Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee Research Foundation

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Special Article

- Requirements for the NAM initiative to Help Transform Indian Agriculture
- Indian National Intellectual Property Rights Policy, 2016: Some Highlights
- सूचना बनाम गांधी की बहस पर अदालती सबक
But every and any ideology will not make a party a fit vehicle for ushering in a democratic era. The ideology must not go counter to the spirit and ideals of democracy itself. In fact in many a country democracy has suffered much at the hands of those who have used democracy only to subvert it. The communist have an ideology and claim to follow democratic means - only to ultimately put an end to democracy. “Democracy”, to quote Dr. Radhakrishnan again, “has for its basic principle the dignity and freedom of the individual. The free spirit of man is responsible for all progress in human history. Any system which tends to destroy the individual is undemocratic. The techniques of democratic way of life are discussion, persuasion, compromise, give and take.” Therefore, any ideology which is rigid and does not believe in human dignity and freedom will not suit a democratic set-up. Such parties should either adapt their ideologies to democratic conditions, or stop paying lip service to democracy.

- Pt. Deendayal Upadhyaya,  
(Democracy & Political Parties,  
February 27th, 1961,  
Political Diary)
The Nationalist

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Elements who glorify terrorists & terrorism need to be rejected

Displaying his party's true faith in the barrel of the gun and its respect for terrorists, a senior CPIM functionary from the state of Jammu & Kashmir desisted from calling Hizbul terrorist Burhan Wani a "terrorist". CPIM MLA from Kulgam and state secretary of the party in J&K Mohammed Yusuf Tarigami in a statement referred to Wani the terrorist as "Burhan Wani and his associates." Tarigami did not dare condemn the acts of terrorism indulged in by Wani and his co-terrorist but rather issued a long homily on what action must be taken against security forces in the Valley.

In tune with Tarigami, CPIML leader Kavitha Krishnan, forever in a state of war with India, especially if that India happens to be ruled by a dispensation she hates - in this case the BJP - termed the gunning down of terrorist Wani as "extra judicial killing." These are the types - Tarigami and Krishnan et al- who encourage their cadres to dance and revel at the death of our Jawans and soldiers. When in 2010 Jawans were mowed down by naxals in Chattisgarh, a group of students in JNU, inspired by these ideologies and leaders had organised a celebratory dance. One never hears them condemning terrorism, terrorists and their death dance. Violence fits well into the political ideology that they peddle.

These types are also joined by a long line of "illustrious" pseudo-intellectuals who keep arguing that Wani was not so much a terrorist but much more a son of a "headmaster" who was done to death by the Indian security agencies. They never discuss the atrocities and killings that Wani engineered, these are expressions of dissatisfaction, they lamely argue. A
certain newspaper, founded in the past by the legendary Ram Nath Goenka, that doyen of nationalist journalism, went so far as to mourn Wani’s death by metamorphosing its facebook page, much like it did in the case of Yakub Abdul Razak Memon’s hanging in July 2015, when it carried the banner headline, “And they Hanged him.” Clearly its founding goals have long been decimated and the paper itself seems to have lost its way and is often seen standing by those whose single-point and unequivocal aim is to see India dissipated and dissolved.

One cannot even protest such reductionism lest one be labelled as a “hyper-nationalist.” The sole "rational" course, in order to be counted as an intellectual, a liberal and sane by these types, is to sit back and applaud those who spit and spit at the very idea of India and work to destabilise and crack her. Some, for example, would even like you to believe how great a philosopher and thinker is Zakir Naik, how deep and genuine his thoughts are and how sacrilegious it is to even doubt his intentions which are based on propagating "peace." For these types, it does not matter that Naik’s channels have always shown an India minus Kashmir or that his sermons from hell are radicalising and misguiding youth across countries.

Our elite and pampered intellectuals and their arm chair supporters in politics mainly of the communist and naxal variety have in fact always revelled at romanticising terror and terrorists. Ensnconced in the santinised confines of the national capital or in Ivy League universities abroad, these unaccountable intellectuals, plush with resources and media attention, have always pushed through a world view which is tolerant of terrorism, of ideas that seek to break India, of groups and conglomerates that push the unfulfilled agenda of "Gazwa-e-Hind", the ultimate destruction of India. Yet their positions against those who condemn terrorism and separatism have been of the most intolerant variety.

Yet so alert are these counterfeit intellectuals that they always make sure to avoid terming a terrorist as a terrorist, they avoid taking these elements head on and when exposed, always hide behind the fig-leaf of human rights and freedom of expression. Among them are those leaders - emerging as the soft faces of separatism - who have started warning that talking to separatists is the only way. In their days at the helm of affairs these very leaders proved most ineffective in addressing the situation in Jammu & Kashmir.

It is the support that these so-called leaders, political parties and intellectuals, have given to secessionism in Indian educational institutions that has lead a handful of terrorists in the Valley to challenge the unity and integrity of India. It is their support for calls to break India that has led to fountainheads of terror like Hafiz Saeed and Salahuddin to issue dictates in support of
terrorism in Kashmir. Their support to break-India elements within the country have actually encouraged separatists and terrorists within the country and beyond.

The communists and the naxals and their urban sympathisers have always come out in support of disruptionists. They have always utilised a crisis within the country to push forward their divisive agendas of conflict and hate and have hardly ever come forward with an agenda that seeks to positively address the situation. Through their support of terrorists and terrorism they are clearly working against the interests of a large majority of Kashmiris who aspire to move on and to join the march of prosperity, of possibilities and of opportunities. Parties that are trapped in their outdated claptraps can scarcely understand this new aspiration. Prime Minister Modi, in his two years has often visited Kashmir, has directly addressed the people, has launched schemes and initiatives and has always spoken of the need for the people to move ahead in a spirit of aspiration and development. He has always demonstrated in actual action - when he spent Diwali in the Kashmir to be by the side of the flood affected sisters and brothers.

Who are those who are to benefit most from such an affirmative agenda, it is the people of Kashmir. And who are those who are to lose most from such a futuristic agenda full of a humanistic approach, it is the separatists, terrorists and their sympathisers within the country and their masters and sponsors across the border.

The situation in Kashmir, the killing of the Hizbul terrorist, Burhan Wani, and Pakistan's perfidious agenda in that state is also exposing a number of political and intellectual elements within the country who have never had India’s interest at heart; these have never been Indian in mind and spirit. The sooner their agendas are exposed and rejected the better shall it be for the future health of our democracy and our collective aspirations.

— Dr. Anirban Ganguly,
Director, SPMRF
Salient points of PM Modi’s address in eleventh Inter-State Council Meeting at New Delhi

- PM Modi’s vision

The Nationalist
रक्म मिलेगी। कोयले के अलावा भी दूसरे खनन से राज्यों को 18 हजार करोड़ रुपए की रकम मिलेगी। इसी तरह CAMPA कानून में बदलाव के जरिए बैंक में रखे हुए करीब 40 हजार करोड़ रुपए को भी राज्यों को देने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है।

» इंटर स्टेंट काउंसिल Centre&State Relations के साथ ही उन विषयों पर भी चर्चा का मंच है जो देश की बड़ी आबादी से जुड़े हुए हैं। कैंसर नीति—निर्धारण के स्तर पर इन मुद्दों को सुलझाने के लिए एक राष्ट्रीय जांच जा सकती है, कैंसर एक दूसरे से परस्पर जुड़े विषयों को सुलझाया जा सकता है।

» आज की तारीख में सामाजिक सा आधार कार्य, लोगों के सशक्तीकरण का प्रतीक बन गया है। सरकारी मदद या सक्षमिता पर जित व्यक्ति का अधिकार है, अब उसे ही इसका फायदा मिल रहा है, पैसा सोचे उसी के खाते में जा रहा है। इससे पारवर्तित हो आई ही है, हजारों करोड़ रुपए की बचत हो रही है जिसे विकास के काम पर व्यय किया जा रहा है।

» मित्रों, बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर ने लिखा था कि— "भारत जैसे देश में सामाजिक सुधार का मार्ग उत्तम ही मुश्किल है, उत्तम ही अड़चनों से भरा हुआ है जितना स्वर्ण जाने का मार्ग। जब आप सामाजिक सुधार की सोचते हैं तो आपको दोस्त कम, आलोचक ज्यादा मिलते हैं। आज भी उनकी तिक्की बातें, उत्तम ही प्रारंभिक है। इसलिए आलोचनाओं से बचत हुए, हमें एक दूसरे के साथ सहयोग करते हुए, सामाजिक सुधार की योजनाओं को आगे बढाने पर जोर देना होगा। इनमें से बहुत सी योजनाओं की रूप—रेखा, नीति आयोग में मुख्यमंत्रियों के ही सब—सुप्रीम ने लेकर की है।

» इंटर स्टेंट काउंसिल में जिस एक और अहम विषय पर चर्चा होनी है, वह ही शिक्षा। भारत की सबसे बड़ी ताकत हमारे नौजवान ही हैं। 30 करोड़ से ज्यादा बच्चे अभी स्कूल जाने वाली उम्र में हैं। इसलिए हमारे देश में आने वाले कई सालों तक दुनिया को Skilled Manpower देने की क्षमता है। केंद्र और राज्यों को मिलकर बच्चों को शिक्षा का ऐसा महारूप देना होगा जिसमें वे आज की जरूरत के हिसाब से खुद को तैयार कर सकें, अपने हुनर का विकास कर सकें।

» पंडित दीनदयाल उपाध्याय जी के शब्दों में कहे है— शिक्षा एक निवेदन है। हम पेड़—पीठों को लगाते हुए सबसे कोई पीस नहीं लेते। हमें पता होता है कि यही पेड़—पीठ आगे जाकर हमें ऑफिसीजन देंगे, पर्यावरण की मदद करेंगे। उसी तरह शिक्षा भी एक निवेदन है जिसका लाभ समाज को होता है।

» 21वीं सदी की अर्थव्यवस्था में, जिस तरह की कुशलता और योग्यता की आवश्यकता है, उसमें हम सभी का दायित्व है कि नौजवानों के पास कोई न कोई Skill जरूर हो। हमें नौजवानों को ऐसा बनाना होगा कि वे Logic के साथ सोचें, Out of the box सोचें और अपने काम में व्यापकतापन दिखें।

» देश की आत्मिक सुरक्षा को तब तक मजबूत नहीं किया जा सकता, जब तक Intelligence Sharing पर फोकस ना हो, एजेंसियों में अधिक तालमेल ना हो, हमारी पुलिस आधुनिक सौंपर और तकनीक से लैस ना हो। हमने इस मोर्चे पर काफी लंबा रास्ता तय किया है लेकिन हमें लगातार अपनी कार्य—कुशलता और समर्थन को बढ़ाते चलना है। हमें हर समय Alert और Updated रहना है।

» जितना ही हम अहम विषयों पर एक राय बनाने में कामयाब हों, उतना ही मुरीक्षकों को पार करना आसान होगा। इस प्रक्रिया में हम न सिर्फ Cooperative Federalism की spirit और केंद्र—राज्य रिश्तों को मजबूत करने ही के देश के नागरिकों के बेहतर भविष्य को भी सुनिश्चित करेंगे।
Salient points of PM Modi's address at the Community event in Johannesburg, South Africa

» We may live on distant shores; in different time zones; and on different hemispheres; our ancestors may have been separated in history; our nationalities may be different; and our support may be for different cricket teams but, our common cultural, religious and spiritual heritage ensured that we remain close and connected. Both, in our hearts and our minds,

» Centuries ago, our ancestors travelled to the unknown shores of South Africa. They faced hardship and extreme poverty. Yet, they endured and kept going. Under decades of Apartheid isolation, they not only preserved their culture, traditions and language.

» In staying true to the Indian ethos, the notion that the world is a family, you have cared for others. And, in so doing you have also echoed the South African ethos of Umuntu Ngumuntu Ngabantu (You are what you are because of other people)

» In many ways, what Indian diaspora stands for all over the world today is because of what your
forefathers were able to achieve despite all adversities.

- It was here that Mahatma Gandhi conceptualised his politics. This is the birthplace of Satyagraha. South Africa transformed Mohandas into a Mahatma.

- South Africa is a sacred land. It is the land of Madiba, and the of Mahatma Gandhi. The path these two great men have shown us, and the freedom that they have won for us, is an inspiration for all of mankind. Their tireless spirit, courage and moral force will remain a guiding beacon for the generations to come. The Mahatma led India's march to freedom from the British, which gave birth to modern India. The forgiveness of Nelson Mandela and his Long March to Freedom gave rise to A Rainbow Nation.

- We live in a world that is interdependent and hyper-connected. Many of you are now closely engaged with developments in India. Your desire to connect with the lands of your forefathers may be an emotional urge. But, you need not limit yourself to that alone.

- India, today, is also a land of opportunity for those who want to: Connect and collaborate; Innovate and create; Trade and Invest; and Produce and Engineer.

- India is today one of the brightest spots in the global economy. In a world marked by reducing growth rates and economic slowdown, India has registered a healthy growth rate of 7.6% this year. We are working to grow over 8% and more in the years ahead. India's dynamism is not of mere words. It is driven by concrete action. And, is defined by our commitment to change the face of the Indian economy. Not, just through sustained rapid economic growth. But, through multiple transformations.

- Transformations that aim to uplift: India's 1.25 billion people; its 500 cities; and its six hundred thousand villages.

- Backed by the strength of the best information technology specialists in the world, we are also shaping a digital revolution. A revolution that would change the way: a government engages with its citizens; a business interacts with its clients; and a society relates to its old and new structures.

- There is a wave of new momentum in our villages. The cities are full of enterprise and energy. There is confidence in our youth. And, the citizens of India are full of optimism.

- India's rise is a story of: Rare resilience: Renewed resurgence; superb speed; and spectacular scale.

- Today, India's success story can be define in just four letters. They are letters of HOPE, where: H is for: Harmony; O for: Optimism; P for: Potential; and E for: Energy. And the credit for this does not go to Modi. It goes to 1.25 billion people of India. And, to the fact that they placed their faith in my government and gave it a mandate to govern.
The Prime Minister Narendra Modi–led government has announced the ambitious goal of doubling income of farmers by 2022. Progressing towards such a goal requires integrated economic, institutional, technological and governance reform initiatives not just in agriculture sector, but also in power, roads, and other infrastructure particularly in rural areas, with a view to crowd-in private investment through well conceived and executed public sector investments.

It is also essential to keep overall economic growth which is broad-based at a fairly high level. According to World Bank’s Global Economic Prospects, India’s real GDP growth for 2015 and 2016 is estimated at 7.6%, in contrast, for advanced countries, the growth rates are 1.8 and 1.7 percent respectively. India needs to sustain this level of growth inspite of the difficult global economic environment if it is to narrow the gap with higher per capita income countries.

A stronger agriculture sector could also help expand the trade surplus accruing from it. In 2014, agriculture products constituted 13.5 percent of India’s exports but only 5.9 percent of its imports (merchandise trade for 2014), generating a modest trade surplus of USD 16.1 billion, while the rest of the merchandise trade exhibited a deficit of USD 141.4 billion. India’s agricultural surplus was larger than its surplus in services of USD 8.7 billion. Ability to generate significant trade surplus in agriculture could also benefit pursuance of India’s soft diplomacy.

India is among the major global producers of agricultural commodities, and of fruits and vegetables. It ranks second globally in rice and wheat, is among the largest producer of pulses (but also large importer of pulses), and the second largest producer of fruits and vegetables, a significant proportion of the production is however wasted due to relative underdevelopment of the food processing industry. It also has varied climatic conditions which could facilitate diversification in both agriculture and horticulture crops. However, India’s cultivable land to population ratio has been declining due to competing demands on land from other uses and accelerated, in some cases, by declining profitability of traditional agricultural crops. This has been accentuated by land fragmentation, particularly in states such as West Bengal. Consequently while the share of agriculture in GDP was 17.4 percent in 2014-15, about half the population derives main livelihood from this sector.

The agriculture sector therefore is
deservedly receiving renewed policy focus from the current NDA government. The sector needs investments, more outcome-oriented use of relevant technology, and marketing, and supply chain reforms. In addition to the National Agriculture Market (NAM), the government has also launched the National Energy Efficient Agriculture Pumps Programme (NEAPP), and the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) to help minimize water and energy inputs per unit of output; and to improve agricultural marketing efficiency, which in turn could broaden agricultural supply chains and lead them to higher value creation. The government is attempting to develop nation-wide e-platform for plantation crops such as tea. FDI (Foreign Direct Investment) norms for plantation sector have also been substantially liberalized. In June 2016, the government has permitted 100 percent FDI under government approval route for food sector manufacturing, and trading, marketing through e-commerce.

This column focuses on NAM, explaining its need, operational features, economic rationale, and requirements for achieving desired outcomes.

Need to Address Inefficient, Distorted and Opaque Agricultural Markets

Agricultural markets or ‘mandis’ as they are commonly known, are usually where sale and purchase of agricultural products takes place. In India these are administered through Agricultural Produce Market Committees (APMCs) through various states APMC Acts. Under this, the geographical area of the state is divided into different market areas with each falling under the jurisdiction of a market committee. The first sale of agricultural commodities such as cereals, pulses, vegetables, fruits and even products like chicken, fish can be conducted only through commission agents, who have been licensed by the APMCs. The Act permits different taxes and charges to be levied on the trade conducted in Mandis, whose ultimate burden is on the consumers. To the extent these are not proportionate to real economic activity, they unnecessarily reduce real household income and welfare.

Despite amendments to make the act less restrictive, notably in 2003 under the National Democratic Alliance (NDA), such as allowing non-state actors to set up market areas (as opposed to it being the prerogative of state governments alone, as was the case earlier), amended provisions have been implemented to different degrees by states, under whose jurisdiction the agriculture sector falls under India’s constitution. Consequently APMCs wield considerable monopoly power and under various categories end up charging multiple fees of substantial magnitude. These vary widely between states, inducing distortions in the market due to a cascading effect on the final price of the commodity. Even within a state, the fragmentation of markets hinders free flow of agricultural commodities from one market area to another, resulting in higher prices for the consumer.
without any commensurate benefit to the farmer. Further, revenue earned by APMCs does not go to the state treasury and hence is exempt from legislative and auditing oversight.

The APMC operations exhibit non-transparency, and lack of accountability, and have created substantial local (and sometimes regional) monopoly power, which often translates into political power. The resulting distributional coalitions whose interests lie in rent-seeking rather than in the well-being of farmers, have led resistance to substantive reforms of the current inefficient agricultural marketing practices.

The Maharashtra government has given in-principle approval to farmers to sell fruits and vegetables directly to buyers as well as through APMCs of the state. The APMCs charge commission of 12 percent, which the farmers need not incur in selling directly. Farmers however will still incur the costs of marketing function undertaken by them. Implementation to take into account transition issues, including overcoming resistance of entrenched APMC interests in restricting farmers’ economic freedoms will be necessary. The above initiative will facilitate implementation of NAM.

Operational Aspects of NAM:

On April 14 2016, the National Agriculture Market was officially launched with the inauguration of the pilot of the electronic trading platform for agricultural produce or e-NAM. e-NAM makes use of ICT to network existing APMC Mandis into an online trading platform at the national and state level. This promotes transparent sale transactions and real time price discovery that is based on actual demand and supply. At present M/s. Nagarjuna Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd. has been designated as the Strategic Partner (SP) responsible for development, operation and maintenance of the platform.

In addition to e-NAM, the other components of NAM include a more liberal licensing regime for traders, buyers, commission agents, that do not require physical presence or shop premises in the yard. This promotes greater competition and limits the monopoly power of existing agents. Other features of NAM include validity of a single license for a trader across markets in the state, a single point of levy of the market fees and harmonisation of agricultural produce standards, and quantities, essential for larger scale trading. This is expected to lead to uniformity and streamlined procedures across integrated markets.

In the current set-up, due to the perishable nature of goods, small quantities and the need for liquidity, farmers often sell at low prices, with most of the gains accruing to intermediaries and retailers. For farmers, the establishment of NAM and e-NAM would mean more options for selling their products and receiving prices commensurate with quality. The aggregation challenge (aggregating small quantity by each farmer into larger volumes) however will need to be addressed. Initially focusing on larger mandis to provide leadership could be useful, but for
broader impact the aggregation challenge must be met. Consumers too benefit from better quality produce, available at more reasonable prices. Traders and bulk buyers gain from access to a larger national market for secondary trading. Finally, for Mandis a freely accessible ICT platform reduces manpower, book-keeping and reporting requirements, while at the same time reducing the inefficiencies in tendering and auctioning.

Economic Rationale: The economic rationale behind the NAM thus, is to reduce asymmetries of information that farmers and traders face in marketing their produce and to lower transactions’ cost that accrue from high levels of market charges and movement controls. Moreover, by moving trade to an open access electronic platform, the monopoly power exercised within APMCs and by them is curbed. Transparency in operations is also promoted. Over the long term and with the nation-wide implementation of the NAM, it is expected that there will be a transfer of knowledge and inputs across states. Another crucial area where the NAM may be useful will be in controlling food losses. Post-harvest losses in a developing country such as India result from a combination of poor infrastructure, technical and managerial practices. In 2013, almost 7 million tonnes were discarded as vegetable waste, which constituted about 5.8% of total vegetable production. While better infrastructure and storage facilities are essential, as recommended by the High Level Committee on restructuring of the Food Corporation of India (FCI), setting up such systems will take time. Thus simultaneously, faster movement of produce through lower movement control and immediate price realisation as enabled by NAM, will help contain some of these food losses.

NAM: Requirements for Success

States seeking assistance under the NAM scheme need to undertake three reforms—the validity of a single license across the State, a single point levy of market fee, and fulfilling the provision for electronic auction as a mode for price discovery. Thus, states need to ensure that NAM-connected Mandis have requisite online connectivity, hardware and assaying equipment. Agriculture is primarily a State responsibility under the Constitution. So it is up to each state to not only fulfil these conditions, but to link them effectively with other initiatives of the Union government.

Currently, small and marginal farmers in many states, do not take their produce to the Mandi, selling instead to local level private traders and retailers in their neighbourhood (this ratio being well above 50% for some crops). Thus a substantive challenge would be to find ways to allow the benefits of NAM to reach them.

As of April 2016, 21 Mandis from eight states (Gujarat, Telangana, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Jharkhand, and Himachal Pradesh) have been linked to the NAM, with common tradable parameters being developed for 25 commodities. In-principal approval
The Nationalist

has been granted to four other states - Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, U.T. of Chandigarh and Andhra Pradesh.

The final target is to link 585 markets to the NAM by 2018. But given that there exist over 7,000 regulated markets (principal markets and sub-markets), there is still substantial effort needed until a truly unified national agricultural market is fully realised. But a promising start has been made. There will need to be policy coherence and organizational co-ordination among agriculture, food processing, food and civil supplies, road transportation, highways, and finance ministry if NAM, as part of an integrated program is to achieve its objectives.

An instrument which may be useful is a feedback loop mechanism to refine NAM as it progresses by developing an appropriate dashboard to monitor its quantitative and qualitative significance in agricultural markets, value addition and farmers’ incomes. Such measures will be consistent with making agricultural sector activities, and its inter-linkages with other sectors more professionally managed, informed by technological and other knowledge inputs. A key criteria for measuring the success of NAM would be how far NAM, in conjunction with other initiatives, assists in improving India’s agricultural surplus in merchandise trade, and strengthens the linkages between the agriculture, industry and services sector.

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On 12 May 2016, the Indian government approved its first ever National Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Policy. This National Policy was drafted by an independent IPR Think Tank that consisted of six members, chaired by Justice (retired) Prabha Sridevan. A draft Policy was prepared after consultation with the IP experts, IP lawyers, academics, scientists, activists, and user groups, which was released on 19th December 2014 for public comments. After gathering inputs at the national and state-level against the circulated draft, the IPR Think Tank finalized the policy. The Union Cabinet finally approved the National Policy in May 2016. The main focus of this policy is given to the slogan of “Creative India, Innovative India”, which subsequently is aligned to different government initiatives and missions in recent times that include ‘Atal Innovation Mission’, ‘Make in India’, ‘Start-Up India’, and ‘Stand-Up India’ promoting creativity, innovation and youth-led entrepreneurship in the country.

The guiding principles of the Policy are explicitly elaborated in its Vision and Mission statements. The stated Vision of this Policy is: “An India where creativity and innovation are stimulated by Intellectual Property for the benefit of all; an India where intellectual property promotes advancement in science and technology, arts and culture, traditional knowledge and biodiversity resources; an India where knowledge is the main driver of development, and knowledge owned is transformed into knowledge shared”. While, the stated Mission of the Policy is to: “Stimulate a dynamic, vibrant and balanced intellectual property rights system in India and to: (a) foster creativity and innovation and thereby, promote entrepreneurship and enhance socio-economic and cultural development, and (b) focus on enhancing access to healthcare, food security and environmental protection, among other sectors of vital social, economic and technological importance”.

The scope of the Policy encompasses all legislations related to intellectual property protection for the inventors, creators, designers, and entrepreneurs in the country, namely, the Patents Act, 1970; Trade Marks Act, 1999; Designs Act, 2000; Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999; Copyright Act, 1957; Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout-Design (SICLD) Act, 2000; Protection of Plant Varieties and
The Nationalist Farmers’ Rights Act, 2001; and Biological Diversity Act, 2002. The Policy provides the guided principles of administration of eight aforesaid National Acts. The Policy also proposes administration of related IPR Acts from a single line ministry, i.e. Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Thus, IP resources under the Copyright Act and the SICLD Act are brought to DIPP respectively from the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) and the Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY). Henceforth, DIPP will administer, admit applications, and maintain the respective registry for patents, trademarks, industrial designs, copyrights, SICLD, and geographical indications of goods. The ministries, namely, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, and the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change continue to administer the IP resources under the Biological Diversity Act and Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers’ Rights Act.

The Policy then emphasizes on safeguarding traditional knowledge (TK), genetic resources (GR) traditional cultural expressions (TCE) and folklores, which are essential for maintaining cultural diversity and unique identity of the country and the regions. Here, the Policy suggests widening the scope of the existing Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL.res.in) by including different IP resources beyond the Indian systems of medicine.

The IPR Policy also recognizes the interests of marginalized patients in developing countries as identified from its texts: “the contribution of the Indian pharmaceutical sector in enabling access to affordable medicines globally and its transformation to being the pharmacy of the world...”. India is also a signatory to the recently adopted United Nations’ Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). One of the targets of SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being) emphasizes on easy and equitable access to medicines and vaccines. The Target states, “3.B Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and, in particular, provide access to medicines for all.” The majority of critics of this IPR Policy are apprehensive on weak provisions of affordable medicines and agro seeds in the IPR Policy document. However, DIPP broadens its resources for safeguarding the interests of
marginalized or poor patients. The IP administrators in the country also recognize the provisions in SDGs and commitments of Government of India.

The Policy also emphasizes on operational strategies in strengthening IP incubation and facilitation centres in different creative and innovative organizations for improving their institutional IP portfolios at par with the global standards. The Atal Innovation Mission also has similar operational objectives. Thus, the IP awareness and capacity development in the industries, MSMEs (micro, small and medium enterprises), startups, R&D institutions, science & technology institutions, universities, and colleges are given priority for the early foundation of a holistic and conducive innovation ecosystem in the country. While building strong IP-led cultures in the country, India’s economic growth and technological progress would make a significant impact in other areas of human development such as poverty alleviation and zero hunger.

Table 1: Intellectual Property Administrators in India

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Intellectual Property</th>
<th>Nodal Agency for IP Registration and Maintaining of Respective Registry</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Patents</td>
<td>Controller General of Patents, Designs &amp; Trade Marks, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP), Ministry of Commerce and Industry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trade Marks</td>
<td>Controller General of Patents, Designs &amp; Trade Marks, DIPP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial Designs</td>
<td>Controller General of Patents, Designs &amp; Trade Marks, DIPP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographical Indications of Goods</td>
<td>Controller General of Patents, Designs &amp; Trade Marks, DIPP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copyright</td>
<td>Controller General of Patents, Designs &amp; Trade Marks, DIPP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout-Design</td>
<td>Controller General of Patents, Designs &amp; Trade Marks, DIPP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant Varieties and Farmers’ Rights</td>
<td>Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers’ Rights Authority, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biological Diversity</td>
<td>National Biodiversity Authority (NBA), Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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References:


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nants बनाम गांधी की बहस पर अदालती सबक

शिवानन्द खिवबे

जादी के बाद से ही राष्ट्रीय स्वयंसेवक संघ के खिलाफ वैश्विक तरार पर हमले होते-रहते हैं। संघ के खिलाफ नियोजित ढंग से तथ्य गढ़ने और उन्हें कुत्तों से सावित करने के लिए अलग-अलग दौर में कांग्रेस की सशक्तिकरण द्वारा भी वुढ़िजीवियों की एक बड़ी लॉबी तैयार की गयी। वामपंथी विचार आदर्शों प्रकाश, इतिहासकार, साहित्यकार सहित तमाम लोगों द्वारा संघ के खिलाफ एक आम एका तैयार करके दशकों से संघ को बदनाम करने की कोशिश की जाती रही है। इसे तो वामपंथी विचारधारा के लेखकों द्वारा संघ पर तमाम आरोप लगाये जाते रहे हैं लेकिन उन सभी आरोपों में सर्वाधिक बार यह आरोप लगाया जाता है कि शाही की हत्या संघ की गयी थी। दरअसल इस वाक्य को गौरवल्लि के सिद्धांतों से दो कदम अगले बढ़कर बोला जाता रहा है। इसी बार इस निश्चित को बोला गया है कि अब कई मासूम समझ बाले लोगों को यह सच लगने लगा था। हालांकि यह भी मौजूद था कि संघ के खिलाफ प्रमाणित मामले से अभी तक ऐसा कुछ भी इस संघ-विरोधी विचारधारा के लेखकों को नहीं मिल सका है जिसके आधार पर संविधानसम्मत अदालती प्रक्रिया में संघ को चुनौती दे सके। संघ के खिलाफ इस बयान का उपयोग कांग्रेस के प्रथम परिवार द्वारा भी चुनौती की जाती रहा है। हालांकि माननार राहुल गांधी से जुड़ा है। अपने बयान में राहुल गांधी एकबार कह चुके हैं कि गांधी की हत्या संघ को नहीं थी। राहुल गांधी के इस बयान पर आपत्ति जताते हुए संघ की तफी से किसी ने मुक्तदमा दर्ज कर दिया था। गतिमान जुलाई को सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने मानहानि के उसी मुकदमे की सुनवाई करते हुए राहुल गांधी को यह आदेश जारी किया कि या तो वे संघ से माफ़ माने अथवा अदालती दृष्टल के लिए तैयार रहें।

कानूनी तौर संघ बनाम राहुल गांधी का यह मामला और इसपर अदालत का रूप मजबूत एक कानूनी मुकदमे तक सीमित नहीं है, बल्कि इसके व्यापक मामले हैं। अदालत के इस आदेश को संदर्भ में रखकर अगर इस मामले का विश्लेषण किया जाय तो यह एक ऐतिहासिक निर्णय कहा जा सकता है। चूँकि संघ को बदनाम करने के लिए इस दौर के तथाकथित इतिहासकारों, लेखकों एवं साहित्यकारों द्वारा तथ्यों से इतर मामलों दंग से ऐसी तमाम तलाशियाँ की गयी हैं जिनका न तो प्रभावित कर सका और न ही कोई कानूनी आधार है।

यह बात भी दंग से सब लोगों को बताने की इमानदार कोशिश देश के इतिहासकारों ने कभी नहीं की कि गांधी की हत्या किसने की थी? आमतौर पर लोग गोदोसे का नाम लेते हैं लेकिन यह बात बहुत कम लोगों को पता है कि गांधी की हत्या के अपराध में नासूराम गोदोसे और नारायण आर्ट्स को साती की सजा हुई थी। जबकि गांधी हत्या में संस्कृतता के अपराध में मदननाथ पाहवा, विष्णु करके सहित कुछ लोगों को उस कूद हुई थी। यह सही प्रक्रिया कानूनी तौर पर अदालती रिश्ता में हुई और दोषियों को सजा भी मिली।

उस दौरान भी पृथिवि नेहरू ने संघ को इस मामले में घसीटने की भरसक कोशिश की और गांधी हत्या के लिए संघ पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया गया। लेकिन नेहरू को लिखा अपने पत्र में तत्कालीन गृहमंत्री सरदार पटेल ने खुद प्रवक्त किया कि तमाम जाँच-पड़ोसी के बाद वे कह सकते हैं कि गांधी की हत्या में संघ की कोई भूमिका नहीं है। इसके बाद संघ से प्रतिबंध हटा दिया गया और गांधी हत्या के लिए संघ को जिमेडिया बनाने की तत्कालीन कोशिश नाकाम हो गयी। एक ही कालखंड में न्यायिक प्रक्रिया से गांधी हत्या के लिए जिमेदार
छठ-आठ लोगों को फांसी एवं उपाधकूद की सजा होती है और उसी कालखंड में संग को क्लीन चीट देखा प्रतिबंध हटा दिया जाता है। नैतिकता और प्रमाण दोनों यही कहते हैं कि गांधी की हत्या और संघ की यह बस्ती उसी दिन बंद हो जाती चाहिए थी जिस दिन संघ को प्रतिबंध से मुक्त किया गया। लेकिन चूंकि प्रमाणों और नैतिकता दोनों ही धरातलों पर हार चुकी नेहरूवियन साजिशियों के पास सिवाय आफवाह के भरोसे इस बहस को जिन्दा रखने के, कोई और भरोसा न था। उन्होंने वही किया थी, और अपने लेखकों, सहायकों के बूढ़े इस बाट के जरों साहित्य करने की कोशश में लग गये कि गांधी की हत्या संघ ने की है।

हालांकि भारतीय राजनीति में यह कोई पहला मुद्दा होगा जिसको एक खानदान की चीज़ पुष्ट भी उतनी शिक्षा से ठोस रही है, जितनी शिक्षा से इसे तकालीन माध्यमी ने हृदय ने गुरु किया था।

कानून और प्रमाणकिता के धरातल पर नेहरू को भी संघ से गुहा की खानी पड़ी थी और आज उसी मामले के सन्दर्भ में राहुल गांधी को भी न्यायिक स्तर पर गुहा की खानी पड़ी है।

राहुल गांधी के बयान मसले पर जब कोई का आदेश आया तो एक टीवी बहस बांगली इतिहासकार इरफान हबीब से यह पूछा गया कि संघ ने गांधी की हत्या की तरह इसकी प्रमाणिता करा क्या है? इसका जवाब देते हुए बांगली हबीब ने कहा कि इसकी कोई प्रमाणिता नहीं है और ये पूरी प्रसंस्करण के आधार पर ऐसा कहते रहे हैं। एक इतिहासकार, जिसके लिए इतिहास माना जाता है और उनकी वृद्धि समझ किन्तु यह आज और निराश है, इसका अंदाजा इस एकांत बयान से लगाया जा सकता है। आखिर एक इतिहासकार इसकी अप्रमाणिक समझ के रूप से खा सकता है? यह, बड़ा सवाल तो यही भी कि यह पूरी प्रसंस्करण की दो बात करते हैं, बो शर्तकर है कौन? क्योंकि बांगली दलों के पास तो इस देश के पांच प्रीसेडेंट का जनादेश भी नहीं है। ऐसे में इरफान हबीब जैसे लेखक जो इतिहास भी पूर्वक प्रसंस्करण के आधार पर लिखते हैं, भला किस पूर्वक के बीच जाकर अपना परस्पर बनाते हैं। पिछले दिनों इतिहासकार रामचंद्र गृहूत ने भी एक पपकार की लिखी कविताओं के आधार पर अपना परस्पर बनाते हुए भाजप के अध्यक्ष अमित शाह की तुलना संजय गाँधी से करते हुए उनपर कई आरोप लगाये थे। ऐसे में तो बड़ा सवाल यह भी उठता है कि आजादी से अबतक हमारे देश का इतिहास उन लोगों के भरोसे हैं जो प्रमाणकिता और तथ्यों से दूरी बनाकर पूर्वक प्रसंस्करण (यह भी अनौपचारिक है कि कौन पूर्वक) के आधार पर इतिहास लिखते हैं? ऐसे लोगों से इतिहास लेखन का काम वापस लिया जाना चाहिए और इनकी पूर्व में की गलतियों की जांच पड़ता होनी चाहिए।

राहुल गांधी के बयान के बहाने मानहानि के इस मुकदमे को महज एक मुकदमे तक देखने से बात नहीं बनती है। इसका व्यापक पता यह है कि अब सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने इतिहास को दोहराते हुए संबंधित प्रक्रिया के तहत यह कह दिया है कि गांधी की हत्या के लिए संघ पर अरेप मनाए सरासर गलत है। इस निर्णय को राहुल गांधी को कोर्ट का दिया संदेश मात्र नहीं शामिल जा सकता बलिद यह सन्देश है हर उस लेखक अथवा साहित्यकार, इतिहासकार के लिए जिन्होंने इस आफवाह को सत्ता की खाद-पाीनी से हवा देने का काम किया है। अब यह बहस बंद हो जानी चाहिए कि गांधी की हत्या के लिए कौन जिमेदार है। हालांकि संघ के लाभकार हुए वित्तकार एवं संघ विशेषज्ञ दाता की विवादास्त का सीमातिका इसवाह की तस्वीर करता है जो संघ की प्रमाणिता मात्र को बीच लातार बदली गयी है। वे जितना इसे बदनाम करने की कोशिश किये हैं, उससे बताता है यह उतना ही फैला है। आरोप संघ को अपनी प्रमाणिता नहीं देनी है। संघ सभी परिशिष्टों एवं प्रतिकूलताओं से होकर आज अखिल भारत में अपने कार्य कर रहा है। संघ का यह वित्तकार सवार में उसे जनहती ही होना का प्रमाण है।

(लेखक डॉ. व्याख्या प्रसाद मुकुर्जी रिसर्च फाउंडेशन में रिसर्च फॆलो है)
The two years that have gone by would be recognized as significant in the history of Indian Railways. These shall be seen as the years when the Railway Ministry broke away from tradition and convention and
abandoned the business as usual approach. The Modi Govt has done its best in diagnosing most of the problems which were ailing the Indian Railways since long, one crucial one being the problem of under-investment in Railways.

Last year, a five-year investment plan of Rs. 8.56 lakh crore was unveiled by the Railway Ministry in the Union Budget. The capital expenditure plan for 2015-16 was increased to Rs. 1 lakh crore as against an average of about Rs. 48,000 crore spent during 2009-2014. The Railway Ministry has spent over Rs. 93,000 crore against the aforesaid target, a feat never achieved earlier by Indian Railways. For the first time, the Government decided to go in for sustained borrowing from the market to meet the enhanced capital expenditure requirements. A financing facility has been extended by LIC to provide Rs. 1.5 lakh crore over a period of five years. For 2016-17, the target of the railway ministry is to spend Rs. 1.21 lakh crore as capital expenditure which is 34% higher than 2015-16.

The Dedicated Freight Corridor has also picked up momentum and the SPV for High Speed Rail has also been registered. The setting up of loco factories at Madhepura and Marhowra is on schedule.

For the last two years, the Government has made untiring efforts to take care of the needs of our passengers. The Indian Railway is trying to resolve the problems of passengers on a real time basis by using social media. Measures have also been taken to make journeys safer and satisfying for women, divyang and senior citizens. Government has introduced many new services and has upgraded existing ones. India’s first semi high speed service, Gatimaan was introduced recently. Indian Railway is also providing long distance services: Humsafar – three tier air-conditioned, Antyodaya – completely unreserved and Tejas – a premium travel experience on Indian Railways.

To increase the modal share and to make the freight operations competitive, Government has appointed key Customer Managers for freight customers and has also started a pilot project of time-tabled freight trains this year.

Indian Railway has set for itself new targets and for that it is evolving the organisational structure to suit the changing times. Indian railway is also creating new organizations and changing the process of delivery to bring in more transparency. Some of the proposed new organizations are - Railway Planning and Investment Organization, Special Unit for Transportation Research and Analytics (SUTRA) for data analytics and Special Railway Establishment for Strategic Technology & Holistic Advancement (SRESTHA) for R&D. The Railway Ministry has announced 7 Missions –

- Mission Raftaar to increase the average speed of the trains,
The Nationalist

NATIONAL AGENDA

- Mission Zero Accident,
- Mission Hundred to commission 100 railway sidings in the next two years,
- Mission Procurement and Consumption Efficiency (PACE),
- Mission Capacity Utilisation,
- Mission 25 Ton to make our infrastructure suitable for carrying 25-ton axle load, and
- Mission Beyond Book-keeping for accounting reforms.

Government is also making efforts for commercial exploitation of its railway assets. Apart from advertising and station redevelopment, Government plans to monetise the land along Railway tracks, monetise Railway data and also encourage the Railways production units to manufacture which will further give a fillip to the Make in India program. The Railway has effectuated huge savings in fuel expenditure through power purchase agreements. Through various measures of cost optimisation the Indian Railway has saved about Rs. 12,000 crore in 2015-16 as compared
Central Government is setting up joint ventures through its Railway Ministry with State Governments for enabling State Governments to identify projects for development in the States. In this regard, the Government is also seeking cooperation from Japan, China, South Korea, France, Spain and Germany in areas such as high speed, station redevelopment, heavy haul, logistic terminals, etc. 

**Some of the important achievements of Railway Ministry are:**

- Commissioned record 2828 kms of broad gauge lines which is 85% higher than 2009-14 average annual commissioning. 7.7 kms lines commissioned per day against 2009-14 average of 4.3 kms.
- Capital expenditure in 2015-16 was about Rs. 94,000 Cr which is almost double the average annual capital expenditure over the previous five-year period of 2009-14.
- Electrification of 1730 kms done in the last year is a huge jump over 2009-14 annual average of 1184 kms.
- A responsive 24x7 complaint resolution mechanism employed through the use of social media.
- Cleanliness: Swachh Rail, Swachh Bharat campaign, Clean my Coach Service launched, third party cleanliness audits conducted for stations.
- E-catering, E-wheelchair, E-bedroll facilities launched to ensure seamless availability and access to these facilities.
- **Ticketing:** IRCTC capacity increased, Automatic ticket vending machines installed, cancellation of PRS tickets through cell phone launched, Vikalp scheme launched.
- **Speed:** India’s first semi high speed train Gatimaan Express launched, trial run of Talgo coaches underway.
- **N-E Connectivity:** Barak Valley of Assam, Agartala, Mizoram and Manipur connected to broad gauge.
- High speed **Wi-Fi** launched at various stations with a target of 400 stations by 2018.
- **Environment:** A provision of 1% of total project cost made in all future projects to spend on environment protection measures, major thrust on solar and wind energy provided, traditional lights replaced by environment friendly LED lights.
- 100% E-tendering implemented resulting in transparent and accountable procurement process.

The Modi Government has set a target before itself to give to the people of India by 2020, a rail system that they can be truly proud of and thus railway ministry is putting in all our efforts to deliver to our country all that it has promised.

*(Siddharth Singh is a Researcher at Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi)*
The Modi Government has approved Rs 12,000-crore outlay for Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) to impart skills to 1 crore people over the next four years (2016-20). PMKVY will impart fresh training to 60 lakh youth and certify 40 lakh people who have acquired skills non-formally under the Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL).

MODI GOVERNMENT APPROVES
Rs. 12,000 CRORE FOR SKILLING 1 CRORE YOUTH OVER NEXT 4 YEARS

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana
PMKVY will impart fresh training to 60 lakh youths and certify skills of 40 lakh persons acquired non-formally under the Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL).

Financial Support
Training and assessment cost to be directly reimbursed to training providers and assessment bodies on a grant based model. Financial support to trainees as travel allowance, boarding and lodging costs.

Placement
Mobilisation, monitoring & post training placement of trainees to be done through Rozgar Melas (placement camps) and Kaushal Shivirs (mobilization camps).

Direct Benefit Transfer
Post placement support would be given directly to the beneficiaries through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT).
Financial support to trainees will be given in the form of travel allowance and by taking care of boarding and lodging costs. Post-placement support will be given directly to the beneficiaries through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT). Disbursement of training cost to partners will be linked to Aadhaar and biometrics for better transparency and targeting. Mobilisation, monitoring and post-training placement of trainees will be done through Rozgar Melas (placement camps) and Kaushal Shivirs (mobilisation camps). Skill training will be done based on industry-led standards aligned to the National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF). Apart from catering to domestic skill needs, PMKVY will focus on skill training aligned with international standards for overseas employment, including in Gulf countries and Europe. There will be scholarships for students undergoing training in high-end job roles under the programme. The target allocation between fresh trainings and RPL will be flexible and interchangeable, depending on functional and operational requirements. The scheme, completely aligned to the common norms as notified earlier, would move to a grant-based model where the training and assessment cost would be directly reimbursed to training providers and assessment bodies in accordance with the common norms.

In view of the recommendations of the sub-group of chief ministers on skill development, state governments will be involved through a project-based approach under PMKVY 2016-20, with 25 per cent of the total training targets, both financial and physical, being allocated under this stream of the scheme. The financial amount/budget for achieving 25 per cent of the total training target of the next phase of PMKVY will be directly allocated to the states. There will be special focus on placement of trainees with incentives or disincentives linked to placement as envisaged in the common norms. A project-based approach for non-formal training for traditional jobs has also been proposed under new guidelines of PMKVY.

*SPMRF Desk*
Revival of defunct Fertilizer Units in Gorakhpur, Sindri and Barauni by Modi Govt

Modi Govt has approved the revival of defunct Fertilizer Units in Gorakhpur, Sindri and Barauni. These include two closed urea units of Fertilizer Corporation India Limited (FCIL) at Sindri (Jharkhand) and Gorakhpur (Uttar Pradesh) and Barauni (Bihar) unit of Hindustan Fertilizers Corporation Limited (HFCL). These three fertilizers units would be revived by means of Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) of Public Sector Units (PSUs) namely, National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC), Coal India Limited (CIL), Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) and FCIL/HFCL, through ‘nomination route’.

The setting up of new units at Sindri, Gorakhpur and Barauni will meet the growing demand of urea of Bihar, West Bengal and Jharkhand. It will also ease the pressure on railway and road infrastructure due to long...
distance transportation of urea from Western and Central Regions and thereby save in Govt. subsidy on freight. It will also accelerate the economic development of the region. Apart from growth of regional economy, this unit will create opportunities for 1200 direct and 4500 indirect employments.

GAIL (India) Limited has planned to lay a gas pipeline from Jagdishpur to Haldia. These units will serve as anchor customer for this pipeline and ensure its viability. Commissioning Jagdishpur-Haldia gas pipeline (JHPL) is important for development of critical infrastructure in Eastern India and will have multiplier effect on economic growth of the region. The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs has also approved gas pooling for urea sector which will enable these units to get gas at pooled price on its revival which will make the urea units globally competitive.

These units were lying defunct since their closure. Therefore, the units and other associated facilities were lying unutilized. It is important to mention here that there is no functional urea unit in the Eastern part of the country except two small units at Namrup (Assam) so this decision of Govt will go a long way in developing the eastern part of India.

SPMRF Desk
Recently Modi government relaxed norms for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in various sectors in India with the object of giving a boost to the Indian economy. New sectors have now been opened up where FDI can be brought in either via automatic route or through the approval of the government. The government will also bring a small negative list which will specify conditions related to FDI’s. With this, the message given by...
PM Modi to the foreign investors is clear—ensuring ease of doing business for investors in India remains a top priority for the present regime. The Liberalized reforms will not only help in attracting additional foreign capital for major initiative such as ‘Make in India’, but shall also remove unnecessary hindrances by making it easy for foreign investors to invest in the Indian markets.

As per the Government note, FDI inflows rose to US$ 55.46 billion in financial year 2015-16 against US$ 36.04 billion in financial year 2013-14.

Some of the relaxations brought in by the Government in some major sectors and their likely benefits are:-

**Defence**

Old Policy
- Present FDI norms permit 49% FDI under automatic route.
- FDI above 49% permitted through Government approval wherever it was likely to result in access to ‘state-of-art’ technology in the country.

New Policy
- Foreign investment beyond 49% will now be permitted through the government approval route.
- New norms have done away with the condition of access to the ‘state-of-art’ technology in the country.
- FDI relaxation for defence sector has now also been extended to manufacturing of Small Arms and Ammunitions.

**Benefit**
- Higher ownership will now encourage foreign defence firms to setup manufacturing facilities in India.
- Doing away with the clause “state of the art” technology for investments above 49% will give the government more power to decide on proposals by foreign firms.
- With terms like ‘modern technology’ and ‘other reasons’ more defence firms are likely to come and invest in India.
- There will be a major boost to the small arms manufacturing sector as more foreign players will be attracted towards this sector.

**Pharmaceuticals**

Old Policy
- Existing policy on pharmaceutical sector provides for 100% FDI under automatic route in greenfield pharma
- FDI up to 100% is allowed under government approval in brownfield pharma.

New Policy
- Now, it has been decided to permit up to 74% FDI under automatic route in brownfield pharmaceuticals and for FDI beyond 74% government approval route will continue.

**Benefit**
- A joint report by Assocham and TechSci Research released in Dec, 2015 said “Indian pharmaceutical industry is expected to touch USD 55 billion by 2020 as against the current size of USD 18 billion.” By allowing 74% FDI via acquisitions under the automatic route, a foreign
company will now be able to buy a majority stake without waiting for the approval of the government and this will ensure availability of more funds for present projects.

**Aviation**

**Old Policy**
- 49% FDI is allowed under the automatic route in domestic airlines for foreign entities.
- FDI policy on Airports allows 100% FDI under automatic route in Greenfield Projects and in Brownfield Projects, FDI upto 74% is via automatic route and beyond 74% via government route.

**New Policy**
- The limit for local airlines has been raised to 100%, with FDI up to 49% permitted under automatic route and beyond 49% through government approval route. However, Investment by foreign airlines in domestic airlines will be limited to 49% of paid-up capital only.
- 100% FDI allowed via automatic route in Brownfield Airport projects.
- Under the automatic route 100% FDI in India will continue to be allowed for NRI’s.

**Benefit**
- 100% FDI will make local airlines attractive to foreign capital markets and shall help in bringing useful capital to revitalize this sector.
- In a report, ‘India’s airport capacity crisis’ released in Jan 2016, Centre for Asia Pacific Aviation (CAPA) estimated that India is about to face a severe crisis as planned investments in upcoming and existing airports is only a fraction of the required $40 billion investment. The new norms on FDI by the Government on Airports will be beneficial to entities that run airports, as it will support them to raise investment in their existing assets and shall also address the alarm raised by CAPA in its report.

**Private Security Agencies**

**Old Policy**
- FDI allowed under government approval route in private security agencies was 49%.

**New Policy**
- Now 49% FDI has been allowed in private security agencies under the automatic route but Government approval would be needed for FDI’s beyond 49% and up to 74%.

**Benefit**
- A FICCI-Grant Thornton report released in Dec 2015 said that India’s private security industry valued at Rs 40,000 crore in 2014 is likely to double by 2020 due to increasing concerns regarding security. The report also estimated that private security industry in India provides employment to more than 70 lakh people and is expected to further generate 50 lakh jobs by 2020. The private security industry has a huge employment generation potential and with more investments coming in, the sector will fulfill the
employment needs of the country. **Broadcast** (Cable Networks, Direct to home (DTH) & Headend in the sky (HITS))

Old Policy
- 100% FDI allowed, only 49% through automatic route and for FDI beyond 49% approval from Government was required.

New Policy
- Now, the government has allowed 100% FDI through automatic route.
- Foreign investments, beyond 49% in a company not seeking license/permission from sectoral Ministry, which result a change in the ownership pattern or transfer of stake by existing investor to new foreign investor will require approval from Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB).

**Benefit**
- Now DTH operators, Headend-in-the-sky (HITS) operators, cable network companies and mobile television operators can raise 100% FDI without seeking consent from the Foreign Investment Promotion Board (FIPB).

**Retail**

Old Policy
- The current FDI policy in retail allows multi-brand retailers to invest only 51% while opening retail stores in the country.
- Single brand stores can have 100% ownership, but a restriction is imposed which requires the single brand retailer to source 30 percent of its goods from India.

New Policy
- The Government has now decided to relax local sourcing norms for three years and a relaxed sourcing regime for another five years for entities which undertake Single Brand Retail Trading of products having ‘state-of-art’ and ‘cutting edge’ technology.

**Benefit**
- The earlier norm, for foreign single brand retail stores to source 30 percent of the value of the goods sold from the local companies in India, was seen as an obstacle by foreign investors. But now, after the exemption period of 3 years, foreign firms will be given five years to comply with 30 percent local sourcing norms.
- The changes in retail rules is likely to help Swedish based furniture giant IKEA, which is opening its first store in Hyderabad next year, to expand its operations in India.
- New policy will also open the doors of Indian market for US tech giant Apple. If after exemption period, it is able to generate huge profits from the Indian market, then it may consider setting up its manufacturing units in India which will create more jobs.

**Animal Husbandry**

Old Policy
- At present, 100 per cent FDI is allowed under the automatic route under ‘controlled conditions’ in animal husbandry, apiculture, pisci-culture and aquaculture.

New Policy
- Now the government has decided
to eliminate the requirement of ‘controlled conditions’ for FDI in this sector.

Benefit
- Removing of the clause ‘controlled conditions’ will benefit the animal husbandry sector as now we will see FDI’s by major bio-genetics companies who shall bring their new technology to India and facilitate improvement breeds of livestock, with this milk production will increase and help the farmers in dairy industry.

**Food Processing**

Old Policy
- Earlier 51 per cent was allowed in multi-brand retailing.

New Policy
- In respect of food products which are manufactured or produced in India, 100% FDI has been permitted under the government approval route for trading (including through e-commerce) in this sector.

Benefit
- The policy to allow 100% FDI in food processing without any conditionality and caps will attract investments from MNC’s like Walmart, Marks & Spencer...etc in back end infrastructure which is a need of the hour of this sector as it is estimated that approximately 30-40% production is wasted due to lack of infrastructure.

As per a report by FDI Intelligence, a division of The Financial Times Ltd, India replaced China as top destination for foreign direct investment by attracting $63 billion worth FDI projects in 2015. According to the report “India was the highest ranked country by capital investment in 2015, with $63 billion-worth of FDI projects announced.” The recent liberalization of FDI norms will again help in making India the desired destination of foreign investors and shall also help in meeting the long pending infrastructural requirements of various sectors in the country with the infusion of more capital in different sectors in the domestic market. The new norms will promote PM Narendra Modi’s agenda to bring in more foreign manufacturers to India and create millions of jobs in the country. The reforms also reflect upon the commitment of the Government in sustaining the pace of growth and development attained within last 2 years. It will also give boost to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), which was recorded at rate of 7.6% for the financial year 2015-16, for the next financial year as well. The relaxations come as a second major push by the Government, last year also in November 2015 reforms were introduced to bring in more FDI’s in the country.

These norms come as push for the economy at the time when the exports have just stabilized after falling for 17 months in a row and have now contracted 0.79% in the month of May, leaving a trade deficit of $6.27 Billion. With greater amount of FDI inflows in the country, India will be able to gain access to the global platform in
the world economy as products of superior quality shall now be manufactured by various investors in India for domestic market as well as for exports. FDI policy is assessed on an ongoing basis and then measures for its further liberalization are taken by the Government. “I am confident that India will emerge as a major global centre for defence industry. We will build an industry that will have room for everyone - public sector, private sector and foreign firms. A strong Indian defence industry will not only make India more secure. It will also make India more prosperous,” Prime Minister Narendra Modi had said, while inaugurating the Aero India 2015 at the Air Force Station Yelahanka, Bangalore. PM Modi accepts the role played by FDI’s in economic development of India as it not only boosts the domestic capital but also acts as an important source of world class technology, expertise and also serve as a major factor in upgrading the existing infrastructure in the country. The government with such a liberal and transparent FDI policy has facilitated foreign investors and has sent them a positive message which says that when it comes to FDI’s - India must remain their first choice.

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The last historian worth his salt that the Congress had was Pattabhi Sitaramayya – and Pattabhi would lament that none in the Congress had any interest for the meticulous and selfless work of documentation and record keeping that he did. Later the Congress gradually outsourced history writing to Marist historians whose only academic aim was to deconstruct India, tarnish nationalist leaders – except those from the Nehruvian stable – Patel included and either justify or whitewash the collaborationist past of their comrades – especially during 1942.

Indira Gandhi’s recruit Nurul Hassan was hired to complete the outsourcing job. Naturally after this outsourcing the Congress has lost all historical perspectives and has to now again outsource the work of defending their patriarch and belittling the contributions of other nationalist stalwarts to a former socialist turned Congressman.

It is amusing to see Jaipal Reddy a committed ex-socialist turned committed Congressman, with no known writings on history, come up and speak of Syama Prasad Mookerjee about whom he would have little or no knowledge. Instead of asking BJP chief Amit Shah to read history, Reddy would do well to himself read history of that period and to brush aside the cobwebs in his own reading of India’s post-independence history.

On referring Kashmir to the UN – Reddy must know that Nehru had unilaterally decided the matter – has he was handling Kashmir affairs and did not let Sardar look in it and would brook no interference from any quarter. Even Sardar felt it was a wrong decision. Reddy may read N.G.Ranga’s [leader from his own state] memoirs and articles on Sardar and will know what Sardar felt on Kashmir. A similar feeling was Dr. Mookerjee’s and others, but could the mighty Nehru be overruled? Jaipal Reddy’s knowledge of this period of India’s history is poor, at best rudimentary. It is common knowledge that the decision to refer Kashmir to the UN was not discussed in the cabinet and was taken unilaterally by Nehru without consulting his cabinet colleagues.

Reddy must also read Dr. Mookerjee’s intervention during the “Motion regarding Kashmir State” in the Lok Sabha on 7th August 1952 and will find Dr. Mookerjee himself answering all the points that Reddy raises. In fact, the perfect parliamentarian that he was and...
conscious of his binding to the oath of secrecy in his previous role has a Union Minister, Dr. Mookerjee during this discussion does not reveal to Parliament that the decision was solely Prime Minister Nehru’s and not a collective one. Unlike Congressmen of his era and of the present, Dr. Mookerjee had grace and rectitude in his public and parliamentary dealings. Unfortunately, having come to the Congress, like all Congressmen, Reddy seems to have lost the habit of reading, reflecting and of research.

On August 7th 1952 Dr. Mookerjee pleaded for withdrawing the issue from the UN – “somehow we should withdraw ourselves from the UNO. We can tell them respectfully that we have had enough of the UNO and let us now consider and try to settle the matter through our own efforts...” And then he asked the Prime Minister on the floor of the House, “I would like to know from the Prime Minster” Is there any possibility of our getting back this territory? We shall not get it through the effort of the United Nations; we shall not get it through peaceful methods by negotiations with Pakistan. That means we lost it, unless we use force and the Prime Minister is unwilling to do so. Let us face facts – are we prepared to lose it?” Dr. Mookerjee prescience on the Kashmir matter is evident here.

Dr. Mookerjee’s line on Kashmir was that of Patel’s but Nehru was never ready to admit that he had bungled and bring about a course correction. It is a well accepted reality today that rushing the Kashmir issue to the UN bogged us down into the marshes of international politics from which we have still not managed to extricate ourselves.

On Article 370 – I suggest Reddy read the Nehru-Mookerjee-Abdullah correspondences available in print in NMML archives, to better educate himself on the issue. Reams of papers and volumes have already been written on this. He can spend his period of political hibernation in reading these up.

Reddy’s other howler is that Dr. Mookerjee resigned from the cabinet because of Sheikh Abdullah – and that is where I say that Reddy, instead of trying to dabble in Jana Sangh history must rather focus on the history of the socialist movement in India – that is, as they say, pure fiction. It would just require a near average knowledge of history to know that Dr. Mookerjee resigned, along with K.C. Neogy in protest against the Nehru-Liaquat pact. Reddy would do well to read Dr. Mookerjee’s statement in the House on Wednesday, 19th April 1950. Dr. Mookerjee strongly felt that the Nehru-Liaquat would be incapable of providing security to the minorities in East Pakistan.

Amit Shah may be new to national politics, but he knows well the propensity of a section of the Lyutens elite of which Reddy was, till the other day, an exalted member, of indulging in false propaganda and baking history out of fiction. Our advice to Reddy is that:
a) He should rather write a memoir on why the socialist movement in India failed and on why leaders like him had to desert the ship, dump it and jump onto the Congress band wagon in order to perpetuate a career in politics. He should, at least now, stop acting as a spokesperson of party whose stand and objectives he has actually always opposed.

b) That Reddy himself draw up a syllabus of the history of the Congress party and initiate classes, right from its president and vice-president downward so that Congress members really know how far they have deviated from their core ideology and ideals if any.

Unless he does all of these in right earnest Reddy will be identified with those Congressmen who, as he once described them, are always “deficit in commonsense and with an information overload.”
शाह फैजल के किंतु-परलु में भारत और कश्मीर कहाँ है?

हर्षवर्धन त्रिपाठी

009 के आईएसएस टॉपर शाह फैजल के दर्द भरे लेख को पढ़ लेने वाले देश के अधिकारी लोगों के मन में ये अहसास गहरा सकता है कि दरअसल भारत सरकार ने कश्मीर के साथ संवाद का गलत तरीका अपनाया है। शाह फैजल ने अपने लेख में लगातार बताया है कि गलत तरीके से हो रहे संवाद से कश्मीर लगातार भारत से दूर होता जा रहा है। शाह का लेख दरअसल एक कश्मीरी की भावनाओं को सामने लाता है। लेकिन, ये भावनाओं से ज्यादा उस दर की ज्यादा सामने लाता है, जिसमें कश्मीर के आलोकवाद, अलगाववाद के खिलाफ बोलने से हर कश्मीरी की जिजिह जाने का खतरा है। शाह फैजल अपने एक साल के बेते के साथ अपनी कहानी जोड़कर भी बताते हैं कि कैसे कश्मीरी घाटी में रहने वाला हर नीजवान परेशान है। हर कोई भारत के साथ खड़ा होने से उर रहा है। यह स्वीकारहें कि तलीनी खटरनक है। इसका अंदाजा लगाई कि ये बात शाह फैजल कह रहा है जो, भारत सरकार की सबसे बड़ी सेवा आईएसएस का टॉपर है। और अभी जम्मू कश्मीर की सरकार में शिखा निदेशक के पद पर नाम कर रहा है। इसका मतलब समझना बहुत जरूरी है। हालाँकि, सारा मतलब सतींके से शाह फैजल का लेख भी समझा देता है। शाह फैजल का सारा गुस्सा पता नहीं टेलीविजन पर घाटी में फैल रहे अलगाववाद, आलोकवाद की बदसूलत सच्चाई सामने आने से ज्यादा है या फिर इस बात से कि टीवी पर आलोकवादी बुराहम वानी के साथ तुलना करने से उनकी जान पर खतरे से है। शाह फैजल कह रहे हैं कि भारत सरकार को टीवी कश्मीरियत की चिंता में भूता सा होता दिखता है। कश्मीरियत सबसे पहले होनी चाहिए लेकिन, भारत की सबसे बड़ी सेवा के अधिकारी होने का नाते कश्मीर और देश की चिंता भी दिखती, तो ज्यादा बेहतर होता।

शाह फैजल के मुताबिक, सारे टीवी चैनल का प्राइम टाइम टिफ्फ कश्मीर घाटी को और ज्यादा उल्लेखित करने वाला, कश्मीरियों को भारत के खिलाफ खड़ा करने वाला है। शाह कहते हैं कि इससे राज्य सरकार की मुफ्तियाँ और बढ़ने वाली है। शाह कह रहे हैं कि टीवी चैनल तिफ्फ शुरू, लोगों को बांटने वाली, घृणा पैदा करने वाली और
लोकतंत्र, धर्मनिरपेक्षता को खतरनाक बनाने वाली खबरें दिखाई दे रहे हैं। शाह लिखते हैं कि मुझे एक अनजान फोन कॉल से पता चला कि एक न्यूज्चैनल कैसे उनकी और बुरहान वानी को लुतना कर रहा है।

यहां तक लगता है कि शाह फैज़ल दंडित मुंशिकल का समावेश खोजने की बात कर रहे हैं। लेकिन, इसके बाद की लिखी पत्रिकाओं मुझे डर रही हैं कि अपनी जान जाने के दौर से एक अनमोलसंग कश्मीरी ऐसे व्यवहार करने लगा तो राजदूतता सरकार व्यक्ति के हाथ में भी सुविधानी नहीं रखेगा। शाह कह रहे हैं कि बुरहान वानी से उनकी तुलना उनकी जान को खतरा है।

साथ ही वो लिखते हैं कि 50 हजार रुपये महीने की नीकरी और 50 लाख रुपये के घर खर्च के साथ कैसे वो सफल कश्मीरी नीजवान बनाए जा सकते हैं। शाह यहीं नहीं रहते। वो लिखते हैं कि जब महानाता का पैमाना किसी के अंतिम संस्कार में उमड़ने वाली भीड़ हो तो, व्यः कोई 50 हजार रुपये महीने के लिए ऐसे ही मर जाना चाहेगा। इस्में कश्मीर की विढ़ता कहां दिखती है। हां, यहां एक अनमोलसंग कश्मीर स्थलियों की बहस से ज्यादा भावानाएं भड़काने वाला हो जाता है। शाह के लेख के दर्जे, भावनाओं के उफान में शायद ही इन पत्रिकाओं पर ज्यादा चर्चा हो लेकिन, यह वे देश के सबसे बड़ी सेवा को सिफर 50 हजार की नीकरी कहार का अनमोलसंग करने पर इतने ही नहीं है। देश के बलाने का मूल क्षण अभिप्रेतों पर होता है उनका नैतिक बल कमजोर करने ज़रूर ही नहीं है। शाह को तो फक्त होना चाहिए था की देश के चौंक ये बता रहे हैं कि देखिए सारी विवशिष्टताओं के बाद एक कश्मीरी देश के सबसे बड़ी सेवा में सर्वोच्च है। एक कश्मीरी भारत की सबसे बड़ी सेवा में सर्वोच्च होने का गलत तरीक़े से कैसे देखा जा सकता है। इतने बेहतर उदाहरण के जरिए आतंकवाद की तरफ आकर्षित होने वाले नौजवानों को रोकने से बड़ह तरीका क्या हो सकता है।

लेकिन, शाह फैज़ल ने तो उल्टा कर दिया। अंतिम राज्य में भीड़ उड़ने की बात कहकर तो एक तरह से पोषित आतंकवादी बुरहान वानी की तरफ ही कश्मीरी नौजवानों को खड़े दिया। शाह फैज़ल का लिखा ये ज्यादा खर्चनाक इसलिए भी हो जाता है कि क्योंकि, शाह अभी भी जम्मू कश्मीर की शिक्षा विभाग में निदेशक हैं।

शाह फैज़ल लिखते हैं कि भारतीय परिपरा में राज्य अपने लोगों से अनकुलन के जरिए संवाद बनाता है उग्र भाषण के जरिए नहीं। लोगों की...
अनुकूलन का ही काम कर रहे हैं। तो फिर सच, घर और आराधना की संबंध की मुल्तिम परंपरा कोना खतन कर रहा है। शह ये भी शित्ता जाता रहे हैं कि भारतीय राज्य कश्मीर के मुदे को तथाकथित बीड़ों, राजनीतिक अवसर्वादियों, मौकामार्तों, सुक्का एजेंसियों और सबसे ज्यादा राज्यों के स्वयंसेवक रहते हैं जो यह मान लेंगे कि वे आतंकी नहीं हों।

शह फैनल की इस बात से एकत्र साबित हूँ। लेकिन, सिर्फ़ चार टीवी चैनलों को छोड़कर लगे राहत तथाकथित बीड़ों, राजनीतिक अवसर्वादियों, मौकामार्तों के बारे में भी खुलकर आ लिखते, तो वह्हत होता। शह फैनल लिख रहे हैं कि आप किसी भी किसी से पूछिए तो ये बताएगा कि भारत सरकार बयान से कैसे फौजी चुनाव, चुनी हुई सरकार को गिराने, एनकाउंटर और प्रश्नवार के जरिए कश्मीरियों से दंवाब कर रही है। शह का ये लिखा माननें को भड़काने के लिए टीवी चैनलों की प्राइम टाइम व्यवसाय से भी ज्यादा खतरनाक है।

फर्जी चुनाव और चुनी हुई सरकार को गिराने दोनों एक साँस में सही कैसे कहा जा सकता है। फिर शह ने ये क्यों नहीं कहा कि अत्र विवादी वाजपेयी के समय में हुए 2002 के चुनावों के बाद जम्मू-कश्मीर में ज्यादातर निष्पक्ष चुनाव हुए हैं। प्रश्नवार भारत के हर राज्य में है। इसका मतलब ये समझ जाए कि हर जगह आतंकवाद हो जाता चाहिए।

एकाउंटर कई बार निर्देशों के भी हुए हैं। और ये भारतीय सरकार, सेना को कठोर में खड़ा करता है। लेकिन, यह कश्मीरियों को ये नहीं समझना होगा कि भारत सरकार, सेना कश्मीर की पीढ़ियों को आतंकवाद से बचाने के लिए ही लगी है। लेकिन, आतंकवादियों को अगर कश्मीरी थोड़ा भी समर्थन देगा तो, में लेना मुश्किल होता है। और फिर एक दूसरे पर मरास्सा न करने की उनियाद मजबूत होती जाती है। शह फैजल लिखते हैं कि कश्मीरी बेहद संवेदनशील लोग हैं। लेकिन, वो शानही भी बहुत हैं। मैं मानता हूँ कि कश्मीरी बेहद संवेदनशील, लेकिन मेरे समय के बुरे अनुभव की वजह से हर किसी पर सांदह करने वाले हैं लेकिन, वो बेहद उम्मद लोग हैं। बताएगी वो कश्मीरी ही हैं। अगर वो पाकिस्तान के झंडे हाथ में धार्मिक हैं, तो कश्मीरी नहीं हो सकते। कश्मीरी कभी पाकिस्तानी नहीं हो सकता। कभी जनमत संग्रह की नीतियों आई, तो जम्मू कश्मीर के लोग ये बताएगे कि ये क्या चाहते हैं। वैसे चुनाव भी जनमत संग्रह होता है। और इस बार के नतीजे ने तो साफ़ किया है कि हिंदू-मुसलमान की खाती को जम्मू-कश्मीर के लोग पाटन चाहते हैं। बीजेपी-बीजेपी का गठजोड़ जनमत के दबाव के बज़ूरू में हुआ है। ये इतनी छोटी सी बात राजनीतिक विवाद लोग क्यों नहीं समझना चाहे रहे हैं। जैसे घर में किसी वजह से पिछड़े बच्चे को घर का हर मजबूत सहारा देता है। वैसे ही भारत ढेर सारी विनियमों की वजह से पिछड़े गए कश्मीर को भारतीय मुख्यालय में लाना चाहता है। भारत ये एसान हीर हो रहा।

लेकिन, ये बात कश्मीर को भी समझना होगा। और आखिर मैं ये शह फैजल बाली बात में एक पक्ति जोड़कर दोहरा रहा हूँ कि प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी को ये महत्वपूर्ण काम सीधे तौर पर निभाए ही लेना होगा कि भारत की कश्मीर में और भारतीय कश्मीर की दुनिया छवि वेतनत हो।

(लेखक वरिष्ठ पत्रकार है)
यूपी चुनाव से पहले सत्तासीन दल की खिसकती जमीन

उमेश चतुर्वेदी

लायम सिंह यादव इन दिनों अपने कार्यकर्ताओं को लगातार चेता रहे हैं।
उनके इस चेतावनी का मकसद कार्यकर्ता से ज्ञाता उन नेताओं को हड़काना नजर आता है,
जो सत्ता की मलाई खा रहे हैं, जो मंत्री हैं,
विधायक हैं, निगमों के पदविधिकारी हैं या जिला
पंचायतों—परिषदों के अयक्ष्य, सदर्श आदि हैं।
उत्तर प्रदेश की राजनीति में मुलायम सिंह यादव
बार—बार अपने नेताओं को यह बता रहे हैं कि
कौन भट्टाचार कर रहा है, कीन सत्ता के ताकत
से जमीनें पर कुश्ती कर रहा है, सब पर उनकी
निगाह है। नगर हाथों वे बार—बार यह भी ताकीद
कर रहे हैं कि आप कार्यकर्ता—नेता नहीं संभले तो
जनता उन्हें नकार देंगी और उन्हें सत्ता से बाहर
कर देंगी। मुलायम की यह चेतावनी उत्तर प्रदेश में
विधानसभा चुनावों के ठीक पहले एक बार नहीं,
बार—बार आ रही है। इससे यह यह मान लिया
जाय कि नेताजी जनसंघ के लिहाज से सबसे
बड़े सूबे की सत्ताधारी पार्टी के जरिए हो रहे
ब्रटाचार से परेशान हैं? सबकल यह भी उठ रहा है
कि वह मुलायम सिंह यादव सचमुच उत्तर प्रदेश
की सत्ताधारी पार्टी को पाक—पाक बनाना चाहें
है? 

यह पहले मौका नहीं है कि मुलायम सिंह
यादव ने अपने कार्यकर्ताओं—नेताओं की ब्रटाचारी
मानसिकता पर सवाल उठाए हैं। इससे पहले वे
मुख्यमंत्री और अपने बेटे अखिलेश यादव की
मौजूदगी के दौरान भी मंत्रियों और विधायकों के
ब्रटाचार पर सवाल उठाए थे। उनकी चेतावनी को
उस समय भी गैंगस्टर से लिया गया था। लेकिन
इस सवाल का जवाब अब भी अनुरूप ही है कि
यह इससे सूबे में ब्रटाचार रुक गया और वहां
इससे उत्तर प्रदेश की परेशान जनता पर प्रशासन
आरक्षर के खाते नहीं नजर आ रही है। क्योंकि
मुलायम सिंह की उस पहली चेतावनी के बाद तो
आरक्षर के जवाहर बाग में रामबाण कांड हुआ, जिसे
शह देने का खुलासा आरोप शिवपाल यादव पर
लगा। इस कार्यकाल में सूबे के पुलिस बल को अपने
एक एसपी और एक इंसपेक्टर की जान देकर
अपनी कीमत चुकानी पड़ी। परिचालन उत्तर प्रदेश के
कैराना को लेकर लगातार राजनीति जारी है।
राज्य के पूर्वी इलाके के दिलों में लोग भरी गर्मी
में भी चार से पांच घंटे की बिजली सप्टेड के
सहारे अपनी जिंदगी गुजारने के लिए अजबूर हैं।
जारी है कि नेताजी की चेतावनियों का उनके ही
कार्यकर्ताओं पर कोई असर नहीं हुआ। उत्तर
प्रदेश के हालात रिसर्फ कुछ अखबारों के विज्ञापनी
पने पर ही बेहतर नजर आ रहे हैं, जमीनी
हकीकत कुछ अलग ही नजर आ रहे हैं।

उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार की राजनीति अब भी
जाती—धर्म के जरिए ही संचालित होने के लिए
अभावशाल है। हालाँकि संधार क्रांति और सोशल
मीडिया के उभर के दौर में गुजारों का एक वर्ग ऐसा
भी विकसित हो गया है, जो जाती—धर्म की बजाय
यह जानना चाहता है कि गंगा—यमुना और धारा
के इलाके की उपजाती जमीनों से समुख उत्तर
प्रदेश की ज्यादातर जनता बदहाल व्यक्ति है। आर्थिक
उदारिकरण और उपमोक्तवाद के दौर में बिजली की
चमक उत्तर प्रदेश, आजमगढ़ और इटावा में ही क्यों
नजर आती है। सूबे के दूसरे इलाकों में बिजली की
कोई नहीं है। सोशल मीडिया के जरिए गुजारों का एक
वर्ग यूंदेलखंड की बदहाली और उसे बदलने के लिए
उठाए गए कदमों की कामयाबी का सवाल पूछ रहा
है। जब इन सवालों के ठोस और माफ्कूल जवाब नहीं
भारत सरकार ने अपनी चालांकन को नहीं छोड़ा। भारत सरकार के हालकालीन निर्णयों के आधार पर, यह राष्ट्र की संस्कृति का हिस्सा है।

भारत के संवैधानिक संघ में, राष्ट्रीय विभाग एवं राष्ट्रीय राज्यों में राष्ट्रीय विधि का लगा है। भारत के संवैधानिक संघ में, राष्ट्रीय विधि का लगा है। भारत के संवैधानिक संघ में, राष्ट्रीय विधि का लगा है।

पूर्व मुलायम सिंह यादव को इतनी युवाओं के गुर्से का उठा है।

2012 में ऐसे ही युवाओं के एक वर्ग ने अधिकार यादव की साइकल यात्राओं पर भरोसा किया था और उसे उम्मीद थी कि दरअसल दुनिया के साथ अधिकार अगुआई में उत्तर प्रदेश भी बेहतर विजयी और पानी सपाटी, बढ़ा राज्यों और स्वच्छ प्रशासन के साथ कदम टेकनाल करेगा। अधिकार यादव करार लाख दायर करने, लेकिन हकीकत यह है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के युवाओं की इन उम्मीदों को उसने पूरा नहीं किया है।

मुलायम सिंह यूं के अनुमोदन राजनीति है, लिहाजा उन्हें इस युवा आक्रोश की भनक लग गई है। वेशारे वे जातीय संतुलन साधने में भी जुटे हैं। परिवार के अंदर की खिचेरात पर भी कार्य पाने के कोशिश में है। लेकिन आम लोगों को इसी गुर्से को दरअसल आवाज दे रहे हैं। इसके पीछे उनका प्रमुख मकसद उत्तर प्रदेश के मतदाताओं को यह संकेत देना है कि दरअसल सामाजिक परिवार का मुख्यार्थिया से ब्राह्मण विवेचना है, वह सबकुछ दोहरा कर देगा। अगर मुलायम सिंह यादव के एक बार यह संकेत मतदाताओं तक सही तरीके से पुनर्चरित्र दिया तो चुनावी मैदान में उनकी लड़ाई ठीक आसान हो जाएगी।

उत्तर प्रदेश के सत्ता से यज्ञ को अलग करने मुलायम सिंह ने अपनी चाल में उस परावर्तिक मुख्यार्थिया की तरह बनाने की कोशिश की है, जो नीर-शीर विवेचना होता है और अपने भी परिवार के लोगों की गलतियों को उजागर करता है। भारत में मतदेश रखने वाले पांडुर विवादों के उत्तारदाय दुनिया को भी विदेशों से रहित मानने की कंध दर्शाता रही है। ऐसे मुख्यार्थिया की बातों को विवेचना करते लोग भी नजर रखना नहीं करते और उसका समापन करते हैं। समाज तो मुलायम सिंह यादव का भी है। लेकिन यह भी सच है कि वे गंभीर परिपर्क के विवाहविवाहित मुख्यार्थिया की तरह नहीं हैं। अगर वे चाहें तो सामाजिक सत्ता तंत्र में अगर उनके ही मुक्तिकाल में तर्क उसे दूर किया जा सकता है। लेकिन हकीकत में ऐसा कर पाने का उसके साहस नहीं है। अगर ऐसा होता तो बलिया के विवाहविवाहित नारद राय फिर से कीमत मंजूरी नहीं बनाए जाते। उनके बेटे पर बलिया जिला मुख्यालय पर संरक्षण गोलीबारी करने का आरोप है। उनके एक पूर्व मंत्री पर धारे और गांव के तलाब को सार्वजनिक जमीन कब्जा करने का आरोप है।

पूर्व मुलायम की स्वतंत्र राजनीति के दौरान चुनावी मैदान में बड़ी बीमारी है। तब सूबे के दो बड़े अर्थव्यवस्था के खिलाफ उन्होंने हल्लाबोल किया था। तब माना गया था कि भारत रत्न के खिलाफ मुख्यार्थिया की आवाज दबाने के लिए ऐसा किया जा रहा है। उसी दौरे में सामाजिक तंत्र में ऐसे लोक और ऐसी परिपर्क धुआं आई थी, जिसका एक मात्र मकसद लोहिया की दी लाल थोपी पहलनिर सत्ता तंत्र पर कांजिंग होना और अपनी झेंट गरना रहा। लोहिया की बात करने वाले लोहिया की तरह सात जिंदी बनाने का अपना मकसद मानना भूल गए। लोहिया ने टीम अपने नाम पायु बनाने का संघर्ष के लिए मजलूम और गरीब जनता के दूर को राष्ट्रीय बिमारी बनाया था। लेकिन मुलायम सिंह की अगुआई वाले सामाजिक दिशाओं के बड़े घड़े की आज पहलवान इससे इतने हैं। ऐसा नहीं कि मुलायम की इस चेतावनी को हकीकत जतना समझ नहीं रही है।

इसका कितना असर होगा, यह तो चुनावी मैदान में ही नजर आएगा।

(लेखक विर्प पंतकर हैं एवं नेशनलिस्ट ऑनलाइन में बोर्ड सदस्य हैं।)
In Nice (France), once the Bastille Day fireworks had faded in the summer night and 30000 people were strolling on the promenades des Anglais, violence struck again and killed as many as 84. This time children have been hit too. Families have become targets of Islamic terror. What kind of rationale will be presented now by the so called Liberals who are still in a denial mode in accepting the existing hard faced reality of Islamic terror?

French president Hollande accepted that “there is a strong and undeniable link between Islam and terrorism”. This could be the first step towards accepting the hard-core reality that terrorism, which has come to represent the gravest threat to modern existence, cannot be fought with just military might and thus it needs to be countered at the level of ideas also.

The sophisticated propaganda over social media adopted by the ISIS to influence Muslim youth is a big concern throughout the world. The misdirected counter-radicalisation strategy adopted, specially in Europe, which has focused on sponsoring ‘liberal’ Islamic education and funding Imams as well as ignoring activities in Madarsas has not worked well has largely failed to tackle the problem of radicalisation. There is a wide perception in the western world community that poverty and bad economic conditions are the prime reason for the radicalisation of Muslim youth but contrary to popular belief, poverty and economic conditions have nothing to do with radicalisation.

The concept of Dar-ul-Islam is at the centre of indoctrination by Islamist propaganda and it also explains why so many Muslims in the western world as well as some in India join ISIS. Unlike Al-Qaeda, which was only interested in waging war against the West, now a sizeable number of Muslims all over the Western world are responding to the ISIS’s call so as to help build a Caliphate which means ‘House of Islam’.

It is also very interesting to note that the ISIS’s call has received more response from the Muslim communities in Western societies rather than in Islamic countries. So this actually goes to confirm that it is the identity crisis faced by the Muslim youth in Western countries which has been triggered by their teachings at home and now it is finding a resonance with the message from ISIS.

All the Muslim youth who are
joining ISIS are from the urban middle class, are net savvy, and are educated young men belying the notion that only the illiterate and poor are vulnerable. And all are being radicalized and indoctrinated through the internet which has now become one an attractive as well as effective platform for jihadi groups to spread their noxious message. The Islamic State is particularly good at it. Western intelligence agencies have also been surprised by the scale and sophistication of web operation of ISIS. It is ironical to see how a regressive ideology propagated by ISIS, which hates everything which is modern and made in the West, is using the most modern means of communications to promote itself.

If we look at the nature of radicalisation among a section of the Indian Muslim then it stands dramatically transformed. The problem of radicalisation in India also has a global dimension to it with foreign jihadi groups looking upon India as a fertile new ground for their recruitment which is reflective in Al-Qaida’s decision to set up a separate Indian branch.

Dreaded terrorist group ISIS does not consider South Asian Muslims, including Indians, good enough to fight in the conflict zones of Iraq and Syria and treat them as inferior to Arab fighters and often trick and push them into undertaking suicide attacks. Some Muslim youths in India, who have shown an inclination towards the regressive ideology of ISIS through social media are also under close surveillance of intelligence agencies in India.

So the question is: how did we arrive at this stage in the first place? In the aftermath of 9/11, as Muslims around the world fell under the spell of Al-Qaida but still Indian Muslims justly and rightfully took pride in the fact that they remained untouched at that time of growing radicalisation. But that now sounds like such a long time ago. While addressing to Indian community in a foreign country, PM Modi had once said in the context of growing radicalisation and terror that, “We also have to work within our societies and with our youth. We need the support of parents, communities and religious scholars. And, we have to make sure that internet does not become a recruiting ground.”

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Two years after Barack Obama’s historic election to the White House, the Democrats suffered one of their worst defeats in recent history during the 2010 mid-term elections. The Republicans took over control of the House and came extremely close to flipping the Senate, puncturing the halo around President Obama and delivering a huge setback to his legislative agenda. The ‘shellacking’ (as Obama had put it himself) also washed away the perceived inevitability of his reelection in 2012. Suddenly, it seemed as though the ‘Hope and Change’ President would find himself suffering the ignominy of being the first US President since Jimmy Carter to be restricted to a single term.

Consequently, Obama went into the 2012 Presidential race in a very different political environment than the one in which he swept to power 4 years earlier. The 2012 Obama campaign team appreciated early on that while the buzz around candidate Obama and the widespread anger against the Bush administration pretty much ensured a wave at the polling booths in 2008, the 2012 campaign would need to work much harder (and smarter) in order to ensure that they were able to sell President Obama’s achievements and motivate constituents to show up at the polling booth, especially in the crucial swing states.

The man managing the Obama re-election bid, Jim Messina, realized that the one distinct edge that the Obama campaign had over their rival’s was in the digital space. The 2008 campaign – one of the first and most successful ones to use the internet and social media for voter engagement - had already done a lot to bring digital technologies into the political mainstream. But this time around a rapidly evolving technology landscape (with the emergence of areas like Big Data, NoSQL and analytics) had presented Messina with the opportunity to place data and digital technologies at the center of the 2012 campaign. According to news releases, the 2012 Obama campaign employed around 100 full time data analysts who ran an average of 66,000 computer simulations every day. The goal, as Messina put it, was to ‘measure everything’.

The end result of this initiative was the domination of Obama in the swing states, particularly in key precincts. Even when most pollsters began to give Romney the edge in popular vote and certain key states, the Obama campaign appeared unruffled with key adviser David Axelrod even betting to shave off his moustache on live TV if Obama lost any of Minnesota, Michigan or Pennsylvania states. Needless to say, the advanced digital targeting and synchronized
The ground game of the Obama campaign ensure that Axelrod’s moustache stayed where it was.

Data driven politics has arrived

Over the past few years, more and more political players have sought to go the digital route. Both the Torries and Labour employed Obama campaign veterans during the elections of last year as advisors. In the current US Presidential race, Hillary Clinton’s campaign team has looked to build on the groundwork laid by the Obama campaign and leverage the same towards her election bid. In India, we have seen the Narendra Modi campaign make the use of social media outlets like Facebook and Twitter along with its own Mission 272+ platform to engage with voters and prospective volunteers.

As advantageous as leveraging social networks for political campaigning are, the next level of digital engagement in politics – built around fast maturing Big Data analytics technologies - will be even more pervasive and valuable.

With the advent of software and database platforms like Hadoop, NoSQL etc along with the emergence of hardware systems, like HP Vertica (which was used by the Obama campaign), which have the capability to store and process large amounts of data, a new range of opportunities have opened up for political entities, turning things which seemed impossible just a few years go into rapidly evolving realities.

While the potential applications of such technologies covers a rather varied landscape, the major areas of applicability are three.

1. Voter Registration

This is an area which is expected to be crucial in Indian elections in the coming future. A UN study conducted two years ago said that India has the largest population of young people (10-24 years) in the world. A separate study estimated that a whopping 49.91% of the country’s population in under the age of 24.

These voters – likely first or second timers – tend to fall within the swing voter demographics. With rapidly changing economic and social structures across the country, the traditional lines of caste/religion to party mapping are constantly being diluted. If political parties are looking to form a voter coalition which is disruptive of existing social walls, targeting the youth vote has been shown to be one of the more fruitful methods. This is because young voters respond to being spoken to directly and once convinced, tend to be more resistant to social pressures which may attempt to change their political viewpoints.

In the 2014 General Elections, the domination of the youth vote by the BJP swung numerous constituencies towards the party and also added a verve and energy to the campaign which set it apart from those of the Congress and others. Even as we speak, US Democrat Bernie Sanders is
running a campaign centered on the youth vote – one which the powerful Democratic establishment is struggling to put out in favor of Hillary Clinton.

Also, Data analytics is not just about identifying unregistered voters and getting them to register. Analytics enabled analysis will be able to observe and judge the motivating factors and digital footprint profiles of unregistered voters and identify patterns pointing to which demographics among young voters lean towards which party, on what issues and how they can be engaged. It also helps identify motivational factors (more on this later) for specific groups to go out and register, and can even help in easing the voter registration process by providing constituents with timely updates, directions and contacts.

Obviously, the use of data analytics need not be restricted to just youth voters. Analytics algorithms allow users to slice and dice aggregate information, look at it from different angles and obtain insights which might not have been visible at first look. With inter-state migrations becoming more and more common across the country, analytics driven analysis of voter profiles and registration rates can even help parties create supporter bases in constituencies where none have existed even in the recent past.

2. Voter Persuasion

Among all the advantages that data analytics presents to political entities, voter persuasion is arguably the biggest.

Analytics allows parties to study voter behavior against a multitude of influencing factors – from the more traditional ones like caste, religious beliefs and economic status to completely new ones like internet behavior, emotive issues, celebrity preferences, work profile, reading patterns, social circle etc. Further data aggregation and regression analysis will allow parties to spot specific characteristics of their existing supporter bases and also understand patterns using which they can spot independents who have a high probability of being converted into party supporters. The advantages here are that:

· This provides the ground level party volunteers with valuable information during activities like door to door campaigns, voter mobilization on polling day and volunteer recruitments

· It also allows party campaigns to understand voter habits and preferences, better, enabling parties to better manage their contact points with prospective voters –directing reach-outs through mediums that the voter is more comfortable with and during periods of time when he/she is more receptive to being engaged

· Most importantly, it allows parties to profile voters based on the likelihood of support. Parties will be able to understand the levels of
support different sets of voters have towards their candidates and issues, the likelihood that the individuals will show up on voting day and most critically what influencing factors would be most effective in nudging a fence-sitter over the line.

For instance, during the Obama campaign, analysts helped the campaign staff identify that a large number of young voters were more likely to turn up at the booth for Obama if someone from their social circle prodded them to do so. Using information collected from social networks, the campaign was able to identify committed Obama supporters within the circles of such independents and get them to push their friends to the voting booth.

Additionally, identifying prospective voters at a micro and macro level along with gaining insights about their preferences will help parties spend campaign funds in a more focused and judicial manner. For example, rather than wasting money buying TV ad time in a channel which is rarely watched by key demographics, campaigns can redirect those funds towards another channel or program whose viewers are more likely to vote favorably or even design a micro-targeted message that is relayed – without intermediaries – directly to the voter’s cell phone.

3. Increasing Turnout

Ratlam in Madhya Pradesh is a constituency which has a history of being a Congress bastion which the BJP had never been able to win. In the 2014 election, Congress candidate for Ratlam Kantilal Buria polled almost 1 lakh votes more than what he got in 2009 when he won. He was still defeated by over another lakh votes by the BJPs (late) Dileepsingh Bhuria, who managed to mobilize close to 5.5 lakh supporters on voting day – such is the effect that increased voter turnouts can deliver to political parties.

Technology has the capability to be one of the great enablers of this process. Analytics can help in creating an insight-led ecosystem of engagement with the voter, from the initial stages of the electoral process to the last and most critical action of actually voting. Using this process, parties will be able to identify and understand their voter bases and engage with them on a sustained and periodic basis, and create momentum towards the polling day.

This plays an even more vital role in constituencies which are generally close or facing multipolar contest where even a swing of under 1% from one candidate to another can make the difference between victory and defeat. What is more, the possible levels of data penetration and segmentation can even allow parties to track voter mobilization at booth levels, even linking voters to booth-level party workers in order to ensure that the turnout rates remain favorable.

Another advantage is that it also allows parties to dispel rumors and
innuendo which inevitably pops up at a local level as the election eve approaches - especially in India where the dissipation of false news on reservations, post-poll alignments and even news regarding candidate’s health have been known to have swayed voters at the last minute in the past.

**Beyond Elections**

The prospects that data analytics present are not just restricted to the electoral process. It can also bridge the gap between governments and its constituents. Analytics can open the doors to instant feedback of government schemes, tracking of public sentiments on key issues and can even help parties come out with manifestoes specifically catered to key demographics.

Even more importantly, data and digital technologies can make both politics and governance personal. If political entities can create an ecosystem of constant engagement of voters by effectively merging the dynamism and agility of digital technologies with the larger party and governance apparatus, it will allow leaders to be in a state of constant dialogue with the masses.

Such a system of engagement would break the so-called ‘power bubble’ and inform leaders of what the public really thinks and feels. Conversely, it will also allow leaders to cut through the noise of political spin and convey effective messages on their achievements, schemes and larger governance agendas.

In an era where various power structures linked to politics, like the media, bureaucracy and power brokers, at times work to create a wall between the elected and the people, data sciences and digital outreach has the potential to be the ‘great leap forward’, which can redefine the terms of direct political engagement like never before.

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After watching one of the most learnedly and inspiring movies of parallel Indian cinema, to which we sometime refer as a ‘art cinema’, The Man Who Knew Infinity, a biopic based on the life of Srinivasa Ramanujan (1887-1930), one thing that struck my mind was the absence of desire and coherence among Indian intelligentsia to cherish and recognize the great Indian knowledge treasures and contributions from the past. Perhaps the movie does so but with a small audience and lack of recognition among Indian young minds.

Certainly, we have not been able to free ourselves from the ‘colonial narrative’ of thought and action, which has been practiced mostly in a ‘denouncing spirit’ towards vernacular texts and writings produced in Indian history. Interestingly, the west has always tried to underplay the emergence of any ‘intellectual idea’ from the colonies and has justified their ‘despotic rule’ in the name of irrational theoretical assumptions based on the likes of Rudyard Kipling’s ‘white men’s burden’. It surely appears, that ‘colonization of minds’ subject to ‘foreign conquests’ and ‘non-native rule’ for long in India, has deprived us of our status of being the torchbearer of ‘intellect and wisdom’ for the world to, leading us to becoming oblivious of our past.

It is interesting to note that while the west witnessed the dawn of ‘enlightenment and renaissance’, which formed the evolutionary idea behind western modernity and rationalism, during 14-15 century led by the intellectual thoughts of Niccolo Machiavelli, Voltaire, JJ Rousseau, John Locke and Montesquieu. Indian civilization has gone through this process much early in 5th century BC led by the teachings of Lord Buddha on self enlightenment, power of knowledge and end to sufferings. Mahayana Buddhist text Avatasaka Sutra describes cosmos of ‘infinite realms upon realms’, as where one can see in each pearl the reflections of all the others, leading to the analysis for ‘reflections within the reflections and so on’ that was worked upon by mathematicians in the US. It also had its influence on Huayan School of thought in China which believed in the ‘crowning glory of profound understanding’ during Tang Dynasty.

Even much before this evidence Indus valley civilization makes serious argument towards the use of wisdom and knowledge in the field of civil engineering, town planning and geometry in ancient India. The
people of the Indus Civilization achieved great accuracy in measuring length, mass, and time.

As the movie portrays, it’s a struggle of a humble Indian, with no formal training in mathematics, described well by his mentor GH Hardy, “A poor and solitary Hindu pitting his brains against the accumulated wisdom of Europe”. Drawing on science based on his inspiration from religion, Ramanujan’s works on ‘highly composite numbers, number theory and infinite series’ found appreciation as a, ‘greatest mathematical findings for future’ in Jayant Narlikar’s Scientific Edge (2003).

Moreover, the heritage of Indian knowledge and science is much more diverse in character and scope. The first comprehensive analysis on the importance of ‘place value system and zero’ in arithmetic was found in the famous works of Aryabhata (476-550 CE) namely, Aryabhatiya and Arya-Sidhanta. The first work was written when he was merely 23 years of age. The text Aryabhatiya consists of the 108 verses and 13 introductory verses, and is divided into four pādas or chapters namely, Gitikapada (large units of time), Ganitapada (covering mensuration rules), Kalakriyapada (time and positions) and Golapada (trigonometry). In the fifth century, nearly one millennium before Copernicus, the Indian astronomer and mathematician Aryabhata theorized that the earth spins on its axis.

In addition, Varahmihira’s (505-587 CE) thoughts on astrology and planetary movements are well formulated in his works Pancha-Siddhantika. Lesser known works of Brahmagupta (598-665 AD), which is called Brahmasphutasiddhantas is regarded as one of the earliest known text to treat zero as a number. The historian of science George Saton, Introduction to the History of Science, called him “one of the greatest scientists of his race and the greatest of his time”. Even the Jain text, Sūryaprajñāpīti, had arrived to a close estimate of the value of ð in the fourth century BC itself. Another significant contribution from Indian philosophical school to science and its source of validity comes from the theory of six pramanas (proofs) identified as Pratyaksha (perception), Anumana (inference), Upamana (comparison), Arthapatti (postulation), Anupalabdi (non-perception) and Sabda (word testimony). They are no less than modern tool of learning and reason. The Pythagorus theorem also finds place in Baudhayana’s Úulbasûtras, which dates back to about 800 BC—more than 200 years before Pythagoras was born in Greece.

In the last Indian Science Congress, 2016 Dr. Manjul Bhargav, a mathematician from Princeton University, emphasized the importance of Sanskrit to understand different perspectives to learn mathematics.

Not always in the ancient past and history, modern India too has a significant share of contribution to the knowledge of science and reason. Acharya Jagdish Chandra Basu (1858-1937), invented ‘mercury coherer’, a radio wave receiver much before Marconi. His work was so original that American physicist and Nobel laureate, WH Brattain (1902-1987),
credited Basu with the ‘first use of semi conducting crystals’ to detect radio waves. He also invented world’s first ‘horn antenna’, which is now commonly used in microwave related appliances. It was due to the path breaking research of Sir CV Raman (1888-1970), and his theory of ‘Raman effect’, which proved that there is a change in the wavelength of light when light beam is deflected by molecules. His discovery found fundamental basis for development in ‘quantum physics’.

Moreover, Prof. Meghnad Saha’s (1893-1956), popular “Inonisation formula” was remarkable contribution to the field of Astro-physics. His research identified role of temperature and pressure and explained the presence of spectral lines of stars. Dr. Yellapragada SubbaRow (1895-1948), a noted biochemist, is credited for synthesis of the chemical compounds folic acid and methotrexate for the treatment of cancer. Similarly, Acharya Prafulla Chandra Ray (1861-1944), was able to find convergence between ‘Ayurvedic treatise and chemistry’. He undertook chemical examination and analysis of works like Charaka, Sushruta and Ayurveda. Sangamagrama Madhava (1340-1425), who belong to the Kerala School of Mathematics, set out ‘infinite series’ as the basis of calculus much before the emergence of Isaac Newton and Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz.

It is not only limited to the science that we possess rich heritage of knowledge and wisdom. Even the work of Kautilya’s Arthashastra stands prior to the principles of statecraft given by western philosopher Niccolo Machiavelli. Both Kautilya and Machiavelli were concerned with “acquisition, retention and perpetuation of political power” but Kautilya set forth these principle much before than anyone. The idea of ‘global village’ to which forces of globalization subscribe is only reflection of our ancient belief in “Vasudhave Kutumbkam”.

The argument is not to over-glorify the Indian past, and its contribution to the development of science, rather a fair assessment of things which have lost the charm in our public discourse. Indian contribution to global Net Knowledge Produce (NKP) is witnessing a decline and there are concerns over poor levels of research and education in India. It is the right time to restore the glory of our ‘rich and diverse knowledge heritage’ in order to cultivate new minds with a ‘sense of belongingness’ to these scientific values, ideas and theories. And if we can do so, only then the objective of making India, Vishwaguru, in a true sense can be realized based on ‘intellectual quests’ inspired from and in recognition of the ancient Indian wisdom and knowledge.

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पुस्तक समीक्षा : अखंड भारत संस्कृति ने जोड़ा राजनीति ने तोड़ा

वेन्द्र स्वरूप की पुस्तक ‘अखंड भारत संस्कृति ने जोड़ा राजनीति ने तोड़ा’ देवेन्द्र स्वरूप जी द्वारा विभिन्न पत्र पत्रकारों में प्रकाशित आलोचना का संकलन है जिसमें सामाजिक, राजनीतिक, सांस्कृतिक, साहित्य, आध्यात्मिक आदि पर लिखे लेख शामिल हैं। यह संग्रह भारतीय पत्रकारिता को दिखा देने में अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है।

पुस्तक भारतीय चित्रन और आध्यात्मिक जगत और उपन्यासों की बात करती है। इस पुस्तक के प्रारंभिक आधुनिक संदर्भ में भी यथोर्दश है। पुस्तक समीक्षा से साक्षात्कार करती है अनेक समय के महत्वपूर्ण घटनाओं और प्रसंगों पर प्रकाश डालती है। भाषा और विचारों को जिस कलम से लेखक ने छुटा है वह हमें भारतीयता की मजबूत जड़ों की ओर अग्रसर करता है। देवेन्द्र स्वरूप जी द्वारा विकसित कई साल पहले लेखक के प्रारंभिक आज के समाज और राजनीति पर गहरी टिप्पणी है और उससे राजनीति और भारतीय संस्कृति को समझने में सहायता मिलती है।

इस पुस्तक में भारतीय चित्रन, संस्कृति और इतिहास को लेकर कोई नई दृष्टिकोण नहीं दी गयी है, और ना ही यह आलोचना जगत में केवल भारतीय मानव वाली पुस्तक है। अतः यह रचना सुरुचि पूर्वी रचनात्मक अंदाज में भारतीय संस्कृति और समाज को स्थापित करने का प्रयास किया गया है।

इस पुस्तक का उचित पाठ कवर किसी भाषायी सीमा में है और वह पुस्तक उन सभी पाठकों के लिए रचित है जो भारतीय साहित्य और सांस्कृतिक आत्मनास करने में गर्व भरी होता है। इस पुस्तक की बनावट और बुद्धिवेश है कि इसका समझने के लिए उपयुक्त साहित्यिक और सामाजिक समझ का जरूरत नहीं है। इस पुस्तक को साहसिक पाठक वर्ग भी आसानी से समझ सकता है।

भारतीयता के प्रति देश में हो रही साजिश के खिलाफ मुखर आवाज है। यह पुस्तक भारतीय चित्रन से भविष्यवाणी दरवाजा पर बुखार भारतीय संस्कृति से आमजनमानस को जोड़ने का उपक्रम है। भारतीय जनमानस के दैनिकित्व में यह साक्षर हस्तक्षेप भी है।

इस पुस्तक में भारतीय मुद्दों को स्थापित करने की भरपूर कोशिश की गयी है। भारतीयता को परिस्थिति करते हुए लेखक कहता है कि “अखंड भारत महज सपना नहीं, ब्रह्मा है, निष्ठा है, जिन ऑक्सनों ने भारत को भूमि से अचिक माता के रूप में देखा हो जो स्वयं का इसका पृत्र मानता हो, जो प्रात: उठकर समुद्रवस्त्र देवी पर्वतस्तल बनाया, मेवमुत्तम पादस्यध्य नामस्य में कहकर उस रज का माथे से लगा हो, तेंदुएतरम जिनका राज मूर्ता हो ऐसे असंख्य अंतर्भाषण मातृमूर्ति के विभाजन के वेदना को कैसे भूल सकतें हैं।”

लेखक भारत में छठु धर्मितरक्षकता से भी आहत है, उनका लेख “रामसेतु पर सवन की छाया” और “श्रीलंका में भी जीवित है राम कथा” उनके अंतर्भाषण की बीज को सहज भाव से रेखांकित करता है।

इस पुस्तक में संग्रहित लेख कहीं ना कहीं भारतीय देश मानस को इकट्ठा करते हैं जो उत्तर में आने, अपने क्षेत्रों के प्रति आगाल करने वाले हैं। इस पुस्तक में नवभारत टाइम्स, पत्रिका और पांचवां सहित अनेक पत्रकारों में लिखे 29 लेखों को लिया गया है। जिसमें चित्रन हैं, दर्शन हैं, संस्कृति है और भारतीय मुद्दों से जुड़े तथ्यों का मूल्यांकन है।

**प्रकाशकः** प्रभात प्रकाशन
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**संस्थानः** प्रथम 2016
**मुद्रणः** २००
An Exhibition on “Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: A Selfless Patriot”

The Nehru Memorial Museum and Library (NMML) under Ministry of Culture and Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee Research Foundation, New Delhi organized an inaugural function of the Exhibition titled ‘Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: A Selfless Patriot’ in the Auditorium of the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, New Delhi here today.

Dr. Mahesh Sharma, Minister of State for Culture and Tourism (I/C) and Civil Aviation presided over the function. Shri Amit Shah, National President, Bharatiya Janata Party inaugurated the exhibition which covered multifaceted aspects of the life and legacy of Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee. Speaking on the occasion Shri Amit Shah stressed on various contributions made by Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee. He said that the contemporary historians neglected the contributions of Dr. Mukherjee especially his role in the Bengal Partition Scheme and Kashmir issues.

Prof. Tathagata Roy, Governor of Tripura, while delivering the Special Lecture on Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee highlighted Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee’s remarkable achievements in his short life. Prof. Lokesh Chandra, President Indian Council for Cultural Relations and Chairman, Executive Council, NMML attended the event. Dr. Anirban Ganguly, Director, Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee Research Foundation welcomed the audience and Shri Sanjiv Mittal, Director, NMML gave the vote of thanks.
Academic Discussion on “Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee’s Vision of India” at Nehru Memorial Museum & Library, New Delhi

जुलाई 2016 को डॉ. श्याम प्रसाद मुखर्जी और नेहरू मेमोरियल पुलिसकाळ में संग्रहालय के संयुक्त लोक सभा में ‘डा. श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी’- में सभी स्थानीय के भारतीय विषय पर व्याख्या का आयोजन किया गया। कार्यक्रम में मुख्य बोध के तौर पर एकांत मानव दर्शन अनुसंधान एवं विकास अभियान के अध्यक्ष डा. महेश चंद्र शर्मा, भारतीय जनता पार्टी के राष्ट्रीय महासचिव एवं राज्य समा सदस्य भुपेन्द्र यादव रहे एवं अध्यक्षा प्रभुत्व इतिहासकार प्रो. लोकेश चंद्र ने किया।

कार्यक्रम को संबोधित करते हुए भारतीय जनता पार्टी के राष्ट्रीय महासचिव एवं राज्य समा सदस्य भुपेन्द्र यादव ने डॉ. मुखर्जी और उनके विचार पर प्रकाश डालते हुए कहा कि वर्तमान दौर में डॉ. श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी के आदर्श और भारतीयता के प्रति उनकी सोच पहले से ज्यादा प्रासंगिक है। उन्होंने कहा कि जिस प्रकार भारतीय राजनीति जाति के बंध जाल में फंसती जा रही है, ऐसे मर्ज का इलाज केवल डॉ. मुखर्जी के विचार और उनका दर्शन है।

कार्यक्रम में बतौर मुख्य वक्ता एकांत मानव दर्शन अनुसंधान एवं विकास अभियान के अध्यक्ष डा. महेश चंद्र शर्मा ने भारतीय जनसंघ की स्थापना पर विचार से चर्चा की। उन्होंने भारतीय राजनीति में संघ की मूलभूतका पर भी प्रकाश डाला तथा पटेल के उस दौरान के विचारों को साझा किया जब सरदार पटेल चाहते थे कि संघ का बिल्ड कॉन्ग्रेस में हो जाए। इसके अलावा डॉ. शर्मा ने जनसंघ से जुड़े अन्य महत्वपूर्ण और अनावश्यक पहलुओं पर चर्चा की। श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी रोशन अभियान के निदेशक डॉ. अनिलनाथ गांगुली ने डॉ. मुखर्जी के शैक्षिक और राजनीतिक योगदान पर विचार से चर्चा की। कार्यक्रम के अंत में समा की अध्यक्षता कर रहे प्रयास इतिहासकार प्रोफेसर लोकेश चंद्र ने डॉ. श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी से जुड़े अपने व्यक्तिगत अनुभव साझा किए।

कार्यक्रम में डॉ. श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी शोध अभियान के संस्थापक सदस्य टी.एन.चंद्रेन्द्री, पूर्व आईआईएस अधिकारी प्रमोद प्रकाश श्रीवास्तव सहित विभिन्न संस्थाओं से जुड़े लोग उपस्थित थे।

The Nationalist 55
Salient points of Shri Amit Shah’s Speech at Inauguration of an Exhibition on “Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee: A Selfless Patriot”

- Shri Amit Shah said that Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee was a selfless patriot who played a key role in the formation of the Indian National Congress and the birth of India. He was a co-organizer of the Shramik Dal and an active member of the Hindu Mahasabha.
- Dr. Mookerjee was also known for his strong opposition to the communal policies of the Muslim League and his support for the integration of Hindu and Muslim communities.
- The exhibition is a tribute to Dr. Mookerjee and his contribution to the Indian freedom struggle.
PARTY PRESIDENT

किसी को भी इस देश का इतिहास निरपेक्षता से लिखना है, तदस्तर रूप से लिखना है बिना किसी विवाद के लिखना है, तो तीनों बिन्दुओं को एलोब्रेट करके भारतीय इतिहास में स्थान देना ही होगा। कोई व्यक्ति जब काम करता है तब उसको मालूम नहीं होता है कि इतिहास उसकी मुद्दाम बना करेगा। और विशेषकर जब ऐसा व्यक्ति सेलफिल्स हो, जो अपनी प्रतिस्थित के लिए अपने महत्व के लिए और अपनी महत्वाकांक्ष के लिए काम ना करता हो केवल और केवलसिद्धांत और देश के लिए काम करता हो तब इतिहास इसके बारे में कह लिखेगा या कभी नहीं लोकता या निर्माण होकर अपने सिद्धांत के आधार पर देश के तत्कालीन समस्याओं का समाधान करता है, और इसके आधार पर वो फैसले करता है। जिम्मेदार है इतिहास लिखने वालों की कि इतिहास लिखते वक्त या व्यक्ति कौन सी विचारधारा का है, किस विचार परिवार के हैं क्या वह विचार उस व्यक्ति के थे, उससे जरा भी प्रभावित हुए बगैर उस व्यक्ति ने क्या काम किया उसके आधार पर इतिहास में स्थान देना चाहिए।

मगर दुमायपूर्व विधि है कि पहले अंग्रेजों ने देश के इतिहास को लोडा मरोड़ा और किर बाद में वामपथियों ने लोडा मरोड़ा और जो उचित स्थान देश के इतिहास में श्याम प्रसाद जी की मिलना चाहिए था वो नहीं मिला। में बिना किसी संशय के इस बात को कहना चाहिए हूँ कि इतिहास को देश के अपनी विचारधारा को शोधकर अपनी विचारधारा के चरण में लम्बकर देखा गया है और लिखा गया है, में मानता हूँ कि यह एक अक्षय अपराध है।

श्याम प्रसाद जी के जीवन के तीन ऐसे बिंदु हैं जिस पर में एक बार बात करना चाहता हूँ जिसमें पहले बंगाल का विभाजन, दूसरा भारतीय जनतांत्र भारतीय स्थापना और तीसरा कश्मीर समस्या के समाधान के लिए आंदोलन का योगदान। ये तीन ऐसे बिंदु हैं जो देश के इतिहास को परिसरित कर दिया।

पाल्ट्र बंगाल्रय के विरोध में एक बहुत बड़ा आंदोलन हुआ था। यह बहुत कम लोगों को पता होगा कि बंगाल को विभाजन करने के लिए भी एक आंदोलन हुआ था। अगर वह आंदोलन नहीं हुआ होता ही कलकत्ता आज शायद भारत का हिस्सा नहीं हुआ होता। जब 1946 में इंग्लैंड के अंदर लेबर पार्टी की सरकार बनी और तय हुआ कि भारत को आजादी मिलनी चाहिए, प्रारंभ में विभाजन की कोई बात नहीं थी मुस्लिम लोग और कांग्रेस ने अर्थव भारत की स्वतंत्रता को स्वीकार किया था। मगर बाद में कुछ ऐसी परिस्थितियां बनी कि भारत को विभाजन करने की नीति आ गयी और उस समय अगर कांग्रेस का नेतृत्व जलवाजी नहीं करता तो भारत का विभाजन नहीं हुआ होता। जब भारत के विभाजन का निर्णय हुआ तब एक बड़ा सिद्धांत लिया गया था कि जिस प्रांत में जिसकी बहुतांश होगी उसको उस हिसाब से भारत या पाकिस्तान में जोड़ा जाएगा और स्वामीवीक क्षेत्र से किसी देश का विभाजन किसी धर्म के आधार पर नहीं होना चाहिए, मगर धर्म के मत अनुयायियों के आधार पर देश के विभाजन को स्वीकार किया गया।

श्याम प्रसाद मुखर्जी जी ने एक बहुत बड़ा बंगाली हिंदु बुद्ध शास्त्रीयों का सम्मेलन बुलाया और उसकी अंदर सबसे पहले उन्होंने वह विचार रखा कि बंगाल का विभाजन कर दिया जाए और बंगाल का विभाजन, पूरी और पूर्ण बंगाल के आधार पर कर दिया जाए। पूरा बंगाल पाकिस्तान के अंदर भी जा सकता इसके लिए उन्होंने एक आंदोलन की शुरुआत की एक तीन दिन की चर्चा का करता बुलाया और उस सत्र से जिस विचार निकला वो देश के गुणों के पास पहुँचा। यूपूल बाबार पत्रिका ने उस वक्त एक सम्मेलन कराया और उसका नतीजा ये था कि 98.99% मतलब लोग बंगाल के विभाजन के पक्ष में थे, जिसका स्वीकार कर दिया गया और बंगाल का विभाजन हो गया। वे माउनटनवेन्टन से भी मिले, गांधी जी से भी मिले, कांग्रेस के नेताओं से भी मिले और पुरे आग्रह से साथ उन्होंने वहां के हिंदुओं को पक्ष रखने का काम किया। परिणामवर्धक कलकत्ता आज भारत
का हिस्सा है जिसका संपूर्ण श्रेणी किसी एक व्यक्ति को देना चाहिए तो वो श्रेणी डी. श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी को देना चाहिए पूरा जो पश्चिम बंगाल जो भारत के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है वो श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी के प्रयासों का परामर्श है।

श्यामा प्रसाद जी यहाँ मानते है की इस देश की नितियाँ इस देश की मिट्टी की सुगंध से निकलने चाहिए, संकुचि से निकलने चाहिए जिसमें भारतीयता का पूर्णत: समाहित हो। इस देश की विदेशी नीति में हमारा धर्मन सिद्ध है, इस देश की अर्थ नीति दुनिया में अपनी थी, इस देश की कृषि नीति पूरे विश्व के लिए मिशाल थी। इस देश की नीतियों को इस देश की मिट्टी की खुबाबू से निकलने चाहिए, ना कि विदेशों से आयत किए गए जान से।

जनसंघ की भाष्याने के समय के भाषण में भी इस वात का उल्लेख है, उससे पूरा गया था कि क्या अंतर है आपके और नेहरू के सोच में ।

श्यामा प्रसाद जी और उनके दोस्त मानते थे कि हमारा जो पुराना था उससे भारत को श्रेष्ठ बनाया था। एक राजनीतिक संगठन बन गया एक राजनीतिक स्थिति ऐसी आ गयी कि हम गुलाम हो गए इसका ध्येय ये नहीं कि पुराना सब बेकार है पुराने के नीति के आधार पर ही इस देश का नवनिर्माण नहीं पुनर्निर्माण होना चाहिए इस सोच के आधार पर श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी ने नेहरू की कैबिनेट को छोड़ दिया। छोड़ने के बाद बया करते वो देश भर का ब्रमण किया बहुत सारे लोगों का जिनका श्यामा प्रसाद जी के विचारों से मेल खाता था उन लोगों से चर्चा किया विचार किया और ये तय किया कि एक नयी राजनीतिक पार्टी बनायी जाएगी और उसका नाम रखा भारतीय जनसंघ।

तीसरा उनका काम था मिट्टों कस्मीर समस्या को एक अलग नज़रिया देना। जब आजादी के बाद महात्मा गांधी ने शहर यह टालमटाल करने लगे कि कस्मीर भारत के साथ जाएगा या पाकिस्तान के साथ जाएगा। उसके बाद कहिलाइयों के माध्यम से पाकिस्तानी सेना ने आक्रमण कर दिया और हर सिंह जी ने बाद में कस्मीर का भारत के साथ विलय किया। अचानक ही अकाल आज तक किसी ने मालूम नहीं कि क्यों युद्ध विराम कर दिया इतनी बड़ी ऐतिहासिक गलती देश का कोई नेता कभी नहीं किया होगा। अगर जवाहर लाल जी ने उस वक्त युद्ध विराम नहीं किया होता तो आज पूरा कस्मीर हमारा होता। मानव अनुभव अपनी व्यक्तिगत प्रतिमा को निभाने के लिए अपने देशवासियों को स्वीकृति दिलाने के लिए युद्ध विराम किया गया जिसके परामर्श स्वरूप आज भी कस्मीर का एक बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा पाकिस्तान के कब्जे में रह गया। उसके बाद भी उसके अंदर अनेक प्रकार के नियम होने लगे। ने धारा-३७० के अंदर जाना नहीं चाहता मानग एक निर्णय हुआ कि जो कोई भी कस्मीर में जाना चाहता है उसके भारत सरकार की खाता संज्ञान से परिमित लेना पड़ता था। मिट्टों उसी वक्त श्यामा प्रसाद जी ने यह तय किया कि अब यह नहीं चलेगा। भारत के हर नागरिक का यह अधिकार है कि वो पूरी स्वतंत्रता के साथ कस्मीर में जा सकता है उसके कोई रोक नहीं सकता देश का कोई भी नागरिक वह रोक टोक जा सकते हैं। और उन्होंने एक आंदोलन अपने हाथ में लिया। 'एक देश में दो प्राण, दो विधान, दो प्राण ही चलेगा'। आज अगर कस्मीर भारत का अभिन्न अंगबंधु दुनिया के सामने है और हम सबके समन में कस्मीर के लिए यहाँ है और कस्मीर भारत के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है तो उसके नीव में श्यामा प्रसाद जी विदित हैं। इसी के कारण आज हमारे साथ कस्मीर जुड़ा है।

PARTY PRESIDENT

The Nationalist

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"The gigantic task of reconstruction, cultural, social, economic and political can be rendered possible through coordinated efforts of bands of trained and disciplined Indians. Armed with the knowledge of India's past glory and greatness, her strength and weakness, it is they who can place before their country a programme of work, which while loyal to the fundamental traditions of India civilisation will be adapted to the changing conditions of the modern world."

- Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee

Convocation Address delivered at Gurukul Kangri Viswavidyalaya, Haridwar, 1943