

# NEWSREEL WORLD

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Programmanus av Artemis Irvine

**ALANNA LESLIE:** Hi, I'm Alanna Leslie and welcome to Newsreel World...

Today we're talking about Jamaica, Australia and India

**ALANNA LESLIE:** But first...

Nationalists in Scotland are calling for a second referendum on independence from the United Kingdom.

Currently, Scotland is one of four countries that make up the U.K., along with England, Wales and Northern Ireland.

Scottish people voted against independence in 2014, but the changing political landscape since then has brought the issue to the surface once again.

Cameron MacKay went to speak to young people in Glasgow and Edinburgh to find out more.

**CAMERON MACKAY:** Should Scotland be an independent country? Yes or no?

Scottish voters were asked that question in 2014, in a referendum agreed by both the Scottish and UK Governments.

The result was 44.7% for Yes and 55.3% of votes for No. Scotland voted to stay in the United Kingdom. However, eight years on from the 2014 referendum, Scotland's constitutional future remains uncertain and voters may soon be asked to reconsider the issue of independence.

How did we get here? What are the key issues? And how likely is a second referendum?

**NICHOLA STURGEON:** We can now finish the job, and we will.

**VOX 1:** A second referendum really does have its moment right now. Particularly post-Brexit when a lot of the narrative going through the first referendum was the possibility of having to leave the European Union.

**VOX 2:** I wasn't able to vote the first time round. I don't feel the need to have to make a decision.

**CAMERON MACKAY:** I'm standing outside Bute House in Edinburgh, the official residence of the First Minister of Scotland.

The Scottish National Party, or SNP, has been in government in Scotland since 2007 and Nicola Sturgeon has served as First Minister since 2014.

Despite the result of the first referendum, she has continued to make the case for self-determination. In October 2016, Nicola Sturgeon took the first steps towards holding a second independence vote by announcing the publication of a referendum bill.

**NICHOLA STURGEON:** I am determined that Scotland will have the ability to reconsider the question of independence.

**CAMERON MACKAY:** Nicola Sturgeon made this announcement four months after the UK voted to leave the European Union.

The context of Brexit is crucial. 62% of Scottish voters chose to remain in the EU, but the overall result across the UK was 51.9% in favour of leave.

Since then, the SNP has consistently argued that Scotland was taken out of the EU against its will. How do young voters in Glasgow feel about economic issues?

**VOX 3:** Right now the economy is a bit of a mess anyway, but I think Scotland could be quite self-sufficient, especially up with like Aberdeen renewable energies. A lot of investment goes into that.

**VOX 4:** I think we have a lot of potential.

**VOX 5:** I get it for a long term potentially, but right now for me I personally wouldn't want to.

**CAMERON MACKAY:** How likely is a second referendum?

Nicola Sturgeon has stated that another negotiated Section 30 order giving the Scottish Parliament the power to hold a referendum is her preferred option. Successive UK prime ministers have declined her request.

The Scottish Government has asked the UK Supreme Court to decide whether Holyrood can legislate for an advisory second Scottish independence referendum without a section 30 order.

**NICHOLA STURGEON:** If the law says that is not possible, the general election will be a de facto referendum.

**CAMERON MACKAY:** The independence campaign has been re-shaped by Brexit, but the path towards holding a second referendum continues to be complex and uncertain.

**ALANNA LESLIE:** Thanks Cameron.

**ALANNA LESLIE:** Jamaica’s broadcasting authority has banned all music that features illegal activity, like drug and gun use.

The ban, which stops music from being played on TV and radio but doesn’t affect streaming services, is intended to stop “normalising” crime to young people.

The new rules have been criticised by Jamaica’s music scene. Romeich Major, a local producer and founder of Romeich Entertainment, said in a post on Instagram: “We can’t stop the creatives from singing about what they see around them or grew around.”

**ALANNA LESLIE:** The Australian government has launched a 10-year plan to tackle environmental destruction in the country.

It’s in response to a report earlier this year that showed that Australia’s environment is in shocking decline and it has lost more species to extinction than any other continent.

The plan includes building “insurance” populations of some key species, reducing the impact of a harmful weed known as gamba grass, and better harnessing Aboriginal expertise.

[MUSICAL INTERLUDE]

**ALANNA LESLIE:** That was a short clip of “Black AF” by Kenyan punk band Crystal Axis.

Writing about the song’s meaning on YouTube, the band says it “draws from our experiences as young black Africans; being discriminated against because of our appearances, having police break into our studio [...] and so much more.”

Crystal Axis released their first major EP in 2017 and cite Scandinavian death metal as one of their major influences.

**ALANNA LESLIE:** A charity in India is teaching young people from disadvantaged backgrounds after-school lessons in rap battling, break-dancing and beat-boxing.

The Dharavi Dream Project, which was founded in 2013 and has the support of the major music label Universal, now teaches over 150 students in the city of Mumbai.

Ayushi Shah has this report.

**AYUSHI SHAH:** Imagine a classroom where your subjects include rap battling, dancing to hip-hop and beatboxing.

In Mumbai, one of Asia's largest slums, Dharavi is a city within a city, where over a million people reside in poverty. Many residents live in shanty houses and share communal toilets, and a few attend the world's first free school of hip-hop, The Dharavi Dream Project, an academy that's empowering its students by honing their musical talents.

The energy here is contagious. The classes usually start at around 7 p.m. and students range from 7 to 25 years of age. During the day, they are either working professionals or students and by the night they moonlight as budding rappers and dancers ready to break the stage.

One of the students is 23-year-old Joshua Joseph, whose stage name is M.C. Josh. He has a day job working with a loan firm and has been a part of the Dharavi Dream Project for over seven years now.

Joshua tells me that for him, rap is not just about eventually making a career, but an opportunity to spread awareness about the potential of people in a stigmatised place like Dharavi.

**JOSHUA JOSEPH:** People think because we are from the Dharavi slums, we aren't very skilled or they assume they are thieves or cheaters. But that isn't true and things are changing. Through my songs I want to change their perspective and gain respect for the people here.



**DOLLY RATESHWAR:** We are the first ever free school of hip-hop in the entire world, never done before, and hence we feel that we are the torchbearers.

**AYUSHI SHAH:** Dolly Rateshwar, who co-founded the project says that she is elated that the students have a chance to pick alternate careers that they are passionate about.

**DOLLY RATESHWAR:** Artists are now making their passion into careers, which we call it as a livelihood versus deadly-hoods. Livelihoods is more like following your passion, which ultimately becomes your career. And once you do that, you also start earning. You start making money.

**AYUSHI SHAH:** Recently, a fresh redevelopment project has been announced for the area, but Dolly tells me that she isn't too worried because the community is a strong one.

**DOLLY RATESHWAR:** And the community over here is very well-knit and they have their own culture.

Again, I thought it would be difficult because we all would have to move. But slowly, steadily in this entire process, there is a lot of acceptance.

I feel that every challenge is an opportunity only if you look at it this way.

**AYUSHI SHAH:** According to a recent report by the Commitment to Reducing Inequality Index, India has made marginal gains when it comes to reducing inequality.

While India has a long way to go to bridge the gap, initiatives like The Dharavi Dream Project are a dignified step in the right direction.

**ALANNA LESLIE:** Thanks Ayushi.

That's all from me today, speak to you soon, bye!