

MAC VOICE



A PRACTICAL NEWSLETTER OF DEPARTMENT OF JOURNALISM

'RHEA'LITY OF MEDIA TRIALS

Calculating the pros and cons of the "media trial" and defining the criteria of a "fair trial", with respect to contemporary situations.

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Taking you to the war stricken Syrian city of Aleppo, through the eyes of native victims of the Syrian Civil War.

THE C'OLD' WORLD WAR

2 Super-asian giants in a deadly impasse since 140 days
The background, historicity and questions, explained

WEAVE A PICTORY

A beautiful pictorial representation of the world, captured through the lens by the students of the department

BIHAR ELECTIONS 2020 AND THE 'CHIRAG FORMULA'

An analysis of the 30 year bi-party rule and question of stagnant development of Bihar, along with the apparent fallout between JD(U) and LJP

BITCOIN: A SAFE HAVEN DURING COVID?

Explained: The mechanism of bitcoin and unaffectedness by the crashing markets through the world.

Maharaja Agrasen College

University of Delhi



Department of Journalism

Assamese

আমি সাংবাদিকতা এর ছাত্র

Bangla

আমরা, সাংবাদিকতার শিক্ষার্থীরা

Bhojpuri

हम पत्रकारिता विभाग के विद्यार्थी बानी

Dogri

असस् पतरकारी दे छातर

English

We, the Students of Journalism

Gujarati

અમે, પત્રકારત્વના વિદ્યાર્થીઓ

Hindi

हम, पत्रकारिता के विद्यार्थी

Kannada

ನಾವು, ಪತ್ರಕರ್ಮದ ಯಮದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು

Konkani

आम्मी ह्या पत्रकारित्याचि वाचक

Kashmiri

ਸਝਮ, ਪਤ੍ਰਕਾਰੀ 'ਝਕ ਝ'ਠ

Malayalam

ഞങ്ങളുൾ, പത്രപരവരൽതനൽതിനം വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾ

Marathi

आम्ही, पत्रकारितेचे विद्यार्थी

Nepali

हामी, पत्रकारिताका विद्यार्थीहरू

Odia

ଆମେ, ସାମ୍ବାଦିକତାର ଛାତ୍ର

Punjabi

ਅਸੀ, ਪੱਤਰਕਾਰੀ ਦੇ ਵਿਦਿਆਰਥੀ

Sanskrit

वयम् पत्रकारितायाः विद्यार्थी गणम्

Sindhi

دگرڱاش جا آفاحص ، ناسا

Tamil

நாங்கள், பத்திரிகை மாணவர்கள்

Telugu

మీము, జర్నలిజం వీద్యార్థులు

Urdu

ہم ، پتہکاریتہ آفاحص ، مرہ

Sun sets behind the majestic Rashtrapati
Bhavan at Rajpath

AN INSIGHT

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TREATISE
ANIKET SINGH CHAUHAN, 2ND YEAR

FILM REVIEW: FOR SAMA
RAHIL MAKHIJA, 3RD YEAR

WEAVE A PICTORY



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yourself in the process.



LOCKDOWN WARRIOR: MAHARAJA AGRASEN COLLEGE

SAKSHI BHATT
2RD YEAR

With the commitment of providing holistic education, building aspirations and steering path for the growth and development of every student Maharaja Agrasen College has become an integral part of the country's education system. Adding another feather to its cap, the National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) ranked Maharaja Agrasen College 45th among the best educational institutions across India in 2020.

Started off as a temporary campus in East Delhi's Mayur Vihar offering two courses, the college gradually turned into an esteemed institution with a magnificent infrastructure comprising 150 plus teach-

-ers offering 11 courses in distinct streams.

This impeccable journey of success is not restricted to the boundaries of academic excellence; the extra-curricular activities like sports, departmental competitions have also contributed immensely in the progress of the college. This progress did not come to halt even when the whole world was plunged with unprecedented pandemic. Thought, the situation was critical, yet the college rose as a warrior by turning the college premise into a quarantine center and helping the corona patients by delivering the b-

-est health services and environment for their recovery.

"We have informed our staff members about the college premises being converted into an institutional quarantine facility. We will try to do our best to help the administration in this fight against the pandemic", said the principal, Dr. Sanjeev Tiwari over the college being turned into a quarantine facility. In such hard times, the non-teaching and the administrative staff members came out as knights in armor and ran the college with utmost sincerity and formidable efforts. One such knight is Mr. Rajkumar Singh, who has served as the prime gatekeeper of the college for more than three years. He told how he had to work for long hours and m-



The Auditorium Lobby of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Auditorium, now turned into a quarantine center for COVID patients.

students". Teachers and students are facing severe issues. Thus, it becomes extremely important to address them especially issues on mental health during such unprecedented times. For the same, the college took the step of organizing online mental health webinars for the students. The expertise of professionals working in distinct fields was also shared with the students to enhance their knowledge.

The ECA committee too pulled up its socks and started organizing quizzes and competitions for different departments. SPIC MACAY, Teacher's Day celebration, College Farewell and many other events, all these shifted their mode of celebration from offline to online, but it could not diminish the spirit of celebration among the folks.

-aintain his good health. He apprised, "I am working for more than 12 hours in a day. After my duty when I go back home, I take all possible measures to stay away from my children and maintain proper sanitation to keep them safe". Another one is Rajesh who is also a security guard, told how he is serving his duty. The only relief for him is that his family is far away as they shifted to their hometown in lockdown. Although, it was difficult to accept the fact that college was turned into a quarantine center. Still they hung on while maintaining their physical and mental safety to serve the patients present in the college.

This pandemic has tested the patience of every human being by making the whole world disable for a considerable period but Maharaja Agrasen College was quick in accepting the new normal and working towards its goals of bestowing the finest educational guidance to the children.

As soon as the college was shut down, the administration was swift in commencing the online classes through Moodle and now by Google meet to keep the flow of study undisturbed.

Since the beginning of this pandemic, the college has stood with its teaching staff and students by helping them in the best

way possible. Students and teachers who are not able to access online services, for them college is trying to provide laptops and connectivity services. Specific mentors have been associated with every child to guide them. Amid this crisis, continuous online assignments and tests are conducted to brush up the minds of the students. Dr. Shruti Goel, Associate Professor, said "It is difficult for students and teachers to take online classes, but it has its own positive and negative aspects. We can show effective presentations and videos easily but face to face interaction is missing. Perhaps its important for the safety of students

The situation is terrible and the world is doomed by dismay, fear and gloominess. Yet there is a ray of hope that everything will be Normal again and we will be together to grow and celebrate our achievements. This hope becomes even more firm as Maharaja Agrasen College stands with us to assist and inculcate best ethics and refined education in the world.

"The College will try to do its best to help the administration in this fight against the pandemic"
 Dr. Sanjeev Kumar Tiwari, Principal, Maharaja Agrasen College



Security Personnel at College going through training to deal with COVID positive patients at the quarantine center in College



Legal Editor, The Tribune, Sh. Satyaprakash addressing the department on 24 January 2020, pre-corona period.

THE UNSTOPPABLE DEPARTMENT OF JOURNALISM

SAKSHI SHUKLA
3RD YEAR

With the educational institutions being shut down since March, online classes are the only option left to continue the process of learning. From schools to colleges, every institution/ department is trying every ounce of efforts to make learning accessible and easy. Just like the rest of the departments in Maharaja Agrasen College, The Department of Journalism has managed to make the online routine just the same as the offline one and that too, with much greater efficiency and effectiveness.

The academic session of 2020-21 began with enthusiastic pupils from Advanced Diploma in TV Programme and News production and BA (Hons) Journalism being promoted to 2nd and 3rd year. Hitherto, online classes are easily manageable by students as well as diligent professors. The Department of

Journalism continuously strives towards bridging the gap between Academics and Industry Requirements. Thus, teachers are assigning hands-on projects to students which will be fruitful for aspiring journalists, producers, directors, film-makers or cinematographers. While the final year students of the degree course are busy creating magazines, multimedia production and research projects, the second years have been allotted with tasks like producing radio shows, documentary/ short film production and creation of the advertisement. Due to the coronavirus pandemic, the admissions to the new academic session of the colleges and educational institutions are deferred as of now. This is the reas-

-on why the department does not have any new intakes yet. However, with the unlocking process, it is believed that the Journalism department would soon have the newbies by later this year.

As we all have seen, Media has played an important role in reporting the key events during and post lockdown. It was important to teach the students how different beats are covered and the various aspects surrounding them. Since its inception in 1997, the Journalism department of MAC has strived for connecting the collegians with the real world. To facilitate practical learning in online mode, several virtual workshops have been undertaken by many experts and also the college's own alumni.

Starting off with, a 3 day series of webinar took place in mid-may (Dae : 13-



Students interacting with Communication expert Mr. Miguel Molina during an interactive session on "The Art of Audio Narrative", in presence of Principal, Dr. Sanjeev Kumar Tiwari.

th-15th May) on the topic 'Media Reporting during Covid-19'. Webinars were taken by three well-known speakers, Shweta Kothari who is the department's own ex-student also Managing Director of The Logical Indian.

On the second day of the online event, the department welcomed Sh Mukesh Kaushik, Deputy Editor of prominent Hindi Newspaper, Dainik Bhaskar. The last day of the webinar series was taken over by Professor Arvind Singhal, Prof. of Communication and Director of the Social Justice Initiative at University of Texas, USA. During the three day event, students learnt about tactics of stress management, reporting in pandemic times and the Positive Deviance approach to Social Change. The event was not just limited to students but was attended by media experts and researchers from India as well as the USA.

The event was followed by the publication of e-MAC Voice 2020, first-ever of its kind, where the Journalism Department did not compromise with the publication of it's yearly magazine amidst the ongoing pandemic. E-Magazine was made available for all MACites as it was published on the college's website. With

lockdown tales and stories by the department's brilliant writers, the Magazine was appraised by many.

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was published on the college's website. With lockdown tales and stories by the department's brilliant writers, the Magazine was appraised by many. With the advent of new session, this time in online mode, on August 27, 2020, another prolific expert lecture took place by Ms. Prachi Salve. Ms. Salve, associated with IndiaSpend, is an alumnus of the University of Sussex UK, Mumbai University and St. Xavier's College. A former research assistant at the Institute of Development Studies (UK) and Young Foundation (UK), Ms Salve covered aspects of Health Reporting during Covid-19. She explained about steps involved in news gathering and formation of the script and lastly, the reporting of events.

The Journalism Department had an interactive session with Mr. Miguel Molina on September 10th. Mr. Molina, a renowned storyteller and a senior trainer at BBC World Service and Communication coach, shared his life-long experience and different angles of producing radio shows. He also focused on reading as an important aspect for people who are aspiring to become journalists or storytellers and mentioned that 'one needs to see with their ears' to

connect with the audience.

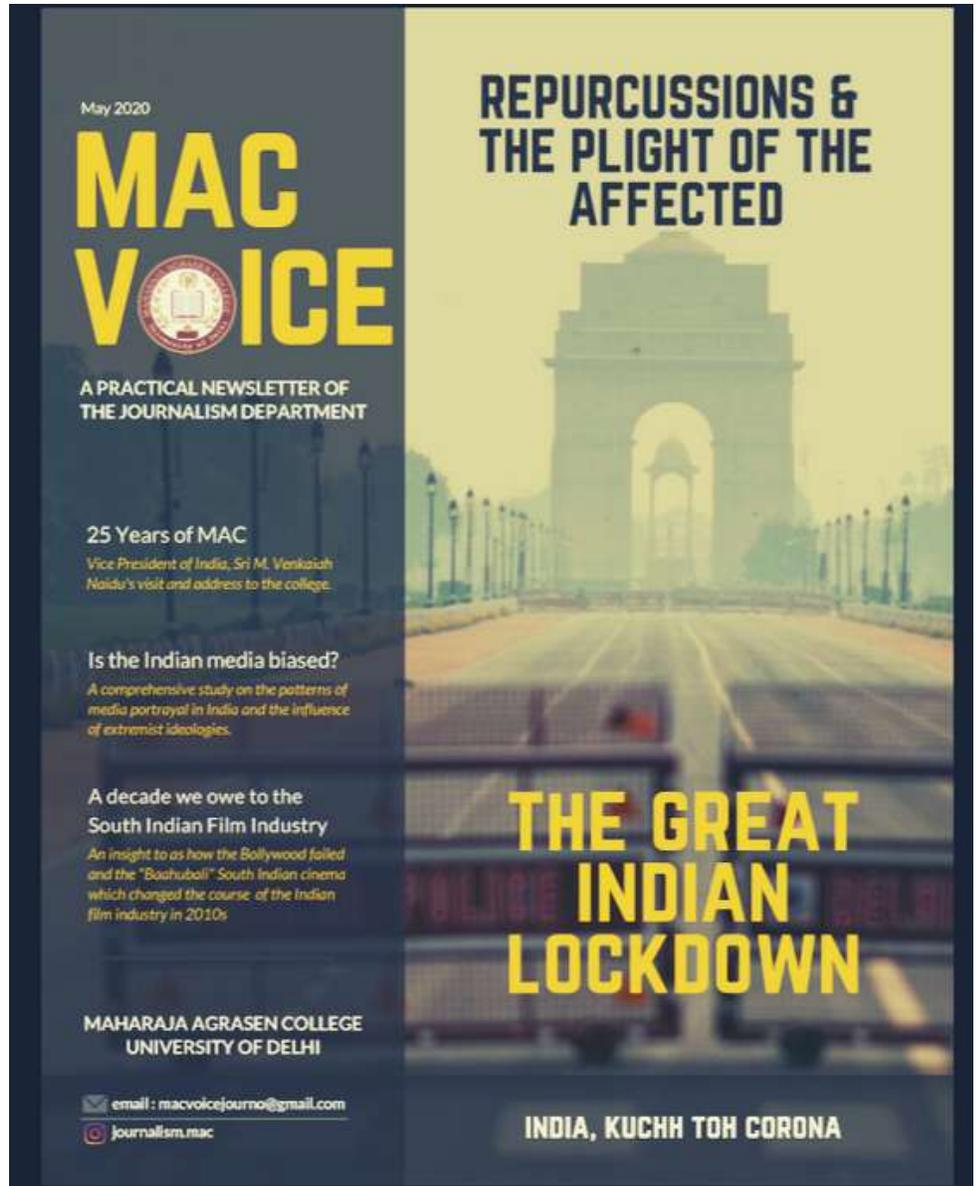
To enhance the technical skills of students, the department now plans to organize a workshop on photoshop editing techniques under the guidance of a graphic expert. Along with this, the department is ready to host a panel discussion on “Advertising World: Creativity and Business” on September 19th. This panel discussion would be unique and special for the department as all the three panelists, who are associated with big media names and are masters and experts in their respective fields, are a proud alumnus of our department.

Purnank Kaul has worked with notable agencies like Horlicks, PayTM, SpiceJet and Airtel, FCB Uka, McCann Worldgroup.

Mohit Pasricha, currently working with Lowe Lintas India as an Associative Director, he has worked with leading agencies like McCann Worldgroup and Wieden & Kennedy Delhi.

Ayushi Anand is a lead director at Schbang Digital Solutions, Bangalore. She has done some brilliant projects in the field of documentaries, short films, animated shorts and advertisements.

Due to all these lively events, virtual workshops and projects, the journalism department is trying it’s best to provide some exceptional talent to the media industry.



May 2020 edition of MAC Voice, released virtually



Students interacting with Media experts as a part of a three day webinar on Media reporting during Covid.

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NANDINI DURGAPAL, 2ND YEAR

WE ALL ARE OF DIFFERENT
SHAPES AND SHADES, BUT
WE ARE ALL BEAUTIFUL.

WEAR YOUR
OWN UNIQUE
COLOUR BOLDLY

colourescence

loves all colours on you



THE SINO-INDIAN 'COLD' WAR

SHIVANSH GANJOO
3RD YEAR

The worldwide onset of the Coronavirus pandemic in 2020 has degraded the Chinese reputation like never before in the history. Many countries and international organisations directly accused China of silencing the whistle blowers and hiding the disease outbreak from the world for a long time, coincidentally or deliberately. Many conspiracy theorists even suggested that China might have deliberately mutated and spread this virus across the world, just for the sake of collapsing other economies and flourish its own. Unlike other assumptions, this theory was widely accepted by the masses, owing to the greedy nature of China to be the superpower and dominate the world. Even if this is the case, things might have turned out to be bad for the world as per Chinese planning, but even worse for themselves. Several multibillion-dollar companies withdrew their capital and investments from China and many countries promoted an economic blockade, with India, leading the front.

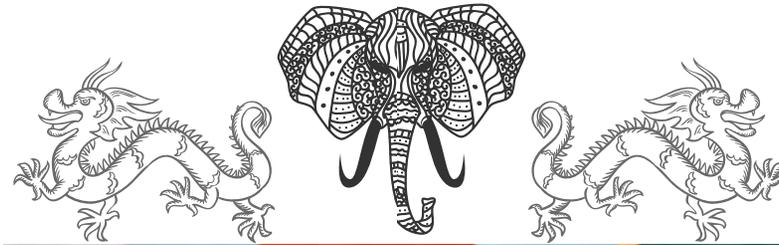
The boycott of Chinese goods and services has been a call in India since the 1962 war, which many Indians consider as a back stab from China. Still, India's biggest importer remained China, with their imports exceeding 75% in many sectors. Though, the things started to change after the COVID-19 pandemic and the June Galwan valley clashes in Ladakh.

The Indian and the People's Liberation Army have been in an ugly impasse in the Galwan sector in Ladakh since 5th May, 2020. The Chinese now claimed a large patch of land near the Pangong Lake, which crosses the official ceasefire accepted in 1993, the Line of Actual Control (LAC). Neither the Chinese, nor the Indian Army was ready to compromise on this situation, though both the governments advocated for a solution over talks and not guns.

Situations seemed similar to that of Doklam in 2017, but things turned worse when both sides got engaged in a hand to hand combat on the intervening night of 15-16 June. Purportedly aggressed by the Chinese, the clash claimed 20 lives on Indian side and more than double on the Chinese. This act enraged people across the border, but apparently more on this side. All thanks to the media, which was suffering from a news vacuum after onset of pandemic.

"When diplomacy fails, guns talk", said Lt. General (Retd.) D.S. Hooda over the Galwan skirmishes. The worst ever deadlock situation, with dozens of casualties on both sides, only one and a horrifying question arises:

Could war be the next?



Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi and his Chinese counterpart Xi Jinping at the 11th BRICS Summit in Brazil in November 2019

A Timeline of the Western front of Sino-Indian Border

One of the earliest treaties related to the borders in Ladakh was signed in 1842. The Sikh Empire annexed Ladakh in 1834 and further marched towards the Tibetan plateau in 1841. Though the Dogra invasion under the suzerainty of the Sikhs was repelled a status quo ante bellum was declared and the Treaty of Chushul was signed between the Sikhs and the Qing Empire, which vaguely defined a traditional border between Ladakh and Tibet based on geographical features.

In 1865, the British proposed the "JohnsonLine", marking a well-defined border on the north with the Yettishar kingdom of Xinjiang (annexed by the Qing Empire in 1877) and the princely state of Jammu & Kashmir. The mapped region included the present territories of J&K, Lad-

akh and areas between Shaksgam valley and the Kunlun mountains in present day Xinjiang province of China. The Dogras subsequently constructed a fort at Shahidulla (Xaidulla), which was captured by the Chinese after Qing Empire reconquered Xinjiang in 1878. Being an isolated and uninhabited area, it never became a subject of dispute between the British and the Chinese. The British then proposed the 1899 - "Macartney-Macdonald Line", which reduced the territorial extent of the state by placing Aksai Chin in Qing territory.

The reason behind this was to formulate a new border agreement with the Chinese and obstruct the Russians from their further advance in South and Central Asia. The Qing government did not respond to this proposal, but it is believed that they

Experts suggest, going back to the Macdonald-Mcartney line could be a possible solution to the border dispute in Ladakh

accepted it.

In 1911, the Xinhai revolution led to the collapse of three century long Qing rule and installation of a nationalist republic in China. With a third change in the government, the British again changed their stance on border and reverted to the 1865- Johnson Line. Though, for the next thirty years, the British kept dwindling over both these borders, either using this or that. The Chinese never responded to this border change. Perhaps, they kept stuck to the Macartney-Macdonald line. This Indian border deflection led the British to never establish their outposts and exercise their control over uninhabited Aksai Chin, a blunder, for which independent India paid a hefty price.

At the time of its independence, India fixed its boundaries in Ladakh in accordance to the Johnson line, but let go the northern areas near Xaidulla to be in Xinjiang province of China. After extensive mapping and surveying, in 1954, India officially presented their international borders cartographically to the world. But the situation was not the same as it had been few decades ago. The British no longer ruled India and China was now an "expansionist" China after the Communist revolution of 1949, which overthrew the nationalist government. After 3 years of its clear stance on its international borders, India shockingly discovered Chinese road constructions in Aksai Chin, a territory, which belonged to India. A prolonged session of discussions and negotiations began, when China said that it has always considered Macartney-Macdonald line as a border since it was the only border proposal which was discussed with it and not the British or the Indian borders.. (Reader is informed that the 1865 Johnson line proposal was discussed with the Yettishar kingdom of Xinjiang and not China)

In 1911, when the nationalists took over the administration from the imperialists in China, Sun Yat-sen, the provisional president of the Republic of China, proclaimed the new republic as a union of five nationalities (wuzu gonghe) of Han, Manchu, Mongols, Muslims and Tibetans. He further added, "The foundation of a state is the People, integrating the lands of the Han, Manchus, Mongols, Muslims and Tibetans into a state, uniting the nationalities of the Han, Manchus, Mongols, Muslims and Tibetans as one person. This is what I call the unity of our nationalities." This legacy of uniting all five ethnicity is perhaps followed by contemporary Communist China too. Though China gave up on Mongolia (earlier administered as a part of China) in 1920s due to it's Soviet backing, it successfully invaded it's another protectorate in Tibet and incorporated it as a complete Chinese province in 1951. Since then, China has followed the "Salami slicing" tactics. It was the same expansionist policy which persuaded China to invade Ladakh and Arunachal in 1962, both considered to be a part of Tibet. We still might never know, when would China turn it's missiles towards Mongolia, fulfilling the dream of Sun Yat-Sen!

Two of the world's fastest growing economies might now lead the world to another cold war. Apart from standoffs and direct confrontations at the borders, the countries are now a part of a bigger economic war, fighting to gain economic supremacy over the world. Ever since the imperial rule ended, numerous countries like Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Mongolia, Korea, Japan, Russia, Kazakhstan, Myanmar, Nepal, Bhutan and Vietnam have been a subject to Chinese expansionism, if not India alone. The fight for power, to colonise territories to sustain their never ending demand to sustain the economy is perhaps the latent agenda of the big ancient giant, which it has propagated in the name of edict of abdication of the Chinese emperor, which supported the unification of a Chinese territory.



MAPPED: THE DISPUTE

The Chinese government has completely disagreed to accept the Johnson Line as a border (Red Line). Indirectly, China has emphasised more on the Macdonald-Mcarty Line, which runs almost parallel to the LAC.

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Itchiness
Worries
of menstruation**

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10 YEAR
WARRANTY**



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for you and nature**

बिहार: जंगलराज v/s रामराज

पंकज शर्मा, तृतीय वर्ष

बिहार में हुए पिछले 2-3 विधानसभा चुनाव में राजनीतिक दलों द्वारा राज्य में चुनावी अभियान में कुशासन शब्द से ज्यादा प्रचलित शब्द जंगल राज रहा है। ये भी समय की प्रगसंगिता है जो अब जंगल राज से कुशासन पर आ टिका है। जहां एक तरफ पूर्व सीएम लालू यादव के 15 वर्ष के कार्यकाल को जंगल राज के नाम से तंज कसा जाता है वहीं दूसरी तरफ वर्तमान सीएम नीतीश कुमार के 15 वर्ष के कार्यकाल को कुशासन से तुलना की जा रही है।

इस राज्य के पिछले 30 साल के राजनीतिक इतिहास में दो-पार्टी शासन रहा, 90 के दशक से 2005 तक राजद का तो 2005 से अबतक जदयू का। हालांकि बीच में एकाध वर्ष के लिए सत्ता का हस्तांतरण जरूर हुआ है। जब जनता सरकार के विपरीत हुआ तो परिस्थिति के अनुसार मुख्य विपक्षी पार्टी से भी समर्थन हासिल करके सत्ता को संतुलित करने का कोशिश किया गया। जब किसी सरकार में ऐसी स्थिति उत्पन्न होती है तो लाजमी है कि सरकार में शामिल पार्टियों को एक दूसरे के हितों का संरक्षण करना अति आवश्यक हो जाता है अन्यथा राज्य में राष्ट्रपति शासन लगने में देर नहीं होती। अगर ऐसी स्थिति में हितों कि रक्षा की बात आती है तो राज्य की जरूरतें अपेक्षित रह जाती हैं।

साथ ही ये भी नहीं कहा जा सकता कि जब किसी राज्य में एक पार्टी का शासन हो तो राज्य की सारी अपेक्षाएं पूर्ण होती चली जाती हैं। ऐसा इसलिए है क्योंकि बिहार पिछले 30 वर्षों में ये दोनों परिस्थितियों से बखूबी रूबरू हुआ है। 1990 से 2005 तक की बिहार की राजनीति ने बिहार के माथे पर ऐसी लकीर खींच दी है जिससे हर बिहा-

-वासी अछूता नहीं रहा है। 1990 से 2005 तक लालू यादव के शासन काल को विपक्षी जंगल राज कहते नहीं थकते हैं।

बिहार में कुशासन का दौर तो 1973-74 से ही शुरू गया था जब राज्य में बेहिसाब महंगाई, भ्रष्टाचार, बेरोजगारी, अशिक्षा जैसे मुद्दे अपने चरम पर थे। तब के तत्कालीन सीएम अब्दुल गफूर की सत्ता के विरुद्ध राज्य के कई छात्र संगठनों ने आंदोलन किया। बाद में छात्रों के आग्रह पर जयप्रकाश नारायण ने इस आंदोलन की अगुवाई की। धीरे- धीरे छात्र आंदोलन देश व्यापी आंदोलन में कैसे बदला, फिर देश में आपातकाल लगा और केंद्र की सत्ता से कांग्रेस का बेदखल होना, ये सब अलग चर्चा का विषय है। लेकिन उस समय राज्य में इन सब मुद्दों के विरुद्ध आवाज उठाना राज्य में सब कुछ सही नहीं होने का संकेत करता है।

90 के दशक के बाद के बिहार राजनीति में जब लालू यादव की पंटी हुई, राज्य की विकास व कानून स्थिति और बिगड़ती चली गई। केंद्र की तरफ से राज्य के विकास कार्यों के लिए आवंटित रुपए राज्य सरकार के द्वारा वापस कर दिए जाते थे ये कहकर की राज्य में विकास की स्थिति बेहतर है। राज्य में पलायन का दौर चरम सीमा पर पहुंच चुका था। शाम 6 के बाद कोई अपने घर से निकलने से घबराता था। राज्य में कोई औद्योगिक इकाई लगाने से कतराता था, कारण था तो बस राज्य में कानून व्यवस्था का बिगड़ना। आए दिन हत्या, डकैती, लूटपाट जैसी घटना आम घटना जैसा हो गया था।

राज्य के इस कदर बिगड़ते कानून व्यवस्था को



देखते हुए 31 जुलाई 2002 को पटना हाईकोर्ट ने राज्य के कानून व्यवस्था पर सख्त टिप्पणी की थी। हाईकोर्ट ने BPSK से जुड़े एक केस की सुनवाई करते हुए राज्य की कानून व्यवस्था की तुलना जंगल राज से की थी।

2005 में नीतीश कुमार ने सत्ता में आते ही आर्म्स एक्ट का हवाला देकर 50,000 से अधिक अपराधियों को जेल में डाल दिया। नीतीश कुमार के कार्यकाल में बिहार की तस्वीर जितनी बदली, उससे कई ज्यादा अभी बदलना बाकी है। अपने आप को सुशासन बाबू कहने वाले नीतीश कुमार के राज्य में होती कानून व्यवस्था का उलंघन 1990 के दशक के दिन ताजा कर देता है। शिक्षा मित्रों की बहाली से जो संकट उत्पन्न हुआ है उसके शिकार बच्चे ही रहे हैं। पिछले कुछ वर्षों में राज्य के आपराधिक मामलों में वृद्धि राज्य के सुशासन की पोल खोलता है। पिछली सरकार की खामियों को दूर

करने तथा विकास के पथ पर अग्रसर होने के लिए 15 वर्ष की अवधि काफी होती है लेकिन वर्तमान राज्य सरकार के कार्यकाल में बिहार की स्थिति कुछ ज्यादा बदला नहीं।

कुछ आंकड़ों पर गौर करें तो राज्य के विकास की तस्वीर साफ करती है:-

1. बिहार में करीब 20 लाख से अधिक श्रमिक 5 वर्ष से लेकर 17 साल की उम्र तक के स्कूल ड्रॉपआउट बच्चे हैं जो देश में दूसरा अधिक है। ये बच्चे शारीरिक और मानसिक रूप से प्रताड़ना झेलते हुए अपने परिवार के साथ बालश्रम करते हैं।

2. प्रदेश में 1 लाख जीवित नवजात शिशुओं पर अभी भी 165 माताओं की जान चली जाती है जो राष्ट्रीय औसत 130 से कहीं ज्यादा है।

3. सकल घरेलू उत्पाद के आधार पर प्रति व्यक्ति आय में 22 बड़े राज्यों के सूची में बिहार सबसे निचले पायदान पर है।

4. UNICEF की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार बिहार में 43% लड़कियों की शादी 18 वर्ष से कम उम्र में ही कर दी जाती है जो बाकी राज्यों के मुकाबले ज्यादा है।

5. पिछले 15 वर्ष के नीतीश कुमार के शासनकाल में बिहार में औद्योगिक विकास की गति स्थिर रही है। अभी भी देश की औद्योगिक इकाइयों में 1.5% इकाइयां बिहार में हैं। जिसमें से करीब आधा कृषि आधारित उद्योग है।

6. ग्रामीण प्रति व्यक्ति व्यय के 22 बड़े राज्यों के सूची में बिहार 18वें नंबर है।

7. आंकड़ों के अनुसार अभी भी 50% लोग बा-

-हरी राज्यों में पलायन करने को मजबूर है जिनमें से 80% लोग सबसे गरीब वर्ग से हैं।

8. CMIE रिपोर्ट (अप्रैल 2020) के अनुसार बिहार का बेरोजगारी दर 46.6% है जबकि राष्ट्रीय औसत दर 23.5% है।

9. आंकड़ों के अनुसार सिर्फ अप्रैल माह में 177 हत्या, 5 डकैती, 56 लूट की वारदाते सामने आई हैं।

10. इस साल बिहार में आए बाढ़ से करीब 85 लाख प्रभावित हुए हैं। फसल की नुकसान का आंकड़ा यह है कि 243 प्रखंडों में 33% और 105 प्रखंडों में पूरी तरह फसल बर्बाद हो चुके हैं।

11. कृषि विभाग के आंकड़ों के मुताबिक बाढ़ से बिहार के 19 जिलों में खरीफ की फसल को काफी नुकसान पहुंचा है। 251 प्रखंडों में 8 लाख 48 हजार 122.61 हेक्टेयर फसल नष्ट हो चुकी है।

12. CAG (Comptroller and Auditor General of India) के रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक बिहार में बाढ़ प्राकृतिक आपदा नहीं है। बाढ़ का मूल कारण सरकारी तंत्र का फेल होना तथा परियोजनाओं को सही समय पर पूरा नहीं करना है।

यह आंकड़े सरकार के द्वारा किए गए विकास का परिणाम दिखाते हैं कि राज्य में किस दर से विकास हो रहा है और ऐसा तब हो रहा है जब राज्य सरकार इन्हीं सब मुद्दों पर केंद्र में चुनाव जीतकर आई है। 2015 के चुनाव में राज्य सरकार 7 निश्चय कार्यक्रम के दम पर चुनाव जीतकर सत्ता में आई थी। 2020 में भी चुनाव का बिगुल फूँका जा चुका है एक बार फिर राज्य की सियासत करवट लेगी।

देखना बस यह है कि बिहार की जनता को अब इन मुद्दों को सर्वदा के लिए त्यागने का अवसर मिलता है या नहीं।

THE 'RHEA'LITY OF MEDIA TRIAL

PREETI SHARMA
3RD YEAR

Earlier the pen was mightier than the sword to influence the people but today, the tongue has taken over. These words clearly define the contemporary journalism practiced by the Media. The media, often referred to as the fourth pillar of democracy, acts as a watchdog of the nation and the mirror to society. It has the power to make the innocent guilty and guilty innocent through the ink of its pen to the sound of its microphone.

Media has the contagious power to fire it's "propaganda bullets" using "media guns" into the heads of viewers who consume it without being rational and when this "rational" value goes astray, it gives birth to a pernicious side of the media, infamously known as the "Media Trial".

Since we are talking about media trial, it will be erroneous to not throw light on the idea of a "fair trial" because "fairness" is a pre-requisite of democracy. Fair trial, in layman's language, is an open trial by an impartial judge in which all parties are treated equally. The right to fair trial is one of the fundamental guarantees of human rights and rule of law, aimed at ensuring administration of justice.

Stand of Constitution of India on Fair Trial

The 'right to fair trial' is an integral part of the Indian criminal justice system. Along with the right to privacy, the right to fair trial flows from the broader fundamental right to life guaranteed by Article 21 of the Indian Constitution. The right to fair trial comprises many other rights that.

The 'right to fair trial' is an integral part of the Indian criminal justice system. Along with the right to privacy, the right to fair trial flows from the broader fundamental right to life guaranteed by Article 21 of the Indian Constitution. The right to fair trial comprises many other rights that include the right to be presumed innocent unless or until proved guilty. These rights are no less important than freedom of speech and expression guaranteed by Article 19(1)(a).

In the case of Zahira Habibullah Sheikh and Others. vs. State of Gujarat and Others, the Supreme Court of India observed each one has an inbuilt right to be dealt fairly in a criminal trial.



The Supreme Court in Rattiaran vs state of MP observed that fair trial is a fundamental right and is the heart of criminal jurisprudence. So, one can clearly assert that every accused is entitled to have fair trial for the charges leveled upon them. Now the question arises Why Media is accused of hindering the procedure of tribunals in the country?

Well, media is one of the most powerful entities on the earth. It can build and malign the image of a person simultaneously. Media has done commendable job in booking the notorious criminals of the high profile cases like Jessica Lal Murder and Nitish Katara case and in passing of historical judgments like in Tukaram Vs State of Maharashtra, the case of custodial rape came into light. After intense media coverage, section 114(A) was added in the Indian Evidence Act which says if victim claims she did not consent to sexual intercourse- the court shall presume that she did not consent as a rebuttable presumption.



Yet, the media has drawn criticism from every walk of life. The most indisputable reason for this is reincarnation of Media as Public Court where an accused is tried blatantly in public domain without any credible sources/documents. The incessant media coverage creates hype on sub judicial matters which engenders prejudice and subconsciously affects the course of judgment. This parallel interrogation sometimes proves to be detrimental like in Aarushi Murder case where her parents were mooted murderers. This “Janta ki Adalat” galvanizes the public and obstructs them from being ab rational thinker which ultimately leads to vilification of the accused. The Prime Time debates, the front page news stories and exclusive interviews of witnesses, victim’s relatives, comments from the members of legal fraternity and others, done with a pinch of sensationalism is all for justice?

Apparently not. Media has been criticized for sensationalising the news which is directly proportionate to high TRPs and wide circulation. This holds media accountable for not upholding its duty of taking utmost precaution while publishing news in high profile cases pending before the court.

The contemporary example of this is Sushant Singh Rajput’s case. There was wave of mourning in the country due to tragic death of a young talented star. The 24/7 reportage on the case created havoc. Anchors engrossed themselves so much in roasting and grilling the prime accused, that they lost the track of ethical journalism. In subsequent weeks, we saw how deeply entrenched societal prejudices are. The news and reactions pouring in regarding the case reflected the retrogressive traits from misogyny, violation of basic human rights, and intrusion of privacy to voyeuristic glee. Nevertheless, the circus kept going on, probably the TRPs were soaring. Newsrooms hurled instant verdicts, proclaiming the prime accused as convict though the reports of government agencies were awaited. What astounded me more were scathing comments from women fraternity, though many women’s rights activists strongly condemned the media for crossing the threshold and demonising the prime accused. Perhaps there must have been a spike in viewership of this media trial under the hood of “Prime Time debates” that boosted the moral of contemporary journalists to the extend,

they forgot the norms to be followed during the unprecedented pandemic for the sake of exclusive coverage.

The exclusive coverage which mortified the humanity. Even though Supreme Court in past asserted that the press should “draw line” and strike balance as media trial of cases cannot be allowed. Yet it has been beheld in several cases that Media overlooked the ‘contempt of court’ and kept at stake the golden principle of “Presumption of innocence until proved guilty beyond reasonable doubts.”

The repercussions of Media trial have been both positive and negative. On one hand, it led to crucial amendments in Criminal Law Act, Indian Penal Code (IPC) and CrPC 1972 as well as enactment of Vishakha Guidelines which was superseded by the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 and the POSCO Act of 2012. On contrary, Media has been slammed for revealing the identity of victims even before court took cognizance of the cases like in Kathua Rape and Murder case where 8yrs old nomadic community girl’s identity was revealed, for furnishing misleading information and facts, for leveling false accusations and for the miscarriage of justice.

Free press is the symbol of a healthy democracy. But when the same institution abusively uses the freedom to run their propaganda and fulfill personal motives, it becomes a matter of great concern since media stands on no higher footing than any other citizen and cannot claim any privilege, as such, as distinct from those of a common man. Media should maintain its code of law and ethics and be socially responsible as it can move the masses through its words. There is a thin line between the accused and the convict which media should not cross while reporting.



MAC EXPLAINED

AND POLITICS



HARSHITA VERMA
2ND YEAR

During the past few months, nepotism has evolved as a centre phase in mainstream public discourse. Triggered by beliefs over the loss of actor Sushant Singh Rajput, the debate was originally confined to the film industry. But it has since circulated to other domains too. What proceeded was a hashtag about a tragic death has amassed a life of its own. How do we understand this sudden upsurge, given that nepotism is not a new manifestation?

In India, whichever field one may assess, there is no rejecting the prevalence of powerful families that wield nepotistic influence. But does this mean we make stability with nepotism? Certainly not.

Current Debate:

What is now derisively illustrated as 'nepotism' is how things were traditionally done. In pre-modern societies, the worlds of domesticity and work were assembled, with the family playing the main role in determining an individual's access not only into an occupation but also the public sphere. In insufficiently modernised societies such as India, this inclination remains powerful.

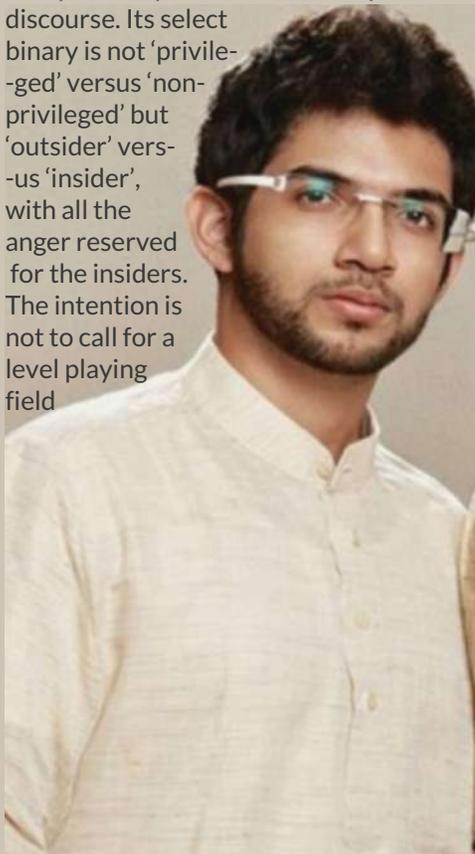
Second, traditional social criteria still enact that family comes first, caste/clan second, and everything else, including merit, last.

In India, where upper caste authority across areas is well documented, nepotism expands beyond the family and governs along the axis of caste as

well. Deep chronological unevenness and a dwindling interest state have made India one of the greatly unequal societies in the world, with the wealthiest 1% holding more than four times the wealth of the bottom 70%. It stands to purpose, therefore, that anyone worried about nepotism would want to attack the reason of which nepotism is the symptom: the reproduction of inequality. After all, the better the unequal a society, the tremendous the scope and reason for nepotism. In a hypothetical society of excellent socio-economic equality, each person's nepotistic reserves would cancel out that of everyone else's. So, tackling nepotism calls for political mobilisation against socio-economic inequality. The most beneficial means of reducing such inequality is social justice measures such as affirmative action, widespread

access to public health and education, and redistributive policies such as an inheritance tax.

But the theme of inequality is conspicuously absent in the nepotism discourse. Its select binary is not 'privileged' versus 'non-privileged' but 'outsider' versus 'insider', with all the anger reserved for the insiders. The intention is not to call for a level playing field



but to stoke the so-called outsider's desire to expel the 'insider' as the new 'insider', without taking apart the insider-outsider structure as such.

The key to knowing the nepotism discourse lies in the similarities it shares with the Anna Hazare-led anti-corruption movement. First, beneath the hood of ethical morality, the nepotism discourse is also powered by right-wing majoritarian elements. As was the case with the anti-corruption action, this aspect remains understated, if not hidden, thereby facilitating the discourse to get traction across the political spectrum, including from liberals.

Second, the nepotism discourse is right-wing populist in specifically the same way that the anti-corruption action was, with both having the same objective: to strengthen the base of Hindutva politics by channelling public

hostility against traditional elites. In politics, where the old elite, symbolically and literally, is the Nehru-Gandhi family and its allies, the technique worked brilliantly – giving the misconception of authentic change while one faction of upper-caste elites expelled another to become the ruling elite.

The patterns of this factional war are clear in the Bollywood context. Since 2013, several celebrities at the periphery of the Bollywood power structure have chosen to unite with majoritarian politics. But six years down the line, their strategic union with the new power elite in Delhi is yet to result in a meaningful change in their significance vis-à-vis their own industry's power centres, which proceed to be the same old families. As these families continue to monopolize lucrative chances for those disinclined to challenge their superiority, life could get hard for anyone who has fallen out of favour.

Understandably, there is real cause for resentment here. Also, since many of these ambitious 'outsiders' to Bollywood themselves come from bubbles of freedom in terms of their class and caste origins, they are not handily silenced, unlike, say, an Adivasi or Dalit summarily expelled from her home in the rural back country. In a society where a feudal sense of entitlement simmers beneath a veneer of economic modernity, aspirational upper castes with bottled-up hostilities are legion in every domain. They represent a political resource waiting to be mobilised. The 2011 Anna Hazare movement showed how it's done.

From the same old toolkit

Corruption did not maximise in 2011 when the movement began. But a media-supported public campaign made it seem like it had, helping foment hostility against the UPA regime, which became similar to a venal elite that owed everything to the nepotistic impact of the Nehru-Gandhis. Corruption did not disappear

after 2014. But the anti-corruption mobilisation maintained done its duty – as a Trojan horse that enabled the forces of Hindu pluralities to capture power at the Centre. The increasing culture of right-wing propaganda and its layered enactment through social media campaigns has meant that it rarely registers early enough on liberal radars. Nepotism is the latest tool from the right-wing populist toolkit. As an idealistic weapon, it is a missile with multiple warheads. At one level, it does what populism always does: fuel anger against an elite in the name of "the people". At another level, Hindutva armies are using it



to achieve three objectives: strengthen their upper-caste base by appearing to empathise with their frustrations; translate status anxieties into resentments against sections of the elite that are yet to make a break with the Nehruvian consensus and embrace Hindutva; and, finally, communicate to recalcitrant categories of the liberal-Nehruvian elite the same message that goes out to some MLAs whenever a non-BJP government needs toppling: switch si-



-des or face the consequences.

Fomenting new social antagonisms along the axis of 'the people'/outsider versus the elite/insider is a verified political strategy of right-wing authoritarian populists. The nepotism rhetoric is an identical operation where the resentments and frustrations of the less privileged, aspirational, upper and middle castes are sought to be weaponised against older, relatively more special upper-caste factions, now 'othered' as the Nehruvian elite.

The nepotism discourse, then, is another salvo in a battle between two elites: the Nehruvian 'ancient regime' with its pluralistic instincts, and the brash new aspirational minority that wants its share of the spoils of power. This is a share it feels entitled based on its political commitment to Hindutva. But given the huge competition and the small size of the pie, a great many feel disadvantaged and resentful as they see the old liberal elites continuing in their privileged perches, as they always have. It remains to be seen whether worsening this social antagonism through polarising rhetoric offers enough fuel for a propaganda campaign capable of protecting the ruling party from the political costs of administration failures and economic headwinds.

Every time we talk about empire in politics, the first name that pops in our mind is the Indian National Congress. But a recent study by IndiaSpend has indicated that it's just not Congress but even the ruling Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) which promotes nepotism and this impression would be clearer if we have a look at its elected parliamentarians over the past two decades.

The IndiaSpend's estimation of a new data set includes the biographical profiles of all 4,807 parliamentarians since India's initial parliament in 1952. Since 1999, The Congress has had 36 dynastic MPs elected to the Lok Sabha, while the figure of BJP's dynastic MPs was 31.

At the beginning of the 13th Lok Sabha, 8% of Congress components of parliament (MPs) were either descended from or married to former MPs. This stat is only barely ahead of BJP as they too have 6% elected MPs who refer to the same list of nepotism.

In the Congress Party which has occurred in power for the longest period since India's independence, children of the Nehru-Gandhi family always got into the power position because of nepotism. However, political empires are common across all major political parties.

According to the analysis, as many as 130 MPs who gained a victory in the Lok Sabha elections, 2014 had political ancestry.

This dark circle of Nepotism is not just restricted to BJP or Congress, other regional political parties like AIADMK, TMC, Shiv Sena are effortlessly entertaining nepotism as well.

In the 2014 election, 44 of BJP's MPs appeared with family influence, while Congress had 18 such MPs in 2014. Similarly, MPs from AIADMK had 2, BJD had 3, Shiv Sena had 8, TMC had 7, TDP had 7 and TRS had 4. These numbers are proof that nepotism lives everywhere. It is there in every career, at every level – and nobody can deny it

Starting from Rahul and Priyanka Gandhi, Akhilesh Yadav, Aadiya Thackeray, Abhishek Banerjee, Jyotiraditya Scindia, Tejaswi Yadav, to K.T Rama Rao – all are the children of powerful leaders of several political parties. They all have earned political power at a young age. But there are many political workers who religiously work under various political parties with morality and honesty and still never get the courage or position they deserve. This world is unreasonable in many ways. Nepotism is another way of keeping it the same!

DILEMMA NOW

NANDINI DURGAPAL
2ND YEAR



Death tolls rolling up and the number of cases proliferating into the depth of unintelligible corners of the country are leading to unsettling waves of panic.

Among this, the country's primary concern - Education, is as a snail crawling by side with staggering internet and lack of employment because of the lagging economy which has caused uncertainty in the life of students and early professionals. They are unable to decide that what should be their course of action, should they be staying in their hometown safe from mounting chances of being infected but unable to come on grounds for interactive studies, lab work, and field internships, or should they come to cities and work riskily for their careers, while family worries over their lives. Most of the students chose to stay at home. Stress, that is prevalent due to risk of health by Coronavirus is being clambered in the increasing order because of the slipping time of six months and counting from the three or four years of college. Youth, full of energy and hopes for college life, had to settle down for a college life that is summed up in Google meet and Microsoft teams.

Inconveniently sitting on bed or sofas, whatever is available, straining neck and back, students are trying their best to learn practical skills by hearing the theories about them and without any physical interaction attempting to cooperate with other students for group projects. College also provides for a place where every member has a similar study environ-

"I am stressed these days about my career and that is affecting my overall health. When I meet my friends or video call them sometimes, I feel a lot better. I think we all are going through a phase of life and should support each other in these hard times."

Tritiksha, student of Jesus & Mary College

"I don't have a good internet connection at my place, and even my mental health is not fine these days. I have no friends to interact much with. Locked in my house. I just want to know, when is it going back to normal, when do I go t college with my friends. This is an excruciating experience"

Sulochana, student of Shaheed Rajguru College

ment away from their personal spheres because not every student belongs to a healthy mental environment, the consistency is being interrupted by online mode of personal studies. Though because of our limitations, we cannot find an immediate solution or answer to all the problems that the students are facing but together we can make classes more interactive, participate more and take care of each other's mental health. Also, teachers and students can arrange a mutual relationship with more discussions and less one-sided theory lessons. As for early professionals, internships and startups should be encouraged. It is crucial to consider the condition of the country and it's talented youth for building a healthy environment for education and people getting nourishment from it. It is a dilemma that everyone is facing about how to cope up with these times and unstable education schedules. Some are coming back, others are choosing to stay back, while everyone wishes for the things to go back to normal.



बीजेपी का चिराग फॉर्मूला: बिहार विधानसभा चुनाव 2020

पंकज शर्मा, तृतीय वर्ष

वैश्विक कोरोना महामारी के बीच चुनाव आयोग ने सभी तरह के अटकलों पर विराम लगाते हुए बिहार चुनाव को लेकर अपनी तैयारियों को मूर्त रूप देने में जुट गया है। 4 सितम्बर 2020 को जारी अपने बयान में चुनाव आयोग ने कहा कि 29 नवम्बर 2020 से पहले बिहार चुनाव को पूर्ण कर लिया जाएगा। चूंकि वर्तमान विधानसभा का कार्यकाल इसी साल 29 नवम्बर 2020 को पूरा हो रहा है इसीलिए चुनाव आयोग ने विपक्षी दलों की मांग खारिज करते हुए चुनाव को सही समय में पूरा करने का संकेत दे दिया है।

विपक्षी पार्टियों का कहना है कि इस वैश्वि-

क महामारी से बिहार के साथ पूरा देश जूझ रहा है, जिससे बचने के लिए लोगों को शारीरिक दूरी को बनाए रखना अति आवश्यक है। कोरोनावायरस के बीच बिहार में बाढ़ से काफी लोग प्रभावित हुए हैं। इन सभी परिस्थितियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए चुनाव कराना कहीं से भी न्यायोचित नहीं लग रहा। हालांकि इस मुद्दे पर विपक्षी पार्टियों को सुप्रीम कोर्ट से भी राहत नहीं मिली।

बिहार विधानसभा के चुनाव को लेकर पक्ष-विपक्ष के तरफ से कई सारी चीजे सामने आ रही है। यहां उल्लेख करना

जरूरी होता है कि जब बिहार विधानसभा चुनाव को टालने की बात हो रही थी तब विपक्षी पार्टियों के साथ लोक जन शक्ति पार्टी (लोजपा - LJP) भी सुर में सुर मिला रही थी। लोजपा केंद्र सरकार तथा बिहार सरकार, दोनों जगह पर एनडीए का हिस्सा है। इस मुद्दे पर कई लोग असहमत भी हो सकते हैं कि, जरूरी नहीं की किसी गठबंधन के सभी घटकों का केवल एक ही मत हो। ऐसा हो सकता कि लोजपा ने बिहार की वर्तमान स्थिति को ध्यान में रखकर चुनाव को टालने की बात करना उचित समझा। लेकिन असहमति का अंतर चुनाव के नजदीक आते आते इतना बढ़ जाए कि नीतीश कुमार को यह कहना

पड़े की हमारा गठबंधन भाजपा से है न कि लोजपा से, तो ऐसे में सब कुछ ठीक नहीं होने का अनुमान नहीं लगाया जा सकता।

दरअसल लोजपा के मुखिया एवं केंद्रीय खाद्य एवं उपभोक्ता मंत्री रामविलास पासवान ने अपनी पार्टी की कमान अपने सांसद पुत्र चिराग पासवान को सौंप दी है। रामविलास पासवान ने पार्टी की कमान अपने पुत्र को ऐसे समय में सौंपी जब बिहार में विधानसभा चुनाव होने वाले हैं। ऐसे में चिराग पासवान भी बिहार सरकार पर निशाना साधने से नहीं चूके। जब भी मौका मिला, उन्होंने बिहार सरकार को निशाना बनाया। चाहे वह बाढ़ की समस्या हो या फिर कोरोना महामारी। लगभग हरमुद्दे पर चिराग ने विपक्ष की भूमिका निभाई जो शायद विपक्ष को विपक्षी पार्टी होने का याद भी नहीं है। यह समस्या और तब गहराई जब चिराग पासवान ने नीतीश कुमार से मिलने का समय मांगा, लेकिन नीतीश कुमार ने उन्हें समय देने से इंकार कर दिया। आखिर ऐसा क्या हुआ कि एनडीए के दो घटकों में असहमति नजर आने लगी? इस असहमति में बीजेपी की क्या भूमिका है? क्योंकि ऐसे में बीजेपी की भूमिका बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण हो जाती है जब उसके सहयोगी दलों के बीच में इस प्रकार की तल्लखी नजर आती है।

2019 के लोकसभा चुनाव में बीजेपी ने दोबारा पूर्ण बहुमत से जीत दर्ज करके सत्ता में वापसी की। इसमें एनडीए ने कुल 352 सीटों पर जीत हासिल की थी, जिसमें जनता दल (यू) की 16 तथा लोजपा के 6 सीटें भी शामिल हैं। जब केंद्रीय मंत्री पद का बंटवारा हो रहा था तब लोजपा तथा जदयू को 1-1 सीट पेश की गयी। शपथ सामरोह में तब लोजपा के मुखिया रामविलास पासवान ने भी शपथ ली थी जबकि इन्होंने सांसद का चुनाव नहीं लड़ा था। बाद में ये बीजेपी के टिकट से राज्यसभा पहुंचे, जो सीट रविशंकर प्रसाद द्वारा पटना साहिब से सांसद का चुनाव जीतने के बाद राज्यसभा से इस्तीफा देने के कारण खाली हो गयी थी।

उस समय जदयू ने इसी मुद्दे को आधार बनाकर केंद्रीय मंत्रिमंडल में शामिल होने से इंकार कर दिया। जदयू का तर्क था कि जब लोजपा के 6 सांसद हैं तो उनको 1 मंत्री पद

मिला है जबकि जदयू के 16 सांसद हैं तो हमें भी 1 मंत्री पद दिया जा रहा है। हम समानुपातिक प्रतिनिधित्व चाहते हैं, सांकेतिक प्रतिनिधित्व से अच्छा है कि जदयू केंद्रीय मंत्री मंडल में शामिल नहीं होगा, जबकि एनडीए का हिस्सा बना रहेगा।

जदयू के इस निर्णय के बाद बिहार की राजनीति काफी गर्मा गई थी कि नीतीश कुमार फिर से अपना पाला बदल सकते हैं। हालांकि जदयू ने इसका जबाव बिहार मंत्रिमंडल का विस्तार करके दिया। जदयू ने 8 नये विधायकों को मंत्री पद की शपथ दिलाई जिसमें बीजेपी के एक भी विधायक शामिल नहीं था। बाद में जदयू के तरफ से कहा गया कि ये सभी खाली पड़े पद जदयू के कोटे से थे। आगे चलकर इसका असर धारा 370 एवं सीएए के मुद्दे पर भी पड़ा। अपने आप को सेक्युलर छवि पेश करने वाले नीतीश कुमार ने इन बिल के समर्थन पर कन्नी काट लिया। ऐसे में बीजेपी को कोई नुकसान तो नहीं हुआ लेकिन बीजेपी इसका जबाव चिराग पासवान को आगे करके दे रही है। अब ये बात नीतीश कुमार को भी खूब अच्छे से पता है कि विधानसभा के चुनाव के नजदीक होते ही लोजपा के सुर बदले हुए हैं और इस पर बीजेपी चुपी साधे हुए है।

चिराग पासवान से जब नीतीश कुमार ने मिलने से इंकार किया तब चिराग ने संसदीय बोर्ड के साथ बैठक कर बीजेपी के 100 सीट छोड़ बाकी 143 सीटों पर चुनाव की तैयारियों को तेज करने का निर्देश दिया। बीजेपी भी समय-समय पर नीतीश कुमार के अगुवाई में ही 2020 का बिहार विधानसभा चुनाव लड़ने की बात करती रही ताकि जदयू को यह न लगे कि इसमें बीजेपी भी शामिल है। अब बीजेपी के इस कदम से नीतीश कुमार को संकेत मिल ही गया होगा कि इसका असर टिकट के वितरण में भी पड़ने वाला है। सीट वितरण पर बीजेपी का कहना है कि 2020 का बिहार विधानसभा चुनाव 2019 के लोकसभा चुनाव के तर्ज पर लड़ा जाए, लेकिन जदयू 2010 के फॉर्मूले पर चुनाव लड़ना चाहती है।

इसी बीच “हम” पार्टी (हिंदुस्तानी अवाम मोर्चा) के संस्थापक एवं बिहार के पूर्व मुख्यमंत्री जीतन राम मांझी ने महागठबंधन से अलग होकर नीतीश कुमार का दामन थाम लिया है। लोजपा के साथ बढ़ती तकरार के बीच हम

पार्टी ने नीतीश कुमार से साथ चुनाव लड़ने की पेशकश नीतीश कुमार के सामने रखा जिसको जदयू ने तुरंत स्वीकार कर लिया। बीजेपी तो इस पर बोलने से बचती रही लेकिन लोजपा ने अपना रुख जाहिर करते हुए कहा कि इस मुद्दे पर लोजपा से कोई बात नहीं किया गया। इस तरह से जदयू ने भी चिराग फॉर्मूले को मात देने के लिए मांझी फॉर्मूला का दांव चल दिया है ताकि सीट वितरण में समय बीजेपी पर दबाव बनाया जा सके।

उधर रामविलास पासवान का कहना है कि वे पार्टी के अध्यक्ष चिराग पासवान के हर फैसले के साथ हैं। वे जो भी करेंगे वो पार्टी और बिहार के हित में ही करेंगे। बीजेपी बिहार में बहुत दूर से गेम खेल रही है। यहां वह नीतीश फैक्टर को खत्म करना चाहती है जहां पर बीजेपी को अपने बिहार के नेताओं को नीतीश कुमार के पीछे रखना पड़ रहा है। बीजेपी इस बात में यकीन रखती है कि चाहे संख्या बल में कम हो या अधिक, पर प्रतिनिधि बीजेपी का होना चाहिए। इसके तमाम उदाहरण देखने को मिल जाते हैं। पर बिहार में ठीक इसके उलट नीतीश कुमार के साये में रहना पड़ता है।

बीजेपी अभी इस स्थिति को लेकर दुविधा में है कि कहीं ये दांव उसी को भारी न पड़ जाए। इसीलिए ये चिराग पासवान को आगे कर 2020 के बाद का अपना हित साध रही है जिसमें नीतीश कुमार के लिए कोई जगह नहीं है। यह भी हो सकता है कि लोजपा 2020 के विधानसभा चुनाव में अपना जमीनी हकीकत को देखना चाहती है जिसमें वह आगे आने वाले चुनावों के लिए अभी से तैयारी कर सके। बीजेपी भी लोजपा के माध्यम से जदयू को संकेत देने की कोशिश की है जिसमें लोजपा 100 सीट बीजेपी के लिए छोड़ बाकी के 143 सीटों पर तैयारी करने की बात की है। अब देखना यह दिलचस्प होगा कि 2020 में होने वाले बिहार विधानसभा चुनाव में बीजेपी का चिराग फॉर्मूला नीतीश कुमार पर कितना कारगर सिद्ध होता है।

BITCOIN: SAFE HAVEN DURING COVID PANDEMIC

SAKSHI SHUKLA
3RD YEAR

During the times of coronavirus pandemic, while the global economy is shuddering, the value of precious metals and cryptocurrency like Bitcoin has surged. The reason behind this is the shifted trust of significant investors from traditional financial investments to new investments. The traditional markets are adversely affected by COVID 19, which has led to the crash of these industries. However, it is noticed that businesses with digital services and platforms have been more resilient against the economic slowdown resulting from the pandemic. The only drawback to these digital services is that many clients or consumers are not associated with this type of 'Decentralised Finance'.

Decentralised finance often called DeFi or open finance essentially involves a brand-new monetary system being built on public blockchains is emerging in today's era. Replacing the Traditional financial system, DeFi is preferred because it's permissionless, it is also open to anyone – irrespective of their wealth or where they live. Decentralised finance is useful to developers, individuals or institutions.

Decentralized finance platforms connect borrowers and lenders directly, eliminate credit checks, and enable digital assets to be collateralized. In DeFi, there is no governing body that acts as the trusted source, as they are governing all operations in the financial sector. Inst-

ead, this Finance system has block chain technology which is transparent and distributed which means it comes in the form of creating a completely transparent trading system. Whereas on the other hand, the traditional global financial market has a governing body that entails laws and licensed financial institutions, acts as the trusted source. Lack of transparency in the traditional method has made it improbable for the traditional finance system to embrace the emerging trend.

A cryptocurrency is digital or virtual cash designed to work as a medium of exchange. To secure and verify transactions as well as to control the creation of new units of a particular cryptocurrency it uses cryptography. After the Supreme Court of India had curbed the banking ban on Cryptocurrency on 4th March 2020, it not only led to the establishment of local crypto exchanges but also an increase in the number of traders and investors.

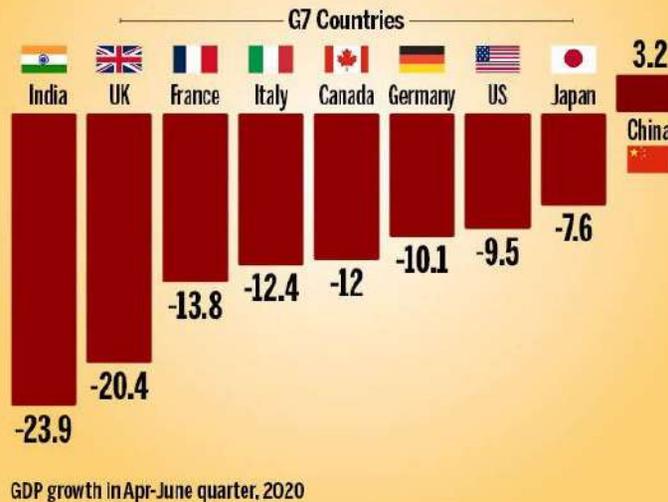
What are Bitcoins?

Bitcoin was the first cryptocurrency which came into existence in 2009. It was created by a developer reportedly named Satoshi Nakamoto. He has since disappeared and left behind a Bitcoin fortune. BTC is the most popular and widely traded crypto coin throughout the globe.



SHRUNK BY THE PANDEMIC

GDP of the world's most advanced economies sliced by the pandemic



CRASHING ECONOMIES OF THE WORLD

Major world economies of Western Europe and the United States recorded a decline in GDP growth rate in the first quarter of 2020. Experts had predicted that several economies would crash by the 2nd quarter, with India being an exception. Positive predictions for India turned false when Q2 growth rate plunged to an all time low of -23%, lowest in the world, yet. Unprecedented lockdown claimed 140 million jobs in India, affecting the GDP terribly. Precious metals went up in the prices and subsequently the currencies crashed too.

Because bitcoin was the first major cryptocurrency in the market, all other digital currencies created since then are called altcoins, or alternative coins. Bitcoin reached its all-time high in 2017 where its prices surged to \$20,000.

Why is Bitcoin a safe haven during this pandemic?

Cryptocurrency BTC is the next best option after traditional local financing, gold. The reason is listed below:

Epidemiological nature: The entire trading process takes place online thus minimizing physical contact which is believed to be the leading cause of the pandemic. Bitcoin Trading replaces the use of real money taking place with face to face transactions.

Stability: The cryptocurrency market is highly volatile. However, factors like inflation, rules and regulations by RBI and other factors do not affect the value of coins. Bitcoin prices are stable since it's market prices are not influenced by the epidemic, unlike other financial assets like stocks, shares, bonds that are prone to change during a pandemic

User autonomy: The Bitcoin traders have full control over how they spend their money without an intermediary authority like banks. This feature enables investors to transact freely by paying transaction charges. And the users have no pressure from any authority to abide by norms.

Privacy: Bitcoins are not entirely anonymous. It is anonymous in other ways that the components of BTC, such as addresses, private and public keys, and transactions are not directly linked to anyone's identity.

Elimination of banking fees and time: Bitcoin users are not subjected to the litany of traditional banking fees and the whole process which is associated with transactions of fiat currencies. BTC transactions are cheaper and faster because of the absence of any intermediary.

Mobile payments: A good internet connection and a smartphone are required for trading Bitcoin on the go! Bitcoin users can pay for their coins wherever they want as several exchanges have their mobile apps which ease the entire trading process. Cryptocurrency purchasers are made in the banks or a store.

Cryptocurrencies are accepted as payments: The primary function of cryptocurrencies is to enable hassle free transactions between people around the globe without the need for any intermediary. These features of cryptos create a good chance for these digital coins to be used for daily transactions, just like other current forms of digital payment.

Hence, it can be said that cryptocurrencies like Bitcoin will become a global form of digital payment shortly. It's highly likely that we will be able to use cryptocurrency for transactions as it is being increasingly accepted by banks, companies, vendors, ATMs in some countries. All of these factors will add further impetus to crypto coins adoption and will cause its value to grow.

In the end, it is known that in any pandemic, the world will face unusual problems including disturbed supply chains at international levels, inflation, unemployment, public health crisis and economic slowdown. The pandemic is surely going to harm the monetary value of any asset like Shares, Bonds, Stocks, and COVID Pandemic is a significant example of the same. BTC prices have increased by 180% since March and its prices are 7,74,750.91 at the time of writing! It is surely a safe haven and one must give it a try!



THE NEVER-ENDING CIVIL WARS

Whenever two countries or nations fight, they fight for the pride of the respective nationalistic ideas or identities, the example of India and Pakistan is a very relevant one here. India and Pakistan till now, have fought four major wars with each other. But in each one of them, the Pakistani Army and the Indian Army were fighting for the pride of their nation. Similarly, when India and China fought in the 1962 Sino-Indian war, two different ideologies were morale boosters for the two armies. One, which established the Republic of India and the other which established the People's Republic of China. But when we talk about civil wars, we are looking at a completely different ball game.

ANIKET SINGH CHAUHAN, 2ND YEAR

The power of weapons has driven people from trying to get justice from the government to a point that these so-called revolutionaries have become reckless. They just forget about the very reason they started all of this, justice and equality. The Afghanistan Civil War has been going on and on since 1978, the Yemeni Civil War started after the Arab spring in around 2014, Syrian Civil War started in 2011 and the Libyan Civil War started in 2011 and they all are still going on with no seeming end. These wars and many others have still not ended, even though solutions were worked out on more than one occasion. The solutions have mostly failed because the people

who have now rifles in their hands think that dialogue and talking over the table is far less effective than taking out the solution with a rifle. Discussions, deliberations and debates hold no substance whatsoever in front of bullets and bombs as these revolutionaries think that a bullet is an answer for everything.

We need to look upon the fact that it was the courtesy of these foreign powers including the United States, United Kingdom, Germany, France, Russia and even China that huge amounts of weapons, training and money were given to these terrorist organisations. And no account was kept to monitor the use of these resources, whether they were being u-

used to fight wars or to kill innocents.

The international community, whenever it enters a nation, claims that they are doing so for the betterment and for the freedom of people. But as of now, there is neither any development nor any freedom. The people are willing to even leave their own countries and their very own houses.

An interesting fact is that after World War II, the world has not seen any major wars between two big economies or between the top 27 economies to be precised. But what we have seen repeatedly is the use of 'proxy' wars by these major economies as a show of strength. A proxy war is where no nation is directly involved but is supporting opposite sides via supplying men and machinery. Nations like the USA, Russia, UK, Germany, China, etc. have used internal conflicts like Syria and Yemen as playgrounds, which not only sounds unethical but in reality, is. An interesting fact is that the terror group ISIS or the Islamic State makes most of its revenue by selling crude oil. This oil was produced in the numerous oil refineries that they had captured in Iraq and Syria.

The question, is that who actually bought this oil?

If you go back in history, you will very easily find that many western powers and eastern powers need oil for their economies and even have waged wars for it. Thus, it is being alleged that countries like Russia, China, North Korea and even Western Nations buy this oil. Take the example of cluster bombs that are being dropped by the Syrian Army on the nation's civilian population repeatedly. It was found that the materials which were used to make these cluster bombs were made in Turkey. Take up the case of the Saudi Arabians, who are relentlessly bombing civilian targets like hospitals, schools and even funerals in Yemen. The bombs and the fighter jets used to target these civilians are being supplied to the Saudis by the US. Besides this, the Saudi Arabians get b-

-attle damage replacement on these weapons by the United States, where the battle is the Yemeni Civil war.

The bitter truth is that every single bomb which has been supplied to Syria or Yemen or every single raw material supplied to these civil war-torn countries, give huge amounts of money to the economies of the world powers and it is because of this money that we are able to grow at a rapid pace.

If we try to talk about the solutions, the first question that pops up is whether the exporting of weapons should be stopped? Or should we stop exerting power? But is stopping these activities, the answer to global civil wars? If we stop everything then firstly our economies will suffer, millions of people will get unemployed and those are the right ingredients for starting a decades-long civil war.

But then what is the solution to stop Civil Wars?

No global power in the world, at any point, would stop their intelligence network and thereby shrink their influence. Because, the more the governments around the world are affected by the actions of a single nation, the more powerful that nation is. Examples of our very close neighbour of Sri Lanka or Rwanda can be taken up here. The civil wars in these countries ended with an unprecedented genocide by one faction on the other, with no regard for human rights at all. But both of these nations today are peaceful, and people have food in their bellies, money in the hands and a house to sleep. So, the question which now arises is, is it essential to completely disregard the Human Rights during a civil war to let its people live peacefully after the war? According to me, this is absolutely not the answer. And that is what makes civil war so much more complex than a war between two major powers.

Every great nation on the face of this Earth, at one point, faced or was part

of a humanitarian crisis. Be it the United States which killed millions of Native Americans and destroyed their culture; or be it Russia/USSR which starved and executed millions in their Gulag Camps; or be it China which caused the death of more than 25 million Chinese because of manmade disasters like the Great Chinese disasters, a disaster caused by the Great Leap Forward programme started by its founding father Mao Zedong; or be colonial powers like England, France, Denmark, Belgium and Germany who accumulated their power and influence from around the world by stripping each and every person in their colonies of wealth, culture, heritage, language and even their life.

It is estimated that imperial powers killed more than half a billion people in their colonies. For perspective, this is equivalent to the added populations of Indonesia and Brazil. Even India saw a genocide on its Western as well as the Eastern borders, wherein nearly 2 million people died. But today, India is one of the top 10 largest economies in the world. Therefore, after seeing these examples, the question which arises is- Is the utter disregard to Human Rights a precursor to the establishment of a Great Nation?

But maybe it is our responsibility as human beings to not let the law become blind during the times of conflict. It's often believed that it is actually the instruments of warlike weapons and armies that can bring peace or what is also known as military deterrence. But if we can develop such complex military weapons, then humankind can also develop means of peace and justice that will never fall silent, no matter how horrifying the future civil wars and genocides are.

RESERVATION: AN OVERVIEW

SAKSHAM KUMAR
2ND YEAR

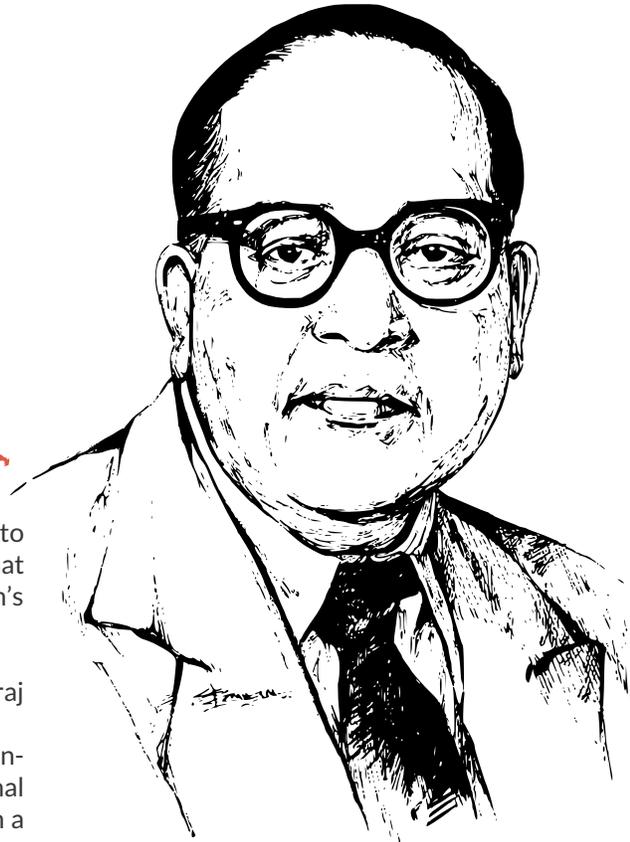
Reservation system in India is an issue that has always been active in political debates, career counselling and government jobs. Even today, this issue can steer elections in another direction. It has witnessed all kinds of political and cultural turmoil centered around it in its short span of history. But its history is not as short as we think. In a country like India, where the social setup was dominated by the caste system in the past to an unimaginable extent and still is, it can be very certain to assume that it led to conflict, opportunism and polarised popular beliefs.

If we look back at its history, it goes way back to the era of British Raj. Presumably, William Hunter and Jyotirao Phule conceived the idea of a caste-based reservation system. Jyotirao Phule is also credited to give the term 'Dalit' for those, who were considered out of the Hindu Varna system, which in Marathi/Sanskrit means 'broken, crushed'. He was one of the first social activist who denounced the conservative Hindu practices like caste system, untouchability and women inequality. His acts started a discussion and brainstorming among the people, which was much needed at that time and subsequently,

it started a movement which led to other socio-political scenarios that changed the course of this nation's destiny forever.

In 1902, Chatrapati Shahu Maharaj from Princely State of Kolhapur introduced 50% Reservation for 'Non-Brahmins' in all educational institutions. This decision came from a spite for Brahmins who sometimes made him feel inferior. During his reign, he took several steps to make education free for all and abolition of untouchability. He also worked towards widow remarriage and promoted inter-caste marriages. This was the first instance in British India, where efforts were being taken to de-root caste-based discrimination from the society. On 16 September 1921, Justice Party led Madras Presidency's government became the first elected body in the Indian legislative history to legislate reservations. It opened the gateway for several other steps in the same direction, this time with the support of the British themselves. But it was fueled by other intentions too.

In 1933, Ramsey McDonald presented first "Communal Award" which decided electorates on communal grounds. Several Congress leaders led by Mahatma Gandhi protested it as they considered



that it could further increase the gap between the "castes" of the Indian society and divide them in the time when they all should be united. However, since this order favoured Dalits by giving them the right to representation, it was supported by B.R. Ambedkar. This further led to a rift between Gandhi and Ambedkar, apparently both working for same cause but now, with different approaches.

After Independence, the Constitution was designed in a way that no person could ever be discriminated based on their caste, creed, colour, ethnicity, gender and religious faith. Untouchability was legally abolished and was now a punishable offence under law. This also came with a specific reservation for the "Dalits", enabling reserved seats for them in educational institutions and government jobs.

In 1979, a committee with B.P. Mandal as its chairman was appointed to recognize socially and economically backward classes. It gave birth to Other Backward



Classes or OBCs and mirrored the reality of Indian society that even after more than 30 years of independence caste discrimination was pulling us back. After “Mandal Commission” increased reservation to 50% for SCs, STs and OBCs, it led to a widespread protest by the upper classes (general categories), fearing, that it would hinder their opportunities. Protests took a dangerous turn when some young students started immolating themselves. The 1979 protests were first of its kind and thus, initiated a series of protests related to this issue, either supportive or in opposition. The Maratha protests, the Jat Andolan and many others, might have had a cause to keep an equal voice of these caste, but were more driven by hidden political ambitions. Time and again, political parties all over the nation have always used this issue for their victories in elections and never for bringing the underprivileged on equal grounds,

freeing them from vicious cycle of discrimination.

A prime example for this would be the state of Bihar, which is known for producing brightest and the greatest number of Civil servants every nation, but still is one of the least literate and poverty-stricken state in the country. In the perpetual state of misery, people tend to get manipulated easily. Political leaders easily manipulate their audiences by blaming a specific section of society is responsible for their sufferings. Little do the people know that the white Kurta-Pyjama cladded man, making this statement at top of his voice is the actual root of their distress.

Reservation might be the only solution for the underprivileged population to fight back, until and unless we stick to the century’s old social constructs, or as I prefer calling them, “deconstructs”. This war

for an impartial and just society can only be fought together as one. When every citizen moves forward toward the same direction of inclusion, then only we can achieve the dream of a United India.

ARGUMENTS IN THE SC

FOR RESERVATION

“Once a caste was included in the Schedule and a presidential order was issued, there was no need for fresh adjudication of their backwardness as mandated by the 2006 Nagraj judgment

— Attorney general K K Venugopal & others

AGAINST RESERVATION

“Certain individuals among SC/STs who have moved up and gone beyond backwardness should not be given reservation in promotion. There is no immortality to reservation. There is a danger in making reservation immortal

— Shanti Bhushan & Rajeev Dhavan

Arguments made in favour of and against reservation in a hearing in Supreme Court on August 23, 2018.

The Supreme Court had questioned the perpetuity of reservations in India

Graphics courtesy - The Times of India



MAC EXPLAINED

INDIANS AND VALIDATION: THE ROYAL COLONIAL TREATISE

ANIKET SINGH CHAUHAN, 2ND YEAR

India is close to celebrating its 71st Republic Day and still, we carry with us loads of the colonial mindset as a legacy of the British. What is even more dumbfounding is that besides carrying this ignominious legacy we hail it all that we can.

I am pretty sure that you must have seen various YouTube reactions videos where YouTubers from all over the world, try out and react to Indian snacks, foods, movies as well as videos. The peculiar thing of such videos is that they get a lot of views, even though they are painstakingly similar in nature and content.

Ignorance is Bliss

In 2019 BC (Before Corona), I visited a physiotherapist for some lower back unease. This gentleman after the whole session suggested some exercises to get by. "Do the Cobra Pose, it'll help you a lot", however when I told him that it was the *Bhujangasana*, he was not even aware of the word. Maybe his education never taught him about the eternal spiritual practice of yoga, that originated in his nation.

This small conversation with him made me realise the grave situation we are in. We have ignored our customs and traditions for a long time under the banner of backwardness. But its rather astonishing that we seem to embrace the same customs when the west starts to hail it. So be it yoga, meditation, the concept of karma, etc. we have accepted

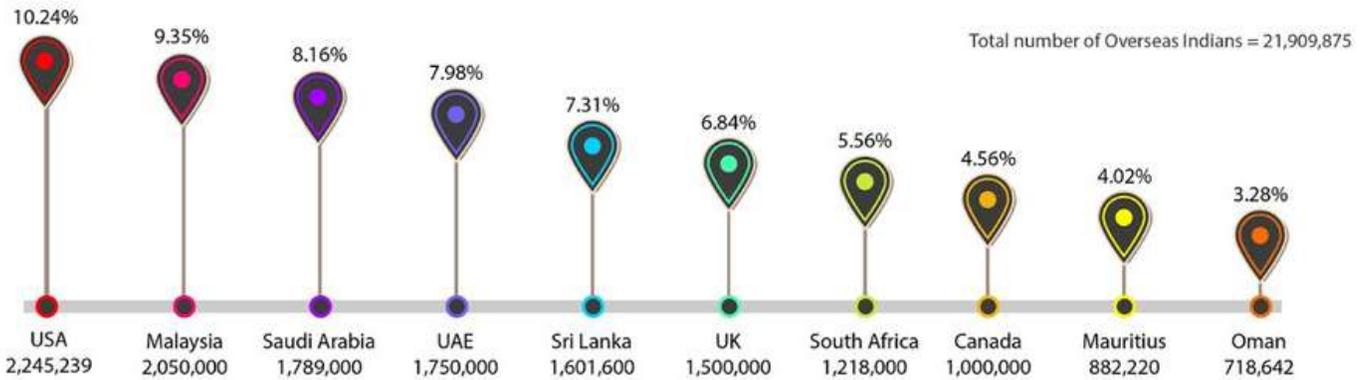
them all when we got the validation for it. And that is why we have forgotten the spiritual value of Yog and the humane value of Karma.

Language of Shame?

We often make fun of the people with an inarticulate English and even the most minute grammatical error is something that is just forbidden. But we find it 'cute' when people are not good in the native tongues, so be it Bengali, Marathi, Hindi, Tamil, Telugu or Malayalam. We think that not knowing our native language is not a great deal but knowing English is essential.

It is not a hidden fact that English is an important tool of communication around the world. But learning English at the cost of your language reminds us how d-

INDIANS SETTLED ABROAD - TOP 10 COUNTRIES



Source: Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Data as on 2012



deeply rooted the British have left their impact on us. English is again a big factor behind the exponential growth of the Indian service sector.

We think that without English, all of India will lose its significance at the global stage. So much so, that many politicians think that a foreign language like English, is better suited to be the unifying language in a nation which is called home by thousands of languages. Such people think that forcing a language on them is unjust and majoritarian in nature. However, they seem to be okay with the years of exploitation and barbaric actions that led to the establishment of English as a major language in India. Even our first Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, chose the language of his oppressors to give the first speech of i-

-dependent India, 'The Tryst with Destiny'. Weren't there enough languages in India itself that Pandit Nehru had to choose the language that wrote the downfall of this Golden Bird. However, in a country like South Korea where most of the people don't speak English but are fluent in Korean, 68% of the economic activity is contributed by the service sector. Korean dramas or K-Dramas and K-Pop genre of music is being heard as well as seen in the Korean language around the globe. Koreans never debated that their language is a disadvantage of them and instead made the world learn their language.

The Triumph is Overseas

"You are so talented, why are you stuck in India? Go abroad.", I am pretty sure that you, must have heard this statement several times during your lif-

-etime. To sum it up, in our country the biggest achievement is to get out of it. That is why some of the greatest creative and scientific Indian minds often find themselves achieving great feats for foreign nations. And we at home are so proud of our heroes, which we should be. However, we forget that only if they could give their services to India, then the world would be looking up to India and not the other way around.

We have come a long way and things are getting better, we are becoming prouder of our heritage while being keeping up with contemporary advancements. Every 7th person on this planet is an Indian and thus the moment we resolve to stop this craving for validation and leave behind the rusting colonial mindset, this Nation will reach its zenith!

FILM REVIEW: FOR SAMA

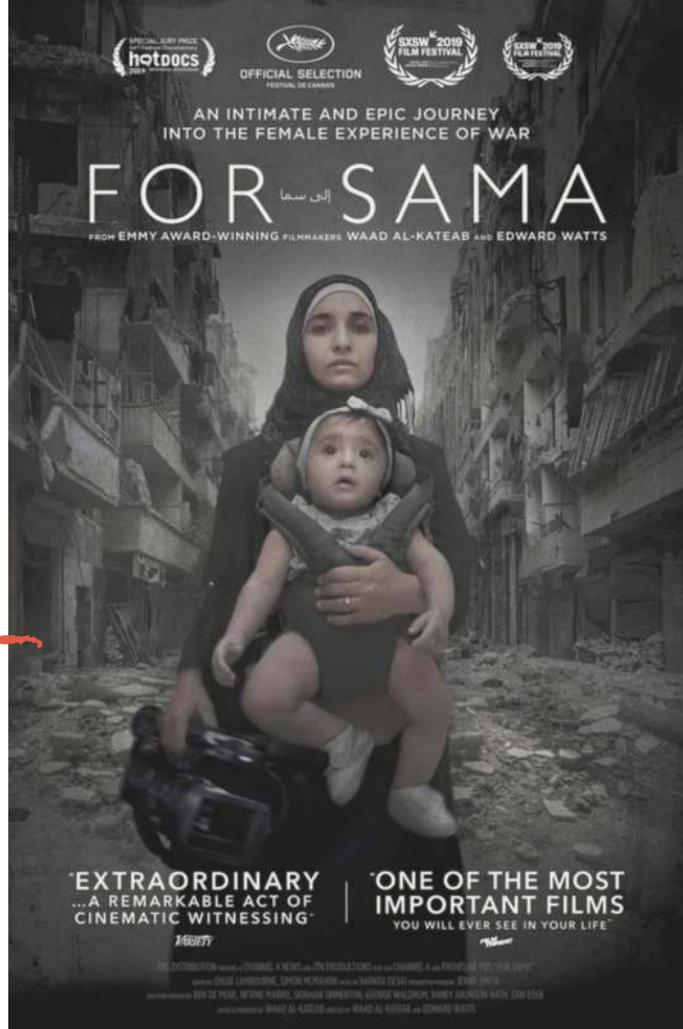
RAHIL MAKHIJA
3RD YEAR

Imagine, how it would feel if you are forced to leave the place where you have been born and brought up? Leaving behind all the people that you have known, your house, the streets which once put you at ease by giving a sense of familiarity, the sense of home. Same was the situation with the people of Aleppo, a city in Syria which has been under the authoritarian regime of Bashar-Al-Assad & his family for decades.

For SAMA, a documentary which has bagged the BAFTA Award for best documentary 2020, is a journey which takes us through the life of Waad-al-Kataeb, a Syrian journalist, who keeps filming throughout the siege imposed by the Syrian regime over the people of Aleppo which finally forced them into exile. It all started in 2012 when the students of Aleppo University launched a peaceful protest against the mischiefs of the regime, to which the government brutally responded with a massacre in 2013. Since then, the regime laid down a siege in Aleppo by completely cutting the supplies of even basic amenities including food and medicines, leaving the people of Aleppo to survive on their own. Not only that, the regime also launched the continuous air strikes over the civilians with the support of Russian air force. The extent of inhumanity was so extreme that even the hospitals were not spared from brutal bombings, which left the peo-

ple of Aleppo completely shattered. "War is no place to raise children". 'For Sama' is an intimate story of a mother who can't help herself by the fact that her child would never cry like some other child would do. The impact led by grief and violence due to war can be seen in their eyes. The guilt of bringing her child to life in a situation like Aleppo is immeasurable for a mother. Recalling a scene from film, where a 9-month pregnant women who had given birth to a child despite being heavily injured in an air strike, was no lesser than a miracle and it symbolically depicted the will to live in each and every soul striving over the soil of Aleppo. The film is full of such extreme and intimate moments where one cannot help themselves from getting teary eyed. The intensity of film is such that one can easily feel the mental breakdown from which the people of Aleppo were going through daily. Hundreds of Children, who have nothing to do with the conflict at all, have lost their lives in the air strikes and shelling and those who somehow managed to survive, had lost their childhood.

The name of this documentary is a metaphor in more than one way. As "Sama" means sky in Ar-



-abic; Al-Kateab says that it represents the sky they long for, one with no warplanes, just sun, clouds and birds & the other can be to make understand her child Sama about the circumstances from which they had to deal and how she was their only source of motivation in maintaining their stand against the regime in such extreme conditions. The ground at which we connect to the film is the ground of humanity and one definitely needs to watch this.

OUR RATING:



IMDB:



METACRITIC:



ROTTEN TOMATOES



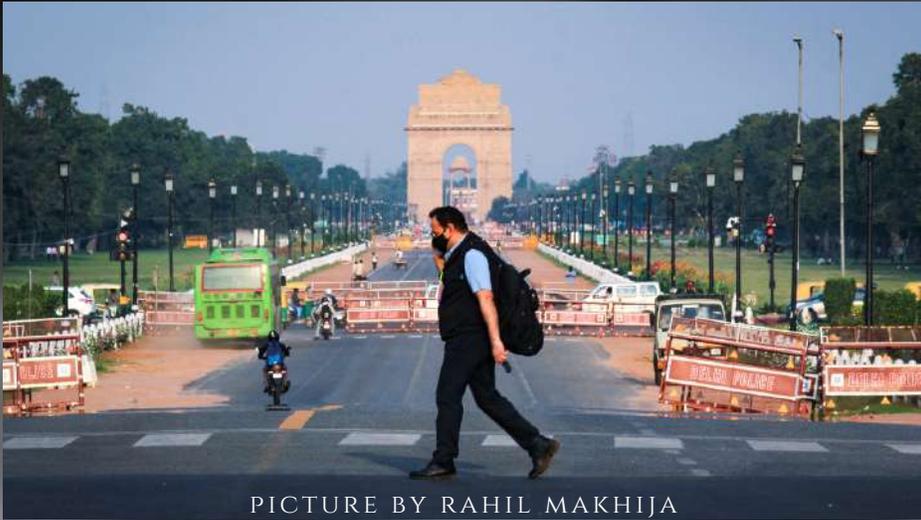
PHOTOGRAPHY

SUN SETS ON THE RAISINA HILLS
PICTURE BY RAHIL MAKHIJA

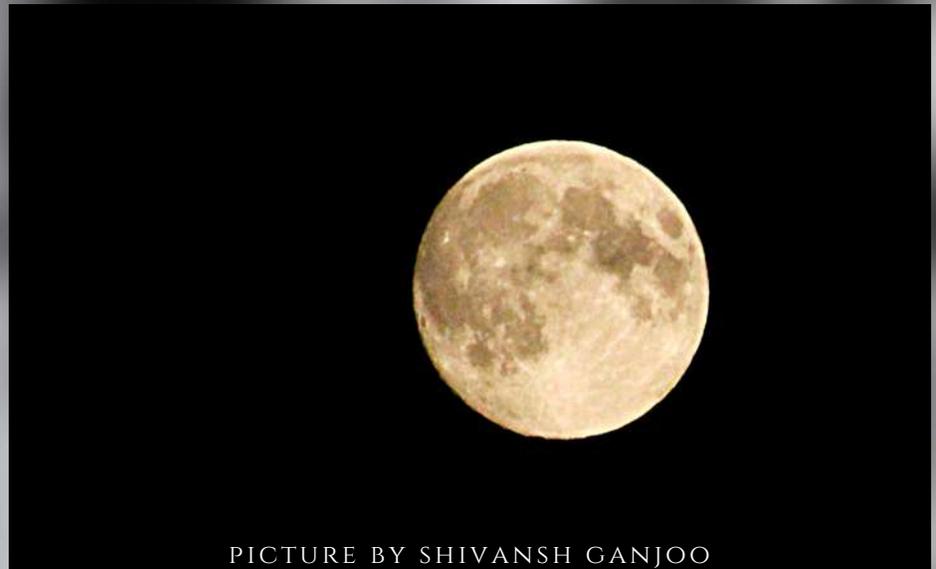
WEAVE A PICTORY

A BEAUTIFUL PICTORIAL REPRESENTATION OF THE
WORLD, CAPTURED THROUGH THE LENS BY THE
STUDENTS OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF JOURNALISM

WEAVE A PICTURE



PICTURE BY RAHIL MAKHIJA



PICTURE BY SHIVANSH GANJOO

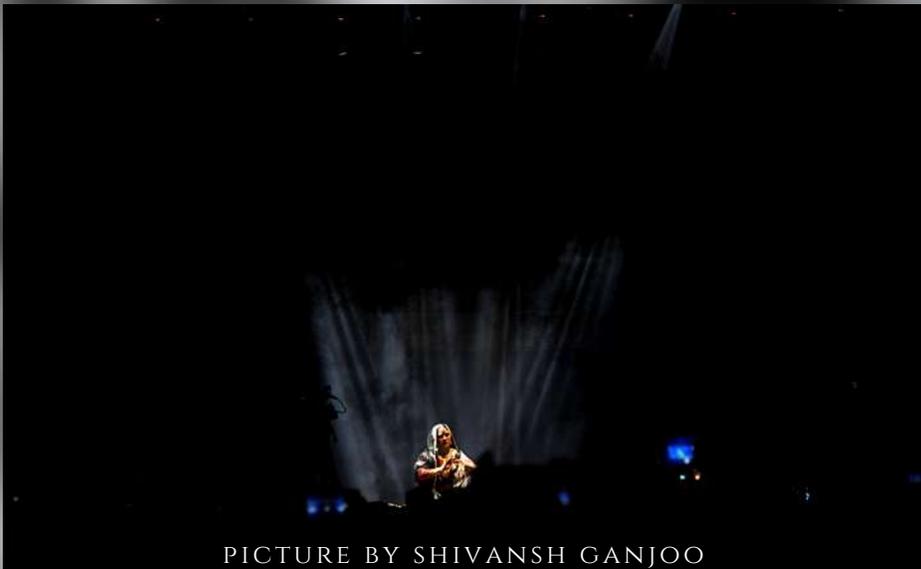


PICTURE BY RAHIL MAKHIJA

WEAVE A PICTURE



PICTURE BY RAHIL MAKHIJA



PICTURE BY SHIVANSH GANJOO



PICTURE BY PREETI SHARMA

WEAVE A PICTORY



PICTURE BY SHIVANSH GANJOO



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WEAVE A PICTORY



PICTURE BY RAHIL MAKHIJA



PICTURE BY SHIVANSH GANJOO



PICTURE BY RAHIL MAKHIJA

DEPARTMENT OF JOURNALISM

Journalism was first introduced in the college in the year 1998. Since then, it has been a forward march. This is the most sought-after course in the College. Today, the department does not only offer a graduation course in Journalism but has also introduced a new program under the name "Advance Diploma in T.V. Program and News Production". We have a great cadre of teaching faculties who have experience in wide range of areas, starting from academics to the industry. To complement the prowess of our faculty, we have a fully equipped Media Lab with a full-fledged studio including high end cameras, professional tripods and lighting equipment along with recording devices. Apart from catering to the infrastructural needs of the students, the department has remained committed to providing industrial exposure to students through frequent workshops and seminars by media professionals. It is the approach that the college while still being in its blooming year has a great cadre of notable alumni including Sakal Bhatt in Republic TV, Sahil Menghani as an anchor and a senior correspondent at CNN News 18, Shweta Kothari as a senior correspondent and anchor at News X, Anshul Tiwari as the founder and editor in chief of Youth ki Aawaz, Pratima Mishra as a correspondent and anchor in ABP News, Richa Jain Kalra as a principal news anchor at NDTV and Krishna Pokhreal as a reporter for the Wall Street Journal.



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