



Bengaluru to face a water crisis soon. The city has been in news because of its foam and flaming lakes, and hence, it is a genuine fear in the minds of the people.

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FIRST EDITION

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EDITOR'S NOTE

Bringing in the first edition of the NSoJ Post 2018 with girl power.

To start, let me say that I believe in the magic of a pen, It can do wonders if put on the paper with the right mixture of brain and heart; It is my magic wand.

I developed a passion for writing when I was in 10th Standard and decided to become a journalist since then. I'm a little stubborn when it comes to following my dreams, even after facing a life and a death situation, I'm back in the field and ready to deliver the world with all my hard work and with an attitude of being ready with whatever it is that life has to offer.

My team and I have put in our sincere efforts in bringing to you with stories on diverse topics. Be sure to read about the 'Water Security Of Bangalore', 'and why the famous paan wala of Bangalore is saying "Hello".'

I feel honored to be the first editor for the year 2018-19. Your feedback is valuable for us. You can write to us on our Facebook and Instagram page and follow it for more updates.

- MANISHA SHEWARAMANI

The Mega City

>P2



Bengaluru has now become the education hub of India, full of opportunity and self-sufficiency in food grains and availability in the job sector. Close to 50 percent of the inhabitants of the city are non kannadigas who have made the city their home.

Candid Moments

>P5



Jitendra Arya's portraits of Nutan, Meena Kumari, Raj Kapoor, Dilip Kumar and many more Bollywood stars will take you back in time and make you relive the moments when Devanand was at his peak and Amitabh Bachchan had just stepped into Bollywood.

NSoJ DISCUSSION ON AYUSHMAN BHARAT

Unrealistic Costing May Derail Scheme



AN INTENSE DISCUSSION ON AYUSHMAN BHARAT BY THE PANELISTS

Shreya Tinkhede
NSoJ Bureau

BENGALURU: Ayushman Bharat, launched by the Union Government on Sept 25, 2018, is an ambitious national health protection scheme that provides exclusive healthcare benefits to people below poverty line, covering up to 50 crore individuals. Every such family will be provided coverage up to Rs 5 lakh. The entitlement is decided on the basis of deprivation criteria in the Socio-economic Caste Census database. The scheme is completely cashless and paperless, and meant to reduce the threat of money laundering and corruption. "Some call it Modicare, some call it a scheme for the poor; it is definitely a scheme to serve the poor", said Prime minister Narendra Modi during the launch. The scheme will act as a game changer for the Modi government, as Lok Sabha elections are six months away.

On paper, the healthcare scheme looks good. But implementation is the key. Healthcare providers and analysts have welcomed the scheme as transformational, but demanded that the rates provided under it be revised to make it realistic and viable. For instance, It will not cover expensive medical procedures such as CT scan and MRI. Also, while 30 states and Union Territories have signed MoUs with the Centre to implement the

programme over the next two to three months, there is resistance from some states like Telengana, Odisha, Delhi, Kerala and Punjab, as they already have more viable healthcare schemes.

A panel discussion organised by the National School of Journalism, Bengaluru recently, threw up a number of suggestions to make the scheme cost-effective for doctors and hospitals, and to provide quality healthcare for the common people. The panelists included Dr Alexander Thomas, president of Association of Healthcare Providers of India, Prof S Raghunath of IIM-Bangalore, Dr Manjunath, Director of Sri Jaydeva Institute of Cardiovascular Science, Dr Bharthi Rajsekhar, former President of Indian Medical Association, Hassan, and Vice President of KPMEAJ, and Dr Vijaya Kumar, Vice chancellor yenepoya university.

Dr Alexander Thomas said if Ayushman Bharat was properly implemented, it would not only take care of the vital health needs of the poor, but it would spare them of "catastrophic spending" to which they were currently exposed. He said the costs for various procedures fixed by the government were "unscientific and unviable" and if they were not adequately revised, the burden would fall on the small and medium hospitals.

Prof Ranganath said there was an urgent need to apply informa-

tion technology to collect health data across the country. Instead of merely focusing on costs, the debate should be about healthcare being "value and outcome-based. Pointing out that Ayushman Bharat only covered primary procedures, he said the scheme would not achieve the desired results unless it also included "prevention, recovery and long-term monitoring" of the patients.

Dr C N Manjunath, Director of the Jayadeva Institute of Cardiovascular Sciences, said Karnataka already had a more comprehensive health scheme called 'Arogya Karnataka,' which covered 1.2 crore BPL families at a cost of Rs1,000 crore per year, whereas Ayushman Bharat had identified 60 lakh BPL families and it had made a provision of only Rs 280 crore per year. He pointed out that the 'package rates' under Ayushman Bharat were lower than Arogya Karnataka and "only the procedures would be free of cost."

He called for inclusion of investigations like CT scan and MRI, without which the quality would suffer. "If the package rates are not sufficient, especially for private hospitals, the treatment would get diluted and the patients would pick up quarrels with hospital authorities," he warned. He called for inclusion of complex procedures in the health scheme to make it more meaningful, and added a word of caution on rampant cost escalation

in some private hospitals, saying, "Healthcare cost regulation is the need of the hour; and it should be realistic."

Dr Vijayakumar pointed out the disparity in the rates fixed under Arogya Karnataka and the Ayushman Bharat for various procedures and said if the rates were unscientific it would not be viable for hospitals to take up all cases and "they will pick and choose." He called for setting up of a high-level experts committee to take up rational revision of rates, and in the meantime, for procedures under Ayushman Bharat, one-third each to be contributed by the Centre, the state government and corporate sector or well-to-do patients themselves.

Dr Bharathi Rajsekhar said the Centre should increase the budget for healthcare as it was very low. If the rates prescribed under Ayushman Bharat were not revised, it might lead to closure of small and medium hospitals, she added.

The event was moderated by HS Balram, former Resident Editor of Times of India, Bengaluru, and Director of National school of Journalism.

After Ayushman Bharat was launched, India witnessed its first outcome in the way of a girl child being delivered in Haryana through funding with this scheme. She has been named Karishma..

The Mega city that touches your soul

Prathiksha Devagiri,
Shreya Tinkhede
NSoJ Bureau

BENGALURU: Bengaluru, the city of immense greenery, salubrious climate, and hospitable people, has today grown into an enormous metropolis, running neck and neck with other large cities of India.

What was not very long ago a beautiful city of quietude is now a veritable cauldron of modernity with its ever-growing vehicles, immigration of people from across the country either for employment or to pursue business and sprawling structures in every work and corner.

The city is now a burgeoning center of India's high-tech industry, also known for its parks, tradition, culture, and nightlife. "Weather has changed a lot, food culture has shifted from traditional to all sorts of cuisines, the population is growing with aboom, and 10ft roads have changed to four-lane," said Mr. Manakalal, a senior railway employee.

The garden city of India has two nationally recognized botani-



A sleepy town is now a modern city.

cal garden, Lalbhag and cabbon park. "Lalbagh hosts flower shows twice a year. It is a treat to watch different themes, and this time Military Theme was an attraction," Said Mr. Shekhar, a resident of Bengaluru and an IT employee.

Bengaluru takes us back in time to deliver the beauty of ancient architecture and historical monuments such as Vidhan Soudha, Bangalore Palace and many

more. "Well it has been a very

"The difference between the old and present Bengaluru, that is Basavanagudi and Chamarajpete area is all about the metro."

nice experience here, I wish I had

more time to explore wondful spots. You have a very nice country, it is a pleasure to visit here," said Mr.Dimitri, a tourist from

the USA.

Bengaluru has now become the education hub of India, full of opportunity and self- sufficiency in food grains and availability in the job sector. Close to 50 percent of the inhabitants of the city are non kannadigas who have made the city their home.

Bengaluru has shown immense growth in infrastructure as well. "The difference between the old and present Bengaluru, that is Basavanagudi and Chamarajpete

area is all about the metro. Earlier the city had more trees than now, and it has changed the entire architecture in terms of living standards, and the construction of Hebbal flyover is the recent example of traffic chaos," said an architect Miss Roopa G.

All said and done, Bengaluru leaves its mark in people's heart, regardless of wherever you go, the city travels with you enriching you.

Hebbal: A maze of traffic in IT city

Trisha Sanyal,
Manisha Shewaramani
NSoJ Bureau

BENGALURU: The city of Bengaluru is known for its lush green parks, broad streets, majestic gardens, and happening tech life. One of the largest cities of India, Bengaluru is chaotic, exciting, and overwhelming. A place where you can encounter stray dogs, exotic birds, beggars, and millionaire living together.

The impression is not the same anymore, when someone talks about Bengaluru we get a picture of traffic in our minds. The city is losing its charm over traffic issue.

Millions of people migrate into the city for better employment opportunities, but there is a flip side to the story.

It is not all fancy and movie like, especially when people are taking the Hebbal flyover to work. The constant sound of horns and pollution emitted from the vehicles make it difficult for the commuters and affects their health. The flyover is considered



Time is traffic in Bengaluru

to be one of the busiest routes of Bengaluru and thus it becomes extremely difficult for the traffic police to control the tense situation in this area.

Managing herbal flyover is a very big challenge. We have traffic coming not only from the airport, but from districts like Chikballapura and Kolar. Every day the movement of traffic is approximately 25,000 per hour

at an average and this is what we have checked from the police side," said Sarah Fatema, DySP North division, R.T Nagar traffic police station.

Hebbal flyover sees the movement of people day and night. During peak hours people are stuck in traffic for a long time. Constant exposure to different sound creates an impact on their physical and mental

health. The flyover also shelters shopkeepers, hawkers, and local tattoo artists.

One of the pedlars is Rahul, who sells peanuts for a living. "Traffic makes me angry, there is too much noise. It's only been a year since I have come to Bengaluru, and traffic at Hebbal creates many problems. Look there, the dust. It makes it difficult for me to breathe," He Said.

When asked why was he working here, under the flyover if it creates a problem? He said, "I can't go anywhere else, I don't have a license." We all know the ill effects of traffic on our health, which includes blood pressure, migraine, asthma and more, but what people fail to realize is the ill effects of traffic on our ears.

E.N.T specialist, Dr, Smitha Pravin said "People who go through traffic every day should take precautions, particularly if they are in a car they should not open the windows, use earplugs while riding a riding two-wheeler and wear a helmet to cover the ears. Make sure not to honk only when it is necessary."

Bangalore Developmental Authority has marked January 2019 as the deadline for an additional 1-Km loop to the existing flyover. The budget for the project has been estimated at Rs. 88 Crore. With the new loop, we can only hope that it will ease the commute and make traffic less dangerous to our health.

BENGALURU TO GO WATERLESS BY 2025: IS THE FEAR GENUINE?



- > Bengaluru district has no major river flowing
- > It is situated at a height of 3000 feet above the sea level.
- > Water coming to the city has to be pumped up by 100 kilometres
- > Bengaluru has the costliest available water in India and Asia
- > Most of the lakes in the city have dried up now.
- > An estimated 35% of the water meant for the city is wasted in leakages
- > Kanteerava Stadium, and many of the residential localities stand over dried up lakes

Water in Bengaluru has become a major concern for the people

Manisha Shewaramani
NSoJ Bureau

Apart from the fact that Bengaluru no longer is the garden city on India, what Bangaloreans worry about most is that the city will run out of water in the coming years. Bengaluru has been in news because of its foam and flaming lakes, and hence, it is a genuine fear in the minds of the people. That's where we have got it all wrong. Bengaluru will not run out of water, but we sure will face a water crisis soon.

Bengaluru is situated at an altitude of around 1000m above the sea level. Bengaluru became the first city to use a steam engine to get water to the city, first city to use electricity to bring water to the city.

THE REALITY

It might be a little bit of an exaggeration if we say that the city will run out of water. Firstly, the Kaveri River is not going anywhere; secondly, the rain in Bengaluru is not going anywhere.

The question is not 'If we will run out of water', but 'who will get access to that water'. It also raises certain ethical questions. 'Is water something that only I should have access to?', 'Should water be divided on the basis of

caste, money, and power?', 'Or is it something that I must share with people equally?', 'Is water something I must get in a way that I do not harm the interest of other from where we get it?'

There is also a certain arrogance about the city of Bengaluru. The citizens believe that they are contributing so much to the State as well as the national GDP, that the State should provide them with every possible facility. If the water is not enough from the Kaveri they should have access to water from Hemavati (tributary of Kaveri) and many other resources, no matter what they do to our own lakes, how they are polluting our own lakes, and no matter what are they doing with the water that they get from Kaveri.

When we talk about water, we must talk about not only the issue of adequacy, that is the security of people getting certain amount of water, but also that each and every household in Bengaluru should have similar access to water, i.e equity, and sustainability, that goes beyond Bengaluru's boundaries which means not to misuse water that we get and not to pollute the water bodies that we have. Talking about water security in Bengaluru, thus, should be in this multidimensional way.

The city with a population of 1.23

crore cannot survive with rain that Bengaluru receives. The main question that also comes to the picture is the optimal utilization of water, that is to use the water from local resources and add on the imports judiciously so that we minimize wastage and use our own resources properly.

Somehow we believe that if we clean up our lakes, they will become a source of water. The reality is that they will never be a source of water supply. The lakes in Bengaluru have enough water in one fill to provide for 23 days only to the current population. The lakes of the city should not be cleaned for our own purpose, but they should be cleaned for ecological and livelihood reasons. It is essential for maintaining the health of our environment.

Fifty per cent of the population of Kaveri basin in Karnataka is in Bengaluru city. Are we or are we not entitled to 50% of water from the Kaveri? We only take 6.67%, and we will only take 11% in next five years. So just 11% water for 50% population? We certainly are not getting enough of the Kaveri water.

Stopping the inflow of migrants to the city and the population growth is also no solution to the problem. The growth of a city or urbanization, for that matter, is

something global and something beyond the control the municipal corporation or the State governments. It is like you are inside a train and you are not letting the people on the station to enter the train. It is wrong in both practical and political ways. However, the question here can be the process and planning of urbanization.

IN THE RED

The major problem is that we are not distributing water equally. Why are we not doing that? The institution that is supposed to provide us with water that is the BWSSB, Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board, created in 1964. Why is this institution reluctant to expand its services?

There are 64 zones of BWSSB. Each engineer is evaluated monthly for only two primary measures: 1) How much energy was consumed and 2) How much revenue can you get?. Why is it that they do not ask 'How many households are there in one zone'

and 'What are we doing to ensure that there is 100 percent coverage'. Here's the deal, the institution is financially broke. It does not have money for operations, it does not have money to plug the leaks, it does not have money to rectify simple matters. That is the state of the institution. Why is it so?

Because it costs them Rs. 65 a kilometre to get water to our houses and they charge us Rs. 7 after losing 40-45% as small revenue pod.

Unless the institution is financially stable, it simply cannot meet up with its capabilities. And once the institution is stable, we can ask them for accountability. We fail to see the point of getting treated water from the sewage. There is never an opinion on that.

The CAF, Citizen's Action Forum, on its 10th anniversary organized a panel discussion on the 'Water Security of Bengaluru'. The issues mentioned above were deliberated upon during the discussion.

The city with a population of 1.23 crore cannot survive with rain that Bengaluru receives.

Fifty per cent of the population of Kaveri basin in Karnataka is in Bengaluru city.

Bringing in new ideas for social innovation

Roshan Paul's goal: making the world a better place to live in

Trisha Saniyal
Aishwarya A Rajpurohit
NSoJ Bureau

Driving out of his major interest apart from cricket. He is now into a serious job of making a recognisable change by bringing about a new model of higher education that helps people who seek careers of meaning and impact.

Roshan Paul, raised in Bengaluru, has a Master's in Public Policy from the Harvard Kennedy School, a Bachelor's in International Political Economy from Davidson College (a degree he self-designed), and a certificate in Creative Leadership as one of the founding participants of The Amsterdam School for Creative Leadership.

Mr. Paul believes that careers today should be more impactful and they, in turn, should help us change the world to be a better place to live in.

He also thinks that a job place always gives more experience than a university.



Roshan Paul engaging in talk show at NSoJ

He feels that choice-making and convincing one's parents are most essential for career-making. His travelling experience has shown him a better side of the world and has made him open to opinions of others.

Mr. Paul is a social entrepreneur and founder of Amaani Institute. He believes that social entrepreneurship is not merely bringing

about changes in society but changing the idea of viewing the society and being open to changes to be brought about in society. Being the co-founder of Amaani his ideas are global.

The Amaani institute is bringing about changes, giving a new experience to people by bringing in positive vibes and new ideas of innovation.

The root word "aman" signifies peace or stability in every country, making it a global institution with no limits of age to get into the field of social innovation. He believes that society is structured in such a way that the focus always is on earning money and to lead a better life.

Amaani ensures there is a complete change in the way we

perceive the world. Now the idea is not only to earn but to make the world a better place.

Speaking at the National School of Journalism recently, he said, "We can see through NGOs which are becoming more professionalised, and companies are coming up with great CRs initiative and making employees and citizens more responsible. People not only want to do good in their life but also want to bring impactful changes in the society."

Mr. Paul inspires the younger generation by his practical approach in his life. He believes creativity can be taught and finding out convincing ways to overcome everyday problems is also creativity. And creativity helps solve problems and give solutions.

Creativity is not only about what artists are showcasing through their arts but it is something that we need in solving day-to-day problems in our life, Mr. Paul said.

Women's safety still a hiccup in the country

Aishwarya A Rajpurohit
& Gouri Prabhakar
NSoJ Bureau

Every day is a new fear for the women of this country. The dark streets of the cities, the unfinished buildings, the public windows, and the moonless nights only add fuel to the fire of fear.

The number of criminal assault cases recorded is consistently increasing. From dowry deaths to outraging of women's modesty, the girls in the country feel unsafe even in their own little towns or neighbourhood. Rita, who works in a Chennai, sharing her views on women's safety, said "I have no other fear in my life except that I shouldn't be raped any day. It's wrong to believe that we are weak just because we do not show our power."

Earlier, the corner piece of the newspapers had reports of rape, but now, they make headlines. Some others said that it is the media that fires up the scene making it look more dramatic and scary. The pepper sprays are bygone stories; women now have taken up self-defense classes



Women in the city face sexual harassment everyday

very seriously. Manju, a visitor at Cubbon Park, said: "I have taught my daughter from a young age that if someone touches you unnecessarily, pinch them or don't even hesitate to bite them." The education system in the country should now take a leap and find time to train the boys from a young age about women's safety, security, and concern.

"Women in our country are safer and stronger than women elsewhere in the world. They make up a balanced life both professionally and personally," said an IT professional from Kolkata.

The statistical result of a three-day poll on Social Media (Facebook) to know whether or not women in India are safe, has brought us to a state of dilemma. In all, 45 % of them believe women are safe and the rest believe they are not. The judiciary in our country is strong but the negligence is from the executive bodies

The lawmakers make laws, judiciary punishes those who break the law, but the executive system that should bring the faces in front of the Bench is lagging behind. "Justice delayed is justice denied." The fast track courts

have taken up the burden but it seems they are running at the speed of the tortoise.

It takes almost the same time as that of the normal courts. The cases in fast track courts also run for year. On the 1st of January this year, Delhi Police launched an application called 'Himmat', which receives distress signals from registered mobile phones.

It facilitates the physical presence of police in 5 to minute. This was initiated to set up the Nation wide Emergency Response

System to respond to the needs of women in distress across the country. The Department of Telecommunications has already allotted an Emergency Number '112' for this system.

But there is not much awareness about this application and it has hardly reached the women across the country. The government has also made the policy of having at least one woman police officer in every police station and this has come into force almost in all parts of the country.

The seats reserved for women in buses are now covered with a red seat cover and women's compartment in trains are mostly painted pink. Apart from all the measures initiated by the government and women themselves, there are still several cases of criminal assault getting registered in every corner of the country.

"It's eight in the evening, and you have still not reached home!", "Give me a call as soon as you reach", "Where is your dupatta?" These are still the most obvious questions that girls in India face in their life every day.

"I destroy the work I'm not happy with" - SG Vasudev

Manisha Shewaramani
NSoJ Bureau

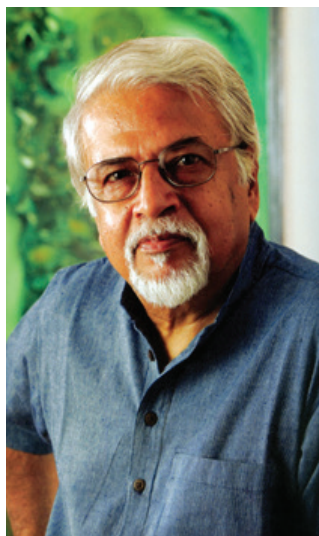
With combinations of basic things in life, S.G Vasudev's 'A return to sama' is an engagement between the two lost lovers, i.e. the audience and the work of the artist. His series of artwork portrays nothing but the fundamental elements of life and death, the beauty lies in how well he has portrayed it.

National Gallery of Modern Art, Bengaluru, has an ongoing exhibition on SG Vasudev's artwork called 'Inner Resonance. A RETURN TO SAMA' till 31st of September 2018. As you enter the gallery, you will pass the passage of his childhood and his struggle of becoming an artist. The curator, Sadanand Menon has made sure that all the important details is not missed by the art enthusiasts. Working for almost five decades, Vasudev has given us

a variety of his artwork. He has worked on many different yet simple themes such as Mait-huna, which shows the union of male and female bodies; Vrisksha, a series on tree, according to Vasudev, tree carries an important meaning of life, it is also valued in many religions which made him work on this series.

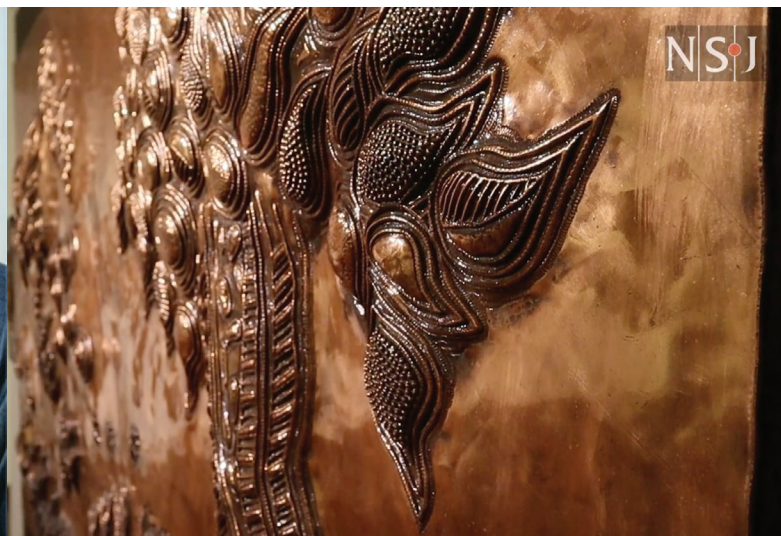
Similarly, there is a series on Tree of life and Tree of death, because where there is life, there is death. Vasudev also spoke about his series Theatre of life and Rhapsody which is the current series. Rhapsody is Vasudev's reaction to music, he is a fan of music, but not a creator. Vasudev works in four mediums - Drawing, Painting, Copper work and weaving tapestry in collaboration with weavers.

With Vasudev's designs and the weavers magic, the



S.G Vasudev

colourful result is as a new beautiful born baby. As you enter the main gallery, you come face to face with his big and bright copper works. Vasudev enthusiastically explained the science behind his copper work to the students. His other series include Humanscapes, Earthscapes, She & He. The exhibition also shows a docu-



S.G Vasudev's copper art

mentary made on Vasudev by Jatin Shah. "The exhibition is very well curated. The curator has done a wonderful job. He has shown an evolution of Vasudev's life. I have seen his earlier paintings, and here at NGMA almost all of his work is here. The different series reflects way of thinking. What

impresses me the most is his copper work. His work is sheer poetry," - a visitor.

Vasudev has extended his art into craftwork. He is a founder-member of Chola Mandal Artists' a village near Chennai, which is also India's largest self-supporting artists' village and one of the most successful in Asia.

CREATING MAGIC WITH CAMERA: JITENDRA ARYA WAS AHEAD OF HIS TIME

NSOJ BUREAU

It might seem incredible that a single lens of Jitendra Arya could glance with equal bonhomie into the eyes of Jawaharlal Nehru, Lord Mountbatten, and Dev Anand, reproducing their faces in evocative and intimate portraits. Arya's camera was as magnificent and determined as it's owner, spreading the magic of his photography all around with an essence of changing cinema, politics and upcoming trends, and new faces in Bollywood.

National Gallery of Modern Art, Bengaluru, showcased the work of this late photographer, a star of his own time from 21st July to 21st of August 2018. The exhibition, Light Works: Jitendra Arya, a retrospective, shows some of his best works, and the camera he used, curated by Sabeena Gadihoke. It is a dive into his extraordinary archives, like an ocean.

Arya, who was a celebrity photographer became a celebrity himself. Highly inspired by photographer Yousuf Karsh, Arya too played with light and created magic with it. Arya's



Jitendra Arya's negatives from his archives

portraits of Nutan, Meena Kumari, Raj Kapoor, Dilip Kumar and many more Bollywood stars will take you back in time and make you relive the moments when Devanand was at his peak and Amitabh Bachchan had just stepped into Bollywood. Still photography is not easy, the life of those photographs should be ever-green. It is an art, yet Jitendra Arya was a master of this art. It was rare to see stars outside the screen in those days, but Arya's work remains popular till date.

Apart from still photography, Arya also crafted 'Candid Moments' and pictures for magazine covers. He travelled

to Manali on his honeymoon and went to the movie set of 'Manzil' starring Dev Anand and Nutan where he captured the two stars about their lives at work and play. It also became a new way of promoting a movie. Many budding Bollywood actors of those times wanted only Arya to do their portfolio, what Arya regret not taking seriously was a picture of a tall and a lanky man. The man went on to become one of the most famous Bollywood stars, Amitabh Bachchan. In 1961 Arya photographed his first picture for the cover of Femina magazine. Thereafter, he shot thousands of portfolios that had made it to the

cover of 330 issues of Femina, for which he holds a Guinness record.

The portraits displayed in the exhibition draws immense attention to Arya's relations with the Gandhi family and Maharani Gayatri Devi. Indira Gandhi was his all time favourite, Arya has a collection of her candid pictures, also some pictures with her father. The portraits of Jawaharlal Nehru are one of his most beautifully captured moments ever, which are used even now. He photographed Nehru only four times; he kept on looking for an image that defined Nehru, and the last one that he took shortly before Nehru's death, is the one that Arya felt did justice to his subject. "Photography begins with the marriage of two minds - the dreamer and the technicians," Arya on photographing Nehru.

Jitendra Arya died in 2011, but his pictures have lived many lives and continue to shine. Youth must be aware of his timeless work, specially the budding photographers, because Arya was a star when there was no digital photography. The exhibition has show-

cased the cameras that he used and the negatives of the photographs he clicked.

Unlike the modern day, cropping of photographs in those days was done manually, and the exhibition has put out those as well where you can see pen-marks on the negatives for correction. It was surprising to see a few students from Mount Carmel English School enjoying the exhibition and observing the art. "Our parents are fans of these stars, we came to see the portraits of the stars and see what our parents loved about them. It is truly magical, It is like I know them personally," - Anshula, Student of Mount Carmel School.

Sabeena Gadihoke met Jitendra Arya in 2009 when he was 78. She only went to get details of his Femina and Filmfare magazine covers, but she couldn't ignore Arya's enthusiasm of showing her his priceless archives.

We sure have lost a photographer who was way ahead of his time, but his work remains alive and it was reminded to people through 'Light Works: A Jitendra Arya retrospective.

PAANWALA FROM VARANASI SAYS HELLO TO BENGALUREANS

By Gouri Prabhakar.
NSoJ Bureau

“Hello Paanwala” was an idea of Raj Bahadur, which has become a trend. He was inspired by the fact that no matter what anyone has to say, they first greet each other with a “hello”, which appeared to be pleasant. He started greeting his customers with “hello” and that is how he became “Hello Paanwala”. Raj Bahadur serves 132 varieties of paan, which has 59 types of Ladies Paan made of tender leaves and 73 types of Gents Paan made out of hard leaves.



Paan is a passion and hello is a fashion

The varieties can differ according to the size - Baby Paan or small paan and regular paan; Ice Paan or Fire-Ice Paan. The flavours differ in accordance with the customer preferences and the most-known flavors are chocolate, mango, litchi, gulab, strawberry, and cola.

Paan started losing its flavor

with consumers when they preferred Ghutka to paan, leading to a fall in demand. But people like Raj Bahadur Singh, commonly known as “Hello Paanwala” has stepped up the game by selling paan in a unique way.

Paan, also known as Beeda or Thambula, is prepared by

combining betel leaf and areca nuts with various types of sweet fillings. It is consumed across the South Asian countries and is considered a ritual in India, which dates back thousands of years.

Raj Bahadur Singh, who hails from Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, has settled in Bangalore with

his family for over twelve years now and has three outlets across the city.

VALUES

He has deep-rooted values about education and considers it to be a top priority in life. He has three children who are now into college.

“Hello Paanwala” is a small 6ft by 6ft shop but has customers from around the city.

His unique style of serving paan, respecting customers and creating a happy environment around him is a joy to watch. He addresses women as “Baby” and men as “Uncle”. He is also known for remembering every customer and the paan they like. He says 75 percent of his customers are women.

“Hello Paanwala” possesses a unique character and is an example of humanity. He does not believe in maintaining a fixed cost for his paan. He says that if he takes money from college-going youngsters or poor people, it does not keep him satisfied with his work.

It is not just the special paan that he offers but the exceptional personality that he possesses that attracts a large crowd to his small shop.

Satyagraha to revive glory of handloom industry

Aishwarya Rajpurohit
NSoJ Bureau

India’s handloom industry, which has had a glorious tradition in the post-modern history of the country, is sadly neglected today.

During the freedom struggle, some of the greatest leaders patronised handloom cloth and gave it a distinction.

In order to revive this industry and to familiarise it, the Gram Seva Sanga organised the Handloom Satyagraha recently on Mahatma Gandhi Road in Bengaluru recently.



Members of Gram Seva Sangh on the street

The organisation speaks for the handloom weavers of Karnataka. In favour of bringing back the lost glory of the handloom industry, the sangha kick-started the agitation in the city.

The satyagraha will continue in different parts of the State to make people understand that it is time to look back and re-establish the lost glory of the handloom industry.

To strengthen the traditional industry, the organisation urged the government to establish more handloom industries in northern Karnataka where it at first saw it bloom.

Well - known friends of the industry landed on to the roads asking people to buy hand-woven cloth for the benefit of the weavers.

“The government should give ample importance and ensure the value of weavers in the State”, the satyagrahis felt. Handicraft artist Chandra Jain spoke on the importance of employment opportunities related to handloom industry.

Theatre person and activist Prasanna spoke on the revival of handloom sector and said it was sustainable and would help ensure dependable livelihood for the weaver of the State.

India is known for its rich culture and heritage. Great values have been imbibed in this land by prominent leaders. Its ethics and morals have brought laurels to the country.

It would not be wrong to say that we gained our Independence with the power of these morals and ethics.

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THE WRITE WAY

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