Kids Corner & Much More



Jawaharlal Nehru was the first Prime Minister of independent India. He was a member the Congress Party that led the freedom movement against British Empire. Nehru was one of the architects who had the opportunity to steer the newly freed-nation. He was also the chief framer of domestic and international policies between 1947 and 1964. It was under Nehru's supervision that India launched its first Five-Year Plan in 1951. Nehru's predominant roles in substantiating India's role in the foundation of institutions like NAM had surprised the then stalwarts of international politics. He advocated the policy of Non-Alignment during the cold war and India, subsequently, kept itself aloof from being in the process of "global bifurcation".

Life: Jawaharlal Nehru was born on 14 November 1889, to a wealthy Kashmiri Brahmin family in Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh. His father Motilal Nehru was a renowned advocate and also an influential politician. The atmosphere in the Nehru family was different from that of other prominent families of that society. English was spoken and encouraged. His father, Motilal Nehru had appointed some English and Scottish teachers at home. For higher education, young Nehru was sent to Harrow school and then later to Cambridge University in England. After spending two years at the Inner Temple, London, he qualified as a barrister. During his stay in London, Nehru was attracted by the ideas of liberalism, socialism and nationalism. In 1912, he had returned to India and joined the Allahabad High Court Bar.

Kamala, his wife: Upon his return to India, Nehru's marriage was arranged with Kamala on 8 February, 1916. Brought up in a traditional Hindu Brahmin family, Kamala felt alienated amongst the progressive Nehrus. During the Non Cooperation movement of 1921, Kamala played a vital role. In Allahabad, she organized groups of women and picketed shops selling foreign cloth and liquor. On19 November, 1917 she gave birth to Indira Priyadarshini, popularly known as Indira Gandhi. Kamala died from tuberculosis in Switzerland while Jawaharlal Nehru was languishing in Indian prison.

Freedom Struggle: In 1916, Nehru participated in the Lucknow Session of the Congress. There, after a very long time, member of both the extremist and moderate factions of the Congress party had come. All the members equivocally agreed to the demand for "swaraj" (self rule). Although the means of the two sections were different, the motive was "common" - freedom.

In 1921 Nehru was imprisoned for participating in the first civil disobedience campaign as general secretary of the United Provinces Congress Committee. The life in the jail helped him in understanding the philosophy followed by Gandhi and others associated with the movement. He was moved by Gandhi's approach of dealing with caste and "untouchablity". With the passing of every minute, Nehru was emerging as a popular leader, particularly in Northern India.

In 1922, some of the prominent members including his father Motilal Nehru had left the congress and launched the "Swaraj Party". The decision, no doubt upset Jawahar but he rejected the possibility of leaving the Congress party. He was also elected as the president of the Allahabad municipal corporation in 1920.

Nehru as PM: Fifteen years after the Guwahati Session, on 15 August, 1947, the congress succeeded to overthrow the influential British Empire. Nehru was recognized as the first Prime Minister of independent India. He was the first PM to hoist the national flag and make a speech from the ramparts of Lal Quila (Red Fort). The time had come to implement his ideas and construct a healthy nation.

Following Gandhi's assassination in 1948, Jawaharlal Nehru felt very much alone. All the time he would contemplate over the issues pertaining to the economic sector of the country. In the year 1949, Jawaharlal Nehru made his first visit to the United States, seeking a solution to India's urgent food shortage. In 1951, Jawaharlal Nehru launched the country's "First Five-Year Plan" emphasizing on the increase in the agricultural output.

Nehru's Foreign Policy: Jawaharlal Nehru was supporter of the anti-imperialist policy. He extended his support for the liberation of small and colonized nations of the world. He was also one of the prominent architects of the Non-Alignment Movement. Following the policies of NAM, India decided stay away from being a part of the global bifurcation.

Controvery: In 1957, despite of the major victory attained the elections, the Nehru led central government faced rising problems and criticism. The election of his daughter Indira as Congress President in 1959 was viewed by many, as

Death: In 1964, Jawaharlal Nehru suffered a stroke and a heart attack. On 27 May 1964, Nehru passed away. Nehru was cremated at the Shantivana on the banks of the Yamuna River, Delhi.

अर्बुदा कला मंदिव संगीत संस्थात

संगीत क्लासेस : नियमित गायन, वादन, नृत्य संगीत कक्षाएं, तबला, ढोलक, हारमोनियम, वायलिन, सितार, गिटार, बांसरी, ऑर्गन, कोंगो आदि का प्रशिक्षण सभी प्रकार के फिल्मी, गैर फिल्मी डांस प्रशिक्षण कक्षाएं, महिला कोरियोग्राफर द्वारा।

एंकरिंग/मंच संचालन : महिला संगीत, स्कूल प्रोग्राम, रोड शो, साहित्यिक, धार्मिक, परिचय सम्मेलन आदि। विवेक अग्रवाल निकिता अग्रवाल

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स्थात : सूर्वजपोल चौराहा, पुराता तांगा स्टेण्ड, उद्यपुर

Sadhna's Fashion Show: A Unique Experience

It was a Fashion with a difference. Instead of ramps, it was presented on all the available spaces of Jeevan Niwas, Chetak circle, new venue on last Saturday. All the available, raised platforms, staircases, verandahs, corridors, Chabutaras, etc were utilized intelligently to create ambiance of a Professional Fashion Show. The Models were not professionals they were Sadhna stitching and handwork artisans and their kids. But looking at various Fashion Shows on television all of them had picked up cat walks and stylish poses. Of course we should give all due credits to the concept makers, designers, indigenous choreographers and presenters.

The name of this special Show was "Tanka", dedicated to have a dialogue between community with the artisans and designers with a concept to establish the Brand.

Fashion Show stared with item named TAABAR GANG. Tiny trendy models between 3 years to 18 years allured audience with their walk. This gang of most exited and stylish amateur models must have been inspired by the TV shows. Their entry, exit and each movements on stage was attractive so as their attire.

Next presentation RESHAM introduced elegant saris of silken fabric by the ladies. They displayed a wide range of colors and embroidery work. CHAAP, the next number was presented with an element of drama. The master block printer put the shutters of workshop down to call it a day, but garments with bold prints of wooden blocks appeared on stage through young male and female models with big bang. Colorful shirts, skirts, salawars, kutras, saris and odhanies with different block prints cre-



ated great impression.

The concluding item JAMUKIshow cased "Indigo"-The deep shade of midnight sky which represented justified power and dignity. Sadhna intended to empower the indigo wearers into feeling of individualistic and beautiful. And they did. The choreography was pleasing with entry of a girl in get up of Krishna with

flute and all other **Vilas Janve** models walking around him in

placement of models in different by Sadhna hold the authentic 'craftareas created wonderful impact on

The concept, design and presentation of the show was shared by two young and promising professionals, Shubhangi Rathore and Swati Panchal. They must have taken lost of efforts to prepare this sincere show with totally inexperienced team of models who only knew how to look smart. The use of space, chronology, commentary, music, light and choreography was done with rich aesthetic sense.

Sadhna was established in 1988 to provide alternative incomes for women in Udaipur and Rajasamand's rural, tribal and urban slum belts. As these communities

were mostly dependent on agriculture, handicraft was chosen to be introduced to them. SADHNA taught Patchwork, Applique and Tanka embroidery skills to the women for them to earn a secure living. Having started with 15 women, Sadhna today prides itself of being a 700 member family. There are 49 groups spread over 16 locations in and

around Udaipur city and each group comprises

style. The beauty of the show was of 10-20 artisans. All products sold mark' certification. Its handwork has also received the UNESCO Seal of Excellence.

> SADHNA's work has catalyzed a noticeable change in the lives of its artisans, who once were not even exposed to their own villages. Today these women artisans are confident enough to make their own decisions within the family as well as in different socio-political groups. Economic empowerment has also created a marked difference in their awareness towards education. healthcare, social status and family life. Sadhna is a member of Fair Trade Forum- India, Export Promotion Council of Handicrafts (EPCH) and WFTO.

Handicraft and Heritage Walk

During a video show, light was thrown by Smt Seema Shah, CEO of Sadhna regarding Heritage walk. Sadhna has added a new concept of conducting Handicraft and Heritage Walk for the concerned tourists who want to have the flavor of the Social Responsibility. Its Production Outlet in Delwara, around 30 Kms from Udaipur on Nathdwara



Highway has 250 artisans, is a great place to visit. Domestic and Foreign tourist enjoy the Heritage & Handicraft Walk and indulge in the unique experience of visiting the Artisans at their homes, watching their work knowing their craft from close and if desired, learn their craft, try making a small piece of art and take it home as memory. Most visitors enjoy observing their work place, habitat, natural surroundings, interacting gossiping and even tasting buttermilk offered by crafts women. Smt Seema Shah,CEO,Sadhna said "Visitors carry not only the artifacts but also carry memories through photos and videos. Some tourists share their rich experience of watching the beautiful tribal huts. life, traditions, culture, textures, craft stories told by craft persons. It is indeed a great opportunity to experience & explore the craft and also personally interact with the women in the villages. This unique travel experiences help to support local communities in a way that is socially, financially and environmentally sustainable."

The TANKA Fashion show was witnessed by many art and culture lovers of the town including Shri. Ajay Mehta, Prof. Janat Shah, Smt. Priyanka Singh, CEO, Seva Mandir, Smt. Leela Vijayvargeeya, former CEO of Sadhna. Smt. Neelima Khetan the former CEO of Seva Mandir talked about the initiation of Sadhna while Smt. Seema Shah, CEO, Sadhana introduced the new concept of On line shopping with Sadhna. Talking to present guests generated new thoughts too. People praised efforts to hold such fashion shows intended to popularize local Mewadi culture and encourage women living in rural, tribal and urban slum areas. Someone also commented to include senior models also as they also patronage handicrafts and garments of Sadhna.

Udaipur is a tourist place and holding of such shows in tourist season will boost the image of ethnic and well designed local products of Mewar and will help in women empowerment. More such Fashion Shows will also bring name of Udaipur to popularize Traditional garments of Rajasthan.

Don't hate Me...

Don't hate me for who I am. Don't hit me or shove me around, Don't make me beg for alms today, Don't kick my blossoming dreams to ground. Don't stick me to walls with the MISSING sign. Don't nip me in the bud for your gains, Don't rape me. Don't kill me. Don't trick me into living with so many pains. Don't treat me like dirt and without respect, Don't cheat me and abuse my innocence, Don't light my unexplored land on fire, Don't teach me to see with shallow offense. Don't stop me from being a hero tomorrow, Don't crop out my talents for a petty win, Don't preach to me the song of faith, Don't leech from me since that's a sin. Don't hide me from the truth that you fear. Don't ride me as a vehicle of glee. Don't chide me for your mistakes and faults,

Lake City Press Club building and the Hall unveiled by UDH Minister

Don't side me away into dark debris.

Udaipur: The newly built Lake City Press Club building and the hall by the municipal corporation was unveiled by UDH minister Rajpal Singh Shekhawat. The inaugural program was attended by Home Minister Gulab Chand Kataria, Rural Legislator Phool Singh Meena, Mayor Chandra Singh Kothari, Deputy Mayor Lokesh Dwivedi, construction Committee Chairman Paras Singhvi along with many local officials and people related with journalism.In the inaugural function, Home Minister Kataria said that the need for positive thinking is very important today. The guests at the ceremony were also presented with the club logo as a memento.





The COMPUTER

EDUCATION

• बेसिक कम्प्यूटर कोर्स

• इंग्लिष स्पोकन कोर्स

• वेब डिजाईनिंग कोर्स

• ग्राफिक्स डिजाईनिंग कोर्स

Open

कम्प्यूटर, हार्डवेयर व इंग्लिश स्पोकन सीखकर

निश्चित रोजगार पाईये।

English Spoken

Jr. & Sr. K.G.

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अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय / सरकारी मान्यता प्राप्त भारत

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• हार्डवेयर एवं नेटवर्किंग कोर्स



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