

DISHA BHARAT

KNOW YOUR SELF, KNOW YOUR COUNTRY, KNOW YOUR CULTURE

Happy Independence!

Celebrating, Saluting Heroes of Bharat



Greetings from Disha Bharat!

On the occasion of **Bharat's 74th Independence Day**, Disha Bharat is coming out with a special edition newsletter to remember, celebrate and salute our freedom fighters, whose spirits remain in our hearts forever. We offer our sincere tributes to all, who have directly or indirectly contributed to the freedom struggle.

In the last 74 years, Bharat has emerged as one of the leading countries in the world which has the biggest democracy! But the appreciation just does not end here, the extraordinary talents, the emerging economy, modern health care systems, science and technology developments, literature, art and cinemas' footprints and most importantly, our culture, values and diversity have all contributed to the progress of our country.

This year it is also a special year for **Disha Bharat** as we are celebrating our **15th anniversary**. For the last fifteen years, Disha Bharat is providing holistic education through imparting values for students. Our programs revolve around the theme - "Know Your Self, Know Your Country and Know Your Culture".

The journey so far has been overwhelming with the support of educational institutions, faculty members, volunteers, trustees and of course, our dear students.

Taking note of these two important events, the special edition newsletter consists articles on India's freedom struggle, the present progress stories and the futuristic goals. We have tried to cover the multi-faceted aspects of India in a nutshell. Eminent writers like Padmabhushan and management guru Dr. MB Athreya, prominent Kannada news Journalists like Rohit Chakrathirtha and Chiranjeevi Bhat, YFS founder Venkatesh Murthy and many more have contributed for this edition. We thank them all for their valuable inputs. The newsletter also focuses on Disha Bharat's journey so far and how NGO sector is making a positive difference in our society. We seek support from all the well wishers of Disha Bharat on this occasion.

73 defining aspects of NEW BHARAT

Bharat @ 74

Seventy-three years ago, on this day, India took small steps to become one of the largest democracies in the world, overcoming a plethora of challenges to earn global recognition.

India has come a long way since Independence, leaving behind a string of landmarks that define its journey from the agony of Partition to a strong, powerful and developing nation.

In its 73 years of independence, India has several achievements to its credit. It has built a modern economy, remained a democracy, lifted millions out of poverty, has become a space and nuclear power and developed a robust foreign policy. Be it physics, math, medicine, chemistry, literature, music, film, sports or space, India have achieved new heights.

Disha Bharat presents some important developments in India's journey since Independence.

15 AUG. 1947

the red fort



The first PM of independent India Nehru hoisted the national flag at the Lahori Gate of Red Fort in Delhi.

PARTITION

new India



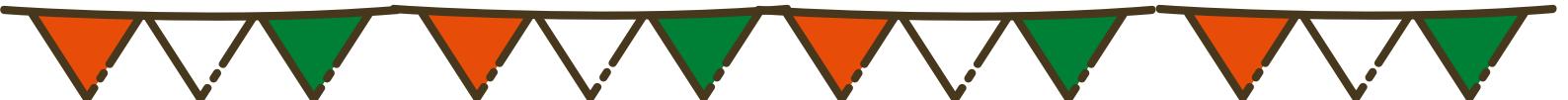
In one of the most defining moments of history, British-ruled India was divided into two countries, India and Pakistan along sectarian lines.



KASHMIR WAR

1947-1948

Fought between India and Pakistan over the princely state of Jammu and Kashmir from 1947 to 1948. It ended with Maharaja Hari Singh signing an Instrument of Accession to India.



The role of Youth in AtmaNirbhar Bharat

By Padma Bhushan Dr. M. B. Athreya

The AtmaNirbhar Bharat Abhiyan, Self-Reliant India Mission, was recently launched by the Prime Minister. It has profound implications for action by every Indian citizen. Especially, the youth, who will create the future, own it and pass on to their next generation. You have a lifetime opportunity of taking actions in many of the following areas.

1. Help reduce Import-Dependence

It is not avoiding all imports. But, being selective and really need-based.

- a. Reduce non-essential imports, so that we do not have a big trade deficit, with China and other trading partners.
- b. Develop competitive, Indian substitutes.
- c. Innovate to make better products.
- d. Improve our work culture for achieving higher quality, shorter times, high productivity and lower costs.

2. Help increase our Global Exports

India's exports have been growing much slower than China. Also, slower than many small countries. There is a great scope to raise our share. Depending on your education and job, you can give it a push, in the following ways

i. if you are in a Medium or Small Scale company, you can make your own contribution, however small.

It will all add up. If you are in the Production Department, improve quality, productivity, cost etc. If you are in Sales, improve customer relations, service etc.

ii. if you have the aptitude, you can help Hand looms, Khadi, Handicrafts, etc. with suggestions on product design, marketing, distribution etc.

3. Expand the Home Market

With India's large population and rising incomes, there is a latent demand. You can help tap this by developing low cost, high volume products.

4. Design relevant technologies

Products and processes to meet the needs of India's key sectors, such as Health, Education, Agriculture, Defence, etc.

5. Buy Indian

Together with your friends and associates, conduct campaigns in your localities, urging people to 'Buy Indian'. As the PM appealed 'Go Vocal on Local'.

6. For college students

Those of you who are still in College, have a Life Mission of building and sustaining ANB. Choose your subjects and jobs accordingly.

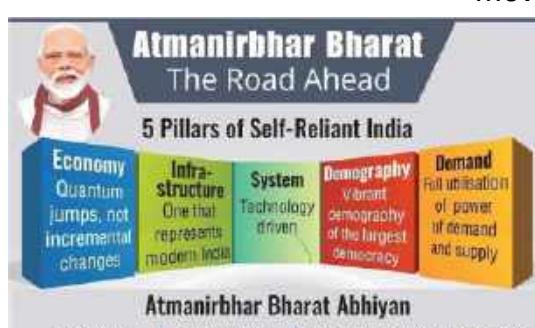
7. Entrepreneurship

If you have a promising business idea, self-confidence, and the courage to take risks, for your own satisfaction, and to help the economy and the country, consider becoming an entrepreneur. You can do this immediately on finishing your formal college education. Or, after some years of experience. You can start alone and add some partners later. Or, you can begin with a small group of close friends and partners.

Initially, take a manageable, small risk. As you gain confidence, expand. Be a job creator, rather than a job seeker.

India needs many successful, global companies. Build one or more in your lifetime. Always follow laws and regulations. As you know, Dharma, Ethics, is always the first of the four Life Goals of Purushartha. The other three are --- Artha, Wealth. Kama, Desires. Moksha, Liberation. Earn your wealth only through dharmic ways. Also, spend your wealth only for dharmic purposes. Become an AtmaNirbhar citizen. Create AtmaNirbhar businesses and organisations. Together, let us build AtmaNirbhar Bharat.

Dr. MB Athreya is an Indian author, educationist and management advisor, widely regarded as one of the founders and pioneers of Indian Management movement and education.



Bharat @ 74

RIGHT TO VOTE

largest democracy



The first post office in India was started by the British East Indian Company in 1764. Independent India's first postal stamp was issued on 21 November 1947 with the picture of the National Flag of India. At the time of independence there were 23,344 post offices. With 156,600 post offices, India has the largest postal network in the world. Perched at 15,500 ft above sea level in Himachal Pradesh's, the hamlet of Hikkim is home to the world's highest post office.

From the very first day after Independence, India gave every adult the right to vote. In the US, the right to vote for every individual was given about 150 years after their independence. Shyam Saran Negi, born on 1 July 1917 in Kalpa, Himachal Pradesh, is a retired schoolteacher who cast the first vote in the general election in India. We have witnessed 16 major bloodless changes of power at the Centre. It shows the strength of democratic values in our country.

POSTAL SERVICE

communications



RAILWAYS

transportation

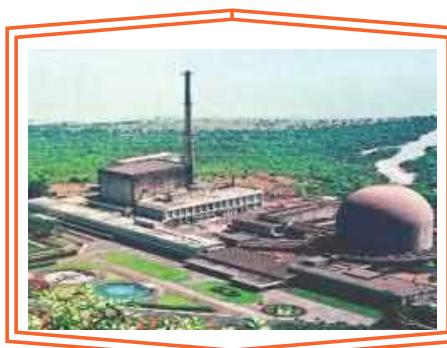


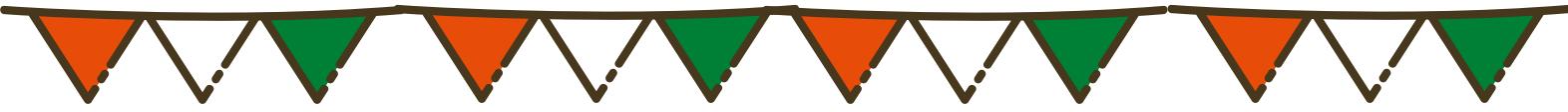
On 16th April 1853, the first passenger train ran between Bori Bunder and Thane, a distance of 34 km. Today, Indian Railways manages the 4-largest rail network in the world, with tracks spanning more than 120,000 km. The railways also saw the creation of the network's East Coast, South Western, South East Central, North Central and West Central Railway zones, in 2002. The Chatrapati Shivaji Terminus in Mumbai and the Mountain Railways of has been declared as World Heritage Site by the UNESCO.

India designed and built Asia's first nuclear reactor Apsara nuclear reactor on August 4 1956. The reactor was designed by the Bhabha Atomic Research Center (BARC). India currently has 21 nuclear reactors in operation in 7 nuclear power plants. India is one of the four countries that refused to sign Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty on matter of principle.

NUCLEAR POWER

asia's first





NGOs play key role in Bharat's progress

By Venkatesh Murthy

"I want to be a change maker", "I want to make a difference"—these are few popular aspirations among young people today. This is a welcome change that can truly transform the landscape of NGOs and development sector. In the current model of development, NGOs or the civil society sector has emerged as a key player in achieving equitable, sustainable and inclusive development goals of a country. There are around 10 lakhs NGOs across India today.

What is the Role of NGOs/Civil society organization?

If you understand why NGOs exist and what is their contribution to the society, you will know that NGOs are not monolithic entities. Moreover, not all NGOs do similar kind of work. Based on the law under which they operate and the kind of activities they take up, NGOs in our country can be classified into following broad categories:-

- Registered Societies formed for specific purposes
- Charitable Organisations and Trusts
- Local Stakeholders Groups, Self Help Groups
- Professional Self-Regulatory Bodies
- Cooperatives
- Bodies without having any formal organisational structure

NGOs can offer alternative perspectives, committed expertise, an understanding of the local opportunities and constraints, capacity to conduct a meaningful dialogue with communities, particularly those that are disadvantaged. Hence, many a time, government uses NGOs as implementation partners for many of theirs schemes. Also, the government itself may not have the bandwidth, to reach out to the last person in the society. So, NGOs become the implementation partner to help reach services to the last person.

Many NGOs also run welfare programs to address specific segments of the society. For example, running old age homes, shelter homes for orphans, shelter homes for visually challenged students, schools for people with various disabilities and so on. So, these are all the various programs catering to a particular segment of the community which are facing challenges in the society. Also, there are NGOs which work more at the advocacy or policy level where they look at the root cause of the problem and figure out what change in the policy can actually bring in a positive change.

So, such NGOs champion more for advocacy and policy level changes, campaign for specific schemes to be implemented to address the issues.

There are also organisations working to strengthen the society by inculcating basic human values, which are the foundation for any viable life in the society. They are the many positive dispositions that creates bonds of humanity between people.

In fact, Disha comes under this category. Disha, which is working towards imparting value education to the youth and also conducts developmental workshops for the holistic development of young minds is actually preventing many problems through their counselling programs in mass for all the college students and instilling right values that bring strength to the society. Similarly, Youth for Seva which engages large number of college students and young professionals in community service, sensitizes the young mind in social challenges and creates positive change agents. YFS has engaged thousands of college students in its structured student internship program. Here, the college students willing to spend their vacations meaningfully are engaged in diversified volunteering programs.

So, it is not just about addressing one particular problem in some of these cases. The NGO sector has contributed significantly to finding innovative solutions to the pressing problems in the society like poverty, deprivation, discrimination and exclusion, environment conservation through means such as raising awareness, social mobilization, training, research, and advocacy. As the government operates on a large scale and it's extremely difficult to provide innovate initiatives on a scale, NGOs play an important role in providing innovative solutions to the societal problems.

NGOs develop a model, a pilot and then government can pick up and scale the solutions. These are some of the avenues available to today's youth and many young people are indeed choosing to become social Entrepreneurs. Today's ecosystem provides a lot of support to start one's own social enterprise. There are incubators, impact fund raisers etc., to support social entrepreneurs. This implies that the support system is, in fact, quite mature and it calls for passionate young and committed people to take up the social cause.

Venkatesh Murthy is the founder, National Organizing Secretary of 'Youth for Seva'.

DISHA BHARAT

Bharat @ 74
ISRO & DRDO

POKHRAН 1
nuke test



ARYABHATA
first satellite



India conducted its first nuclear test, code named "Smiling Buddha", in the year 1974. With this, India broke into the list of five nuclear-powered nations.

POKHRAН II
nuke test



SPACE MAN
first astronaut



India sent its first astronaut, Rakesh Sharma, into space in 1984 in a joint mission with the Soviet Union.

India conducted a series of five nuclear bomb tests at Pokhran, Rajasthan, in May 1998 under the code name "Operation Shakti". It led to India becoming a full-fledged nuclear state.

CHANDRAYAAN
moon mission 1&2



MOM

mars mission



ISRO, India's space agency, successfully launched Mars Orbiter Mission to probe Mars in 24 September 2014. India became the fourth country to reach Mars orbit, after the Soviet space program, NASA, and the European Space Agency. It is the first Asian nation to reach Mars orbit, and the first nation in the world to do so in its first attempt.

India successfully launched Chandrayaan 1 in October 2008 to explore the moon. One of the greatest achievements of Chandrayaan was the discovery of water molecules in the lunar soil.

Chandrayaan 2: It was the most complex mission by ISRO. The final phase of the mission was not successful.



ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ-ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ನ್ಯಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯಾಳತ್ತರ ಭಾರತ

By Rohit Chakrathirtha

"నావు జగిత్తిను | బలాధ్య దేశగళ జీలే స్వదీం మాడబీకిల్ల, నమ్మ దృష్టి భారతద జనసామాన్యర బహుకుగళన్ను కత్తరిసువ కటెచిరబీఎు. నావు, మాయువ యావుదే వేజ్ఞానిక అధ్వా తాంత్రిక సాధనేయూ ఒక్కారేయాగి భారతద పళిగియన్నే గురిమాడికొళ్ళబీఎు" - ఇదు విక్రం సారాభాయియవరు ఇస్మో సాపనేయ సందబ్ధదల్లి ఆడిద మాతు. ఒక్కారేయాగి భారతద కళిద ఎష్టత్తేదు వషణగళ నడియన్ను శూడ ఈ మాతుగళు సత్కేవాగి సత్కేపుణావాగి హిదిదిదుత్తేవే ఎన్నోబహుదు.

ಪ್ರಾರಂಭದ ಬಾಲ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗಳು

భారతక్క స్వాతంత్ర్య సిగ్నవ హోత్రిగాగలే ఆనేక విజ్ఞాన తంత్రజ్ఞాన సంస్కేరణలు కాయిం నివ్వహిస్తిద్దవు. అప్పగటల్లి కేలవన్న బృటిష్ రు గాఢపిసిద్దరే ఇన్నుచిదవన్న భారతియ ఉద్యమశీల వేజ్ఞానికరు ప్రారంభిసిద్దరు. సంపూర్ణవాగి సంబోధనిగే తమ్మన్న ముడిపొరిక్క సంస్కేరణలు ఇద్దవు.

ವಿಜ್ಞಾನದ ಹಲವು ಹತ್ತು ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ, ಅಧ್ಯಯನಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಲೀಂದೇ ಜಿ.ಎನ್. ಟಾಟಾ ೧೯೭೦ರಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನ ಮತ್ತೊಳೆರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಟಾಟಾ ಇನ್‌ಟ್ರಾಟನ್‌ನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿದರು. ಅದು ಮುಂದೆ ಭಾರತೀಯ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ಎಂಬ ಹೆಸರು ಪಡೆಯಿತು. ೧೯೭೧ರಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲಕ್ತಮೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೋರ್ಡ್ ಸಂಶೋಧನಾ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಾರಂಭ ಮಾಡಿತು. ೧೯೭೩ರಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲಹಾಬಾದಿನಲ್ಲಿ ದಿ ಯುನ್ಯೆಟಿಡ್ ಪ್ರಾವಿನ್ಸ್‌ ಅಕಾಡೆಮಿ ಆಫ್ ಸೈನ್ಸ್‌ ಎಂಬ ಹಂಸ್ಥಯನ್ನು ಆರಂಭಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಅದು ಮುಂದೆ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಅಕಾಡೆಮಿ ಎಂಬ ಹೆಸರು ಪಡೆಯಿತು. ಮರುವೆಚ್ ಪಿ.ಸಿ. ಮಹಲನೋಬಿನ್‌, ಕಲಕ್ತಮೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ದಿ ಇಂಡಿಯನ್ ಸ್ಕ್ಯಾಟಸ್ಟಿಕಲ್ ಇನ್ಸ್ಟಿಟ್ಯೂಟ್ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದರು. ಅದೇ ನಗರದಲ್ಲಿ ೧೯೭೪ರಲ್ಲಿ ದಿ ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಇನ್ಸ್ಟಿಟ್ಯೂಟ್ ಆಫ್ ಸೈನ್ಸ್‌ ಇಂಡಿಯಾವನ್ನು ತೆರೆಯಲಾಯಿತು. ಹೇಳದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆಯುವ ಎಲ್ಲ ಬಗೆಯ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಒದಗಿಸುವ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಸಂಘವನ್ನೂ ೧೯೭೫ರಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಪೆಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಮೇಲೆ ವಿವರಿಸಿದ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಕಾಲಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ಪರಿಷ್ಕರಿಸಿಕೊಂಡವು; ಆಡಳಿತ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾರ್ಯವಾಪ್ಯಾತ್ಮೀಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲ್ಲಾಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಯಾಯಿತು. ಆದರೆ ಆಗ ಸಾಪೆಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಬಹುತೇಕ ಎಲ್ಲ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳೂ ತಮ್ಮ ಮೂಲ ಆಶಯದ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂದೂ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಬದ್ಧತೆಯನ್ನೇ ಕಾಯ್ದುಕೊಂಡಿವೆ ಎನ್ನಬಹುದು.



ಒಂದು ಬೇರು, ಸೂರು ಕವಲು

ଗଭୀରତୀ, ଦେଶଦିଲ୍ଲି ଅମୁଵରିଗ୆ କାହାଙ୍କରିନୁତ୍ତିଦ୍ଵାରା
ଏଲ୍ଲ ପ୍ରମୁଖ ସଂସ୍କୃତିକୁ ଡାଳିଯାଇଛି ତରିବ
ସଲ୍ଲାବାଗି ସରକାର ଦି କୌଣସିଲ୍ଲା ଆଫ୍ରୋ ସ୍କ୍ରାନ୍ଟଫିର୍ଝ ଆଂଦ୍ରୋ
ଇଂଡ୍ରାଷ୍ଟ୍ରୀ ଯୁଲ୍ଲା ରୀନେଚ୍ରୋ (ସଂକ୍ଷିପ୍ତବାଗି ସିଏନ୍଱୍ରାବାତର୍) ପାରିବ୍ରାନ୍ତରେ
ପାରିବ୍ରାନ୍ତରେ ପାରିବ୍ରାନ୍ତରେ

ಇವೆಲ್ಲವೂ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಬಂದ ಹೊದಲ ಒಂದೆರಡು
ದಶಕಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಗೊಂಡು ಜನಸೇವೆಗೆ ತಮ್ಮನ್ನ
ತೆರೆದುಕೊಂಡೆವು ಎಂಬುದು ಮಹತ್ವದ ಅಂಶ

Continued on Page 8

Bharat @ 74
ISRO & DRDO

SUBMARINE
nuclear mission



On July 26, 2009, India launched INS Arihant, the country's first indigenous nuclear submarine armed with ballistic missiles with a range of 3,500 km.

WOMEN FIGHTERS
air force pilots



In June 2016, India inducted its first batch of women fighter pilots into the air force.

MISSION SHAKTI
anti-satellite



On March 27, 2019, India successfully conducted Mission Shakti – an anti-satellite missile test that could destroy satellites in space through missiles on the ground.

TEJAS

combat aircraft



In February 2019, India's first indigenously developed light combat aircraft Tejas received the clearance for induction into IAF.

ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ-ತಂತ್ರಜ್ಞಾನ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ನ್ಯಾತಂತ್ರೀಯತಾರ್ಥ ಭಾರತ

Continued from page 7

ಪರಮಾಣ-ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ

ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಂಟುತ್ತೆ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಇನ್‌ಎಂದು ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರವೆಂದರೆ ಜೀವಧರಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಏಳಿದ್ದು. ಏರುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ, ತಪ್ಪದ ಕಾರಿಗರಿಗೆ ಕಣಾಲೆ, ಕೆಳಮಟ್ಟಿದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳು, ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಗೆನರ್ಲಸ್‌ಮಾರ್ಗಿದ್ದ ಅನುಸ್ತೀತಿ.

ವೀರಾಢ್ಯಾಪ ತಾಳಿದ್ದ ಅನಕ್ಕೆರತೆ, ದುಭಾರಿ ಜೀವಧರಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಬಲ್ಲ ಕೆಲಸವೊಂದು ಆಗಬೇಕಿತ್ತು. ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರಕಾರ ರೋಹಿಂಜರಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಂದೂಸ್ತಾನ್ ಆಂಟಿಬಯಾಟ್‌ಲೀಸ್ ಲಿಮಿಟೆಡ್ ಅನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿತು. ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಸೋರೆಯಿಟ್‌ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟದ ನೀರವಿನೊಂದಿಗೆ ಇಂಡಿಯನ್ ಡ್ರಗ್ಸ್ ಅಂಡ್ ಫಾರ್ಮಾಸ್ಯೂಟಿಕಲ್ ಲಿಮಿಟೆಡ್ ಕೂಡೆತಾಪನೆಯಾಯಿತು. ಸೆಂಟ್ರಲ್ ಡ್ರಗ್ಸ್ ರಿಸರ್ಚ್‌ಇನ್‌ಟ್ರಾಟ್ ಸಹ ತೆರಿಯಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿತು. ಇಪುಗಳನ್ನು ಅದಾಗಲೀ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಿತ್ವನ್ನಿಂದ್ದು ಹಲವು ರಾಗಾಯಿನಿಕ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಸಂಸೀಗಳಿಗೆ ಜೊಡಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.

ಕ್ಷಯ, ಮಲೇರಿಯಾ, ಘನ್ಯ ಮುಂತಾದ ಕಾರಿಗರಿಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಜೀವಧರಣ್ಯ ಭಾರತ ೧೦ರ ದಶಕದ ನಂತರ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ಪಾದಿಸಿಕೊಡಿತು. ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಗೆಲಿಣಿಯಾಗಿ ನಿಂತದ್ದು ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಶುರುವಾಗಿದ್ದ ಅಣುಶಕ್ತಿಯ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಅಜ್ಞರಿಯಾದೀಶು! ಎಲ್ಲಿಯ ವೈದ್ಯ, ಎಲ್ಲಿಯ ಪರಮಾಣು! ಭಾಭಾ ಪರಮಾಣುಶಕ್ತಿ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆ ಕೇಂದ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಪಡಿಸಿದ ರೇಡಿಯೋ ಐಸೋಎಪ್‌ಪ್ರೆಗಳನ್ನು ೧೦ರ ದಶಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಭಾರತದ ಈಂಕ್ಯೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ವೈದ್ಯಕೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಳಸಲಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಪರಮಾಣುಶಕ್ತಿ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಯಿಂದ ರೇಡಿಯೋಗ್ರಾಫಿ ಬೆಳೆಯಿತು. ಆಂಟಿಮೆನಿ, ಬೆರಿಲಿಯಂ, ಪ್ರಿಯೋನಿಯಂ, ಕೋಬಾಲ್ಟ್ -&O ಮೊಹಲ್ಲಾದ ವಿಕಿರಣಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮ ವಸ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾಣ್ಣರ್ನಂಥ ರೋಗಿಗಳ ಪತ್ತಿ, ನಿದಾನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸುರಕ್ಷಿತ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಳಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದದ್ದು ಪರಮಾಣುಶಕ್ತಿಯ ಸಂಶೋಧನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಲ ಬಂದ ಮೇಲೆಯೇ.

Final episode in next newsletter

Rohit Chakratartha is a very popular Kannada writer and columnist. He has written hundreds of articles on mathematics, science and technology and is a published author of 16 books.

OLYMPIC STINT
sports



India has won a total of 26 Olympic medals. India won its first gold medal in men's field hockey in the 1928 Olympic Games. Abhinav Bindra became the first Indian to win an individual gold medal at the Olympic Games.



In 1983, India, under Kapil Dev, defeated West Indies by 43 runs to win its first cricket World Cup. On April 2, 2011, India lifted the cricket World Cup for the second time under the captaincy of Mahendra Singh Dhoni by defeating Sri Lanka.

PVS, SAINA
badminton



Ace shuttler Saina Nehwal became number one in the world in 2015. PV Sindhu, became the first Indian woman to win an Olympic silver medal at Rio Olympics in 2016. On 16 December 2018, Sindhu made history by becoming the first Indian to win the season-ending BWF World Tour Finals tournament in Guangzhou, China.

ASIAN GAMES
sports



India hosted the first-ever Asian Games in the year 1951 in New Delhi from 4 to 11 March 1951. India was ranked second with 15 gold medals in this edition of the Asiad.

WORLD CUP
cricket



MARY KOM
boxing

India's Mary Kom is a five-time World Amateur Boxing champion, and the only woman boxer to have won a medal in each one of the six world championships.

V ANAND
chess



Chess grandmaster Vishwanathan Anand won the World Chess Championship in 2000.



Human capital development:

Bharateeya way!

By Bhavana Kashyap

The demographic dividend of a country is much spoken about as a key differentiator for sustainable development in the 21st century. We, as a nation are called Youngistaan, as close to 34% of total population is below the age of 35. Highest number of people are entering the work force, more than ever before and there is a thrust on sustainable development of this human power to take Bharat to the next level. While sustainability has been the talk of the town, burn out of young working professionals is the reality we see around.

To understand this discrepancy, we need to look at the lifestyle of these young men and women. In the race to make money, there is a lot of importance given to better education and working round the clock. However, in the prevalent education system, the physical, emotional, social and spiritual quotients of a person are compromised. Unilateral development of intellectual quotient is stressed upon as a means to earn a better livelihood.

Historically, India adopted the practices of Yoga and Ayurveda. Aspects of Dinacharya or daily practices gave the framework for 5 fold development of an individual. Dinacharya recommends starting the day with cleaning of the body, vyayama (yoga or other physical pursuits) and prayer to the Almighty. After prayers, breakfast consisting of carbohydrates and proteins is recommended so as to set the body for day long work. Swadhyaya or self-study is also prescribed during the day. Lunch, again a balanced diet, daily work and by evening, introspection by means of meditation or bhajan is suggested. Early dinner and sleep of 7-8 hours is recommended in Ayurveda works like Charaka Samhita and Astanga Hrudaya.

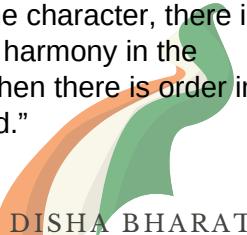
Yoga or other physical activities like Kalaripayattu or Kusti, was practiced widely and this developed the strength and endurance of the physical body. Practices like Bhajan or meditation calms the mind and cultures the emotions thus improving the emotional quotient. Swadhyaya and work caters to the development of the intellectual quotient. Prayer gives the feeling of total surrendering to the higher power and is often associated with offering something to the needy (Seva bhava). This empowers the spiritual quotient of the individual and helps him to make the journey from selfish to selfless. While all these activities are carried out in the day, interaction with the society would be there and because we believe that each man is the manifestation of Brahman or the supreme power, empathy and collaboration is exhibited. Therefore, social harmony is established, and social quotient of each person is strengthened.



When we analyse this framework, we realise the scientific understanding of our ancestors. In contrast to the lifestyle that we follow today, it is observed that all our time is consumed in study or work which enhances only the intellectual quotient. This has resulted in individuals with more degrees and salary but no friends. Physically and emotionally weak graduates enter the workforce and are unable to cope with the challenges of the work place; resulting in young professionals with lifestyle disorders such as hypertension, diabetes or depression.

Society with competition rather than collaboration is seen due to the lack of social and spiritual quotient. Therefore, it becomes imperative for us to understand the value of the time tested methods mentioned in scriptures like Ayurveda and Yoga. This is the Bharateeya way of life. Sustainability is impregnated in our way of life. Men with physical fitness, emotional stability, intellectual vigour and having empathy towards fellow human being are essential to build a strong, just society. As Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam says, "Where there is righteousness in the heart, there is beauty in the character. When there is beauty in the character, there is harmony in the home. When there is harmony in the home, there is order in the nation. When there is order in the nation, there is peace in the world."

Bhavana Kashyap is a full-timer
with Disha Bharat



DISHA BHARAT

Bharat @ 74

SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

CV RAMAN

physics



Chandrasekhara Venkata Raman won the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1930 for his pioneering work on scattering of light. He discovered that, when light traverses a transparent material, some of the deflected light changes in wavelength. This phenomenon is now called the Raman scattering and is the result of the Raman Effect.

HOMI J. BHABHA

nuclear physics



Homi Jehangir Bhabha played an important role in the Quantum Theory. He was the first person to become the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission of India. Bhabha is generally acknowledged as the father of Indian nuclear power.

VIKRAM SARABHAI

space science



Considered as the Father of India's space programme, Vikram Sarabhai was instrumental in the setting up of the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO). He was also the force behind the establishment Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad (IIM-A) and the Nehru Foundation for Development.

JC BOSE

physics, biologist

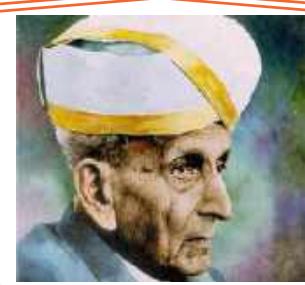


J.C. Bose was a polymath, physicist, biologist and botanist. He used semiconductor junctions to detect radio signals, thus demonstrating wireless communication for the first time. His reluctance for patenting his work is legendary. He also said plants can feel pain, understand affection etc.

SIR M

VISVESVARAYA

engineering



Sir Mokshagundam Visvesvaraya was a notable Indian engineer, scholar, statesman and the Diwan of Mysore. He has the credit of inventing 'automatic sluice gates' and 'block irrigation system' which are still considered to be marvels in engineering.

APJ KALAM

space science



Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam is one of India's most celebrated scientists and was President of the Republic of India from 2002 through 2007. An aeronautical engineer by training, he significantly advanced rocketry in India's DRDO and ISRO.

ಜ್ಞಾನದ ಸೂಪರ್ ಪವರ್ ಆಗಲೀದೆಯೇ ಭಾರತ!?

By Chiranjeevi Bhat

ಸುಮಾರು ಹತ್ತು ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆ ಅಮೆರಿಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಟ್ಟಿ ಜರ್ಮನಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಓದಿ ಬಂದ ಮಿತ್ರರೊಬ್ಬರು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು, ವಿದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ತುಂಬ ಜೆನ್ನಾಗಿದೆ. ಕಾಲೇಜು-ಡಿಗ್ರಿ ಎಲ್ಲ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣವನ್ನು ಉಚಿತವಾಗಿ ಕೊಡ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಸ್ಟೆಂ ಕೂಡಾ ಜೆನ್ನಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಪರ್ಯಾಕ್ರಮ ಜೆನ್ನಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಬಹಳ ಸುಲಭವಾದ ವಿಷಯಗಳು. ಓದು ಬೀಡು, ಯಾರೂ ಕೇರ್ ಮಾಡೋರಿಲ್ಲ.

ಆದೆ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಜಿಕ್ಕ ವಯಸ್ಸಿಗೆ ಹನೇನೋ ಕಲಿಯವಷ್ಟು ಜ್ಞಾನ. ಬಿಡೆ ಓದಿಸುವ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು, ಕಲಿಯವ ಹಸಿರುವ ಮಕ್ಕಳು, ಮಧ್ಯರಾತ್ರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೇಷ್ಟ್‌ಗೆ ಕರೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಡೋಟ್ ಕ್ಲಿಯರ್ ಮಾಡುವ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾರು. ಇದರ ಜಡಿಗೆ ವಿದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸಿಸ್ಟೆಂ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಭಾರತ ವಿಶ್ವಗುರುವಾಗಿಲ್ಲಕ್ಕೆ ನಾಕು ಅಂತ. ಆಗ ಅನಿಸ್ತಿತ್ವ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಥದ್ದೊಂದು ಪದ್ಧತಿ ಯಾಕೆ ಅನುಸರಿಸ್ತಾ ಇಲ್ಲ? ಇದ್ದಿದ್ದ ಹಾಗೇ ಇದ್ದೊಂದ್ ಹೋಗ್ಗಿ ಎಂಬ ಮನೋಭಾವ ಏಕೆ ಅಂತ. ಆದರೆ, ಇನ್ನು ಆ ರೀತಿ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡೋದೇ ಬೇಡ. ಭಾರತ ನಿಜಾರ್ಥದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶ್ವಗುರುವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸವನ್ನು ನೂತನ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ನೀತಿ-2020 ಮೂಡಿಸಿದೆ. ಕಳೆದ ಎರಡು ದಿನದ್ದ ಹಿಂದೆ, ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸಂಪುಟದಿಂದ ಅನುಮೋದನೆ ಪಡೆದಿರುವ ನೂತನ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ನೀತಿ-2020 ಇಂಥದ್ದೊಂದು ವಿಶ್ವಗುರು ಕನಸನ್ನು ನಾಕಾರಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಹಾದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಗಿಲ್ದೆ.

ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಬ್ಬಾರು ಒಂದೊಂದು ಆಯಾಮ ಕೊಡಲು ಶುರು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮೊದಲು ಇದನ್ನು ಸಂವಿಧಾನದ ನೀಲಿಗಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ನೋಡೋಣ. ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳಾದ ಸಂವಿಧಾನದ ಆರ್ಟಿಕಲ್ 15(5), 21ಎ, 29, 30, 350 ಮತ್ತು 351. ಸಂವಿಧಾನದ ರಾಜ್ಯ ನೀತಿಯ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನ ತತ್ತ್ವ ಗಳ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಆರ್ಟಿಕಲ್ 44 ಮತ್ತು 45ನಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಜೆನ್ನಾಗಿಯೇ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇನ್ನು ಸ್ವೇಚ್ಛೆ ಲಿನ್ಸ್, ಸಹವರ್ತಿ ಲಿನ್ಸ್ ಎಲ್ಲದರಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣಕ್ಕೆ ವ್ಯಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆ ಇದ್ದೇ ಇದೆ. 1986ರ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ನೀತಿಯ ಜಾಗಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿರುವ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ನೀತಿ-2020 ಏನಿದೆ, ಇದು 21ನೇ ಶತಮಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ನೀತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಂಗಾಗಲೇ ಎಲ್ಲ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳೂ ಪರದಿ ಮಾಡಿರುವುದರಿಂದ, ಏನೇನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗದೇ, ಅದರ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಏನು ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲುವುದು ಮುಖ್ಯ.

ಇಲ್ಲಿವರೆಗೂ 10+2 ಅಂದರೆ, ಒಂದರಿಂದ 10ನೇ ತರಗತಿ ಮತ್ತು ಹಿಯುಸಿ ಎಂದಾಗಿದ್ದಿದ್ದರೆ ಬದಲಿಗೆ 5+3+3+4 ಎಂಬ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನಿತಿ ರೂಪಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಂದರೆ ಅಂಗನವಾಡಿ (ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ)ಯಿಂದ 2ನೇ ತರಗತಿಯವರಿಗೆ 5 ವರ್ಷ, 3-5ನೇ ತರಗತಿಯವರಿಗೆ 3 ವರ್ಷ, 6-8ನೇ ತರಗತಿಯವರಿಗೆ 3 ವರ್ಷ ಮತ್ತು 9-12ನೇ ಗ್ರೇಡ್‌ರೆಗೆ 4 ವರ್ಷ. ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದೇನು ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದೇನು ಎಂದು ಕೊರಗಬೇಡಿ. ಬದಲಿಗೆ ಪರ್ಯಾಕ್ರಮ ನೋಡಿ. ಒಂದು ಸಲ ಖುಷಿಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.



5ನೇ ತರಗತಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಕಡ್ಡಾಯ ಮಾತ್ರಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲಿಕೆ ಇರಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿರುವುದಿದೆಯಲ್ಲ, ಬಹುಶಃ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಅಸ್ತಿತ್ವದ ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ/ಮಾತ್ರಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಮುಂದಿನ ಹೀಗೆಯಾ ಜೀವಂತವಾಗಿ ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಏಕೈಕ ಮಾರ್ಗವೇ ಶಾಲಾ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ. ಇವತ್ತಿಗೂ ಬಹಳಷ್ಟು ಮನೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರಭಾಷೆ ಕನ್ನಡವಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ, ಬರೆಯಲು ಬರದ, ಓದಲು ಬರದ ಎಷ್ಟೂ ಮಂದಿಯನ್ನು ಸ್ವತಃ ನಾನೇ ನೋಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಅವೆಲ್ಲ ಬಿಡಿ, ಎಷ್ಟೂ ಕನ್ನಡಪರ ಹೋರಾಟಗಾರರಿಗೇ ಲಘು, ಗುರು, ಸಮಾನ ಇಂಥವು ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಇವೆ ಎನ್ನಪ್ಪುದು ಗೊತ್ತಿರುವುದು ಬಿಡಿ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲ್ಪಪ್ರಾಣ, ಮಹಾಪ್ರಾಣಗಳಿಂಬುದು ಇವೆಯಿಂಬುದೂ ತಿಳಿದಿಲ್ಲ! ಅವರಂತೂ ಹಾಳಾದೂ, ಅವರ ಮಕ್ಕಳಾದರೂ ಶುದ್ಧ ಕನ್ನಡ ಕಲಿಯವ ಏಕೈಕ ಮಾರ್ಗ ಈ ಹೊಸ ನೀತಿ. ಇದರಂತೆ, ಮಾತ್ರಭಾಷೆ, ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಭಾಷೆ ಅಥವಾ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತ ಭಾಷೆಯಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲ, ಇದರ ಜಡಿಗೆ ಕನ್ನಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಠ ಮಾಡುವವರೇ ಬೇಕಿರುವುದರಿಂದ, ಸಹಜವಾಗಿ ಕನ್ನಡ ಕಲಿತ ಮೇಷ್ಟ್‌ಗೆ ಬೇಡಿಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು. ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳಿಗೇ ಬರಲೇ ಇಷ್ಟಿಸಿದ ಮಂದಿ, ಈಗ ಅನಿವಾರ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಬಂದೇ ಬರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಕೆಲವರು ತಮ್ಮ ತವರೂರಿಗೂ ಬರಲಿಷ್ಟಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಮೋಡಿ ಸಹಾರ ಹಿಂದಿ ಹೇರುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಬೋಬ್ಬಿಡುವವರಿಗೆ ಈ ನೀತಿ ತತ್ತ್ವ ಉತ್ತರ ಎಂಬಂತಾಗಿದೆ. ಇನ್ನು ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಸಂಗತಿಯಿಂದರೆ, 6ನೇ ತರಗತಿಯಿಂದಲೇ ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರ್ ಕೋಡಿಂಗ್ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಬಹುಶಃ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿರುವಷ್ಟು ಎಂಜಿನಿಯರಿಗಳು ಇನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಇರಲಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಎಂಜಿನಿಯರಿಂಗ್ ಓದಿದವರು ಮಾತ್ರ ಉತ್ತಮರು ಎಂಬ ನಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲರ ಭೂಮೆಯನ್ನು ಕಳಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಇದು ಸಹಕಾರಿ. ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಪದವಿ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆ ಹಂತದವರಿಗೂ ಇಂಥದ್ದು ಓದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದಾಗಬಾರದು ಎಂಬ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಕೊಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದರ ಜಡಿಗೆ ಜೀವನಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಕೌಶಲಗಳಾದ ಮಡಕೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು, ಬಡಿಗೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಇತ್ತಾದಿಗಳೂ ಈಗ ಕೆಲಸಕ್ಕೆ ಬಾರದ ಪರ್ಯೋತರ ಆಗಿರದೆ ಪ್ರಾಯೋಗಿಕ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗಳ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸುವುದರಿಂದ, ನಗರ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಮಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಹಳ್ಳಿಯ ಟಜ್ ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೂ, ವಿಷಯ ಜ್ಞಾನ ಅಂತೂ ಇದ್ದೇ ಇರುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

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PANDIT RAVI SHANKAR
sitar



One of sitar's greatest exponents, who took Indian classical music to the world, Pandit Ravi Shankar is the founder of the National Orchestra of India, who was influential in stimulating Western appreciation of Indian music.

ZAKIR HUSSAIN
tabla



The most famous tabla virtuoso in India, Zakir Hussain is a recipient of the Padma Bhushan. He is additionally a composer, percussionist, music producer and film actor. His partnership with the pop band The Beatles deserves special mention.

MS SUBBALAKSHMI
carnatic music



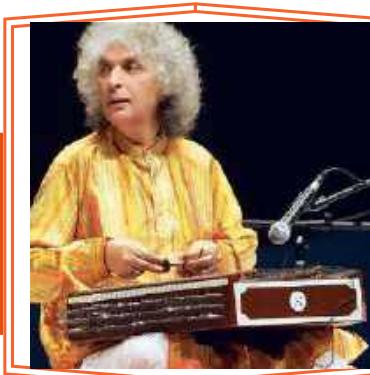
Dr M S Subbulakshmi was a legendary Carnatic vocalist. She was the first musician ever to be honoured by the Bharat Ratna. She was also awarded with the Ramon Magsaysay award, Asia's highest civilian award in 1974. The versatile singer sang all famous Meera bhajans in her melodious voice and these bhajans are enjoyed by people even today.

USTAD BISMILLAH KHAN
shehnai



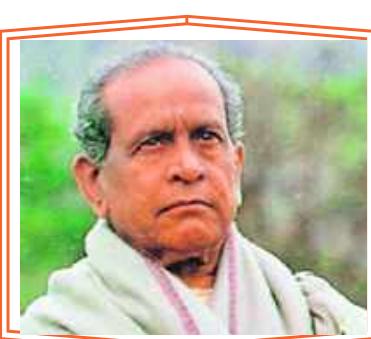
Ustad Bismillah Khan was dedicated shehnai maestro. The much-celebrated musician is a recipient of Bharat Ratna and was a popular name all over the world. He mastered the art of playing the shehnai and also had the honour of playing on the eve of India's independence in 1947.

PANDIT SHIVKUMAR SHARMA
santoor



Pandit Shiv Kumar Sharma is a household name in India. He has single-handedly lifted his folk instrument, the Santoor, to full acceptance within the classical solo field. He is also the recipient of Padma Vibhshana.

PANDIT BHIMSEN JOSHI
hindustani music



Pandit Bhimsen Gururaj Joshi was a legendary Indian vocalist in the Hindustani classical tradition. He is known for the khayal form of singing, as well as for his popular renditions of devotional music.

Bharat @ 74

ART & CULTURE

LATA MANGESHKAR
singer



BHUPEN HAZARIKA
singer



Lata Mangeshkar is one of India's most beloved voices. She is the most-recorded voice in history, with over 30,000 songs to her credit that have appeared in over 1,200 films. She is a recipient of Bharat Ratna.

ಜ್ಞಾನದ ಸೂಪರ್ ಪವರ್...

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ಇನ್ನೂ ಮಜಾ ಎಂದರೆ, ನಾಲ್ಕು ವರ್ಷ ಪದವಿ ಕೋಸ್ರ್ಯಾಚ್ಯಾಡ್. ನಾವೆಲ್ಲ ಮೂರು ವರ್ಷ ಪದವಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಬಂದವರು. ನಾಲ್ಕು ಎಂದರೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾದಂತಾಗಿಲ್ಲಾ? ಇಲ್ಲ. ಯಾಕೆ? ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ವಿಚಿತ್ರ ಖನಂದರೆ, ನಾಲ್ಕು ವರ್ಷ ಓದಲೀಬೇಕೆಂದೇನೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಪದವಿಯ ಮೌದಲನೇ ವರ್ಷವಾದ ಮೇಲೆ ಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ, ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಮಾಣಪತ್ರ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಎರಡನೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ ದಿಪ್ಪೊಮಾ ಪ್ರಮಾಣಪತ್ರ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಮೂರನೇ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ ಪದವಿ ಪ್ರಮಾಣಪತ್ರ. ನಾಲ್ಕು ವರ್ಷ ಪೂರ್ಯೆಸಿದರೆ, ಪದವಿ ಮತ್ತು ರಿಸಚ್‌ ಪ್ರಮಾಣಪತ್ರ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದಾದ ಮೇಲೆ ನೀವೇನೂ ಸ್ವಾತ್ಮಕೋತ್ತರ ಪದವಿಯನ್ನು ಎರಡು ವರ್ಷ ಮಾಡುವುದೇ ಬೇಡ. ರಿಸಚ್‌ ಪ್ರಮಾಣಪತ್ರ, ಇದ್ದರೆ, ಒಂದೇ ವರ್ಷ! ಕಾರಣಾಂತರಗಳಿಂದ ಓದುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿದೇ ಕಾಲೀಜು ಬಿಡುವಂತಾದರೆ, ಅಂಥವರಿಗೂ ಇದು ವರದಾನವೇ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಈಗ ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ನಾನು ಎಂಜಿನಿಯರಿಂಗ್ ಓದುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೂ, ನನಗೆ ಆಟ್ಟು ಲೀರುವ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಮತ್ತು ಬಿಹಾಂನ ಅಧಿಕಾರಾಸ್ತವನ್ನು ಓದಬೇಕೆನಿಸಿದರೆ, ಯೆಸ್‌ ಅದಕ್ಕೂ ಇಂಟಿಗ್ರೆಂಟ್ ಕೋಸ್ರ್ಯಾಚ್ಯಾಡ್ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಇದೆ. ಸಂವಿಧಾನದ ಆಶಯದಂತೆ, ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಎಲ್ಲ ಮಾದರಿಯ ಶೀಕ್ಷಣವೂ ಸಿಗುವಂತಾಗಿದೆ. ಹಾಂ, ಈಗ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ಓದುವವನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಐಬಿಎಗೆ ಹೋಗಬೇಕೆಂದಿಲ್ಲ, ಬುದಲಿಗೆ ಆಟ್ಟು, ಕಾಮನ್‌ ಓದುವವರಿಗೂ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಜಾಗಿದೆ.

ವಿಜ್ಞಾನ ವಿಷಯ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡವರನ್ನು ದೇವರಂತೆ ಕಾಣುವ, ಅದು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡರೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಜೀವನದಲ್ಲಿ ಉದ್ದಾರ ಆಗ್ರೀವಿ ಎಂಬ ಭೂಮೆ ಕೆಳಜುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇದು ರಾಮಭಾಣ. ಸಿಸ್ಟೆಂ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿದೆ. ವಿದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಾ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಹೀಗೇ ಇದೆ. ಆದರೆ, ಇವೆಲ್ಲ ವಿಶೇಷ ಎನಿಸಿರುವುದು ಯಾಕೆ ಗೊತ್ತಾ? ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಭಾರತೀಯ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಯ ಟಿಚ್‌ ಕೋಟ್‌ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರಿಂದ, ನಮ್ಮ ತೈಭಾಷಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಲಿಯಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕಡ್ಡಾಯ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರಿಂದ. ಜರ್ಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಪರಂಪರೆಯ ಸಂಸ್ಕೃತವನ್ನು ಆಯ್ದುಯ ಭಾಷೆಯಾಗಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರಿಂದ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಕನಿಷ್ಠವೆಂದರೂ ಮುಕ್ಕಳಿಗೆ ಮೂರು ಭಾಷೆಗಳ ಮೇಲಿನ ಹಿಡಿತ ಕೇವಲ ಶಾಲೆಯಿಂದಲೇ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಬೆಬ್ಬ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ಹಿಡಿತ ಬರುವುದರೊಳಗೆ ಬಹುತೇಕ ಮಂಡಳಿ ಮಾಡುವ ಕಲೆಯಿಂದ ಹಿಡಿದು, ಕಂಪ್ಯೂಟರ್ ಮಂಡಿನ್‌ರಿಗೂ ಎಲ್ಲದರ ಪರಿಚಯವೂ ಇರುತ್ತದೆ. ಇನ್ನೇನಿದ್ದರೂ, ಕನಸು ಸಾಕಾರ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಓದುವುದೊಂದೇ ಬಾಕಿ.

Legendary music maestro Dr. Bhupen Hazarika, who was fondly known as Sudhakantha, meaning nightingale was a professional singer, composer, lyricist and music director. Dr. Hazarika was also honoured with Bharat Ratna,

ಬಹುಶಃ ಇದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಉತ್ತಮ ನೀತಿ ನಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲವೇನೋ ಎಂಬಷ್ಟು ಮೆಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಕೆನ್ನೂರಿ ರಂಗನ್ ನೇತ್ತೆತ್ತದ ತಂಡ ಇದನ್ನು ರೊಪಿಸಿದೆ. ನನಗೆ ಇಷ್ಟವಾದ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಸಂಗತಿ ಎಂದರೆ, ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರಿಗೆ ವಯಸ್ಸುಯ್ಯೆ ಎಂದು ಬಡ್ಡಿ ನೀಡುವ ಪದತ್ತಿ ಬದಲಿಗೆ ನಿಜವಾಗಿ ಮೆರಿಟ್ ಆಧಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಬಡ್ಡಿ ನೀಡುವ ಪದತ್ತಿ ಪರಿಚಯಿಸಿದು! ಇದರಿಂದ ನಿಜವಾಗಿ ಅರ್ಹರಿಯವ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರಿಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು, ಹಸಿವಿರುವ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತಮ ಶಿಕ್ಷಕರು ಸಿಕ್ಕಂತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಕೆಲ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಪ್ರತಿಸ್ಪಿತ ಆಕ್ಟ್ ಡ್ರ್ಎ, ಸ್ಕೂಲಂಡ್‌ಡ್ರ್ಎಂಫ್ ವಿವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಓದಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೊಗಿ ವಾಪ್ಸ್‌ ಭಾರತೀಕ್ಕೆ ಬಾಪುನ್ ಬರದೇ ಅಲ್ಲೇ ಸೆಟ್‌ ಆಗುವುದು ಈಗ ಸಹಜವಾಗಿಬಿಟ್ಟಿದೆ. ಬಹುಶಃ ಇದನ್ನು ತಡೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕೂ ಅಧವಾ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋಗಲಾಗುದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಇಲ್ಲೇ ಓದಲಿ ಎಂಬ ಯೋಜನೆಯಿಂದಲ್ಲೋ, ವಿಶ್ವದ್ದರ್ದ ಕಾವ್‌ 100 ವಿವಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆ ತೆರೆಯಲು ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಈ ನೀತಿ ನೀಡಿದೆ. ಇದರ ಸಾಧಕ ಬಾಧಕ ಪನೇ ಇದ್ದರೂ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಬಂದು ಇಷ್ಟು ವರ್ಷವಾದರೂ ಇಂಥದ್ದೊಂದು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವೇ ನಡೆದಿಲ್ಲವಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬುದು ಮಾತ್ರ, ಸತ್ತ. ಇವರನ್ನು ಆಹ್ವಾನಿಸಿದ್ದೇವೆ ಎಂದ ಮಾತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ವಿದೇಶಿ ಅಧವಾ ಸ್ವದೇಶಿ ವಿವೆಗಳ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣವಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಡಿ. ಹೊಸತಾಗಿ ನಾಮಕರಣಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ಸಚಿವಾಲಯ ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲ, ಶಾಲೆ ಮಟ್ಟೆ ದಿಂದಲೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಯಾವ ನಿಯಮವೋ ಅದೇ ನಿಯಮ ಖಾಸಗಿ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನ್ನಯಿಸುವಂತೆ ನೀತಿ ರೂಪಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಒಟ್ಟಾರೆ, ಈ ನೂತನ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ನೀತಿಯಾಂದು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಜಾರಿಯಾಗಿದ್ದೇ ಆದಲ್ಲಿ, ಅನುಮಾನವೇ ಬೇಡ 2035ರ ವೇಳೆಗೆ ಭಾರತವು ವಿಶ್ವಗುರುವಾಗಿಲೀದೆ ಅಧವಾ ಜ್ಞಾನದ ಸೂಪರ್ ಪವರ್ ಆಗಿಲ್ದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯೇ ಇದು. ಇಲ್ಲಿರುವ ನೀತಿಗಳು ಯಾವ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಅಷ್ಟು ಸುಂದರ, ಸ್ವಷ್ಟಿ. ಆದರೆ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುವಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸೋಲುತ್ತದೆ. ಮೇಲಾಗಿ ಇದು ಕೇವಲ ನೀತಿಯಷ್ಟೇ. ಕಾಯ್ದೆಯೆಲ್ಲ. ಸಂವಿಧಾನದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ರಾಜ್ಯ ನೀತಿಯ ನಿದೇಶನ ತತ್ತ್ವಾಳ್ಯಾದ್ವಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಪಾಲಿಸಲೇಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರೂ, ಹಾಗೆ ಪಾಲಿಸಲೇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದರೆ, ಕೋಟ್‌ ಹೋಗುವ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಎನ್ನು ಸಂವಿಧಾನ ನಮಗೆ ನೀಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಮೇಲಿದೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಪ್ರಣಾಲೀಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೂತನ ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿರುವುದರಿಂದ, ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಕೇಂದ್ರವು ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಮೋದನೆ ನೀಡಿರುವುದರಿಂದ, ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳು ಜಾರಿ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಉತ್ತಮರೂಪರ್ವದಿಂದ, ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ ಎನ್ನಿಸಲಾರಂಭಿಸಿದೆ. ವೀದ್ಯೆಯೆಂಬ ಯಜ್ಞ ಶುರುವಾಗಿದೆ, ಭಾರತ ನಿಜಾರ್ಥದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶ್ವ ಗುರುವಾಗುವುದನ್ನು ನೋಡೋಣ.

Chiranjeevi Bhat, is a journalist at Hosa-Diganta. Previously he has worked in Vishwavaani, Kannada Prabha, Suvarna News 24/7 and Samaya News.

Bharat @ 74
MONUMENTS

HAMPI
karnataka



Hampi was the capital of Vijayanagar kingdom and the Dravidian temples and palaces which won the admiration of travellers in 16th century was conquered by the Deccan Muslim confederacy in 1565, the city was pillaged over a period of six months before being abandoned.



**AJANTA,
ELLORA CAVES**
maharashtra

These ancient rock-cut caves are one of India's top historical attractions. Astonishingly carved into hillside rock in the middle of nowhere are the Ajanta and Ellora caves. Both are an important UNESCO World Heritage site. There are 34 caves at Ellora and 29 caves at Ajanta. The incredible Kailasa Temple (also known as the Kailasha Temple), which forms Cave 16 at Ellora, is undoubtedly the most famous attraction.

**GOLDEN
TEMPLE**
punjab



The Golden Temple, also known as Harmandir Sahib, meaning "abode of God" is a Gurdwara located in the city of Amritsar. It is the preeminent spiritual site of Sikhism. The Harmandir Sahib is an open house of worship for all men and women, from all walks of life and faith.

SUN TEMPLE
oddisha



Sun Temple is a 13th-century temple at Konark in the coastline of Odisha. Dedicated to the Sun God, a stone wheel engraved in the walls of the temple is designed as a chariot consisting of 24 such wheels. Each wheel has a diameter of 9 feet, 9 inches, with 8 spokes.

**CHOLA
TEMPLES**
tamil nadu



The Great Living Chola Temples is a UNESCO World Heritage Site designation for a group of Chola dynasty temples. Completed in 12th century the monuments include the Brihadisvara Temple at Thanjavur, the Temple of Gangaikonda Cholapuram and the Airavatesvara Temple at Darasuram.

**JANTAR
MANTAR**
rajasthan



The Jantar Mantar is a collection of nineteen architectural astronomical instruments built by the Rajput king Sawai Jai Singh I, the founder of Jaipur, Rajasthan. The monument was completed in 1734. It features the world's largest stone sundial, and is a UNESCO World Heritage site.

BHARATANATYA

classical dance



Bharatanatyam is a dance of southern India especially performed in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. It traces its origins back to the Natyashastra, an ancient treatise on theatre written by the mythic priest Bharata.



YAKSHAGANA

drama

It is a traditional Indian theatre form, from the state of Karnataka and that combines dance, music, dialogue, costume, make-up, and stage techniques with a unique style and form.

KATHAK

classical dance



A dance of northern India, Kathak is often a dance of love. It is performed by both men and women. The movements include intricate footwork accented by bells worn around the ankles and stylized gestures.

ODISSI

classical dance



Based on archaeological findings, odissi dance form is believed to be the oldest of the surviving Indian classical dances.

KUCHIPUDI

classical dance



Kuchipudi requires talent in both dancing and singing. This dance, from the state of Andhra Pradesh, is highly ritualized, with a formalized song-and-dance introduction, sprinkling of holy water, and burning of incense, along with invocations of goddesses.

BIHU

classical dance



Bihu from Assam is performed in a group, the Bihu dancers are usually young men and women, and the dancing style is characterized by brisk steps, and rapid hand movements.

Bharat @ 74

ART & CULTURE

KATHAKALI dance drama

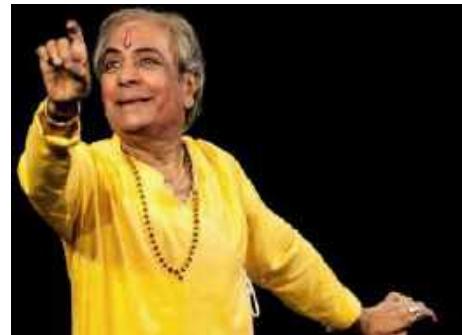


Kathakali comes from the state of Kerala. Kathakali is a religious dance. It draws inspiration from the Ramayana and stories from Shaiva traditions.

MANIPURI dance drama

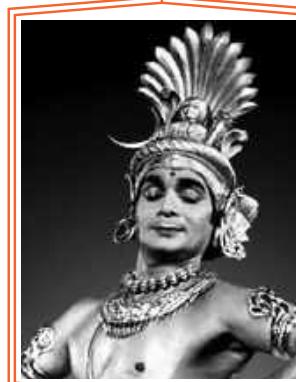


Manipuri comes from Manipur in northeastern India. It has its roots in folk traditions and rituals, and often depicts scenes from the life of the God Krishna.



PANDIT BIRJU MAHARAJ kathak dancer

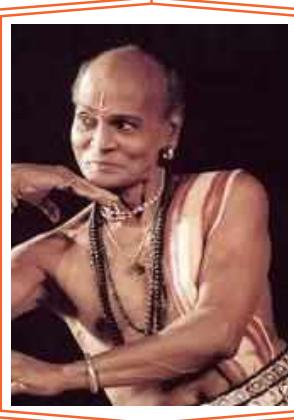
Pandit Birju Maharaj is the leading exponent of the Varanasi Kalka-Bindadin gharana of Kathak dance in India. Birju Maharaj is a descendant of the legendary Maharaj family of Kathak dancers.



UDAY SHANKAR fusion dancer

Uday Shankar was a classical dancer and choreographer, best known for creating a fusion style of dance, adapting European theatrical techniques to Indian dance, imbued with elements of Indian classical, folk, and tribal dance, which he later popularised in India.

KELUCHARAN MOHAPATRA oddissi dancer



Kelucharan Mohapatra was a legendary Indian classical dancer, guru, and exponent of Odissi dance, who is credited with the revival and popularizing of this classical dance form in the 20th century. He is the first person to receive the Padma Vibhushan from Odisha.

RUKMINI DEVI ARUNDALE bharatanatyam dancer



Rukmini Devi is credited with giving Bharatanatyam makeover from sensuous art form to more spiritual & devotional character. Her Institution Kalashektra has gained international recognition and become synonymous with all things "classical" in India.

Bharat @ 74
GI TAG

mysore silk karnataka



Mysore silk is produced by the Karnataka Silk Industries Corporation Limited (KSIC). The factory was founded in 1912 by Sri Nalvadi Krishnaraja Wodeyar, the Maharaja of Mysore. products include silk sarees, shirts, kurta's, silk dhoti, and neckties.

chanderi sarees madhya pradesh



The Chanderi saris are among the finest in India and are known for their gold and silver brocade or zari, fine silk, and opulent embroidery.

kashmir pashmina jammu & kashmir



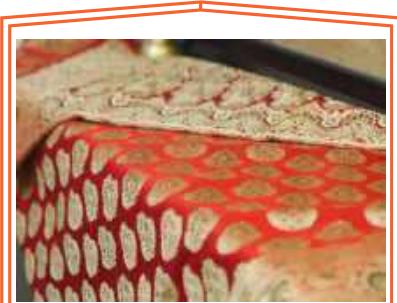
A timeless luxury that has always been a symbol of sophistication and class - Cashmere Pashmina. The word Pashmina has been derived from the word "Pashm" which literally means soft gold. Introduced in the 14th century in the valley, Kashmiri Pashmina is believed to be the best of Pashmina in the world.

dharmavaram handloom andhra pradesh



Dharmavaram handloom pattu sarees and paavadas are textiles woven by hand with mulberry silk and zari. They are made in Dharmavaram of Anantapur district in the Indian state of Andhra Pradesh.

banaras brocades & sarees uttar pradesh



The Banarasi saree is not only popular as part of the bridal wears but women from all social status love this saree. Their fashionable weaving by designers who use zari, motifs, and emeralds have become a favourite among women across the world.

kanchipuram silk tamil nadu



The Kanchipuram silk sari is a type of silk sari made in the Kanchipuram region. These saris are worn as bridal & special occasion saris by most women in Tamil Nadu, Karnataka & Andhra Pradesh.

PS: A geographical indication (GI) is a name or sign used on certain products which corresponds to a specific geographical location or origin (e.g., a town, region, or country). India, as a member of the World Trade Organization, enacted the Geographical Indications of Goods Act, 1999 has come into force with effect from 15 September 2003. In order to function as a GI, a sign must identify a product as originating in a given place.

Bharat @ 74
GI TAG

THANJAVUR PAINTINGS tamil nadu



Thanjavur painting is a classical Indian painting style, which was inaugurated from the town of Thanjavur. The art form draws its immediate resources and inspiration from way back about 1600 AD, and the paintings here are of chiefly Hindu religious subjects in temples.

SANGANERI HAND BLOCK PRINT rajasthan



Sanganeri is a hand-block printing technique originating from a village in Rajasthan. This form of textile printing is almost 5 centuries old and till date holds a prominent place in the world of weavers and craftsmen. Other than Sanganeri, there are other villages like Bagru, Akola, and Jodhpur that are famous for block printing.



CHANNAPATANNA TOYS & DOLLS karnataka

Channapatna toys are a particular form of wooden toys and dolls that are manufactured in the town of Channapatna . As a result of the popularity of these toys, Channapatna is known as Gombegala Ooru (toy-town) of Karnataka. Traditionally, the work involved lacquering the wood of Aale mara (ivory-wood).



BANGLAR RASOGOLLA west bengal

Rosogolla is a syrupy dessert popular in the Indian subcontinent and regions with South Asian diaspora. According to historians, the rasgulla originated in Puri, as khira mohana, which later evolved into the Pahala rasgulla. The sweet is famous in Kolkotta.

mysore sandal soap karnataka



Mysore Sandal Soap is a brand of soap manufactured by the Karnataka Soaps and Detergents Limited, a company owned by the government of Karnataka. This soap has been manufactured since 1916, when Krishna Raja Wadiyar IV, the king of Mysore, set up the Government Soap Factory in Bangalore.

WARLI PAINTING maharashtra



Warli painting is a style of tribal art created by the tribal people from the Sahyadri Range in Maharashtra. The style of Warli painting was not recognised until the 1970s, even though the tribal style of art is thought to date back as early as 10th century A.D.

Darjeeling tea was the first product that got GI tag in 2004-05 in India, since then 365 goods had been added to the list as of May 2020. Recently Kashmir saffron and black rice Manipur got this GI tag.

Bharat @ 74

WILDLIFE

SASAN GIR NATIONAL PARK

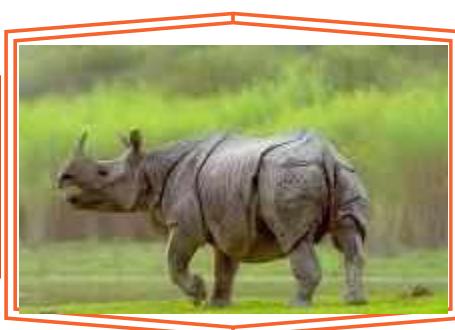
gujrat



Gir is the last remaining abode of the Asiatic Lion and one of the most successful wildlife conservation projects of India. The forest is spread across Junagadh and Amreli districts. The forest has more than 400 species of plant, 38 species of mammals, 300 species of birds and 37 species of reptiles. Main carnivores of Gir are Asiatic lion, Leopard, Jungle cat, Hyena, Jackal and Mongoose.

KAZIRANGA NATIONAL PARK

assam



On the floodplains of the Brahmaputra River, Kaziranga National Park began as a forest preserve in 1905 with the aim of bringing the greater one-horned rhinoceros back from the brink of extinction. With Kaziranga's protection, nearly two-thirds of the world's population of greater one-horned rhinos now live inside the park. Named a UNESCO World Heritage site in 1985, Kaziranga is one of the last areas in eastern India largely untouched by humans.

KEOLADEO NATIONAL PARK

rajasthan



Keoladeo National Park is an ornithologist's dream, with hundreds of bird species. Once a duck-hunting ground for maharajas in the 19th century, this reserve became a bird sanctuary in 1976 and a national park in 1982.

NAGARAHOLE NATIONAL PARK

karnataka



The lush forests and marshlands of southern India's Nagarhole National Park, also known as Rajiv Gandhi National Park, form one of the country's premier tiger destinations. Backed by the hills of the Western Ghats, the park is filled with fragrant sandalwood and teak trees, thick groves of bamboo, and dozens of winding streams.

SATPURA NATIONAL PARK

madhya pradesh



Picturesque Satpura National Park, in the highlands of central India, is a photographer's paradise. Grasslands and malachite green forests are riddled by ravines and slot canyons, concealing temples and waterfalls. Tranquil herds of diminutive Indian muntjacs, long-limbed spotted chital, and splendidly antlered sambar and blackbucks move through Satpura's woodland glades.

M. GANDHI MARINE NATIONAL PARK

andaman islands



Mahatma Gandhi Marine National Park consists of 15 forest-cloaked islands surrounded by coral reefs and home to indigenous tribes. More than 560 coral species have been identified in the coral reefs.

How World newspapers reported India's Independence in 1947



The Statesman: The front page carried report on the two nations born and talked about political freedom.

The Washington Post: The front page carried a long reportage on the celebrations following Indian independence.



The Sun: The front page carried a small report on India attaining free status.

The New York Times: Flaunting a large map of the Indian subcontinent, the front page reported on the celebration of freedom on one hand and the grief of partition on the other.



Morning News: The headline said, "Sovereign Pakistan and India are born", highlighting the birth of two independent nations.



The Courier Mail: The headline said, British Rule in India Ends.



Dawn: The front page of a Pakistan newspaper spoke about the birth of Pakistan and also how Indian assembly took oath.

How Indian newspapers reported Independence in 1947



The Hindustan Times: The front page of the paper basked in glory about the jubilation being observed in the country as Nehru delivered his 'tryst with destiny' speech.



The Times of India: The front page carried the story of India's freedom along with Pakistan's birth as a new nation.



The Pioneer: The lead headline reported the new cabinet's fervent appeal to the nation to end violence in every shape and form.



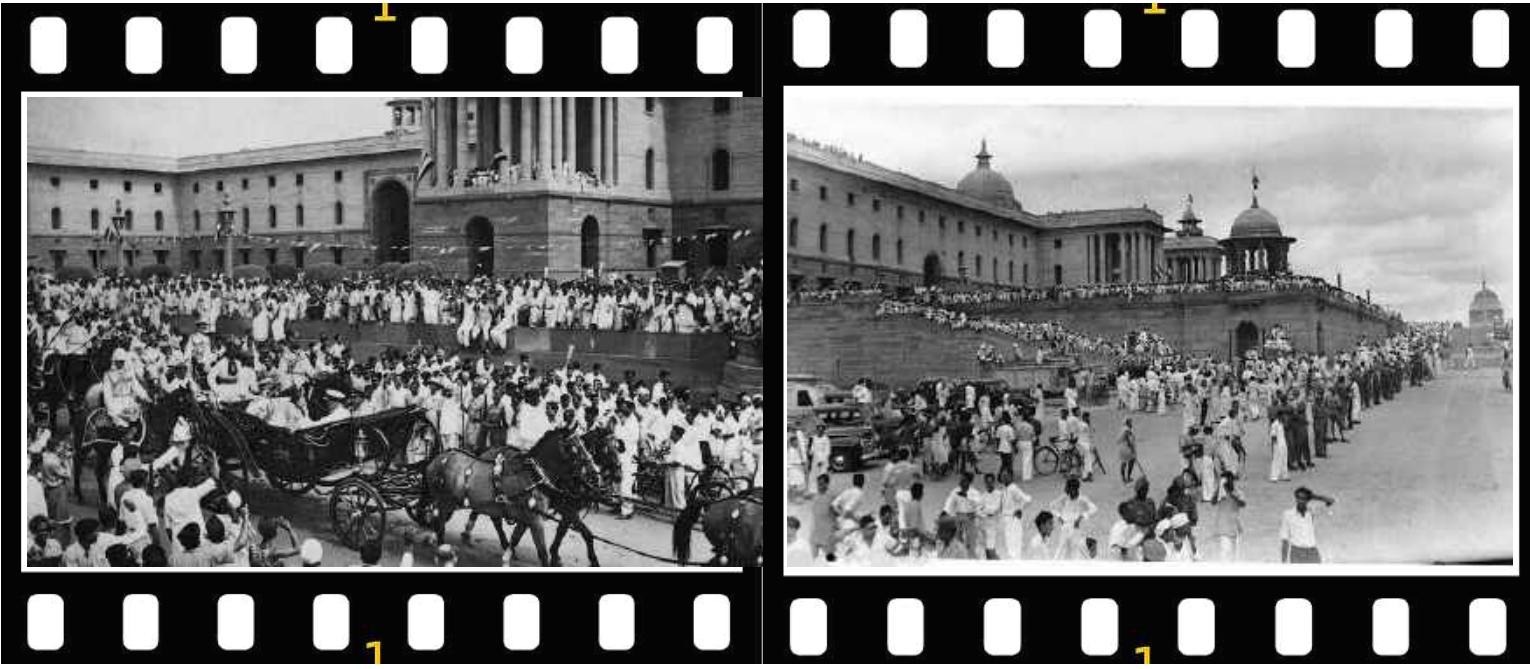
Indian Express: The front page carried India's freedom celebration stories, cities like Madras were highlighted.



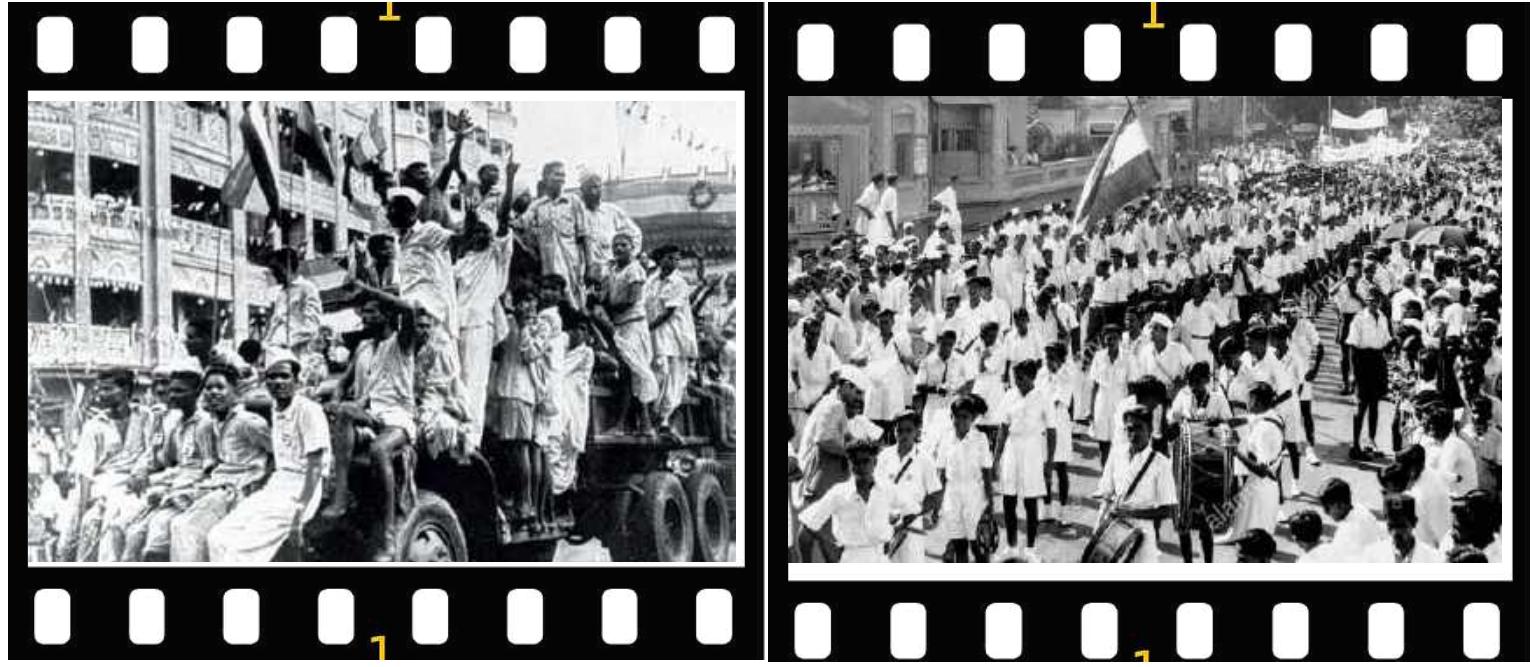
The Hindu: The front page carried a picture of Nehru taking oath as the first Prime Minister of India along with a story on members pledging to serve the country

In Pics: A historical reminiscence of August 1947

People celebrating India's Independence outside the parliament house in Delhi.

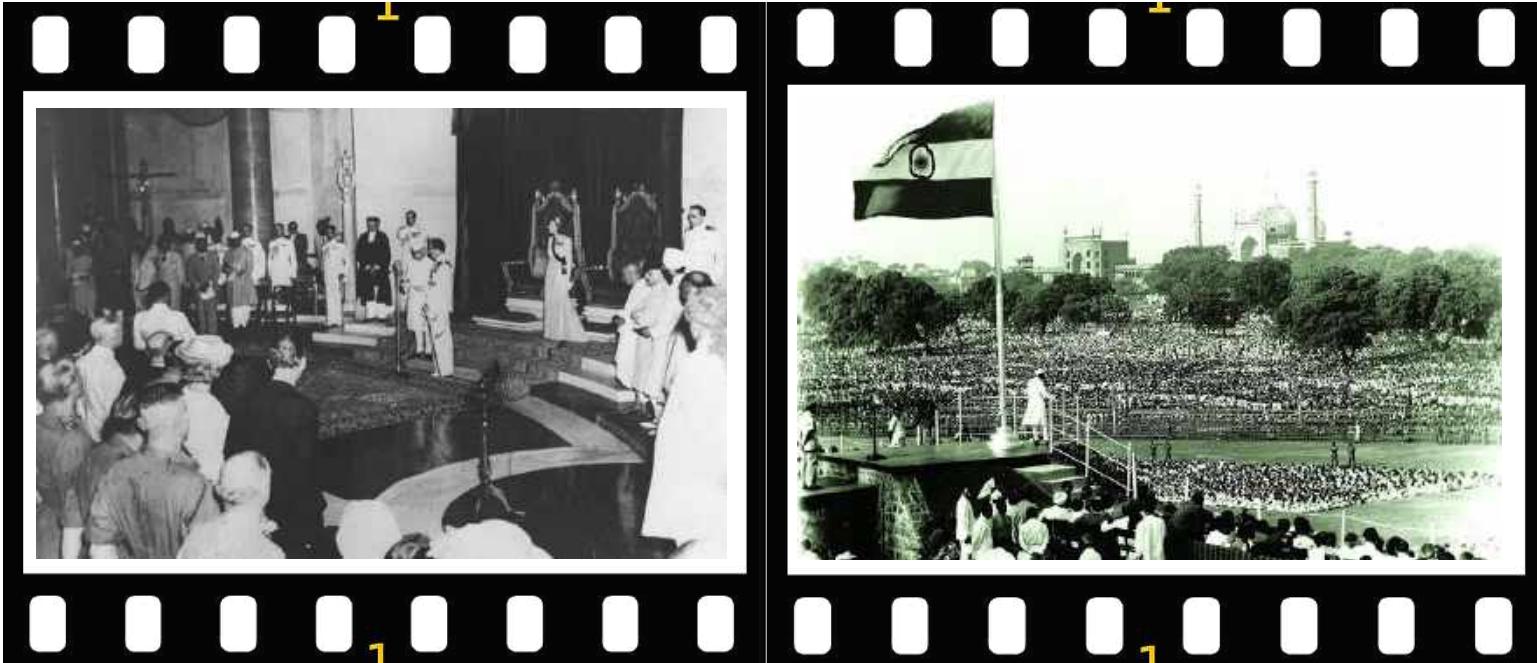


The first Independent India's map, postal stamps, coin and currency note.



Common people celebrating Independence across the cities like Calcutta and Bombay.

In Pics: From Pandit Nehru's address to the first flag hoisting on Aug 15, 1947



The first prime minister Jawaharlal Nehru delivering his 'tryst with destiny' speech on August 15, 1947 (R) Addressing a large public gathering after the first flag hoisting at Red Fort in Delhi.



The first cabinet of India along with the newly appointed President Rajendra Prasad. (L to R sitting) B. R. Ambedkar, Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Sardar Baldev Singh, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Jawaharlal Nehru, Rajendra Prasad, Vallabhbhai Patel, John Mathai, Jagjivan Ram, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur and S. P. Mukherjee. (L to R standing) Khurshed Lal, R. R. Diwakar, Mohanlal Saksena, N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, N.V. Gadgil, K. C. Neogy, Jairamdas Daulatram, K. Santhanam, Satya Narayan Sinha and B. V. Keskar

Disha Bharat: Enriching life through value education

By Rekha Ramachandran

It is truly a momentous occasion for Disha Bharat as we complete 15 years of journey in the value education space. A moment to rejoice and reflect with a deep sense of gratitude and fulfillment in this noble endeavour.

Looking back, it was in the year 2004, highly patriotic individuals working towards our motherland, under the dynamic and visionary leadership of Shri Krishnappaji, a senior social worker, conceived the idea of imparting value based education. The education becomes more holistic when there is an enriching blend of academics along with value initiatives. Value education is incomplete without proper understanding of our great country and its glorious culture. One vision was clear before us and that was the fact that we need to focus on three important aspects – Know Your Self, Know Your Country, Know Your Culture. Sowing the seeds at the right time, we realised, would enable the young minds to blossom into individuals with character and integrity and become catalysts of social transformation, carrying forward the rich and glorious legacy of our motherland. DishaBharat came into existence on 26th January 2005 and was conceived as an in-campus program. At this point of time though the vision was clear before us, the way forward was not clear. It was out of sheer grace that we happened to meet the Late Dr.T L Shanta, (the then Director of Maharani Lakshmi Ammani College (MLAC), Bengaluru), who was very inspired and extended full support and encouragement and thus started this noble Journey. From then on, there was no looking back and as an Organisation we have evolved and still trying to be better with each passing day. Dr. Shanta was instrumental in introducing Disha Bharat to many colleges across the city. This support was very vital for us at that point of time. The highlight of our programs were that structured modules fell in place, sensitising the five quotients of the students and at the same time inspiring and kindling their patriotic fervour. Disha Bharat programs completely activity based, a unique blend of learning, reflection and fun. We are able to inculcate a sense of social responsibility and enable the students the ultimate goal of education and a greater purpose of life.

This is precisely why our modules have become very popular among the students and institutions. Looking back, what started with apprehension is today full of conviction, what started with a question whether at all there is a need for these programs, is today an integral part of the curriculum. With a modest beginning with one college, comprising the first batch of 30 students, we have today reached and impacted more than 3.5 lakh students, encompassing over 150 colleges. During the course of our journey, there was an imperative need felt from various quarters to introduce these value based programs at a much younger age. That is when the school wing of Disha Bharat namely, Viveka Vikasa came into existence to cater to the High School and PUC students. The most important pillars in the education sector are the teachers, who are looked upon as role models and also carry with them great responsibility in molding young minds.

Thus started PRERANA, our Faculty Development Program with the essence of the journey from a teacher to a Guru. Values are caught not taught! Disha Bharat is blessed to have been endorsed by an extremely dedicated team of full timers and volunteers who have been relentlessly working with high levels of passion, reflecting Disha Bharat's ideology. The committed team has enabled Disha Bharat to reach newer heights. DishaBharat's journey has been truly enriching and undoubtedly lot of learning. We would like to humbly place on record the incredible and immense contribution especially of the academic fraternity, represented by people with great knowledge and wisdom, who openly supported and have been guiding us all along. We take a moment to salute and express our heartfelt gratitude to each one of them for being an integral and dynamic part of Disha Bharat's success story, enabling us to march from strength to strength. Strong values are indeed the bedrock on which our Nation can progress towards prosperity and peace and thus realise our big dream of Vishwaguru Bharat.

Rekha Ramachandran. Founder
Secretary, Disha Bharat

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