EDITORIAL

EDUCATION

he PM eVIDYA DTH Channel is a crucial initiative under PM eVIDYA launched by the Ministry of Education, Government of India, to provide accessible and high-quality education to students across the country, especially in remote and underserved areas. Launched in 2020, it is part of the government's broader effort to leverage digital platforms for enhancing education and bridging: the gap in learning opportunities, particularly during the

The PM eVIDYA program, which includes the DTH (Direct to Home) channel, aims to create a unified platform to make education accessible to every student, irrespective of their geographical location, socio-economic status, or internet connectivity. The primary objective of the DTH channel is to provide educational content through satellite-based television broadcast, enabling students in rural and remote areas to continue their studies without the need for a reliable

The DTH Channel broadcasts educational content for students from Class 1 to 12 across all subjects. It is available in multiple languages, catering to students in different regions of the country. The channels are part of the larger e-Content Delivery System, which also includes platforms like DIK-SHA (Digital Infrastructure for Knowledge Sharing) and

One of the major advantages of the PM eVIDYA DTH channel is its ability to reach students who may not have access to reliable internet connections or digital devices, which has been a significant challenge during the pandemic. By using DTH technology, the initiative ensures that educational content can be delivered to millions of households across India. The channel is available on multiple DTH service providers, making it easily accessible to a wide audience.

The channel not only covers subjects like Mathematics, Science, Social Science, and Languages but also incorporates vocational courses and educational programs for teachers, thus benefiting both students and educators. This inclusivity helps foster holistic learning and skill development, making education more comprehensive and interac-

The PM eVIDYA initiative is a collaborative effort that brings together various stakeholders, including NCERT (National Council of Educational Research and Training), CBSE (Central Board of Secondary Education), and other educational bodies, to ensure that the content being broadcast aligns with the national curriculum. The educational content is designed to be engaging, interactive, and curriculum-specific, enhancing the learning experience for students.

PM EVIDYA: REVOLUTIONIZING Art and Calligraphy in the Constitution of India

GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT



ndia is a living experience of culture and historical legacy. It is difficult to express history in simple terms. It is even more daunting a task to express more than five thousand years of civilizational history

visually on a visionary document that would guide the fortunes of a newly independent nation around the time of independence. But Acharva Nandalal Bose was not just another artist and the illustrations on the Constitution of India was not just another project. His vision for the illustrations in the Constitution chronicles the journey of Bharat from the time of the Harappan civilization to the doorstep of freedom at last.

All the illustrations are listed on the last page of the Constitution and are categorized into twelve historical periods: Mohenjodaro Period, Vedic Period, Epic Period, Mahajanpada and Nanda Period, Mauryan Period, Gupta Period, Medieval Period, Muslim Period, British Period, India's Freedom Movement, Revolutionary movement for freedom and Natural Features.

The Constitution commences with an illustration of our National Emblem. Nandalal Bose was very particular about wanting the lions in the emblem to look exactly like the real lions with the correct movement and facial expressions and variations across age. Dinanath Bhargava, designer of the National Emblem, who was then a young student at Kala Bhavan visited the Kolkata Zoo for months to study lions for their expressions, body language and mannerisms before illustrating this artwork. The Preamble page and many other pages were designed by Beohar Rammanohar Sinha. Nandalal Bose endorsed Sinha's artwork for the Preamble without any alteration whatsoever. The page bears Sinha's short signature Ram in Devanagari in the lower-right corner. The Preamble is a handwritten text encircled with a rectangular border. There are four animals depicted in the

depicted are taken from the base of the national emblem of India. The lotus motif features prominently in the border artwork.

Each part of the Constitution begins with an illustration and different pages depict distinct border designs. The signatures of the artists are visible on the illustrations and near the border indicating the collaborative nature of the project. Many of the pages bear multiple signatures which appear either in Bengali, Hindi, Tamil and English. Part 19 of the Constitution of India dealing with Miscellaneous features a portrait of Netaji saluting in military attire surrounded by his troops. Nandalal Bose's signature appears on the illustration and A. Perumal's signature is visible on the left bottom corner of the page. He became well-known as the artist who took art to the people. He would go around the villages of Santiniketan and decorate the walls of the Santhal homes with nature themes full of animals, birds and trees. He lived and worked with great artists like Nandalal Bose for over four decades in Kala Bhavan of Shantiniketan and was affectionately called 'Perumalda'.

Part VI of the Constitution, which deals with The States in Part A of the First Schedule, commences with a richly colored piece of art of the meditating Mahavir seated cross-legged with his eyes closed and palms resting on each other. There are two trees in bloom, one on each side of Mahavir and a peacock is also visible in the frame indicating a harmonious coexistence in a natural setting. This is one of the few colored images in the original constitution. The colorful illustration bears the signatures of Jamuna Sen and Nandalal Bose. The border design on this page bears the signature of artist named Rajniti.

Part 15 of the Constitution of India focuses on Elections. The illustrations on this page feature two brave sons of India, Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj and Guru Govind Singh. The illustrations on this page have been done by Dhirendra Krishna Deb Burman who was a member of the with Rabindranath Tagore and Nandalal Bose. The border design carries the signature of Kripal Singh Shekhawat who was a renowned artist and ceramist of India, known for reviving the art of the iconic Blue Pottery of Jaipur.Kala Bhavan the fine art institute in Santiniketan attracted students and artists from all corners of India and the world thus creating a thriving ecosystem of relentless pursuit of excellence amalgamating various influences but, in the end, creating an unique Indian style and narrative of artistic vision. Many of the artists who worked on the project went on to achieve great heights in their careers but at the time of this project they were students and collaborators at Santiniketan eager to bring to life the vision of their revered 'master moshai' Nandalal Bose.

The inspirations for the illustrations in the Constitution are anchored in the vast history, physicallandscape, mythological tapestry and freedom struggle of Bhart. Part 13 of the Constitution of India deals with 'Trade, Commerce and Intercourse within the Territory of India' The illustration on this page is a scene taken from bas relief forms which is part of the Group of Monuments at Mahabilapuram an UNESCO inscribed World Heritage Site.'Descent of the Ganges' refers to a large, open-air rock relief sculpture that depicts in stone the myth of the Ganges River descending from heaven to earth. Nandalal Bose's signature appears on the illustration and Jamuna Sen's name appears on the left bottom corner of the

Part 3 which deals with Fundamental Rights features a scene from Ramavana. The border on this page bears the signature of Jamuna Sen. Part 4 dealing with dealing with Directive Principles of State Policy features a scene from Mahabharata. The names of Bani Patel and Nandalal Bose appear on the illustration at the right bottom and Vinayak Shivaram Masoji's name appear on the left corner of the border

'The States in Part B in the First Schedule'. The illustration at the start of this segment depicts the spread of Buddhism by Emperor Ashoka. He is shown riding an elephant which is decorated with all the finery and is surrounded by Buddhist monks. The illustration is in the style of Ajanta, with the monks depicted with bare chests and jewelry. This illustration was done by Nandalal Bose, whose work was deeply influenced by the artistic traditions found in the Ajanta frescoes. A Perumal's name is also visible on the lower left of the illustration. The border design carries the signature of Beohar Rammanohar Sinha who also designed the Preamble and many other pages. Here he signs as Rammanohar in Hindi. This is one of the only pages in the Constitution that carries the names of both Nandalal Bose and his senior most student Beohar Rammanohar Sinha.

The Constitution of India is unique in the fact that it was originally a handwritten document. It was calligraphed in English by Prem Behari Raizada and in Hindi by Vasant K. Vaidya. Raizada used a flowing italic style and learnt the art of calligraphy from his grandfather. Working in a room in the Constitution Hall (now known as the Constitution Club of India), he prepared the document over the course of six months. He used hundreds of pen nibs during his writing. Signature of Prem Bihari Narayan Raizada (Prem), calligrapher of the English version of the Constitution of India appears on every page of the document. This was his only request to undertake this project of national importance.

The art in the Constitution of India navigates India's history across time and is a tribute to the socio cultural, mythological, spiritual, regional and physical landscape and influences. It mirrors the reality of a nation that acknowledges its ancient past, celebrates the threads of unity in diversity while looking forward to the future.

(The writer is Union Minister of Culture and Tourism, Government of India)

Dr B.R. Ambedker-was a multifaceted Personality & Messiah of downtrodden

OMKAR DATTATRAY he grateful nation is commemorating / observing the death anniversary of the Dr B.R. Ambedkar today on 6 December 2024 and the best way of paying tribute to this great man on his death anniversary is to remember him and make serious and honest efforts to make India of his dreams which is free from the untouchability & injustice as well as social discrimination . This great man passed away after performing many great deeds which had left indelible imprint and legacy on 6 December 1956 and this irreparable loss was mourned by Indians .His death anniversary is celebrated annually on 6 December as Mahaparinirvan Din which serves as a solemn occasion for reflection and remembrance, prompting individuals to contemplate the strides made in upholding the ideals set forth by Dr B.R.Ambedkar ,while acknowledging the persistent challenges on the path towards a more just and equitable society. This year the nation is observing 68th death anniversary of the great hero .Dr Bhimrao Ambedker was the embodiment and epitome of multifaceted personality and will be remembered for his unmatched and unparallel taints of head and heart .He was the doyen of social change ,harbinger and advocate of classless and casteless Indian society where people belonging to various castes will get equal opportunity for development. He is remembered for his selfless crusade for social change, social reform and unity in the society. The contribution of Ambedker in the social and political life of India cannot be exaggerated. He had done much for the cause of the Dalits ,under privileged and downtrodden sections of the society .He was born as Hindu but he embraced Buddhism because he felt uneasy with the caste division of Hindu religion and worked hard throughout his life for doing away with casteism in the caste ridden society and worked tirelessly for the cause of abolishing caste division in society .His contribution towards the social and political emancipation of India cannot be overlooked. His life and contribution was immense to social and political field and will remain to inspire future generations .Ambedker was highly educated and had a doctorate to his credit. He gave much importance to the education of the Dalits ,underprivileged and downtrodden sections of the society. He was of the view that weaker sections and those at the bottom of the society cannot develop without

education and he thus gave much emphasis on their education .Ambedkar was the architect of the India's constitution and he was the chairman of the drafting committee of the constitution .His contribution towards the framing of the constitution cannot be under looked .Dr Ambedkar was a multi-faceted and multidimensional personality .Popularly known as Babasaheb ,Dr B.R.Ambedkar was an eminent educationist a great economist an able administrator and a radical political and social thinker of his time .He was a versatile personality wrote on such diverse subjects as anthropology, sociology, economics, philosophy, rel igion, law, history and politics. He had good command over all these varied and diverse subjects .He is also known as the father of Indian constitution. Ambedkar was born in the community of Mahars in the present Madhya Pradesh state .Throughout his childhood he faced the stigma of caste discrimination .Hailing from Hindu Mahar caste ,his family was viewed as untouchable by the upper castes .He faced worst kind of discrimination and humiliation in his school and then in his future life as well .Ambedkar raised strong voice against this discrimination . .After completing higher education and coming back from USA ,Ambedkar was appointed as the defense secretary to king of Baroda ,but here also he faced discrimination and thus humiliation being an untouchable. He fought against the two principal inhuman social evils prevalent in Hindu society- untouchability and casteism . His social thinking was the outcome of total discrimination and humiliation meted to his community by the upper caste Hindus and thus he raised strong voice against these social evils .This made him the savior and darling of the lower castes .He fought throughout his life for the cause of the lower castes which made him so dear to the lower castes .So his philosophy was the political emancipation and education of lower castes and also their role in participation in the politics. .He also worked for political enlightenment as well as and spiritual awakening of his community .He was of the view that political democracy will be fragile without the social democracy at its base Ambedkar sought to eliminate the contradictions resulting from equality in politics and inequity in social and economic life .Institution set up by him became vehicles of change such as Hitkarani Sabha and the Independent Labour Party of India .He stressed upon constitutional methods and

means to achieve social justice. He believed in the path of non -violence and peace to attain social, economic and political freedom of the lower castes .Ambedkar was of the firm view that political freedom is meaningless without social emancipation and therefore all of us including those sitting at the top executive positions should work towards the social change and he also believed that regeneration of the country and its politics is not possible without social and economic freedom and therefore social and economic equality is of paramount for the country's development and for attaining social and economic freedom and for this all of us should work in cooperation to achieve social and economic liberty in the country .His plea for adoption of non -violent means is an important component of not only of his political philosophy but his moral and ethical view .He emphasized the need for economic and social emancipation of the underprivileged people .He floated the Bahishkrit Hitkarni Sabha in July 1924 .He became founder of Samaj Samata Sangh which was based on the principle of social equality. He is the architect of the constitution and while drafting the constitution ,he incorporated the nal of socio-economic justice along with political and civil rights .He sought to make the Indian constitution as an effective means for social change .According to him attainment of political freedom was not the sufficient condition for social change and social regeneration .He stressed for the economic emancipation of the under privileged sections of the society .Thus it was the firm view of Ambedkar that political independence has little meaning and significance without social freedom and social regeneration He laid foundations of two political organizations namely the Independent Labor Party of India in 1936 and Scheduled Caste Federation in 1942 which later on turned into Republic Party of India .He included principles of socioeconomic justice along with political and civil rights in the constitution .Ambedkar sought to make the constitution of India as an effective means of social change .He gave immense importance to fundamental rights and incorporated these in the constitution to give the citizens these civil rights for their social and economic development and for making Indian society an egalitarian one having liberty and fraternity .Ambedkar wanted to make fundamental rights effective and for this it was thought necessary that every citizen should be in a position to claim and demand the fundamental rights .He wanted fundamental rights binding upon all the institutions of the government and private institutions also .He considered fundamental rights of paramount importance for the development of human personality According to him ,these fundamental rights should not be absolute but should be checkmated by fundamental duties and these are interdependent on each other but the original constitution did not had the fundamental duties of the citizens in it and it was in year 1976 that fundamental duties were incorporated in the constitution .He did not thought the need to incorporate secularism in the constitution and the word secular was added to the preamble of constitution of India in 1976 by way of 42nd amendment to the constitution. Ambedkar was appointed the chairman of the drafting committee of the constituent assembly .Being a social revolutionary he championed the cause of the Dalits and other lower castes throughout his life and to the some extent he was successful in this regards as well .He was in fact the messiah of the downtrodden and weaker sections of the society and for their political ,social upliftment he worked very hard .day and night and got much for these classes of the society .Ambedkar championed the cause of Dalits and other untouchables who were oppressed from centuries and worked for their equality in social ,economic and political life. He wanted to create a new social, economic and political order in which every citizen will feel equal and there will be no discrimination against any one on the basis of his caste ,creed ,color and faith .He asked the untouchables to organize, educate and agitate as this as per him will free these weaker sections from the chain and shackles of untouchability. Ramchandra Guha considered Ambedkar as a unique example of success and inspiration .His journey from being an untouchable to India's first Law Minister is not less than extra -ordinary and no mean development. Gail Omvedit calls Ambedkarism as a living force in India. Ambedkar's philosophy will continue to inspire Indian's for generations. The best tribute to Ambedkar on his death anniversary today on 6 December, 2024 is to make India of his dreams. In brief his was a multifaceted personality which cannot be penned down in a small (The author is a columnist. social and KP activist)

Russian President Putin praises PM Modi's 'India-First' Policy and 'Make in India' Initiative



resident Vladimir Putin praised Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi's "India-first" policy and the "Make in India" initiative at the 15th VTB Russia Calling Investment Forum. President Putin acknowledged India's efforts to foster a stable environment for growth, emphasising how these policies have contributed to India's development.

The "Make in India" initiative, aimed at boosting many facturing and attracting foreign investment, has played a key role in strengthening India's position in the global economy, he stressed. President Putin's remarks underscored India's economic progress under PM Modi's leadership. He lauded the Indian government and its efforts in creating "stable conditions" for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), particularly highlighting the economic initiatives spearheaded by Prime Minister Narendra Modi, with a special focus on the "Make in India" program.

President Putin drew parallels between Russia's import substitution program and India's "Make in India" initiative, expressing Russia's willingness to establish manufacturing operations in India. Investments in India are profitable, he added. He also emphasised that India's leadership has focused on prioritising its national interests.

"Prime Minister Modi has a similar program called Make in India. We are also ready to set up our manufacturing operations in India. The Indian government, under the Prime Minister's leadership, has been creating stable conditions, driven by a policy of putting India first. We believe that investing in India is profitable," stated the Russian President. He also said that Russian company Rosneft invested \$20 bn in the country recently.

President Putin also highlighted the significance of Russia's import substitution program in the context of BRICS's evolution, focusing on the growth of SMEs and the necessity for a rapid dispute resolution mechanism to facilitate smooth business transactions for SMEs in BRICS+ countries.

He pointed out the rise of new Russian brands that are replacing Western brands that have exited the market, noting the success of local Russian manufacturers in sectors such as consumer goods, IT, high-tech, and agricul-

"For us, this is particularly important as part of our import substitution program. The emergence of new Russian brands is helping replace those of Western companies that have voluntarily left our market. Our local manufacturers have achieved significant success, not only in consumer goods but also in IT and high-tech industries,

President Putin also urged for greater cooperation among BRICS nations to support the growth of SMEs and encouraged member countries to identify key areas for collaboration at the upcoming summit in Brazil next year. Referring to the investment platform Russia is developing with BRICS. President Putin said that it has the potential to benefit all partner countries and is expected to become an important instrument for supporting our economies and providing financial resources to the countries of the Global South and East.

"I urge my BRICS colleagues to evaluate the current situation in key areas of cooperation, and we will certainly bring this to the attention of our Brazilian counterparts, who will be leading BRICS next year," he added.

Dr. B.R Ambedkar: From Untouchability to Equality 'Be educated, be organized, and be agitated'

AYAAN SAROORI ndia has been a fertile ground for numerous brave, courageous, and self-sufficient individuals, regardless of their gender, caste, or religion. With its rich cultural diversity and a history marked by struggles, from British conquest and oppression to the final fight for freedom, many sons of the soil have served the nation with unmatched dedication. Numerous individuals made the ultimate sacrifice, laving down their precious lives and being honored for wrapping in the national flag, refusing to bow to slavery, cruelty, or injustice. Similarly, an individual with a generous participation in the history of indian culture, administration and fight against discrimination is Dr Bimrow Ramji Ambedkar.He was an economist, jurist, social reformer, intellectual and one among the key members involved in drafting the Indian constitution. He is honoured with the titles 'The Father of Indian Constitution' and 'Baba Saheb'. He was a voice for many low caste groups and inspiration for

many of us in the current period of occasional conflicts and selfishness. He was born on April 14,1891 in Madhya Pradesh, belonged to a dalit family.He was much intelligent and bright student but being a low caste student he faces various struggles and hurdles. Despite being discriminated, gradually, he persuaded M.A, B.A ,PhD and the law education. Law education from Harvard school and other renowned institutions might be the marks of his successful career in terms of courage against drafting of Indian constitution and tough challenges towards eradicating caste-based discriminations. Simultaneously, he became voice of people in many moments and being highly educated at the time, starred his mission to eradicate social discriminations and to maintain equality among the whole nation. Dalitis being socially lower caste Hindus they were not allowed to enter in the religious premises. Then, B.R. Ambedkar breaked the prolonged steps which are followed without moral acknowledgement and enters in a temple to break the stereotype against his community as these low caste Hindus were regarded as untouchables (Dalits). While,he also drinked the water from the same tap from which other elite caste Hindus were drinking. By executing the non-violent procedure for maintaining social equality without any physical destruction and disturbance, it was named as 'Mahad Satvagraha'. However, these steps served as a ladder to a visionary future, and his actions during this time significantly contributed to various movements related to labor and other national matters. Beside a leader and a social reformer, he was a notable author and national awardee. He has written many of the books on caste based discrimination, social equality and orthodox ideologies related to the same. After struggling for his identical equality he practices Buddhism and became follower of the 'Buddhmat' because of its clear focus on equality and justice. At the same time, many of his followers followed the same path of practicing a new religion. Also, in 1990, he

was honoured with the highest civilian award of India-Bharat Ratna (posthumously). As he was diabetic, remained on bed and then on 6th of December, 1956 he took his last breath. As these deaths are so unbearable but their legacy and courageous marks remain as a hope and witness to the whole World.

Moreover,Dr Bimrow Ramji Ambedkar had sacrifices his life for variety of moments and especially he has participated in making India over of all the religion based conflicts and caste based discriminations and has encouraged to equality, justice and socio-economic development of India. Now the brief point of view is that, we with the words of sorrow are condolencing on the death anniversary of 'Baba Sahab' but why not following their footsteps? We should know about his past and the sacrifices made for all of the Indians and should not ignore their core values and principles in a petty condolence.

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