various needs such as quality education, promotion of research and innovation in the year 2019.

### What is New Education Policy (NEP, 2020)

Under the NEP 2020, the major change in curriculum from old education policy i.e. 10+2 to 5+3+3+4 formula based on accessibility, capacity, quality, and affordability. This policy is compulsory for all

government and non-government institutions to follow the new policy. The policy contains four stages i.e. foundation stage, preparatory stage, middle stage and secondary stage. In the first stage, it included 5 years learners in which 3 years of pre-school education will be done in Anganwadi and class 1st and 2nd in school to develop language skills. Then, preparatory 3 years stage includes children from 8 to 11 years, where special attention will be focused on strengthening the numerical skills of the students. Along with this, children will be taught science, art, mathematics etc. through experiments. In the following middle 3 years stage



includes children from 6th grade to 8th grade have included in which subject-based curriculum will be undertaken and coding will also be started from the children of 6th grade. Meanwhile, all the children will be given opportunities for vocational testing as well as vocational internship, whose aim is to make the children eligible for employment only during school education. In the final four years secondary stage, children included from 9th grade 12th grade standard. Moreover, within this stage, the educational curriculum of 8th to 12th standard courses has also been started and the alternative educational course has been started. Now students have freedom to choose subjects science as well as Arts or Commerce simultaneously. The current education will be based on "Artificial

intelligence" to evaluate the progress of the students.

It has been targeted to increase gross enrollment ratio in higher educational institutes from 26.3 percent in 2018 to 50 percent. For all types of higher education except medical and legal education, a Higher Education Commission of India will be set up to replace the UGC and has established numerous IITs and IIMs. There will be a general entrance test conducted by the National Testing Agency to take admission in these institutions. To regulate and monitor education system, four bodies have established i.e. National Higher Education Regulatory Council (NHERC), General Education Council (GEC), National Accreditation Council (NAC) and Higher Education Grant Council (HGFC). However, present education system is regulated through University grant Commission (UGC), All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) and National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE). Additionally, multiple entries and exit from the course at any level has been adopted based on Academic Bank Credit (ABC) while MPhil program has been abolished in the NEP, 2020.

To ensure quality in education, the Ministry of Education will become a dedicated entity for digital infrastructure, digital contents in regional languages to cater E-education needs of students in higher studies. Under this scheme, target has set up to achieve 100 percent youth and adult literacy by 2030. Moreover, emphasize will be on training in subjects like Horticulture, Yoga, Music, Dance, Sports, and Sculpture, etc. to make them proficient in physical activities as well as other types of skills. Moreover, students will be encouraged for higher education belonging to SC, ST, OBC, and other specific categories, while National Scholarship also provided to support the brilliant students.

### Suggestions for New Education Policy 2020 in India

1. The initial stage of children school i.e. Anganwadi should be converted into Kids Zone so that the child can get an education in sports. Also, one of the two Anganwadi workers should be replaced by an ASHA worker and physiotherapy so that both education and health will work together. It is said that 85% of brain development takes place in this period. Therefore, to prepare a strong and capable generation in this, skilled training will have to be made available to the children in this period.

2. During the class 3 to 5th standard in the primary stage, children get age between 8 and 11 years. Hence, in this age, the child has to reduce the burden of books and education should be provided through moral stories for overall development. Additionally, bagless education should be promoted at this stage.

3. The textbook and evaluation should be based on local arts promotion, culture and small cottage industries only then the concept of employment education will come true.

4. Internships in various areas of the country to the child through vocational training and entrepreneurship should be given so that children are aware of the geographical environment.

5. To improve education, universities must be given fully autonomy in academic, administrative financial autonomy to diversify the updated curriculum to promote global innovation.

6. At present less money is spent on research in India; therefore, to improve and promote research, government should invest more money in research and development

## Unemployment in India-An obstacle to economic growth



Shivani Jha

A country as diverse as India is often vulnerable to certain issues among which unemployment happens to be significant. India home to a massive population of over 1.3 billion people has always struggled due to its increasing poverty, for which unemployment is a primary catalyst. Unemployment has emerged as one of the most imperative challenges that

India is facing, posing a serious threat to economic growth, social stability and the notion of individual well-being. According to the report by the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy, the unemployment rate has inclined up to 8.11% as of April 2023

Creating jobs for a country with such a large population has always been a difficult task for all stakeholders and governments. Unemployment in India is a complex issue influenced by a myriad of factors which includes rapid population growth, The growth rate of the Indian population is a whopping 0.81% annually due to which the Indian economy has struggled to generate enough employment opportunities to keep up with the increasing population. Also, the sheer size of the population exerts significant pressure on the job market. It becomes a highly



challenging task for the economy to create enough new jobs to accommodate the growing number of individuals entering the workforce each year, especially when economic growth

is not commensurate with population growth. The rapid population growth places strain on essential resources and infrastructure due to insufficient investment in various sectors like healthcare, education, housing and transportation. The employment generation capacity of the sectors is getting affected significantly. Another main problem related to Skyrocketing unemployment in India is youth unemployment. India faces a considerable challenge in terms of youth unemployment. Youth unemployment in India is climbing sharply, posing a serious threat to the economic growth of the country. According to the data from the International labour organisation (ILO), the youth unemployment rate of India as of 2022 is 23.22% which is a serious concern.



# AI "DARK FUTURE"



**Aartik Kapoor**

AI is a potent technology that, depending on how it is created and applied, may benefit or harm humanity. Future AI will present a variety of ethical, financial, and existential difficulties as well as opportunities. We must establish moral standards, educate and inform ourselves, work together and communicate with one another in order to address problems.

The finest AI users of today are "prompt engineers," a kind of "modern-day programmer-cum-wizard who understands how to make an AI do their bidding." He describes the abilities needed to get an AI to deliver a desired result as "something of a dark art". In fact, artificial intelligence is influencing practically every sector of human endeavour. With tools like ChatGPT and AI art generators gaining widespread attention, it is already the primary force behind developing technologies like big data, robots, and IoT. It will continue to be a technical innovator for the foreseeable future.

About 44% of organizations want to invest significantly in AI and incorporate it into their operations. Additionally, 2,300 of the 9,130 patents granted to IBM inventors in 2021 had an AI-related subject. Every industry and person is already being impacted by artificial intelligence. In the next 20 years, this amazing technology will have a greater impact on our lives than it



now has, bringing both positive and troubling changes.

Given the rapid speed of technological advancement, it is critical to anticipate potential disruptions and not simply bask in the advantages that AI offers. Even if computer superintelligence doesn't endanger our very existence, there are still significant problems that must be overcome if we are to responsibly usher in the Fourth Industrial Revolution.

Many prominent AI experts believe in the "singularity," a nightmarish scenario in which superintelligent machines seize control and irrevocably alter human existence through enslavement or annihilation (some more hyperbolically than others).

Stephen Hawking, a late theoretical physicist, famously

## The Dark Side of The AI Future

**Mass surveillance :** Mass monitoring. Digital privacy has been destroyed as a result of huge tech businesses using AI widely. China's social credit system extends that surveillance to all facets of life, not just the digital one, by assessing the behaviour and dependability of its residents and exerting severe control over its people. Many people worry that the introduction of Covid-19 passports is the first step towards implementing this kind of control throughout the Western world.

**Modern warfare :** AI might make the difference between winning and losing in the following major conflict. Modern warfare will be won or lost by technology thanks to unmanned underwater vehicles, constellations of intelligent robotic gadgets, drones, robots, and precision-guided missiles. Robots could replace warriors because they follow instructions far more accurately, quickly, and powerfully than humans.

**Massive job losses :** According to Udacity CEO Gabe Dalporto, a billion workers would lose their jobs as a result of AI by the year 2030, and the Covid-19 pandemic has only expedited this trend. These broad job losses may be comparable in scope to the decline in agricultural labour during the 1900s in the US and Europe. This technological tendency will, unfortunately, inevitably lead to greater inequality and a concentration of power in the hands of a select few.

**Socioeconomic inequality :** The pay gap between middle-skill and high-skill labour will be large as a result of the loss of millions of low- to medium-skill jobs. The U.N. reports that "the share of income going to the top 1% of the global population increased in 46 out of 57 countries with data," and that "71% of the world's population live in countries where inequality has grown." It's not too far-fetched to imagine a scenario in which there is a class-based division between the masses who labour for algorithms, a privileged technology class that creates and educates algorithmic systems, and an extremely wealthy aristocracy that owns the algorithms.

predicted that if AI starts creating stronger AI than human programmers, the end result would be "machines whose intelligence exceeds ours by more than ours exceeds that of snails." Elon Musk considers and has warned that the greatest existential threat to humanity is AGI. He has claimed that attempts to accomplish it resemble "summoning the demon." He even voiced worry that his friend and Google co-founder Larry Page would unintentionally create something "evil" despite his best efforts.

From health care to education to entertainment, artificial intelligence

(AI) has the potential to revolutionize many facets of daily life. But technology also brings with it significant dangers and difficulties, such as moral conundrums, societal injustices, job losses, and existential dangers. As a result, it is essential to develop and govern AI in a responsible and moral manner, with the participation of many stakeholders and respect for human values and rights. Depending on how we use it and what we do with it, artificial intelligence (AI) can be a force for good or evil. The direction that AI takes in the future is up to us; it is not preset.

## AI Revolution : Transforming Industries and Shaping the Future



**Jatin Malhotra**

Artificial intelligence (AI) has emerged as a disruptive force that is redefining the future and redefining research. AI is quickly making its way into several industries, bringing unforeseen opportunities and difficulties, thanks to breakthroughs in machine literacy, natural language processing, and computer vision.

Healthcare is one of the key industries where AI is having a significant influence. Huge amounts of medical data may be analysed by AI-powered algorithms to assist doctors in making diagnoses, identifying trends, and suggesting custom treatment regimens. With the use of this technology, healthcare may be delivered more precisely and effectively while also saving lives and resolving patient problems.

Thanks to AI, the artificial industry

is also undergoing a substantial revolution. Robotics and intelligent robotization are cutting costs, increasing productivity, and simplifying production processes. AI-driven predictive conservation prevents failures by analysing data and seeing trends that might point to hidden problems. Similar to this, AI is improving force chain management by streamlining logistics, forecasting demand, and perfecting force operation. A fundamental change in retail and online business is being driven by AI. AI-powered recommendation systems provide consumers with supported product recommendations, increasing their shopping experiences and driving sales. Chatbots driven by AI provide immediate customer care, resolving issues for businesses all over the world. Additionally, AI-enabled visual hunt technology enables users to locate goods by uploading photographs, simplifying the purchasing process.

The financial industry is likewise being transformed by AI, which is revolutionising algorithmic trading, threat assessment, and fraud detection. Machine learning algorithms can analyse huge amounts of financial data to spot trends and abnormalities that might indicate fraud. Banks are using



AI-powered chatbots to provide immediate customer service and assistance with basic financial questions. Additionally, AI systems are capable of creating real-time predictions in stock requests, helping dealers develop knowledgeable investment judgements. The AI revolution is not without its difficulties, though. It is necessary to address ethical issues including job relegation, algorithmic prejudice, and data sequestration. To ensure that AI technologies benefit society as a whole, it is crucial to strike the correct balance between innovation and ethical AI deployment. As AI develops, it is crucial for decision-makers, companies, and individuals to laboriously engage in discussions

about its ethical criticisms, restrictions, and long-term effects. For businesses to remain competitive in the rapidly changing geopolitical landscape, embracing AI technology and making investments in research and development are essential.

The AI revolution is already well under way and is transforming work ethic and influencing the future. Its implied revision of the healthcare, manufacturing, retail, financial, and numerous other industries is beyond debate. We can create a future where AI technology is used for the good of all, paving the way for unimaginable advancement and creation, by utilising the power of AI while solving the accompanying issues.



15 अगस्त 2023

# स्वतंत्रता दिवस के प्रतिबिंब राजधानी की नज़र से



अमित शर्मा

लाल किले को सुहाते हुए सूरज की सुनहरी किरणों के साथ, यह 77वां स्वतंत्रता दिवस दिल्ली, भारत के धड़कते हुए हृदय, में विजय और आत्मनिरीक्षण के अनूठे मेलजोल के साथ गुंजाता है। हवा उत्सव के जीवंत रंगों - फहराते तिरंगों, हषीन्माद से भरे गीतों और एक ऐसी समरसता की स्पष्ट भावना से भरी है जो विविध समुदायों को एक ही संप्रभु ध्वज के नीचे बांधती है। फिर भी, उत्सव के आवरण के नीचे विजय और संकट के धागों से बुनी एक कथा छिपी है, एक ऐसा कैनवास जो हमें पार किए गए सफर और आगे के रास्ते पर विचार करने के लिए मजबूर करता है।

**ताज का चमकता हीरा**

दिल्ली, भारतीय सभ्यता की कलच, ने इतिहास

के उतार-चढ़ाव को देखा है, एक ऐसे राष्ट्र की अदम्य भावना का साक्षी है जिसने अपनी स्वतंत्रता के लिए जी-जान लगा दी। आज, जैसा कि हम वैश्विक परिदृश्य के बीच शान से खड़े हैं, हम उन उपलब्धियों की चमक में नहाते हैं जो हमारे रास्ते को रोशन करती हैं। एक संपन्न अर्थव्यवस्था, एक जीवंत लोकतंत्र, और एक वैज्ञानिक शक्ति जो सितारों को छूती है, वे कुछ हीरे हैं जो हमारे स्वतंत्र भारत के मुकुट में जगमगाते हैं।

**छायाओं का सामना**

हालांकि, प्रगति की राह हमेशा सदाबहार धूप में नहीं नहाती है। चुनौतियाँ, हवा में फुसफुसाती हैं, हमें उन लड़ाइयों की याद दिलाती हैं जो अभी लड़ी जानी हैं। गरीबी और असमानता का भूत अभी भी हमारे शहरों के निचले पेट में घूमता है, उत्सवों पर लंबी छाया डालता है। असहिष्णुता और पूर्वाग्रह से प्रेरित सामाजिक कलह हमारी एकता के नाजुक ताने-बाने को खोलने का खतरा पैदा करती है। हम चकाचौंधपूर्ण आतिशबाजी से प्रसन्न होकर आत्मसंतुष्ट नहीं हो सकते; समय मांग करता है आत्मनिरीक्षण और निर्णायक कार्रवाई।

**सामूहिक कार्रवाई का बिगुल:**

इसलिए, जैसे ही हम एक और वर्ष के छोर पर खड़े हैं, दिल्ली, भारत का सूक्ष्म जगत, एक स्पष्ट आह्वान भेजता है। हम, इस कठिन से प्राप्त स्वतंत्रता के



उत्तराधिकारी, प्रगति के मार्च में केवल दर्शक न बनें। असमानता के चैनलों को पाटें, एक ऐसा समाज बनाने का प्रयास करें जहाँ स्वतंत्रता के फल सभी का आनंद लें। आइए कलह की कर्कशता से ऊपर उठें, अपने साझा मूल्यों की कलच में एकता का निर्माण करें।

**भविष्य का गीत:**

जैसे ही राष्ट्रगान की गूँज दिल्ली की व्यस्त सड़कों से गुजरती है, इसे केवल एक रस्म न बनने दें, बल्कि हमारी सामूहिक जिम्मेदारी का एक शक्तिशाली

अनुस्मारक बनने दें। हमारे स्वतंत्रता दिवस समारोह के जीवंत रंगों को एक मजबूत, अधिक समावेशी और न्यायसंगत भारत के निर्माण के प्रति हमारी अटूट प्रतिबद्धता का ज्वलंत प्रमाण बनने दें। क्योंकि, यह केवल लाल किले की दीवारें ही नहीं हैं जो स्वतंत्रता के प्रतीक के रूप में खड़ी हैं; यह हर नागरिक की भावना है, स्वतंत्रता, न्याय और बंधुत्व के आदर्शों को बनाए रखने के अडिग संकल्प से भरी हुई है, जो वास्तव में भारतीय स्वतंत्रता के सार को परिभाषित करती

## Thought of the Month

# THEATRE'S ROLE IN UNIFYING CULTURES AND ESTABLISHING PEACE



Arti Sharma

As I walked through the bustling streets of the city, the sounds of honking cars and chatter filled my ears. I could not help but think back to my childhood days in the small town where I grew up. I remembered the village fair that came around once a year, bringing with it a sense of excitement and wonder. One of my favourite memories from the fair was the Ramayana plays that were performed in the open-air theatre. I remember sitting on the ground with my family and friends, our eyes glued to the colourful costumes and larger-than-life characters on stage. As the actors recited the ancient tale of Rama and Sita, I was transported to a different world, one filled with magic and adventure. The music and chanting filled my heart with joy, and I could not help but sway along with the rhythm.

But what I loved most about the Ramayana plays was the sense of community they brought. People from all walks of life came together to watch the performance, cheering and clapping as the story unfolded. It did not matter if you were rich or poor, young or old; everyone was united in their love for this ancient tale. Now, as I walked through the city, I could not help but feel a sense of longing for those simpler times. The Ramayana plays reminded me of the beauty of our traditions and the importance of coming together as a community. Theatre has always been an integral part of urban life, providing a platform for creativity, expression, and

entertainment. From ancient times to the present day, people have gathered in theatres to watch plays, musicals, operas, and other performances. The city is particularly rich in theatrical culture as it is a centre of art and culture. Many cities have their own theatre districts or neighbourhoods with several theatres. These areas are home to a variety of venues, from small, intimate theatres to large, grand theatres, each with its own character and charm. Urban theatre is not only a source of entertainment but also a means of education and social commentary. Theatre often addresses social, political, and cultural issues, and audiences are encouraged to discuss these issues after the performance. Theatre is an important tool for generating dialogue and building empathy because it provides a platform for different voices and perspectives. In addition to traditional theatre, many cities also have alternative forms of theatre, such as experimental or immersive theatre. These performances push the boundaries of conventional theatre and engage audiences in new and exciting ways. Overall, urban theatre is an important aspect of culture and community. It provides a space for creativity and self-expression, promotes dialogue and understanding, and contributes to the vitality and richness of urban life.

The theatre has the power to bring people from different cultures together. People from different cultures speak different languages but can come together and enjoy theatre. Theatre transcends language barriers and uses a common language of storytelling, physical expression, and emotion. This allows people from different cultures to connect and understand each other on a deeper level.

Many theatre performances tackle universal themes that are relevant to people of all cultures, such as love, loss,



hope, and redemption. These themes can resonate with audiences from different cultures and create a shared experience. When actors, directors, and

writers from different cultural backgrounds participate in theatre productions, a more diverse and inclusive environment can be created. This can also lead to a more differentiated examination of cultural topics and issues. Many theatre performances encourage audience participation, such as call-and-response, singing, or participating with the actors on stage. This creates a sense of community and allows experiences to be shared between audiences from different cultures.

**Theatre in India:** Theatre and film have a long history in India, with both mediums having a significant cultural impact. While the two forms of entertainment have their own unique characteristics, there is a lot of overlap between the two, with many actors and directors transitioning from theatre to film. In India, theatre has traditionally been a more intimate and immersive experience, with live performances often taking place in smaller, more intimate venues. On the other hand, film has a much wider reach, with Bollywood films having a huge audience across the country and beyond. Many prominent actors in Indian cinema, such as Naseeruddin Shah, Irrfan Khan, and Nawazuddin Siddiqui, began their careers in theatre, and they credit the medium with helping them develop their craft. Similarly, many film directors, such as Satyajit Ray and Mira Nair, have also directed theatrical productions.

There are also examples of successful plays being filmed, such as the popular play "Mera nam Joker," which was adapted into a movie of the same name. More recently, films such as 'Andhadhun' and 'Article 15' were inspired by real events and incidents originally staged on stage. Overall, theatre and film are both important forms of entertainment in India and have strong links. Despite their differences in expression, both mediums offer artists the opportunity to showcase their talents and connect with audiences.

**Women in Theatre :** Women have played an important role in Indian theatre, both as performers and behind the scenes. Despite the challenges and obstacles they face, their contributions have been significant and have contributed to the development of Indian theatre. In the early days of Indian theatre, cultural and social norms prohibited women from performing on stage. However, this changed with the emergence of female performers in the 19th century, challenging traditional gender roles and paving the way for future generations. Since then, many female artists have made their mark in Indian theatre in both traditional and contemporary forms. Some of the most prominent female performers in Indian theatre include Zhora Segal, Dolly Aruwalia, and Arundhati Nag. Women have also made significant contributions to Indian theatre as writers, directors, and producers. Prominent female playwrights in Indian theatre include Mahasweta Devi, Vijay Her Tendulkar, and Girish Karnad. Female directors such as Usha Ganguli, Feroz Abbas Khan, and Anuradha Kapur have also made their names in the industry.



# Theatre A powerful tool for promoting cultural unity



Jaya Gupta

Theatre has been a form of entertainment for centuries. It is a medium that has the power to convey stories, messages, and emotions to an audience in a way that is unique and captivating. Over time, theatre has evolved to become more than just a source of entertainment. Today, it plays a vital role in promoting cultural unity and peaceful coexistence. Theatre plays are a powerful tool for promoting cultural unity. They showcase the different cultures, traditions, and beliefs that exist within a society. By portraying these cultures in a positive light, theatre plays help to foster respect and understanding

between people from different cultural backgrounds. In this way, theatre plays can help to break down barriers and promote a sense of unity among people.

Theatre plays also contribute to peaceful coexistence. Many theatre plays revolve around conflict and resolution. They show how people can work together to overcome their differences and find common ground. By highlighting the importance of dialogue, compromise, and understanding, theatre plays help to promote peaceful coexistence in a world that is often marked by violence and conflict. One of the most significant contributions of theatre plays to promoting cultural unity and peaceful coexistence is their ability to encourage empathy. When an audience watches a theatre play, they are transported into a different world. They are able to see and experience the world through the eyes of the characters on stage. This experience can be incredibly powerful, as it allows the audience to connect with people from different cultures and backgrounds on a deeper level. Theatre plays can also serve as a platform for



theatre plays focus on issues that affect marginalised communities, such as racism, sexism, and homophobia. By bringing these issues to the forefront, theatre plays can help to promote understanding and empathy among people from different backgrounds. They can also encourage people to take action to address these issues and work towards creating a more inclusive and equitable society. In recent years, theatre plays have also become a platform for activism. Many theatre plays now have a social or political message, and they are used to raise awareness about issues such as climate

change, social justice, and human rights. By using theatre as a tool for activism, playwrights and actors can use their art to create positive change in the world. Theatre plays also have a unique ability to bring people together. When people come together to watch a theatre play, they are sharing a collective experience. This experience can create a sense of community and shared purpose. It can also provide an opportunity for people from different backgrounds to come together and engage in a shared cultural experience.

Theatre plays play an essential role in promoting cultural unity and peaceful coexistence. They showcase the different cultures and traditions that exist within a society, encourage empathy, provide a platform for marginalised voices to be heard, and bring people together in a shared cultural experience. Theatre plays have the power to break down barriers, promote understanding and empathy, and create positive change in the world. As such, they are a valuable tool for promoting cultural unity and peaceful coexistence in a world that is often divided by conflict and differences.



## Theatre and Indian Society

Nitin Sachdeva

Theatre is an art form that has been an integral part of Indian society for centuries. From the ancient Sanskrit plays to modern-day experimental theatre, India has a rich theatrical tradition that has evolved with the changing times. In turn, theatre has influenced Indian society in a variety of ways. By promoting social awareness, cultural understanding, and political activism, theatre has played an important role in shaping Indian society. It has been a medium for expressing dissent, raising social issues, and presenting a critique of the prevalent societal norms. Through theatre, Indian society has been able to engage with its rich cultural heritage, historical events, and contemporary issues.

One of the most significant contributions of theatre to Indian society is its role in promoting cultural unity. India is a diverse country with a multitude of cultures, languages, and religions. Theatre has been a medium for bridging the gaps between different communities and fostering a sense of belonging. Theatre groups have been known to present plays in different languages, dialects, and styles, thereby promoting cultural exchange and understanding. For instance, the Yakshagana theatre form of Karnataka is performed in Kannada, Tulu, and Konkani languages, and it brings together different communities to enjoy and appreciate the art form.



## Stalwarts of Indian theatre

Subhani Goel

Story of stalwarts who have significantly contributed to its growth and development. These individuals have transformed Indian theatre by introducing new forms, techniques, and styles, and have left an indelible mark on the country's cultural landscape. In this article, we will discuss some of the stalwarts of Indian theatre and their contributions.

One of the foremost names in Indian theatre is Satyajit Ray, who was a filmmaker, writer, and director. Ray's contribution to Indian theatre lies in his work as a director, where he introduced a new form of theatre called the "little theatre" movement. This movement aimed to create more intimate and realistic productions by using smaller spaces, fewer actors, and more naturalistic acting. Ray's plays such as "Sanyasi and the Poor" and "Post Office" were lauded for their simplicity and emotional depth.

Another stalwart of Indian theatre is Habib Tanvir, who was a playwright, director, and actor. Tanvir is best known for popularising the Chhattisgarhi language through his plays. He founded the Naya Theatre Company in Bhopal, which produced plays in regional languages and helped rural theatre reach a wider audience. Tanvir's plays, such as "Charandas Chor" and "Agra Bazar," were popular for their use of folklore and satire.



## Theatre- An important part of Indian culture.

Anjali

Theatre has always been an integral part of Indian culture, dating back to ancient times. Over the centuries, India has produced some of the most celebrated and renowned theatre personalities, whose contributions have played a significant role in shaping the Indian theatre landscape. In this article, we will explore the lives and works of some of the stalwarts of Indian theatre, who have left an indelible mark on the country's theatrical heritage.

One of the most iconic figures of Indian theatre is Girish Karnad, who is considered a pioneer of the 'theatre of roots' movement in India. Born in Matheran, Maharashtra, in 1938, Karnad's plays were rooted in Indian mythology and history but were also deeply influenced by Western theatre. His plays, including 'Tughlaq,' 'Hayavadana,' and 'Naga-Mandala,' are still performed today and have received critical acclaim both in India and internationally. Karnad was also a noted actor, director, and screenwriter and was awarded the Padma Shri in 1974 and the Padma Bhushan in 1992 for his contributions to Indian theatre and cinema (Menon). Another stalwart of Indian theatre is Habib Tanvir, who is widely regarded as the father of modern Hindi theatre. Born in Raipur, Chhattisgarh, in 1923, Tanvir was a playwright, director, and actor, whose plays were deeply rooted in Indian folklore and mythology.

## भारतीय शास्त्रीय संगीत – एक परिचय



वैभव पंत

संगीत मनुष्य का प्राकृतिक गुण है, शायद प्रकृति का भी और ब्रह्मांड का भी। हम अपने रोजमर्रा के जीवन में कोई ना कोई गीत तो गुनगुनाते ही रहते हैं। यदि देखा जाए तो भाषा और संगीत के विकास का उद्देश्य एक ही रहा है, 'अपने मन के भावों को प्रकट करने का एक सीधा माध्यम है जबकि संगीत मधुर माध्यम है। यदि भारत की बात की जाए तो हमारे भारतीय संगीत शास्त्रों

के अनुसार गायन, वादन और नृत्य के समागम को 'संगीत' कहते हैं। संगीत एक ललित कला है, विद्या है और किसी भी विद्या को ग्रहण करने के लिए अथवा व्यवस्थित करने के लिए शास्त्र की आवश्यकता होती ही है। भारतीय संगीत भी इससे अछूता नहीं है, यहां भी अनेकों आचार्य, मुनि, पंडित, उस्ताद हुए जिन्होंने स्वर-संगीत के गूढ़ ज्ञान को समझकर एवं प्रयोग करके अनेक ग्रंथ लिखे, जैसे-शारंगदेव जी की संगीत रत्नाकर, मतंग मुनि की बृहद्वेशी, अहोबल की संगीत पारिजात, भरत मुनि का नाट्यशास्त्र आदि। वे लोग जो भारतीय शास्त्रीय संगीत से परिचित नहीं हैं उनके लिए बता दूँ कि यह भारत का एवं विश्व का प्राचीनतम संगीत है जिसका जन्म वेदों से माना



गया है। यह अत्यंत गूढ़ एवं व्यापक विद्या है। इस विद्या में आज के समय कहीं मधुर रागों का निर्माण हो चुका है, यहां रूपद, धमार, ख्याल, ठुमरी आदि जैसी मधुर गायन शैलियां हैं (गीत के प्रकार)। वादन में, पखावज और तबला प्रमुख वाद्य हैं, लगभग 20 या अधिक तालें हैं, सितार, वीणा, बंसी आदि अनेक प्रकार के त, वितत, अवनद्ध, घन वाद्ययंत्र हैं। नृत्य में कथक एवं भरत मुनि के नाट्यशास्त्र पर आधारित भरतनाट्यम भी है। गायकों में सर्वश्रेष्ठ गायक तानसेन से लेकर आज के प्रतिष्ठित गायक पंडित वेंकटेश कुमार, उस्ताद राशिद खान, पंडित अजय चक्रवर्ती, विदुषी अश्विनी भिड़े देशपांडे, विदुषी कौशिकी चक्रवर्ती आदि अनेक सुप्रसिद्ध गायक हैं। वादकों में सुप्रसिद्ध तबला वादक उस्ताद जाकिर हुसैन, सितार वादक पंडित रविशंकर, नीलाद्री कुमार आदि एवं नृत्य में सुप्रसिद्ध नर्तक पंडित बिरजू महाराज जी जैसे अनेक कलाकार हुए हैं।

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