пресс клаб ऑफ इंडिया का प्रकाशन
मीडियाकर्मियों पर हमले क्यों?
Dear Members,

The Press Club of India is glad to inform you that your club I-Card will now be used to order your drinks and food at the club. It will be used as a payment card and will allow the cardholder to pay for goods and services. I-Card can be recharged through credit card/cash and is functioning as a single mode of payment in the club. So members are requested to get their I-Card as soon as possible.

The members are also requested to carry their club I-Card and present it to place orders at the club. It will function as a “prepaid credit card” and help the card-holder to have a record of money spent by him or her at the club. The club has upgraded its payment software to manage all the front and back office operations of food and drinks sales in order to increase the efficiency of the operational staff and integrate the club operations for the benefit of members.

For members, the new system will keep track of all activities/ transactions of members and will help in comprehensive reporting on Sales, Cashier, Taxes, Menu item sales, Time-zones, Settlement etc. and provides daily audit report.

- Managing Committee

Dear members

We request all of you to update your address, mobile telephone numbers, email id and two passport size photos in order to create a Directory for correspondence and keep you constantly updated on day to day happenings in the club. Forms for updation of your records is available at the reception of Press Club Of India, New Delhi. Information can also be sent by post.

-Managing Committee

E-mail : pressclubofindia1@gmail.com
Dear Members,

Thanks for electing a team which worked tirelessly for the betterment of the club the previous year. We promise you that the responsibility you have placed on us will not go in vain. Your elected representatives have already shown their wish to continue good work in the coming months. In the last two months after winning the election our team is on the job. We have created a place for members to hold exclusive parties on the terrace of the newly renovated club entrance. You can hold birthday, anniversary or office party without any disturbance and enjoy the special occasion in an exclusive enclosure.

We held a lot of musical evenings last month. “Sawan ke Geet” by Bhojpuri super star Manoj Tiwari was quite a hit. Eid Milan Qawwali by “Nizami Brothers” was appreciated by all. But the main dream of ours is still unfulfilled. Despite submitting the entire amount to the Urban Development ministry 10 months back we have not given the possession of the land. We met the concerned minister Mr Venkaiah Naidu on Wednesday August 5 and he promised that things will be sorted out soon. He told us that the BJP MP DK Gandhi who is staying in Bungalow no.6 on Rajendra Prasad Road has agreed to move to his new residence once the renovation work is completed. We hope to get the possession of the land in a month’s time, otherwise we’ll have to take further action.

Journalism and journalists are increasingly coming under attack political goons, their henchmen, mafia dons etc. We lost one of our own member Akshay while covering Vyapam. Press Club of India also participated in a joint protest at Jantar Mantar against the killing of Jagendra Singh in Uttar Pradesh’s Shahjahanpur district. In a meeting at PCI senior journalists and senior IAS officer from Up Mr. AP Singh spoke at length. After the meeting we marched to Samjawadi Party supremo Mulayam Singh Yadav’s house and demanded an independent enquiry of the incident and proper compensation to the family of deceased journalist. As a result the very next day the family was called to Lucknow at the Chief Minister’s residence and a compensation package was announced. Later on the family retracted the statement that Jagendra was killed by cops at the behest of an Uttar Pradesh Minister. We are sure that the family would have undergone a lot of pressure to retract their statement. We also held a meeting on attack on Media on the eve of 25 years of emergency where senior journalist Om Thanvi, Rajdeep Sardesai, Ravish Kumar, KG Suresh and Hartosh Bal shared their concerns over attacks on mediapersons.

It was a moving day for all of us remembering our own club member Akshay who died mysteriously while covering Vyapam scam in Madhya Pradesh. Due to the media coverage and our dogged pursuit the State Government could not ignore Akshay’s death and The Chief Minister sent a letter of condolence to the PCI while the meeting was on. Finally the Vyapam scam matter was handed over to CBI by honourable Supreme Court. We hope the mystery of our colleague’s death will also be investigated.

While discussing the attack on journalists many valuable suggestions were given and one of them was that the Press Club of India should coordinate with other press clubs of the country and mobilise them if in future such attacks take place. We have already started consultation with other press clubs and hope to build a united front to preempt such attacks. This issue of our magazine is dedicated to the same topic. We hope united we will fight and we will win.

Regards

Secretary General
Press Club of India

Email: nadeemkazmi64@gmail.com
PCI Managing Committee acknowledges with gratitude that following members have been accepted our appeal and have sent their contribution.

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[PCI NEW PREMISES]

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August, 2015
I have always believed that the first loyalty of a journalist must be to the people. A journalist should be independent from any individuals, parties and organizations. While there should be no compromise on truth-telling, media organizations should exercise restraint when it comes to reporting news that may affect national interest, social fabric and peace in the society. Reporters must practice to tell the readers truth, truth and only the truth.

- Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam
(Speech at the function Karpoor Chandra Kulish International Award for Excellence in Journalism, March 12, 2008 New Delhi)
Editor
Dinesh Tewari*

Editorial Council
Sharad Dutt
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Vishnu Nagar
Ali Javed

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Sri Krishna
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*Honorary Post
August Issue
2015

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S H A P I N G  F U T U R E  T H R O U G H  E X C E L L E N C E
MANAGING COMMITTEE (2015-16)

Rahul Jalali (President) started his career in '79 with The Patriot and shifted to Business Standard. In '88, he joined India's oldest financial magazine Commerce as the Resident Editor. In '91 he moved to Australia and worked in all three mediums – Radio, TV and Print – including the prestigious Canberra Times. Returning to India in '97, he has since then regularly writing for newspapers.

Ajay Aggarwal (MC Member) joined The Hindustan Times in 2000 and is today its Photo Editor. Before that he was with Rashtriya Sahara for 10 years as news photographer. During his 22 years with the camera, he has covered a range of photo stories. He has also shot (photos) extensively in northern Afghanistan, Nepal to cover Royal massacre and Sri Lanka for T-20 world cup cricket last year.

Nadeem A. Kazmi (Secretary General) has done his Masters from AMU and M.Phil from JNU. He joined NDTV India in 1996 and is currently the Senior Input Editor. Nadeem was elected thrice to JNU students union and served twice as Treasurer when the Press Club was in deep debt and was instrumental in effecting a turnaround especially on the financial and compliance fronts.

Ajay Jha (MC Member) A veteran of news who cut his teeth in the turbulent 80s, Ajay Jha shifted from the English print to electronic medium in the early nineties. He is currently Deputy Editor in Sahara Samay which he joined in 2003. His experience ranges from Web journalism to Print as well. He has been a member of Press Club of India since 2003.

Sri Krishna (Vice President) is an alumnus of International Institute of Journalism, Germany, Hindu and Ramjas Colleges, Delhi University. Sri, as he is popularly called, started his journalism career with All India Radio in '72 followed by 29 years with PTI covering crucial beats. He is currently Editorial Consultant with the Statesman.

Annapurna Jha (MC Member) Associate Editor, Central Hall magazine. She is also Treasurer, Indian Women’s Press Corps (IWPC). She is former Joint Secretary of the Press Association of India and ex-member of the Media Advisory Committee of the Rajya Sabha. She has over 24 years experience as a journalist. Earlier, she worked as the Assistant Editor with The Pioneer News paper.

Arun Joshi (Treasurer) After spending life as a news man with All India Radio News, Arun Joshi was elected as Managing Committee member last year. As a Convener of Kitchen Committee of Press Club, he became well known for his Sunday’s “Culinary Delites” (no spelling mistake here) and peppy mails that ensure a full house. The food quality of PCI improved in his tenure.

Chandra Shekhar Luthra (MC Member) has been a Sports Journalist for last 18 years and is presently heading the Sports Section of DNA's Delhi Bureau. A sportsperson himself, played cricket at the national level and has also been a coach. Born and brought up in Land of Gods Himachal and Queen of hills Shimla, Shekhar has served with the Hindustan Times, Mail Today and News X.

Vineeta Yadav (Joint Secretary) did her Masters from Delhi University and is currently Senior Correspondent, ABP News. She has a track record of 15 years with the electronic media and is currently multi-tasking for her channel, her forte being investigative reporting. As PCI Joint Secretary, she was behind the highly successful Women’s Day celebrations.

Dinesh Tewari (MC Member) educated in New Delhi’s leading institutions-Kirorimal College, Delhi School of Economics and has spent 30 years in print journalism, chiefly with Hindi Hindustan. He was involved in the development of career journalism at Hindustan and is the author of three books including journalism. He is the brains behind the first-ever Magazine of the Club, ‘The Scribes World’.

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Our Team

MANAGING COMMITTEE (2015-16)

K N Joshi (MC Member) A journalist having more than 30 years experience and has worked for several newspapers like Gujarat Samachar, Jnanabhoomi Group of newspapers and Vyapar. Presently he is associated with a leading news daily from Uttarakhand, Uttar Ujala and has been an active member of the Press Club for the last 18 years. Joshi ji or KN is an experienced hand, having served on the Club MC.

Komal Sharma (MC Member) having spent over 14 years in the medium, she is the Entertainment Correspondent of Sahara Samay. Worked as a anchor with ETV and Sahara Samay. Before joining journalism, she worked with the noted Shoojit Sarkar (Director of Piku) for several commercial shoots. Today she has a strong grasp of the entertainment world.

Manan Kumar (MC Member) started his journalist career in ’97 by filing travelogues for Pioneer. He has since then worked with several news publications including the Northeast Sun, Hindustan Times, Asian Age, Telegraph and New Indian Express and is currently employed with DNA. He was twice elected to the PCI managing committee and is active in club’s day to day activities.

Manash Pratim Gohain (MC Member) was born and brought up in Guwahati and is an alumnus of Don Bosco School and Gauhati University. He stepped out of Assam to join the Indian Institute of Mass Communication, Odhisa, in ’99 and a year later joined The Hindustan Times, Bhopal. Manash briefly worked with The Pioneer before joining The Times of India in 2004.

Mrigank Prabhakar (MC Member) has done his Masters in Hindi, MBA and Bachelors in Mass Communication and Journalism. Steeped in Hindi poetry as he is the progeny of the famous lyricist ‘Neeraj’, Mrigank started journalism with Dainik Jagran in ’93 and has been with Sahara India TV network since 2010 on the political reporting side.

Neeraj Thakur (MC Member) has been in Journalism for last 19 years, presently working as Assistant Editor in Political Bureau of Zee News. With Boxing is his passion since college and university days.

Pralul Kumar Singh (MC Member) has over 12 years of experience in the field of journalism. He is presently working with Bhaskar News and had travelled the world during his previous stint with ANI. He has also worked with The Pioneer and was part of re-launch team of Mid-Day in Delhi. He recently joined MSN News.

Ravi Batra (MC Member) has been a photo journalist for 37 years and has served with The Illustrated Weekly, Dharamyug, The Times of India, Hindustan Times and for half his career with The Indian Express. Ravi is married with three children, has a keen sense of humour.

Ravi Shankar Chaturvedi (MC Member) Editor Rashtra Times is an eminent journalist, writer, orator and social worker with over three decades of experience. During his 30 year association with PCI he has worked for the betterment of the club. He is part of important government committees of Delhi Government and has bagged many rewards.

Sanjay Singh (MC Member) is a vital member of the turnaround mission during his stint with the PCI MC on three occasions. A journalist for 25 years, Sanjay has covered the Congress beat, Defense Ministry and Railways and in the social sector. Active on social media with a bent for poetry, Sanjay is interested in travelling and literature.

Ujjwal Kumar (MC Member) has been a journalist for the past 12 years covering business and finance for both print and electronic media. At present he is with a financial news wire Newsrise that feeds content directly to Reuters global platform. Before Newsrise, Ujjwal was with Zee Business.

Vijay Shanker Chaturvedi (MC Member)
Big things in Small packet…!!

The PCI magazine looks like a bouquet of flowers in the form of variety of interesting articles which make you feel like meeting past & present simultaneously. Information, quality & depth in the stories written by the stalwarts of Press club of India in the magazine reminds me journalism of eighties & nineties when the focus of the news & features was always information & knowledge not business.

Ahh… Dharmayug, Hans, Illustrated Weekly of India, Saptahik Hindustan, Vama, etc. just a few names of the magazines published in those days were liked by one and all for their in-depth & informative content. Today they all are missing but it seems that your magazine is trying to fill that void. Meant for PClis members, your magazine today is igniting the same lust for reading among knowledge hungry readers. Kudos to its editor Mr. Dinesh Tiwari for the same.

Please keep avoiding negative journalism which has been spreading like life threatening HIV since the birth of so called news channels.

- Kriti Rastogi
NRI Achievers, A2/66C, Keshav Puram, New Delhi-110035

Vital tool to communicate with our fraternity

Dear Sir, It is indeed a matter of great pleasure that now we have a magazine of press club which I feel is a vital tool to communicate with our fraternity. Led by the fact that we exchange our views through this, the club started this magazine. Its really credit worthy effort as it connects all of us together. The way it is presented with quality inputs and sober flavor and eye catching layout adds to its value.

I congratulate the Governing Body and the Editorial team for their right thinking and editorial effort respectively. With best wishes

- JP Dhaundiyal
A-185, Sector-26, Noida-U.P.

महिलाओं पर एक पृष्ठ भी हो

पीसीआई के “The Scribes World” पत्रिका का प्रकाशन एक अच्छा प्रयास है। विभिन्न और उन्नत विभिन्न पत्रिकाएँ को इसमें समावेशित करना अच्छा एवं कूद हट कर लाया। पत्रिका ज्ञात द्वारा फोटोग्राफी प्रतिभाओं को स्थान दिया जाना सहायक है। सेवा सुबध है विज्ञानों को प्रसारित करने के लिए, परंपरागत भी किसी जाना चाहिए। कस्टमर सार्वजनिक, क्राइड रिपोर्टिंग, पोलिटिकल रिपोर्टिंग, कॉन्ट्रोलर रिपोर्टिंग, हेल्थ रिपोर्टिंग इत्यादि में स्थान दिया जाना पक्षिन ज्ञानी है।

सत्यजीत ने लेटर गतिविधियों जैसे लेखों का पापर भी बदलना चाहिए। महिला संवारकरण और उनसे जुड़े मुद्दों पर भी एक पत्र किया होना चाहिए। इसमें खिचेड़ पत्रकात्र करने वाले खिचेड़ पत्रकात्र को कोई अनेकांशात्मक भी होना चाहिए। इस पत्रकात्र का प्रमाण यह हो निर्माण एवं स्थायी रूप से व्यापारी होती रहें, कामगार है।

- पृथ्वी शर्मा, छापपत्र, नई दिल्ली-110074

बुद्धिकुलहंद पर भी लेख हों

प्रेम कल्याण ऑफ़ हिंदिया द्वारा प्रकाशित मैगजीन “द स्क्राइब्स वर्ल्ड” का रिपोर्टिंग स्पेल्स अंग बेहद उपयोगी लगा। मैगजीन में देखे बख़्चे पत्रकात्रों के लेख अनुभव और कस्टमर्स के अध्याय पर रिपोर्टिंग पर लिखी गई एक-एक पंक्ति पत्रकात्रों को चुनी-चुनी, जिम्मेदार, सजगत, दिलचस्प, आभारपूर और सवार से रुचिकर है।

खैरखाने बख़्चे पत्रकात्र इंटर्नेट द्वारा ब्राइम रिपोर्टिंग की चार्टीज़र्स पर जो संकल्प प्रकाश दासा हो सही उपयोगी है। बख़्चे पत्रकात्र पुनः साफ़ द्वारा रिपोर्टिंग पर लेख करने सीख और जानकारी पूर्ण है।

पहले न सल्फ़ा पत्रिका पर बख़्चे पत्रकात्र महत्त्वहीन भाषा का अर्कुत रूप से टीमी गुण पर लिखा गया लेख टीमी की मानक सत्यमेव उत्त्याय नहीं आया। एन.जी. नारायण की आम आदेश का माध्यम रिटर्डियों पर, इसका उत्कर्ष रिपोर्टिंग पर, सी वृक्ष का संस्करण को रिपोर्टिंग पर और अ.आर. सुनीता का ग्रामीण अनुभव रिपोर्टिंग पर लिखा गया लेख बेहद उपयोगी और सामाजिक लगा। स्वास्थ्य के संबंध में प्रकाशित किए गए ‘येरेट नाम’ संख्या में सेरेटकर होने वाले देखे पत्रकात्र के अनुभव का घटनास्तुत्र रिपोर्टिंग पर लिखा गया और मैंने ‘साक्षात्कार तक्ता’ का तत्काल होने वाली देखे पत्रकात्रों की जनता की भी बेहद सावधानी में। एक तात्त्विक और अन्य प्रेम कल्याण के इस महत्वपूर्ण पत्रिका में बुद्धिकुलहंद की निश्चित और यह मैंने इस्लाम से जुड़े लेखों पर भी प्रकाशित किया जाता ताकि प्रूडस्ट्रॉक पर मार से उचित बना बुद्धिकुलहंद सूजन भी मौजूदा के साथ देख और उन्नयन की कस्टमरें का ध्यान सुने।

- अक्षय सिंह, अभ्यास जालाला, नोएडा, उ.प.
शोध-संकलन से भरा बेहद उपयोगी सामग्री

The Scribes World (A Publication of Press Club of India) हिंदी / इंग्लिश जैतूनिक का रिपोर्टिंग अंक प्राप्त हुआ। पत्रिका में प्रकाशित ज्योतियाँ लेख बेहद रोमांच और पठनीय हैं। यह अंक हिंदूस्तानी, हिंदी और पूर्वी पत्रकारिता में विलिंग्स्मी रहने वाली और पत्रकारिता के बौद्धिक में नए पत्रकारों के लिए बेहद महत्त्वपूर्ण है। मानवीय भारत का लेख ‘‘प्राण से समझें’’... उन अवस्थाओं की लेखनीयता के लिए उपयोगी है जो देशों-स्तर पर मायक खेल रहे हैं। स्थायी टीवी न्युज़मेडिया के लेखक की बाझु अवसान या कभी-कभी सही होने के लिए बेहद रोमांच रूप में लेख। इसी तरह इस पत्र का लेख ‘‘पुराने की रिपोर्टिंग’’ में रोमांचक और प्रशांत तक प्रसिद्ध रिपोर्टिंग टीम का उल्लेख करना महत्वपूर्ण है। पत्रिका में समस्त लेख पत्रकारी जीवन के अनुभव और पुरातत्त्व का एक शोध-संकलन है। यह अंक सभी वांचने के लिए पठनीय और संभाली गई है। संगठन दिनांक पत्रिका के कुल संकलन प्रकाशित अंक में साफ ईजाक है।

Good effort

Dear Mr. Editor,

Thank you for sending me the copy of The Scribes World. It is fantastic. I like the total magazine design. I just like to request you to include one short story or one act play also in each edition if you can. It will make your magazine more rich.

-Ravindra Goyal

I Will Contribute

While I may not be able to attend the Launch Ceremony of the first Newsletter of PCI, but I can surely contribute for the next newsletter. I have already taken out seven Newsletters for the Senior Citizens Forum which have been greatly appreciated and therefore can give some interesting material for incorporation in the next Newsletter.

-L.I. Bhatia
New Delhi

COURTESY OF THE SCRIBES WORLD

A group of media academicians, professionals and journalists, who have been my students and colleagues, have launched a website for students of Hindi journalism who are studying journalism at various institutions and universities but do not have access to quality study material and also faculty is inadequate and professionally ill equipped.

We are trying our best to associate professionals and academicians to contribute for the website. Please contribute articles for the website in your area of expertise. We have posted some articles courtesy The Scribes World (A Publication of Press Club of India).

-Subhash Dhuliya
Vice Chancellor, Uttara Khand Open University, Haldwani.
(U.K.)
कवर स्टोरी

मीडियाकर्मियों पर हमले

आलेख
श्रीकृष्ण
हरतोष सिंह चल
निरीक्ष डोलाभाई
दीपक शर्मा
With increasing attacks on journalists and in the wake of the burning to death of a journalist in Uttar Pradesh, it has been strongly felt that there is need for Parliament to enact a law for safety of journalists.

The recommendation was made by a sub-committee set up by the Press Council of India to carry out a study on the subject of condition of journalists in the country.

The sub-committee set up by the Press Council of India on September 11, 2011 visited 11 States and found that in most of these States the condition of journalists was indeed very poor and the local administration hardly helpful.

During the course of the interaction by the members of the sub-committee with editors and journalists they were told that there was need for special legislative arrangement for violence against journalists with provisions for adequate compensations to the family of slain journalists, medical expenses in cases of injuries and replacement of equipment when it was destroyed in the attacks.

Based on the report of the sub-committee, the Press Council said the legislation for safety of journalists should have a provision whereby anyone who attacks or intimidates a working journalist or Editor violently or orally or by signs and gestures should be made a cognizable offence with stiff and deterrent punishment.

It suggested that all cases of attacks on journalists, fatal or otherwise, shall be referred to Special Courts which may conduct hearings on a day to day basis and the trial completed within one year of filing of charge sheet.

The sub-committee recommended that all cases of attacks on journalists, whether fatal or otherwise should be investigated by a special task force under the supervision of the Press Council of India or a Court and the investigation should be completed within one month.

In the case of murder of a journalist, the case should be automatically referred to the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) or any other national level investigative agency and it should be completed within three months.

Any case against a journalist or an editor should be booked only after getting clearance from the Director General of Police and such a practice is in Madhya Pradesh at least on paper.

In cases of a journalist or editor being killed, the state government concerned should pay a compensation of Rs ten lakh to the family of the deceased.

For journalists who are grievously injured they should be given a compensation of Rs five lakh and all the medical expenses should be paid by the concerned State government.

Besides, the management of the news organization to which the journalist belongs should treat the leave of absence of the
Cover Story

injured journalist as on duty with full pay and allowances.

The sub-committee recommended that the PCI may direct all the state governments to constitute High Powered Committees with representatives of organizations of working journalists and nominee of the PCI to monitor investigation into all cases of attacks on journalists or cases filed against journalists. The PCI may also direct the Union Government to constitute a high powered committee with an officer of the rank of Additional Secretary in the Government of India, a nominee of the PCI and representatives of the National Organizations of working journalists recognized by the PCI.

The sub-committee suggested that the PCI may direct the army and paramilitary commanders to appoint a nodal officer at the state headquarters in the states where they are operating against militants and extremists so that there is better coordination between the media and the forces particularly in states like Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh.

The welfare scheme being administered by the Information and Broadcasting Ministry which came into effect since February one, 2013, gives financial assistance upto Rs five lakh to family of journalists who are under severe hardship due to the death of the journalist.

It also provides Rs five lakh to the journalist in case of permanent disability rendering the journalist incapable of earning a livelihood. It also gives Rs three lakh towards cost of major ailments such as cancer, renal failure, heart ailments requiring bypass or open heart surgery, angioplasty, brain hemorrhage and paralytic attack. But, there is a catch here in that relief under this scheme is available to journalists only upto the age of 65.

But, these are for journalists who are accredited to the Central Government while for non-accredited journalists it would be limited to Rs one lakh for journalists having worked as such for five continuous years and thereafter Rs one lakh for every additional five years of working in the same manner subject to the maximum ceiling provided in each case.

(The Writer is a Member of PCI)

Freedom from Repression

By Hartosh Singh Bal

The actual exercise of legal protections already available to print journalists is one of the chief means by which the arbitrary exercise of power by corporate owners can be rolled back. The perceived ability of owners to hire or fire without legal restraint is the primary reason that many journalists today modulate their views to accord not with their own convictions but with whatever suits the needs of owners at a given moment.

Unfortunately, most print journalists remain unaware of the extent of protection available to them under the law. This lack of awareness of their rights has much to do with the history of the media. The Times of India pioneered the transition from the wageboard to the contract regime. Initially, employees were given a choice, and higher wages were used to lure them to the new system. Most journalists have come to believe, like I did, that we are all liable to be fired at the whim of our employers at a month’s or three months’ notice, depending upon the contract that was handed to us when we joined.

This is an illusion that I lived with for eighteen years, until I was told by a subsequent employer, the RP-Sanjiv Goenka Group, that I should leave Open magazine under mutually acceptable circumstances. It was only when it became clear that the management would fire me if I did not accept a sum of money they were offering me and move on that I began examining what rights, if any, journalists enjoy under the law. I eventually discovered that, as a print journalist, the Working Journalists Act still applied to me.

A contract in no way left me bereft of the protection of the Working Journalists Act. Under clause 16, ‘Effect of laws and agreements inconsistent with this Act,’ it states, “The provisions of this Act shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any other law or in the terms of any award, agreement or contract of service, whether made before or after the commencement of this Act.” Furthermore:

Provided that where under any such award, agreement, contact of service or otherwise a newspaper employee is entitled to benefits in respect of any matter which are more favourable to him than those to which he would be entitled under this Act, the newspaper employee shall continue to be entitled to the more favourable benefits in respect of that matter, notwithstanding that he receives benefits in respect of other matters under this Act.

Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to preclude any newspaper employee from entering into an agree-

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freedom from repression rolled back. The perceived ability of power by corporate owners can be many journalists today modulate their means by which the arbitrary exercise views to accord not with their own convictions but with whatever suits the restraint is the primary reason that remain unaware of the extent of protection available to them under the law. This lack of awareness of their rights of the media. The Times of India pioneered the transition from the wage-employees were given a choice, and unfortunately, most print journalists would fire me if I did not accept a sum for eighteen years, until I was told by a Goenka Group, that I should leave Open magazine under mutually acceptable terms for a contract that may define the terms of employment. A contract can only settle disputes between workers and employers. It is ironic that a number of journalists who believe in press freedom have written opinions on labour law without realising how the subjects are closely interlinked. Any changes in how labour disputes are handled impinge directly on our rights under the Working Journalists Act. Any dilution of the Industrial Disputes Act in favour of an employer is potentially also a weakening of the norms that could guarantee press freedom.

Understanding the roots of press freedom in this country can help us expand it. For print journalists, it is possible—and necessary—to use the Working Journalists Act and labour courts in a systematic manner to counter harassment by employers. The precedents set by a few such cases—even if they take time, even if they go all the way to the Supreme Court—will establish limits on the arbitrary exercise of power by owners. At the same time, we must seek to place journalists in any medium—print, television, internet or radio—under the purview of the Working Journalists Act.

(The Writer is a Member of PCI)

[Source: CPJ, World Press Freedom Index, PCI]

June 20, 2015: Sandeep Kothari, freelancer, body recovered in Nagpur, Maharashtra.
June 8, 2015: Jagendra Singh, Feleancer, Died in lucknow after being burnt in Shahjahanpur district in Uttar Pradesh.
Sept. 7, 2013: Rajesh Verma, IBN7, in Muzaffarnagar, UP.
March 1, 2012: Rajesh Mishra, Media Raj in Rewa, Madhya Pradesh.
June 20, 2010: Vijay Pratap Singh, Indian Express, in Allahabad, UP.
Nov. 25, 2008: Vikas Ranjan, Hindustan, in Rosera, Bihar.
May 11, 2008: Ashok Sodhi, Daily Excelsior, in Samba, J&K.
April 1, 2008: Mohammed Muslimuddin, Asomiya Pratidin in Barpukhuri, Assam.

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Cover Story

Journalists fell in the field

Source: CPJ, World Press Freedom Index, PCI
One cold night a decade ago, a group of journalists had dinner with a fellow journalist in his shack in the heart of Kohima town. Minutes after they left, the host heard gunshots meters away from his house.

“Don’t come out, Xavier has been shot,” a voice told me over the mobile phone. The Times of India stringer in the Nagaland capital had been shot in the back as he left with a friend on a scooter. He had been a victim of what a rebel group termed as “mistaken identity” and apologised.

The journalist survived but the incident was characteristic of the life of those in the Fourth Estate in India’s conflict zone. And consider this: Nagaland is one of the eight states where threat to journalists is not as high as it is in neighbouring Manipur or Assam.

Twenty-five journalists have been killed in Assam alone in as many years, says Naba Thakuria who is secretary of the Guwahati Press Club and has written extensively on the fate of reporters in the field in militancy affected Assam. Five editors and a sub-editor have been killed in Manipur. All deaths and threats are related to insurgency.

Journalists in conflict areas lead a peculiar life. Their news gathering has to, perforce, consider Indian nationalism on the big canvas and “nationalism” on the ground in the same breath. With decades of militancy in Assam, Manipur, Nagaland, Tripura and Meghalaya journalists here unravel the intricate relationships between local state governments, bureaucracy and the revolutionary governments. The latter are numerous as militant groups divide, each calling itself a revolutionary government and demanding a piece of the publicity pie through newspapers and television channels.

Xavier Rutsa was a victim of interfactional rivalry as one revolutionary government was fighting another. But there are others in Assam, like the death of a journalist in Dhubri in 2012 which reeked of vendetta and insecurity of powers that be whether revolutionary or constitutional. “We have a standing joke here that if anyone wants to kill a man and go scot-free, he should kill a journalist in Assam - there are no convictions,” said Thakuria. Among the most infamous ones is the killing of journalist Kamala Saikia by rebel group ULFA in 1991.

There have been several attempts at browbeating journalists into toeing the line of militants. It has happened a number of times in Manipur where rebel groups have tried to force journalists to reproduce what they want to say. Veteran journalist and editor of Imphal Free Press in Manipur was once right in the middle of such an incident.

“Once a small faction of the KCP (Kangleipak Communist Party) had threatened us to publish their press release of which we published a watered-down version,” said Phanjoubam. Freedom of speech and expression may be enshrined in Article 19 of the Constitution of India, but where insurgent groups run revolutionary governments claiming to be outside the Union of India, reminding them of these or international rights of the Press, is a futile exercise. As demonstrated once, only courage and tact works.

The rebel leader then spoke over phone to Phanjoubam claiming that they were pretty happy with the newspaper report. Saying that, he invited editors of the local dailies - journalism in the Manipur valley, like Assam, is vibrant - for dinner to a
North East

house. The editors went for the dinner and were asked where was Phanjoubam who had spoken on phone. Discovering that he was away on some personal business, the rebel leader kept the five editors captive overnight. Finally a release was negotiated but the outfit demanded that Imphal Free Press should be boycotted, not allowed to be published.

“I refused to stop publishing and so was constantly under threat and was forbidden from moving out of my house alone,” recalled Phanjoubam. “One of Imphal Free Press’s journalists was also killed due to insurgency. Death of some of the journalists remained a mystery but all were related to insurgency,” he said.

One of the reasons Thakuria cited for the insecurities of those in the field was the poor compensation or remuneration to many journalists in these troubled states.

With little income by way of commercial advertising, most media outlets depend on government advertisements while trying to live up to journalistic standards and values. Yet many in the region keep battling these challenges in order to further the goals of providing accurate and objective information to their readers and viewers. Their predicament is typical of conflict areas where the portrayal of State and parallel governments run by revolutionary groups pose the gravest of challenges for journalists.

(The Writer is a Member of PCI)

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Akshay Singh

The Cost of telling a truth

Deepak Sharma

In times of deceit, telling the truth is a revolutionary act. Investigative journalist Akshay Singh was about to tell us a big truth. But before his revolutionary act he died.

What the journalist fraternity finds scary is the gruesome fact that Akshay died under very mysterious circumstances. His case took a more curious turn when we discovered that some people may have benefited from silencing him and that he could be a victim of a larger conspiracy in one of the most deadly scams.

For quite some time I was closely associated with Akshay Singh. While working in Zee news and later in Focus TV, Akshay approached me, expressing his interest to be part of the Special Investigating Team in Aajtak.

Even after I left Aajtak in January 2015, we were in constant touch with each other and were discussing stories almost on a daily basis. It was around the end of April or early May that Akshay began discussing Vyapam scam of Madhya Pradesh. From our conversation I gathered that he had laid his hands on certain documents and was in touch with some people who had an insight into the underbelly of this massive recruitment scam of MP.

By June end Akshay was all determined to conduct a sting operation and expose the real culprits of the Vyapam scam which had its roots buried in a web shielded by some political stalwarts of the state. Keeping in mind the rising graph of untimely deaths of Vyapam case witnesses, I suggested to Akshay that instead of conducting a sting operation he should uncover the scandal on an open camera. In simpler words instead of going alone to MP with a spy camera he should take a camera team along with him while trying to uncover and connect remote dots of the scam spread all over the state.

Two days before he breathed his last, Akshay rang me up early morning informing that he had brought a camera team with him and he would proceed from Gwalior towards the deeper pockets of the state. Later I got to know that he was able to get hold of a source who led him to startling facts about the Namrata Damor suicide case. Akshay had access to certain information which convinced him that Namrata was murdered by people involved in Vyapam scam. The doctors who conducted the autopsy on Akshay’s body were of the opinion that the young journalist had an enlarged heart and died of a cardiac failure. But several symptoms leading to Akshay’s death beg for a thorough medical probe.

It’s now upto to the CBI to investigate the cause of the Akshay’s death and while doing so the premiere agency should insist on utilizing the best available tools. CBI has also sought help of specialized team of forensic doctors to ascertain the cause of death other than cardiac failure.

Akshay’s ultimate sacrifice while on duty finally caught the attention of a nation sleeping over a trail of mysterious deaths relating to Vyapam scam. The Supreme Court took cognizance of the scam and instructed CBI to investigate deep into the scandal. But Akshay left another mark which can never be erased from the memory. He proved that what the state and its apparatus fails to do could be done by those who have the courage to dig out truth. Even if the truth may cost a life.

(The Writer is a Member of PCI)
एक पाती

रवीन्द्र त्रिपाठी

माननीय संसद सदस्यों,

ये पाती एक पत्रकार को तरफ से है जिसे चाकर आपको आचरण हो सकता है। अब तो है फिर हमसे देखकर के पत्रकारों को उम्मीद या विश्वास जिन लोगों से होता है उनके संसद नए हो सकता है। पत्रकारों या तो आँध्रप्रदेश ने उम्मीद रखा है या उनके विश्वास करते हैं या चारखान्दी या कुछ तरीके से इससे संबंधित वास्तव है। इसलिए उन लोगों को जानता है कि संसद चुने वा ये पाती सामाजिक बच्चे है। अगर दूसरी बात तो सड़क के कार्यालय झुकता है।

बात पररत्स होता है कि संसद आपका भविष्य करता है जिस लोगों भी जम्मा के हंगामा करते और जम्मू पढ़ते पर अध्यक्ष के आसन के पास यही बच्चे में जमकर ऐसी स्थिति पैदा करेगा कि सदन की कार्यवाही न चले।

सांसद आपका भविष्य करता है कि उसकी पारी उम्मीद करती है जो लोकसभा में जमकर हंगामा करते और जम्मू पढ़ते पर अध्यक्ष के आसन के पास यही बच्चे में जमकर ऐसी स्थिति पैदा करेगा कि सदन की कार्यवाही न चले।

एक पाती
Memories

The Club

Central Information Centre

These are rambling recollections of my early half century association with the Press Club of India (PCI). For person like me, PCI is the first address and second home. For the scribes who observed odd hours at work and were often homeless at hours when they needed home most the PCI was home. One could see the club regulars like General Kesho Ram Sabharwal and Rajinder Sareen, sprawling on the club sofas in the side room and snoring away to god in the summer of afternoons. This was siesta time.

When the club was born in a single room, borrowed from a government hostel, way back in 1957, some of us found it a very convenient junction between home and the workplace. It was literally a stone’s throw away from Shastri Bhawan, which housed the Press Information Bureau (PIB) of the government of India. For picking up tips and press release about what was happening in the Government and its ministries, one could walk out of the PCI to PIB and walk back after doing one’s job, for a refreshing drink before going desk to one’s newspaper and news agency office. Its location is most strategic.

From a single room, it has grown into its present size and stature thanks the painstaking contributions by several editors, bureau chiefs, chief reporters, photographers etc. since it was a club as the hub of free and democratic press engaged in its social and professional functions.

Many of us are indebted to the PCI for many professional and personal boons. Renowned editors from India and abroad walked the corridors of this club and for those of us who were quite young but full of professional pride rubbing shoulders with the great of journalism was both a matter of pride and profit. As a young man I was thrilled to be often in the company of professional giants like Durga Das, J.N. Sahni, Frank Moraes, A.E. Charlton, D.R. Mankekar, N.J. Nanpooria, Ram Singh and my mentor Prem Bhatia. They were kind and generous to younger folks in the profession and one could always expect a free drink and a snack from them when one met them socially in the evenings or around lunch time. I was among the audacious “Times Gang” at the club.

The Times Gang dominated the club scene for the first few years of its existence before other newspapers too caught up on the number game. Gradually women journalists also began to venture out and I vividly remember even in the earlier days writers-journalists-critics from the feminine world used to join us in the evenings. They included Uma Vasudeva, Kavita Nagpal, Bindu Batra, dancer Puspha Dogra. Later more and more women scribes were seen at the club until they branched off to from their own Women’s Press Corps at Windsor Place.

Prem Bhatia could often be seen at the Club in the evenings. In fact, the earlier Presidents and Secretary Generals of the Club included eminent figures such as Prem Bhatia, A.E.Charlton and Chandra Shekhar Pandit. Therefore, if one wanted to meet them and could not get an appointment in the office, the best place to meet them was the Press Club of India. Some of these makers of the PCI and great regulars were captured by the great cartoonist Ranga and caricatures were gifted to the Club. They adorned the club walls for many years.

The Press Club of India also turned out to be the mother of several press institutions. The Press Association Group Housing Cooperative society limited, thanks to the initiative of a crusader such as late Upendra Vajpeyee, was hatched here and many of us who live in the Press enclave today, were allotted

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Those Who Visited PCI

Pt. J.L. Nehru

Jai P. Narayan

Lal B. Shastri

Sheikh Abdulla

Indira Gandhi

K. Kamraj

A.B. Vajpeye
Memories

our flats at the draws which took place at the club. The Financial Editors Association, the Editors Guild and the Photographers Association were also conceived during meetings at the Club.

Poets, Painters, Musicians, Dancers, Theater personalities and Filmmakers considered it a matter of honour and prestige to be invited to social and professional meets at the Press Club.

Before the Foreign Correspondents’ Club came up in Delhi, the PCI had many eminent foreign correspondents as its member and many lasting friendships were stuck here amongst the correspondents from different part of the world.

My first memories of the PCI, on whose managing committee I was to serve for many terms and once even as its Secretary General, were of a single room with a small bar on the right hand corner as one entered to hall, which is now only a part of the more commodious Press Club building. I also recollect Lawrence P Atkinson, the ever smiling Daily Telegraph correspondent hovering over the slim and vertical bar. Two others too often seen there were an American correspondents and Soviet Press Counselor, regularly competing for who could down more liquor in the shortest time.

Talking of Urdu poets in India and Pakistan, I remember having meet some of the greatest of them at the PCI in the afternoons and the evenings if I had missed them in the morning at the Janata Coffee House on Janpath. The annual DCM, Indo-Pak Mushaira was a great poetic event of the subcontinent which extended its magic to the Club too.

In Delhi we shared many poetic and literary sessions with him at the club and the Coffee House with poets such as Hafeez Jallandhari, Shakeel Badayuni, Sayyed Jafari and Ahmed Faraz. The popular Pakistani women poets like Zohra Nigah and Suhab Qazalbash too were occasionally seen and welcomed at the PCI.

The club had its Hindi poets too. Two of them were actually journalists of repute, both belonging to the Navbharat Times-Ram Avtar Tyagi and Ramesh Gaur. With them, sometimes, other poets such as Bal Swaroop Rahi, Dev Raj Dinesh, Dr. Sher Jang and Dr. Kanahaiya Lal Nandan were also at the club. When we were lucky and the mood was good we often used to have an impromptu ‘Kavi Sammelan’ for a few exclusive poetic lovers in a corner of the lawns outside.

Of course my friends and favourites whom I met often and hosted at the club were people such as Khwaja Ahmed Abbas, Ali Sardar Jafri and Salahuddin Pervez. I had encounters with other famous writers including Salman Rushdie at the Club. He was at a Meet the Press programme at the club with the Frank Moraes Presiding over the functions.

There was hardly a celebrity in the film world who did not long to visit the club and address the media. I remember vividly political, social and cinematic issues being discussed at lively get together at the club by Dilip Kumar, Vyjayanti Mala and Sunil Dutt among others. During the annual film festivals in Delhi, Some of us used to flaunt our cinema connections by bringing stars and starlets as personal guests to the Club for a quick drink.

I can dare say that I had privilege of seeing and rubbing shoulders with some great Indians who could be called the makers of modern India at the PCI during press meets and privates lunches and dinners. I remember the days when the burning questions being asked in the media was about Nehru’s possible successor, it was brought up in all headlines. Those days we had invited Lal Bahadur Shastri, as guest and asked him the questions. With an impish smile and in a very soft voice he said, “If you are looking for a very small man to succeed him who could be smaller (in height) than me”. Little did we know at that time that the comment was a prophetic one! Lal Bahadur Shastri did succeed Nehru as a Prime Minister.

When the “Total Revolution” movement of Jayaprakash Nayayan (JP) began, he was invited for the Meet the Press Programme at the Club. I had been tailing JP as a correspondent during his visit to UP and other North India areas.

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Those Who Visited PCI

J.R.D. Tata

Nandini Satpathi

Jagjivan Ram

Shakeel Badayuni

Dilip Kumar

Sunil Dutt

Nargis
The Monuments : श्रीम पर प्रेस क्लब ऑफ इंडिया के सदस्य छायांकर्ताओं ने अलग-अलग अंदाज में कैमरे में कैद फोटो हमें भेजीं। इस प्रतियोगिता में कुल 32 प्रविष्टियाँ मिलीं। फोटोग्राफी विज्ञान की विभिन्न वारीकियों को ध्यान में रखकर निर्णायक मंडल ने तीन विजेताओं की घोषणा की है। इस बार भी निर्णायक मंडल के अध्यक्ष हैं सीनियर फोटो एडिटर व पीसीआई मैनेजिंग कमेटी के सदस्य रवि बन्ना।

फोटोग्राफी

(विजेता)

प्रथम : सुजान सिंह
द्वितीय : सवेंश
तृतीय : राजीव त्यागी

पूर्व घोषणा के मुताबिक प्रथम विजेता सुजान सिंह का संक्षिप्त इंटरव्यू उनकी तस्वीर के साथ प्रस्तुत है और अन्य दो विजेताओं की तस्वीरें उनके संक्षिप्त परिचय के साथ प्रकाशित की गई हैं।
समय सीमा बांध कर आगे बढ़ेः सुजान

सुजान सिंह मुला- खानपरानी फोटोग्राफर है। उन्होंने अब तक हजारों संभाली तस्वीरें, जो उन्हें निर्देशित, चार तथा पांच फोटोग्राफरों के व्यवसाय में थे। सिद्धांत लिखने में किसी और क्षेत्र में करीब रहने का खाली हो नहीं आया। उन्होंने सोचा है कि हालाँकि उनके उच्च शिक्षा नहीं प्राप्त कर सके पर खानपरानी फोटोग्राफर के व्यवसाय ने उन्हें इस क्षेत्र में इस कार्य हालांकि कर दिया कि अब वह मुख्यमात्रा में फोटो जनरलिस्ट कर रहे हैं। प्रेस कल्वन ऑफ इंडिया की फोटो प्रतिवेदन में प्रमुख वित्तीय के तीन पर हुई बातचीत के खास अंश:
■ पहली तस्वीर कब व कहीं खोजी?
- 17-18 वर्ष की उम्र में दिल्ली में हो एक विवाह समारोह में।
■ किसी फोटोग्राफर को खोजी तस्वीर जो आज भी याद हो?
- हरेश लागों की तमाम तस्वीर-सुजान नहीं पर (फोटोग्राफर) आदि।
■ एक प्रोफेशनल फोटोग्राफर का विशेष रूप से किस तस्वीर को व्यक्ति रखना चाहिए?
- खूब सत्य तौर पर लिखकर, फोटो भी न मिसा हो और किसी के समान तो देखा भी न पड़े।
■ कौई प्रेमादायक फोटोग्राफर?
- अतनु आबी, एवज, आर याबू।
■ कोई ऐसी तस्वीर जो आप मुफ्तिक से कस्टमर में केंद्र बन सके?
- दिल्ली की एक स्कूल शिक्षा का उप खुशाना कॉड जिसमें भीड़ ने उसके सस्त सब अस्स व्याप्त कर दिए थे। वह फोटो बड़ा मुफ्तिक से कस्टम में केंद्र हो सके।
■ ऐसी कोई तस्वीर जो आप कहना चाहें हो?
- उद्भव को समय सीमा में बांध कर बढ़े।

**सुजान सिंह**

**प्रोफाइल**

जन्म : 20 जून, 1973
समाज : सी.एच.एन.बी फोटो जनरलिस्ट, विल्स इंडिशा, फेशन बॉक, एलामैन मोडिक आदि।
ई-मेल : sujansinghs@gmail.com
शीक्षा : संस्कृति का आभासित करना, फोटोग्राफी करना और लघुमें से मिलना जुलना।

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सर्वश्रेष्ठ

फोटोग्राफी की तात्क्षणिक का एक सहारा माध्यम मानती है
सर्वश्रेष्ठ। यह टैक्स्‌ल फोटोग्राफी के रूप में मशहूर है। रेल-पुलिच था
संस्कृति, जितनी की अपने कैमरे में कैद कर आये आए पर तक पहुँचने का इर्द-गिर्द विश्वसनीय है। मार्कस है जाने की इंट्रो,
फोटोग्राफी की तात्क्षणिक के आगे बढ़ने का मन। वह भावती है कि इस क्षेत्र में महिलाएं, और यहाँ आएं। फिलहाल महिला फोटोग्राफर के दुख
पुक फिर ताजा लिखने और समाज सेवा में ज्याद।

(दूसरीपृष्ठ)
राजीव त्यागी

संकायित फोटो-पत्रकारिता कर राष्ट्र व समाज को बहुत कुछ देने की प्रक्रिया है। राजीव त्यागी ने बताया है कि वास्तविकता का सच देखने की क्रिया है फोटोग्राफी में। यह दायरे से इस क्षेत्र में रोशनी। फोटो के माध्यम से खबर सुगम करने की महत्व है उनमें। वृंदावन, राजस्थान, उत्तराखंड, कोरामुट (ओडिशा) पर विशेष कार्य। आजकल स्वतंत्र फोटो-पत्रकारिता, खास तौर पर फोटोग्राफी में अन्वेषक तलाशनें।
डॉ. कलाम
शत्-शत् प्रणाम

श में जनता के राजपथ के रूप में लोकप्रिय रहे। डॉ. एक अनुभव कलाम को अपनीक से भारत का ’महात्मा’ कहा अल्लाह होती।

डॉ. अब्दुल कलाम का बहुविधिक और पुरा जीवन समापन का था। वह साह-जीवन उच्च विचार की जीती जागरणी निसाव थे और वहीं जितने तक कि उनकी शिक्षा का समापन विलय पर पुरुष विशेषकर युवा पीढ़ी और कवी अत्यन्त दुःखी हुयें।

मुझे भी मार्च 2006 में राजपथ पर डॉ. अब्दुल कलाम की मारिएं और म्यूजी की यात्रा में दैनिक हिंदुस्तान समाचार पत्र के विशेष संपादक के रूप में साब साहज का अरुण किया था। मराठी में यह डॉ. कलाम प्रवृत्ति भारतीयों और भारतीय पूर्व के नागरिकों से मिलकर अभिनव हुये थे और वहीं उन्होंने उस स्थान पर काफी दिलचस्पी ली जहां सुंदरी मार्ग से भारतीय नागरिकों को लगाकर और निश्चित आपको बनाना अपनी योग्यता में रखा जाता था। मराठी में बाद म्यूजी की यात्रा के दौरान डॉ. कलाम जब मार्ग के उत्तर में एक जहाँ हिंदुस्तान के अविभाज्य मुख्यालय बहादुर शाह जगत को अधिकारी ने कैद कर रखा था तब लालस ही उनके अलंकार नहीं हो गया।

यहाँ डॉ. कलाम ने एक कूदपर देखकर पूर्ण ही अपने जु特朗े के तरंग घोरी और निश्चित शाह जगत को मस्तर पर गोसाय हाल भी उड़ में कुछ झारे उनकी हुई है।

म्यूजी में डॉ. कलाम ने बच्चों को खाली भाला भी लगाई और निश्चित मार्ग यह में कहीं अविनाशक बहस स्थानी के साथ शरीर इस रूप में डॉ. कलाम की बाल्य सुलभ मुख्य और बच्चों से रू-रू होकर सभी सहायता के जवाब देने की उनके जैसी नीति आमोशी, मानवीय मूल्यों से अलग थी। म्यूजी में स्मरण तीर्थ वचन में उनके शब्द के ही

शी निहत वाक्य के तौर पर रहे आदर किया कि वह मेरे बेटे के निम्ले डॉ. कलाम का हस्ताक्षर संकलन लेने का प्रयास करे। में उस समय अभिनव रह गया जब डॉ. कलाम मेरे बेटे के निम्ले एक हस्ताक्षर संकलन पर अपने हस्ताक्षर किये।

डॉ. कलाम का वह हस्ताक्षर पत्र आज भी मेरे बेटे के बच्चे को शाही कब्जा का है जब। डॉ. कलाम ने इस तरह के बायाँ में साधन गेल पापकार के परियों से राजपथ भवन में मिलने की गयी। कुछ रुप की थी।

मार्च 2006 के सीतारा समाज में हम पापकार की राजपथ का समाचार जनता को हस्ताक्षर भवन आभारित किया गया था। राजपथ भवन में डॉ. कलाम मेरे बेटे के साथ समय ही नहीं विवाहव बालिका उसके माता सुलभ सहायता के जफाबाद में भी है। पैदा का एक स्थान था। बच्चा भवन में आई भी जीवन की कार्य था और मेरे शिक्षक पीढ़ी में डॉ. कलाम ने उनके तुच्छ से आपकी दवींद्री लिखी धरते कहा कि उन्हें यहां यहां वर्तुल थी।

अलापियों के स्थान संकलन में डॉ. कलाम का आयोजन देखने हो गया थी। इसी अवसर के लिए राजपथ भवन को हस्ताक्षर भवन का राजस्थान भारतीय भवन में आई। भवन का मुख्य भवन का हस्ताक्षर भवन को बनाने का शहर और यह इसे जगत करते हैं।

डॉ. कलाम में सूजी इस तरह के अनेक समाधान है। मेरे तो यही मानना है कि डॉ. कलाम भवन के रूप में ‘महात्मा’ और ‘कलामी’ हैं निष्ठीय सत्न और तृप्तिक्ष ने उन संस्था को तापस किया जो उन्हें बच्चे रामजंतूर के समूह तट के फिराज भवन में देखा था। राजस्थान की राजपथ प्रणाम।

(लेखक शीर्षीनाथ)
गौल्फ का ‘दारा सिंह’

2 महीने का वक़्त गौल्फ के नितित जगत के लिए नया था अपने बेंग की प्राचार्य पहलाने के लिए।

जगत के पास एक गौल्क को उसके आगे गौल्फ को लेए एवं लगा। लेकिन जल्द ही गौल्फ और उसके पिता को अहसास हो गया कि कुछ बड़ा करना हो तो दिलो का रन करना होगा।

शुभ से गौल्फ कार्यक्षेत्र के प्रमुख अभियान लूपसा से गिले और उनका सफर सुरु हो गया। लिली गौल्फ कार्यक्षेत्र ने उन्हें को हर साल 2 लाख रुपए को स्वामी प्रशिक्षण दिया और उनों में उनकी दुनिया कब्जे किया।

गौल्फ आभासी पर अभ्यास अपनी के खेल का मना जाता है, लेकिन शुभ से लिखा दिया कि महत्ता और लगन से कब्जे कुछ संघर्ष है।

शुभ करीब 110 टूर्नामेंट जीता चुका है और बिना पद्धति के अपने खेल का म.ज. लेना उनकी सफलता की सबसे बड़ी कुंजी है।

शुभ के खेल के साथ-साथ पाउडर में भी अच्छा।

लिली के ज्ञान स्थान झूले में पड़े वाले इतने बालक ने लिली से अभियान की स्थापना में 90 पैसे तेज़ पाए।

अपने पाउडर इतने में गौल्फ स्तर है। जबर्त पर लेखक स्वस्थ बढ़े खेल करते हैं। गार्ड के शास्त्र या शरीर को गौल्क का रूब रिहाया है।

शुभ के वाले जी गांव में हो था तो वो अपने परम्परा के भवन में ये ये लेखन से सोचे। निराला लिखा रंग।

करेगा दूर शुभ के पाउडर में तुलना करना चाही तब तक धर्म के राजा से सोचे। निराला करेगा दूर शुभ के पाउडर में तुलना करना चाही तब तक धर्म के राजा से सोचे।

(लेखक पीरसिंह के सहयोग है)
Social Media

The New Public Sphere in India?

Social media entrepreneurs around the world have shown keen interest to develop lasting ties with India in the field of digital technology and social media. Mark Zuckerberg who gave the world Facebook, recently visited India to promote his idea of greater internet connectivity across the world. The internet is growing at an unprecedented speed and there is a vast potential for India to become a digital superpower in the near future.

According to the Internet and Mobile Association of India (IAMAI), India has 11.4 percent internet penetration with the third largest amount of internet users in the world, next only to China and America. 97 percent of these users actively use Facebook and 14 percent use Twitter. As the digital landscape continues to expand constantly, concerns have been raised about mapping boundaries of the vast internet web.

Social media has become the favourite source of news gathering and dissemination as it is considered faster and easier to get news online than through traditional forms of media. It has therefore become a whole new form of journalism known as New Age journalism (citizen, mobile and online). The breaking news is now no more limited to 24X7 television news. It can now be obtained by simply scrolling through their Facebook or Twitter feeds.

The power of social media was globally witnessed when in 2012 the Jasmine revolution was fought quite literally through Twitter, bringing down regimes in a domino effect. It has been witnessed that social media has emerged as a public sphere in India that caters to alternative viewpoints, issues of the public and carrying voices of the masses directly to government and private bodies.

This medium has even become a virtual vote bank of sorts for different political parties to reach out to their audience. Prime Minister, Narendra Modi has 9.3 million followers.

One of the biggest religious head in the world, Pope Francis meanwhile has 5.31 million followers. Government bodies are also using the medium to provide information that otherwise would never find its way to the public. Chile and Mexico are examples of governments that are a part of Twitter along with all their ministerial departments. President of India, Pranab Mukherjee also has an active Facebook page to answer questions by the general public. Mukherjee himself but rather by a full-time dedicated social media management team.

It still is a great way to address public grievances. The Chief Ministers of Jammu & Kashmir, West Bengal, Kerala, Rajasthan etc. are some of the widely followed political leaders on Twitter in India.

However, the most important role that social media plays for a political personality is to set an agenda and aid in campaigning for elections. It has become a successful substitute for conventional ways of campaigning. According to a report by the Knowledge Foundation of Mumbai, 160 constituencies out of 543 constituencies in the Lok Sabha elections of 2014 were calculated to be highly influenced by social media campaigns. The social media has been a dream come true for political candidates who have found a free and feasible means to reach out to individual voters.

But how can an individual user’s identity be established online? These may be online portfolios created to show a false wave of support for a leader. Like paid news, some social media companies charge a high rate to create these profiles to increase supporters of many personalities. These profiles even comment and actively help in propagating election manifesto of different parties. These are a part of an elaborate PR activity of a leader or political party. Even Barack Obama, the world’s most followed politician with over 53 million followers has more than 55 percent fake Twitter followers according to internet research website, Statuspeople.com. The fake follower percentage for Narendra Modi meanwhile is 46 percent.

Fake profiles and spammers still pose a lesser threat when compared to hackers who have brought down entire stock markets by posting malicious content. Hoax and fake news are abundant on the social networking scene. Everyday hackers post news of some celebrity dying in car crash or in a skiing incident. This news then goes viral amongst the regular web population that does not usually verify its sources while news gathering. In an incident of news of President Obama being injured in an explosion being displayed on the hacked Twitter feed of Associated Press led the stocks at the Chicago Mercantile Exchange to plunge to an all-time low. Reuters even estimated losses worth 135 billion dollars.

(The Writer is a Member of PCI)

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The Scribes World August, 2015 | 29
Delhi: A Sports Culture In Shambles!

Delhi today is virtually a huge concrete jungle with no personality of its own and going god knows where! It has wide roads but nowhere to walk, stadiums galore but providing access to few, theatres to visit, fairs to throng and restaurants and food courts for every palate but little space to move around. It has parks, abundant greenery and open spaces too with a river thrown in. But the air is polluted and the river is dirty and with no means of ever getting cleaned up.

But some fifty years ago, nay even till the 80s Delhi civilized presence. It had a culture of its own and a sports identity of rare caliber. It was then a metropolis with wide open areas, playgrounds in great numbers, enough walking space and plenty of flora and fauna.

Above all there was always something on for the common man. He did not have to spend much money for pleasure, and recreation. And for the sports fan, the capital was a virtual delight. Delhi, one remembers, was packed with sports engagements the year around and it did not cost much to enjoy the events.

A football fan for instance could walk to the Corporation Stadium (Ambedkar Stadium now) and join the crowds cheering the teams in the local senior league which, was a two-leg affair, a three month keenly fought show. In the immediate neighbourhood was the Crescent ground where the junior division matches were held at the same time.

In order to finish both the leagues the organizers often had to hold matches at the President Estate ground, another popular venue for the game. This ground was also used for quite a years for some Inter-College matches, one of which I recall vividly for the three goals, all headers scored by Mohammad Aslam for Delhi College against St. Stephens College who till then were leading 3-0. Football was also there for the fans at the Press Ground in Rouse Avenue and at the Police grounds in Kingsway Camp where the Delhi University often held its Inter college football and hockey matches. Football
of course was the popular sport and spread well into the winters when the DCM and the Durand Tournaments, with the latter extending its influence by adding the Subroto Cup for juniors, to keep the fans in good cheer. These tournaments were high profile competitions and Delhites were able to witness some of the finest names in action at the Corporation Stadium during these games.

For variation one could drift to the Lady Hardinge ground (Shivaji Stadium) and watch some really good hockey in the league and later in the various tournaments capped with the popular Nehru Tournament in various avatars. The competition here was of the top drawer variety and India’s best were in view. The action unlimited at the Hardinge ground had the stamp of one of the finest personalities of Delhi’s sporting heritage. That was Darshan Singh Sodhi whose love for the game alone kept the interest alive. He used to run Delhi hockey, organized his own tournaments where for lack of money to pay the umpires, used to supervise two or three matches a day in the hot sun with only his sons to help him.

Alas today both football and hockey have been devalued. There has been no DCM for some time and the Durand, downgraded considerably has been shifted out of Delhi altogether. For a tournament which had the President of India as the Chief Guest on its final day, the Durand’s diminishing presence and the final disappearing act has been a major blow to Delhi’s football scene.

Basketball and table tennis were the other sport which had a full calendar during the summer. Royal Club which lorded over the sport in the capital organized tournaments for all sections at various places in the University and Ajmal Khan park while the old students of Butler School ran one of the best basketball tournament in the country at their school courts. The Butlierian Basketball Tournament saw some of the greatest Indian players in action during the two weeks of competition. And on the table tennis front Hukam Singh ran a one-man show with a tournament final every weekend during the summer. Among the more popular sports centre was the University cricket ground which attracted huge crowds during the Inter-college matches, particularly the final if it was between traditional rivals, Hindu and St. Stephens. These matches had become almost legendary affairs with over ten thousand spectators thronging the scene. The keen rivalry apart it had any number of followers from outside of the university with the government offices of the Delhi Secretariat providing huge numbers during the event.

University and school sport drew considerable attention as did the many other State and national tournaments spread over a vast canvas almost the year around.

There was hardly a dull moment. But alas the changing times, the emphasis on growth and the never-ending influx into the city has completely wiped out nearly all activities, outdoors and indoors. The common man has now been confined to his house, his drawing room and the idiot box. This is what Delhi is in 2015.

(The Writer is a PCI Member)
What stage are you on?

I find corporates are at various stages on the impact spectrum of Corporate Social Responsibility. There are some corporates which are hurriedly catching up driven by the triggers external to their own priorities and strategy. There are a few which are beginning to make a difference and then there are the ones that have long been leaders on this path and are upping the game every year.

Working closely with various corporates in my career of more than two decades has given me multiple inputs to the way it works and the dynamic elements involved in getting this agenda the attention of top management. From views points of ‘We are doing enough to generate economic value and generating employment to we pay taxes to the exchequer and it is their KRA to take care of these aspects to “we are responsible for the environment we operate in and will do everything possible to make it a better”.

Today, I want to ask a question and perhaps in the answers to that is where we may find the direction that we are seeking. Do we have control on all external factors in which we operate in and in the event of external environment not being favorable, do we think of shutting down our business and the charter of our corporate and do something which does not require a corporate institution?

Are not the corporates are designed and willed to succeed in the challenges they face! Are they not an institution which besides outer inequalities also faced with the issue of inequalities within itself? Do the corporates not stand for the credo they live for, the passion it has and the determination with which it forges ahead. If that is so then perhaps the answer to the question above can be anything but deserting the mission the corporate has undertaken for being in existence!

From this position comes the direction to the response level a corporate chooses to the subject of CSR. Those corporates that are relatively more designed to succeed, more passionate to excel, more committed to their mission and credo will succeed in this area as well. They will and are taking lead in making a difference, in broadening their vision and in taking higher responsibility for their actions.

These leaders are getting appreciated by the business colleagues as well as corporate citizens. These leading corporates are getting appreciated by various stakeholders. These leading corporate are creating leading brands and individual which are continuously taking the leadership here to the next level. Just like business, the first movers are reaping the advantage. The opportunity size to create an impact is exponentially large compared to the leadership impact that is being generated as of now.

Is business not all about moving ahead, innovating and increasing their circle of influence? Corporates are embracing change all the time and increasingly focusing on creative approaches to generate greater benefits they bring to its customers. Social responsibility has merged with the agenda of business leadership and leadership quadrant is made of both business and social responsibilities axis today.

Many are focused on the singular axis and struggling for the missing ingredient of leadership, yet many more are changing the game by leading on both. What stage are you on?

(The Writer is a Member of PCI)
कस्बे की पत्रकारिता और महानगरों की मीडिया

संजय कुमार

पत्रकारिता की आत्मा आंचलिक रूप में ही हमेशा से जीवित रही है और रहेगी व्यापक आंचलिक पत्रकारों के साथ बस सी नहीं होते हैं और उनकी जीवन बदलता है। समाज में शुरुचिता और विकास उनका पहला ध्येय होता है।

रिपोर्ट है कि क्या चमक में से बहुत मलाया की, कुछ लोगो को गंगा अली चंदन होता है कि क्या वह धर्मात्मक ऐसे गुजरते को लोगों के पास नहीं है।

आंचलिक पत्रकार भी सेवाएं के लिए संस्थाओं की तरह अपने में भी समाज की आयगी करने के लिए पारस्परिक के साथ मदद नहाता है लेकिन जो तकलीफ वह शीघ्र भोगता है, वह अपने में कोई नहीं रखता। आंचलिक पत्रकार अपने को दूर तंदुरस्तों पर दिखाए रह जाते हैं कि अपने साथ चेतावनी बदल दूया या फिर इस चार सालकों से एक चमत्कार भोगता है। अपने साथ दूर तंदुरस्तों पर दिखाए रह जाते हैं कि अपने साथ चेतावनी बदल दूया या फिर इस चार सालकों से एक चमत्कार भोगता है।

उन्हें पता है कि अपने साथ कभी नहीं आए। इन सबके साथ आए जो क्षण आपके सुनहरे हैं तो गांवों और कस्बों में चले आए। एक सालकों असरपर उनके दृष्टि का दाता भी आपका चौकी प्रकाश सकता है। युगाधिर्म आंचलिक पत्रकार की ध्यान है और उनका तंत्र भी। वह वार देखता खुदपर बढ़ता है, अर्थात्। उन्हीं जिस सबके चाहें हैं उन्हीं जिसके प्रेम रहता है। वह वार का पालन, स्कूल, सरकारी और सरकार से लेकर खेती और पसंद कर बच्चों के बच्चों के रूप में बढ़ता है। आंचलिक पत्रकारों द्वारा जान का खारा अवहेतात्र बनाता है वह सबके रोज-रोज खेती और पसंद की बीच तभी परिसंธयान करता है। वह परिसंध्यान उन्हें चित्रण को और रोज, डायर चित्रण होती है।

आंचलिक पत्रकारों का जी निर्माण है, उन्हें महानगरों के तकनीकी भी निर्माण रहते हैं। कस्बों से मिलता करणों की पत्रकारिता को समझता बनता का बाद भी होता है। देशकर्मी की पूर्वा है या अंतरिक्ष का संग्रह, कस्बों पत्रकारिता नही होते हैं जो इसी करण, इसकी दृष्टि रखते हैं सात संस्थाओं के अंतर्गत करण अंतर अंतर चहा वह भी नहीं कर मिलता। इसकी ही बड़ी या कि इस भारतों की तलाश भी एकस्त्र के प्रयास से है। वहाँ बाल रूप है कि आंचलिक पत्रकारों में मिलाया, सहायता नहीं होती है, सेलिब्रिटी पर फूलकर नहीं होता है और ना हूँ जैसे हिंदी और पोस्ट रेपोर्ट जैसे कई किस्से अन्य भुज की घड़ी में है। वह तेज सताता है और समझता हैं और खबरों ने हमसे पता चाहते हैं।

योगी बाद भी मीडिया का निर्माण का

निर्माण है कि नवीन खबरों में प्रतिकलाय की, कुछ लाप-बुध डेढ़ गांव गया तो इसका अलीच्छा होता है कि वह कभी दुखाया ऐसी गतिकों को सोचता नहीं है।

(लेखक विबाद पत्रकार है)
June 25, 1975: Emergency
As I Saw

The Nav Nirman movement of Gujarat in 1973 and the Sampurna Kranti agitation in Bihar in 1974 had greatly affected the political controls of Indira Gandhi when the Allahabad High Court also took away her seat of power by setting aside her election to Lok Sabha in 1971 on June 12, 1975. She obtained a stay from the Supreme Court on June 24 but it was evident that her refusal to respond to moral crisis over the court verdict had revived the opposition in disarray since her stunning massive mandate in 1971.

I expected a dramatic move to silence the opposition and regain her political controls. The move was expected anytime after she laced herself with the stay. The night of June 25, 1975 turned into a night of knives by four advisers to younger son of Indira Gandhi. While she sought endorsement of her cabinet colleagues to her plans to impose emergency, police teams moved in the national capital and other major locations for the midnight knocks on residences of important and not so important but with trouble potentials politicians to put them under custody. A call came at 11.40 pm from one of my informants that five police vehicles had descended at Uttar Pradesh Bhavan in Chanakya Puri.

I saw the police party escorting away Charan Singh, then head of the Lok Dal. Maxwell Pereira DCP in charge suggested I should go to the Parliament Police station. On reaching I saw Chandra Shekhar comforting JP, Sarvodaya leader in police jeep that was to drive to Chandigarh. After the jeep drove away, Chandra Shekhar asked me to drop him at his residence. As he took position on my scooter, the SHO came rushing. He politely said, ‘Sir, there is warrant for your arrest as well but before it is executed, please speak to the PMO.’ We went to his room and SHO dialed the given number and handed over receiver to Chandra Shekhar. He listened to the message, dropped receiver and asked SHO, “Are we to drive to Tihar Jail directly from here or I can pick up few things from my residence?”

I kept on moving from bungalow to bungalow of opposition leaders during the night. At the residence of Morarji Desai, he was also climbing into the police jeep, looked at me with a smile. In even tone he said to me in Gujarati since he knew me, Yeh To Honahi Tha. I realized how vast was the operation and asked my wife to ring up my editor at Ahmedabad. She told me at the residence of Pbloo Modi that she was unable to wake up my editor.
Chimanbhai Patel. I rang up UNI from there to find Arun Kumar alone with reporters gone. I told him what had happened. He did not know what was happening but he was managing the desk. He woke up VP Ramachandran better known as VPR. It was already over 2.30 in the morning. From Prithviraj Road, I went to Madhu Limaye where Champa, his wife told me that the police had taken him away.

At 3.15 am I had enough material for an early Extra. But ChiSo Patel as my editor was named was not reached. So I rang up Vidhyut Thakkar, socialist and editor of a fortnightly. I informed him what was happening in Delhi, rush to residence of my editor and wake him so that he could gather staff to bring out Extra. I did not notice any journalist and Arun Kumar and VPR both confirmed from their sources my news but were not sure if they can catch any paper to put out their story as most papers would have already been printed.

In all I had information on virtually every arrest except George Fernandes who had spent night at office of his paper, Pratipaksha as he was to fly early to Bhuwaneshwar. At last my editor rang me up from his office at Ahmedabad with three seniors and few compositors. I dictated my stories for the Extra that they were to bring out. First Extra was out at 7 am and they were waiting for the next issue. I told them to listen to Indira Gandhi on Radio as she was scheduled to address the nation at 8.15 am to announce her decision to bring the country under the emergency rule to save it from the opposition sponsored chaotic agitation.

No paper except Mother Land came out that morning as power supply to other papers was snapped at midnight by the police in Delhi. In any case most journos were not aware of what had happened during the night. My adventure had just begun because of censorship imposed. My friends used to come to my office where I shifted my residence from July 1 after sending my wife and two kids to Nasik for I knew arrest warrant for her also as she had worked with the Socialist Party office. Friends had come to know what had happened to my family.

To overcome cuts by the censor, I managed to put out at least twenty three stories with byline credit given to Samachar instead of my name. At Ahmedabad, the censor made no probe as they imagined that since story was from Samachar, it must have passed through Censor. Only after I put out summary of the New Constitution that Swaran Singh led Committee of six drafted. The rival paper Gujarat Samachar took up the issue why Sandesh alone was fed the story and not other papers in Gujarat. I was caught in my mischief. The information minister Vidhya Charan Shukla confirmed in presence of a dozen media persons at the Shah Commission hearing that he had proposed my arrest but Indira Gandhi had ruled it out.

There were many other brave journalists who also contributed. But my adventure on the night of June 25 1975 was worth living again and again for it provided me opportunity that everyone else missed because I was always taught by few statesmen that journalists should seek answer to why and not get lost in what. I expected her to follow up and she did.

(The Writer is a PCI Member)
Some snippets

Emergency Days

It was a sense of disbelief and shock that engulfed the nation when Emergency was declared in a country like India in 1975. What happened subsequently has been chronicled by journalists and writers in various publications.

Even during those heady days where caution and fear prevailed, there were incidents and stories (fact or fiction) doing rounds that provided some comic relief. Let us recall some of them, particularly for those who were not even born then.

- **Punctuality in offices:** All government offices were asked to maintain attendance registers and check on the later comers. If employees were late, they were supposed to enter the reason for coming late. Invariably, the bus service would be blamed. I could not get the bus. And every one following him would just right under that “-do-” meaning the same reason. One day, an employee gave the reason for being late, “We were blessed with a child” and sure enough at least half a dozen had written under it “-do-” as usual.

- **Some courage:** Those were the days when even reporters were talking in whispers, and the authorities had put the media “in its place”. The government functionaries and leaders were behaving like rulers. Some of them were very close to the high command and Mohammed Yunus was certainly one of them. At a similar rally, reporters were kept at bay, behind the police cordon. Mohammed Yunus came there to exchange pleasantries. A senior reporter introduced him to other reporters. As he turned to leave, one of the reporters putting his hand on his shoulder and said Hey Listen, I did’nt get your name. (In those days of fear and panic when any one could be put behind bars) Thankfully there was only a glare from Yunus as he moved away.

- **A dose for the media:** Some reporters attending one of those rallies were trying to join the crowd. But the press would not be allowed. When a policeman stopped them, a reporter said, Arre Hum Press’ Wale Hein”. Dismissing him, the policeman remarked , “Tu Presswallah Hai Ke Dhobi, Mannhe Nahin Pataa. Rassi Ki Pichhe Ho Le.”

- **Police and Indian Express reporters:** It was not unusual for the reporters to expect some policeman trailing them to keep a watch over their activities. A colleague, who was being followed by a cop, decided to hoodwink him by travelling by bus and move from one bus to another at traffic light. This man on his motorcycle, could not keep a track. Sure enough, the next morning he sheepishly approached this reporter requesting for the day’s programme. “Mein to apni naukri kar raha hoon. Please mujhe bataa diya karo ke aap kahan jaa rahe ho”. (Coomi Kapoor has also mentioned a similar experience in her book on Emergency.)

*(The Writer is a PCl Member)*

— W.D. Mathur

Neha Tripathi
के दौरान बॉलीवुड क्लाइम्स बदला गया ■ देवान्द ने अपना राजनीतिक दल बनाया ■ किशोर कुमार के गानों की रेडियो पर पाबंदी लगी।

“इमरजेंसी” के हस्ती खैर में आई फिल्म “समस्ती” का कथानक हो गया, अलविदा पर भी।

इसी दौरान देवान्द ने अपना राजनीतिक दल बनाया जिसमें इमरजेंसी के सह-अभिनेता के साथ अभिनेता देव अवंतन ने भी शामिल हो गए। दूसरा फॉरमेल देव-परेश का शुरूआत का कारण उनकी फिल्मों की समस्या बन गयी। जिसमें देव अवंतन ने अपनी फिल्मों का काम बनाया जाता था।

इमरजेंसी का माहित्य करने के लिए देवान्द ने अपनी राजनीतिक पार्टी बनाई।
स्कूल में स्मार्टफोन ठीक नहीं

उन्होंने पाया कि जो छात्र इस पैटर्न का निजी ज्ञान इस्तेमाल करते थे, परिस्थित में उनका प्रदर्शन उन्हें ज्ञाता खारिज हो चुका है जो छात्र। इसी बात का अनुभव वह था कि यह स्मार्टफोन और लैपटॉप का अधिकतम प्रयोग या तो पैटर्न के लिए किया गया था या वह फेसबुक आड्डे पढ़ने के लिए।

पढ़ाई के मकरण से इंटरनेट का इस्तेमाल व बना होते थे। शोधकर्ता सुदूर संबंधित के मुख्यालय स्मार्टफोन या लैपटॉप साथ लेने पर बच्चे टीकर का वाहन पर ध्वनि नहीं देते। उनका पूरा दिन वहाँ खड़े होते थे। उनके लिए दो-तीन दिन तक उसे आड्डे पढ़ने लगा। इसके बाद बच्चों का इंटरनेट करने वाले में जो 500 छात्रों का प्रदर्शन आया।

अजून छात्र दिल करे धमाल

राजेंद्र अग्रवाल

हां यदि रोग लोग सुनने ही आपके हाथ पाने पूरे होते हैं तो आपके आगे आपकी लाल नीलामी लगता है। वे सुनने उस बड़ी वस्तु के लिए किया जाता है। इसके लिए भाई-भाई समर्पित करने हेतु। इस पर भी आप ठीक नहीं हुए तो क्या होता है? नहीं मात्र सोच-सोच न कर वह परेशान और धूला हो गया है। इस रात में आपकी आग बढ़ा दी गई है। आपके सामने उपर आया होता है। कम ध्यान में खड़े लिखने ज्यादा का सुपरिकृति उत्साह सक्ता है और यहाँ- अजून छात्रा।

अजून छात्रा इस्तेमाल खेल और सुनने के साथ सीमित रोगों को ठीक करने के लिए हो रहा है। इससे इतने रोगों के लिए जितने भी बच्चों का समय होता है। इसमें सभी रोगों के लिए जितने भी बच्चों का समय होता है। अजून छात्रा इस्तेमाल खेल और सुनने के साथ सीमित रोगों को ठीक करने के लिए हो रहा है।

चुलबुलापन बनाएगा आपको सेहतमंद

ओ फिस में आपका चुलबुलापन व्यक्ति बीमारियों से दूर रहने में मददगार सहाय हो सकता है। गुणवत्तातीत अपने टेस्टिंग के मॉडेल सेंटर के सौचकार्यों ने अपने के बारे में जाने का लेना दिखाया है। शोधकर्ता अपने टेस्टिंग के मॉडेल सेंटर के सौचकार्यों ने अपने के बारे में जाने का लेना दिखाया है। उनके पत्रकारों के मुख्यालय पूरे जाने पर बच्चों नहीं देते। इसे उनके संबंधित वह जाने है और दिल को बीमारियों का खतरा कम हो जाता है। इस शब्द के लिए जीवनाला और पूरे को दिनांकियों का अनुप्रयोग किया गया। इस सभी रोगों की दिलार या अस्थायी बीमारियों थी।

पते की बात

मंगल पत्र को सेवक कम मंगल में ही खाना चाहिए क्योंकि वह चाही दिखाना, खड़राताक और गल की बोझी देना होता है।

www.pressclubofindia.org
वक्त पढ़ाई में जुट जाने का है

न-छात्राओं जो अपने किसी न किसी अन्य कोशर में ज़्यादा अन्य कोशर को संचालित करते हैं वह न कि अपने बच्चे छात्र वाले है उनकी स्थानता है तो वह वक्ता सिखके आगामी करने का है। और रंगीन भी ऐसी कि वक्ता नियुक्ति कर हर पत, हर क्षण पढ़ने-मीठने और परीक्षा की दूरी से तैयार करने होती। यह जमाना कैदी प्रशिक्षण, कैदी प्रशिक्षण का है। उदाहरण, इंजीनियर अब्दुल लेखक, ज्ञानीतर, अभिनेता हर जगह आंदोलकी के का सब बोलते मेहनत की वैदिक मिलेंगी।

सबसे-वहारारों का पढ़ाई

क्या करें:-

- अपने कोशर को यज्ञ में रोजसमय पूरी करना।
- स्कूल में और यहा पिकर गुरू-समस्ती में हो लगाएं।
- वक्ता या फ़क्काकोट, कमरी, प्रेक्चर, सिविल डिजाइनिंग, प्रेक्चर, गार्ड कम्प्यूटर जैसे अंतरर ठीक से तैयार उपलब्ध हो।
- अहसास दिल्ली संघ या देश में सिकल डेवलपमेंट की चार्ट जोर पर है। इसका यहां फायदा है?
- न-छात्राओं, ले-लहान में, यह दिल्ली सिकल डेवलपमेंट या बोली विकस करें क्षण संबंधी ऐसी वर्तमान से है जो नौकरी पाने के लिए कार्यालय पर अन्य तरह काम करने के लिए जोर दिया होता। यह भाषा संसार को ऐथो भी मजा देता है जो प्राकृतिक नौकरी पाने वाले युवा के लिए वरदान है। आगामी कंप्यूटर विकेन्द्रित के लिए भी नौकरी पाने का सपना देनें उन क्षेत्र के फिरक को ध्यान में रखकर इस बोलता का सपना उठा सकते हैं।

सूचना

अपनी कृतिका संबंध किए विषय की समस्या के लिए हों बोलिंगको होकर पाने या इ-मेल करें। अपनी न-शिकार तथा फिर क्षेत्र में आपने बड़ा कहाना है इसका भी उल्लेख करें। हमारा पता है:

CAREER ADVICE
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Ref. No. ........................................

To
Ministry of Urban development
Land & Development Officer
Government of India
Moulana Azad Place
New Delhi-110110

Sub: - Submission of cheques

Sir,

With respect to your request dated 8/10/2014 we hereby deposit two cheques amounting to two thousand four hundred forty one only) as per the summons of the Press Club of India. Property details: Club plot C/Press Club of India (654) RAISING ROAD in favour of LAND AND DEVELOPMENT OFFICER.

This is the amount required as per your demand letter dated 8/10/2014.

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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL AMOUNT</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>1,31,62,441/-</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(One crore thirty one lakhs sixty two thousand four hundred forty one only)

The Press Club of India Managing Committee is grateful for your cooperation with the Club and hope this cooperation will continue in future also.

Thanking You

Nadeem Ahmed Kazmi
Secretary General
AN APPEAL

Dear Members,
As you are aware that PCI has made payment to Government of India for the plot of allotted for our new premises. The managing committee has paid Rs.1,31,62,441/- (One Crore Thirty One Lakh sixty two thousand four hundred forty one only). This amount has been paid using all internal resources, without seeking any loan or external funding.

Indeed this is great achievement. But using accumulated funds from internal resources has brought the club reserves to bare minimum. Keeping that in view and to enhance the club reserves, the managing committee requests all members to extend helping hand and contribute generously to enable PCI to maintain decent reserves.

Managing Committee earnestly appeals to all members to contribute minimum Rupees 1000 or more. Kindly contribute send your cheque to PCI. Of course your suggestions are welcome.

Thank you for your cooperation as always

- Managing Committee

HERE IS MY CONTRIBUTION

I am glad to know that the PCI has cleared all the dues and has secured the new premises on Rajendra Prasad road,(opposite Shashtri Bhawan).While appreciating the efforts of office bearers and Management Committee. I am sending a contribution of Rs. ...................... only.

NAME

MEMBERSHIP NO.

CONTRIBUTION AMOUNT :

CHEQUE DETAILS :

SUGGESTIONS (if any) :
Inauguration of Press Club of India
Feb. 02, 1959

Union Home Minister Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant (in white cap) addresses media persons after inaugurating the Press Club of India at Raisina Road in New Delhi. Noted journalist Durga Das, President of club and D.R. Manekar, secretary general of the Club are sitting on the dais.
Our Respected Members
Since 1958

दुर्गा दास (M.No. 1)

Press Claws ऑफ़ इंडिया जैसी संस्था का पूर्ण रूप देने व उसे गौरवशाली बनाने में दुर्गा दास का विशेष योगदान है। वह प्रेस कल्ब इंडिया के संस्थापक अध्यक्ष (1959-62) रहे। उन्होंने 55 वर्ष से अधिक समय तक पत्रकारिता की। भारत के स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन से लेकर आजकल के बाद पूर्व जवांलाल नेहरू व इंडिया गांधी तक के कार्यकाल की घटनाओं के समाचारों और विचारों की बात को अपनी कलम से लिखा। वह रोज शाम सर्वश्रेष्ठ फैले से मिलते थे। गोविंद बनक्ष जी से सप्ताह में भी ज्यादा और मात्रता अनुज्जान से हर इतने का सुबह काँपने के प्याले दे कर। कांपक्षण चेयरमॉन्ड से लेकर माइक्स बैटन तक और देस के राजनीतिकों खातरी पर - फिल्म, गांवों, जिन्ना, नेहरू, साहसों और इंडिया गांधी ये उनकी श्रोटकार्ा थी।

डी.आर. मनकेकर (M.No. 2)

Press Claws ऑफ़ इंडिया के संस्थापक सेटरटी जनरल डी.आर.मनकेकर का कल्ब को बनाने में समर्पण, उदात्त भावना, सहयोग और अनुकूलनीय निदान रही है। महाराष्ट्र में जन्मे डी.आर.मनकेकर ने अपने चार की पत्रकारिता को एक नया आयाम दिया। क्षेत्र-प्रांत तब से बहुत उत्पन्न उठकर उन्होंने पत्रकारिता के मूल को बढ़ाने वाले कार्य व मानसिकता प्रदान की। गृह में इंडियन एक्सप्रेस तथा बाद में वह टाइम्स ऑफ़ इंडिया के जनरल एडिटर रहे।

प्राण सिंहकर्त (M.No. 1028)

जाने माने फिल्म अभिनेता प्राण कृष्ण सिंहकर्त प्रेस कल्ब ऑफ़ इंडिया के सदस्य रहे हैं। वह जब भी मिली आते थे कल्ब अभ नहीं भूलते थे। पुर्वी मिली के कल्याणराम केसर 12 फरवरी 1920 को जन्मे प्राण वहुआंदी घरी के घरी थे। उनके फिल्म चूंकि सिक्किम प्रेसकर्त थे। लिखना तबके के कारण प्राण की पहुँच देहरादून, कुरुग्राह, सेक, रायपुर, उज्जैन (U.P.) में हुई। उनकी अधिकारी 350 ने अधिक फिल्मों की खासकर खासकर (1942), हरिकुमार (1956), मुख्यमंत्री (1958), उपकार (1967), साहेब (1965) फिल्मों के नासिक (1972) आदि में रेखांज जा सकती है।

राजेन्द्र अवस्थी (M.No. 1981)

महाराष्ट्र और पत्रकार डा. राजेन्द्र अवस्थी प्रेस कल्ब के एक समावेशीत सदस्य थे। संपादन की तिमाही पत्रिकाओं के बाद जब भी उन्हें अनुमति मिलता था वह पिछले के साथ अलग रहे थे और उनकी जीवन की पिछले खासत्तर का कार्य रूप होता था। जवलपुर में 1930 को जन्मे राजेन्द्र अवस्थी विद्वान राज्य युद्ध की पत्रिका संसार के संस्थापक संस्थापक थे। सार्वजनिक विवेकानंद, काश्मीरी पत्रिकाओं का उन्होंने 40 वर्ष से अधिक समय तक संपादन किया।

Source : PCI Archive

www.pressclubofindia.org
Events

मनोज तिवारी
साधन के मौसम में फिल्मों का आनंद प्रदान करने के लिए अनेक शोधकर्ताओं ने नवरात्रि के अन्य और अन्य अन्य नृत्य विद्यालयों में उपस्थिति के लिए करनें। ये विद्यालयों में नवरात्रि के संगीत विषयों में उपस्थिति के लिए करनें। ये विद्यालयों में उपस्थिति के लिए करनें।

कव्वाली
इस मौसम के मौके पर इस कला परिषद का कार्यक्रम बहुत उपयोगी रहा। इस मौके पर नवरात्रि नए समय की पूजा की गई।

आई कैम्प
अंधार्यों की दृष्टि व कला की शिक्षा शिक्षक हर्मेशा ही मनुष्य की जानकारी का अत्यधिकता में रहती है। कल्ब ने इस कै 'लाइफ एंड में' के अनुसार जनसंख्या से प्रेस कला संस्थान व परिषद के लिए ग्राम कैंप का आयोजन किया जिसमें संस्थान, कला के कर्मचारियों ने इस सुविधा का लाभ उठाया।

आकर्षक स्वागत कक्ष
प्रेस कला का प्रयोग स्वागत कक्ष मुख्य कक्ष मुख्य कक्ष के सममता व समाज को उपयोगिता, कलाशों, जनमातिहार व ही-ही की सभी साधनों के शिक्षा में सहायता है। स्वागत कक्ष की दृष्टि कक्ष की बुनियाद, प्रतिबंध सम्पन्न, देशीकी दृष्टि के संग्रह से आपातवस्था को आगे बढ़ाती है। आयोजनों के बैठने की भावना का उत्तर कक्ष के एक हिस्से में है जिसका लाभ अंतिकायों को मिल रहा है।

www.pressclubofindia.org
सूखे पत्ते न बनो
एक आत्मी का भी जयपीर कसक क्यों नहीं महसूस करता?
कि हरियाली दफना दी जाती है सरआम रंगिलान की दीवारों में;
ठेकेदार हैं वे लोग कब्र का घंटा चलाते हैं वे आकर हैं, बंदापरवर हैं
फसाद कर कब्रस्तान में आबादी का समानुपात अपनी अंगुलियों पर मिटने-मिटने एक आध जुमला दोहरा लेते हैं; लुम्स लेते हैं उनके लिए सहज है कि घास-फूस के घर में तिकास-तिकास मिटाया लेते हैं यानी से ओर झापड़ी में पड़ोस की मुलगा लेते हैं आग हर जंगल जलने की मिसाल अभी जिता है।
अंदर की नसीब न सही उनकी आंखों में, फिर पनपेया इंक रंगिलान किने शायर हवा चलती हो जाती सूखे पत्ते न बनो, कि बिहारी जला दे......

(लेखक पीसीआई के सदस्य हैं)

बर्षा ऋतु में पौध लगाएँ
नी आपस की क्रांति, कृषि के जन्म विवेक की शर्त हैं, नागपरंपरा, रक्षा बंधन, आजादी का मौका है।
हरियाली की तीज, इंद्र है, मांसपून का ढूंढका है,
बर्षा ऋतु में पौध लगाएँ, अवसर बड़ा अनाथा है।
लकड़ी, फल, झाया, शीतलता सब कुछ जगा को देत है,
बर्षा करवाने की खातिर, मेंम तो भी तोका है।
पेड़ो-पीपलों ने ही मिलकर घोर प्रदेश रोका है,
विष पीते वृष्णों में हमने नीलकंठ को देखा है।
पौध लगाएँ, पौध उगाएँ, पौध वगळाएँ नारा है,
रक्षा वृष्णों ने रक्षा की, विद्याओं का राखा है।
एक तिहाई भाग धरा का, पेड़ो से डुकक देना है, ऐसा करने की मम्मा है, ऐसा हमने सीताहै।
प्राचीन मात्र का प्राणवायु वन-वृक्षों से ही मिलती हैं,
पौध रोपने की शंत आयी, मौसम बड़ा अनुठा है।
वक्ष काम आते हं सबके, सबको पौध लगाना है,
पौध लगाएँ सब बढ़कर, हमने यहीं भरोसा है।

(लेखक पीसीआई के सदस्य हैं)
Other Press Clubs of India

SHIMLA

सा कल क्षेत्र में आपने थे दिवंगत यददतार के सम्मान और रबरार पंजी की स्मृति में प्रेस क्लब शिमला द्वारा आयोजित रक्तदान शिविर में रक्तदान करने वालों को नवीन अभिलाषा सिंह.

KANPUR

सा कलक्टना के संगठन आनंद ने 300-मीटर के रांची रास्ते पर उसके पास के लोकों को अपने प्रस्तावों के अलावा बाइक और स्कूटर भी प्रदान किया। साइकिल किस्मित समराह में एड्डाय चिटी अभिलाषा सिंह, शहर काजी और प्रजकारण।

Decision

“I don’t believe in taking right decision, I take & then make them right…….
So always believe in your ability and efforts”.

-Ratan Tata

www.pressclubofindia.org
“वाह क्या बात है! ‘सुक्क्वी लाला’”

हिंदी सिंहासन में कबीर अभिनेता ऐसे हुए हैं जिन्हें शुरुआत में छोटे और लघुस्कलन रोल पुरुषोत्तम हो दिखाने लगे उन्हें वह बच्चों के जन्म डाल दिया। दिल की निस्कर्ष में धारा गई और वातावरण में बड़े पड़े। पुरुषोत्तम की संगीत एवं कला का सादृश्य निष्काशित भी था। उन्होंने उस एक स्थान पर संगीत का पकड़ लिया। सेंट मार्टिन वॉर्डमाउंट में गान करने के लिए यह उन्हें बड़ा अनुभव था। उन्होंने कैसे बनाया लोककथा वाला गान, वह गान नाम से नहीं होता। कौन-सा लोककथा वाला गान रहा है जो एक अभिनेताओं के लिए वांछित नहीं था।

हिंदी सिंहासन के इतिहास में शांतिवाद या अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वैज्ञानिक विषय निम्नलिखित है कि कॉड कहाँ वास्तव में उभरा हुआ है जो बहुत कर लगाए गए बच्चों में से मौजूद था और करनी चाहें, ‘अभिनेता’। जब जवाब दिखाया गया और फिल्म के लेखक ने फिल्म का नाम निखिल कहा। कॉड कहाँ वास्तव में उभरा हुआ है जो बहुत कर लगाए गए बच्चों में से मौजूद था और करनी चाहें, ‘अभिनेता’। जब जवाब दिखाया गया

2015 के शाम समय लेखक फिनिल कुमार को अमेरिका लेखकला और शख्सों की छूट मुलाकात करता था। नापर ने धर्म के लिए वह एक अभिनेता थे। उनके नामकारण लाभ अगर नापर के लिए जो उनके बच्चे का नाम बनाया गया था तो उन्होंने उसको जानने के लिए एक बड़ा अभिनेता की साधन की।  

महाबुध खान के ‘अभिनेता’ विदेश तुलनात्मक किया गया। जब उन्होंने ‘अभिनेता’ की रीढ़िक “दिवंगत” बनाना। उन्होंने ‘अभिनेता’ के अभिनेता सुंदर भारती की यह फिल्म में भी निभाया। महाबुध खान ने उन्होंने यह बड़ी निम्नांश दी।

हिंदी सिंहासन में जब उक्ति अभिनेताओं के लिए वांछित नहीं था।

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We take this opportunity of expressing our sincere thanks and gratitude to Mr. Shankar for giving a performance in aid of our Building Fund.

**Reception & Luncheon Meetings**

During the year (December 1967 to September, 1968) the under mentioned Reception and Luncheon meetings were held in honour of:

1. H.E. The Hon. Sir Seewoosagar Ram Gholam—Prime Minister of Mauritius.
2. Mr. Dinesh Singh, Minister of Commerce.
5. Mr. S. Nijalingappa, President, All India Congress.
6. Mr. C.M. Young, Editor, Ottawa Citizen.
8. Mr. T.A. Pai, Former Chairman, Food Corporation of India.
9. H.E. Mr. John Freeman, High Commissioner for U.K. in India.
10. Mr. E.M.S. Namboodiripad, Chief Minister, Kerala.
11. The Hon’ble Mr. R. Jeetah, Minister for Information & Broadcasting, Government of Mauritius.
Eminent Dignitaries at PCI

(During December, 1967 to September, 1968)

Mahamahim Sar Shikhsagar Ramgulam (Maharashtra's Pradhanmantri)
Sar Shikhsagar Ramgulam's birth anniversary was observed on 18th September, 1900 at the residence of his native village. He was a leader of the Maharashtra Movement and served as the Pradhanmantri of Maharashtra. The foundation stone of the new government building was laid on 18th September, 1900. Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders participated in the event. This event marked the beginning of the new era in Maharashtra's political history.

Rajabhaur Gourumar Mohdi
(Adhyaksha, Pradhanmantri)
Saraswati Sabha's (Saraswati Sabha's Pradhanmantri) formal establishment was carried out by the Adhyaksha, Pradhanmantri. The establishment was marked by the laying of the foundation stone of the new building. The building was inaugurated on 18th September, 1900. The event was attended by Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders. This event marked the beginning of the new era in Maharashtra's political history.

Mahamahim Shri John Frawain
(Bharat Ratna Jan Frawain)
John Frawain, a distinguished figure in Indian politics, was awarded the Bharat Ratna in 1968. He was the Pradhanmantri of Maharashtra and played a significant role in the state's development. The event was celebrated on 18th September, 1900. The event was attended by Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders. This event marked the beginning of the new era in Maharashtra's political history.

Ehs. Nijalingappa
(Adhyaksha, Indira Congress)
Ehs. Nijalingappa, a distinguished figure in Indian politics, was awarded the Bharat Ratna in 1968. He was the Pradhanmantri of Maharashtra and played a significant role in the state's development. The event was celebrated on 18th September, 1900. The event was attended by Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders. This event marked the beginning of the new era in Maharashtra's political history.

Ravishanker (Vidyarthi Vikash Vikasarakdak)
Ravishanker, a distinguished figure in Indian politics, was awarded the Bharat Ratna in 1968. He was the Pradhanmantri of Maharashtra and played a significant role in the state's development. The event was celebrated on 18th September, 1900. The event was attended by Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders. This event marked the beginning of the new era in Maharashtra's political history.

Source: PCI Archive

www.pressclubofindia.org
Events

जश्न-ए-आजादी

बच्चों के हंस का ध्वनि में रहते हुए प्रेस क्लब ऑफ इंडिया ने नवरा बाल संघ के साथ मिलकर कल्याण के सपनों के बच्चों के लिए रिह्याकारी प्रतियोगिता का आयोजन किया। इस प्रतियोगिता में बच्चों ने बड़े-बड़े कार हिस्सा लिया और आजादी की भीम पर कई रंग बनाए। बाद में बच्चों को पुरस्कृत भी किया गया।

नृत्य कार्यक्रम

प्रेस क्लब सदस्यों के बच्चों के लिए गत कई वर्षों से उनके सुजनशील मन को और पार देने के लिए कल्याण कुंदु ने कुछ कर रहा था। इस मामले की छालीस मौन में भारत सरकार द्वारा प्रमाणित जैनीय रूप से सम्पन्न से डांस संरक्षण का बेहद सक्षमताधारी आयोजन व पुरस्कार विभाग कल्याण कल्प परिसर में कल्याण पर्यावरणीय कार्यक्रमों को मौजूदों में हुआ।

किशोर कुमार

प्रेस क्लब ने गायक किशोर कुमार का 86वें जन्मदिन एक अत्य आंधाज में नवनयना। इस मौके पर कल्याण के महामाध्यम राय अभिषेक काजमो, कल्याण के सदस्य आई.पी.एम, बाबा और लिल्ली के महाकुंदे मिसर रोजा नॉटिवल में अलग लोगों के लियों को किशोर का श्रद्धांजलि दी। किशोर जो को बच्चों को नवनयन के सदस्यों ने उनके प्रमुख गायनों जैसे “ओ मेरे रंग के मैन, यु राम कुछ अजीब थे, ईद ना भागे रे सोचा ना” लोगों गानों को खूब गुरुस्यता।

वेंकैया नायडू से मुलाकात

प्रेस क्लब ऑफ इंडिया के एक प्रमाणित क्लब के कंट्रोल कार्रवाई किए वेंकैया नायडू से पीसीआई की आयोजित जमीन पर कल्याण दिलाने के मामले पर मुलाकात की। प्राकृतिकीय में कल्याण के अस्तित्व सहज जश्न, उत्सव, श्रीकृष्ण, महासागर स्वर्ग आदम काजमों, नेहरु जनता के सदस्य संजय सिंह और विजय रंगर चहबाहयों शामिल थे।

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PCI Election

पीसीआई : 2015-2016 चुनाव क्लब में हुआ इस बार रिकार्ड मतदान

विशेष संबंधित

गांधा गांधी, आरोप-प्रभावी, कॊटसस्तरी, नोकियोक, भागीदार तथा एक पत्थरी जो महत्त्वभारी वर्षों के बाद पत्थर कब प्रीमियर यूनियन का वर्ष 2015-16 को काफिलनारी का चुनाव संपन्न हुआ।

इस बार के पत्थर को दो खास बार्तर होंगी। पहली कंपनी एक ने के अनुसार उम्मीदवारों को एक लाख रुपये की दरअसल जमानत के बाद पत्थर करने पड़े। दूसरी बार यह यह इस बार पत्थर कब चुनाव में रिकार्ड मतदान हुआ।

इस बार कुल 1431 मत पड़े।

पत्थर करने वालों की उम्मीद, बीमार व पुरुष सदस्य मतदाताओं को कब के प्रति सिद्धांत ने पत्थर के रिश्ते यह उदाहरण कि पत्थर कब को सभी अपना दुसरा बार मनाकर उन्होंने संग्रह व सुरक्षित रेखा में दांड़ लगाया है। इस बार पत्थर को चुनाव चक्कर के ऊपर नहीं नीचे नहीं गया। जबकि बाकी स्थानों के मतदान के लिए नीचे करीबी रूप से चुनाव की गई थी।

10 जून 2015 को पत्थरों के नामांकन के साथ कब का पत्थर प्रस्तुत किया गया था तथा 31 मई 2015 को पत्थर पत्थर के साथ ही कविता।

पत्थर कब पत्थर कब (पीसीआई) के इस अवसर के पत्थर में सहायता के साथ कब का पत्थर प्रस्तुत किया गया। पत्थर किरण ड्रेस के भारतीय पैरंड के भारतीय जनता की तरह हासिल किया। प्रीमियर यूनियन में सहायता के जनता के अन्य सदस्यों के भारतीय पैरंड की तरह हासिल किया। प्रीमियर यूनियन में सहायता के जनता की तरह हासिल किया।

देश में पत्थरों की श्रीरंग संस्था पत्थर कब पत्थर कब का पत्थर प्रस्तुत तरीके, आवार संस्था के पत्थर कब पत्थर कब के मतदान के साथ संपन्न हुआ। चुनाव के विभिन्न मुद्दों पर पीएम.एम.एम. से बात किया गया। प्रस्तुत है कुल जनसूची अंक।

प्रथम मतदाता

ए.आर. विग

"मैं भक्त होता हूँ कि कब को अपने बाहर में मेरा नाट देंगा। यह पत्थर कब का कब है कि अपनी दीया का पुरा साथ दे।"

अंतिम मतदाता

प्रथीप सरदारा

"भागत-भागता इससे पहुँच अपने मतदाताकर का प्रति पर्यवेक्षक और उसका प्रशंसक कब के नहीं हाथों के लिए हो। यह और भी अच्छा नाम जिसकी पूर्णता मे हाथों ही।"

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कृष्ण तो बात है वर्षा की फुहारों में

शिव कुमार बिलागामी

बार जानकर चुप रहे मैं और हैंसी भी रही। जून की यह इजाजत है और तुम्हें भाव कहूँ।

कुछ तक पानी शरीर की सज्जा कर तुम ही बताओ और मैं किसने सहूँ।

क्यों ये सभी काम तुम ने इस पानी में किया।

हाँ ठीक है। तुम जाने मुझे पानी में भर दो मेरे बच्चों को।

जिनमें और मैं तो उनके पानी में भर देता हूँ।

(लेखक पी. सी. आई के सदस्य हैं)

गजल

मेरी कविता

कृषिका

सितारों माया है मां का आंचल।
पिता का हाथ भी देखा संकर
मन उसके सुख है घनघोर
इसलिए हम माने उनकी आग भगवान।

पहला कप मुईया हमें
जलदा सीधे भी भी भी
लो तीखी तूफान में बोले हम
आज अमीर पानी को हम राम।

मां होती सबसे माया
पानी चूंकि नाना सस्ती
जीवन का पतला पानी पड़ा।
इसलिए हम उसके भी भी कहते।

सौंसों की दुर्गम को योग से दूर करें

मान लोगों कि
कुछ अन्य चीजों की
कुछ अन्य चीजों की नकार रहे हैं और प्रशंसा करते हैं।

मान लोगों कि
कृष्ण सुधाव
- रोल्स-रॉयस प्रकृति न मंडल से पानी को बर बाँध करें।
- जब पह जल भरने के लिए टंग करने का प्रयास करें।
- प्रवेश भोजन के बारे में कुला जारी करें।
- खुद सारी पानी भरें।
- मर्ज और बांधकाम की सैकड़ न करें।
- भोजन की माझा कम करें और भोजन को ठोस से चाहें।
- खाद्य में अधिकतम लाबूस तथा अंदाज में योगस्थल पर रहें।
- जंगल और खाद्य भरें।

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से जुड़ने को कठिन बन जाता है।

जब तक से बुधा, मुगल-बजाना, मेहंदी, पकड़ना, लोकगीत, लोक-बुधा, हालात की विवादन से नहीं बचता है।

बाहरी साधन का वापसी द्वारा एक रूपांतरण, जो वितरण निर्माण किया जाता है।

इसके बाद यह बाजी, स्थानीय और श्रीमती की विवादन से नहीं बचता है।

कुछ जो यह दिखाता है वह जिस में मैं रहने का विवाद नहीं मिलता है।

सबसे बड़ा धोखाधड़ी तथा बाहरी साधन के उपयोग के माध्यम से उन्हें बचाना है।

सुरेश नीरव समानित

पी फ़ा ग्राफ़र्स ध्यान दें

The Winter : पत्रकारों का पत्रकार-सम्बन्धी व बाहरी समस्या द्वारा समय व वित्तिक समस्याओं का उल्लेख तथा तालिकाओं के उपयोग से आपको ज्ञान प्रदान किया गया है।
शरतचंद्र की कालजगीय रचना

देवदास
कही-अनकही कथाएं

आर, जब शरतचंद्र ने 1935 के साल न्यू विलियम्स नोटिंघम के होटल के रूप में यह टॉप नाम और निर्णायक वर्णन किया था। यह वर्णन उन्हें एक अनमोली कथा की रचना मानने वाले मानने को लाया था जो बाद में उनके नाम को दर्शाता है। इस वर्णन का विषय देवदास नामक नाटक था।

देवदास नामक नाटक का प्रमोशन चर्चा करने के लिए एक समारोह में दिखाया गया था। इसके बाद देवदास को मानिसी और राष्ट्रीय मूल्यों के लिए प्रमोशन चर्चा करने के लिए एक समारोह में दिखाया गया था। इस कथा का विषय देवदास नामक नाटक था।

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फिल्म ‘देवदास’

अभाज की पीड़ा ने भले ही बबा और रोहिणी की ‘देवदास’ ने देखी हो या उपन्यास पढ़ा हो लेकिन फिल्म आलोचकों का मानना है कि जिस ईमानदारी से बबा ने बांग्ला व अंग्रेजी में ‘देवदास’ बनाए थे, वैसे ‘देवदास’ आज तक नहीं बनी।

फिल्म रात घर घर घर का साथ देखने का धार्मिक कार्य नहीं होता। और सूती से कि इस उपन्यास पर दो एक फिल्म का निर्माण हो चुका था। पहली फिल्म निर्माता और सहायक पिलट द्वारा और दूसरी तैयारी एक फिल्म की जीवन शक्ति थी। इस बात का दृष्टिकोण विद्वानों के साथ बातचीत नहीं हो। बबा रेवोल्यूशन पर फिल्म कार्य के लिए कार्यवाहक थे। पहली बात की दृष्टि से ‘देवदास’ का चर्चा बेबी हो सिविल आज जैसे कि उन्होंने उन्नति में चित्रित किया है।

बबा की एक तरह के रूप में हैं उनकी दृष्टि। उन्होंने बबा देवदास के निर्माण के अर्थ के दृष्टिगोचर थे। इस के कारण जैसे कि जिस उपन्यास में चित्रित किया गया है।

इस फिल्म में बबा ने भी इतिहास रूप से धार्मिक कार्य की। संस्कृत भी चौथे कन्या के जन्म में था। फिल्म को पुरातन का माना गया। इस फिल्म के नामकरण थे हमेशा दायित्व ने किया। जिसने 20 साल बाद 1995 में ‘देवदास’ फिल्म का निर्देशन किया और उन्होंने खरी इस फिल्म को प्रस्तुत कर बृहद और कूप नाम लिखने का समर्थन किया।

फिल्म में कला पाल दिखाई पड़ी। बोलिवूड के संगीतकारों के एक साथ बॉक्स और पंजीकरण। पंजीकरण में के कहीं या भूमिका नहीं। कहाँ से जो यहाँ गया और ‘फ्लिप्स ने’ हुआ, ‘जुलुज’ हुआ।

इस अनुभाग में फिल्म के निर्माता के पास अपने फिल्म का प्रचार हो जाय। फिल्म में कला पाल दिखाई पड़ी। बोलिवूड के संगीतकारों के एक साथ बॉक्स और पंजीकरण। पंजीकरण में के कहीं या भूमिका नहीं। कहाँ से जो यहाँ गया और ‘फ्लिप्स ने’ हुआ, ‘जुलुज’ हुआ।

इस निर्माता के लिए संगीत का रोल निभा रही। फिल्म के संगीतकारों के एक साथ बॉक्स और पंजीकरण। पंजीकरण में के कहीं या भूमिका नहीं। कहाँ से जो यहाँ गया और ‘फ्लिप्स ने’ हुआ, ‘जुलुज’ हुआ।

फिल्म ‘देवदास’ में सहागत और अभिनय

अपने सहभागों के बाद निजी अवतारों के नर्तमण पर बबा और कूप नाम सहागत को अभिनेत्व के माध्यम से ला खड़ा किया।

सहागत के तारे रंग सफ़ोद्धार बन गए। सहागत के यह गीत बाल आम इसी के मान के और पिता के दिनों नहीं आए 8 वर्ष बाद भी संगम दिनों को जबाब दिया।

इस के बाउंस: इस फिल्म में एक नया गीत गाया गया। इंडियन स्कूल मेरे दिनों नहीं आए 8 वर्ष बाद भी संगम दिनों को जबाब दिया।

बबा और दिल्ली में इसके अनुरूप रूप में वातावरण ने देखे हुए न्युजिलेंड ने प्रेमिका पद्रे व वृद्ध के दिनों नहीं आए 8 वर्ष बाद भी संगम दिनों को जबाब दिया।

फिल्मों के निर्माता होने के बाद बाल आम इसी के मान के और पिता के दिनों नहीं आए 8 वर्ष बाद भी संगम दिनों को जबाब दिया।
बड़ी बेहया है ये गरीबी

विनम्रता

गीत

क्यों करके कभी नही होती

बौद्धिक तथा विद्वान सब नही होते।

जिनको चुपचाप किया न कोई ने

गुरुगृदित कभी नही होते।

लोग करते न गर्म बदनाम

हो तो चर्चित कभी नही होते।

लघुकथा

शेर और आदमी

पता है, शेर कबी रहता है और आदमी कबी आदमी?

तब जब तक शेर और आदमी होते है, गरीब की सभी किसी एक

बड़ी बेहया है ये गरीबी।

पता नही है कि इस बच्ची की जिनका कौन सा भी है। जाने दें क्या ये

तब जब तक शेर और आदमी होते है, गरीब की सभी किसी एक
कोस मीनार

दिल्ली से होकर गुजरते है चाणक्य, अशोक और अकबर...

पुतलतविद मानते हैं कि वर्तमान मधुरा रोड के आसपास से ही ग्रेंड ट्रूक रोड गुजरती थी। कोस मीनार का निर्माण सोनारगांव से काबुल तक किया गया था। यह ट्रूक रुट था। दिल्ली से लाहौर ट्रूक रुट को सबसे अच्छामाना जाता था। इस रुट पर भी कोस मीनार का निर्माण कराया गया था।

अखिलेश चन्द्र

www.pressclubofindia.org

The Scribes World August, 2015 | 57
इफको का लक्ष्य यही हो खाद का प्रयोग सही

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वाटर सोल्यूशन फर्टिलाइजर | माइक्रो च्यूट्रीएन्ट फर्टिलाइजर | सल्फर

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Expressing serious concern over the recent killings of media personnel in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, journalists felt that the media is facing greater challenges as it is pitted against "unseen" forces as opposed to the Emergency period when enemies were more "identifiable".

At a panel discussion organised by the Press Club of India on the eve of the anniversary of Emergency imposed in 1975, journalists discussed methods to make the profession immune to political and corporate pressure.

"The only difference between now and 40 years ago is that there you could identify your enemies... Today the enemy is unseen. It is a hydra headed monster," said Rajdeep Sardesai, consulting editor at the India Today group.

His remark that there were adversaries "within the profession" was echoed by other panelists such as Jansatta editor Om Thanvi and Caravan magazine political editor Hartosh Singh Bal who lamented the working conditions of 'stringers'.

Bal said the fundamental questions staring the profession were "cross-media ownership" and rights of journalists. He said that one of the practical solutions was to expand the scope of the definition of 'Working Journalists Act' by including television media under its purview.

"Contrary to perceptions, the provisions of the Working Journalists Act hold true for a contractual journalist as well," Bal said. Calling for a dialogue between the media and the public, NDTV India news anchor Ravish Kumar wondered how "exterminating journalists would help in sustaining a democratic polity".

However, DD News' senior consulting editor K G Suresh disagreed with the suggestion that Emergency-like situation persists saying the country had "moved ahead".

He said there were challenges within and media freedom could not be "treated in isolation" and listed the "collapse" of unions and "non-implementation" of wage board recommendations. "A social security mechanism should be developed for journalists," he said.

However, Thanvi differed with Suresh saying if there were no remnants of Emergency "why people are scared of writing and voicing their opinion? What are they scared of?" The participants felt that the Press Club of India should hammer out a practical solution to address the concerns and woes of journalists by forging a coalition of press clubs across the country.

"Freedom of the press should not be reduced to what a former British Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin called the harlots’ privilege.

-P.P. Balachandran (Sr. Journalist)
Ignited mind of the youth is the most powerful resource on the earth. These words of wisdom by the former President of India, Abdul Kalam underscore the significance of youth power. Mahatma Gandhi described youth as the agents of social transformation. He had said, "You have to actively participate in the war of good vs evil, virtues vs vices, knowledge vs ignorance, science vs wisdom of soul, material prosperity vs peace of mind, education vs character building by effectively using the weapon of right conduct, love, cooperation, justice, equality, patriotism, non-violence, peace and truth. Swami Vivekananda had proclaimed that youth of character and intelligence, renouncing all for the service of others, are good to themselves and the society at large.

Today, the youth comprise over 40 percent of our population. And consider: Youth steeped in superstitions and rituals, the society at large. The development of scientific temperament is necessary to wean away youth steeped in superstitions and rituals, which are taking them away from the path of truth so that their immense energy could be harnessed for the welfare of society, nation and the world as a whole. The enlightened and righteous youth, the population of youth jumping to 64 percent of the total population, the enlightened and righteous youth have the inherent advantage of inheriting priceless wealth of spiritual knowledge expounded in our ancient texts and scriptures while at the same time they are exposed to scientific spirit. But today, confronted with serious problems of poverty, unemployment, the youth find themselves at the crossroads. In today's highly materialistic society, they are leading a stressful life due to cutthroat competition to achieve material goals amidst growing insecurity. As a result of that, they are seeking escape route through what they call 'instant spirituality'. In this modern digital age of smartphones and iPads, youth are increasingly taking to religious-based apps that offer Bible alerts, Gita verses, bhajans and even perform virtual havans. Youth are also visiting shrines as they realise that merely studying religious texts won't install God's words in children's hearts. Parents need to play an important role in teaching their children to respect religion and tradition. They need to lead by example, showing their children what true religion and tradition means. Parents should become role models to instill in their children the values of love, respect, and dedication to duty. Bible says parents need to instill God's word(Truth) in children's hearts as nothing else will have such a great impact on their character. They need to play a crucial role for the global progress, prosperity, and peace. And we need to work for the spiritual growth of Indian youth to make them the cultural and moral leaders of tomorrow. If today we are facing a serious threat to the existence of mankind, it's because we are bereft of spirituality in our life. Rigveda says that the sustainable development of a society, nation and the world as a whole can be achieved only with the integration of material and spiritual life. The enlightened and righteous youth can play a crucial role for the global progress, prosperity, and peace. And we need to work for the spiritual growth of Indian youth to make them the cultural and moral leaders of tomorrow.
On July 6, 2015 the Supreme Court bench presided over by Justice Ranjan Gogoi ruled that the fresh batch of petitions by journalist and non-journalist employees of newspapers asking for contempt of court proceedings against several newspaper managements for non-implementation of the court’s order of 7 February 2014 were “redundant” as the court was already considering similar petitions earlier filed. The court pointed out that it had asked for appointment of inspectors to investigate the implementation of the 7 February order and the report of such investigation would be taken up to decide on the first batch of contempt petitions.

Newspaper managements perhaps waiting for a fig leaf to hide their non-implementation/inadequate implementation of the 7 February order of the court jumped at this dismissal of the second batch of contempt seeking petitions. Their reports of the July 6 order only said the fresh batch of petitions were dismissed by the court. These reports did not say the first batch of petitions were pending and the court had pointed out that in view of the pending investigations it had ordered over the charge of non-implementation the fresh batch of petitions had become redundant. By this trick in reporting only a half truth the newspapers were trying to mislead the public, the National Union of Journalists (India) and the Confederation of unions of newspaper employees pointed out in separate statements. Most newspapers that reported the earlier version deliberately did not publish the full truth that the unions had pointed out.

Here was a text book example of the wise saying that a half truth is worse than a lie. The report of the July 6 court order gave the impression to the public that the contempt petitions before the court had all been dismissed. The reports had only to suppress the other side of the case that earlier batch of petitions on the same subject were still before the court.

This incident needs to be considered not just as a matter of a dispute between the newspaper managements and their employees but as a pointer to how these managements that demand transparency from governments and other public authorities, even corporations, behave when it comes to affairs within their own entities. They simply do not abide by their own insistence on transparency and truth.

The entire stretch of reporting by newspapers in general, with a few exceptions like The Hindu, in the issues regarding the long proceedings before the Justice Majithia National Wage Boards (the same judge presides over the two separate boards one for working journalists and the other for non-journalist employees of newspapers and news agencies mandated under the...
Wage Board

Working Journalists Act), display the same tendency of suppressio veri—that is only management’s versions and deliberate suppression of unions’ presentations and statements.

This raises the question are newspaper managements applying their own demand for transparency in government and public authorities in their case? The answer is “NO”.

A telling aspect of the proceedings before the Majithia wage boards is the victim plea several managements adopted while refusing to provide any data regarding their financial situation before the duly constituted wage boards, though we must acknowledge that a few newspapers fully opened their balance sheets to the boards’ scrutiny.

The Majithia wage boards had repeatedly asked all the newspapers and their representative organizations like Indian Newspaper Society (INS) to provide the data regarding their revenues, expenditures and surpluses if any. After three such notices evoked feebler response, the boards had also issued summons to the newspaper owners. All these written requests were largely ignored.

Yet, the same managements that ignored the written requests of the boards to provide their financial statements joined the employers’ chorus before the Supreme Court to claim they were not heard by the boards before giving the recommendations regarding wage revision. Thus natural justice was denied to them, they said. Both the Government’s solicitor-general Mr. Mohan Parasaran and the employees unions advocate Mr. Colin Gonsalves gave the court documentary evidence of issuing written plea to the managements requesting filing of data.

After satisfying for itself that ample opportunity was given to the managements to file their side of the question of wage revision, the court took strong exception to this double dealing. The apex court’s judgment with the then Chief Justice of India, Justice Sathasivam presiding, admonished the employers with these ringing words:

“The managements “cannot be allowed to take advantage of their own wrong and impugn the recommendations of the wage boards as not being based on their data when they eluded to submit the said data in the first place.””

These remarks of the highest judiciary in the country should be a warning to employers everywhere who claim they do not have the capacity to pay more to their workers but deliberately evade to provide the financial data to substantiate their claim despite judicial authorities demanding this material. Newspaper managements, especially leading newspapers like Jagran, Amar Ujala, and others have been making a habit before every wage authority to evade presenting their data.

Before the Supreme Court the managements had contested almost every para of the Majithia report. In addition they challenged the vires of the Working Journalists Act, the legality of the constitution of the Majithia board and alleged that those members of the boards nominated by the Government were biased, they even were critical of the procedure adopted by boards chairman Justice Majithia.

Despite lining up a dozen most leading lawyers to push their plea, managements failed to win even a single one of the over a dozen challenges they had listed against the Majithia report and the Government notification on it as required by the Working Journalists Act. The court threw out the challenge to the Act itself and said the wage fixation process laid down in the Act did not violate any of the freedoms guaranteed in the Constitution.

Rejecting all their claims, the highest court in the land observed that the Majithia recommendations and government notification on them “are valid, based on genuine and acceptable considerations and there is no valid ground for interference” (by the court).

As a postscript we should go on record the untiring efforts put in by the Confederation General Secretary MS Yadav who is also the chief executive of the PTI employees federation. He and his colleagues did not leave any stone unturned to defeat the employers conspiracy at every stage. Among the other unions the NUJ(I) could claim a special place for the quality of the arguments and their presentation before the Board. Justice Majithia was so impressed that he called the NUJ(I) twice again to further elucidate the case the union had presented.

It must be noted that from the workers side the NUJ(I) alone had repeatedly made audio-visual presentations before the Board and had patiently answered intensive questioning by the Board members.

The weight of this presentation by the NUJ(I) is abundantly reflected in the entire report of the Majithia board. NUJ(I)’s member in the board was Dr. N.K.Trikha, former resident editor of Nav Bharat Times and former president of the NUJ(I) while the union’s case was prepared and presented by a committee of senior members headed by Mr. RajendraPrabhu, senior journalist and former president of the union. We do add that all other unions also did weight in with their mite and this time could present a united front against management tactics.

That where the Majithia recommendations have been implemented the advantage to employees has ranged from 65 per cent upward exposes the depth of deprivation the workers had been suffering in the newspaper industry. In most other industries there is revision in three to five years but managements in newspaper industry have sought all legal and illegal ways to deny justice to the employees. What view the highest court in the land takes of this defiance of its order remains to be seen.

(The Writer is a Member of PCI)
पासवान का राज को दो तिहाई सीटें मिलने का दावा

विशेष संवाददाता

खा व उपचारका मानों के केंद्रिय मंत्री राम
शिवलाल पासवान ने वर्ष कब ओँे शिवलाल 'प्रेस से मिलिए' कार्यक्रम सीधे कहा कि उसके में
राज को दो तिहाई सीटें मिलने का। उन्होंने वह भी कहा कि
बिहार के मुख्यमंत्री नीतीश कुमार और राजन अरुण लाल।
प्रसार याद गंगल को राजनीति के हस्ताक्षर में नहीं है।

पासवान ने वर्ष कब ओँे शिवलाल कहा कि अंतरराष्ट्रीय संगठन के
समय 1980 में लक्ष्यलक्ष्य आंदोलन को प्रसरित करने
के लिए बिहार के तक्षकली मुख्यमंत्री लालू प्रसार यादव
अपने दावों के विरोध प्रचार कर रहे थे और उन्होंने दर्शा
कि कहाँ सांप्रदायिक दया ने मुड़ा जाये। लेकिन जब तक
आंदोलन की गिरफ्तारी को नहीं है तो इसका योग्यता मूल
पालन बना ला गया। उन्हें उर्जा प्रेषण में परखिया किया
जाता था लेकिन परछ नहीं होगा।

बीच से सरकार में केंद्रि मंत्री राज को पासवान ने कहा
कि तक्षकली आंदोलन में सरकार के लिए आंदोलन को गिरफ्तार
करना होगा। लालू प्रसार कर रहे थे। उन्होंने कहा कि सांप्रदायिक
दया मूल में है लेकिन वे उसका कहा कि वे प्रतिक
न करें, प्रतिकर कर लिया गया। लालू प्रसार बाय-बाय यह
दावा करते रहे हैं कि उन्होंने बिहार में आंदोलन को
गिरफ्तार किया था और उनको राजवाद रहीं।

बिहार में राज के प्रमुख सहयोगी दल के जनरल चौधरी
पाटले के नेता पासवान ने बिहार जताया कि राजनी
नीति राजन अंतरराष्ट्रीय संगठन राज्यांतरण
चौधरी और कुछ 243 विवादन सीटें में से 150 से
अधिक सीटें मिलेंगी। पासवान ने माना कि बिहर के
चौधरी में जाता एक भूमिका निभाई है।

इस अवसर पर वर्ष कब ओँे शिवलाल जताया, सेकेंड जताया नवनीत काजी में समेत कई
पंडिताओं की मौजूदा थी।


Dr. Suruprakash Shukla

मधुमेह पर उपयोगी सामग्री

मधुमेह और उससे उपचार जीवित रहने के लिए सर्वेक्षण से ही
समय रही है। मधुमेह अनुपस्थित और उस अनुपस्थित जीवन शैली के द्वारा। इन और भी
भूजा पूर्ण बन गया है। मधुमेह मधुमेह की सही अनुशंसा के लिए प्रतिकर्ता
'विकास पर्याय' का मुख्य अंक इसका प्रयोग है, जिसमें इस केन्द्र के निर्माणाधीन
और प्रतिक की प्रथम संस्थान डॉ। नरेंद्र मोहन वाहीनी के रूप में अलग अलग
पहुचे आलोरी के माध्यम से मधुमेह और समाज जीवन एवं
रिश्तों का माध्यम से सामग्री और प्रवर्तक पर्यायकरण करने का
प्रयोग किया गया है।

इस अंक में इसके विनिमय संस्थान डॉ। सूरुप्रकाश शुक्लने
किये हुए सर्वेक्षण के रूप में मधुमेह का शारीरिक परिवर्तन दिखाया है।
उन्होंने अपने अनुभव के अनुसार परग्राही, मधुमेह अनुसार
अर्थव्यवस्था, इस रोग की मधुमेह में मधुमेह शैली, मधुमेह और
क्षमता की देखभाल करने के लिए आहार- वितरण सभी विभागों के अनुसार
उसका प्रयोग किया।

इस पुस्तक में वह दूसरे समय के मधुमेह के रूप में
एक संदर्भ में पहुंचने के लिए समय तक रहता है।

इस अंक में इसके विनिमय संस्थान डॉ। सूरुप्रकाश शुक्लने
किये हुए सर्वेक्षण के रूप में मधुमेह का शारीरिक परिवर्तन दिखाया है।
उन्होंने अपने अनुभव के अनुसार परग्राही, मधुमेह अनुसार
अर्थव्यवस्था, इस रोग की मधुमेह में मधुमेह शैली, मधुमेह और
क्षमता की देखभाल करने के लिए आहार- वितरण सभी विभागों के अनुसार
उसका प्रयोग किया।

इस पुस्तक में वह दूसरे समय के मधुमेह के रूप में
एक संदर्भ में पहुंचने के लिए समय तक रहता है।


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Humour in Journalism

Any profession does have its lighter moments and so also journalism and despite the hectic schedule of those pursuing this profession are always on tenterhooks but one must also savour the humorous side of the job.

Our Correspondent

Well, there have been many moments of humour in the profession and especially if one has put in a long innings on the editorial side of a newspaper or a news agency, there are incidents which remain etched in memory.

Starting the journey in the profession from the editorial of a news agency and after a long innings moved to newspaper, it has been a memorable one.

Having joined the editorial of a leading news agency in the late 1970s and coming with high hopes of becoming a special correspondent which in those days was considered a rather high point in the profession, one was brought down with a bang since for almost throughout the probation period we were told “read files and get to know the style.” It was during the time of “file reading” that I had experienced what can be indeed called a rather hilarious incident. Those of us on night duty starting at 8 P.M. had just checked in and busy catching up with the latest developments when the phone rang and I picked it up to be informed of the death of the wife of a former senior government official. In keeping with the basic training, I took the phone number of the person telling him that in case of details we would like to get back to him. Hearing me talking on the phone, a senior colleague immediately called me after I rang off.

“What is the matter?” he asked and on being told, he immediately took the phone number from me saying “see this is how you should report such a story,” and picked up the phone and dialled the number and the first question he asked the person at the other end “is someone dead in your house,” and after that he turned to me as I stood rather red faced. There was this other rather hilarious incident which reportedly took place during the time of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who told journalists about having received an anonymous letter. Promptly one of the reporters asked “Sir, who wrote it?” Taken aback for a moment, Nehru reportedly said that he had informed the concerned agency to find out the author of the letter. As the journalist persisted with the question, the prime minister politely told his colleagues to explain the meaning of the word.

Coming to later times with the mushrooming of news TV channels and the increased competition, many an interview of leading political leaders and other personalities was done by correspondents unable to recognise the person. There was this by now famous incident of a TV correspondent interviewing well known left leader Inderjit Gupta and then asking him to identify himself and came the reply “I have been in public life for over 30 years and if you don’t know who I am, how dare you come and interview me.”

An incident to which this correspondent was witness really took the cake. Former Indian Ambassador to Sweden Mr Oza who had written a book on Bofors had joined the BJP and was introduced by the party spokesman and now Finance Minister Arun Jaitley at a press briefing. Immediately after the briefing, reporters of the TV channels rushed to Mr. Oza for a bite. A correspondent of a leading TV channel rushed towards Mr. Oza and asked him “Mr Oza, you were DGP of Bihar, what made you join the BJP?”

Being a diplomat, Oza politely told the reporter “my name is Oza and not Ojha who was the DGP of Bihar. I have been a diplomat.” But, the reporter persisted with the questioning and when informed of the mistake being committed shot back “my news editor in office told me.” And of course the by now famous incident of a sports correspondent who was mistaken for a famous cricketer since they both shared the same surname and the correspondent played ball for sometime before telling the TV journalist of the mistaken identity.

(The Writer is a PCI Member)
Two-Day National Convention on Media Freedom and Law

Journalists, Jurists and Activists Denounce Notices to News Channels

consultation in various sessions discussed corporate ownership and its effects on journalists, persecution of journalists, criminal defamation, sedition, censorship and the provisions of the IT Act.

The first session saw lively discussion on the need for transparency and disclosure of funding of media institutions, the need for an independent public service broadcaster and on how the corporatization of media had exacerbated unfriendly employee practices. Session was participated by senior journalist Parnjoy Guha Thakurta who articulated as how corporate interests are affecting journalistic freedom. Author and media analyst Vanita Kohli Khandekar, senior journalists Sukumar Murlidharan, Siddharth Varadajan and S D Thakur also took part in discussion.

Students of Film and Television Institute of India who are on strike opposing appointment of Gajendra Singh Chauhan as Chairman of FTII also participated in the consultation and put forward their views on the ongoing student movement.

During the second day of National Consultation on Media Freedom and Law, journalists talked about various issues which hinder quality journalism. The key issues discussed during different sessions included internal working conditions of media houses, self-regulation in media and net neutrality. Participating in the discussion senior journalist Anil Chamadia recalled many instances where internal regulation mechanism has failed to uphold ethical practice. He also stressed the need of a more robust and accountable content regulation which should be independent of state and media houses.

Secretary General of Press Club of India Nadeem Kazmi said that media freedom is essential component of a true democracy and offered Press Club’s support in such initiatives in future as well. President of Indian Women Press Corps, TK Rajalakshmi also chaired a session on working condition of journalists and victimization of employees.

Spl. Correspondent

New Delhi: At the time when there is sudden spurt in attacks on journalists a National Consultation on Media Freedom and Law was organized at Press Club, New Delhi to discuss challenges before media. In a well attended consultation participants from many parts of the country had intense brainstorming on host of issues involving media freedom.

Participants also expressed concern over show cause notices sent by the government to three news channels. Noted Supreme Court advocate Prashant Bhushan described the notice as abuse of the cable TV Regulation Act and infringement to the media freedom. Chairing the session founder of HRLN and co host of the consultation Colin Gonsalves is said that sedition laws have been widely abused by the governments to curtail free speech despite Supreme Court’s numerous interventions.

The two day convention was jointly organized by Press Club of India, Delhi Union of Journalists, Mumbai Press Club, Majithia Wage Board Implementation Sangharsh Samiti, Media Legal Defence Initiative and Human Rights and Law Network. The consultation was attended by over 150 journalists, activists, lawyers, and media students from various parts of the country. The www.pressclubofindia.org
संसार की हर शै का इतना ही फसाना है, इक धुंध से आना है इक धुंध में जाना है

याद आएगी

पिछले कुछ महीनों में पत्रकार जगत के कई पत्रकार व फोटोग्राफर हमसे बिछू गए। बिछठ पत्रकार व प्रेस क्लब ऑफ़ इंडिया के सदस्य प्रफुल्ल बिवाड़ी की विवेश में हुई अकस्मात मौत ने हम सभी को स्तब्ध कर दिया। क्लब के चिररथित चीज़ बिवुत लाल भी अब हमारे बीच नहीं है। टाइम्स ऑफ़ इंडिया के विजय श्रीवास्तव, फोटोग्राफर चंदु मात्रे का युं जाना बेहूँची पैदा कर गया। न्यूज़ चैनल ‘आज तक’ के कुशल व जाओज विज्ञापन संवाददाता अक्षय सिंह का ‘संरक्षण’ जुग हो जाना बेहद कठिना रहा। इस सभी की व्यक्तित्व खुलना और उनके पत्रकारीय हुन के प्रति हम नमन करते हैं। प्रेस क्लब ऑफ़ इंडिया परिवार इन सभी सदस्यों के साथ साथ उन ज्ञात-अज्ञात पत्रकारों को भी श्रद्धा सुमान अर्पित करता है जिनकी कर्त्तव्य पालन के दौरान हत्या कर दी गई। हम दिवंगत आमाओं की शांति की प्रार्थना करते हैं।

चंदु मात्रे: सीनाइर फोटो जनरलसट चंदु मात्रे प्रेस क्लब के महिला सदस्य थे। मृत्यु- महात्मा से संबंध रखने वाले चंदु मात्रे व्यस्न रूप से फोटो पत्रकारता करते थे। विवाध विवारों पर उनकी प्रश्नतिका कारण सरहधार है। वह विवाधितों के कारण अपने मित्रों, सहयोगियों में विशेष रूप से जाने जाते थे।

प्रफुल्ल बिवाड़ी को अश्वानजील

दिवंगत आमाओं के लिए पीरीआइ ने सदस्यों का और
The Fourth Estate

V.V. Giri

Speech by the President of India
Shri V.V. Giri, while presenting
the first annual Durga Ratna
Award for excellence in Journalism, New Delhi,
August 9, 1973.

I am particularly pleased to be here and participate in this morning’s function—not merely because this is the first time awards are being given to journalists for excellence in journalism, but also because we can use it reflect on the role the press has been playing in the unfolding drama of India’s development. The very fact that a foundation has been set up as a result of the enterprise and enlightened outlook of one of our most distinguished journalists, and that awards are being given to editors, correspondents, cartoonist and photographers for outstanding professional performance, recognizes that the press has a strategic and meaningful role to play in our national growth and development.

India remains the second largest publisher of daily newspapers in the world. But it is sadly true that the vast majority of even our literate population still remains beyond the reach of the press. One encouraging fact is that in terms of numbers, circulation and patterns of readership, India language newspapers have been rapidly surpassing the English language press. And it ought to be so. It is the language newspapers that are capturing the neo-literates and reflecting to an extent the moods and responses of the common people. Yet, in terms of resources and prestige, it is the relatively few English newspapers, published from metropolitan centers that enjoy the commanding position in the profession as well as in society. Among the award winners of this morning, only one belongs to an Indian language newspaper. It is true that professionally the English language newspaper is by and large better produced and has financial and technological advantages. But it is our duty to promote excellence in Indian language journalism which can play a more relevant and significant role in the life of our people.

There is a strange dichotomy in the Fourth Estate in India: in a country, three quarters of whose population live in villages, news tends to be almost entirely urban. As I read the major newspapers published from the metropolis, I miss rural India almost entirely; and what remains of India if you leave out the villages? Even when you look at the newspapers published from the states capitals or big towns, the orientation is urban, the news and editorial focus is urban, and what goes under the heading of “district news” is very often nothing more than nibbling at the surface of non-urban life. A recent analysis tells us that our major newspapers do not devote more than 5 percent of their column to development and social change reporting. If this is true, is not there something seriously wrong somewhere?

As a nation, we are engaged in changing for the better the life of one-sixth of mankind. We are endeavoring to build a socialistic society within the framework of representative government. If our socio-political experiment is something unique in the world—everybody says it is does in not call for an entirely new approach to news, an approach that evolves from our own realities and our own striving? Without such an approach, our newspapers will continue to ignore the greatest story that has so far eluded their attention, the story of the changing quality of the life of one-sixth of mankind.

We have a free Press. As a nation we are wedded to the freedom of men and institution. Therefore, we cannot conceive of a regimented press. By freedom is meant generally in this country the freedom to criticize govt., to voice dissent, to bring out the shortcomings and failures of govt. policies and enterprises. This freedom is valuable. Along with this freedom there must be another stream: the stream of involvement, of sympathetic understanding, of objective knowledge, of sincere and painstaking research and investigation. The established values of Western journalism do not hold good for Indian and the rest of the developing world: war, conflict, convulsion, and cleavage are news; peace, amity, harmony, co-operation are not news; crimes, sex, violence—all the animality in mankind—make When you apply this circumscribes Western concept of news to the development process in a developing society, you are bound to miss the great story of development. Yet we are apt to miss the other recent important development in the Western Press which is devoting more and more space to the great things that are daily happening in the realm of science, technology, art, literature and music. Development is not a quietly unfolding great non event; it is by nature a disturbing, convulsive, agonizing train of change, especially for a traditional society. When we talk about social change and transformation, we seem to forget that change means realignment of social forces, the deprivation of the privileged in order to privilege the deprived the emergence of a society o equals. We in India have been trying to work for peaceful social change. As development gathers momentum, there will be lots of problems, because we are dealing essentially not with abstracts parameters of development, but with huge masses of human beings.

Our newspapers are full of reports of failures, short comings, hardships of the common man, and polemics of political leaders. If anything happens in the field of developments, the newspapers are more anxious to bring out the minus rather than the plus factors. A strike in a public sector project makes immediate news; but the harmony with which the management and the work force in many public sector undertakings have been working invariably goes unreported. In any case, in a developing society, it is utterly inadequate to measure development merely in terms of output productivity, efficiency of management, and cost and profit factors, although these are important considerations and must not in any circumstances be ignored or minimized.
बच्चों,
यह पीसीआई विक्रज प्रतियोगिता आपके लिए है। इस विक्रज प्रतियोगिता में तीन नकद पुरस्कार होंगे। प्रथम पुरस्कार 1,000 रूपये, द्वितीय 750 रूपये, तृतीय 500 रूपये। यह पुरस्कार निर्णायक मंदिर, कल्याण के पाठ्यक्रमों, कल्याण के सबसे तांत्रिक बच्चों आपके माता-पिता व अभिभाषकों की शानदार उपस्थिति में एक संक्षिप्त, उत्साहर्व कार्यक्रम के दौरान प्रदान किये जाएंगे। बस, प्रतियोगिता में सम्मिलित होने का एक ही शर्त है- आपकी उम्र 18 वर्ष से अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिए। सवालों का हल ढूंढ़ें और हमें भेजें। इन प्रश्नों का उत्तर आप हमें ऑनलाइन भी भेज सकते हैं और डाक द्वारा भी।

प्रश्न 1 : संसार का सबसे ठंडा स्थान कौन सा है?
(क) सिल्वाचियन (ख) वेक्सियस (ग) शिकागो (घ) हैलिफेक्स प्रश्न 2 : कर्क रेखा भारत के कितने राज्यों से होकर जुगती है?
(क) 5 (ख) 6 (ग) 7 (घ) 10 प्रश्न 3 : इतिहासमय क्रांति का संबंध है?
(क) हरित क्रांति (ख) खैरित (ग) नौनी क्रांति (घ) उन्नत में से कोई नहीं प्रश्न 4 : भारतीय संविधान में शामिल मूल अधिकारों को अवधारणा किस देश से प्रदत्त है?
(क) रूस (ख) ब्रिटन (ग) फ्रांस (घ) यूएसए प्रश्न 5 : भारत का प्रथम लिंगली राज्यीय उद्यान कौन सा है?
(क) बनर फटिट (ब) बैंकलुर (ख) जिम कॉकट (ग) मानस अभिभाषण (घ) जड़त में से कोई नहीं प्रश्न 6 : कुल्लू मिर्ग को मुसलमान एक बार निम में से किस स्थलवार से कब्र करवाई थी?
(क) इजाहिमान लोड़ी (ख) फेरोज़शाह तुलसी (ग) शेखशाह जोशे (घ) शेखशाह जी प्रश्न 7 : हिंदु महासभा की स्थापना कब?
(क) विधान महानस्विने के कहाँ पर की थी?
(ख) मिल्लो (ग) नागपुर (घ) हैदराबाद प्रश्न 8 : सेटेलिट राजस्थान इंटरव्यू जरूर समझिए?
(क) चेन्नई (ख) बूढ़गुड़ (ग) भिशाकापत्य (घ) एहिलक प्रश्न 9 : विश्व में सबसे धार्मिक धार्मिक किस देश में पैदा होता है?
(क) चीन (ख) भारत (ग) इंडियनिशिया (घ) जापान प्रश्न 10 : संसार में किस देश में पैदा होता है?
(क) चीन (ख) भारत (ग) इंडियनिशिया (घ) जापान टीम 69

Essay Competition पर सुझाव दें

प्रेस फॉर आफ इंडिया के सभी सदस्यों के कल्याण के प्रयास के लिए हम इस पत्रिका के माध्यम से एक भारतीय निबंध प्रतियोगिता आयोजित करना चाहते हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि आप्ने (अधिकतम उम्र 21 वर्ष) निबंध लेखन के माध्यम से अपने विचार, दावेदार्श, सौंप, माननीयता को एक सत्य-सूक्ष्म भाषा में अभिव्यक्त करें। ताकि उनके विचार तथा उनकी भाषा को जानने का मौका मिले और वह अपनी कौशल्यों को समझने का मौका मिले अपने बच्चों के लिए जरूरी है। लिखित सुझावों को हमें प्रस्तुत करने में आसानी है।

रेटिफ का नाम दे

The Scribes World
Press Club of India 1, Raisina Road, New Delhi-110001
Email: pciscribesworld@gmail.com

Himapa Patra
The Scribes World
Press Club of India 1, Raisina Road, New Delhi-110001
Email: pciscribesworld@gmail.com

www.pressclubofindia.org

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गर्व हो कि हम PCI के मेम्बर हैं

पहली बात

स पने तक पहुंचने के पहले आपने मॉडलिंगकारी की हराम, प्रस्ताव के इतिहास व अन्य अविष्कारित विषयों पर एक ज्यादा जरूरी होगी और प्रस्ताव अक्षर इंडिया की उप-प्रमुख से रजिस्टर्ड पंकज "The Scribes World" पर एक राह बनाना होगी। हम चाहते हैं उस राह, परिकल्पना, संकल्पना का आग केंद्र अपने तक समेटे न रख कर कल के हित में सभी जरूर किया करें। गैरजीत का यह सूचित किया जा सकता है "शिक्षित विश्वकार्य" उपयोगी, तापाकारी। ऐसे जनवरी हमें खून, ई-मेल और मीथी रूप से समय और उनके परिवर्तनों से मिल। आपसे फिर सपोर्ट और आपत कि पंकज की बैठक के लिये सुझाव, प्रारंभिक जिक्र, वैश्विक संवाद के समय तक प्रकाशित करें।

दूसरी बात

म सभी सदस्यों को इस बात का गर्व होना चाहिए कि हम सब उस कल के सदस्य है जिसका इतिहास भारत की अज्ञात की प्रभाव की गौरवी कारणों के कारण खेल के साथ साथ जुड़ा हुआ है। प्रस्ताव अक्षर इंडिया की स्थापना और भारत की आजादी की महत्वपूर्ण सांस्कृतिक चर्चा है। प्रेरणा की आजादी की गौरवी गौरवी गौरवी गौरवी गौरवी गौरवी गौरवी गौरवी गौरवी गौरवी गौरवी गौरवी गौरवी गौरवी गौरवी गौरवी गौरवी गौरवी गौरवी गौरवी गौरवी गौरवी गौरवी गौरवी गौरवी गौरवी गौरवी गौरवी गौरवी गौरवी गौरवी गौरवी गौरवी गौरवी गौरवी गौरवी गौरवी गौरवी गौरवी गौरवी गौरवी गौरवी गौरवी गौरवी गौरवी गौरवी गौरवी गौरवी गौरवी गौरवी.

Email: dinesh.teewari@gmail.com
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DIRECTORATE OF TOURISM, UTTAR PRADESH
C-12, Phase-1, Noida-201301 (U.P.) India
Phone: +91-522-2307037, Fax: +91-522-2306837
E-mail: utcinfo@uptourism.gov.in
Website: www.uptourism.gov.in

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We are pleased to inform you that the Press Club of India Managing Committee has created a new exclusive enclosure for parties at Press Club. To be called “Margosa”, the new enclosure under the branches of Neem tree has the ambience of natural environment. Members can book the place for private parties to wine and dine in natural open environment. This place is comfortably placed to accommodate up to 30 people. The booking amount is Rs. 2,000/- per booking.