From Barristocracy to

Kleptocracy, Bengal

has walked down a

Long Stairway

Bengal's political scene has abruptly changed

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politics, Justice Ganguly made an interesting

observation,"We have read about the Mauryan

Empire in ancient history. Now, we are witnessing

ot many people think about housekeepers when they enter a hotel or casino. However, housekeeping, as a job, can be a lot of work with little to no reward. Because most don't realize the hard work involved in housekeeping that's why Housekeepers Week exists to give people the opportunity to thank housekeepers for their efforts in keeping everything tidy and safe for people to be in. Companies generally celebrate it by giving their workers gifts, host an end of the week party, and overall just say thank you for the work they do each day

राष्ट्रदुत

Delhi Delights in Darshanam

A Pichwai mostly showcases bal swaroop of a 7-year-old Krishna. Krishna and his raas with the gopis are also a favourite subject of many a Pichwai.





Darshanam.' a Pichwai col ection currently being hosted

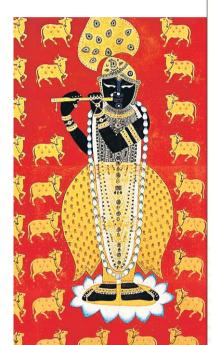
ichwa is a traditional art

back and 'wai' means hanging. A Pichwai then was a backdrop to the diety in Hindu temples. It was espe cially used for Lord Krishna or *Srinathji*, as he was called by those who followed the Pushtimarg, one of the Bhakti founded stream, Vallabhacharya.

A Pichwai mostly showcases *bal swaroop* of a 7-yearold *Krishna*. Krishna and his raas with the gopis are also a favourite subject of many a Each element in a Pichwai

represents a deep symbolism • The Lotus- Purity and Divinity. The different stages of its blooming is symbolic of a human soul's journey from darkness to light

- Peacock- Selfless Love. A dancing peacock stands for bliss, surrender to the
- Cow- The most sacred animal in Hinduism signifies abundance Satvikgunas. Its symbolism is best understood when we keep in mind that Lord Krishna was a cowherd in his childhood. • Flute- It has music, one
- that is in svnc with the cosmic world. A music that resonates in the purest of hearts. Colors, too, tell a very elo-
- quent story • *Blue-* Divinity and Royalty.



pouring of an artist's devotion and a bond between the deity. Srinathji, and his devotee. Hinduism signifies abundance and *Saatvik Gunas*. "An artist's licence knows

no limits." said Abhinay Bansal, the promoter of Darshanam Arts, "a conglomerate of artists, that is less economic in nature but more of a canvas, where all come together as devotees and express themselves with paint. So, I have some rare pichwais of Shiva and a Hari

Darshanam is supported

longest serving admin in the

American Embassy School as he gushed to say. "This is sur-

real. I have never seen such an

awesome collection.

by Rajasthan Tourism. "We could never have put this struck together without the Department of Tourism. Government of Rajasthan's support," said Sadhana Garg. "The free pichwai takeaway workshops wherein all guests. school and college students painted a Pichwai with natural stone course, and took it complimentary," "I know it for the fact that if our heritage the Mauryan Empire in ancient has to survive, we must catch them young. We could never have put this together without the Department of Tourism Government of Rajasthan's support. Darshanam was 'Barristocracy' to 'Kleptocracy.' best," was summed up by Vivek Ahluwalia, a one-time

Anjan Roy journalist, having vorked with Busin Standard and the engal's transition

from Barristocracy

to Kleptocracy, the Bhadralok now strikes back. Bengal just had a veritable socio-political revolution. Essentially, 'Bhadralok' Bengal's political scene has abruptly changed after a sitting judge of the Calcutta High Court, Abhijit Gangopadhyay, resigned from his post and announced that he would join politics. In announcing his decision to resign and join politics. Justice Ganguly made an interesting observation, "We have read about

history. Now, we are witnessing a Chauryan Empire (Empire of This sums up the transition of

The announcement has starkly hurled Bengal back into the what it used to be in the 1950s. Bengal politics used to be what was known as 'Barristocracy since the freedom movement showed its earliest sprouts. That was an age when the elites from the landed class, the educated or the leading luminaries in the legal fiel, the Barristers-at-Law from England, participated in the polit-

All the big names of politics, until the advent of the Communists on the scene, were from elitist social background and from well-established families. It was a sort of 'old school ties' affair and every one knew everyone else The catalogue would be stellar.

Womesh Chandra Banerjee, Romesh Chunder Chittaranian Das. Aurobindo Ghosh, even Rabindranath Tagore at times Binin Chandra Pal. and later. Subash Chandra Bose to name just a few. It was therefore almost a natural selection that independent Bengal's first Chief Minister was the legendary practising doctor, Bidhan Chandra Roy. Even the top brass of the Communist movement were of the same ilk, where scions of rich

#THE DOWNFALL

families, otherwise established in legal professions or other landholding families, were at the forefront. Mention the big names of Bengal Left movement, they were from these elitist families.

They were mostly educated in England, where they picked up their ideology from the likes of Harold Laski or Rajani Palme Dutt. Hiren Mukherjee, educated Cambridge, Chatterjee, Mohit Sen, Indrajeet Gupta, Snehanshu Acharva (Barrister), to name a few. One outstanding member was Manabendranath Roy, who had won significant recognition in the global Communist movements of

One good result of this structure was that those entering politics were not exactly looking for a loot from their political connections. None of these leaders could be held to have financial gained private fortunes from politics. In fact, there are instances when political leaders have moved against their cabinet colleagues on even whiffs of irregularities.

But then, with the upper hand to the Leftists started the process of *plebeian-isation* of politics. Some of those who came to weird real power did not have the background of the earlier elites. But their educational levels were often outstanding, as some of the lead

ing scholars of the day had joined the movement. At the same time, there is no doubt that some others came in, who did not much care for the values of the elitist class. They were, after all, breaking into a charmed circle. From plebeian politics of the Left front to the outright thievery

of the next generation of politi cians was a short transition. If a single person had epitomised this class of gentlemenpolitician from an affluent, educated, successful professional strata. it was Siddhartha Shankar Ray, the last Congress Chief Minister of West Bengal. He began with leftist sympathies and then drifted towards mainstream politics of Congress. He was grandson of C. R. Das, one of the most successful lawyers of Calcutta High Court of the 1920s, and had sent one cabine colleague to jail on allegations of

corruption Then came the changes. As the Left came to power, while the top had a leaven of the elites, the lower ranks in the political hierarchy came from more mundane backgrounds. Many were downright poor and did not have much of financial cushion.

That did not really mean that people from less advantageous background were downright corrupt. No. Even some of the less privileged politicians and leaders showed exemplary private conduct and could not be faulted on financial malpractices. It was the old idea, now looks

so old-fashioned and outmoded. that went to the extreme of glorifying poverty. One used to hear phrases like 'plain living, high thinking,' which would possibly be mocked at in today's atmosphere. Admittedly, much later in the leftist rule, some rumours started floating about private gratification by some party elements, at the very top in the salad

days of the Left Front. But a qualitative change was seen when the Trinamool Congress came to power and stabilised its hold Mamata Banerjee herself did not come from very comfortable social background. What she started was 'give away' politics to wean over support and sympathies. Sadly enough, the demon of greed that she had awakened among followers, had gulped the

entire party structure.

This could happen because torally she had no ideology, apart from grabbing personal power. In her quest for acquiring and continuing to hold on to power, she has depended on 'give aways.' As Bengal economy had already collapsed and there was little scope for earning a decent living, such crumbs of dole and support was gratefully accepted. In fact, people are now eagerly looking forward to such 'gifts' as if these are personally from her.

Indeed, in her public speeches. she has always claimed how she is giving money to the people. The second element of her unscrupulous politics is the complete undermining of the democratic process and institutional capture. She had captured the

state administration to work for

The culmination of this process was witnessed in the latest bits of revelations in the

her purpose and using the police

force to ram through the electoral

Mamata Banerjee

Volleyball involvement of senior ministers and party functionaries in humongous thievery and, even worst, in criminally assaulted people at the grassroots. She is powerless to intervene as she depends abjectly on these elements to survive elec playing area.

The last straw that broke the camel's back of patience was the Sandeshkhali incident. This has given rise to a revolt even among Frinamool hardcore supporters, like Tapas Roy, who has openly referred to revulsive details of intimidation and assault. Tapas Roy was associated with

Trinamool from its earliest days. It is now that Justice Ganguly had called for rising up to the threats of criminal politics and outright thievery. He has raised a siren call to the return of the educated middle class in state politics and taking control. It could be like before, when ordinary people would still look up to the ministers and politicians.

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#GAMING

Outdoor Games That Are Outrageously Entertaining

Bringing back old outdoor games for kids will positively affect their health

ball touch the court.

referred to as *hu-tu-tu* in

Western India. It is a sport that

is played between two teams on

opposing halves of a field or

saying "kabaddi, kabaddi," plav

earn points, a player must tag as

many opponents as they can

without being caught or pause to

catch their breath before return-

ing to their home zone

• Played by: It is played by two



- About the game: One of the earliest outdoor games in India, kho-kho is a traditional Indian game that dates back to prehispost is located at each end of the
- tag a defender on their side of the field. When a defender crosses the line to the opposing side, the chaser taps a teamother way and shouts, "Kho!
- Played by: It is played by

- came, the purpose of football is er from the team, that lost the coin toss, takes the kick-off, and
- the ball advances. • **Played by:** It is played in two teams of 11 players each.

About the game: In the game of volleyball, two teams comnete against one another by bat ting a ball back and forth over a high net in an effort to get it to land inside their opponents'

• How to play: The volleyball



reaching the opponent's playing

- sport of badminton, quick wrist and area, they attempt to make the Played by: Volleyball is played ered shuttlecock is used to play it. tlecock with their racket so that
 - it crosses the net and lands on **Played by:** It can be played by

two opposing players (singles) or two opposing pairs (doubles).

- **About the game:** Using a bow • **How to play:** While continually to shoot arrows is known as ers take turns to cross over to *archery*, one of the oldest sports still being played today. the opposing team's side. To
 - How to play: It entails firing arrows at a stationary target while using a bow. On the disc used as the target, there are ten concentric circles, each of which represents a separate tract. The region of the circle where the arrow lands determine the scores
 - **Played by:** It is played by a team of 4 players.

Hockey

- **About the game:** *Hockey* is a ball and sticks outdoor game in which players use curved sticks to strike a small, hard ball into the goal of their opponent.
- **How to play:** The game is played by kicking a ball into a goal with a stick. A point is given to that team each time the ball enters the goal. After the match, the team with the most goals is declared the winner.
- **Played by:** It is played by two opposing teams of 11 players





BABY BLUES



ZITS











EXHAUSTION.





By Rick Kirkman & Jerry Scott