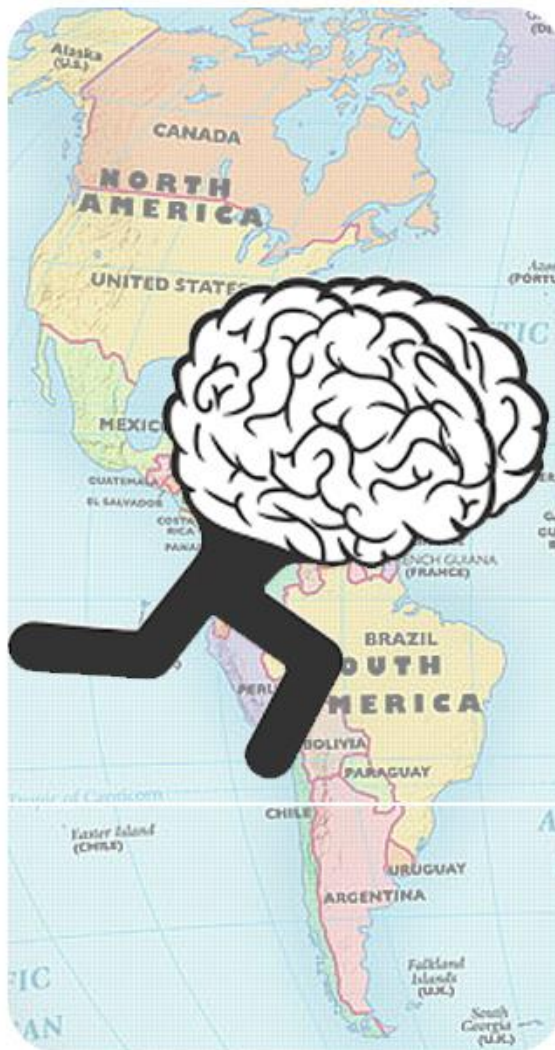


PR**E**SENSE

Spreading Positive Vibrations
Issue No 178 Dec 2021
Published by Prime Point Foundation

Cover Story



Brain Drain

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Spreading Positive Vibrations
Issue No 176– Oct2021

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From the Desk of Managing Editor

Dear Readers



On behalf of the Editorial Board, I wish all readers a very happy New Year and Makara Sankaranthi/Pongal. Let us pray His Almighty to bless the Nation for all prosperity.

I am happy to share the 178th edition of your eMagazine PreSense with rich content as usual. In the Editorial we pay homage to Gen Bipin Rawat and 13 others who died in helicopter crash.

The cover story is about the much talked topic 'Brain Drain'. Though we have been talking about this for decades, in the recent years, it is on the increase. The cover story analyses the reasons for brilliant brains leaving the country looking for better opportunities.

We also carry an article on the freedom fighter Birsa Munda, a tribal leader of Jharkhand. For the first time, we carry a short story to give a touch of humour.

Also, this edition carries an exhaustive article on the recently concluded Parliament Session. The article analyses the productivity, debates, bills presented and passed, etc.

As the readers are aware, every year, Prime Point Foundation and this eMagazine PreSense honour the outstanding Parliamentarians every year since 2010 with Sansad Ratna Awards. 12th edition of Sansad Ratna Awards is scheduled on 26th March 2022 at Delhi. A Jury Committee of eminent Parliamentarians and civil society persons select the awardees. This edition carries the list of Jury committee members.

Besides, we also carry many interesting articles, including the unusual Prince cartoon.

I am confident that readers will continue to enjoy this edition too. I request you to kindly send your feedback to editor@corpezine.com, so that our Editorial Board can take up your suggestions. Please also share this edition with your contacts.

I will catch up with you next month with more content.

K. Srinivasan



Editorial

Saluting Gen Bipin Rawat and 13 Martyrs

By Srinivas Gopal, Editorial Board



PreSense salutes and pays homage to the Chief of Defence Staff (CDS) Gen Bipin Rawat, his wife and 12 others who died in the helicopter crash at Nilgiris (Tamil Nadu) on 8th December 2021. They were on board an Indian Air Force Mil Mi-17 helicopter flight en route from the Sulur Airforce base to the Defence Services Staff College (DSSC), Wellington, where Gen. Rawat was to deliver a lecture. At around 12:10 p.m. local time, the aircraft crashed near a residential colony of private tea estate employees on the outskirts of a hamlet in the Nilgiris district. The crash site was 10 KM from the flight's intended destination. Rawat's liaison officer, Group Captain Varun Singh was the sole survivor and was admitted to the hospital at Bengaluru and later he also died. Gen. Rawat was 63 at the time of his death. The last rites for all the martyrs were held with full State honours.

General Bipin Rawat (16 March 1958 – 8 December 2021) was an Indian military officer and a four-star general of the Indian Army. He served as the first Chief of Defence Staff (CDS) of the Indian Armed Forces from January 2020 until his death. Prior to taking over as the CDS, he served as the 57th Chairman of the Chiefs of Staff Committee as well as 26th Chief of Army Staff of the Indian Army.

The Government has appointed an investigation team to find out the reasons for this accident. There is also a feeling among the people that it could be a sabotage. Nation awaits the investigation report.

PreSense joins the Nation in saluting the brave soldiers.

Cover Story

Why Brilliant Brains Leave India? – An Analysis

By Priyadharshni Rahul, Editor



For many decades, even from Mahatma Gandhi's days, our country has been discussing the issue of 'Brain Drain'. In recent years, the discussion has gathered more pace on why brilliant minds are migrating overseas. Persons of Indian origin have set off a new trend in occupying the top positions globally in Information Technology Companies, Universities, Media channels, Politics, etc. Even as we take pride that Indians are taking top slots in different verticals globally, we are pretty much concerned as to why the country has not been able to recognise their talents and retain them for India's development. Can we limit, if not prevent brain drain to retain these intellectuals here? Or is it a market driven mechanism that's encouraging India's brilliant minds to migrate for better

opportunities?

Who leaves India and why?

In 1990, nearly 7 million Indians were residing outside the country. In 2010, the figure rose to 17 million. In 2020, it is around 33 million. Out of this, the US alone accounted for nearly 5 million Indians who had left home. It is also reported that the majority of the top rankers of Class 10 and 12 are silently leaving India since 1996.

Three types of categories of people, namely: (1) Students for higher studies, (2) Professionals and (3) High Net Worth individuals (HNIs) leave India every year. Reports indicate that in the last 5 years, 5 lakh people left India. One may well argue that this is a small percentage of the nation's 1.3 billion population. The figure as a proportion of the nation's population may be small, but it is significant considering their huge contribution to their host countries, which otherwise would have benefitted India on a large scale. Hence, it cannot be ignored.

Prior to foreign invasion, India has been the epicentre of knowledge. We had great mathematicians like Aryabhatta and Bhaskara. We had great Universities in Nalanda, Kashi and Kanchi. We dominated globally in the spheres of literature, music, architecture, education, medicine, surgery, astronomy, chemistry, astrology, etc. After nearly a thousand-years foreign rule, India has sadly lost its pristine glory. Unfortunately, now we do not have a single University in India, which ranks among the top 100 at a global level. With a billion plus population, India is no longer able to produce Nobel Laureates.



Venkatraman Ramakrishnan, an Indian born Bio Physics Scientist, after completing his college education, was denied a lecturer's post at Madras University. He migrated to US and UK and became a Nobel Laureate in 2009. He is one of very few people holding dual citizenship in the US and UK. The Indian Government honoured him with the second highest civilian award Padma Vibhushan in 2010.

Dr C S Ranawat, a medical professional, was denied employment in a leading Indian Medical University. He migrated to the US to become a world-renowned Orthopaedic surgeon, who had the distinction of operating on the Indian Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee. He was also honoured by the Indian Government with the third highest civilian award Padma Bhushan in 2001.

Ramanujam, a clerk in the Madras Port Trust, was spotted by a Britisher and sent to London. He soon became a world-renowned Mathematician. Today, it's a matter of pride that he is referred and quoted by scientists the world over in their research works.

We can keep listing such persons, rejected by the Indian education system, but who went on to earn worldwide recognition to become eminent personalities. We can attribute this phenomenon to many reasons, ranging from plain and simple discrimination to water tight government policies which inhibited recognition and encouraging talent.

While writing this story, we had discussions with successful persons of Indian origin abroad, Indian educationists and a few others.

Says Ms. Jay Amburkar, Managing Director of one of the leading Global Consultancy firms, talented Indian's leave the country due to (a) lack of a conducive and quality atmosphere to thrive, (b) mark-based education system without skill development and (3) wage gap. Jay Amburkar, a brilliant engineer left India for the US 10 years ago and she has reached the level of a Managing Director, primarily because of her talents.

Talking about wages, the average income of Indians in America is around 1.30 lakh dollars per annum, almost twice that of the US Average of 0.65 lakh dollars. In 2019, Indian immigrants were less likely to be in poverty (5 percent) than immigrants overall (14 percent) or the U.S. born (12 percent).

These data indicate that the Indians who are migrating to other countries, particularly the US and European countries get better opportunities to showcase their skills and earn more. Though the Indian Government took steps to bring down the brain drain through the National Skill Development Mission, but it did not achieve its objective.

Many people we spoke to say that the present mark-based education system in India has not led to skill development. Even the brilliant students, who migrate to other countries, have to develop the skills to rise up the ladder. "Culture of teaching and learning has to change. Doing courses for jobs is the main motive here, not passion or excellence", Says Dr Sudarshan Padmanabhan of IIT Madras.

One of the successful entrepreneurs in the US, who chose to be anonymous, says that he was forced to migrate to the US, because he was denied an opportunity in India due to the government's reservation policies (69% in Tamil Nadu), despite his outstanding academic achievements. "The US recognizes talents, irrespective of caste, creed and nationality", he adds. However, another section, who supports the reservation policy argues that this policy has helped lot of downtrodden and under privileged people to come up in life and reach



higher places, which could not be possible without this policy. At the same time, the reservation policy with less space for meritorious persons has added forced competitive spirit among the affected persons to scale up to greater heights globally.

Prof. Sree Sreenivasan, Former Dean of Columbia University and one of the top 50 opinion makers in the US confirms that opportunity is lacking in India to brilliant students. "The Indian elementary, secondary and college system has produced the leaders of the top companies in the world (from Silicon Valley, to Pepsi to Chanel) to the heads of American universities and colleges. Hence the issue isn't education, it's about opportunity", adds Prof. Sree Sreenivasan.

Agreeing with him, Prof. G Ramesh, Adjunct Professor at Indian Institute of Management, Bengaluru says that India has been providing great people to the world. "Typical class room setting in India is very highly competitive, unlike in the US. We prepare them for the competition from school days", he adds.

Why is India not able to come out with Global products?

Indians are leading global tech giants such as Google, Adobe, Microsoft, etc. On the one hand, India as such has not produced any global product so far. Japan and China are able to bring out their own global products. In India, our educational institutions do not give importance to Research and Innovation. We have only very few Incubation Centers, to develop market-driven products. Even the researches done in the Universities are not market oriented. Even the academicians accept that our students are not trained for skills and leadership. Though the present New Education Policy addresses many of these issues, implementation is not fast, due to bureaucratic delays and alleged corruption. Some States do not implement such initiatives for their own political reasons and ends.

With great vision, Prime Minister Narendra Modi has brought out lots of schemes like Start Up India, Stand Up India, Make in India, etc. to encourage innovation and entrepreneurship. Bureaucratic delays and alleged corruption normally put hurdles in implementation.

After the Prime Minister's announcement inviting all Non-Resident Indians to return and launch their projects in India, one of the enterprising professionals resigned from his lucrative job abroad and returned to India to start his own start-up. Vexed with the lack of encouragement and bureaucratic delays and corruption, he returned after three years.

Two years ago, Prime Minister Modi visited IIT Madras Research Park and found a brilliant person with an innovative product. He spent 15 minutes time with him and asked officials to give all support, as the product was needed for the country. Till date, he could not meet even the senior officials of the Ministry. If he had been spotted by any foreign country, he would have been offered great support giving enough reason to leave the country. This is only the tip of the iceberg. This is how we are losing talents because of our casual and insensitive approach. Unfortunately, even our political parties shout on less important matters and block the proceedings of Parliament. Ironically, intellectuals are not vote bank material.

"We are yet to create an eco-system, which encourages research and innovation. Even though the present Government has taken baby steps, to nurture innovation and research, financial and environmental support are needed", says D N Prakash, a Trade Union leader and former Banker from Karnataka.



Dr Sudarshan Padmanabhan of IIT Madras also agrees that the Innovation and ecosystem needs to be improved. "We have to encourage fresh ideas, innovation and good practices in all professional disciplines", he adds.

Investment in research is very low. Investment is looked at in terms of immediate benefits and returns. Government funding is lacking in areas of demand where research is needed most. On the positive side, it is also pointed out that many Indian transnationals such as Tata's and the Mahindra group are acquiring global brands thus expanding their global footprint.

What the Government should do?

Japan and China have global products. They started the process as early as the 70s and implemented faster. They could penetrate the global market and thus make international brands. According to Prof. G Ramesh of IIM, Bengaluru, the Governments of China and Japan used to push their companies in the global market with financial support. "Indian Government is always afraid of promoting companies for fear of being criticized. The Government has to decide to promote 20 good companies, in spite of what people say. They should also give financial assistance. But they should do it transparently", he adds.

Prof. Ramesh further adds that one Indian Company that secured 500 million dollars project abroad could not produce the sovereign guarantee from the Indian Government. At the same time, the Chinese Government provided the required guarantee and edged out India to get the project for their Company.

Conclusion

India has a great chance of becoming a global leader in three domains viz. Pharma, Automobile and Software. Mahindra has already entered the US market and has become a global brand. There is a mindset that only capturing the US market is global. Capturing Europe, Africa and other markets also are global.

Some of our educational institutions have entered various other countries. Financially we are listed in New York Stock Exchange. Tata and TVS group companies and many Chennai based units are supplying automobile spare parts to leading global brands.

"The government has to support the entrepreneurs financially and help them to bring out global products, removing the bureaucratic delays and reported corruption. In my view, Start-up Companies, if encouraged, may become global brands, because they are risk takers, fleet footers and technology players"- Prof. G Ramesh

"The government has to support the entrepreneurs financially and help them to bring out global products, removing the bureaucratic delays and reported corruption. In my view, Start-up Companies, if encouraged, may become global brands, because they are risk takers, fleet footers and technology players.", Says Prof. G Ramesh with confidence.



Nation

Winter Session 2021 of Indian Parliament: A Quick Review

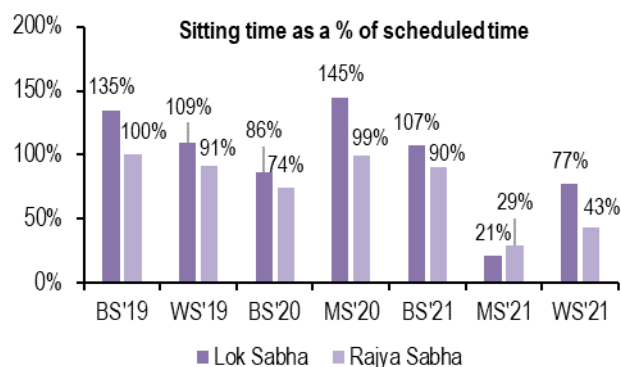


By Prime Point Srinivasan, Mg. Editor

The winter session of Parliament (7th Session of 17th Lok Sabha) was held from November 29, 2021 to December 22, 2021. Parliament was adjourned one day ahead of schedule, having sat for 18 days. On the first day, 12 MPs were suspended from Rajya Sabha for not observing parliamentary conduct on the last day of Monsoon Session 2021. On the penultimate day of the session, another Rajya Sabha MP was suspended on the grounds of disorderly conduct.

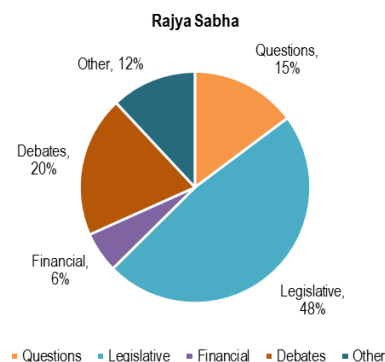
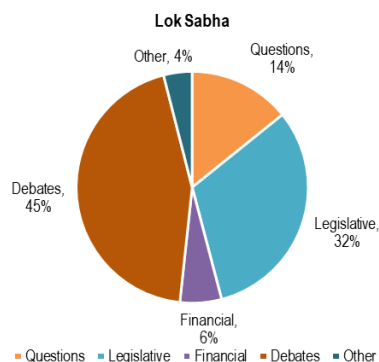
Productivity

- Lok Sabha worked for 77% of its scheduled time, while Rajya Sabha worked for 43%.
- On November 29, 2021, Lok Sabha sat for over 12 hours which included a discussion on COVID-19. Rajya Sabha's longest sitting was for over five hours; this is less than the daily schedule of six hours.
- In the 17th Lok Sabha so far, Lok Sabha has worked for 99% of scheduled time, while Rajya Sabha has worked for 76% of scheduled time.
- Note that, scheduled time implies scheduled hours for actual days of sitting.



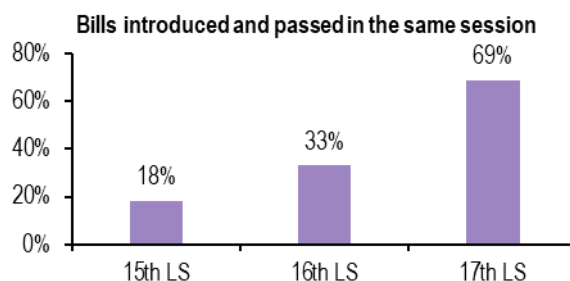
Percentage of time spent for business

- Lok Sabha spent 32% of the time on legislation, 45% on debates and 14% on questions.
- Rajya Sabha spent 48% on legislation, 20% on debates and 15% on questions.



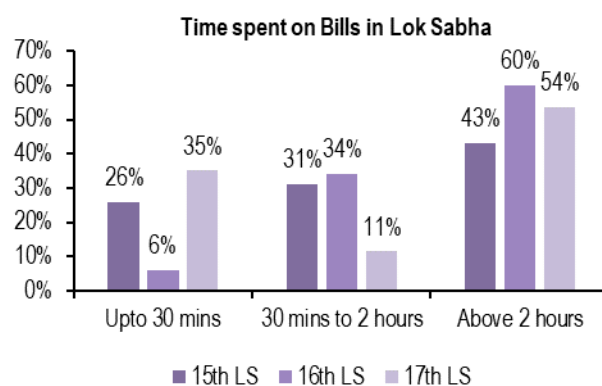
Bills introduced and passed

- During this session, 12 Bills were introduced (excluding Appropriation Bills). Ten Bills were passed, of which six had been introduced in this session. These include the Farm Laws Repeal Bill, 2021, and the Election Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2021. Bills pending from previous sessions that were passed in this session include the Dam Safety Bill, 2019, and the Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill, 2019.
- Four Bills were referred to Committees including the Prohibition of Child Marriage (Amendment) Bill, 2021 and the Mediation Bill, 2021. In the current Lok Sabha, only 13% of the Bills have been referred to Committees. This is much lower than the last three Lok Sabhas.



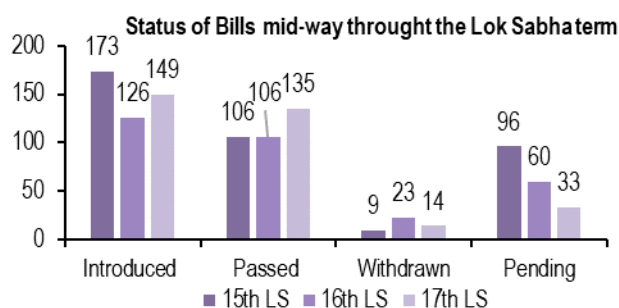
Time Spent on Bills

- This session, Lok Sabha spent 32% of its sitting time on legislative business, while Rajya Sabha spent 48% of its time. On an average, Lok Sabha discussed a Bill for over two and a half hours before passing it, and Rajya Sabha for two hours.
- The Farm Laws Repeal Bill, 2021 was passed on the first day in both Houses in less than 10 minutes without discussion. The Election Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2021 was passed within three hours of its introduction in Lok Sabha.
- Lok Sabha spent nearly five hours discussing and passing the second supplementary budget (8.6% of the 2021-22 budget estimate).



Status of Bills

- We look at the legislative business done mid-way through the 15th, 16th and 17th Lok Sabhas. The current Lok Sabha has passed more Bills in this time period in comparison to the previous two Lok Sabhas. Note that 69% of the Bills passed in this Lok Sabha were introduced in the same session.
- The current Lok Sabha has the lowest number of Bills pending at the mid-way mark. About a third of these Bills were introduced during the 17th Lok Sabha; the rest were carried forward from the last Parliament.



Questions

- During this session, in Lok Sabha, Question Hour functioned for 66% of the scheduled time and 26% questions were answered orally. On two days, no questions were answered orally in Lok Sabha.
- In Rajya Sabha, Question Hour functioned for 38% of the scheduled time and 21% questions were answered orally. On eight days, no questions were answered orally in Rajya Sabha.

General discussions (Non legislative business)

- More than 19 hours in Lok Sabha and one hour in Rajya Sabha were spent on non-legislative debates during this session. The topics discussed include climate change and the COVID-19 pandemic. Parliament spent 16% of its sitting time on such discussions.
- During the session, discussion on COVID-19 was conducted twice. Lok Sabha discussed management of the pandemic, and Rajya Sabha discussed the new variant Omicron. Across both Houses, there have been nine discussions on COVID-19 since the pandemic was declared in March 2020. Note that a discussion on price rise was listed but not conducted in either House.
- In the discussion on COVID-19 in Lok Sabha 97 Members participated and the discussion was held for 12 hours and 27 minutes.
- In the discussion on Climate Change, 90 Members participated and the discussion was held for 6 hours and 26 minutes.

Election of Deputy Speaker not held even after two and half years

- Article 93 of the Constitution states that Lok Sabha will choose two Members of the House to be Speaker and Deputy Speaker at the earliest possible.
- In the 17th Lok Sabha, election for the post of Deputy Speaker has not been conducted after two and a half years since it first convened. There has just been one instance in the past – 269 days during the 12th Lok Sabha – when it took over three months to elect a Deputy Speaker.

Top Performers

Top Performers of 17th Lok Sabha (from the first sitting till the end of Winter Session 2021) - Cumulative performance

Name	Initiated debates	Private Members Bills	Questions	Total	Attendance %
Ms Supriya Sule (Maharashtra)	110	7	383	500	91
Mr Shrirang Appa Barne (Maharashtra)	48	7	385	440	96
Mr Bidyut Baran Mahato (Jharkhand)	43	0	389	432	82

Data courtesy: PRS India

The toppers Ms Supriya Sule and Mr Shrirang Appa Barne (both Members from Maharashtra) are Sansad Maha Ratna Awardees of the 16th Lok Sabha.

Congratulations to all the top performers.

Data and Graphics Source courtesy: PRS India www.prsindia.org



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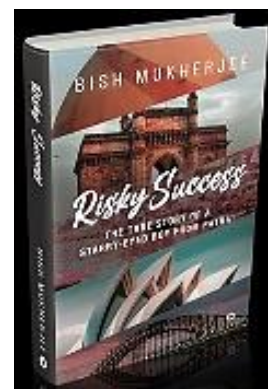


Shri Srinivas Prabhu
 Former Jt. Secretary,
 Lok Sabha Secretariat
 Member Secretary

Bish Mukherjee is one of the globally renowned communication professionals based at India and Australia. He is the first Indian Accredited Business Communicator by International Association of Business Communicator (IABC); he is the first Indian International Board Member at the International Association of Business Communicators (USA). He has been honoured with several awards for his contribution to communication domain. He has recently authored a book titled 'Risky Success'.

In this book, Bish Mukherjee has shared his interesting experiences in his journey from Patna to Australia.

The book is available at Amazon.



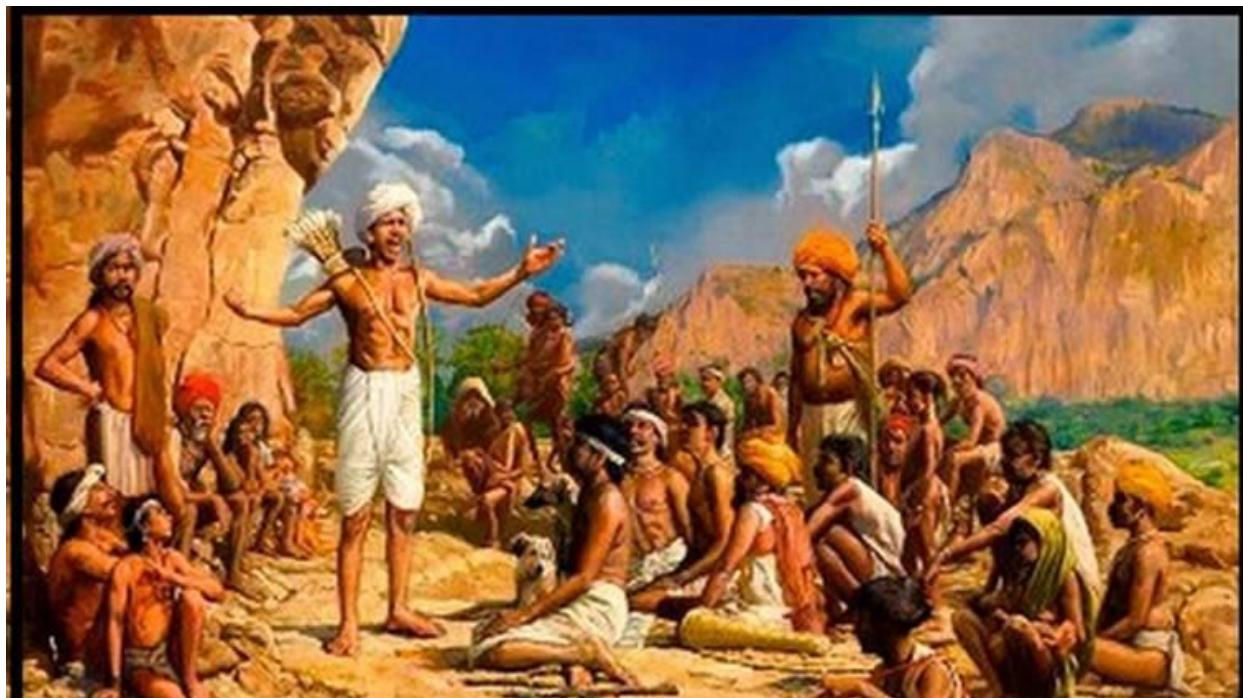


Birsa Munda – A Tribal Freedom Fighter

By C. Badri, Editorial Advisor



During the British rule many freedom fighters emerged in our country. Only some are remembered in our history books but many other valiant freedom fighters are forgotten despite their struggle for freedom and the bravery exhibited by them. Birsa Munda is one such tribal leader who gathered and rallied the tribal community in Jharkhand against the British. He also compelled the British to pass laws protecting the land rights of the tribals. Birsa Munda's achievements become more significant because of the fact that he could accomplish them before he was barely twenty-five years old.



Birsa Munda was born on November 15, 1875 in Ulihatu, Ranchi District, Bihar. During his childhood Birsa did not stay at one place but was moving from one village to another village with his parents. He belonged to the Munda tribe in the Chhotanagpur Plateau area. Jaipal Nag was his teacher and was his guide too. On the recommendation of Jaipal Nag, Birsa converted to Christianity in order to join the German Mission School. He, however, opted out of the school after a few years.

Birsa created a religion called "Birsait" which worshipped only one God. The Mundas and the Oraon community joined the Birsait sect and posed a great challenge to British rulers. Given his growing influence in the tribal community, Birsait soon became the popular religion among the Mundas and the Oraons. Birsa was also popularly known as 'Dharti Aba' or "Father of the Earth" and encouraged his followers to get back to their tribal roots and follow their traditions. The powerful preaching of Birsa Munda created a strong anti-British sentiment which was a great pain to the Britishers. He also mobilised thousands of tribals to form guerrilla armies to attack the British.

From the years 1886 to 1890, Birsa Munda was most of the time in Chaibasa which was close to the Sardars Agitation. The Sardars Agitation had impressed him a lot and by the time he left Chaibasa in 1890, Birsa was strongly entrenched in the movement against the British oppression of the tribal communities. In the later part of 1890s Birsa Munda fought for the abolition of the feudal system that the British had introduced in respect of the Adivasi forest lands. The British enticed the migrants from other States to work on tribal land and cornered all the income leaving very little income to the people who worked on the tribal lands. In this process the various tribes who were the original owners of the land were left deprived of the land and of their livelihood.



**Prime Minister Modi
paying homage to Birsa
Munda statue at
Parliament House**

Birsa was arrested on March 3, 1900 while fighting the British with his guerilla army in Jamkopai forest in Chakradharpur. On 9th June, 1900 he passed away while in custody in Ranchi jail when he was barely 25 years old. It is worthwhile to note that the British introduced the Chhotanagpur Tenancy Act (CNT), which prohibits the transfer of tribal land to non-tribal parties almost after a decade of his death.

Prime Minister Modi paid tribute to Birsa Munda on his birth anniversary celebrated on November 15, 2021, at Parliament House, New Delhi. He said "Dharti Aba wrote a complete history for the country in a short span of life and his struggle gave inspiration and direction to the generations of India. Lord Birsa lived for the society, sacrificed his life for his culture and the country. Therefore, he remains in our faith and soul as our God". He further said "Lord Birsa knew that attacking diversity in the name of modernity and tampering with ancient identity and nature was not the way to the welfare of the society. He was in favour of modern education, he advocated for changes, he showed courage to speak against the evils and shortcomings of his own society. The fight of Dharti Aba was against the thinking which wanted to erase the identity of the tribal society of India.



The birth anniversary of Birsa Munda, the iconic tribal leader who led a rebellion against the British, is being celebrated every year as "Janajatiya Gaurav Divas". His portrait is in the Parliament House and he is the only tribal leader to have been so honoured.

In recognition of his service to the tribals by fighting for the rights of tribal people and for fighting against the British rule, the State of Jharkhand was created on his birth anniversary in 2000. There are many institutions and public places named after him notably Birsa Agricultural University, Birsa Munda Airport at Ranchi, Birsa Institute of Technology at Sindri, Birsa College at Khunti, Birsa Munda Tribal University, Sidho Kanho Birsa University, Birsa Munda Athletics Stadium and Birsa Munda Central Jail. India Post honored him by releasing a Postal Stamp in the year 1988.

Short Story

Getting Into Guinness – A Dream Project

By Ramesh Sundaram, Editorial Advisor



Ranjit was watching the TV programme on Guinness Book of World Records. Suddenly an idea flashed in his mind. He also wanted to get into the Guinness Book by doing a record breaking achievement.

Ranjit went through the book and found many 'creative' achievements like growing lengthiest nails, longest beard, floating on water, jumping down the hill with only an elastic rope tied to his feet, etc.

The first one, growing lengthiest nail, would have been possible but for his 'nail-biting' habit. Growing the longest beard was 'out of his reach' as he was too young to grow a white beard and too old to grow a black beard; his ever-shining chin also stood in his way.

Ranjit's mother prevented him from attempting to float on water as according to his horoscope he has Jalkanta and will catch Jaldosha if he stays on the water.

One day after sumptuous lunch, Ranjit sat in his office chair and was mulling over the ideas. He finally decided to do the 'Cliff Hanger' bit, i.e., he decided to jump from a tall cliff with only a protective head-gear and an elastic rope tied to his feet.

The D-Day arrived. A large crowd has gathered around to witness the achievement – the pan wallahs and mobile eateries had a field day. The arbitrator was also there.

Just before making the attempt, Ranjit walked over to the edge of the hill just to test the height. To his horror somebody from the crowd pushed him over the cliff, even before he could put on the head-gear or tie the elastic rope to his feet.

Ranjit plunged down the hill screaming. The distance to the ground became shorter and shorter. His life is abruptly coming to an end. Million thoughts flashed through his mind. He regretted that he didn't even get married! At last, he hit the ground with a big thud. To his surprise he did not get hurt he actually fell from the office chair on which he was sleeping soundly, jolted by a rude shake given by his boss!

The last time I saw him, Ranjit was writing to the Guinness authorities asking them to include his name also in the book for his 'unique record' of losing his job for dreaming about the 'Guinness Record'!!



PRINCE

By Triambak Sharma



NEW YEAR 2022
Fear of
Omicron



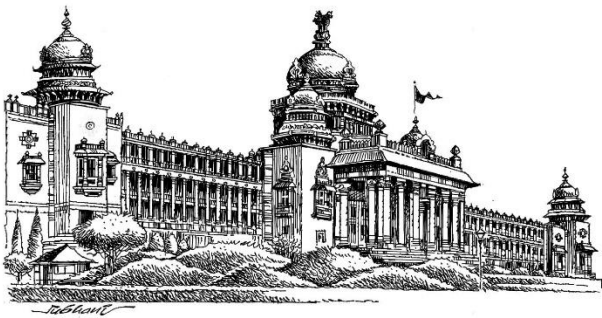
RED ALERT - Relatives of CORONA
are coming to give CONDOLENCES..

Cartoon Watch Cartoon Festival 2022 in Bengaluru

Exhibition of 21 Cartoonist for 21 Days

Four Senior Cartoonists will be honoured with Life Time Achievement Awards of Cartoon Watch.

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CARTOON FEST**



**INDIAN INSTITUTE
OF CARTOONISTS**

**CARTOON FESTIVAL 2022
BENGALURU**

**LIFE TIME ACHIEVEMENT AWARDS
BY CARTOON WATCH**
to four senior cartoonists of Karnataka

- K.R. Swamy • V. G. Narendra
- B. G. Gujjarappa • G. S. Naganath

An exhibition of
BIG SIZED CARICATURES (2 feet x 3 feet)
by 21 Karnataka cartoonists

1st January 2022, 11 AM

INAUGURATION
MR. TRIAMBAK SHARMA
EDITOR, CARTOON WATCH

ALL ARE WELCOME

Venue: **INDIAN CARTOON GALLERY** No.1, Midford House, Midford Garden
Off M.G. Road, Trinity Circle, Bengaluru 560001

The Exhibition will be open to public till 22nd January 2022

Included in Limca & India Book of Records
CARTOON WATCH
The only monthly cartoon magazine of India completed 25 years

**CARTOON
FESTIVAL
2022**

1st January 2022

PARTICIPANTS

• GUJJARAPPA	• SUBHASHCHANDRA
• NANJUNDA SWAMY	• RAVI PUJARI
• RA SURI	• YATHISH SIDDAKATTE
• SATHISH ACHARYA	• CHANDRA GANGOLLI
• CHANDRANATH ACHARYA	• SANKETH GURUDATTA
• NAGANATH G. S	• SATHISH BABU
• RAGUPATHI SRINGERI	• SHAILESH UJIRE
• MANOHAR ACHARYA	• GEECHA BOLKATTE
• JAIRAM UDUPA	• PRASANNA KUMAR
• JEEVAN SHETTY	• DATTATHRI M. N
• JAMES VAZ	






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Chhattisgarh
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Event Partner

**INDIAN INSTITUTE
OF CARTOONISTS**

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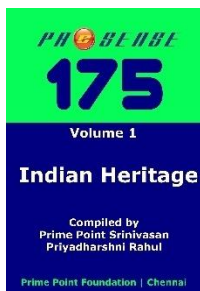
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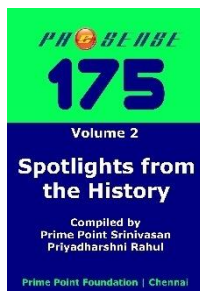
Department
of Culture
Chhattisgarh
संस्कृति विभाग,
छ.ग.शासन



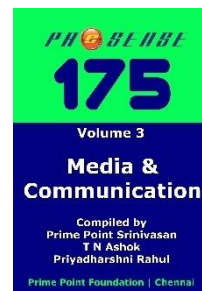
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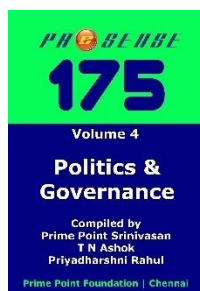
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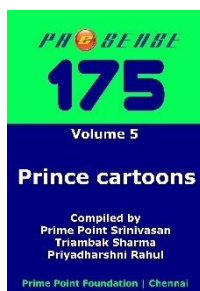
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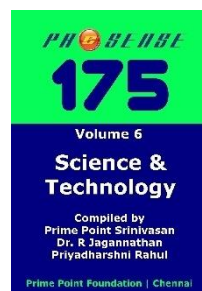
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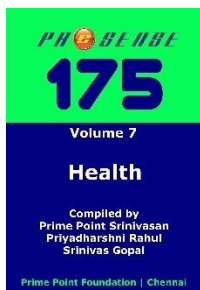
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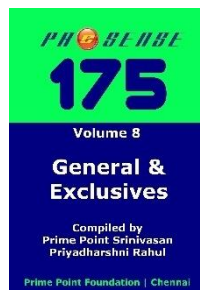
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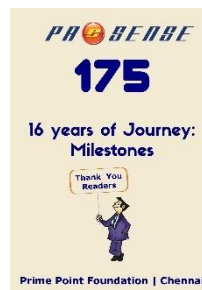
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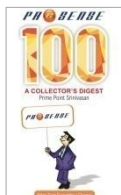
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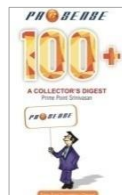


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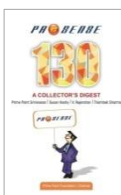
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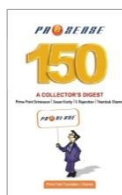
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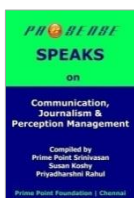
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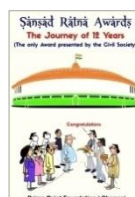
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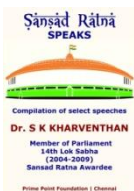
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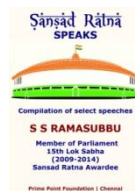
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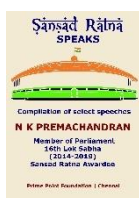
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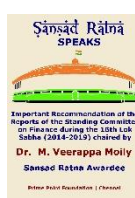
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