

India Marching to Viksit Bharat

15th August Independence day; where the people of India come together to celebrate our hard-won freedom, unity and the lively spirit of our country. This day marks the historic moment in 1947 when India gained freedom from British rule and became an independent nation. The theme for the 78th Indian independence day on August 15th 2024 is "Viksit Bharat". This theme reflects the government goal of transforming India into a developed nation by 2047, which marks the 100th year of Independence.



Viksit Bharat focuses on comprehensive progress in areas like infrastructure, technology education and health care. The aim is to boost India's global States and ensure that every citizen benefits from economic growth and social progress. The theme highlights a commitment to building a prosperous India celebrating its rich History. It emphasizes the vision of a strong, thriving nation where everyone has the opportunity to succeed.

■ Diya Mariya Peter

CALIGO FEST 2024: Preparations in Full Swing, Registration Opens Soon



We're expecting a larger crowd this year and have planned an even more impressive lineup of events." Registration for the festival is set to open this weekend. Student organizers are working diligently to ensure a seamless experience for all participants. Faculty and administration are also actively involved, providing guidance and support to make Caligo Fest 2024 a resounding success. As a cornerstone event of the Marian Institute of Management, Caligo Fest has a tradition of showcasing the diverse talents and abilities of its students. This year's edition is poised to outshine previous ones with a rich array of programs and activities. Stay tuned for more updates on Caligo Fest 2024!

■ Jenil A

Students and faculties of Marian Institute of Management are a buzz with anticipation as they prepare for the highly awaited Caligo Fest 2024. Scheduled for October 3rd and 4th. The event is poised to be a highlight of the academic year, offering a memorable experience for all involved. Sachu M.S., the Student Coordinator for Caligo Fest and a member of the MBA department, said, "With just 50 days to go, preparations are in full swing.

Celebrate Independence Day with Unity and Patriotism: Principal



On this 78th Independence Day of our nation, as we honour the sacrifices of those who fought for our freedom, let us also recognize the immense potential of our youth in shaping the future of our nation. In a time marked by unprecedented challenges—global unrest, natural calamities, climate change etc. —the responsibility of nation-building rests heavily upon the shoulders of the youth force of India, especially our students. You are the torchbearers of tomorrow, equipped with the knowledge, creativity and passion to steer our nation toward resilience, sustainability and peace.

My dear students, your actions today will determine the India of tomorrow. By embracing innovation, fostering unity and acting with courage, you have the power to cultivate a future where India not only overcomes its challenges but emerges as a global beacon of hope and strength. Let this Independence Day be a reminder of the vital role you play in crafting a brighter, peaceful and more prosperous nation.

Happy Independence Day to all!

■ Prof. Dr. Ajimon George



ഭൂരിഭാഗം ഇന്ത്യക്കാർക്കും ഇന്ത്യാചരിത്രം പൊലും അറിയാതെത്തന്നിട്ടു. വാസ്തവത്തിൽ ഇന്ത്യാ ചരിത്രത്തിന്റെ ഒരു കോപ്പി എല്ലാ വീടുകളിലുമുണ്ടായിട്ടു കൊടുത്താൽ തീരുന്ന പ്രശ്നമേ ഇന്ത്യയിലുള്ളൂ. കാരണം ചരിത്രത്തിലുള്ള അജ്ഞതയെയാണ് ചിലർ കാലാ കാലമായി ബ്രെവിൻ വാഴി ഒന്നിനായി ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നത്.

ശ്രീ തരൂർ

COMIC CORNER



A CONJUNCTION OF MARS AND JUPITER



This Independence Day in India has marked by a rare celestial event—a conjunction of Mars and Jupiter. On the evening of August 14th, just before dawn, these two planets appeared extraordinarily close together in the sky, separated by only a third of a degree. This is much closer than the width of a full Moon as seen from Earth, making it a spectacular sight for stargazers and a fitting prelude to the national celebrations on August 15th. A planetary conjunction occurred when two planets align in the same line of sight as seen from Earth, even though they are still millions of miles apart in space. In this case, Mars appeared with its characteristic reddish hue, while Jupiter, the largest planet in our solar system, shone brightly against the backdrop of the constellation Taurus. The contrast between the two planets is particularly striking, with Jupiter outshining Mars significantly.

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■ Meghna P Mohan



As Independence Day approaches, let's reflect on the sacrifices that won us our freedom and the values of justice, equality, and liberty. As students, we have the power to shape our nation's future. Let's use our education to make a positive impact, standing up for what's right and contributing to the greater good. Celebrate this day as a reminder of our ongoing responsibility to ensure freedom and equality for all.

Jerin Eapen
Chairman



"We are today's women, breaking past constraints to become self-reliant leaders. No longer bound by traditional roles, we are shaping society, demanding respect, and creating our own paths. Together, let's empower ourselves and future generations to build a more inclusive and equitable future."

Jyothi Krishna
Vice chairperson

ECHOES OF FREEDOM



The Department of Communication and Media Studies at Marian College Kuttikkanam Autonomous organized a vibrant event titled "Echoes of Freedom" in honor of Independence Day. The event kicked off with an energetic flash mob performed by 1st-year MCMS students on August 13th, in front of the Academic Block, capturing the attention of staff and students. The flash mob served as an exciting prelude to the online contests that followed. The department hosted two digital competitions: "Patriotic Pixels," a digital photography contest, and "Freedom Artistry," a digital poster-making contest. These contests were open to both undergraduate and postgraduate students of Marian College, encouraging them to express their creativity and patriotism through visual art. The results of these contests will be eagerly awaited, with winners set to be announced on August 16th, adding an extra layer of excitement to the Independence Day celebrations on campus.

■ Diya Mariya Peter



Be a responsible citizen, drive positive change and make a lasting impact. Step out of your comfort zone to unlock your true potential.

RevFr Joseph Pongamthanam
Administrator



For a democracy to work effectively, every person should be aware of their own individuality and that requires proper education.

Dr Joby Cyriac
Vice principal



To achieve true independence in the 21st century, India must prioritize social independence. This begins by recognizing all deserving communities, irrespective of race, ethnicity, or socioeconomic status. Next, the focus should be on ensuring social justice through access to economic, healthcare, and educational opportunities.

Dr Lumy Joseph
Vice principal



CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER OF INDEPENDENCE DAY

1 ARRIVAL OF THE PRIME MINISTER

The prime minister arrives at Red Fort in New Delhi to start the Independence Day Celebration.



2 GUARD OF HONOUR

When the prime minister arrives, they receive a formal Guard of honour from the armed forces and police. This ceremony shows respect and highlights the discipline of Indian security forces.



3 HOSTING OF NATIONAL FLAG

The prime minister then hoists the National Flag at the Red Fort. This movement represents India's pride and Independence, symbolising the nation's unity and sovereignty.



4 NATIONAL ANTHEM AND 21-GUN SALUTE

After the flag hoisted the National Anthem, Jana Gana Mana is played, accompanied by 21 gun salute. This traditional military honour expresses national pride and respect.



5 PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH

Following the ceremonies the prime minister delivers a speech to the nation. The speech celebrates achievements Honours of freedom fighters. It aims to inspire and unite the country.



6 CULTURAL PERFORMANCE

A grand parade takes place, showcasing India's cultural diversity, military strength and technological progress



Diya Mariya, Rahul R

SARE JAHAN SE ACCHA

"Sare Jahan Se Accha" is an iconic Urdu poem written by Muhammad Iqbal, also known as Allama Iqbal, in 1904. The poem is a profound expression of love and admiration for India, celebrating its beauty, history, and cultural richness. Through its verses, Iqbal conveys a deep sense of patriotism and national pride, portraying India as a land that surpasses the rest of the world in its charm and allure.

The poem emphasizes the importance of unity and togetherness among Indians, fostering a sense of belonging and pride. "Sare Jahan Se Accha" became an anthem for the Indian independence movement, inspiring countless Indians to fight for freedom from British rule. Even today, it remains a beloved poem and song, sung with pride and passion across India and among the Indian diaspora worldwide.

The essence of the poem is captured in its famous lines: "Better than the entire world is our Hindustan, We are its nightingales, and it is our garden abode. In its morning breeze, our hearts find solace, And in its evening, our souls find peace." These evocative lines reflect Iqbal's vision of India as a land of unparalleled beauty and deep emotional connection, resonating with the spirit of the independence movement and continuing to inspire generations.

Christy C

JANA GANA MANA...

Renowned Bengali poet and Nobel laureate Rabindranath Tagore wrote "Jana Gana Mana," the Indian national song. This is the history of how it was made: Tagore received an invitation to compose a song for the 1911 Indian National Congress annual conference in Calcutta. On December 27, 1911, he authored "Jana Gana Mana" in Bengali, which saw its premiere. Originally intended to be a prayer to the Almighty, "Bharoto Bhagyo Bidhata" asked for blessings for India's unity and prosperity. Tagore combined parts of Bengali and Sanskrit literature with influence from Indian classical music. After Tagore translated the song into English in 1919, it became well-known all over India. "Jana Gana Mana" became an anthem for the Indian Independence cause in 1942 during the Quit India cause. With a few changes to the original lyrics, the Constituent Assembly declared "Jana Gana Mana" to be India's national anthem on January 24, 1950. The music of the song is derived from the old Indian raga "Alhiya Bilawal" - The poetic writing style of the lyrics allows for a wide range of interpretation. - One of the few national anthems that does not specifically state the name of the nation is "Jana Gana Mana". Hindi, Urdu, and English are among the numerous languages into which the song has been translated. The great work of Indian literature by Tagore has become an essential component of Indian identity, representing the country's rich cultural legacy and its goals of independence, wealth, and togetherness.

Fr Clint Vincent



Let's remember that independence is not just a historical event, but a continuous process. Let's work together to build a brighter future with education as our compass and vision as our guiding star.
Rev Fr Dr Shaiju KS
Vice principal



Celebrate Independence by preserving Indian culture, promoting diversity, and honouring our rich traditions and heritage.
Renjith
II MCA



Freedom is the power to make choices without constraints, while Liberty is the ability to pursue your passion and goals without restriction.
Bharath
I MHTM
Treesa, Fleming



EDITORIAL

Bangladesh at a Crossroad

Bangladesh stands at a critical juncture in its history. The abrupt resignation of Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina, ending her 15-year tenure, has ushered in a period of uncertainty and profound change. Driven by mass student-led protests, often hailed as Bangladesh's "Second Independence," this movement represents a decisive moment as the nation attempts to distance itself from what many perceived as an increasingly authoritarian regime. One of the most pressing issues is the spread of misinformation. Since Hasina's departure, false narratives have flooded social media, aiming to undermine the new government. These fabrications, including exaggerated reports of communal violence and baseless claims of an impending Islamist takeover, threaten to destabilize the nation further. To ensure a successful transition, the interim government must work alongside civil society to combat these falsehoods and restore public trust. Upholding the values of secularism and democracy is crucial, as is transparency and inclusivity. The coming months will determine whether Bangladesh can emerge from this crisis as a stronger, more democratic nation. The world is watching as Bangladesh takes its next steps. The nation's ability to overcome these challenges and build a more inclusive future will define this critical period in its history.

■ Henin L

Does India face major challenges in its economic growth?

India's economic rise is a testament to its resilience and ambition. From struggling beginnings, the country has become a major global player, driven by advances in industry, technology, and infrastructure. The "Digital India" initiative and projects like bullet trains highlight its progress. Despite these advancements, challenges persist. Income inequality remains a significant issue, overshadowing the benefits of economic growth. Many still face barriers to education and healthcare, perpetuating cycles of poverty. Gender discrimination and regional imbalances further hinder inclusive progress, with some areas lagging behind in development. As India approaches a pivotal moment in its economic evolution, it is crucial to recognize both achievements and ongoing challenges. Government initiatives have laid the groundwork for inclusive growth, but a concerted effort from civil society, businesses, and individuals is essential. Empowering marginalized communities, fostering innovation, advocating for policy reforms, and promoting education and skill development are key to addressing these issues. As India moves forward, it must address these issues to ensure inclusive growth. With joint efforts from the government, businesses, and society, the nation can overcome these hurdles and secure a prosperous future for all. The time for collective action is now—together, India can achieve lasting success.

■ Anjal

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True freedom is not just an opportunity; it's a choice we must make for every woman!!!



SCAN ME

■ Diya, Jenil, Mahender

Will women be Empowered in 2047

As India celebrates its 77th Independence today, we reflect on the progress the nation has made to become a 'Viksit Bharat' by 2047. The Viksit Bharat 2047 initiative shows the government's goal to transform the nation into a developed country by the 100th anniversary of its independence in 2047. One of the fundamental aspects of progress in any developing democracy is the empowerment of women. Thus, an important question remains: Are women really empowered in this "Viksit Bharat"? Since becoming independent in 1947, India has made significant strides in promoting women's rights. Women were allowed to vote from the beginning, which distinguished India from many developed nations. Over time, women have fought for and gained rights in areas like education, jobs, and politics. Important events, such as the Chipko Movement in the 1970s, where rural women played a key role in protecting the environment, and the Women's Reservation Bill, which seeks to reserve 33% of seats in parliament for women, showcase the ongoing efforts for gender equality in the country. Indian women today are making strides in many areas. Their impact can be seen in politics, sports, business, and community efforts. The election of women to key political roles, such as the President of India and various Chief Ministers, shows real progress. Programs like "Beti Bachao Beti Padhao" are important for improving education and health for girls. In the workplace, women are taking on more leadership roles, whether in large companies or by starting their own businesses. The Women Entrepreneurship Platform by NITI Aayog helps support women entrepreneurs, promoting innovation and financial independence. However, challenges still exist. Issues like the gender pay gap, limited education in rural areas, and the lack of women in science, technology, engineering and mathematics fields are important problems that need to be addressed. The path to true empowerment is still fraught with obstacles. Deep-rooted patriarchal norms persist in influencing various facets of Indian society. These norms frequently define a woman's position within both the family and the broader community, limiting her freedom and potential. The weight of unpaid household responsibilities, the invisible barriers in the workplace, and societal pressures regarding marriage and motherhood continue to pose major challenges. Additionally, the gender pay gap serves as a glaring indication that economic empowerment remains an elusive goal for numerous women. Even with equivalent qualifications and skills as their male peers, women frequently find themselves earning less and facing fewer chances for career progression. A major issue in women's empowerment is safety. Recently, India has seen high rates of crimes against women, such as domestic violence, sexual harassment, and trafficking. The horrific gang rape in Delhi in 2012 shocked the country and led to stricter laws under the Nirbhaya Act. Yet, the success of these laws is still being questioned, as reports of violence

woman is raped every 16 minutes in India, highlighting serious concerns about women's safety, which is essential for real empowerment. Law enforcement and the judicial system are essential for providing justice quickly and effectively. However, delays and insensitivity in handling cases can weaken public trust in these systems. Technology has both positive and negative effects; it enables women to voice their issues on social media but also leads to new types of harassment, like cyberbullying and online stalking. The media significantly influences how society views women. Although there has been some improvement in how women are represented, they are still often shown through stereotypes that uphold traditional roles. The rise of online harassment raises concerns about women's safety and empowerment in the digital world. Protecting women in public places, workplaces, and online is a pressing issue that needs urgent attention. India has made important progress in empowering women, but there is still much work to do. Achievements in education, jobs, and politics are impressive, yet real empowerment should cover every part of a woman's life, including her safety and freedom. The goal of "Viksit Bharat" should focus on fixing the deep-rooted problems that block women's empowerment. This means challenging traditional gender roles, providing equal chances in education and jobs, and, most importantly, ensuring a safe space for women to grow without fear. Everyone has a part to play in supporting gender equality and protecting women's safety and well-being. As we mark another year of independence, let's commit to building a true "Viksit Bharat," where every woman can reach her full potential, free from fear and discrimination.

■ Acsah Anna Shibu



THE SILENT WOMEN WARRIORS: HONOURING UNSUNG HEROES OF THE INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT



Rani Gaidinliu (1915–1993) was a Naga spiritual and political leader from Manipur, India. She led a revolt against British colonial rule in the 1930s, advocating for the rights of her people and the revival of Naga culture. At the age of 13, she joined the Heraka movement, a socio-religious movement aimed at resisting British rule. Her efforts earned her the title "Rani," meaning queen, from Jawaharlal Nehru, who recognized her bravery. She spent 14 years in prison and became a symbol of resistance and pride for the Naga people. Her legacy continues to inspire movements for indig-



Matangini Hazra (1870–1942) was an Indian freedom fighter from West Bengal, remembered for her significant role in the Quit India Movement against British colonial rule. Despite her age, she actively participated in protests and demonstrations. During one such protest in 1942, at the age of 72, she led a procession of freedom fighters to take over a police station. While holding the Indian national flag and chanting slogans like "Vande Mataram," she was shot by British soldiers. Even as she was hit, she continued to advance, eventually succumbing to her injuries. Matangini Hazra



Aruna Asaf Ali (1909–1996) was a prominent Indian freedom fighter and political leader, known for her key role in the Quit India Movement of 1942. She married to Asaf Ali, a prominent Congress leader, which led her into the independence movement. She is most famous for hoisting the Indian National Congress flag at the Gowalia Tank Maidan in Bombay, defying British authorities during the Quit India Movement. Despite being arrested multiple times, she continued her activism, earning the title "Heroine of the 1942 Movement." Post-independence, she was active in politics and social work, eventually receiving the Bharat Ratna in 1997.



Kanaklata Barua (1924–1942) was a young freedom fighter from Assam, India, who became a symbol of courage and patriotism during the Quit India Movement. At just 17 years old, she led a group of villagers in a procession to

hoist the Indian national flag at the Gohpur police station, defying the British ban on public assemblies. As she attempted to raise the flag, she was shot and killed by British police, but she held onto the flag until her last breath. Kanaklata Barua is remembered as a martyr who sacrificed her life for India's independence.



Tara Rani Srivastava was a brave Indian freedom fighter who played a significant role in the Quit India Movement of 1942. Alongside her husband, Phulendu Babu, she led protests against British rule in Bihar. During one such protest, they attempted to raise the Indian flag at the Siwan police station. When her husband was shot, Tara Rani bandaged his wounds and continued to lead the march, showing remarkable courage. Unfortunately, her husband died, but she persisted in the struggle for independence. Tara Rani Srivastava is remembered for her unwavering dedication and sacrifice for India's freedom.



Durgavati Devi also known as "Durga Bhabhi," was a fearless Indian revolutionary and close associate of Bhagat Singh during the Indian independence movement. Born in 1907, she played a pivotal role in several revolutionary activities against British rule. Most notably, she helped Bhagat Singh and Rajguru escape from Lahore after the assassination of British police officer J.P. Saunders by disguising as Bhagat Singh's wife. She was actively involved in distributing revolutionary literature, organizing protests, and even participating in an armed robbery to fund the movement. Durgavati Devi remains a symbol of bravery and dedication in India's struggle for independence.



Usha Mehta (1920–2000) was a dedicated Indian freedom fighter renowned for her significant role in the Quit India Movement. Despite her young age, she played a crucial part in the struggle by setting up an underground radio station called "Congress Radio" in 1942, which broadcast news and messages of resistance against British rule. This radio station became a vital tool for spreading information and maintaining morale among freedom fighters. Despite being arrested and imprisoned by the British, Usha Mehta's determination never wavered. Her efforts were instrumental in keeping the spirit of the independence movement alive during its most chal-



Pritilata Waddedar (1911–1932) was a courageous Indian freedom fighter and revolutionary from Bengal. She was an integral member of the Indian Republican Army, led by Surya Sen, and participated in various activities against British colonial rule. In 1932, she led an attack on the Pahartali European Club, which bore a sign reading "Dogs and Indians not allowed." The raid was intended as a protest against British discrimination. After the mission, to avoid capture by the British, Pritilata consumed cyanide and became a martyr at the young age of 21. Her bravery and sacrifice have made her an iconic figure in India's struggle for independence.



Bina Das (1911–1986) was a prominent Indian revolutionary and freedom fighter. Born in Bengal, she became a significant figure in the Indian independence movement. At 21, Bina Das made headlines for attempting to assassinate Stanley Jackson, the British Governor of Bengal, in 1932 during a convocation at the University of Calcutta. Although the attempt failed, it underscored her dedication to India's liberation. She was arrested and sentenced to nine years in prison. After her release, Das continued her activism, joining the Congress Socialist Party and working for social causes, especially women's rights. Her courage and patriotism remain an inspiration.

■ Henin L

OUTLOOK

I believe equality of opportunity is essential and that change must start within families regarding gender roles. Additionally, some women misuse legal protections as a privilege.

-Staff

Marian college kuttikkanam Autonomous

The goal is to achieve 'Viksit Bharat' by 2027, yet daily reports of assaults and rapes make me feel unsafe. How can we celebrate independence when half the population isn't truly free? We are still far from being independent as a democracy or as a society.

-Staff

Marian college kuttikkanam Autonomous

Job opportunities in India are scarce for all, but girls often face family restrictions when seeking careers abroad. Women should have the freedom to choose their own career paths. Furthermore, safety remains a major concern for women in our country.

-Student

Marian college kuttikkanam Autonomous



DID YOU KNOW ?

Mahatma Gandhi could not celebrate the first Independence Day in Delhi. Even as the country celebrated the hard-won freedom on August 15, 1947, the father of the nation Mahatma Gandhi was away from the celebrations fasting to end the Hindu-Muslim riots happening in Bengal.

The tri-colour flag, which is the national flag of India, is based on the Swaraj Flag, which was developed by a freedom fighter Pingali Venkayya, who was a farmer from Machilipatnam.

Lord Mountbatten, the last Viceroy and first Governor-General of India, advanced the transfer of power from June 1948 to August 15, 1947, to prevent bloodshed and riots. He chose August 15 as it marked the second anniversary of Japan's surrender to the Allied Forces during World War II.

Though securing their independence in different years, five other countries celebrate their independence on August 15 along with India — including Bahrain, North Korea, South Korea, Republic of Congo, and Liechtenstein.

India's national anthem was adopted three years after the independence India did not have an official national anthem at the time of independence. Jana Gana Mana was written way back in 1911. However, it was adopted officially and accorded the status as the national anthem of India on January 24, 1950.

■ Ankitha

Suppressed Writings of Resistance

An interesting part of India's struggle for independence is the role of literature in resistance. During British rule, many Indian authors used their writing to fight against oppression. The British government, aware of how these writings could impact the people, banned many of these significant works.

Anandamath, written by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee and published in 1882, is a significant book that was banned by the British. The story takes place during the Sannyasi Rebellion and features the song "Vande Mataram," which became an anthem for the freedom struggle. The British authorities considered the novel's nationalistic message and its depiction of resistance to colonial rule as a threat, resulting in its ban. Rabindranath Tagore's Gitanjali, a famous collection of poems that won him the Nobel Prize in Literature, was not directly banned. However, some of his other works, which included subtle criticisms of British rule, faced censorship. His play Gora and the novel Ghare-Baire, which questioned colonial policies, were reviewed and had restrictions on their distribution. Neel Darpan, written by Dinabandhu Mitra, is an important play that shows the struggles of Indian indigo farmers under British planters. Created in 1860, it highlighted the tough lives of these workers and stirred strong anti-British sentiments among people. The British banned the play to stop its powerful message from spreading, fearing it would lead to protests. Similarly, Mahatma Gandhi's Hind Swaraj, published in 1909, was a key text promoting Indian independence and criticizing the effects of Western culture on India. The British authorities labelled the book provocative and banned it due to its strong anti-colonial stance and its call for peaceful resistance.

■ Acsah Anna Shibu

CHANGE MAKERS OF INDIA

Licypriya Kangujam: The Climate Crusader



Licypriya's journey as a climate activist began when she was just six years old. Growing up in Manipur, India, she witnessed firsthand the devastating impacts of climate change on her community. She saw how rising temperatures, erratic rainfall, and intense floods affected local farmers, displacing families and threatening their livelihoods. Moved by their struggles, Licypriya decided to take action. With unwavering determination, she started speaking out about climate change, participating in rallies, and meeting world leaders. Her powerful speeches and unrelenting advocacy caught global attention, earning her the nickname "Greta Thunberg of India." Licypriya's message is clear: immediate action is necessary to mitigate climate change's catastrophic effects.

In 2019, Licypriya addressed the United Nations Climate Change Conference, urging world leaders to prioritize sustainable development and reduce carbon emissions. Her passionate plea resonated with millions, inspiring a new generation of climate activists. Licypriya's courage and conviction demonstrate that age is no barrier to making a difference.

Sonam Wangchuk: The Education Revolutionary

Sonam Wangchuk, an engineer from Ladakh, revolutionized education in his region by founding the Students' Educational and Cultural Movement of Ladakh (SECMOL). Sonam's innovative approach focused on hands-on learning, community involvement, and preserving local culture. SECMOL's curriculum emphasized practical skills, encouraging students to explore and learn through experimentation. Sonam introduced sustainable infrastructure, including solar-powered schools, reducing reliance on fossil fuels. He promoted local language and culture, empowering rural communities to value their heritage. Sonam's initiatives transformed education in Ladakh, making it more accessible, relevant, and effective. His work earned him the prestigious Ramon Magsaysay Award in 2018. Today, SECMOL serves as a model for innovative education, inspiring educators globally.



Sonam Wangchuk: The Education Revolutionary



Aditi Gupta, a social entrepreneur from Bihar, co-founded Menstrupedia to address the stigma surrounding menstruation. Growing up, Aditi faced embarrassment and misinformation about her periods.

She realized that millions of women and girls in India suffered in silence, hindered by lack of knowledge and societal taboos. Menstrupedia's innovative approach uses comic books, illustrations, and workshops to educate and empower women and girls. Aditi's team collaborates with schools, organizations, and communities to break menstrual health taboos. By providing accurate information and promoting open conversations, Menstrupedia fosters a healthier society.

Aditi's work challenges societal norms, encouraging men and women to discuss menstruation openly. Her initiatives have reached millions, improving menstrual health and hygiene practices. Aditi's dedication demonstrates the power of innovative solutions in driving social change.



Sunita Narain: The Environmental Guardian

Sunita Narain, a renowned environmentalist from New Delhi, has dedicated her life to sustainable development. As Director-General of the Centre for Science and Environment (CSE), Sunita advocates for policy changes protecting India's environment. She is the editor of "Down to Earth". Sunita's work focuses on addressing air and water pollution, climate change mitigation, and promoting renewable energy. She leads CSE's initiatives, conducting research, and engaging with policymakers. Sunita's expertise and tireless efforts have influenced environmental policies, ensuring a greener future for India.



Trisha Shetty: The Gender Equality Advocate



Trisha Shetty, a social entrepreneur from Mumbai, founded SheSays to promote gender equality and women's empowerment. Trisha's journey began with her own experiences of gender-based violence and discrimination. She realized that millions of women and girls in India faced similar challenges, silenced by societal norms. SheSays educates and supports survivors of gender-based violence, conducts gender sensitization workshops, and advocates for policy changes. Trisha's initiatives empower women and girls to speak out, challenging societal stereotypes. Her work creates a safer, more equitable society, promoting gender equality and justice.

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Touching Lives While Touching the Moon: India's Space Saga

Marian College Kuttikkanam Autonomous recently hosted a seminar on National Space Day, organized by the Physics Department, under the theme "Touching Lives While Touching the Moon." The event featured Dr. Nimesh and Dr. Sreekanth from the Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre, who shared valuable insights into India's space exploration advancements.

Dr. Nimesh, a distinguished scientist from Thumba, engaged the audience with his expertise on space technology and the achievements of the Indian Space Research Organization. His presentation highlighted India's significant progress in space science, providing an in-depth look at both the challenges and triumphs.

The seminar not only celebrated India's space accomplishments but also inspired students to pursue careers in space science. The event concluded with a call to action for the next generation to continue and advance India's legacy in space exploration.



78th Independence Day



SCAN

ME

Henin, Rahul R

Anjal

Ananthika J

Independence Day celebrations unfold at Marian college

Marian College Kuttikkanam Autonomous celebrated India's 78th Independence Day with a flag hoisting ceremony and an Independence Day parade led by NCC cadets. The college marked the occasion with great fervor and enthusiasm, hosting a series of events that showcased patriotism, talent, and national pride. The celebrations extended over a week.

The Marian Theatre Club, AURA, is hosting an online reel-making competition titled "Patriotism in Motion" from August 15th to August 25th, 2024. Participants are invited to create a 1-minute video focusing on patriotism, specifically using scenes from the Malayalam movie Kalapani. The Yeagers of II BCom C announced a Bulletin Board Decoration Competition titled "Freedom Tapestry" in honor of Independence Day. With the theme "Honoring the Past, Embracing the Future," the competition invites students to creatively express their interpretations through unique and imaginative displays. This initiative not only fosters teamwork and creativity but also deepens students' appreciation for India's heritage and future aspirations.



The Department of Business Administration conducted an inter-college quiz competition, Udaan, on August 15th, while the 3rd-year MSc Physics department conducted another quiz on the Indian Constitution and Human Rights.

The Department of Computer Applications held a "Guess the Person" competition on August 13th.

The week-long celebrations at Marian College Kuttikkanam Autonomous not only honored India's independence but also encouraged students to engage deeply with the nation's history and values. The spirit of patriotism resonated throughout the campus, leaving a lasting impact on all who participated.

Seethal Reji

Build Bold..

The NCC (National Cadet Corps) selection process at Marian College Kuttikkanam (Autonomous) has commenced on 13th August 2024 at indoor basketball court. The college's NCC unit, a sub-unit of the 5(K) Girls Battalion NCC Changanacherry, invites interested students to participate in the selection program. The selection typically takes place in the early months of the academic year and includes activities designed to assess the physical and leadership qualities of the candidates. The first year UG girls were invited for the selection process. The NCC program at Marian College focuses on developing character, discipline, and leadership among students, providing them with opportunities to participate in national camps, training sessions, and social service activities. Being a part of the NCC also opens up pathways for students interested in pursuing careers in the Indian Armed Forces. NCC provides opportunities for leadership, teamwork, and discipline, helping to build a strong and confident personality. The training emphasizes leadership qualities by giving cadets responsibilities and opportunities to lead their peers in various activities. The main advantage of being an NCC cadets is that often have an edge in careers, especially in the defense services, as they receive additional points during recruitment. It also opens doors to careers in paramilitary forces, police, and other.

Diya Mariya Peter

New Council, New Vision: Students of Marian Elected Their Representatives



MARIAN COLLEGE STUDENT'S COUNCIL
MCSC : 2024 - 2025



MARIAN COLLEGE
KUTTIKANAM
AUTONOMOUS
MAKING COMPLETE



The General Council Election at Marian College Kuttikkanam Autonomous marked a pivotal moment for the institution, showcasing the vibrant engagement of its student body. Held on 9th August 2024, the election saw enthusiastic participation from students across various classes, leading to the selection of a boy and a girl representative from each class. The newly elected General Council is set to lead with a dynamic team: Jerin Eapen from II M COM has been chosen as Chairperson, KB Jyotikrishna from II MMH as Vice Chairperson, Justina Maria Rony from I M COM, and Emmanuel P Manuel from II MSW as General Secretary and Joint Secretary. The council consist of 16 additional members who will play a crucial role in steering the activities for the upcoming term. The new council is scheduled to officially take their positions on 16th August 2024. The election not only highlighted the power of student democracy but also introduced

an innovative approach to the voting process. For the first time, Marian College implemented an electronic voting system for the undergraduate and postgraduate representatives. This trial run marks a significant step towards modernizing the election process, paving the way for future technological integration in the college's democratic procedures. With fresh ideas and renewed enthusiasm, the newly elected council is poised to shape a promising future for the Marian College community.

■ Fr Sobi

MARIAN DIARIES 2024 - A GRAND REUNION AT MARIAN COLLEGE KUTTIKANAM AUTONOMOUS



MARIAN ALUMNI ASSOCIATION KUTTIKANAM (MAAK)

Marian College Kuttikkanam Autonomous witnessed a grand gathering on August 3rd and 4th, 2024, as alumni from various batches returned to their alma mater for the Marian Diaries 2024, an alumni meet organized by the Marian Alumni Association Kuttikkanam (MAAK). The event, filled with nostalgia and celebration, was a significant occasion for reconnecting with old friends and honoring the institution that shaped their lives.

The event was inaugurated on August 3rd at 2:30 PM by Rev. Fr. Joseph Pongamthanathu, the Administrator of Marian College Kuttikkanam Autonomous, who lit the ceremonial lamp to mark the commencement of the festivities. Dario Aby, the General Convenor of MD'24, welcomed the gathering, while Nelson Joseph, the President of MAAK, provided the context speech, highlighting the importance of such reunions in strengthening the bonds within the Marian community. Prof. Dr. Ajimon George, Principal of Marian College Kuttikkanam Autonomous, addressed the attendees, expressing his pride in the college's achievements and the continued success of its alumni.

As part of the inauguration, several esteemed individu-

als delivered speeches, including Rev. Fr. Roy Pazhaya-parambil, former Principal of Marian College Kuttikkanam Autonomous, who reflected on the institution's growth and the enduring legacy of its faculty. Adv. Nelson Joseph and Dario Aby also addressed the gathering, emphasizing the vital role of alumni in maintaining and enhancing the college's reputation.

A significant highlight of the day was the unveiling of a new photo spot, 'I Love Marian,' sponsored by the BCom 1999-2002 Batch. The photo spot was unveiled by the Administrator and the Principal, adding a new attraction to the campus that celebrates the spirit of Marian College Kuttikkanam Autonomous.

The ceremony also included the honoring of distinguished teachers who have made a lasting impact on the lives of their students. The teachers recognized included Jojoy Sir, Marykutty Miss, Sabu Sir, Royachan, Chackochen Sir, Boby Sir, and Soosy Joseph Miss. Their contributions were warmly acknowledged by the alumni, who expressed their gratitude for the guidance and support they received during their time at Marian College Kuttikkanam Autonomous.

The event continued with various alumni engagement

activities, including games, competitions, and a campus tour that allowed former students to revisit their favorite spots and see the developments at the college. The evening featured a cultural program where alumni shared memories of their college days, followed by an award ceremony recognizing notable alumni achievements. The day concluded with a gala dinner, a campfire, and a musical session, rekindling the camaraderie and joy of their student years. On August 4th, the General Body Meeting of MAAK was inaugurated by Very Rev. Fr. Boby Alex Mannamplackal, Vicar General of the Diocese of Kanjirappally and Manager of Marian College Kuttikkanam Autonomous. The day began with a morning campus tour and breakfast, followed by department-wise meetings that facilitated meaningful discussions among the alumni. During the General Body Meeting, annual reports were presented, and new office bearers for 2024-25 were elected. The event wrapped up with a formal meeting involving both outgoing and incoming Governing Committees, discussing future plans for the association.

The success of Marian Diaries 2024 was largely attributed to the dedicated efforts of the organizing committee, which included key figures like the President of MAAK, the General Convenor of MD'24, the Finance Coordinator, Programme Coordinator, and various committee members overseeing food, events, and venue management. Their collective efforts ensured that Marian Diaries 2024 was a resounding success, bringing together alumni from different eras to celebrate their shared history and the enduring spirit of Marian College Kuttikkanam Autonomous. The event strengthened the bonds within the Marian College Kuttikkanam Autonomous community, leaving everyone looking forward to the next reunion.

■ Fr Sobi



സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യസമര ഓർമ്മകൾ പങ്കുവെച്ച് രവീന്ദ്രൻ വൈദ്യർ

1943 സാതന്ത്ര സമരത്തിന് പങ്കുവഹിച്ച വ്യക്തി. സ്വദേശം പുത്തൂർ . രാഷ്ട്രീയ പ്രക്ഷോഭം കൊണ്ട് രാജ്യത്തിൻറെ ശ്രദ്ധ പിടിച്ചുപറ്റിയ പ്രദേശമാണ് പുത്തൂർ .സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യം വേണം എന്ന ആവശ്യത്തോടെ തിരുവിതാംകൂർ സ്റ്റേറ്റ് കോൺഗ്രസിന്റെ ആഭിമുഖ്യത്തിൽ ഉത്തരവാദിഭരണ പ്രക്ഷോഭം രാജ്യത്ത് കൊടുവരി കൊണ്ടിരുന്ന കാലഘട്ടം.നമ്മുടെ നേതാക്കൾ ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് സാമ്രാജ്യത്തിനോട് എതിരായിട്ട് പടപൊരുതി കൊണ്ടിരുന്ന കാലഘട്ടം അതിനുള്ളിൽ സി .കേശവൻ,ഭട്ടതിരിപ്പാട് ,പി വർഗീസ്,അടങ്ങുന്ന പ്രമുഖ നേതാക്കൾ ശക്തമായി പ്രക്ഷോഭങ്ങൾ നയിച്ചു.

1.സമരഘട്ടത്തിൽ തിരിയാനുള്ള കാരണം

എന്തായിരുന്നു ?

എന്റെ 22 വയസ്സിൽ മനുഷ്യൻ സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യം വേണം എന്നുള്ള ഒരു മനോഗതി എന്നിലും ഉണ്ടായി പ്രമുഖ നേതാക്കന്മാരുടെ പ്രസംഗങ്ങൾക്കും മറ്റും പോകുകയും കേൾക്കുകയും ചെയ്തിരുന്നു .അങ്ങനെയിരിക്കുന്ന വേളയിൽ 1943 ൽ അവിടെ കേരള കർഷക സമ്മേളനം നടത്തുകയുണ്ടായി പുത്തൂരിൽ നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തുള്ള വിവിധങ്ങളായ രാഷ്ട്രീയ പ്രബുദ്ധതയുള്ള ആളുകളെല്ലാം ആ സമ്മേളനത്തിൽ പങ്കെടുത്തു. 23 വയസ്സിൽ ആ സമ്മേളനത്തിൽ സെക്രട്ടറി ആവുകയും സി. കേശവൻ ഭാരവാഹിത്വം നയിച്ച സമ്മേളനം മൂന്നുദിവസം നീണ്ടുനിന്നു.

സി. കേശവന്റെ പ്രസംഗത്തിലൂടെ സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യം ലഭിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ആവശ്യം ഹൃദയത്തിൽ ഉജ്ജ്വലമായി ജ്വലിച്ചു.അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ അവസാന പ്രസംഗം ഇങ്ങനെയായിരുന്നു "മനുഷ്യന്റെ സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യം ഹനിക്കുന്ന സമുദായപരമായ തടസ്സം നീക്കി രാജ്യത്തെ മുന്നോട്ടു കൊണ്ടുപോകേണ്ടത് ഈ ഇരിക്കുന്ന യുവജനങ്ങളുടെ കർത്തവ്യമാണ്. അതിനെ കടപുഴകി മാറ്റി സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യമായി മനുഷ്യൻ ജീവിക്കുവാനും സംസാരിക്കുവാനും സംഘടിക്കാനും ഉള്ള സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യം നമുക്ക് ആവശ്യമാണെന്ന ബോധ്യത്തോടെ മുന്നോട്ട് പോകണമെന്ന് പറഞ്ഞ് അവസാനിപ്പിച്ചു. ഹൃദയം ജ്വലിക്കുന്ന ഈ പ്രസംഗമാണ് രാഷ്ട്രീയപ്രവേശനത്തിലേക്ക് വഴിവച്ചത്.

2.സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യസമരത്തിലെ ഓർമ്മിക്കുന്ന അനുഭവങ്ങൾ പങ്കുവെക്കുമോ?

1946 കാലഘട്ടം തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ഉത്തരവാദിഭരണ പ്രക്ഷോഭം രാജ്യത്ത് ഉടനീളം നടക്കുന്നു ഇവിടെ ഭരിക്കുന്നത് സർ സി വി രാമസ്വാമി അയ്യർക്കാണ് മഹാരാജാവ് ഭരണം നൽകിയത്.ആ ഭരണം നമുക്ക് ആവശ്യമില്ല. സി.പിയുടെ ഭരണം സമുദായപരമാണ്.അത് ജനങ്ങൾക്ക് പറ്റുന്നതല്ല എന്ന് കോൺഗ്രസ് മനസ്സിലാക്കുകയും ആ നടപടിക്ക് എതിരായി വന്ന മുഴുവൻ നേതാക്കളെയും അറസ്റ്റ് ചെയ്യുന്ന ഒരു അന്തരീക്ഷം രാജ്യത്തുടനീളം ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു.അങ്ങനെയിരിക്കുമ്പോൾ ഭക്ഷ്യക്ഷാമം കൊടുംപിരി കൊണ്ടിരുന്നു.1946 കാലഘട്ടം ഭക്ഷ്യക്ഷാമം പരിഹരിക്കണം എന്ന് വിചാരിച്ച് പുത്തൂരിൽ നിന്നും പാലായിലേക്ക് ഒരു ജാഥ നടത്തി അത് പട്ടിണി ജാഥ എന്ന് അറിയപ്പെടുന്നു.ഉത്തരവാദിത്വപ്രക്ഷോഭത്തോടനുബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള ഒരു പരിപാടിയായിരുന്നു പട്ടിണി ജാഥ.2500 ഓളം പേർ പങ്കെടുത്തിരുന്ന ജാഥയ്ക്ക് പങ്കെടുത്തു. ഈ കാലഘട്ടത്തിൽ അങ്ങനെ ജാഥയൊന്നും നടത്താൻ പാടില്ല.ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് ഗവൺമെന്റിന് എതിരായൊന്നും സംസാരിക്കാൻ പാടില്ല.തിരുവിതാംകൂർ പരിരക്ഷണ ചട്ടം എന്നൊരു ചട്ടം സി.പി എടുത്തിരുന്നു.ഇതിനെതിരായി സംസാരിച്ചാൽ അവനെ രാജ്യദ്രോഹ കുറ്റം ചുമത്തി അറസ്റ്റ് ചെയ്യുകയും, തൂക്കിലേറ്റുകയും മർദ്ദിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യും. എതിനും തയ്യാറായി ഞങ്ങൾ

പുറപ്പെട്ടു.



3. എന്തായിരുന്നു ഇതിന്റെ എല്ലാം ലക്ഷ്യം?

പുത്തൂർ മുതൽ പനച്ചിക്കാട് പാത വരെയുള്ള ജാഥയിൽ പ്ലക്കാർഡ് പിടിച്ചുകൊണ്ടും, ഗാനാലാപനത്തോടുകൂടെയും ആയിരുന്നു ജാഥ മുൻപോട്ട് പോയിരുന്നത്. സി.വി ഭരണം അവസാനിപ്പിക്കണം ,പട്ടിണി പരിഹരിക്കണം,രാഷ്ട്രീയനേതാക്കളെ മോചിപ്പിക്കണം,ഉത്തരവാദിത്വ ഭരണം , പ്രായപൂർത്തി വോട്ടവകാശം നടപ്പിലാക്കുക എന്നിവയായിരുന്നു ആ സമ്മേളനത്തിന്റെ ലക്ഷ്യം.

4 .സ്വാതന്ത്രസമരത്തിൽ നിങ്ങൾ നേരിട്ട പ്രതിസന്ധികൾ എന്തൊക്കെയായിരുന്നു ?

1946 നടന്ന പട്ടിണി ജാഥ പനച്ചിപ്പാറയിൽ എത്തിയപ്പോൾ പോലീസിനാൽ ബന്ധവസായി അത് സിപി പോലീസും,ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് പോലീസും തടഞ്ഞു.ഞങ്ങൾക്ക് പോകാതിരിക്കാൻ പറ്റില്ല എന്നും ഞങ്ങളുടെ ആവശ്യം പാലായിൽ ചെന്ന് തഹസീൽദാരെ നേരിട്ട് കണ്ട് അറിയിക്കണമെന്നും ഉള്ള കാര്യങ്ങൾ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചു. 13 നേതാക്കളെ അറസ്റ്റ് ചെയ്യുകയും ധിക്കാരപരമായി ക്രിമിനലുകളെ പോലെ ഈരാറ്റുപേട്ട പാലാ കൂത്താട്ടുകുളം തൊടുപുഴ കോട്ടയം ചങ്ങനാശ്ശേരി വെമ്പായം തുടങ്ങി 8 ജില്ലയിൽ മാറി മാറി ക്രൂരമർദ്ദനം കിട്ടി, മൃഗീയമായി ഉപദ്രവിച്ച് രക്തം ശർദ്ദിച്ച് എല്ലൊടിയുകയും ചെയ്തു. വലിച്ചിഴയ്ക്കുകയും ,തലയ്ക്കടിച്ച്, ബുട്ട് കൊണ്ട് ചവിട്ടി. ഇരുപത്തിരണ്ടാം വയസ്സിൽ മുട്ടയിൽ നിന്ന് വിരിയാത്ത നീയൊക്കെ രാജ്യം ഭരിക്കാൻ വന്നിരിക്കുന്നു നിന്റെ യോക്കെ അപ്പനും അമ്മയും അറിഞ്ഞിട്ടാണോ ഇതിനൊക്കെ ഇറങ്ങി പുറപ്പെട്ടത്. ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞു എൻറെ രാജ്യത്തിനുവേണ്ടി സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യത്തിനു വേണ്ടി അപ്പോൾ ആ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥൻ പറഞ്ഞു നീ ധിക്കാരം പറയുന്നു എന്ന് പറഞ്ഞ് വലിച്ചിഴച്ചു. ഈ സംഭവം ഞങ്ങളെ വല്ലാതെ വേദനിപ്പിച്ചു. ഞങ്ങളെ തിരുവനന്തപുരം സെൻട്രൽ ജയിലിലേക്ക് മാറ്റി. ഞങ്ങളെ ഒരു ദിവസത്തെ നിരീക്ഷണത്തിന് വേണ്ടി മാറ്റി പാർപ്പിച്ചു . അക്കാമ്മ ചെറിയാന്റെ ഭർത്താവ് വി .വി വർക്കി രാജ്യദ്രോഹകുറ്റം ചുമത്തി അറസ്റ്റ് ചെയ്ത് ഞങ്ങളോടൊപ്പം ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു. ഒൻപത് രാത്രികൾ ഞങ്ങൾ 14 പേരും അടിയും ചവിട്ടും കൊണ്ട് അവിടെ കഴിഞ്ഞു. സി. കേശവൻ, അക്കാമ്മ ചെറിയാൻ ശങ്കരനാരായണൻ മുതലായ പ്രമുഖ നേതാക്കളും ജയിലിലുണ്ട്. കേസിലാതെ കരുതൽ തടങ്കലിൽ കഴിഞ്ഞു. ഞങ്ങൾ 13 പേരും നിയമലംഘനത്തിന്റെ പേരിൽ പതിനൊന്ന് മാസം കിടന്നു.

5. വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളോട് എന്താണ് പറയാനുള്ളത് ?

നിങ്ങളെ പോലുള്ള വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾ അഴിമതിക്കും മദ്ധ്യലഹരിക്കും ഭീകരവാദിത്വത്തിനും മയക്കുമരുന്നിനും പോകാതെ അവയെ തടയുക. നല്ലൊരു നാളെക്കുവേണ്ടി പ്രവർത്തിക്കുക.



6. സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യം ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നുണ്ടോ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ആളുകൾ?

ബോധവാന്മാരായിട്ടില്ല നമ്മൾ. യുവാക്കളുടെ ജീവിതം അഴിമതിക്കും ലഹരിക്കും അടിമ ആയി മാറിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. നിങ്ങളുടെ ജീവിതം തീവ്രവാദത്തിനും , അഴിമതിക്കും പോകാതെ മാറ്റിവെക്കാനും വേണ്ടിയാണ് ഞങ്ങളെ പോലെയുള്ള ആളുകൾ വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്ക് അഭിമുഖം ഒക്കെ നൽകുന്നത് ഞങ്ങളുടെ ജീവിതം പ്രചോരണം ആവുന്നതിനു വേണ്ടിയാണ്.

7. 22,23 വയസ്സുള്ള ആളുകൾ ഒക്കെ വിദേശത്തേക്ക് പോകുന്നു .അവരുടെ സേവനങ്ങൾ ഒന്നും നമുക്ക് ലഭിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഇതെപ്പറ്റി എന്താണ് പറയാനുള്ളത് ?

ഈ സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യം എങ്ങനെ ലഭിച്ചു എന്ന് യുവതലമുറ പരിപൂർണ്ണമായും മനസിലാക്കിയിട്ടില്ല. 77 വർഷം മുമ്പ് നടന്ന കാര്യങ്ങൾ ഇപ്പോഴും വേദനയോടെ ഓർക്കുന്നു. എണ്ണമറ്റ ആളുകൾ ജീവൻ കൊടുത്ത് നേടിയെടുത്താണ് ഈ സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യം നമുക്ക് നേടിത്തന്നത്. കീറ്റ് ഇന്ത്യ സമരം, ജാലിയൻ വാലാബാഗ് തുടങ്ങിയ പ്രക്ഷോഭങ്ങൾ മറക്കാനാവാത്ത സംഭവങ്ങളാണ്. നമുക്ക് കിട്ടിയ സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യം കണ്ണിലെ കൃഷ്ണമണി പോലെ കാക്കണം എന്ന ബോധം ഈ യുവതലമുറക്ക് വന്നിട്ടില്ല.

8. താങ്കളുടെ ഭാര്യ സരോജിനി ഗാന്ധിജിയെ നേരിൽ കണ്ട സാഹചര്യം വിവരിക്കുമോ?



സ്കൂൾ കാലഘട്ടത്തിൽ തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ഏറ്റുമാനൂർ,നാലുകാവ്, മാനാനത്ത് മഹാത്മാഗാന്ധിയും കാസ്തുർബായും പരിവാരങ്ങളും എത്തുകയും . താലപൊലി എടുക്കുവാൻ വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളെ നിർത്തിയ കൂട്ടത്തിൽ നിൽക്കുവാനും അങ്ങനെ മഹാത്മജിയെ അടുത്തു കാണുവാനും ഇടയായി. ഗാന്ധിജി മാതൃഭൂമി പത്ര ആപ്പീസിൽ കയറി ആ സ്മരണ നിലനിർത്തുന്നു. അവർ എന്നെ ആദരിക്കുകയും ഇവിടെ വീട്ടിൽ വന്ന് ഭാര്യയെ കാണുകയും അതിൻറെ സ്മരണയ്ക്കായി മാതൃഭൂമി പത്രം സൗജന്യമായി ഇന്നും നൽകുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. അവരോട് ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ വളരെ സന്തോഷം പ്രകടിപ്പിക്കുന്നു. 2003 ൽ രാഷ്ട്രപതിയായിരുന്ന എ.പി.ജെ അബ്ദുൽ കലാം, 2010 ൽ ഇന്ദിരാഗാന്ധി ഇവരുടെകയ്യിൽ നിന്നും താൽപത്രംലഭിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തു .ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ രാഷ്ട്രപതിയായ ദ്രൗപതി ക്ഷണിക്കുകയും എന്നാൽ ആരോഗ്യപ്രശ്നങ്ങൾ കാരണം പോകാൻ സാധിക്കാതെ പോവുകയും ചെയ്തു.



സുശക്തമായ ഭരണം ഉണ്ടാകണമെങ്കിൽ വളർന്നുവരുന്ന തലമുറ ബോധവാന്മാരായിരിക്കണം മദ്യലഹരിയിൽ നിന്നും മാറുകയും അഴിമതി ഇല്ലാതാക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നത് വഴി പുതിയൊരു സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യം നിറഞ്ഞ ലോകത്തിലേക്ക് പ്രവേശിക്കാം എന്ന പ്രതീക്ഷയോടെ എല്ലാവർക്കും എഴുപത്തൊട്ടാം സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യ ദിനത്തിന്റെ ആശംസകൾ നേരുന്നു.

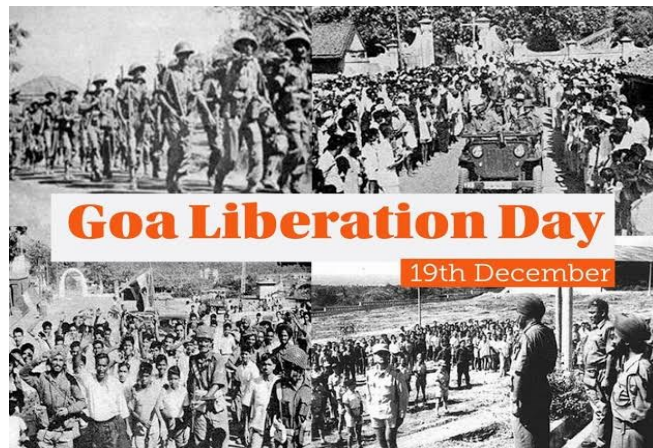
■ Britty Joshy



THE INDIAN FLAG

GOA BECOMES PART OF INDIA BY ENDING PORTUGUESE RULE

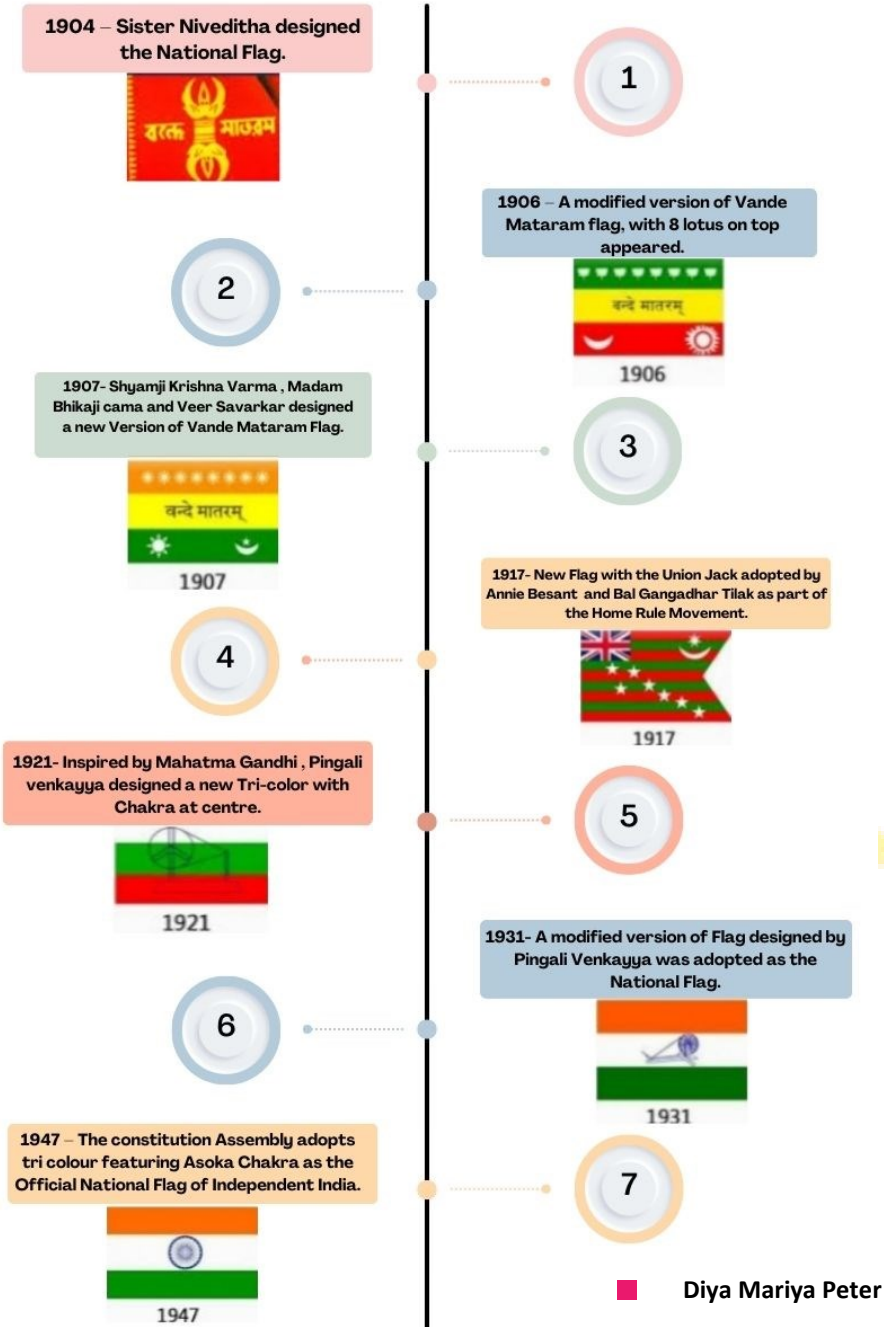
On December 19, 1961, Goa, along with Daman and Diu, became part of India, ending over 450 years of Portuguese rule. This important day is now known as Goa Liberation Day. On this day, the Indian Army started "Operation Vijay" to take control of Goa from the Portuguese. The operation was quick, lasting only two days, and faced little resistance from the Portuguese forces. By the end of the operation, Goa was under Indian control. The people of Goa, who had long wanted freedom, welcomed the Indian soldiers with happiness.



Celebrations took place all over Goa as the Indian flag was raised in Panaji, the capital city. Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru was pleased that Goa had joined India. He said the operation was important to end foreign rule and unite all parts of India.

Goa's joining with India was a key moment in India's history. Known for its beautiful beaches and lively culture, Goa was now part of a united India and ready for a new future. December 19 is celebrated as "Goa Liberation Day," honoring those who helped achieve Goa's freedom and reflecting on its journey to join India.

■ Mahendar Syamala



■ Diya Mariya Peter

HYDERABAD'S STRUGGLE TO JOIN THE INDIAN UNION

On August 15, 1947, India joyfully celebrated its hard-earned freedom from British rule, marking the end of a long and difficult struggle. While the country celebrated its new freedom, the princely state of Hyderabad found itself in a unique and challenging situation.

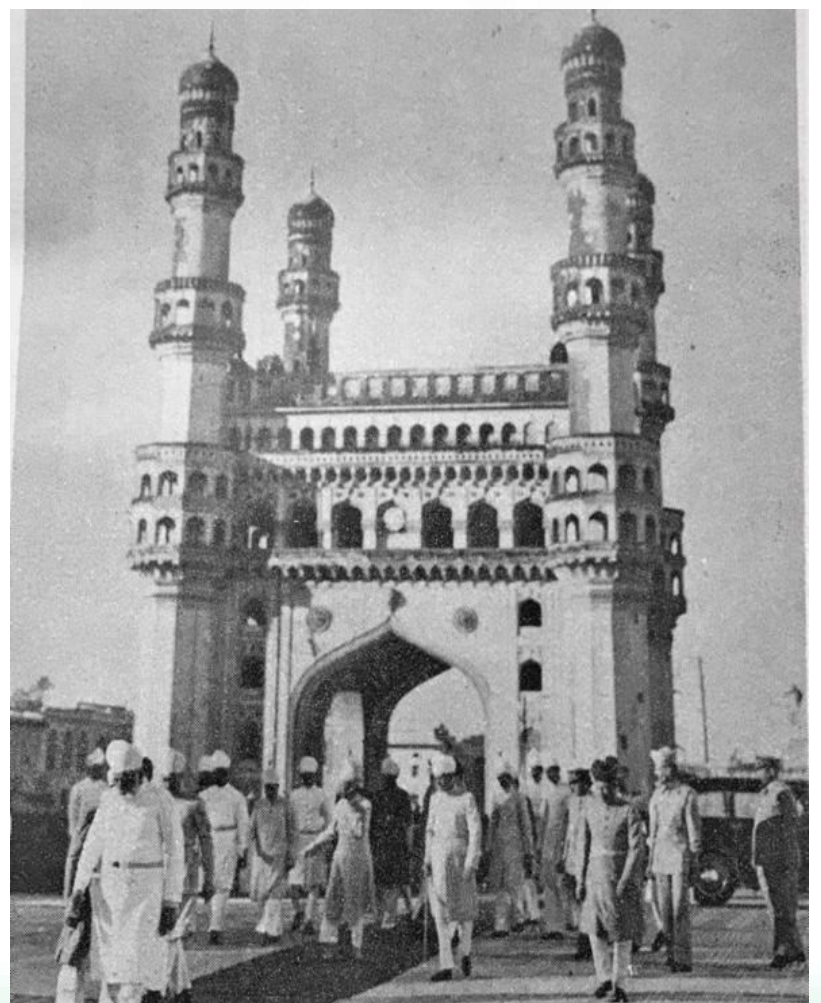
Hyderabad, ruled by the Nizam, Mir Osman Ali Khan, was one of the largest and richest princely states in India. Unlike many other regions that quickly joined the Indian Union, the Nizam wanted to keep Hyderabad as an independent state. Even though Hyderabad was in the middle of India, the Nizam even thought about joining Pakistan, which made things even more complicated.

Indian leaders, including Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and Home Minister Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, were determined to unite all of India. They could not accept the idea of a large state in the heart of the country staying independent or possibly joining Pakistan.

While the Nizam was eager to hold on to his power, the people of Hyderabad, especially those who spoke Telugu, were becoming increasingly unhappy with his rule. The Nizam's government was known for its feudal system, which greatly favored the rich and powerful, while the common people were neglected. Telugu people, who made up the majority in Hyderabad state, were particularly unhappy because they had little say in politics, few job opportunities, and their culture was not respected under the Nizam's rule.

The Telangana region, in particular, saw strong resistance against the Nizam's rule. Farmers, who were suffering under the harsh landowners supported by the Nizam, began organizing revolts and demanding land reforms. The Communist-led Telangana Rebellion became a significant movement against the Nizam, showing how widespread the anger was among the Telugu-speaking population.

When talks and peaceful efforts didn't work, the Indian government started "Operation Polo" in September 1948, a military action that quickly brought Hyderabad into the Indian Union.



The operation was widely supported by the Telugu people, who saw it as a liberation from the Nizam's harsh rule and a chance to join a democratic India.

So, while India celebrated its independence on August 15, 1947, Hyderabad's joining with India shows the challenges the country faced in coming together after British rule. The resistance of the Telugu people against the Nizam's rule played an important role in ensuring that Hyderabad became a part of India.

■ Mahendar Syamala

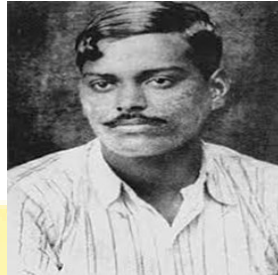


“FORGOTTEN FREEDOM FIGHTERS”



Baba Ramchandra

A key leader of the 1857 Sepoy Mutiny in the Kanpur region, Ramchandra led a significant rebellion against British rule.



Chandrashekar Azad

While somewhat known, his role in the revolutionary activities and his work with the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA) are often overshadowed by other leaders.



V. O. Chidambaram Pillai

An Indian independence activist and leader of the Swadeshi movement in Tamil Nadu, known for his role in the Indian National Trade Union Congress.



Sardar Udham Singh

Known for his assassination of Michael O'Dwyer in London as revenge for the Jallianwala Bagh massacre, Singh's story is an important but often overlooked part of the independence struggle.



Lala Har Dayal

A revolutionary who was active in the Ghadar Movement and worked towards the independence of India from abroad.

■ Diya Mariya Peter

ARTS CORNER

Wings of Liberty

In the depths of darkness,
a broken girl resides,
Her spirit was tested,
her strength put to the side.

But within her heart, a flicker of light,
A glimmer of hope, shining ever so bright.

Through trials and tribulations,
she finds her way.
With each step forward, she grows stronger every day.

Though the world may seem harsh and unkind,
Her resilience and courage will not be left behind.
In the face of adversity, she stands tall,
A warrior, ready to conquer it all.
With each tear shed, she finds solace and peace,
Knowing that within her, strength will never cease.

So, dear friend, remember this truth is so true,
You're not defined by the brokenness you've been through.
Embrace your scars,

■ Ananthya J



സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യം

സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യം ഒരു സ്വപ്നം,
നേടാൻ നമ്മൾ തോന്നിയൊരു ജാലം,
പൂർണ്ണമായത് കിട്ടാൻ,
നമ്മൾ കാത്തിരിക്കേണ്ടത് എന്നോ .

നിരന്തരം ശ്രമിക്കണം ,
ആ സ്വപ്നം സത്യമാക്കാൻ
ഇനിയും മുന്നോട്ടു പോകണം ,
അതിനെ ജീവിതമാക്കാൻ

സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യം മനുഷ്യാവകാശം
അത് നേടാം തികഞ്ഞ പരിശ്രമം ,
ഇന്നും നാളെയും
സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യം നമ്മുടെ നിലപാട്

■ Kavya Sajeev

THE EVOLUTION OF INDIAN CINEMA BEFORE AND AFTER INDEPENDENCE



The evolution of Indian cinema before and after independence in 1947 reflects significant changes in themes, styles, production, and audience engagement. Before independence, films often addressed colonial struggles, focusing on social issues and the fight against British rule, with prevalent themes of nationalism, social reform, and cultural identity. Many early films drew from Indian mythology and historical narratives, portraying epic tales and moral lessons. In contrast, post-independence cinema began to explore contemporary social issues like poverty, caste discrimination, and gender equality, as seen in movies such as "Pyasa" and "Garam Hava." This era also wit-

nessed a diversification into various genres, including romance, action, horror, and comedy, catering to a wider audience.

Narrative styles shifted as well; early films typically followed linear storytelling with clear moral lessons and relied heavily on visual elements due to the silent film format. After independence, filmmakers embraced more complex plots and character development, incorporating multiple storylines and subplots. The use of sound and music became a hallmark of Indian cinema, with songs playing a crucial role in storytelling. Production values improved significantly due to technological advancements such as sound and color, transforming the industry from its limited resources in the pre-independence era. Bollywood emerged as a central hub for Indian cinema, influencing regional industries and gaining international recognition.

Censorship also evolved; while pre-independence films faced minimal regulation, post-independence saw the establishment of the Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC), imposing stricter guidelines on content related to politics, religion, and morality. Audience engagement transformed dramatically as well; cinema transitioned

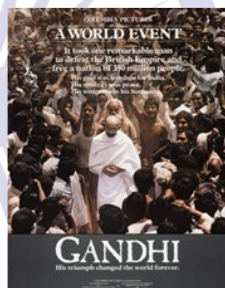
from being a form of entertainment primarily for the urban elite to becoming a mass medium that reached diverse demographics across urban and rural areas. This shift led to the emergence of star culture and fan following. Additionally, the influence of global cinema became more pronounced after independence, with filmmakers incorporating international techniques and themes, leading to collaborations with global talents and participation in international film festivals. Overall, the transition from pre-independence to post-independence Indian cinema reflects broader societal changes in India. While early films were heavily influenced by colonialism and traditional narratives, post-independence cinema has embraced a more diverse range of themes, styles, and technological advancements, making it a dynamic and influential part of global cinema today.

■ Seethal Reji

TIMELESS PATRIOTIC MOVIES OF INDIA



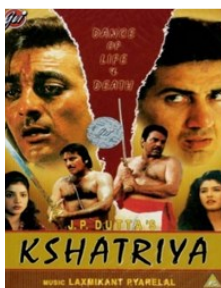
"Kandhan Karunai" (1967) - A film that highlights the struggles of a village under British rule.



"Gandhi" (1982) Directed by Richard Attenborough, this biographical film chronicles the life of Mahatma Gandhi and his role in India's independence movement.



"Ghare Baire" (1984) - Also by Satyajit Ray, it deals with the impact of the Indian independence movement on personal relationships.



"Kshatriya" (1990) - Directed by Dasari Narayana Rao, this film deals with themes of heroism and nationalism.



"Sardar" (1993) - A biopic on Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, directed by K. Shankar.



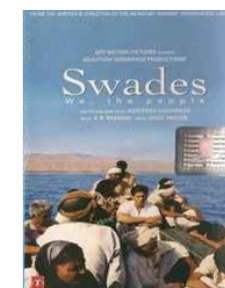
"Patriot" (2000) - Directed by Joshy, it tells the story of a soldier's fight for his country.



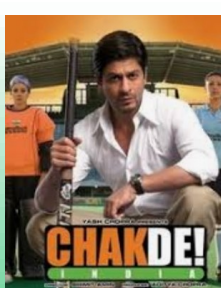
"Lagaan" (2001) - A story about villagers challenging British rulers to a game of cricket.



"The Legend of Bhagat Singh" (2002) This film, directed by Rajkumar Santoshi, portrays the life and sacrifices of the revolutionary freedom fighter Bhagat Singh.



"Swades" (2004) - Directed by Ashutosh Gowariker, this film follows an NRI who returns to India and uses his knowledge to improve his village.



"Chakde! India" (2007) - Directed by Shimit Amin, this sports drama tells the story of the Indian women's hockey team and their journey to winning the World Cup.



"Kranthiveera Sangolli Rayana" (2012) - Directed by Naganna, it is a historical film about the freedom fighter Sangolli Rayanna.



"Uri: The Surgical Strike" (2019) - Directed by Aditya Dhar, this film is based on the real-life surgical strikes carried out by the Indian Army in 2016.

■ Diya Marya Peter