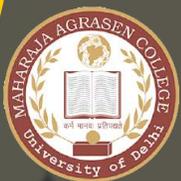


May 2020

MAC VOICE



A PRACTICAL NEWSLETTER OF
THE JOURNALISM DEPARTMENT

25 Years of MAC

Vice President of India, Sri M. Venkaiah Naidu's visit and address to the college.

Is the Indian media biased?

A comprehensive study on the patterns of media portrayal in India and the influence of extremist ideologies.

A decade we owe to the South Indian Film Industry

An insight to as how the Bollywood failed and the "Baahubali" South Indian cinema which changed the course of the Indian film industry in 2010s

MAHARAJA AGRASEN COLLEGE
UNIVERSITY OF DELHI

✉ email : macvoicejourno@gmail.com

📷 [journalism.mac](https://www.instagram.com/journalism.mac)

REPURCUSSIONS & THE PLIGHT OF THE AFFECTED

THE GREAT INDIAN LOCKDOWN

INDIA, KUCHH TOH CORONA

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

अससु पतरकारी दे छातर

English

We, the Students of Journalism

Gujarati

અમે, પત્રકારત્વના વિદ્યાર્થીઓ

Hindi

हम, पत्रकारिता के विद्यार्थी

Kannada

ನಾವು, ಪತ್ರಕರ್ಮದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು

Konkani

आम्ही ह्या पत्रकारित्याचि वाचक

Kashmiri

ਸੁਖਮ, ਪਤ੍ਰਕਾਰੀ ਓਕ ਝਾ੦

Malayalam

ഞങ്ങൾ, പത്രപരവർത്തനത്തിനനുവദിക്കുന്ന വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾ

Marathi

आम्ही, पत्रकारितेचे विद्यार्थी

Nepali

हामी, पत्रकारिताका विद्यार्थीहरू

Odia

ଆମେ, ସାମ୍ବାଦିକତାର ଛାତ୍ର

Punjabi

ਅਸੀਂ, ਪੱਤਰਕਾਰੀ ਦੇ ਵਦਿਆਰਥੀ

Sanskrit

वयम् पत्रकारितायाः विद्यार्थी गणम्

Sindhi

درگد اش اج تافاحص ، ناسا

Tamil

நாங்கள், பத்திரிகை மாணவர்கள்

Telugu

మేము, జర్నలిజం విద్యార్థులు

Urdu

ہب ل ط کے تافاحص ، مرہ



MESSAGE FROM THE PRINCIPAL

25 years are not a big period in the life of an academic institution. Maharaja Agrasen College has concluded its Silver Jubilee Celebration in 2019, in august presence of Hon'ble Vice President of India, Sri M. Venkaiah Naidu. In these glorious 25 years the College has earned a fair recognition and place in the academic arena. From last several years we have been surveyed as one of the top-ranking colleges of the country, both in India Today and A.C. Nielson surveys, National Institutional Ranking Framework conducted by Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India and NAAC accreditation. The department of Journalism has made significant contribution in this journey of Maharaja Agrasen College. Launching the digital edition of MAC VOICE will certainly be a mile stone for the department.

For more than two months we have been witnessing an unprecedented and uncertain situation because of Global pandemic owing to COVID-19 virus and resultant lock down. The educational institutions, industries, offices, economic activities, railways, metros, public transports, domestic and international flights have been closed down. Scientists, doctors and international institutions are still pondering over the origin of lethal virus COVID-19. Scientists are working relentlessly to invent a reliable vaccine and medicine for this deadly disease. In the post-independence India, we are witnessing the largest ever reverse migrations of labourers and work force from cities and industrial centers to villages. All major economic powers of the world are facing serious economic slowdowns. The number of COVID infected persons are increasing rapidly. Indian government had recognized the threat early and taken timely decision for complete lockdown in the third week of March when other major countries were still contemplating what to do.

India was close to attain the flattening of COVID-19 curve and controlled it significantly. Albert Einstein has rightly said that, “In the middle of difficulty lies Opportunities.” This global crisis has posed myriads of problems to humanity but new work culture and social practices have been innovated. Social distancing, work from home, on-line classes, avoiding social gathering, religious congregation and political activities are the new accepted norms in the post COVID world. In these two months India, from importer became one of the largest exporters of Masks, Gloves, PPE Kits, Medicines, COVID-19 Testing Kits etc. We became savior for humanity by supplying most sought- after medicine Hydroxychloroquine to many countries of the world. In India both the union and state governments are working tirelessly to overcome this crisis. India has learned a lot from this extraordinary situation. Self-reliance is the new buzzword for post CORONA India. Industrial, economic, agricultural, technological, educational self-reliance of India is need of the hour. Despite several challenges on many fronts, India is optimistic and looking forward to contribute to develop a reliable vaccine and medicine to overcome this global pandemic. Hopefully, the post CORONA world will provide a new opportunity and role for India in the new global affairs.

Dr. Sanjeev Kumar Tiwari
Principal (Offg.)



AN INSIGHT



25 YEARS OF MAHARAJA AGRASEN COLLEGE	01
2020 : NEW BEGINNINGS FOR THE JOURNALISM DEPARTMENT	02
INDIA, KUCHH TOH "CORONA" Shivansh Vinod Ganjoo	04
DU STEPS UP EFFORTS TO BATTLE COVID-19 PANDEMIC Aniket Singh Chauhan	07
PANDEMIC 2020: NATURE'S DEBT COLLECTOR Khushi Malhotra	08
COVID OVER-INFORMATION Aniket Singh Chauhan	10
THE CASE OF THE CAPITAL AND CORONAVIRUS Aniket Singh Chauhan	12
COULD CONTACT TRACING APPS : SAVIOUR FOR COVID-19? Gunjan Makhijani	14
COVID'S IMPACT ON THE INDIAN ECONOMY Akanksha Raina	15
NATIONALISM – THE FEELING OF ONENESS Ujjwal Butalia	16
ABORTION ACT AMENDMENT: FOR EQUALITY AND RESPECT? Sakshi Bhatt	18
बेटी Dhruv Kumar	19
WHAT THREATENS THE INDIAN CULTURE TODAY? Aniket Singh Chauhan	20
IS THE INDIAN MEDIA BIASED? A RESEARCH Aniket Singh Chauhan	22
INFORMATION LITERACY IN MODERN ERA Anamika Sharma	24
मैं बिहार से हूँ Atul Kishore	26
CHAI AUR KITAAB Preeti Sharma	27
LADAKH : THE TRANS-HIMALAYAN BEAUTY Sanya Kakkar	29
2010S, A DECADE INDIA OWES TO SOUTHERN CINEMA Shivansh Vinod Ganjoo	30
CRICKET'S RESURGENCE TO THE GAMES Rudransh Khurana	34
WEAVE A PICTORY	35



The Department of Journalism dedicates this edition of
MAC VOICE to the frontline COVID warriors.

We thank the doctors, paramedical staff, sanitation workers,
security forces, service providers and all other persons risking their
lives for us.



THE SUPERHEROES

DESIGNED BY
ANANYA BASU



Vice President of India, Sri M. Venkaiah Naidu releasing the Silver Jubilee edition of the College Magazine - Agranika. Also present - Sh. O.P.. Kohli (Ex- Governor Gujarat & Madhya Pradesh), Vice Chancellor of Delhi University, Prof. Yogesh Tyagi, then College Chairman Prof. Sunil Sharma and Principal, Dr. Sunil Sondhi

25 YEARS OF EXCELLENCE: SILVER JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS

by Shivansh Vinod Ganjoo
2nd Year

Since its inception on 13th August, 1994 at a temporary campus in East Delhi's Mayur Vihar, Maharaja Agrasen College has established itself not only as a leading college in the off-campus circuit, but also among all the colleges of the Delhi University within a very short span of 25 years. The College, which started with 2 courses, a dozen teachers and 300 students, has now surged to a workforce of 11 courses, 150+ teachers and more than 3000 regular students.

The 25th year of the college was a celebratory period for all of us. Several academic as well as extra-curricular events took place in order to commemorate the Silver Jubilee of MAC. From Family Olympics as a sports event to initiating several short term courses in the college through the

Abdul Kalam Center, the college also saw its first ever Graduation Day Ceremony on 16th March, 2019.

The year also saw a sequence of extra curricular competitions organised by various departments, the aggregate victories of which led to the Best Department trophy, eventually won by the department of Political Science. The competitions included - Choir song competition, Group dance, Maharaja Chef, Skit competition, Ethnic wear competition, Best out of waste and Film making competition.

The festivities and celebrations culminated with a highly anticipated event. On 6th September, 2019, the Vice President of India, Sri M. Venkaiah Naidu graced the College's Silver Jubilee commemoration event.

“Education is not the amount of information that we put into your brain and runs riot there, undigested, all your life. We must have life-building, man-making, character-making assimilation of ideas.”

- Swami Vivekananda

The event was etched with golden letters in the history of Maharaja Agrasen College. The event was also chaired by Sh. O.P. Kohli, an old associate of the college since its early days who also served as the Governor of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Goa, Prof. Yogesh K Tyagi, Vice Chancellor of University of Delhi, Prof. Sunil Sharma, then Chairman of the college and Dr. Sunil Sondhi, then Principal. The event witnessed the release of Silver Jubilee edition of the College Magazine's Silver Jubilee Edition - Agranika 2019 by the dignitaries.

The address of Vice President inspired each and everyone present in the jam-packed auditorium. He emphasised on both mental and physical well being of the students to enhance their productivity.

In his eloquent address, he shared several tips and advice for both students and general public, sharing some candid and light moments from his experiences and what not.

The 45 minute long address was considerably one of the most remarkable ever in the college. Thus, Maharaja Agrasen College added a new feather to its golden cap.

NEVER FORGET:

1. MOTHER
2. MATRUBHUMI
3. MATRUBHASHA
4. JANMABHUMI
5. GURU

Integrate the rich tradition with modern education to help develop the creativity and originality of students, and to encourage them to innovate.

2020 : NEW BEGINNINGS FOR THE JOURNALISM DEPARTMENT

by Shivansh Vinod Ganjoo
2nd Year

Since its inception in 1997, the Journalism department of Maharaja Agrasen College has been climbing the ladder of success day by day. The department would end its session 2019-20 this month with great stories to narrate and ideas to deliver. With every year passing by, the department is providing some exceptional talent to the media industry in form of its students of both B.A. (H) Journalism and Advanced diploma in T.V. Program and News Production Courses.

Like every year, the students who graduated from the batch 2016-2019 made it to the top media institutions of the country like the AJK Mass Communication and Research Center, Jamia Millia Islamia, Indian Institute of Mass Communication and many others.

The Session of 2019-20 started with the induction of enthusiastic students, who

took admission in both 2 year Diploma and 3 year degree courses. The department has also been working to enhance the key skills required to become a competitive media person and exposes them to several practical projects. In October 2019, the department, under the aegis of the college, facilitated the making of a short film. Though a foreign project, it exposed the students to various technicalities of film-making and interaction with professionals from the National School of Drama.

Many students submitted their work to several magazines, radio shows, produced documentaries and worked as a content creator in almost every media field, coping up to scale with the industry. The Department not only encourages practical learning, but also extra-curricular activities, which helps to extract the hidden talent, specially among the freshers.



Shooting of a short film inside the College Campus



Sh. Satyaprakash, Legal Editor of The Tribune at the symposium on "Fourth Pillar of Democracy : A Contemporary Approach"



Sh. Bhupendra Chaubey, Executive Editor, CNN-News 18 along with his team, recording for a special show for Delhi Elections 2020



Sh. Bhupendra Chaubey, Executive Editor, CNN-News 18 at the symposium on "Television Journalism in the Network Society Era"

With the advent of year 2020, we increased our pace of learning and set out to achieve new goals and targets. The department organised a very fruitful symposium on "Television Journalism in the Network Society Era" on January 15th, 2020 with the Executive Editor of CNN-News 18, Sh. Bhupendra Chaubey as the keynote speaker. The session remained extremely interactive with the students learning the media tools from a new perspective : Professional Experience. Sh. Chaubey explained every minute detail of the functioning of Television media houses and shared his personal experiences with the students.

This was followed by another intellectually profused symposium on "Fourth Pillar of Democracy : A Contemporary Approach" on January 24, 2020 with the Legal Editor of The Tribune, Sh. Satyaprakash as the keynote speaker. Again, a highly interactive session with the students, the role of media in the contemporary democracy was discussed. On 24th January, Sh. Bhupendra Chaubey visited the college with his team from CNN-News 18 to record a special show on then upcoming Delhi Elections of 2020, Viewpoint. The program was telecasted on the same day at national television.

With such fruitful symposium sessions, wonderful interactions with experts and exposure to the field, the department now aimed higher and started planning for a National Conference of media persons on Contemporary Media, issues and impediments. The Conference, like all other previous conferences would have invited over several experts from the industry for paper presentations and symposiums, overall benefiting the academic and practical front of the students. Along with the conference, the annual departmental fest of Yatharth was also on cards. However, with almost all planning done for the events, a major challenge knocked the doors of the country, which led to a complete shutdown for the coming days.

The COVID 19 pandemic in India led to gradual closure of all academic institutions and then of all general activities. However,

despite the challenges, the department still believes in the policy of "Work from Home" and continues its functioning to facilitate a student's learning process at any cost.

To keep up the spirit of journalism in the students, the department organised a 3 day webinar series on "Media Reporting during COVID-19" from 13th May to 15th May, 2020. The students interacted with our ex-Alumni and the Managing Director of The Logical Indian, Ms. Shweta Kothari, Deputy Editor of the leading Hindi daily - Dainik Bhaskar, Sh. Satya Prakash and the Director of the Social Justice and Initiative at the University of Texas, USA, Prof. Arvind Singhal. The series dealt with the tactics to deal with the pressure and thus, facilitate media reporting during the times of crisis, especially the current pandemic. Apart from students, the webinars were also attended by many media experts and researchers from both United States and India. Along with such informative practices, an online Feature-writing competition was also organised for the students to keep them engaged productively. The department also aims to organise a research paper presentation, to keep the process of knowledge dissemination ongoing in such negative times.

Above all, we decided not to skip this year's MAC Voice edition because of the pandemic. The department now comes with a modified version of its annual magazine - MAC VOICE 2020 with its first ever e-publication. With utilising all the time and resources very judiciously, the department of Journalism, Maharaja Agrasen College always tends to match the pace with changing and developing times with appreciable adaptability.

"Journalism is not a profession, it is a mission to serve"



Barricading at Rajpath near India Gate. India has been under lockdown for more than 2 months now

INDIA, KUCHH TOH CORONA

PLIGHT OF THE AFFECTED AND THE CLONE EMERGENCY

by Shivansh Vinod Ganjoo
2nd Year

Like a fictional and adventurous story, whole world has come to a standstill due to the Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) outbreak. Though the world saw even more adverse conditions during the Spanish Flu outbreak of 1920s and both the world wars, such unprecedented situation was still unknown to the mankind. The viral pandemic traversed all the way from China to Europe and then to other parts of the world and has claimed over 3.5 lakh deaths and 55 lakh cases. Major world economies have started shrinking due to the unprecedented lockdowns and the following situations. The United States of America being the worst hit. As of now, the US currently has over 17

lakh infected patients and seen over 1 lakh deaths. The unemployment rate is at all time high, monetary liquidity is low and the biggest challenge is the mental breakdown.

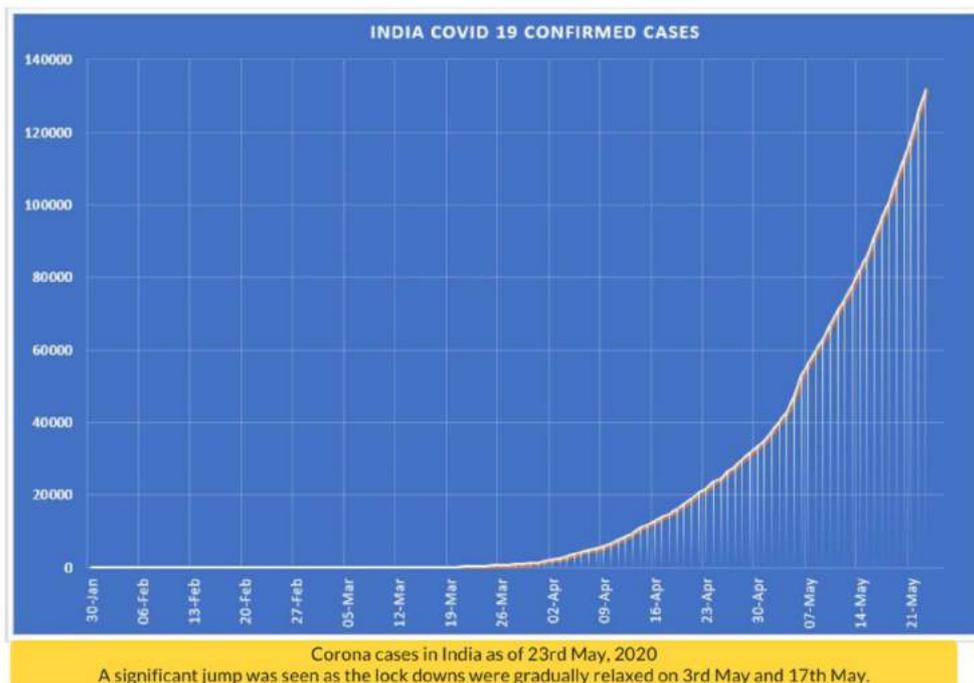
While the west has been gravely affected on all fronts, east is still on a better platform. To the surprise of many "developed" nations who failed the race against corona, India seems to lead the baton in this race. The immediate lockdown announced by the Government of India is considered to be the biggest ever in the history. 1.4 billion people were locked inside their homes when only 600 cases were reported in the country. Since 25th March, 2020, the initial 21 day lockdown has been extended thrice and made into a 68 day - 4 phased lockdown. The World Health Organisation categorically praised the

India has suffered a loss of around \$200 billion, around 7% of it's total GDP

Indian response to the outbreak, where it judiciously used the lockdown time to prepare the machinery required to deal with it. Further variance in state wise cases led to appreciation of various state governments like in Delhi or Kerala under P. Vijayan and the Health Minister, Shailaja "Teacher", who prudently dealt with various other previous outbreaks like the Ebola, Zika and Nipah virus in the state, whereas

governments of Tamil Nadu, Gujarat and Maharashtra were criticised for their way of handling the outbreak. The initial days of lockdown flashed the news about lack of Personal Protective Equipments (PPE) kits for the paramedical staff and today, India is the 2nd largest producer of PPE kits besides China. India inched from around 100 samples being tested in a day to 1 lakh samples per day. What added a feather in our golden cap was the appointment of the Indian Health Minister, Dr. Harshvardhan as the Chairman of the Executive Board of the World Health Organisation. India seems to be winning the race against this pandemic, but at what cost?

The immediate lockdown left everyone stuck at their present locations. This created a huge sense of panic among the poor class, especially the migrant labourers, who were hundreds of kilometers away from their homes thrown out by their landlords, without food, without wages with walking back to their home states being the only option left amid the pandemic gloom. Visuals started pouring in from the busiest bus stands like Anand Vihar in Delhi or Bandra in Mumbai, where thousands of migrants arrived in bulk in hope of getting transported back to their homes. They were criticised for their failure to comply to the social distancing norms, sitting jam-packed altogether and creating ruckus. Many migrants gave up their hope on the government and started a thousand kilometre journey by foot, all by themselves, only to be stopped and mishandled by the police force at state borders. Many perished due to heatstrokes and starvation. After 2 long months and more than 500 deaths, the government has now arranged for their transportation, which still is mismanaged at various fronts.



This lock down has also put the Indian academia in an unparalleled situation which has to be addressed with outright seriousness. The lock down came up at such a time when the schools were gearing up for their new sessions, Board Examinations were being conducted, Colleges were in the middle of their semesters and entrance exams at various institutions were about to commence. The high class private schools and colleges began their new sessions through online mode by using e-learning and conference applications. Government institutions also tried to inculcate the same pedagogy. 65% students in India are enrolled in government schools which do not support e-learning. Hence, majority of school children haven't received proper education since 2 months. Prestigious Government educational institutions like University of Delhi came up with it's newly formed e-learning process, making sure that the study material and the teacher reaches to all. Whilst facilitating the majority, minority remained unaddressed. Blind students

were entitled to the facility of recording the classroom lectures and had somewhat access to subject related notes in Braille script. Since lock down, they have lost all such facilities and get help from nowhere. Problem arose when the University announced it's examinations in online mode. The students, the staff, no one was capable enough, both technically and mentally to continue with such method. The internet connectivity is 100 times better than that in a remote village in Changlang district of Arunachal Pradesh. That's how far students come from to study in the national capital. Moreover, the internet lock down since past 10 months in the union territory of Jammu and Kashmir terrifies the native students when told about online examinations.

The Finance Ministry immediately came up with a 1.7 lakh crore rupees plan for the impoverished to tackle the situation. The amount sounds huge but in actual turned out to be a minimal support for 80 crore BPL people, who ended up getting 20 kgs of ration and 500 Rs. per month in total, which is not sufficient to



Mumbai's iconic Bhandi Bazaar wears a deserted look during the 1st phase of lockdown.

sustain a family for a month. While the government hailed its plan and claimed zero deaths due to starvation, ground reports suggest that almost 100 people have died of starvation due to lockdown. The government is not to be solely criticised here though, over population is to be. The government recently announced a 20 lakh Crore package (around 10% of the Indian GDP) in form of waivers and investments. It was an attempt to uplift the falling economy, but would have been better if the deserving people were addressed, not the industrialists and the businessmen. The worst hit and not talked about, however are the poor APL class of sweepers, rickshaw drivers, cab drivers and others. Their work is down with zero earning and no material or financial support even from the government. Another undiscussed aspect was the medication. With no financial support now, many medical patients found it very hard to sustain on their costly medicines. Till date, many poor cancer, heart and other patients have died due to lack of medication. Many pregnant ladies were left without care and perished in these circumstances, while we were enjoying our quality family time sitting in air conditioned rooms.

More than 5 million migrants have now returned to their hometowns and villages, but horrifically, most of them would now never return to the cities. Being sidelined at the times when they needed the help most has left a deep scar on their mental and emotional being. One fine day the country would be completely back on tracks, but we will then face the most unprecedented labour crisis. This will significantly impact the sectoral division of the Indian

economy, with a huge proportion migrating from secondary to primary sector. No one would be there to build our houses, clean our roads and scavenge our waste. I think that would be a day when we will realise it's the non-powerful class, who holds the true power of our nation. This lock down brought mixed results for all. India sees this as a chance to grow its economy by getting back all foreign contracts from China but leaves behind the ones to die, who will be the forefront workers in these contracts and help build the nation. **India, unke liye bhi kuchh toh corona.**

More than 140 million
(14 Crore) people lost
their employment in
lock down, many more
to follow



A Migrant Labour, Ram Pukar Pandit crying over phone as he could not reach his home and look after his year old ailing son after being stopped by the UP Police from crossing the Delhi-Ghaziabad border. His son died on 11th May.

DU STEPS UP EFFORTS TO BATTLE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

by Aniket Singh Chauhan
1st Year

Whole world is currently amidst a huge crisis probably the humankind has ever seen. While nations and organisations are struggling to eradicate this crisis and the disease, many organisations and individuals have come forward to minimise the loss during this crisis. In the wake of the global pandemic, the University of Delhi has also stepped up its efforts to help the nation in all the ways it can.

Since the start of this wretched pandemic, our university along with the students and the faculty, have put in the effort to do all that it can to help the nation in such gruelling times. Carrying this practice even further, the Vice chancellor of the university, Prof. Yogesh K Tyagi issued a statement in this respect.

The VC, in an appeal to the faculty has requested them, "In these circumstances, it's incumbent upon us to raise the level of social consciousness. We can set an example of extraordinary

sensitivity by contributing a percentage of our gross salary for a few months to The PM CARES Fund for the welfare of those affected by the pandemic. By doing so, we can at least try to repay an unquantifiable debt to those who have nurtured us and thus become the beacon of hope in their lives. I urge you to contribute to the best of your capacity by using consent/authorization form [\[http://app.du.ac.in/covid19\]](http://app.du.ac.in/covid19)."

This donation is voluntary in nature and the teachers can choose the amount of salary they want to donate to the cause. The appeal also thanked the overwhelming participation of the university in its earlier campaigns to battle the pandemic, "In the last week of March 2020, the University appealed to you to come forward and contribute to

deal with the COVID-19 pandemic. Thanks to your support, we got inspired to launch 'DU Care for Neighbour' programme to feed the hungry in the neighbourhoods of our North and South campuses and also contributed one day's salary to the relief efforts"

The appeal also sought to highlight the philanthropic abilities of the university and hence stated, "You can make a positive difference in people's lives through this contribution. Don't miss watering your roots. Let the University be known not only for its academic excellence but also for its philanthropic flagrance."

The nation is amidst a war is unlike any other calamity that humankind has ever seen. And this contribution will surely make a difference, as in these strenuous times the nation will benefit from anything it can get.



Prof. Yogesh K Tyagi also initiated several measures like free counselling for students to tackle the anxiety caused by this unprecedented situation



THE CASE OF THE CAPITAL AND CORONAVIRUS



by Aniket Singh Chauhan
1st Year

The national capital recorded its first CoVID-19 positive case on March 2 and by May 26, the tally had gone up to 14,456. The seat of the national government until now has seen the deaths of over 288 people. Delhi, in addition to facing the pandemic also witnessed 'super-spread' events like the Tablighi Jamaat congregation and migrant exodus happening within its borders. The Home Ministry has reported that of all the cases in India, 29.8% link to the Jamaat's congregation that became known on March 31.

On the other hand, the state of Bihar alone reported that they found more than 26% of the returning labourers to be coronavirus positive. It is worth

mentioning that the city has done remarkably well when compared to other cities of comparable population size. For instance, New York City whose population is half of Delhi has nearly two lakh positive cases.

The Testing

Chief Minister Arvind Kejriwal in his statements has said that the city-state will be "following the model of South Korea in testing." In other words, the Delhi government has initiated the mass testing procedure. Delhi is conducting close to 45,000 thousand COVID tests per day. This number transcends into 8340 tests per million which are among the highest in the nation. The benefit of such a testing strategy is that it will help the authorities to map the virus' spread and hence contain it before transmission.

The Numbers

Delhi at present has the third-highest positive coronavirus cases in the country. The Delhi government says that the high numbers are a result of massive testing exercises and the fact that Delhi houses more than 11,050 people per square meters. The Delhi Government faced heat when the government and hospital data mismatched on May 8. The government reported coronavirus 66

The national capital of the nation is among the worst coronavirus pandemic hit areas in the nation. However, the state's swift reactions have helped to fight the outbreak effectively.



CM Arvind Kejriwal has been regularly organising Online Press Conferences since the outbreak

deaths while the data from various hospitals around Delhi, like AIIMS, RML Hospital, etc. added up to 116. This indicated at possible data manipulation. However, the government took account of the situation and announced an internal audit of the issue. The Delhi High Court, responding to a plea concerning this matter, ruled that the 'it appears' that the government was not fudging the data.

The Economy

The city, which has been under lockdown since March 23 has started opening up the economy. The Arvind Kejriwal government took this decision, as it believes that 'the lock down cannot last forever as in addition to lives we also have to save the livelihoods.' The government allowed the shops to open on an odd-even basis across the national capital. Being in Delhi one cannot ignore the passion that it has for its food. Realising this, the government also allowed restaurants to be open for takeaways and deliveries. However, this activity has faced criticism from some quarters, as this will result in increased

street activities that may result in higher coronavirus cases.

The Impact

Delhites felt the impact of the diseased fat and wide. Nearly all of us saw the heart-wrenching images of the ever-lively Connaught Place and India Gate witnessing deadly silence in the lock down. The Delhi University especially saw the wrath of the global pandemic. While on one hand many students were stranded in Delhi due to the nation-wide lock down, others are still witnessing an event, which has not only delayed examinations but also put a question mark on their future. Nevertheless, the students did not lose their heart and helped the city, with programmed like 'DU Care for Neighbour', when it needed them the most. The daily-wage labourers and workers also were helpless in the face of this wretched virus. Even though the government has till now fed over 14 lakh distress labourers, many are still struggling to get food on their plates. The Delhi government also announced a compensation of ₹5,000 to support affected transport service providers like Auto, E-Rickshaw, Rural transport

Vehicle and Grameen Seva. In addition to this, the government also announced financial support of ₹1 crore for the family of any deceased health staff who had died in the line of duty while dealing with corona virus cases in Delhi.

Road Ahead

The first success of the operation came from Dilshad Garden, an area where the virus was widely spread. The Delhi Government announced on 10 April, that the operation SHIELD (Seal; Home Quarantine; Isolation and Contact Tracing; Ensuring Essential supplies; Local Sanitisation; Door-to-Door health check) was successful in containing the spread of the virus in this area. The state Health Minister, Satyendra Jain said that the area was virus-free after the implementation of the six-layer operation. On 17 April, Deputy CM of Delhi, Manish Sisodia announced that the operation was also successful in two other hotspots, Vasundhara Enclave and Khichripur.

As on May 27, there are 87 containment zones (zones with 3 or more positive cases) and 41 de-contained zones (zones with no new cases) in Delhi. Even though the cases are on the rise, the number of containment zones are decreasing, indicating that the disease now is mostly increasing in isolated areas. Although the battle against CoVID-19 is a tough one, the high spirits of Delhi and Delhiites will surely help the city to emerge triumphantly in this long and excruciating struggle.

PANDEMIC 2020: NATURE'S DEBT COLLECTOR

by Khushi Malhotra
1st Year

There are some things in life that leave human beings vulnerable and weak in the knees; one being the destruction of their ego that promises invincibility. In this case it was by mother nature itself. On April 7, the day of the biggest and super Pink Moon, at the rooftop my friend and my sister claimed they'd jump off the building if they found out they had the corona virus and infected their family. I remember watching a man smoking cigarettes on the next roof and thinking to myself; he is adding to the smoke. But this time there was no smoke that takes the life of 4.6 million people in a year as per WHO. I'm no expert but If the sparrows could talk they'll tell you they haven't seen this season before, so it isn't smoke or smog that's getting to the lungs and making them weary, it's the power of nature's natural selection, a disease you may call COVID-19, that is taking the lives of so many. Tell me, would you agree if i told you it was a natural conspiracy to get back at humans for thinking they had control over things like the environment but their own actions had only tiny repercussions?

What would it mean to you if your father could see the mountains in Saharanpur, UP, after 30 years of his good life spent in smoke? Would you want to step out again? Somehow in bloodshed, Venice smiled to see fishes show up in the never-so-clear lakes. I remember mama telling me to close the refrigerator door to stop the release of CFCs that makes holes in the ozone. In 2019, NASA reported the ozone hole over the arctic region reduced to its smallest size ever reported, but as a bombshell to the earth, the same hole grew by record proportions in march 2020 just a few months after in lieu of human errors. Now, one would think that is it's the worst impact possible but miraculously while we sat at home, heroes without capes, some natural phenomena closed the hole for good and the ozone recovered. So much can happen when there is less bromine and chlorine in the air.



When we care of the small things, the bigger things are automatically taken care of. While we dilly-dallied at home the political environment of the world was spun into a hurricane, where all the powerful men and women started getting buried under their own clout for not even the most powerful federations could rule out a natural destruction. Every social, economic and regional aspect of our lives nose-dived into a slow pace, but words like peace and harmony became anchors and the sanctity of the environment became our bandwidth to deal with it all. It feels like the Satyug of pure environment is to remerge.

Delhi, my hometown was always on top of the lists that carried the tag "most polluted capitals of the world", now the blue sky and the constellations at night laugh about it all. In lives we have paid to this disease and in good weather it has repaid. 'Mumbai Shor' is as famous an anecdote as the bustling Karachi streets that account for one of the most dangerous levels of noise pollution in the world but the city sits quiet today as it mourns at the distant site of the 'Karachi Kabristan' built to bury the lives

that corona ate. Maybe if we had stayed at home before, the clear sky would've brought us to Allah or any other embodiment of god and the noise would've been that of prayers and natural death would've been the blessing. While we spoke about the good parts of a precarious predicament, there is a folded page in the book that we must reopen. the land and the oceans that were hotspots for plastic and hazardous waste dumping, the then landfills are now 'body-fills' and the oceans are where we pore the ashes of our beloveds like food to the fish we pour so quietly in our home aquariums.

The anecdotes above have a linking chain and my argument is simple. There are several categories of pollution in the world, there is air, water, noise, soil then there is marine, thermal and even light pollution. The world kept growing at unchecked alarming proportions and overused the gift of resources. A pandemic after a century of another is only earth's Natural correction. There was Newton who understood, every action has an equal and opposite reaction and on the



Himalayas visible from the plains of Punjab after decades.

other end of the spectrum there is Elon Musk who thinks technology can make us indestructible and travel to mars. A peacock coloured **humming** bird whispered this morning, perhaps you should've listened to Australia, Brunei and New Zealand, world's least polluted countries where men can co-exist without their **egos** drowning their lands in wealth, pollution and misery. Maybe we can still listen. Go organic like Sikkim, preserve like New Zealand and protect

and worship our resources like a poor coffee farmer in Ghana, who knows the resources and his place on earth is time bound. Perchance, we can start with ourselves and our tiny repercussions. One day, I Hope you can make tea with lemon grass grown in Brunei's freshly born soil, with pure waters taken from Prague's fountains and Italian rivers on a beach side with zero plastic embellishments and breathe the perfume of the tulips grown miles away.

When the lockdown ends, hope you can thank the corona virus that brought us to a position where we do not worry about the passing Sundays or the coming Mondays and the rat race rests in peace, and pray for the lives that were taken in the process. In that moment hope you remember me, a woman of 19 yrs of age who had understood the world's allure, energy and emotional receptivity and urged you to care.

"The poetry of earth is never dead"



Prime Minister announcing the Janata Curfew on 23rd March, 2020

WHY YOU NEED A BREAK FROM CORONAVIRUS NEWS

by Aniket Singh Chauhan
1st Year

The coronavirus pandemic has shaken the humankind. And as we all are locked away in our houses, most of us make sure that we check the news feed each and every day. Be it the count of new positive patients or the news of a sad demise, we want to know more about as soon as possible.

However, amidst this sea of information, we often forget that we shouldn't go in too deep or we drown.

Infoxication or Information overload occurs when you have too much inform-

-ation about an issue which subsequently affects your mental functions and even decision making. So the time when you watched that primetime debate or the daily news bulletin and just felt frustrated afterword you were infoxicated.

Current research suggests that the surging volume of the available information—and its interruption of people's work—can adversely affect not only personal well-being but also

We are often told that the more one knows, the better. But we were never told that if we know too much, then that may result in infoxication.

decision making, innovation, and productivity.

Pretty obviously the focus of this lockdown is the coronavirus pandemic and we as curious consumers consume all of the information about this pandemic. But this blind consumption leads to fear and not awareness. The 24/7 news coverage of these unprecedented events serve as an additional stressor, especially for individuals with pre-existing mental health problems.

There is a famous English proverb 'to paint the devil on the wall'. It basically means to have or offer a negative view of a situation, often when it is excessive or unwarranted. This proverb perfectly describes the media coverage related to this pandemic, be it national or global. You can notice this negative coverage by the fact that many news channels and portals often do not show the number of cured patients but emphasise more on infected patients. Such flow of information has already caused a great deal of damage. Recently a man in Shamli, Uttar Pradesh committed suicide as soon as he was admitted to a quarantine facility. He hanged to his death in a fear that he was coronavirus positive. The despairing part of this incident was that the person's report was negative. The deceased was so frightened about coronavirus that he could not even decide about his own life. Similar cases have come up in New Delhi, Greater Noida, Firozabad, etc. Amidst this flow of information people, knowingly and unknowingly, also spread fake news. Here another Indian proverb, 'Knowledge increases through sharing' is at work. When we get to know a fact we want to share it with as many people as we can. Thus, fake news also presents itself as another trouble maker in such a scenario.



Stampede at Bandra Station, Mumbai - April 14, 2020
Rumour spread among the migrant labourers that trains were being arranged for transporting them back

So be it the rumour that vegetable vendors are licking the vegetables or the rumour about the government reducing 30% pension during the Coronavirus, it all adds up to the painted devil on the wall becoming more and more terrorising.

It is a fact that everyone around the globe is concerned about the spread of this wretched virus. However, in reality, a lot of us have forgotten to draw a line between being scared and being aware. Being scared will lead us to spread fake news and consuming every bit of information which will result in infoxication as well as hysteria. On the contrary, if we accept the fact that this virus will be affecting

us adversely and consume information that is relevant as well as trustworthy then at least we can prepare ourselves to fight this virus.least we can prepare ourselves to fight this virus.

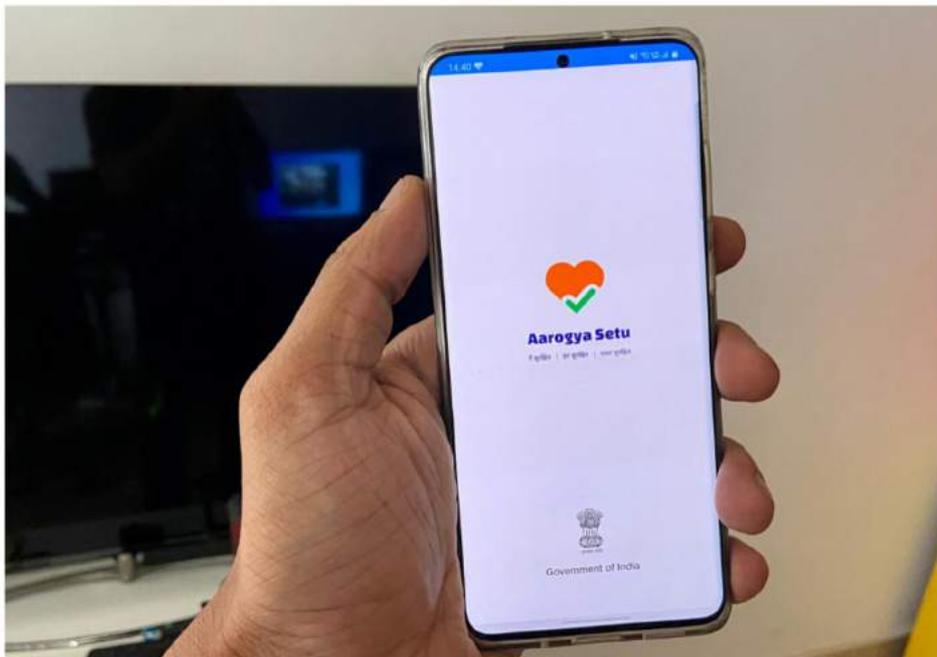
Try to give yourself a break from all the news related to coronavirus for some time, be it television or the internet or social media. Don't misjudge this as not caring about the hazardous pandemic and becoming careless about the needed precautions. Being informed is a must but being overinformed is a choice and a risk not worth taking.

“Sometimes a pessimist is only an optimist with extra information.”

— Idries Shah, Reflections

COULD CONTACT TRACING APPS BE THE SAVIOUR FOR COVID-19?

by Gunjan Makhijani
1st Year



The mystifying disease of Covid 19 is putting strain on the governments globally and many countries are adopting ways to combat this life threatening disease. Some engineers believe that the progress of technology in recent decades can help mobile applications trace the spread of the virus while protecting

the privacy of users, and ensuring that it would not become a permanent surveillance tool for the authorities. In an attempt to spread awareness among the citizens on Coronavirus outbreak, the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology of India launched a mobile application called 'Aarogya Setu'. It helps in tracking the infection by using GPS system and Blue-

-tooth, thereby assessing whether the user is at a high-risk geographical zone or not. It has been assured that the data would be encrypted and the government could not access it at a later point. It is certain that technology will play a crucial role in such scenarios, however, medical technologies' applications not only require specialized deployment plans but dedicated people and resources as well. Moreover, in India, the demographics indicate a larger digital divide which questions the utilisation of technology to monitor or meditate public services.

If a government is using a smartphone application to measure movement or

administer services, chances are that it is only capable of reaching the half of the country and is likely to miss out the vulnerable areas. Most of the proposed technologies are aimed at using non-traditional sources of data to estimate risk of infection. The concerned issue deals with the fact that even if people are at risk, the medical advice is to stay at home unless the person has urgent need of hospitalization. Efforts are also the subject of growing scrutiny from privacy advocates and some health care experts who question the effectiveness of such systems. This will thus prove to be a wide-ranging experiment. It is quite evident that the task of tracing phones

without giving rise to public outcry strikingly differs from that of prompting a person to install an app on smartphone.

"Aarogya Setu" has been alleged for data breaching. Dilemma for a common man remains whether to install or not?



COVID'S IMPACT ON THE INDIAN ECONOMY

by Akanksha Raina
1st Year

In India, a timely executed lockdown has helped in flattening of the curve, saving many lives. However, the measure is costly for the economy. Rating agencies Fitch and Moody's have slashed growth forecasts for FY 21 to 0.8%, to 0.2%, respectively. Undoubtedly, The Indian economy needs a raft of fiscal and monetary measures, in addition to the ones already announced.

The lock down has turned the government finances upside down. The fall in tax revenue, especially the GST, is going to hurt badly. For instance, The Centre has already lost more than Rs 28,000 crore in the auto sector that contributes 15% of its total GST collect-

-ions. There is lot of uncertainty about the economic fallouts of the pandemic. In such a scenario it is almost impossible to arrive at meaningful estimates of the revenue and expenditures. Oversized packages in developed economies are aimed at reviving economic activities by protecting jobs and wages by incentivizing employers to retain workers and supplement social security benefits. Big stimulus packages make sense for those economies since the disease already has bottomed out and many economic activities have resumed. Except civil aviation, most other sectors have been opened, in some cases with reasonable

restrictions.

However, the Indian situation is very different. We do not have payroll data for a large number of informal sector workers. Moreover, suppressing of economic activities, except those related to the essentials, is part of the Indian strategies to fight the virus.

The government's efforts to contain the virus have saved many lives. At the same time, the government needs to act fast and expand the set of permitted activities with appropriate fiscal support. There is need to improve administrative and regulatory efficiency to smooth the flow of workers and inputs needed for production.

NATIONALISM: THE FEELING OF 'ONENESS'

by Ujjwal Butalia
3rd Year

With the current status of political turmoil that the country is experiencing because of certain decisions that the government in power at the centre has taken our nation is experiencing the very 'need' of nationalism at a situation where the country of the people residing in it are going through a political upheaval and have been torn apart. Taking into consideration the current unrest in the country among all categories of people, all kinds of age groups, professions have been coming out on the streets for huge demonstrations, rallies and protests advocating an ideology that does not support various newly incorporated decisions taken at the constitutional level. This has led to damage of resources, property, dignity and even lives of people.

The constitutional amendments and acts that have been recently implemented by the government in power have taken an unexpected turn that impacted the citizens of the country very differently decisions like we work in the special status of Kashmir by abrogating Article 370 and 35(A) passing of citizenship Amendment Bill and act (CAA), the implementation of the process of NRC passing of the judgement of the long contested case over the Babri Masjid privatization of the education system at JNU have create an environment where some sections of citizens of the country are feeling vulnerable and threatened by the government at the centre. While there are people who support these changes that have been made and implemented, some of them



Prime Minister Narendra Modi addressing the BJP workers on 23rd May, 2019 after recording a landslide victory in the Indian General Elections.

are against this changes believing that these changes are violating their rights as citizens of this country, fundamental rights as a human being. These people opposing such changes have come down to the streets to protest against these decisions putting the public property in danger along with their own lives.

The need for nationalism cannot be felt more than now in India at an hour with the entire nation is undergoing political, social, economical and religious unrest. Citizens of the country all over the territory can be seen protesting against the changes in the constitution at the central level and are trying to save themselves from becoming a victim of the political turmoil that is taking place. Nationalism is a key driving force that unifies the citizens of a country which give them a common shared feeling of belonging, brotherhood and "oneness". No feeling of differentiati-

on or discrimination exists under the supreme and pure sense of nationalism which binds all the segregated people under one umbrella term of nationalism promoting the feeling of patriotism and oneness where there is no exclusion, segregation, marginalisation, isolation or subjugation of people based on different aspects of caste, class, gender, creed, education, religion, region, social status, power status and economic background.

The feeling of 'oneness' which is highly debated today in our country is the fundamental basic feature of nationalism as a concept and a phenomenon through which people all over the country unite and a reminder of the shared culture and traditions that have provide for the nation since long through which all are emerged as one single nation and its rightful and



Nationalism can be positive as well as negative. When we talk about positive nationalism, an example of our freedom struggle comes my mind when we can visualise one single united India on the basis of ideology, goals and aspirations, vision even though it was terrestrially fragmented with other social structures enhancing the fragmentation. Yet it was a united India which at the end led to the independence. However, negative nationalism can be destructive and detrimental for a country's growth and progress. It entails such social elements who for the love or rather blind love for their country can go to any extent which also includes terrorism as an example which takes place because of a strong sense of 'oneness' or of a strong sense of belonging to a place or community which if hurdled results in aggression and violence and hinders the progressive approach of the country.

Nationalism as an ideology brings all the dispersed residents of a country together where they become one ideologically which is what is needed at this hour in the Indian nation which is undergoing the current status of politi-

-cal turmoil where there is widespread unrest among the citizens of the country. What our country needs at the moment to put the country at a safe place from all the aggression and agitation is a positive wave of nationalism which will unite the fragmenting and separating communities and ideologies and bind them together with the feeling of brotherhood and the common law for the nation. Nationalism is indeed the need of the hour and can prove to be a blessing if we adopt positive nationalism. One can visualise a united India where a feeling of 'oneness' prevails over all the living beings of the country, where violence will be reduced immediately after realising the common ideology of one nation, oneness, brotherhood where people will be happy living in a state of content where they know that all the president of the country are contributing the best for the welfare of the country and the people living in it.

I have given my case in favour of the argument that positive nationalism is what we need to look out for and I strongly believe that no wrong has ever come from diverse versions and interp-

-retations of nationalism if we take it positively, as a process and as a phenomenon.

It is nationalism that led to successful achievement of freedom from the colonial occupation when the people of the country got united ideologically with the common love for the country and common goal to free our country. There can be other examples placed to prove that nationalism wherever it has emerged as always lead to the expected result and the outcome has always been the one which was expected by the people who got united together at various parts of the globe to Revolt against some order form of domination and operation that they were suffering from, like the French Revolution.

Therefore, in such scenario, nationalism is the only way forward for our country and only through pure notion of nationalism can we progress forward from the degrading situation and circumstances that have been working in the country threatening people and making them vulnerable at the very place that they call and consider "home". It can help in reducing an even eliminating the unrest among the people and unite them as one.

ABORTION BILL AMENDMENT

A NEW STEP FOR EQUALITY AND RESPECT?

by Sakshi Bhatt
1st Year

Equality comes with a tiny invisible hashtag that its terms and conditions apply. We are living in the 21st century and are hedging to become a developed nation. But is that development only towards creating new machines or just by giving the irony of citizenship?

Recently, some significant changes have been done in the abortion laws of India, known as the MTP amendment bill, 2020 which is a new step towards gender equality, says Smriti Irani,

Minister of Women and Child Development. The new amendment bill increases the age limit of abortion of fetus from 20 weeks to 24 weeks in case of a vulnerable woman, who is for rape survivor and for minors. But, this now comes with the condition of consulting two medical experts instead of one. There would be no such upper gestation limit in case of fetal abnormalities. This bill will ensure autonomy, dignity and confidentiality of women terminating pregnancy. "This bill strengthens reproductive rights of women and promotes safe abortion", said Prakash Javadekar.



But the paradox is that even after such amendments to promote safe abortions, contraceptive failure is not considered as an adequate reason for an unmarried woman to terminate the pregnancy. Although sex after the age of 18 with a mutual consent of both the partners is legal in the country, but in reality, pre-marital sex is still a prevalent taboo in the social law. In India, abortion was a crime prior to 1971 and penalties were a fine and three year imprisonment, except in a case where women's life is unsafe. But due to several cases of miscarriage and unsafe abortions, that lead to the death of many women, the new Medical Termination of Pregnancy act was introduced in 1971, which legalised abortion under certain terms and conditions.

Even after 49 years of MTP, there still exists a stigma that contraceptive failure would be considered as a valid reason for abortion, only in the case of a married woman, which even provides validation to marital rape for which we have no law at present. Irony is that Live-in relationships are legal but if an unmarried woman wants to abort a child, contraceptive failure is not considered as an appropriate reason. Safe abortions and reproductive rights can be promoted by normalizing sex as a natural biological process, so that common people do not feel any shame in accepting sexual relations before marriage or after marriage. Increasing age limit of gestation period and confidentiality would enhance this law more.

If this hypocrisy of promoting reproductive rights ends and contraceptive failure is also considered a valid reason for unmarried women, proper sex education and awareness about abortion is spread then the rate of safe and healthy abortions would increase, also facilitating population control.

बेटी

by Dhruv Kumar
2nd Year

बेटी शब्द सुनते ही कुछ लोगों के मन में खुशी की लहर दौड़ जाती है, तो कई लोग इस शब्द को बोझ की नज़रों से देखते हैं। ये वह लोग होते हैं जिनके लिए बेटा वह तमाम चीज़ें कर सकता है जो बेटी नहीं कर सकती। देश के कई क्षेत्रों में बेटियों को माँ की कोख में मारकर, लोग खुद को बहादुर समझते हैं। कुछ लोग समाज की मजबूरी का हवाला देकर यह कदम उठाते हैं। वे सोचते हैं कि अगर ऐसा नहीं किया तो समाज में वे क्या मुंह दिखाएंगे? समाज में उन्हें ज़िल्लत भरी ज़िंदगी गुज़ारनी पड़ेगी।

सामाजिक रीति-रिवाज़ और हत्यारा बनता पिता

समाज के रीति-रिवाज़ों के कारण एक पिता हत्यारा बन जाता है। हर रोज़ न जाने कितनी लड़कियों के साथ दुष्कर्म होता है, जिसके बाद उन लड़कियों के साथ-साथ उस लाचार पिता की भी ज़िंदगी नर्क बन जाती है। एक पिता अपनी बेटी को ही अपनी इज्जत मानता है और जब वह ही नहीं रहती तो वह जीते जी मर जाता है। कहने को तो लड़कियां लड़कों से आगे निकल रही हैं। हर क्षेत्र में योगदान दे रही हैं, खुद के पैरों पर खड़ी हो रही हैं लेकिन दूसरी ओर आज भी कई नगरों और गाँवों में लड़कियों को माँ की कोख में ही मार दिया जाता है।

लड़कियां पराया धन आखिर क्यों?

बेटियों के जन्म होने पर उन्हें बचपन से ही बस यही सिखाया जाता है कि वे पराया धन होती हैं, उन्हें पराये घर जाना है और उनका ससुराल ही उनका असली घर होगा। उसे घर के काम-काज सिखा दिए जाते हैं और शादी के बाद काम करने वाली मशीन बना दिया जाता है, जो पति, सास-ससुर और बच्चों को संभालने में पूरा जीवन बिता देती है। खुद के लिए तो वह कभी जीती ही नहीं है। माँ-बाप कहते हैं पराया धन हो और ससुराल वाले अपना धन समझते नहीं हैं। नौ माह तक बच्चे को अपनी कोख में पालती है, इतना दर्द सहती है मगर इन सब के बाद भी उसका नाम बच्चे के साथ कहीं नहीं जुड़ता। उसका खुद का अस्तित्व ही खत्म हो जाता है। भारत में ज़्यादातर महिलाओं का यही जीवन बनकर रह गया है।

2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार प्रति 1000 पुरुष पर केवल 940 महिलाएं हैं, जबकि आज़ादी के वक्त लिंग अनुपात सामान्य था। 2001 के बाद इसमें इज़ाफ़ा तो हुआ लेकिन बहुत कम। महिलाओं की घटती आबादी का मुख्य कारण “कन्याभ्रूण हत्या” भी है। आज एक तरफ जहां देश तरक्की की राह पर आगे बढ़ रहा है, वहीं दूसरी ओर बेटियों के प्रति लोगों की तंग मानसिकता बेहद शर्मनाक छवि पेश कर रही है। वक्त रहते इसे बदलने की ज़रूरत है।



The Maharajyabhishek ceremony of Chhatrapati Shivaji on 6th June, 1674 at Raigad

WHAT THREATENS THE INDIAN CULTURE TODAY?

by Aniket Singh Chauhan
1st Year

The Indian culture today as I think of it, is not harmed by what people do or follow but most instead by what people think of the Indian Culture. When we say that same sex marriage and LGBTQ rights were not and are not a part of the Indian culture, we are believing fallacious teachings. When we say that eating pork or eating beef is prohibited by Indian Culture then again we are mistaken. When I say Indian culture, I refer to Hinduism, as it is not just only a religion but it is more of a culture, which has been shaping lives of Indians irrespective of their religion for a very long time.

Mostly people have misunderstood the Indian culture and thought of Hinduism as a contemporary culture, whereas it is an ancient yet modern culture which

has bettered over the years. Like, in Indian Culture we have the idea of polytheism but as none of the modern religions have that, many people try to mould the Indian Culture into monotheistic ideas, as a result of which we have the emergence of supreme godly figures like Rama, Krishna, Ganesha, etc., whereas according to our scriptures a Hindu isn't obliged to worship any one deity or power. Instead one can worship whatever helps them to live a better life. This is the exact reason why Hindus also pray mountains like Mt. Govardhan. The modern world is not able to easily understand Hinduism, which not only includes foreigners but also us Indians. India or Aryavrat as it was called earlier was often referred to as the land of seekers by Greeks and Romans, the reason for this is that Indians were known to have the freedom to question their faiths and beliefs. In the western

world, the church often barred and even punished scientists. As a result of this, most of the researchers in the western world were atheists. They thus, advocated that science and religion can never grow or prosper together. Whereas when we come to India and even other ancient eastern civilizations like China, we see that most of the scientists here were in fact saints and sages. Moreover, they believed in religion as much as others did and maybe even more. Examples such as Sushruta, Charaka, Aryabhatta, etc. are a proof of this theory. We do not have only one scripture which is important to us but we have many, we have Vedas, we have the Puranas, we have the Upanishads, etc. on the other hand we have various examples such as Maa Lakshmi, Maa Durga, Shakti, etc. as women whom we worship today as Devis or goddesses, which tells us how much the Indian culture respected the



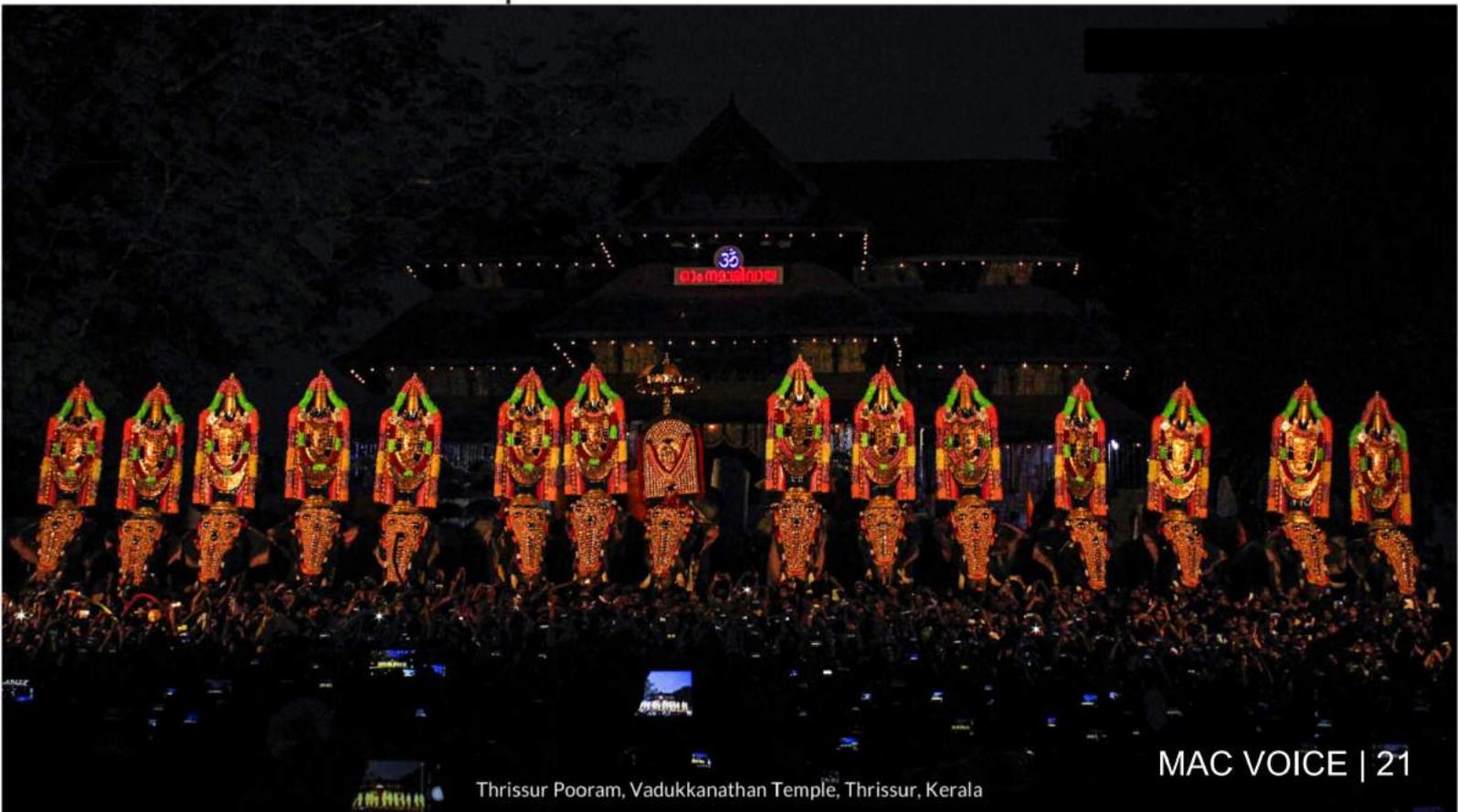
Rajagopuram at Sri Ranganathaswamy Temple,
Srirangam, Tamil Nadu

**"The supreme power
is always one and
his various qualities
are what we
worship as devtas"
- Rig Veda**

women. Coming on the LGBTQ front, Brihannala, the great warrior of the epic Mahabharata was also part of the LGBTQ community and she never was discriminated upon by any one instead she was a "Maharathi"; which is equivalent to a military general today and yet after millennia women today have to even prove that they are eligible for protecting their own motherland. The Indian culture was also very welcoming to foreign relations and foreign people and we as a culture have never sent out even one missionary to convert people forcefully into our religion and our culture as we thought that religion is something which is based on choice and not compulsion. These achievements of the Indian society itself is the very answer to why Indian Culture is threatened.

Today we have changed ourselves from a free society to one where questioning our own faith is perceived as sin. The so-called stakeholders of our culture have made us believe that God is supreme and questioning him would be iniquitous. We have been made to believe that if we eat a certain type of food then we world become sinners. We have been taught that in order to be content we have to follow someone blindly and that we can't do that alone. So, according to the writer, the greatest threat that the Indian culture today faces is the moulding of the Indian culture into a so-called contemporary culture which cannot understand the idea of welcoming everyone, thinking the world as a family, promoting LGBTQ and women equality rights, seeking for knowledge outside of scriptures and most importantly the freedom of being able to ask the one's God questions and interpreting the God in one's own way,

Thus, to save our culture, we have to make sure that we do not hesitate to ask questions on each and every aspect our culture, we have to make sure that we never blindly follow any person or superstition and above all we respect the personal faith of each individual around us. Our culture isn't vulnerable to the clothes we wear or the food we eat but it is very much vulnerable to our own narrow mind-set.





IS THE INDIAN MEDIA BIASED?

A RESEARCH

by Aniket Singh Chauhan
1st Year

I am pretty sure that all of you must have seen or read the news during this time, i.e. after 5th of August. Not being different from other I also did the same but was encountered with unique. I could see that while some news channels hailed the decision, others termed it as unconstitutional. While some newspapers questioned the move, others question the very people who had questioned the decision. Hence with the help of my teachers I did a research. In this research I went through all the news shows on this topic which were aired on NDTV and Zee News while on the print media front I examined each news report which was related to the abrogation, as published by three newspapers, namely

The Hindu, The Indian Express and Hindustan Times. The ultimate aim was to understand the way these news outlets covered the same issue. What is found out after the research was not only shocking but also eye opening.

Firstly, coming to television media. The two channels at hand were NDTV and Zee News. Even though the subject was the same, but the coverage wasn't similar at all. On one hand NDTV used very hard-hitting words like 'stripped of special status' and 'Kashmir 'Modi'fied' while on the other hand Zee news was using title heads like, 'Kashmir Hamara Hai' (Kashmir belongs to Us) and 'New India ka Naya Kashmir' (New India's New Kashmir). These two examples itself tell us that while NDTV was too critical of the move, Zee News was just

On 5th August India witnessed a historic event. The Article 370 of the Indian Constitution was abrogated and hence Jammu and Kashmir's special status ended. This decision was also followed by another resolution under which the state of Jammu and Kashmir was to be divided into two different union territories, Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh. The media was on its toes after this decision and hence gave the maximum column space or airing space to this topic only. And this report talks about, just that.

too supportive. NDTV emphasised majorly on getting the views of Kashmiri students living in outside of Kashmir while totally disregarding the views of the government. It can also be noted that NDTV in basically none of its shows did try to highlight the benefits of the abrogation, directly. Also, NDTV did not give much screen time to the personalities and organisations who supported the move, though substantial time was given to other side. On the other hand, Zee News's emphasis was on highlighting the benefits of this abrogation, though they did do their job of highlighting the benefits pretty well but clearly did not give a lot of screen time to the possible drawbacks of the same. It was also clearly visible that



Zee News via its coverage tried to show that all was well in Kashmir, even if sometimes it wasn't. It is worth noting that both the channels failed miserably when it came to covering the views of Ladakhi and other minority populations of the state and their leaders. The amount of screen time given to Ladakh, Jammu and Kargil was minimal.

Coming to the print media front, here three of the leading national dailies were examined by the writer, namely, The Hindu, The Indian Express and Hindustan Times. The Hindu ran articles related to this issue for around 20 days, i.e. till 26th of August, after which the reporting was either minimal or indirect. One could very clearly see that the national daily made it a point to publish the views of at least one Congress party member each day, though this special treatment wasn't given to other national parties. It can also be observed that the newspaper gave more article space to the views of opposition parties. The Hindu in its coverage didn't give much importance to the historical aspect of Article 370 while the future outcomes of the same was given more column space. Just like the television media, The Hindu also didn't give much importance to the views of state minorities like Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists and Jains. Most of the editorials published in the newspaper, something for which The Hindu is famed for, were the ones whose authors did not seem to be pleased with the abrogation. The coverage of Hindustan Times and The Indian Express was more or less similar in nature. Both the national dailies did not seem to be leaning in favour of one ideology or party, they also presented views of all the stakeholders which ultimately gave the readers a better pool of facts to read and understand. One of the major differences though, is that, The Indian Express in their coverage gave more importance to human interest stories than just factual articles. All the newspapers covered the issue for approximately 20 days. According to the writer, the most detailed coverage of the issue was done by The Indian Express, as it is the newspaper which gave the issue the most amount of column and article space.

If we take out the case of The Indian Express and Hindustan Times, we can easily see a trend. This trend being that either the news outlets support the establishment, or they just don't. This trend is catastrophic for Indian journalism as it may diminish the possibility of news outlets who follow facts and not ideologies. And it is because of this trend only that we are, nowadays, seeing that news outlets rely on views and not facts for their content.

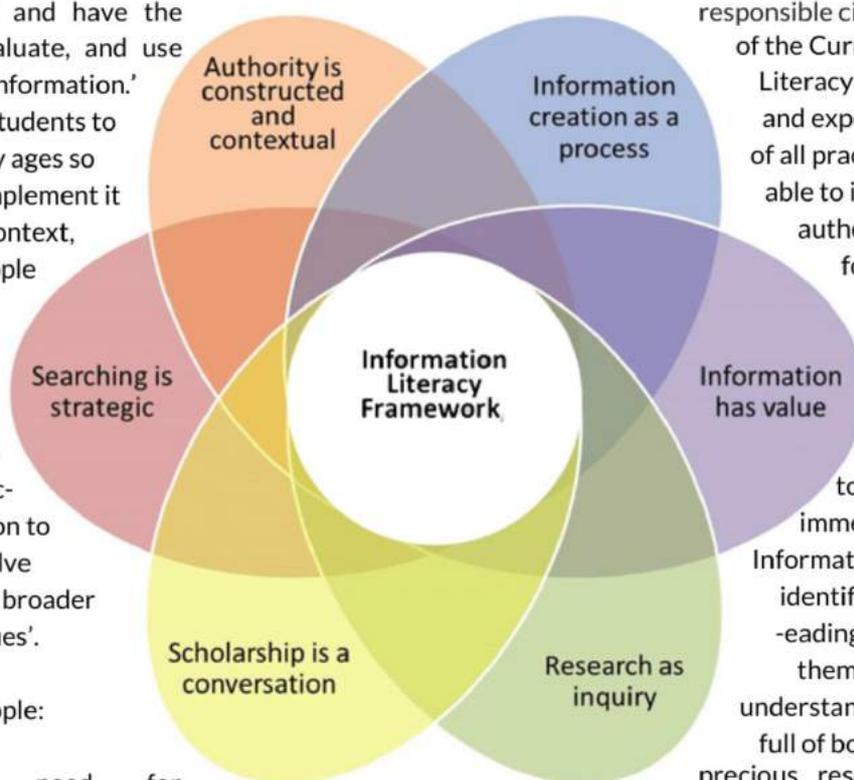
knowledge he/she will have the art of gathering the exact information required. It is something that is very difficult to do in actual. If proper guidance is not given on time then the initial learning phase of students can be ruined. Students might get exposed to extensive fake, unauthentic or false information and this can be very harmful for them. Hence information literacy should have a decent spot in the curriculum. In the sector of education, information literacy has been generally defined as an understanding and set of abilities enabling individuals to 'recognize when information is needed and have the capacity to locate, evaluate, and use effectively the needed information.' It is imperative for the students to learn these skills in early ages so that they can use and implement it in future. In a broader context, information literate people have been described as those who 'know when they require information, and are then able to identify, locate, evaluate, organize, and effectively use the information to recognize and help resolve personal, job related, or broader social problems and issues'.

Information literate people:

- Acknowledge a need for information.
- Decide the extent of information needed.
- Retrieve information systematically.
- Critically assess information and its sources.
- Classify, store, manipulate and redraft information generated or collected.
- Assimilate selected information into their knowledge base.
- Use information systematically to learn, create new knowledge, solve problems and make decisions.

- Understand economic, legal, social, political and cultural issues in the use of information.
- Evaluate and use information legally and ethically.
- Use knowledge and information for participative citizenship and social responsibility.
- Experience information literacy as part of independent learning and lifelong learning

Information literacy includes, and is comprehensive than, efficiency in the use of information and communications technology (ICT). With digitization of



scholarly publications and the growth in online delivery, fluency with information technology needs more than the learning of software and hardware linked with computer literacy. Information literacy is a cognitive structure for recognizing the need for, understanding, locating, assessing, and using information. These are activities which may be assisted by it in part by fluency with information technology, also by sound investigative ways, but most importantly through

critical discernment and reasoning. Information literacy starts, sustains, and extends lifelong learning through abilities that may use technologies but are ultimately independent of them. The researcher finds this topic very relevant and important. Information literacy is imperative for today's learners, it promotes problem solving attitude and thinking skills – asking questions and finding answers, looking for information, making opinions, assessing sources and making decisions encouraging successful learners, efficacious contributors, confident individuals and informed and responsible citizens. It is at the center of the Curriculum for Excellence and Literacy across learning outcomes and experiences – a responsibility of all practitioners. They need to be able to identify and realize what is authentic and relevant not just for school but for work, life and learning.

Students no longer go to encyclopedias and other books at the library to look up information; they immediately go to the Internet. Information literacy helps students identify false, outmoded, or misleading information. It also helps them sort through the data and understand it intelligently. Libraries full of books are still present and a precious resource for students, but information literacy incorporates the Internet and beyond. They've learned the methods to learn, which makes them better equipped to do so in every situation. Each one of us has a certain level of information literacy education. Everyone needs to know how to find answers to their questions, no matter what they may be. People who are aware about information literacy can solve almost any problem with accuracy and precision.



मैं बिहार से हूँ

by Atul Kishore
1st Year

तो दोस्तों मेरा नाम है अतुल किशोर ..महाराजा अग्रसेन कॉलेज में मैं प्रथम वर्ष पत्रकारिता का छात्र हूँ ..अपने विशेषताएँ बताऊं तो .." कद 6 फुट , रंग साँवला , शरीर से तंदरुस्त , मेरे हिसाब से दिमाग से तेज़ भी हूँ...डांस उर्फ नृत्य अच्छा करता हूँ , क्रिकेट अच्छा खेलता हूँ , शेरों शायरी का शौक है , लोग कहते हैं आवाज़ बहुत अच्छी है तो बातें तो मैं बड़ी बदमस्त करता हूँ...!!और हाँ एक बात तो बताना हीं भूल गया, मैं बिहार से हूँ...क्या हुआ?? अरे मैंने कहा मैं बिहार से हूँ..हाँ भाई हम बिहार से हैं .."कौनो दिक्कत है का" ??बस यार..पता नहीं क्यों हर दफा इसी मुश्किल का सामना करना पड़ता है..एक इंसान कितना भी अच्छा हो.. दुनिया भर की खूबियाँ हो उसमे परंतु अगर वो बिहार

से है तो....इस "तो" का जवाब ढूँढ पाना कठिन है , बैरहाल खोज जारी है...!!तो दोस्तों बिहारी होने का प्रचंड पाप करने के पश्यात..अपनी जीवन गाड़ी खींच रहा हूँ...!!पता नहीं दिक्कत कहाँ है..?? कहीं दिक्कत ये तो नहीं कि मैं "यार मुझे घर जाना है मुझे कुछ काम है" को " रे हमको घर जाना है..एकठो काम है "कि " हमारे यहाँ दोस्तों को आकाश , सनी , शुभम की जगह रे अकसबा , सनिया , सुबम्मा बोलते हैं ..कि " हम देस्पेसितो और शोप ऑफ यु की जगह कुमार सानु का आशिकी का फैन हैं ..कि " हम अपने माता-पिता को मोम-डैड की जगह मम्मीगे..पापाजी बोलते हैं ..कि " हमारे यहाँ बच्चे अकादमी में क्रिकेट प्रैक्टिस के लिए नहीं ..बल्कि अपना घर का पीछे वाला खेत में दे चौका

दे छक्का पीटता है ..कि "मैं अपने पापा का बेटा नहीं,हम बाबुजी का बचवा हैं ..कि " हम अभिनाश को अभिनास बोलते हैं या हम पड़ता को परता बोलते हैं

देखिये अब मैं आपको नालंदा विश्वविद्यालय का इतिहास , राजेन्द्र प्रसाद जी की जन्मभूमि , गौतम बुद्ध जी की कर्मभूमि , फणीश्वरनाथ रेणु जी की तीसरी कसम इत्यादि का हवाला नहीं देना चाहूँगा..क्योंकि वर्तमान काल में इन इतिहासी उदाहरणों का महत्व साबित करना बेफ़िज़ूल होगा ...बैरहाल बात बस इतनी सी है..कि कोई फर्क नहीं है भाई..हम एक से हीं हैं..बस यही मैं-हम , श - स , ड - र .. के कशमकश में बिहारी बने बैठे हैं..नमस्कार !!

CHAI AUR KITAAB

A SNEAK PEEK INTO LAXMAN RAO'S LIFE

by Preeti Sharma
2nd Year

Have you ever posed with your favorite cup of tea and book for Instagram feed or just for yourself?

I guess everyone must have.

Okay not tea but some other drink! But here it's all about tea and book. Chai: a hot drink to start the day with or maybe to end the day too. For some it's an emotion and for some underprivileged, it's a way to earn bread. Almost at every road turn, we can find tea stall and a cluster of people enjoying the tea in plastic cups to kulladh. But my real question is have you tasted the coppery brown tea served with bittersweet words of an author?

Looks like you guys are bit confused. No worries, we'll start from the beginning.

It is often said that life starts when we step out of our comfort zone. The zone where problems are hurled upon us, where we face extreme situations, where we experience the highs and lows of life. Something like this happened with Laxman Rao whose



Laxman Rao at his tea stall and books for sale near Hindi Bhawan, ITO

family was not financially stable. He tried myriad jobs to support his family but what he got in the end was failure and to worsen his condition, the taunts of neighbors were ever-ready. Are you guys getting Bollywood movie vibes? If yes, then you are wrong because this story is REAL.

Left with no option he boards a train for the National Capital in 1975 carrying class 10th certificate and hope to live his dreams. Oh, I didn't tell you about his dreams. Our boy in

his childhood was fond of reading. He used to borrow books from his friends to quench his thirst for knowledge. And from there, he got inspired by the writings of Gulshan Nanda and like any other child he dreamt of becoming one. But life served him hardship and struggle. He dwelled around the city trying hands on myriad jobs to win his bread. Amidst this, he never compromised with his dreams. Unlike us who cannot give equal weightage to our job and passion, he used to go to Sunday market of Daryaganj where his friends waited eagerly to take them home along with him. Yes, he had friends namely Munshi Premchand, Kalidas, Shakespeare and many more to fuel his passion for writing, motivate him to dream big and to never let hopelessness gulp him down. And finally his hard work paid him off.

How?

Well he owned a tea stall and at the age of 50, he was holding his graduation degree from the



Laxman Rao with then President of India, Pratibha Devisingh Patil

University of Delhi. He gradually took steps toward his dreams by completing his first two books "Ramdas ki kahani" inspired by one of his schoolmates, Ramdas who was known for being rebellious and "Nayi duniya ki nayi kahani", story about his early days in Delhi and his firm determination to become a writer. But sometimes things do not unwrap the way we think, something like this happened in his case too. Now the question arose, who will publish his books? Wherever he went, he got nothing. Publishers treated him with arrogance and turned him out. This was crucial moment of his life, the moment of decision, whether to quit or to find new way.

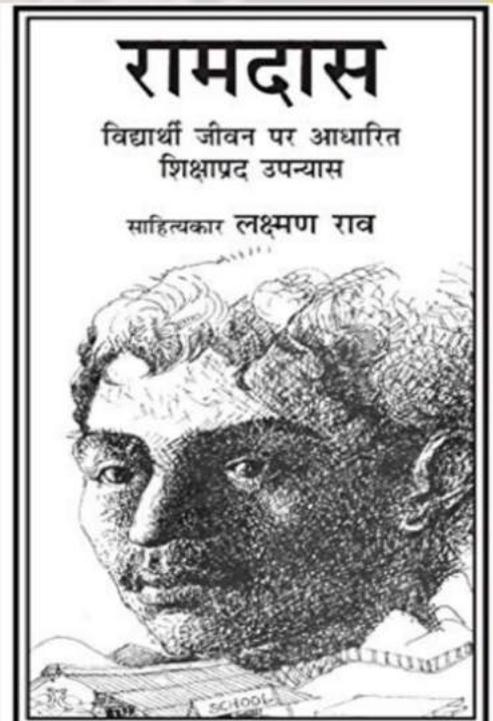
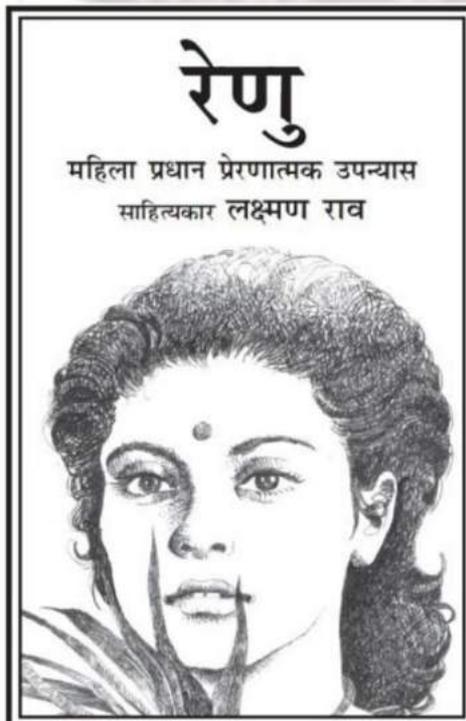
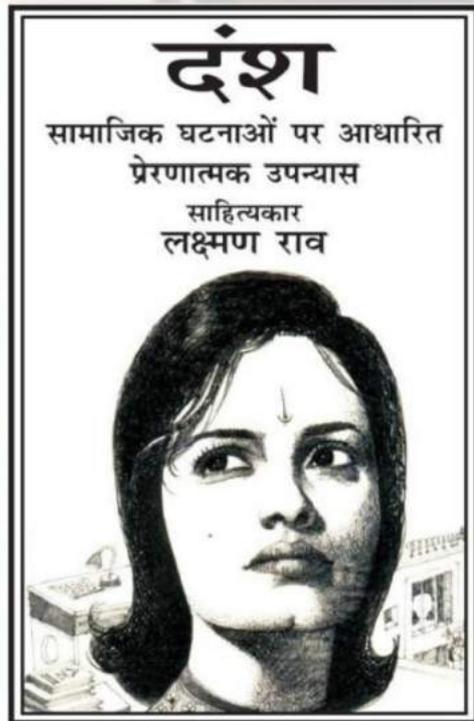
Laxman decided to quit... quit relying on anyone to fulfill his dreams and to self-publish his books. And here began another wave of struggle...struggle of publishing and selling his books on his own. He rode on his bicycle around the city stopping by libraries and schools, asking people if they would be interested in reading his books. Start was slow yet effective. Gradually people started recognizing his work. He received invitation from former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in 1984. And as the time passed, he published twelve books on his own.

Till now his twenty-five books have been published and are available on Flipkart, Amazon and in Kindle version. "Now he has become a big man!" You all must have thought so. But the truth is different. He got recognition but that's not enough for running home. His struggle as an author continues. But his positive outlook towards life will never let you feel so. His humbleness is enough to melt sugar in your tea.

There is no iota of doubt that his customers gather around that little tea stall not only to sip his sugary tea but to taste the bittersweet words of an author whose books talk about the harsh reality of life and takes the readers to the world which is completely different from laxman's own life. He has truly proved that those who are in the pursuit of passion go beyond limits to achieve them.

Are you willing to trust your dreams and give your whole being to it?
Give it a thought!

13th April, 2013



A Collection of some of the best selling novels written by Laxman Rao



A Dancer during his performance at the Hemis Festival, Ladakh

LADAKH: THE TRANS-HIMALAYAN BEAUTY

by Sanya Kakkar
1st Year

Ladakh - "The land of high passes", is the northernmost region of the country. Also called as mini-Tibet, it has been culturally and politically linked with the erstwhile Tibetan kingdom or centuries. The cold desert is known for its photogenic scenery, dry climate, rich Buddhist culture and its beautiful celebration. One such celebration is the Hemis festival.

Also known as Tse-chu in the local language, it is a colourful two day event that falls on the 10th day of the Tibetan Lunar month. Witnessing the festival is thought to bring the spiritual fortitude and good heart. The Hemis monastery is 40-50 km away from Leh. The monastery is the principle Gumpa of the union territory. It is held in the

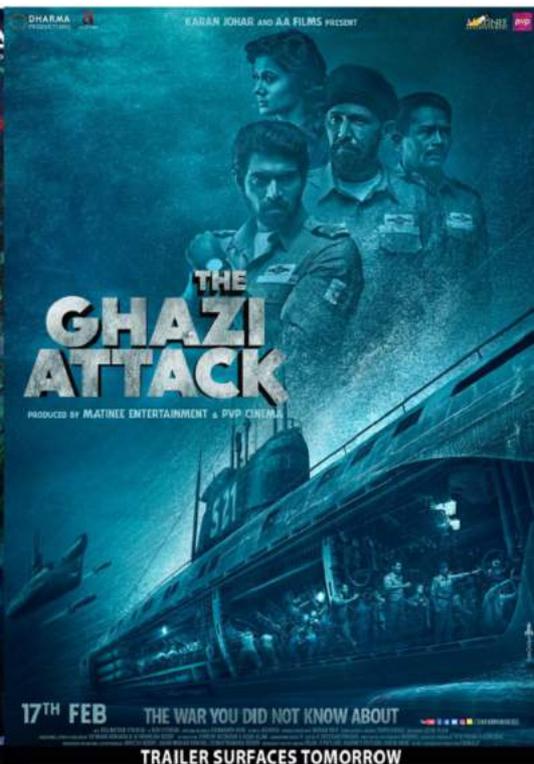
honour of Guru Rinpoche. Born as Padmasambhava, he was a Kashmiri Buddhist who is considered to introduce the trans-himalayan region to Buddhism.

The festival is held inside an extravagant courtyard of the gumpa. The courtyard is filled with the monastery dancers wearing masks and costumes, who perform the mystic mask dances (chams). The masked dancers stimulate combat between good spirits and evil demons. The dance movements are slow and measured in stark contrast to the grotesque masks the dancers wear. The dance ends once the artificial idol of evil is destroyed by the leader of the black hat dancers signifying the win of good over evil. Chams (mask dance) are the indispensable part of the Vajrayana

teaching. This is where the monks perform their tantric worship. It also includes a sacred play around the flag pole. The head priest or lama directs the entire festival.

Another esoteric highlight is the display of a large and precious "Thangka" of the Guru. It is the large piece of the cloth 22 ft in height, which has a portrait of the guru woven in bright coloured finest silk. The festival is a must visit for discerning traveler.

The festival has an aesthetic appeal, the dance conveys a message to the viewers about the trustworthiness of the divine creatures in the afterlife. In order to teach Nirvana the soul must endure these personifications of human emotions.



2010s: A DECADE INDIA OWES TO SOUTHERN CINEMA

by Shivansh Vinod Ganjoo
2nd Year

2010s was a decade which saw major changes in the Indian Film industry. From VFX to budgets, our technologies and budgets increased like never before. The Indian content was once again being appreciated on international platforms and even being made a subject to study. India found it's lost glory back in the cinematic world and we had a sense of pride. But, is Bollywood (Hindi Cinema) responsible for it? While the regional cinema of India was working extensively to improve it's fronts and bringing laurels to the country, Bollywood was busy making it's conventional love stories and encouraging nepotism. It was the South Indian film industry, which not only saved the Bollywood from drowning, but also the Indian Film industry in this decade. How? Here it is.

Miraculously, the Indian economy survived the great economic recession of 2008, by which major developed countries were hard hit. The economy kept on booming like never before on almost all sectors with few exceptions. One such unfortunate exception was the Indian film industry. The American companies withdrew their funding from Indian film productions and many major projects were stalled. Moreover, the domestic production houses were not in a condition to gamble. Adventures like Drona and others incurred heavy losses for the production houses, who were now hesitant to invest their money until the situation normalised in the western countries. Indian film industry entered the decade of 2010 with a gloom in the market and no hopes of revival. A ray of hope emerged from down south in September, 2010, when the

South Indian Cinema represents around 70% of the net box office revenue in India.

Sun Pictures' production, Enthiran released. Enthiran was made on a hefty budget of Rs. 180 crores, highest at that time. Investing such a huge amount at such a time was no less than a risky gamble, but Kalanidhi Maran did it and left everyone shocked. The Rajinikanth starrer film grossed more than 350 Crores and became the 2nd highest grossing Indian film of all time. Apart from the commercial success, Shankar's direction, A.R. Rahman's music and the outstanding VFX was subjected to widespread critical appraisal. This was the first time that VFX was being used on such a grand scale in India. The icon-



Mohanlal's Drishyam (2013). The film was remade in Hindi with Ajay Devgn

-ic character of Chitti Babu and the climax scenes would turn out to be a cult in the Indian cinema.

On a parallel track, Mollywood (Malayalam Cinema) was on the verge of its closure pre-2010. For the past 15-20 years, the cinema had been witnessing movies following the same pattern - An overage hero with a potbelly, masala action and a happy ending. One of the major reasons why Mammooty and Mohanlal ruled the Mollywood was that no new talent was coming up. However, fresh breath to the Malayalam Cinema was given through the movie - Traffic, 2010. A completely new concept to the industry, the film was widely appraised by the audience. It was further remade with the same name in Hindi with Manoj Bajpayee in the lead role. This embarked a never ending journey of Mollywood, which would establish it as a benchmark in production of worldwide appraised quality content. This was followed by Dulquer Salman's Ustad Hotel in 2011. The industry however made a "national debut" with Mohanlal's Drishyam, 2013. The film was remade in 5 other languages, including a Sinhalese version in Sri Lanka and the Hindi version with the same name st-

-rring Ajay Devgn. Kerala went on to produce masterpieces like Bangalore Days, Njan Prakashan, Maheshinte Prathikaaram, Charlie, Peranbu, Unda, Uyare, Android Kunjappan, Virus and the recent Amazon Prime blockbuster - Kumbalangi Nights. With several talented actors like Dulquer Salman, Parvathy Thiruvottu, Fahadh Fasil, Soubin Shahir and the evergreen Mohanlal and Mammooty, Mollywood pioneered in directing the Indian Film Industry in telling what real content and direction means. Today, Malayalam films follow a very simple story line and direction, grounded to the personal and ordinary lives of the people, keeping it highly relatable and realistic.

While Kerala focused primarily on it's content development, Kollywood (Tamil Cinema) and Tollywood (Telugu Cinema) remained stuck on their entertaining masala action films, but with a small addition to it, VFX. The history of Tamil Cinema can be divided into Pre-Enthiran and post-Enthiran periods. After 2010, these 2 industries experimented a lot on special effects and direction, making complex films unlike simple Malayalam films. Year 2012 saw the release of Eega in Telugu. Directed by S.S. Rajamouli, the film had a "weird" concept - revenge and incarnation of a fly. But this weird concept along with highly detailed VFX introduced Tollywood at the international platform for the very first time. The film opened to highly positive reviews by both critics and audiences. Highly encouraged by the success of Eega, Rajamouli then dedicated the next 5 years to his dream project.

Baahubali: The Beginning, 2015 created a history in the Indian Cinema. The film was a part of "Baahubali" franchise, a 2 part film.

The film shattered all the records possible and emerged as the 2nd highest grossing movie of all time. The film, which was highly derived from the Mahabharat and set in the fictional kingdom of Mahishmati used extensive VFX and grandeur, something which was a completely new experience, not only for the Indian audience, but for the whole world. The second part of the film, Baahubali: The Conclusion released in 2017, again shattering all the records. The film earned Rs. 212 Crore on the very first day and became the first Indian movie to enter the 1000 Crore Box Office Club. It earned Rs. 1812 Crores and remained the highest grossing movie of all time, only to be surpassed by Dangal's China release.

Baahubali's legacy would be remembered forever. The film multiplied India's respect at the international forum, both by showcasing the rich ancient Indian culture and the modern VFX technology, which even surpassed the American technologies. Tollywood now had the eyes of whole nation watching it, making it perform even better. Post-Baahubali, Tollywood



Baahubali 2 : The Conclusion recorded the highest footfall for any Indian movie ever. More than 100 million .



Among all the artists, Vijay Sethupathi's role as a transgender was widely appreciated. However, the show-stealer was the child artist Ashwanth Ashok Kumar, who portrayed the role of Raasukutty.

produced some of it's finest pieces of art - Arjun Reddy (2017), The Ghazi Attack (2017), Rangasthalam (2018), Mahanati (2018), C/O Kanchrapalem (2018) and Awe! (2018).

Meanwhile, Tamil cinema had been following an amalgamation of both Mollywood and Tollywood since years. On one hand where artistic films like Iruvar were directed by Mani Ratnam, action packed Rajini films like Padayappa were also there. Since past 2 decades, the cinema shifted it's partial focus on making films on social issues, the first one being S.Shankar's cult, Anniyan (Aparichit), 2005. This trend was further followed by directors like A.R.

Murugadaoss's Kaththi (2014), Sarkar (2018), Pa. Ranjith in his films like Madras (2014), Kaala Karikalan (2018) and Atlee's Mersal (2017) and Bigil (2019). One can call many events in these films as exaggerated, but they ought to bring some social changes.

Tamil Cinema's most celebrated art work of this decade was Thiagarajan Kumararaja's Super Deluxe (2019). Starring an ensemble cast of great thespians like Vijay Sethupathi, Fahadh Fasil, Ramya Krishnan and Samantha Ruth Prabhu, the film was a hyperlink woven on four subplots with characters spilling across subplots. The direction, pre-production, acting and all other aspects were subjected to high critic-

-al appraise. Many Film critics widely criticised The Film Federation of India for selecting Gully Boy (Hindi) over this film for India's official submission to the Oscars. They were of this opinion that this masterpiece would have fetched an Oscar for India. Other great Tamil works of the decade include - Raavanam (2010), Visaarnai (2015), Seethakathi (2017), Joker (2018), 24 (2016), Jigarthanda (2014), Thani Oruvan (2015).

Since it's inception, the Sandalwood (Kannada cinema) had been limited to the state, with a production of low-budget films but with good profit margins. For decades, the state film industry had placed a ban on non-Kannada films being dubbed and

Highly influenced from Ambedkarite thoughts, Pa. Ranjith's Kaala revolved around the settlers of Dharavi, Mumbai. Critics appreciated the power tussle between Rajinikanth and the main antagonist Nana Patekar, who made his Tamil debut.



released in their language. It was in 2014, when the Rajinikanth starrer Kochadaiyaan (Tamil) was released in Kannada, breaking the three decade old norm. Since then, the Kannada audience got exposed to other regional cinema like never before, leading to a change in their setup. While the 3 major film industries of the south saw major changes and placed themselves at both national and international forums from the onset of the decade, it wasn't before 2018 that Karnataka saw a cinema revolution. Prashanth Neel's K.G.F. : Chapter 1 released in ending 2018, marking a new milestone in the history of Sandalwood. It garnered humongous response not only from the state, but surprisingly from North India. "Rocky Bhai" now had his own legacy in the country and made the whole country feel the presence of the Kannada cinema for the first time. The film was simultaneously released in 5 Indian languages. Rocky Bhai's legacy was further carried out by Inspector Narayana in Avane Srimannarayana (2019). A fantasy adventure comedy film, it was one of a kind, which was never seen and might never be seen in the coming time of the Indian Cinema. The 186 minute long film had a 4 minute long trailer and mesmerised everyone upon it's release. Srimannarayana released just 4 days before the advent of 2020. Thus, ending the remarkable and adventurous decade-long journey of the South Indian cinema on a positive note.

Putting it in Narayana's words, the history of Indian Cinema would be divided into two parts - one before it happened and other one, after that.

Avane (That is) the South Indian cinematic revolution of 2010s.

Poster of the film's Telugu version - Athade Srimannarayana





Mahendra Singh Dhoni hitting the famous winning six, as Yuvraj Singh celebrates at Wankhede Stadium, Mumbai during the final World Cup Match between India and Sri Lanka. India lifted the world cup after 28 years.

CRICKET'S RESURGENCE TO THE "GAMES"

by Rudransh Khurana
1st Year

"Fast and exciting, the T20 format is the perfect fit for the Commonwealth Games and offers another chance to showcase women's cricket on the global stage as part of our ambitious plans to accelerate the growth of the game, whilst inspiring the next generation of cricketers. All the players who are lucky enough to compete at Birmingham 2022 will be part of a truly memorable experience." said an exultant Manu Sawhney, Chief Executive of the International Cricket Council.

It's official now, cricket will make a reappearance at the upcoming edition of Commonwealth Games, 2022 in Birmingham after 24 years. Women's T20 cricket will carry the baton from the men's 50-over format which was a

part of the 1998 edition with South Africa clinching the title by beating Australia by 4 wickets. The 8 day tournament will commence on 27th July and will see the top 8 teams competing for the top position in front of a global audience. All matches will be held in the Edgbaston Stadium, Birmingham.

It was not so long when the ICC and ECB placed a joint bid to include women's cricket for the upcoming addition and now the unanimous approval certainly provides a shot in the arm for ICC and the whole cricketing fraternity who also have the 2028 Summer Olympics in sight. The Commonwealth Games Foundation President Dame Louise Martin too, showed his confidence in the game's potential for the marquee event. The decision could not have come at a better time, Women's cricket has

started getting the attention it deserves from even nations like India and Pakistan. New T20 leagues as the Women Big Bash and possibly the Women IPL are gaining ground slowly but steadily.

"We believe the Commonwealth Games will be a fantastic platform to showcase the exciting sport of Women's T20 Cricket and continue to help grow the game globally. We would like to thank the International Cricket Council for their hard work and efforts to ensure that the sport is in the Games in Birmingham as we believe it will contribute to a spectacular and vibrant multi-sport event. Cricket is truly a Commonwealth sport and we hope Birmingham 2022 will be the start of a long and successful partnership between Women's Cricket and the Games", says C.G.F President Dame Louise Martin.

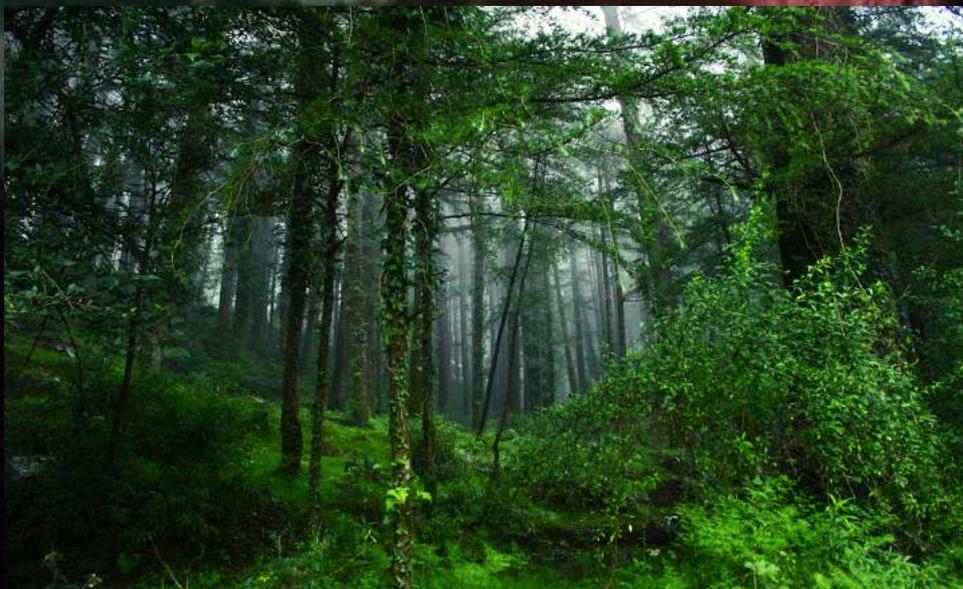
WEAVE A PICTORY

Pictures by Sanya Kakkar
1st Year



WEAVE A PICTORY

Pictures by Shivansh Vinod Ganjoo
2nd Year



WEAVE A PICTORY

Pictures by Rahil Makhija
2nd Year



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.



MAHARAJA AGRASEN COLLEGE

UNIVERSITY OF DELHI

Vasundhara Enclave, Delhi-96

Phone: 011-22610655/22610552

www.mac.du.ac.in

Our Faculty

Mr. Sudhir K Rinten

Mr. Vinay Rai

Mr. Yogeshwar Singh

Dr. Rachita Kauldhar

Dr. Vivek Vishwas

Dr. Kingaule Newme

Dr. Shruti Goel

Magazine Editors

Shivansh Vinod Ganjoo

Khushi Malhotra

Aniket Singh Chauhan

Designed by

Shivansh Vinod Ganjoo

B. Dhanraj Reddy

Ananya Basu

Co-Editors

Sneha Richhariya

Ujjwal Butalia

✉ email : macvoicejourno@gmail.com

📷 [journalism.mac](https://www.instagram.com/journalism.mac)