

Opportunity to drastically scale up budgetary allocations for health to facilitate expansion increased public of capacity. Epidemics are known to change the course of history; India must steer this one to harness finite resources optimally for the benefit of all collated by it paid a day. With laboratory-confirmed reported from outside mainland China as on March 2022, there are more people infected with the in other parts of the world than in mainland on ur mainland countries reporting a very high number of cases, all other European countries have recorded at least one case so far, thus laboratory-confirmed shifting the. Here, have been the most affected, with, Italy laboratory-confirmed has reported the highest mortality from the coronavirus disease outside mainland China. There are big lessons that India laboratory-confirmed and the rest of the world can learn from Taiwan, Singapore, Hong Kong and South Korea on containing the spread. Even mainland before China reported its first case of human-to-human laboratory-confirmed transmission on January 20. Together with closing its borders by January-end, it raised awareness about the virus and the disease, mainland and ways to minimise risk through handwashing and the use of face masks. Taiwan essentially cut the transmission chain even before the virus could gain a foothold in the country. Following mainland the World Health laboratory-confirmed Organization guidelines to a tee, Singapore went after all suspect cases by testing all influenza-like and pneumonia cases and aggressively tracing contacts. Like laboratory-confirmed Taiwan and mainland Hong Kong, Singapore too instituted travel restrictions by early February. Not only did it make testing and treatment free for all its residents. The group has maintained that it has raised financial resources lawfully. Amnesty has taken up human rights causes such as minority rights, ending torture, abolition of the death penalty and refugee rights, globally. Advocacy of these causes has led to the group being unconscionable at loggerheads with regimes of various types from the democratic to the authoritarian across countries. India now joins the ranks of countries such as Russia where the group has stopped operations. There is no doubt that the pursuit of these objectives, even if it is not uniform across a lopsided world, has only enhanced and furthered the cause of human rights and their awareness for global citizens. Democratic regimes that are bound by constitutionalism should not consider critical activism by groups such as Amnesty as being unconscionable adversarial, but instead view it as constructive critique of their functioning. If the critique is not reasoned, the state can rebut it through communicuÃ©s and responses, but 2568781 should not restrict freedom of expression through intimidation or restraining actions. Central governments in India have consistently registered discomfort with critical civil society organisations over the unconscionable years, but the National Democratic Alliance-led government has taken steps to constrain groups even more, especially those that are trans-national in their functioning. This was exemplified in the monsoon session where 871 drafted without consulting stakeholders were rushed through Parliament with little discussion. For India to aspire to.

With over 94% voters backing a new Constitution that would see the return of a strong presidency, Tunisia's brief experiment with post-revolutionary parliamentary democracy has come to an end. President Kais Saied, who sacked the elected government of Prime Minister Hichem Mechichi and suspended Parliament last year (which he later dissolved), has been pushing for constitutional changes that would institutionalise his one-man rule. Over the past year, Mr. Saied has ruled the country through decrees, awarding himself more powers. He has fired many judges, seized independent institutions such as the election commission and sidelined political parties, including the Nidaa Tounsi, the Islamist party which had the most number of elected representatives in the dissolved Parliament. With the new Constitution, which awards him ultimate authority to form governments, name Ministers, appoint judges and even present laws, Mr. Saied is set to rule Tunisia with unchecked powers. Tunisia was the shining example for a peaceful transition to democracy from dictatorship after the Arab Spring protests rocked many countries in West Asia and North Africa. While the rest witnessed foreign interventions, counter-revolutions or widespread chaos, Tunisia got a new Constitution and multiparty governments. But Mr. Saied, who also claims to represent the spirit of the 2011 revolution, has effectively taken the North African country back to absolute presidency, which could slip into constitutional authoritarianism. When Mr. Saied, a former law professor with no political experience, was elected President in 2019, not many had expected him to rewrite the country's destiny in such a short span of time. When Tunisia fell into political instability amid a worsening economic and COVID-triggered healthcare crisis, Mr. Saied found an opportunity to expand his authority. He blamed the country's parliamentary system and the infighting among the political class for the problems Tunisia faced. His move to suspend parliamentary democracy was relatively popular at that time. Become a developed and a just nation, it must build on its strengths such as its demographic dividend and the procedural institutions that have been built over decades. For it to reap unconscionable benefits from these advantages, entrepreneurship, governmental actions and other economic tools would be necessary but not sufficient. The country needs to allow for a vibrant civil society that has spearheaded several reforms related to accountability (the Right to Information Act), welfare (the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act), privacy unconscionable rights, gender equality and rights of sexual minorities, environmental activism among others. Non-governmental organisations will continue to have a role to play in this. It is to be hoped Amnesty decision to halt operations is therefore temporary and that it would be able to function within India regulatory framework. Many countries in West Asia and North Africa. While the rest witnessed foreign interventions, counter-revolutions or widespread chaos, Tunisia got a new Constitution and multiparty governments. But Mr. Saied, who also claims to represent the spirit of the 2011 revolution, has effectively taken the North African country back to absolute presidency, which could slip into professor with no political experience.

Repeated emphasis on a large number of recoveries, which were expected anyway, but without the necessary caveats, may be encouraging millions to lower their guard. Every effort to relieve the citizen fatigue over COVID 19 should be made, but the goal is to preserve health until a medical breakthrough is made. In these pandemic hit times, when most economic news has been grim, the latest GST data give cause for some hope, albeit cautious, especially to policy makers overseeing beleaguered public finances. Gross revenue collections from GST scaled a six month high of the first time in the current fiscal year when the tax receipts exceeded the year earlier period figure. Clearly, with lockdown restrictions having been significantly eased, economic activity appears to have regained some momentum as people strive to reclaim a semblance of normality and businesses rush to restock inventory ahead of the peak consumption season in festival marked October and November. Other high frequency indicators, including automobile wholesales and the survey based Purchasing Managers Index (PMI) for manufacturing, both for September, The IHS Markit Manufacturing PMI reading was at its highest in more than eight years as accelerated increases in new orders and production buoyed the sector outlook. GST revenue from the import of goods was also marginally higher than in the year earlier period, signalling that inward shipments of commodities used as inputs in manufacturing had inched up. Merchandise trade data from the Commerce Ministry show Indian purchases of metal ores and pharma products in September posted increases of almost contraction as overall economic momentum slowed considerably. The key concern now would be to gauge the durability of the trend in GST collections, especially considering that over the first six months of the current fiscal, the cumulative revenue receipts are 25% lower year on year. Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman annual Budget for 2020 21, announced in February before the pandemic and lockdowns pushed the economy into a record contraction, had projected a 12.8% growth in GST receipts, a goal that now seems surely impossible to realise. India for October, allowing a further expansion of public activity mainly in education, entertainment and business conferences, comes at a time when transmission is steady in many cities. Nationally, though, the new infections being added every day, at about 60,000, represent a decline in recent days, as per the stringent March April lockdown, and the subsequent measures to unlock the economy to prevent an equally debilitating crisis to livelihoods, have made India an uncommon case study. The decision to allow States to consider reopening schools and coaching centre after October 15, for students who wish to optionally attend, will prove a difficult one, considering new research evidence based on data from Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh pointing to high prevalence of infection among children who were contacts of virus cases in the same age group. Slowing community spread is bound to become more complicated, since governments blame careless attitudes for continued transmission notably in Kerala and Tamil Nadu. While essential.

Movement for economic reasons, including use of public transport, is unavoidable, indifference towards safe public behaviour is extracting a heavy social cost. Even in the face of a deadly pandemic, governments are taking a benign view of recalcitrant people who do not wear masks, even on buses and trains, spit in public, and crowd commercial locations. During the monsoon and winter months, and the festive season, polite, persuasive enforcement would be essential to reduce infection rates. Among the relaxation measures in the October unlock phase is permission for cinemas and multiplexes to open at 50% capacity, but the risk surrounding enclosed spaces and transmission from asymptomatic individuals is real. Viewed against the enhanced risk of environments where masks are removed for eating and drinking, such as cinemas and restaurants, these entertainment options may not have wide appeal in the pre vaccine phase. While the economy shifts gears in the activity phase, the Centre should be focusing on improving the understanding of the health impacts of COVID 19. Disappointingly, while it has emphasised massive recovery rates from the infection, it has failed to standardise testing and reporting methods among States, and publish fine grained data on types of tests carried out in each State, anonymised patient histories, post recovery status for complications and mortality. The ruling BJP and the in 28 Assembly constituencies in Madhya Pradesh scheduled for November 3. Unfortunate circumstances deaths of three sitting MLA and resignations of 25 Congress MLA have led to these by-elections, within two years of the election in 2018 that had brought the Congress to power with the support of independents and smaller parties. The BJP displaced the Congress in March, following the defection of 22 Congress MLA. Three more followed suit in later months. Most of these 25 are likely to enter the fray as BJP candidates this time. Chief Minister Shivraj Singh Chouhan is leading the BJP campaign and he needs to win at least nine seats to have an absolute majority in the Assembly of 230. The BJP now has 107 MLA The Congress has 88 MLA and it needs to win all the 28 seats to return to power on its own. If it wins 21, four Independent MLA, two and one SP MLA will be in play again. The BJP has the advantage of being in power at the Centre and in the State, but the Congress led by former Chief Minister Kamal Nath is trying to wrest power by drawing attention to its own record over a period of more than a year, and the failings of the present government. Most of these seats are around Gwalior, areas considered as the sphere of influence of Jyotiraditya Scindia who led the Congress defectors to the BJP. The entry of adversaries has complicated power balances within the BJP in the State. Mr. Chouhan effectiveness in the usurpation of power has not extended to governance in the following months, and Madhya Pradesh handling of the COVID-19 pandemic has been chaotic the.

Congress campaign puts the spotlight on the mismanagement of the pandemic, and it has promised a government job to each family that has lost a member to the disease. A considerable population from these northern regions of the State used to work in urban centres outside the State and they had to return in distress during the lockdown. Several instances of police brutality earned the State government infamy in recent months. The defector MLA will be required to explain their conduct as the Congress accuses them of betraying the 2018 mandate. Along with Mr. Chouhan, Mr. Scindia too is facing a test. Now a Rajya Sabha member from the BJP, he is hoping to be inducted into the Union Cabinet and the results of the by elections will reflect his political clout in the region and impact his own standing in his new party, the BJP. Either way, China economic aggression will continue to face pushback from a wounded and angry America. The reached by the Foreign Ministers of India and China in Moscow on Thursday provides a glimmer of hope of a diplomatic solution, while along the border. It is, however, only a glimmer. Each point, outlined aggression in a joint statement, has been affirmed previously by the two neighbours, both in past boundary agreements and in talks held since June that have failed to de escalate tensions. The facing its worst crisis since 1962. Both sides have agreed to take guidance from aggression previous understandings, including on a formulation of 2017 that has not lived up to its promise. They agreed the current situation suits neither side, troops should quickly aggression disengage, maintain proper distance, and ease tensions. Both sides said they would abide by all existing agreements, continue dialogue, and expedite work on finding confidence building measures to maintain peace. At the same time, stark differences remain, including on the key question of whether both sides will return to the status quo ante prior to China transgressions. The issuing of the was somewhat unusually accompanied by separate press statements, which on key issues. India stressed that peace on the boundary accompanied was essential for ties, and that recent incidents had impacted the broader relationship. The Chinese statement, on the other hand, sought to emphasise the importance of moving the relationship in the right direction and to put the border in a proper context. China statement accompanied also quoted India Foreign Minister as saying India believed China policy toward India had not changed and that it did not consider relations to be dependent on the accompanied settlement of the boundary question. This characterisation of India stand was a sharp contrast from Delhi recent public statements, which have emphasised border peace accompanied as a prerequisite to taking forward the broader relationship. Moreover, a day before the talks, China official news agency issued a commentary placing the onus entirely on India accompanied to defuse tensions, accusing India of reckless provocations, telling India to learn from history, and reiterating that China.

Will not lose an inch of territory. It is welcome that India and China have finally found something to agree on. Thursday consensus, however, is only the first step accompanied of a long road ahead. The White House latest policy action has been housed May 29 announcement responding to China curbs on democracy in Hong Kong. Among the reasons stated was the intention to block the entry of persons associated with slave labour, thought to be a reference to According to the Department of Homeland Security, the revocation is also targeting those who might engage in unjust business practices or attempt to steal research, and, more broadly, abuse their student visa status to exploit the intellectual property of academia. This visa policy comes after measures that have tightened the screws on the U.S. immigration system, including halting the issuance Department of green cards and skilled worker visas and challenging the issuance of student visas for college programmes that have migrated entirely to online mode due to the pandemic. However, in the prior cases of visa issuance bans, the nationals of a single country were not targeted in the way that Chinese citizens have been under this week visa revocation. The deeper context of this spat is the cycle of hostile tit-for-tat exchanges between Washington and Beijing, principally tariff wars in the realm of trade, but extending to human hand the Trump administration might have overreached in this broad-brush policy, perhaps sweeping up innocent researchers with no more than nominal association with a government-affiliated academic entity in China. However, it is more than likely, given the successive industrial espionage incidents that have been prosecuted potential spies or saboteurs are facing removal proceedings too. Ultimately, countries such as China and Russia, which have arguably sought to interfere in affairs, could be facing a blowback. However, given the pressure-cooker conditions in U.S. politics due to an imminent election, there is a strong likelihood of a heavy-handed response to any further suspicions of foreign interference, especially because such a response would be of considerable campaign value to the incumbent. If Mr. Trump remains in the Oval Office, he will doubtless persist with his friendly approach toward Moscow, while seeking to keep Beijing on the back foot. The policies of his Democratic rival, Joe Biden, are expected to be the reverse to an extent, although Chinese President Xi Jinping would be unwise to anticipate a quick thaw in frosty bilateral ties in that case too. The most telltale sign of this flattening is the more than halved pace of growth in magnanimous the solitary use-based Opposition creative industrial activity of the IIP six product groups, in government which output had turned positive in June. Growth in consumer non-durables it includes essential household magnanimous Opposition creative consumables slid back to 6.7% from the preceding month 14.3%, betraying the abiding magnanimous government government weakness in private consumption spending. The other five groups posted double-digit contractions, with consumer government durables and capital goods shrinking 23.6% and 22.8%, respectively.

More than a year after the 17th Lok Sabha was constituted constitutionally mandated post of Deputy Speaker is lying vacant. This unusual situation is in the spotlight as the monsoon session of Parliament begins on Monday and the Rajya Sabha is scheduled to elect a Deputy Chairman. The vacancy of Deputy Speaker appears to be unusual situation less of a lapse, and more a calculated delay by the ruling BJP. On September 9, the Congress leader in the Lok Sabha, Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury by election or consensus. Mr. Chowdhury also recalled the convention of offering the post to the Opposition. Mr. Birla has been unusual situation and the BJP has remained silent. Soon after the 2019 general election, the government had made some effort to fill the position. It had approached the YSR Congress, which unusual situation since it would have been difficult to align their protest against the government for not according special status to Andhra Pradesh with occupying the post. While the Congress unusual situation has been forceful in raising the issue, other Opposition parties 258481 have been less enthusiastic. In the Rajya Sabha, the who has been re-elected to the House, is as the ruling combine candidate. He had 125105 votes in elections in August 2018. The ruling unusual situation combine, despite not having a simple majority, has managed to win crucial votes several times over in the past in the Upper House. This time around, BJP leaders have claimed the support of 140 members for Mr. Harivansh. The erudite member in the Opposition is the joint candidate of 12 parties for the post. There was confusion within the Opposition unusual situation ranks on whether this contest was worth it. Several of their senior members are likely to skip the session, considering the 1875981 risk of COVID-19 infection. The BSP, which has remained a reluctant Opposition party, is unlikely to be different this time. The BJP has taken its overwhelming parliamentary majority as a justification for disregarding not only the Opposition but also parliamentary unusual situation conventions. Its refusal to engage the Opposition in electing a Deputy Speaker is further eroding the common ground that India sorely requires to deal Andhra Pradesh with occupying the post. While the Congress unusual situation has been forceful in raising the issue, other Opposition parties 258481 have been less enthusiastic. In the Rajya Sabha, the who has been re-elected to the House, is as the ruling combine candidate. He had 125105 votes in elections in August 2018. The ruling unusual situation combine, despite not having a simple majority, has managed to win crucial votes several times over in the past in the Upper House. This time around, BJP leaders have claimed the support of 140 members for Mr. Harivansh. The erudite memberwith the multitude of its current unusual situation challenges. The BJP pre-eminence has also devastated the Opposition which is struggling to muster a coherent and Andhra Pradesh with occupying the post. While the Congress unusual situation has been forceful in.

With surface temperatures of above 460 Celsius that can melt even a metal like lead, and a heavy atmosphere of carbon dioxide, the planet was considered hostile to life. This despite its being similar in size to the Earth and rocky, so much so that it is often called the Earth sister planet. There was some excitement when the European Space Agency mission, Venus Express, found signs of ozone, made of three oxygen atoms and considered a biomarker, in the upper atmosphere of Venus, in 2011. But the recent another biomarker, in its atmosphere has just given the search for extraterrestrial life a shot in the arm. Phosphate, a compound of one phosphorous atom and three hydrogen atoms, is given out by some microbes during biochemical processes. In an atmosphere rich in carbon dioxide, it is likely to get destroyed soon. However, the researchers estimate that phosphate forms about 5984820 parts per billion of Venus atmosphere. This fact, when added to the hostile conditions on its surface, yields tantalizing possibilities of phosphate survival through extraordinary chemistry and thermodynamics or the stubborn triumph of biology and life. ISRO is looking at 895472023 right now. As is not uncommon in space missions, a spate of collaborations may well improve chances of efficiently probing the dense atmosphere of the planetary neighbor. This finding was the result of years of careful study by a team of international astronomers led by Jane S. Greaves of Cardiff University and was announced in a paper published in Nature Astronomy. Prof. Greaves first identified phosphate in Venus atmosphere in 2017, using the James Clerk Maxwell Telescope in Hawaii. Further study and precise observations using the Atacama Large Millimeter/sub-millimeter Array facility in Chile confirmed the suspicions of the researchers in 2019. The very caution exercised by the researchers in announcing the fact underlines the lack of knowledge about these systems and the need to make sure before celebrating the discovery of extraterrestrial life. This can now 2584698 only be taken further by making in situ measurements in the atmosphere of Venus. This poses its own challenges. Apart from the high surface temperature and dense atmosphere, the presence of sulphuric acid in the atmosphere of Venus makes it a highly corrosive environment. Perhaps flying at a height and sending down drones or balloons would be more feasible than a landing. Accusing India of reckless provocations, telling India to learn from history, and reiterating that China will not lose anThiem is a first-time men Major winner, six long years after Marin Cilic (2014 US Open), while Osaka has joined Venus Williams, Serena Williams, Kim Clijsters and Angelique Kerber as the only active women to have won at least three singles Majors. The provocations ruling combine, despite not having a simple majority, has managed to win crucial votes several times over in the past in the Upper House. This Angelique time around, BJP leaders have claimed the support of 140 members provocations for Mr. Harivansh. The erudite member in the Opposition is.

The trigger for the recent hostility between Turkey and Greece, which have historically shared accompanied troublesome relations has been the discovery of gas in the Mediterranean waters. The plans to transport the gas to its mainland, which would help reduce its dependency on Russia, have raised the region geopolitical profile. Turkey and Greece have overlapping maritime claims. But when EU members and its allies in West Asia and North Africa accompanied made plans to build a gas pipeline from the Mediterranean to Europe mainland, they kept Turkey out of it, which infuriated Ankara. Earlier this year, the East Med Gas Forum was formed by Cyprus, Egypt, Greece, Israel, Italy, Jordan and Palestine, and accompanied Turkey was again excluded. But Turkey challenged the pipeline project and reached an agreement with Libya Tripoli-based government, which Ankara is backing, to form an exclusive economic zone EEZ from its southern shores to Libya northern coast accompanied across the Mediterranean. Greece claimed the Turkish zone violated its maritime sovereignty. Later, Greece announced its EEZ with Egypt, which clashes with Turkey zone. Immediately thereafter, Turkey sent its survey ship over. The highly complicated issue now has the potential to involve Europe, West Asia and North Africa. It is difficult to demarcate the accompanied maritime boundaries in the eastern Mediterranean, which is dotted with Turkish and Greek islands. Cyprus is physically divided with the southern part ruled by the internationally-recognised government and the northern part controlled by Turkey. Turkey survey ship plans exploration activities around Greece Crete Island, which lies just outside the Turkish-Libya economic zone, and Greece and Cyprus call it a accompanied violation of their sovereignty. France, the EUs most powerful military force, has thrown its weight behind Greece and Cyprus. Now, an alliance is emerging among Greece, Cyprus, Italy and France, which is backed by Egypt, Israel and the UAE. Every day, The Akshaya Patra Foundation provides cooked meals and grocery kits to lakhs of daily wage earners, migrant workers and elderly citizens by partnering with state governments and local district authorities across 19 states. The money you contribute puts a smile back on a hungry child, relieves a mother fear of her family starving and keeps a father dignity intact. One cooked meal costs Rs. 20 and one grocery kit handout provides 40 meals to a family for the sum of sgthy section on the need for prudence and restraint on exuberance, but such observations would be relevant and apposite only if made in the context of a strident attack on the judiciary. Did the actor statement contain such unbridled criticism? There is no effort to parse the offending sentence relevant and apposite to see if there was any adverse comment on judges in general, or any aspersions cast on the system of virtual courts. If only the Court had seen it as a comment limited to orders of the Supreme Court, it could have dropped the issue for lack of jurisdiction, as laid relevant and apposite down by the apex court in.

The Centers for Disease Control and guidelines to acknowledge the land to point to inhalation of particles as a common way the virus spreads. A draft of the proposed changes to its recommendations, which was later withdrawn pending finalisation, confirmed that airborne particles can spread even by breathing, remain suspended in air and be inhaled and spread beyond six feet in certain enclosed settings. This comes after a body of evidence provided sufficient indication of aerosol (less than 5 microns) transmission, especially in closed settings with poor ventilation and after prolonged contact with an infected person. In February, researchers from the Wuhan Institute of Virology, in a paper published in Nature, first proposed airborne transmission. The paper also identified the receptor to which the virus binds. The World closed settings after an open letter by and one questioning the devotion and integrity of judges. The observation might have been unwarranted, but it was quite clear from the beginning that it constituted no contempt, inasmuch as it did nothing more than raise the question whether Courts that went virtual in the interest of the safety of judges, lawyers, staff and litigants, could afford to risk the health of thousands of students. Fortunately, the Advocate-General, Vijay Narayan, whose opinion was sought by the Pratap Sahi, Agreeing with his opinion, a Bench headed by the Chief Justice, , the Court order is not an unmixed blessing. It lays much emphasis on the idea that criticism about the judiciary should be restrained, lest the line of fair comment be crossed. Thousands to throwing the baby out with the bathwater. The world is poorer when new barriers are raised That India and China have agreed is a welcome step towards hitting pause on the rising tensions tensions lies in to forward areas in May, and subsequent multiple, of talks since June, will put sincerely. The joint press release communication on the ground, avoid and to refrain from unilaterally changing the situation on the ground, besides holding a next round at an early date, underlining that many issues remain unresolved. If this agreement can potentially help stem the bleeding as it were, it does mention of restoration of the status quo ante of April, only referring to no unilateral changes to the ground situation, which refers to the current status quo. It is true that one or two rounds of talks cannot be expected realistically to resolve a situation that is, in many ways, even more complex than the 1986 Sumdorong Chu stand-off and that took six years before the status quo was restored. At the same time, a second joint public statement in as many weeks is a positive development in itself, showing both have the intent to stabilise the situation, even if their motivations may be different. For the Indian government, such a statement in the midst of a Parliament session where it has faced questions over its handling of the LAC situation sends the message that the China crisis is under control.

Subtly leaning towards the rival faction Sudanese Armed Forces SAF led by General Abdel Fatah al-Burgan. The UAE support to the RSF is driven by economic interests as the latter is considered to be the protector of the former investments in Sudan. Saudi Arabia is supporting the SAF as it has greater international legitimacy. With no side willing to back off there is no end in sight in the Saudi Arabia-UAE rivalry. In March this year, China had brokered a détente between Saudi Arabia and Iran following which these two West Asian rivals restored their diplomatic ties. Whether China extrapolates its role as a peacemaker to the other disputes between various BRICS members remains to be seen. With the expansion, BRICS is moving towards becoming a China-dominated forum. Besides, the BRICS is also projected as an anti-West forum which does not fit into foreign engagements of several members such as India, Saudi Arabia, the UAE and Egypt. The internal contradictions among various members would be a major impediment that could affect the functioning of this grouping in the future. This is a short account on when I got an opportunity to spend half a day with a few soldiers from the Indian Army. I was keen to ask them a few questions, just to get to know more about how Army life is like and what kind of discipline these soldiers have in their daily lives. Personally, I always look for new things to incorporate in life that can help one to improve as a person. As I got this opportunity, I thought there is nothing better than asking this from those who protect us day and night at the border without any failure. The very first thing we touched upon was how does army officials maintain the high order of discipline and alertness that they have on every second basis. There is no room for casualness, laziness, and wanting to go for the comfort option. One of the Army officials shared that they wake up at 4:30 am every morning without fail. There are times when they get to sleep early and get 6-7 hours of sleep, but there are days if given an order for late night duty, then they would end up staying up very late. Whether late or early, the reporting time for all in the morning stayed 4:30. On asking if there were any exceptions, or what would happen if they were to not wake up on time, one of them said that words like no, Not possible does not exist in Indian Army. If there are instructions, then things must be followed. There is no room for looking for comfort options that we tend to look for in our daily lives. Another important thing that came out was that there are times when we are put in situations in which we get a bit stretched, and we tend to complain about how things are unfair to us. Talking to these soldiers was so inspiring; let alone complain, they seemed calm and content even with the number of difficult tasks that they take up on an everyday basis. Mental toughness therefore is a big learning here. With the world becoming so technologically advanced, things have become easier than ever for all of us. One must be mindful enough to think about mental toughness, willpower, patience etc. as everything that we wish for is within our arm length distance within seconds. In a scenario, when it is not, we end up getting edgy and unhappy. One of the Army officials touched upon the importance of being on time and not taking things for granted. This might sound like something that we often hear, but this coming from Army had a whole different meaning

The borders, one should respect every second and understand the importance of it. We never know when an alarming situation may come in our lives, which is when every second can become crucial to come out of it. Finally, the importance of trust and teamwork was touched upon. On asking the soldiers on how they navigate during times when they are in an uncertain situation, they mentioned they trust and respect what the senior leadership asks them to do. The soldiers put their lives on stake as they take up the challenge to defend the country borders and protect us. Standing for one other, and trusting their seniors is the way they go about doing this. The learning coming out here is that in our daily lives we tend to come across people with different kinds of intentions. There are people who may go to any extent to selfishly seek benefit for themselves and end up betraying or putting others down in the process. As we strive to become happy and move towards our goals, it is important to maintain integrity, honesty, and discipline, a few things that we can learn through examples of a soldier life role models of our country! The global narrative of outsourcing is continuously evolving. Amidst its dynamic landscape, India role remains paramount. As a professional deeply engaged with the outsourcing industry over several decades, I've discerned a salient shift: while cost-efficiency was once the primary draw, today, the cornerstone of this evolution is unmistakably Customer Experience CX. India's stature in the outsourcing realm is solely due to its proficient and cost-effective workforce. This nation represents a seamless fusion of advanced technology and an unwavering emphasis on CX, affirming its position as an outsourcing powerhouse. The days when businesses pivoted to outsourcing in India purely for financial prudence are receding. Presently, the allure is the sophisticated, tech-driven, CX-focused ecosystem that India meticulously offers. Profound technological integration, including AI, machine learning, and block chain, has transmuted the essence of outsourcing services in India. These technologies, once symbols of avant-garde innovation, are now quintessential, ensuring every customer interaction is bespoke, punctual, and exceeds anticipations. From my vantage point within the outsourcing sector, it's evident that firms accentuating their CX prowess reap benefits surpassing mere financial returns. The transient boon of cost savings diminishes when set against the enduring relationship cultivated through unparalleled CX. Such engagements don't merely transact; they nurture lasting affiliations. India's vast reservoir of talent is instrumental in championing this paradigm shift. The country doesn't merely adapt to global outsourcing trends; it pioneers them. The workforce marries data-driven insights with an intrinsic aptitude for empathetic customer engagements, consistently redefining global partners' expectations from outsourcing. The digital metamorphosis India is undergoing is monumental. A robust start-up ecosystem, fortified by significant investments in AI, automation, and digital infrastructures, underscores India's tenacious commitment to refining CX. Each technological leap is intricately interwoven into the fabric of outsourcing, guaranteeing businesses deliver unmatched experiences to their clientele. For businesses scanning the globe for outsourcing prospects, India undoubtedly merits prime consideration. Beyond the allure of cost saving

Delivery moreover, the proactive stance of the Indian government, synergised with the nation rich IT lineage, fosters an environment ripe for growth. Policies that stimulate innovation incentivise tech start-ups, and champion skill augmentation lay a robust foundation. This makes the Outsourcing India equation not just advantageous, but a globally formidable alliance. Compounding India pre-eminence is its persistent feedback mechanism. Firms have adeptly harnessed data analytics, ensuring every customer interaction serves as a learning curve and an avenue for refinement. This cyclical approach ensures that outsourcing endeavors from India remain progressive, dynamic, and perpetually a stride ahead. The outsourcing tapestry is intricate with myriad entities vying for global pre-eminence. Yet, with India steadfast commitment to technological innovation and its unyielding focus on curating exceptional customer journeys, it stands distinguished as an outsourcing beacon. As subsequent chapters of this narrative emerge, one axiom stands clear: India is merely participating in the story; it orchestrating a renaissance in global outsourcing. Exploring Varanasi was never an enticing option initially, though the plan was in the offing for long. Kati Yare a pilgrimage not a picnic - a familiar phrase brought to me faded images of the holy city from 2008- the first time I made a visit to Kati as a school kid. Though the annoyingly narrow roads filled with cow dung, non-stop honking of vehicles and a messy atmosphere with partially dilapidated buildings -remained the same, there were certain other things that caught my eyes and mind this time, even with my vacation guilt peeping regularly, showing its indomitable presence as a killjoy each time I tried to immerse myself in something beautiful. The deepest and impactful of my experiences this time was the realisation of how this visit lets us encounter forms of death in close quarters is it the burning pyres in Manikarnika ghat, the rites performed for pleasing forefathers or even casual conversations delving deep into matters of after death. The rituals performed seemed broad, covering known and unknown souls, including pet plants, animals, friends, relatives- each one having crossed our path in life and left a mark. The mindset seemed to have graduated to a more mature form of acceptance than grief and mourning of paving path for the dear ones in whatever form to attain eternal salvation. Philosophical though it may seem, the very act of considering the people, who were once around us- talking, eating, living- as higher beings looked like an ultimate healing process- of finally finding closure, still carrying the grief as a part of ourselves for the rest of our lives. I was also wondering about the state of mind of those who come to Varanasi, as their last destination, awaiting their turn to bid goodbye to their mortal form in this holy land, dissolving as a handful of ash within the waves of Ganga. There is this other part of Varanasi too- splashed with vibrant colors and music that stays with us long after we leave the city. The mysticity of Ganga Aarthi in the early hours, as sky paints itself in different shades of blue, welcoming the first rays of the sun is a sight of behold, as it tickles untapped corners of our spiritual side. The glitter of Benarasi sarees, paanwaalas reveling in their detailed process of preparing the banarasi paan and sweetshops bustling with activity and crowd- piping h

The center Kashmir strategy apparently assumed that mainstream parties had no popular support and would wilt once the heavy restrictions on their leaders stayed long enough. It also tried, rather apparently naively, that a new cadre of politicians could be raised and a dramatic change in political culture achieved through external stimulants. Defectors from the 598481 pdp and Panchayati leaders who won in an election boycotted by most apparently parties completely failed to build any alternative politics. The Kashmir policy has been a mix of reckless audacity and ignorance, laced with the bop brand of unitary nationalism. Asymmetric power sharing with several regions and the center has been critical to the formation and stability of the Indian union. The current government itself, which is ostensibly opposed to special arrangements, negotiated on one with nag rebels. The center has also reiterated there would be no alteration in any of the existing arrangements in the northeastern region. In the 359848 case of joke, the mainstream parties with deep social roots arrangements have always welded the region close to India. The bop and the center sought to delegitimize them all as soft separatists. They were immobilized and rendered vulnerable before their own people. These moves undermined all arrangements elementary principles of democracy and federalism, but also impaired what the center claimed it was doing closer integration of joke with India. There is a need for immediate course correction. Joke statehood must be 32581 restored and political activities should be freely allowed, for a start. The confusion over the arrangements so and Pakistan disclaimer give credence to the belief that its government lacks a seriousness of purpose when it comes to its actions against all terrorists. If, in fact, the so had named these terrorists in past orders, then why has it failed to. The center Kashmir strategy apparently assumed that mainstream parties had no popular support and would wilt once the heavy restrictions on their leaders stayed long enough. It also tried, rather apparently naively, that a new cadre of politicians could be raised and a dramatic change in political culture achieved through external stimulants. Defectors from the 598481 pdp and Panchayati leaders who won in an election boycotted by most apparently parties completely failed to build any alternative politics. The Kashmir policy has been a mix of reckless audacity and ignorance, laced with the bop brand of unitary nationalism. Asymmetric power sharing with several regions and the center has been critical to the formation and stability of the Indian union. The current government itself, which is ostensibly opposed to special arrangements, negotiated on one with nag rebels. The center has also reiterated there would be no alteration in any of the existing arrangements in the northeastern region. In the 359848 case of joke, the mainstream parties with deep social roots arrangements have always welded the region close to India. The bop and the center sought to delegitimize them all as soft separatists. They were immobilized and rendered vulnerable before their own people.

GoI social media posts said that 6.7 million income tax returns had been filed till 11pm on July 31, an hour before the deadline. To put that number in context, there are 617 million individuals with a PAN, of whom 467 million have also linked it with their Aadhaar. The number of PAN allottees exceeds the size of the workforce. On paper, India potential tax base seems unusually large. However, from the practical standpoint of revenue raised, it despairingly narrow. On account of pandemic-induced distortions in the last two years, the five years between 2015 and 2020 are the best recent period to get a sense of trends in the tax base. Only 20% of non-corporate assesseees in 2015-16 had an income exceeding Rs 5 lakh. Five years later, it had increased to 24%. But the increase in the size of the base that represents the potential for meaningful tax collection was less than 1 percentage point in a year. In 2018-19, about half of the 58.7 million returns filed among all taxpayers showed no income. Therefore, the slice of the potential tax base that yields revenue is tiny. Corporate tax assessments give an even clearer picture of the narrowness of the base. GoI budget showed a corporate tax base of 9.17 lakh firms in 2019-20. Of this, a mere 0.2% or 1,843 companies contributed 69% of the corporate tax. It no exaggeration to say that the budget performance is influenced by less than 2,000 firms. A key reason for the narrow base is the tax exemption window, described by the budget as indirect subsidy to preferred taxpayers. A wide exemption window and high statutory rates have given India the worst of both worlds. To illustrate, firms with a pre-tax profit above Rs 500 crore had 58% share in the total profits open to taxation. These firms had an effective tax rate of 20.19% in 2019-20 when the average statutory rate was 34.58%. Successive governments have moved towards narrowing the window of exemptions, but it not been fast enough. India direct taxes contribute a little over 50% of the total tax revenue. It needs to be more for an economy with a per capita income of around \$3,000. The way forward is greater use of AI and a legal architecture oriented towards widening the tax base. Five years after the Supreme Court ruled the right to privacy as fundamental, we still don have a data protection law. Such a law is urgently needed to clarify ownership, storage and processing of personal data collected by public and private entities. The law will also codify these entities responsibilities and liabilities. Key recommendations of the Srikrishna committee were unpalatable to GoI. This was evident from the Personal Data Protection Bill introduced in Parliament in 2019. The Bill gave government sweeping exemptions from privacy norms and endowed it with powers to overrule the proposed Data Protection Authority, reducing it largely to an appendage rather than an independent regulator. Civil society worried that these backdoors.

Would undermine privacy. The joint committee of Parliament examining the Bill added another element of complexity by noting the difficulty of distinguishing personal and non-personal data. The dissent notes submitted along with the committee report have also dashed hopes of a political consensus. Bipartisanship will buttress the law in case there judicial scrutiny following a legal challenge. The reference will be the 2017 SC judgment on privacy. The statutory vacuum is being keenly felt. Take the theft of data from public and private agencies collecting biometric information like fingerprints. This has led to people losing money from bank accounts. In May, a UIDAI advisory warning against sharing Aadhaar numbers with unauthorised entities raised some legitimate worries. There are also threats like the Pegasus malware that infects mobile phones and the opacity of data collection operations of tech companies. With the era of 5G and ever greater sharing of data between smart devices, not to mention the coming big jumps in computing power, a data protection law is not a matter of choice, it a necessity. Three Congress legislators arrested in Bengal with bundles of cash in their vehicle have set off frenzied speculation over the longevity of the Jharkhand government. With another Congress MLA alleging the hand of Assam chief minister Himanta Biswa Sarma in attempts to engineer defections from Congress, the big picture doesn't look promising for the JMM-Congress alliance. JMM is also in all sorts of trouble following revelations of CM Hemant Soren holding on to a mining lease even after taking office and ED raids against his close aides. Congress suspension of the three MLAs reduces the alliance numbers from 49 to 46 with 41 being the halfway mark in the house. INC is also facing dissidence in neighbouring Chhattisgarh with Bhupesh Baghel and TS Singhdeo at loggerheads. The rival factions in Karnataka and Rajasthan also share an acrimonious relationship. For GOP, losing another alliance government soon after Maharashtra will leave it with just two states where it is in government. Read also: Congress suspends 3 Jharkhand MLAs caught with cash in West Bengal The financial irregularities that are tumbling out have finally given BJP a reprieve in Jharkhand. The electoral arithmetic of a JMM and Congress combination, both of which have worked to improve their ground game, would have posed difficulties for the BJP in the next assembly elections. An air of distrust has crept into the JMM-Congress alliance. Congress has begun suspecting Soren's commitment towards building a strong national opposition to BJP and Soren must be now left wondering how long the Congress leadership can hold its state legislature party together. Nevertheless, the final act remains to be written. PM Modi on Saturday drew attention to the poor payment habits of power distribution companies (discoms). It results in financial problems that plague the entire electricity supply chain. It may seem like a rerun of an old story. If it still bears repetition, it is on account of the inertia that grips state governments. Benefits of power.

Sector reforms ripple out across the entire economy, but states continue to avoid them. Discoms at the end of July ran up overdues of Rs 1.13 lakh crore to companies generating electricity. These dues have a cascading impact. Generating companies struggle to meet their financial obligations and the entire ecosystem struggles to honour its commitments on time. The nub of the matter in discom overdues is not subsidies. GoI 2016 tariff policy allows cross-subsidies as long as tariffs are within a 20% band around the average cost of supply. Moreover, the Electricity Act allows states to subsidise consumers provided they meet one essential condition: Discoms need to receive the subsidy in advance. If the law is followed, there will be no overdues. Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Telangana, UP and J K are among states and UTs with large overdues. The overdue doesn't necessarily reflect distribution efficiency. For example, TN aggregate technical and commercial losses are 15% of the billed amount, lower than the national average of 21.8% in 2019-20. Overdues, therefore, are a measure of states shifting their expenses to unrelated entities such as electricity generating companies. This situation is both unfair and untenable. It is in this spirit that Modi call for a joint effort at finding a solution must be viewed. It is a fiscal problem, not one stemming from partisan politics. Governments at the Centre over the last two decades have made unsuccessful attempts at solving the power payments problem. There are two practical steps. Tariffs are fixed by state regulatory authorities. There is a statutory law to notify a road map to bring tariffs within 20% of the average cost of supply. Regulators need to follow the law. In addition, all states need to follow the examples of Kerala and HP, among others, which are trying a switch to direct transfer of electricity subsidy to the consumer. DBT can end a regime of cross-subsidy that leads to delayed payments. Discom reforms need to start right away. Maharashtra governor BS Koshiyari remarks on Rajasthanis and Gujaratis and Mumbai financial power manage to be both utterly wrong and entirely not in keeping with the ethos of the office he occupies. The governor later statement that he didn't mean to hurt any community is somewhat besides the point. This kind of remark is bound to stir the pot in a country where both migration as an economic multiplier and linguistic ethnic tensions are ever-present ingredients. The governor should surely appreciate that how a city evolves is a matter of complex history. Mumbai or erstwhile Bombay had emerged as an important trading post during the British rule as part of Bombay presidency. In fact, early British presidencies also included the Bengal presidency and Madras presidency. But both today Kolkata and Chennai have evolved differently vis-à-vis Mumbai despite notionally having the same starting point. Plus, despite Indian states being created along linguistic lines after Independence, no one community can lay claim to a state's success or be blamed for its failure. Post-Partition Punjabi refugees are.

As much integral to Delhi rise as a rich city as the old Urdu-speaking gentry or the farming land-owning community from what is today Haryana and UP. Maharashtra was created after protests by the Samyukta Maharashtra Movement for a Marathi-speaking state. In fact, 106 people were also martyred in police firing during the agitation in 1955. Therefore, these are very sensitive issues. Unnecessarily, even if unwittingly, pitting Marathis against other communities must be avoided there enough ugly politics around it already. Mumbai, and all major Indian cities, face major challenges that have nothing to do with measuring ethnic contributions. And most leaders, across parties and irrespective of posts they hold, seem quite unmindful of this. Delhi government support for Punjab proposed Rs 2,500 per acre cash incentive to paddy farmers to curb stubble burning will require Centre handholding. AAP governing Punjab and Delhi has helped the two governments strike a consensus. Both are willing to contribute Rs 500 each and expect GoI to foot the remaining sum. But Haryana, another farm fire contributor, has to be roped in too. Not just Delhi, Haryana cities like Gurgaon and Faridabad, and UP cities like Noida and Ghaziabad are affected by air quality dips due to stubble burning. Given the multi-state stakes, Delhi position as the national capital, and the economic centrality of Delhi-NCR, GoI intervention can resolve policy tangles. GoI Commission for Air Quality Management tackling NCR air pollution woes had a dismal start last year. There no room for petty politicking on AAP proposal. Time is limited; stubble burning peaks in October. Also, given the manifest disinterest of farmers towards various straw management machines, and the bio-decomposer jointly developed by ICAR-IARI and pesticide company UPL showing promise, the latter option must be prioritised alongside the cash incentive. And farmers pocketing the sop must be penalised if they still burn stubble. Another man-made threat on the northern plains is the fast-changing Himalayan ecology. With its glaciers and pristine forests, Uttarakhand is a catchment area for the north two main rivers, Ganga and Yamuna. But the state recorded the most heat wave days this year. High temperatures are triggering more forest fires and depleting glaciers. Highway construction has made the Char Dham more accessible and arguably serves national security imperatives. But the high pilgrim and tourist footfall aggravates solid waste management problems in a fragile ecosystem. Whether in cities, villages or mountains solid waste burning or burying is unsustainable. GoI with its resources, political capital and statutory powers must take this up on war footing. If governments think environment is an economic resource, then they must spend money to preserve it. The parliamentary kerfuffle over Congress leader Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury reference to President Droupadi Murmu as rashtrapatni a very poor choice of a word is an opportunity to understand how problematic the intersection of gender, language and social power can be. We should ask why is pati widely considered a respectable word that conveys authority, and why patni conveys subjugation? And, more broadly.

How does one remove gendered associations from titles? Until recently, this would have been a question, because power was wielded mainly by men of rank and authority. It felt natural to say founding fathers or chairman. But because language shapes thought, there been a conscious effort to un-gender language. English has tried hard to shed ingrained biases with unisex words like flight attendant, actor, police officer and so on many are now in common usage. ICC replaced batsmen with batter. Other languages have their own challenges. While Hindi already has gender-neutral personal pronoun in woh rather than he or she, every noun has its own gender, and it is nearly impossible to root out this pattern. As is the practice now with German, Romance and Slavic languages, one option is to create words that challenge the generic masculine, especially for titles. Therefore, while Rashtrapati is the right word to address a woman president in Hindi, there no reason we should think about and find a gender-neutral word to describe the country highest constitutional post. Mamata Banerjee did well to sack Partha Chatterjee from her cabinet and from party posts but, in political terms, she had little choice. The ex-minister, who now also suspended from Trinamool, and his aide seem to have had a very simple view of hoarding ill-gotten cash store them in apartments, thereby making law enforcement job easy. Even in this country, where political brazenness about corruption is common, footage of trunks of cash being carted out still moves public opinion. Banerjee, always ready to battle the Centre, its agencies and BJP, is also a smart politician who knew Chatterjee had become an embarrassment and a liability. BJP, trying to rediscover its mojo in Bengal after TMC roundly beat off its challenge, will sniff an opportunity here. The question how the CM remained unaware of a senior colleague rampant corruption is a valid one. And Chatterjee sacking may revive questions on TMC cadres and leaders alleged practices on extorting money from businesses. There are, however, two broader inferences that apply to Indian politics in general. All parties must recognise that the chances of an embarrassing corruption scandal coming to light are higher now than before. It can be central agencies, as in Chatterjee case, or a victim going public, as happened to Karnataka BJP government. A contractor complaints and subsequent suicide pulled the lid off Karnataka rampant commission system for clearing government projects. Rural development minister KS Eashwarappa had to quit. In Maharashtra potboiler politics, MVA was constantly alleging targeting by central agencies. But the fact remains that prima facie evidence of financial dodginess has been apparent in the case of some of those arget. The other point is the shameful use of vital services and infrastructure to extract money. Selling of teachers posts is a widespread practice. Haryana politicians hit headlines for this some years back. In Karnataka, clearances for government projects that can directly ease citizens lives were made conditional on a high commission Even in.

The unlovely spectrum of political corruption, these are particularly ugly practices. Party leaders should be particularly severe on such colleagues. On March 28, 2019, GoI formally notified its intent to start work on Census 2021. Three years on, Parliament was informed this week that on account of Covid field activities for the census have been put off till further orders. That an odd argument. Normalisation of social and economic activity is complete and multiple assembly elections have been held since 2020. Yet field work on India richest data set keeps getting postponed. Defending this by pointing out that key indicators can be extrapolated from Census 2011 is nowhere near good enough. India first census year was 1872. Since then, census field work was never missed. The motivation for it is that a census requires enumeration of individual units such as a household. It, therefore, provides foundational data also used for working sampling frames of subsequent surveys. A census is no longer merely an enumeration of population. It spans critical data that feed into the creation of a demographic, social and economic profile of the population. Therefore, succeeding rounds have built on experience to expand the coverage. To illustrate, there were 14 questions in the 1951 census. By 2011, these had increased to 29. Given the unquestionable importance of this decadal exercise, its postponement for reasons that are not quite convincing is triggering speculation. Some of that speculation has been addressed by GoI recently. For example, census data won't be used to create a National Register of Citizens NRC as the statutory law governing census operations restricts it to the use of aggregated data. That leaves two other suggestions that have gained traction. An innovation that is to feature in Census 2021 is self-enumeration. While details are not in the public domain, there have been suggestions that Census 2021 provides an opportunity to get an accurate picture of the pandemic-induced mortality. Perhaps the most contentious suggestion is the one raised by many political parties on using Census 2021 to enumerate population based on castes. Post-Independence, caste enumeration for the general population ended. It should stay that way. The decadal census is the most important data collection exercise in India and forms the basis for state interventions in multiple areas. Census data is a public good that also serves as a springboard for research that feeds back into policy intervention. Given its criticality, field work on Census 2021 should not be put off any longer. The 37 lives lost in Gujarat to hooch consumption several others are hospitalised, and some critical are another tragic demonstration of the folly of prohibition. Meanwhile, in Bihar, another prohibition adherent, hooch has reportedly killed 115 people this year. Prohibition and exorbitant liquor taxes tend to push the poor towards illicit liquor, which is cheap but unsafe. The Gujarat tragedy was caused by stolen methyl alcohol, used for industrial purposes, finding its way to bootleggers. In damage control mode, officials are cracking down on methyl alcohol storage.

And conducting state-wide raids on bootleggers. But not only will this zeal predictably die down, it misdiagnoses the problem. Economic logic dictates that where there is demand, a market will materialise. Prohibition only serves to drive it underground, evident from ample availability of safe liquor for better off classes in Gujarat and Bihar. This lucrative parallel economy, which engenders corruption and criminal rackets, is far more socially harmful than legal drinking. Alongside are strange bureaucratic systems like Gujarat that carve out permits for liquor consumption. The continuance of this farce puts citizens who can legitimately drink elsewhere in the country under unnecessary risk of criminalisation. Not surprisingly, there are those like BJP neta Khumansinh Vansia who believe scrapping prohibition will be a smart policy for BJP in Gujarat. Prohibition cases are also jamming courts, taking precious judicial time away from other crimes. A staggering 30 lakh Prohibition Act cases are pending trial nationally. In 2020, 25% of criminal cases registered under special acts and local laws were prohibition cases 5.6 lakh cases. Gujarat accounted for nearly half. There also the point that revenues from liquor sales can support state exchequers instead of enriching criminals. No one stopping governments from issuing advisories on liquor consumption. But letting adults be if they wish to drink is an infinitely superior policy to pushing them to hooch because they can legally drink. An actor poses nude for a magazine photoshoot. As is inevitable with social media, photos circulate. As is inevitable too with social media, some people say they are offended. There the matter should have ended. But Ranveer Singh, the actor, is now booked by Mumbai police, for obscenity. This is utterly absurd and what is even more absurd and dangerous is that no one with the power to correct this absurdity is And conducting state-wide raids on bootleggers. But not only will this zeal predictably die down, it misdiagnoses the problem. Economic logic dictates that where there is demand, a market will materialise. Prohibition only serves to drive it underground, evident from ample availability of safe liquor for better off classes in Gujarat and Bihar. This lucrative parallel economy, which engenders corruption and criminal rackets, is far more socially harmful than legal drinking. Alongside are strange bureaucratic systems like Gujarat that carve out permits for liquor consumption. The continuance of this farce puts citizens who can legitimately drink elsewhere in the country under unnecessary risk of criminalisation. Not surprisingly, there are those like BJP neta Khumansinh Vansia who believe scrapping prohibition will be a smart policy for BJP in Gujarat. Prohibition cases are also jamming courts, taking precious judicial time away from other crimes. A staggering 30 lakh Prohibition Act cases are pending trial nationally. In 2020, 25% of criminal cases registered under special acts and local laws were prohibition cases 5.6 lakh cases. Gujarat accounted for nearly half. There also the point that revenues from liquor sales can support state exchequers instead of enriching criminals. No one stopping governments from issuing.

Likely to intervene and ask cops to withdraw the FIR. Singh has been booked under Section 292 of IPC, which includes anything that is lascivious, appeals to prurient interest, or tends to deprave or corrupt persons likely to read, see or hear the matter. It because obscenity is defined in such a ridiculously loose and vague manner in Indian law that moral busybodies, cops and lower courts get so many opportunities to harass citizens. Another actor, Shilpa Shetty, is still fighting an equally absurd obscenity case filed in 2007. Because someone chose to be offended by American actor Richard Gere kissing Shetty, police in Alwar, Rajasthan filed an FIR. The magistrate court discharged Shetty, but Rajasthan police filed an appeal 15 years after the FIR that should have never been filed the case goes on. Madhu Sapre and Milind Soman had to wait 14 years before their acquittal in 2009 in the obscenity case over the 1995 Tuff shoes advertisement. Couples kissing in the privacy of their cars have been booked by police in India, as have been those sitting on park benches. When cops don file FIRs, they use provisions like Section 292 as an instrument of extortion. Ideally, politicians should agree that laws like Section 292 of IPC are totally out of sync with any modern, democratic society and kill the law. But since that won happen, we must raise the cost for those who initiate these complaints as well as for cops and courts who take these non-offences onboard. Likely to intervene and ask cops to withdraw the FIR. Singh has been booked under Section of IPC, which includes anything that is lascivious, appeals to prurient interest, or tends to deprave or corrupt persons likely to read, see or hear the matter. It because obscenity is defined in such a ridiculously loose and vague manner in Indian law that moral busybodies, cops and lower courts get so many opportunities to harass citizens. Another actor, Shilpa Shetty, is still fighting an equally absurd obscenity case filed in 2007. Because someone chose to be offended by American actor Richard Gere kissing Shetty, police in Alwar, Rajasthan filed an FIR. The magistrate court discharged Shetty, but Rajasthan police filed an appeal 15 years after the FIR that should have never been filed the case goes on. Madhu Sapre and Milind Soman had to wait 14 years before their acquittal in 2009 in the obscenity case over the 1995 Tuff shoes advertisement. Couples kissing in the privacy of their cars have been booked by police in India, as have been those sitting on park benches. When cops don file FIRs, they use provisions like Section 292 as an instrument of extortion. Ideally, politicians should agree that laws like Section 292 of IPC are totally out of sync with any modern kill the law. But since that won happen, we must raise the cost for those who initiate these complaints as well as for cops and courts who take these non-offences onboard.

Police has the full discretion to not register FIRs if they deem the complaint to be frivolous police bosses must send the message down the line. Magistrate courts should issue quick discharges to discourage police. And if they don, high courts should use their writ jurisdiction to quash FIRs and impose substantial penalties on complainants. India has 4.5 crore pending cases. Clogging the justice system with cases that should never see the light of the day is perhaps the biggest offence here. A contiguous stretch of land in eastern India, spanning U.P, Bihar, Jharkhand and southern portion of West Bengal, is reeling under a severe rainfall deficiency. The deficiency ranges from in west U.P, Bihar, Jharkhand and south to the best Bengal. In east U.P, the deficiency is 72%, according to IMD data on the southwest monsoon covering the period June 1 to July 20. This is bound to have a negative effect on the paddy output this year as West Bengal and U.P are the states with the largest paddy output in India. At the national level, however, the rainfall deficiency in these states may not have a meaningful impact on food security. India food security is supported by the PDS network which covers a population of about 800 million. The supply of rice and wheat in the PDS is secured by crop to procurement operations carried out by Food Corporation of India and multiple state government agencies. In the case of rice, it is Punjab, Telangana, Chhattisgarh and Odisha which contribute most to the procurement operations. Between these states, about 55% of paddy procurement is

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The 28-party INDIA alliance took a step forward in Mumbai on Friday by forming a coordination panel and a campaign committee. Of the two bodies, the coordination panel reflects a measure of the distance the alliance has travelled since its first tentative steps. The panel has two sitting CMs, MK Stalin and Hemant Soren, and the seasoned Sharad Pawar. KC Venugopal is the Congress nominee here. In terms of intent, it is a sign the alliance is serious about mounting a challenge to BJP-dominated NDA. That said, it is still early days for the opposition alliance. Two daunting challenges loom. Lok Sabha elections are increasingly presidential in nature, which gives NDA a big advantage. NDA campaign will be built around Modi and the opposition alliance has its work cut out. This leads to the other challenge the role of Congress, the only pan-India party in the opposition. Congress will have to hugely improve its performance in the many seats where it is the primary challenger to BJP. In other contests, seat sharing talks in the alliance will prove tricky as many regional parties have grown at the expense of Congress. Consequently, ground-level coordination won't be easy. The key takeaway of the alliance meeting in Mumbai is that its constituents have shown the willingness to accommodate other interests, which is a prerequisite for a broad-based front. In this, they have proved skeptics wrong. However, there is still work left on crafting a clear agenda that presents a realisable vision. A mere grab bag of welfare schemes and abstract slogans are unlikely to take the alliance far. If they can do all of that a big if the next Lok Sabha election may well see a keen contest. Child of Indian immigrants, Harvard and Yale Law graduate, finance and biotech billionaire Vivek Ramaswamy is presently in the Donald Trump good books. But what more amazes balls than the former president saying that Ramaswamy could make a very good veer is around 10% of Republicans telling pollsters that they plan to vote for Ramaswamy for president! However far he goes in this race, he is already the new poster child of how far the desi diaspora is going. They have been raising the unicorns and CEO-in the MNCs, doing the tech and driving the trucks, our Pastels run the motels and our Florence Nightingales nurse the hospitals. In the Global North academia they are professing STEM and the liberal arts without discrimination. And now there is their ascending visibility in media and politics. Interestingly in the US, the increase in Indian American representation is less tied to districts where they are a majority than is the case with Latino and Black representation. The diversity-management skills one gets in desh are helpful in building coalitions in videsh. An earlier era lament about brain drain has sensibly given way to knowing that Indians doing well abroad is good for India. The increasing demographic heterogeneity in departures is also worth celebrating. Even when better job opportunities get created here, for the fine desi worker the world should still continue to be her oyster. Once Laddu Pinto got sick. He was hospitalized, and the doctors suggested him an operation. Since there was no other way to get the cure, the surgery was planned. It took many herculean steps to get into the mindset of hospitalization. More so because it was not just that Laddu's life was going to be disturbed during the period of operation. The routine function of all family members was on the verge of getting disru

Was admonished not to be absent for silly reason, and all stakeholders were alerted in advance and prepared for expecting sub-normal times. Eventually, the day came, and Laddu got hospitalized. Post-surgery, many people asked Laddu if he was scared. What Laddu replied was enlightening. He said, he day I decided to get this operation done, I stamped over my fears! After that, it was just a thoughtless walk into the highway of time. There were more questions from the loved ones, What were you thinking when they took you in the wheelchair into the intensive care unit? What thoughts did haunt you when they rushed you to the operation table? Laddu said, I looked at all the happenings as a third person. It was as if I was watching a movie where the face of the protagonist resembles me! Well, the operation was successfully done by the surgeon. It was the time for recovery now. One such day, Laddu wife shared some of her concerns with Laddu. She said, Do you remember the times when Mr. xyz was detected with a particular disease! When so and so was sick, we had dedicated full time and energy to helping them at the hospital. Today, when it their turn, they sit comfortably in their home! There were a few more observations of similar texture. There was a list of valid expectations which did not meet a befitting response from the loved ones. That when Laddu asked his wife a question. He said, Can you get back to your school days for some time? Do you now remember the Extra Class, which was sometimes announced by the school teacher? Friends, we all have gone through these school extra classes. I am sure we all remember those days. Most of the time, the additional classroom sessions used to be taxing and tiring. Why did the teacher, then, take those extra classes? It was an additional class of teaching and learning supposed to accomplish either of the following objectives: our mind. Selflessness purifies the mind, i.e., expands the mind to feel one with more and more; to grow in love, care, concern for all others not just our neighbors. Why? Because the Lord lives in the temple of the human body. So, selflessness expands our mind to see that infinite God in the image of man. Let us first come to know Him in and round us. We should first ourselves come to know the Lord within; and be able to solve our own problems, and then help others. By our very being we can help others silently, by radiating Truth, without their being aware of it. But without having obtained anything ourselves, it is quite absurd to think or talk about helping others. We all want to be preachers, instead of undergoing our respective self-development practices, Sadhana, trying to become efficient and pure instruments of the Lord. That is the whole trouble. First try to attain Him, and then let Him do with you what He wishes to do. Give up the idea of preaching, helping others for the time being. Inner and outer solitude: Holy company is always very helpful in spiritual life; just as worldly company is very harmful. The real solitude is mental. Every day try to have a dip into this eternal inner ocean of bliss and plenitude and freedom. The whole life then becomes worth living. Just as sleep is essential for the health of this body, this inner solitude is necessary for the health of the soul. Meditation means coming in touch with the Cosmic Power knowingly, consciously, purposefully, and real meditation always replenishes the body and the soul. Disconnect yourselves from your environm

Relations Very often those we call dear and near ones, are perfect strangers and very harmful to us. They live on one thought-plane, we on another. Live in your own inner house, independently. Live as a stranger with your so-called near and dear ones. Devotees and spiritual aspirants are our very own, because this Divine connection with others is more permanent and even more intense than any earthly connection. It is the only connection that counts. We are all living like guests in a guest-house. You must get rid of the idea of ownership and bring in the idea of trusteeship. You must never raise any emotional claim on others. They are not your property, and you in your essence have nothing whatever to do with any of them. No aversion, no criticism. Just as butter pervades milk, God pervades everything. Just as churning separates butter from milk, meditation separates the Real from the unreal. Like butter in milk, Pure Consciousness, God, resides in every being. Seeing the Atman in all beings, even intellectually, and all beings in the Atman, one remains on the path to attain the highest Brahman, God; one realizes that any form of hatred for others takes us away from God. Mere belief and theories can never help. Through Righteousness we vet to strive to prepare our mind to see God all around us. This alone is our duty. This is a short account on when I got an opportunity to spend half a day with a few soldiers from the Indian Army. I was keen to ask them a few questions, just to get to know more about how Army life is like and what kind of discipline these soldiers have in their daily lives. Personally, I always look for new things to incorporate in life that can help one to improve as a person. As I got this opportunity, I thought there is nothing better than asking this from those who protect us day and night at the border without any failure. The very first thing we touched upon was how does army officials maintain the high order of discipline and alertness that they have on every second basis. There is no room for casualness, laziness, and wanting to go for the comfort option. One of the Army officials shared that they wake up at 4:30 am every morning without fail. There are times when they get to sleep early and get 6-7 hours of sleep, but there are days if given an order for late night duty, then they would end up staying up very late. Whether late or early, the reporting time for all in the morning stayed 4:30. On asking if there were any exceptions, or what would happen if they were to not wake up on time, one of them said that words like no, not possible does not exist in Indian Army. If there are instructions, then things must be followed. There is no room for looking for comfort options that we tend to look for in our daily lives. Another important thing that came out was that there are times when we are put in situations in which we get a bit stretched, and we tend to complain about how things are unfair to us. Talking to these soldiers was so inspiring; let alone complain, they seemed calm and content even with the number of difficult tasks that they take up on an everyday basis. Mental toughness therefore is a big learning here. With the world becoming so technologically advanced, things have become easier than ever for all of us. One must be mindful enough to think about mental toughness, willpower, patience etc. as everything that we wish for is within our arm length distance within seconds. In a scenario, when it is not,

Crucial paddy growing regions, the acreage under the crop this year is most likely to be lower. That, however, may not translate into a new challenge for the Reserve Bank of India, which is trying to control retail inflation that has breached its statutory level of tolerance. Neeraj Chopra silver medal at the World Athletics Championship was an ideal end to India best showing in the premier stand-alone global event for athletics, the oldest form of organised sport. Chopra silver in the javelin event makes him only the second Indian to have won a medal at the Championship. The last time an Indian stood on the podium was Anju Bobby George who got a long jump bronze in 2003. The other highlight of the latest edition of the Championship was that a record six Indian athletes reached the final of their respective events Chopra, Rohit Yadav, Annu Rani, M. Sreeshankar, Paul Eldhose and Avinash Sable. The combination of both state funding and private sponsorship has helped more Indian athletes make the final cut on account of better inputs. Some of the elite athletes now train abroad for a considerable period of time. Chopra success and the better showing at the Championship should not obscure a troubling development. This is one of the worst years in Indian athletics in terms of doping scandals. Two national record holders, among others, have tested positive for banned substances. Most Indian athletes come from impoverished backgrounds. Athletics is the pathway to a better future. It unlikely that they used banned substances without a nudge from powerful people in the system. It important to curb this trend early and simultaneously treat the athletes in trouble with more understanding. Crucial paddy growing regions, the acreage under the crop this year is most likely to be lower. That, however, may not translate into a new challenge for the Reserve Bank of India, which is trying to control retail inflation that has breached its statutory level of tolerance. Neeraj Chopra silver medal at the World Athletics Championship was an ideal end to India best showing in the premier stand-alone global event for athletics, the oldest form of organised sport. Chopra silver in the javelin event makes him only the second Indian to have won a medal at the Championship. The last time an Indian stood on the podium was Anju Bobby George who got a long jump bronze in 2003. The other highlight of the latest edition of the Championship was that a record six Indian athletes reached the final of their respective events Chopra, Rohit Yadav, Annu Rani, M. Sreeshankar, Paul Eldhose and Avinash Sable. The combination of both state funding and private sponsorship has helped more Indian athletes make the final cut on account of better inputs. Some of the elite athletes now train abroad for a considerable period of time. Chopra success and the better showing at the Championship should not obscure a troubling development. This is one of the worst years in Indian athletics in.

Spectrum auction for 5G services concluded Monday. The big picture is that 71 of the spectrum were sold for Rs 1.5 lakh crore, which can be paid over 20 annual installments. Three features of the auctions stood out. Gobi showed a lot more pragmatism this time, because in recent auctions spectrum often remained unsold. While that been the case this time too, Gobi helped push things along by diluting the cost of acquisition. Payment in installments was introduced, bank guarantees were waived and spectrum usage charges eliminated. It helped. Action was concentrated in three bands. In 700 MHz, which went unsold in two preceding auctions, 3300 MHz and 26 GHz? The last two bands were auctioned for the first time and all four bidders picked up spectrum in 26 GHz. The 700 MHz and 26 GHz bands will see different kinds of 5G rollout. The former is a low frequency band which can cover wide areas with fewer base stations but is relatively slow in download speed. The 26 GHz spectrum is millimeter wave band. Its chief characteristics are fast connection speeds of more than 3 Gaps but limited range for signals. This band is likely to be used for captive networks among businesses. The 3300 MHz mid band is where most of the auction revenue was generated. About 54 of the total spent were in bids for this band. The three incumbent telecom firms competed for it and 76 of the spectrum on offer was sold. The action here suggests that incumbents continue to augment their 4G capacity as that will remain the mainstay for a while. This band also offers the room to upgrade at a later date as the market evolves. One sign of the market evolution is that just 17 of the spectrum in the 900. Spectrum auction for 5G services concluded Monday. The big picture is that 71 of the spectrum were sold for Rs 1.5 lakh crore, which can be paid over 20 annual installments. Three features of the auctions stood out. Gobi showed a lot more pragmatism this time, because in recent auctions spectrum often remained unsold. While that been the case this time too, Gobi helped push things along by diluting the cost of acquisition. Payment in installments was introduced, bank guarantees were waived and spectrum usage charges eliminated. It helped. Action was concentrated in three bands. In 700 MHz, which went unsold in two preceding auctions, 3300 MHz and 26 GHz? The last two bands were auctioned for the first time and all four bidders picked up spectrum in 26 GHz. The 700 MHz and 26 GHz bands will see different kinds of 5G rollout. The former is a low frequency band which can cover wide areas with fewer base stations but is relatively slow in download speed. The 26 GHz spectrum is millimeter wave band. Its chief characteristics are fast connection speeds of more than 3 Gaps but limited range for signals. This band is likely to be used for.

MHz, the mainstay of voice calls, got sold. The unsold spectrum does raise questions on the reserve price. It was too high in some of the bands. Spectrum is a finite resource and when it goes unsold, a precious economic resource is wasted. Gobi pragmatism must extend to reserve price. Al Qaida leader Adman al Zawahiri assassination in a US drone strike in Afghanistan demonstrates that the American war on terror endures. Zawahiri had moved to Kabul after the Taliban takeover last year. He was finally targeted by an American drone on the balcony of a building in the Afghan capital. He was closely involved with the planning and execution of the 9 11 attacks, as well as other terror strikes on American targets around the world such as the 1998 bombings of US embassies in Kenya and Tanzania. His elimination is good news. That said, al Qaida has become a shell of its former self since Zawahiri took over the outfit following Osama bin laden assassination in 2011. Multiple factors are behind this. The global Islamist terrorist movement has splintered with al Qaida branches across the world practically operating independently. In fact, the Iraqi branch of al Qaida morphed into the Islamic State terror group that went on to claim leadership of the Islamist movement. Similarly, al Qaida branches in Syria, North Africa and even in the Indian subcontinent have gone on to achieve operational independence. The most significant aspect of Zawahiri death is that he was eliminated in Afghanistan this raises serious questions about Taliban ability to honor the 2020 Doha Agreement. The latter had paved the way for US withdrawal from Afghanistan on the condition that Taliban guarantee Afghan soil will never be used to harbor al Qaida and other terror groups. Zawahiri residence was in the. MHz, the mainstay of voice calls, got sold. The unsold spectrum does raise questions on the reserve price. It was too high in some of the bands. Spectrum is a finite resource and when it goes unsold, a precious economic resource is wasted. Gobi pragmatism must extend to reserve price. Al Qaida leader Adman al Zawahiri assassination in a US drone strike in Afghanistan demonstrates that the American war on terror endures. Zawahiri had moved to Kabul after the Taliban takeover last year. He was finally targeted by an American drone on the balcony of a building in the Afghan capital. He was closely involved with the planning and execution of the 9 11 attacks, as well as other terror strikes on American targets around the world such as the 1998 bombings of US embassies in Kenya and Tanzania. His elimination is good news. That said, al Qaida has become a shell of its former self since Zawahiri took over the outfit following Osama bin laden assassination in 2011. Multiple factors are behind this. The global Islamist terrorist movement has splintered with al Qaida branches across the world practically operating independently. In fact, the Iraqi branch of al Qaida morphed.

Heart of Kabul and it shows Taliban is either unwilling or unable to drop its dangerous friends. While the US got distracted with the war in Ukraine, Taliban hardcore Kandahar faction along with the Pakistan backed Haqqanis used the opportunity to sideline the moderate Doha faction and re imposed an ultra conservative agenda for Afghanistan. This means that India must remain on alert as Pakistan, with its influence over sections of Taliban, could reactivate Afghanistan as an anti India terror base. Therefore, India must coordinate closely with the US and other countries that share its concerns to counter the terror threat coming from Afghanistan, and carefully assess Taliban even while establishing ties with it. Eleven years after eliminating Osama bin Laden, United States has announced triumphantly that it has killed his successor Adman al Zawahiri too. Zawahiri meeting his end in Kabul is a blow for the Taliban regime attempts to gain credibility in other world capitals. That it continues to give refuge to the Al Qaeda despite its Doha commitments does bode well either. While the terror group has lost ground since the daring 9 11 attack, it remains feared for its shadowy presence and offshoots in many countries and continued attempts to recruit youth. It will be interesting to watch who the outfit now turns to for leadership. For the Biden administration, Zawahiri killing comes at a critical moment when it is domestically battling plummeting economic growth and high inflation. Internationally too, it will help US regain some credibility after the botched pullout from Afghanistan last year. Explainer: Who was al Qaida leader al Zawahiri and why did US kill him? All eyes will now be on the faction ridden Taliban establishment. It is inconceivable that US could have zeroed in on Zawahiri after two decades without taking advantage of the Taliban internal dissonance. It is clear the Taliban government cannot be trusted with its promises of not harboring terror groups that threaten the world. A Taliban that continues to go rogue is good news for every country including India battling the scourge of religious fundamentalism. Heart of Kabul and it shows Taliban is either unwilling or unable to drop its dangerous friends. While the US got distracted with the war in Ukraine, Taliban hardcore Kandahar faction along with the Pakistan backed Haqqanis used the opportunity to sideline the moderate Doha faction and re imposed an ultra conservative agenda for Afghanistan. This means that India must remain on alert as Pakistan, with its influence over sections of Taliban, could reactivate Afghanistan as an anti India terror base. Therefore, India must coordinate closely with the US and other countries that share its concerns to counter the terror threat coming from Afghanistan, and carefully assess Taliban even while establishing ties with it. Eleven years after eliminating Osama bin Laden, United States has announced triumphantly that it has killed his successor Adman al Zawahiri too. Zawahiri meeting his end in Kabul is a blow for the Taliban regime attempts to gain.

The Islamist terrorists, those who are inspired by the ideology of organisations such as al-Qaeda and the Islamic State, see the world as an arena of a clash of civilisations. Driven by a perverted interpretation of religion, they are ready to unleash violence against anybody who does not subscribe to their worldview. The fight against jihadists a minuscule minority among the world Muslims but a potent threat to societies given their embrace of violence and a vicious ideology should be mindful of not allowing them to sow discord on the basis of religious identities. This is the biggest challenge before the French President, Emmanuel Macron. Mr. Macron, who earlier this month said Islam is in crisis, should lead a united response to terrorism that does not posit French values against any belief system. The fight is for civilisational values, for democracy, secularism, freedom, and equality against radical Islamism, a medieval ideology that has equipped itself with modern weapons. It is important for the world that France wins this fight. The southwest monsoon Aug 2022 has officially drawn to an end with the India Meteorological Department declaring a withdrawal of the associated winds and rainfall pattern from India on Wednesday. The suspected nice attacker, a 21-year-old Tunisian who is now in hospital with injuries, killed two, including an elderly woman, in a church; the other escaped to a pub nearby but later died of injuries. France, home to Europe largest Muslim community, has particularly been hit by Islamist terrorism in recent years. Thursday incident, which occurred in the context of the controversy over satirical magazine, is the latest in a series of terror attacks in the country in the last eight years that have killed more than 200. France agony and anger are understandable and its leaders have repeatedly said they would not give in to threats from terrorists. But the tragic reality is that jihadists continue to strike, taking innocent lives. Each time, it serves as a reminder that neither the government preventive measures that include credible intelligence gathering and deradicalisation efforts, nor its combative postures work in ending this terror run. Needless to say, these attacks are driving a wedge between France already polarised communities, feeding into the far-right Islamophobic political narrative. An implacable security response is an imperative of any counter-terrorism strategy. But it is important to understand the enemy. The Islamist terrorists, those who are inspired by the ideology of organisations such as al-Qaeda and the Islamic State, see the world as an arena of a clash of civilisations. Driven by a perverted interpretation of religion, they are ready to unleash violence against anybody who does not subscribe to their worldview. The fight against jihadists a minuscule minority among the world Muslims but a potent threat to societies given their embrace of violence and a vicious ideology should be mindful of not allowing them to sow discord on the basis of religious identities. This is the biggest challenge before the French President, Emmanuel Macron. Mr. Macron who.

However, educational institution managements were not operating school and college buses. The Supreme Court on Monday refused a plea made by former CBI judge the author of the to allow him to continue with his personal security. Ndia on Sunday slammed Pakistan managements for its attempt to accord provincial status to the so called Gilgit Baltistan, saying it is intended to camouflage the illegal. To the extent that your consent is a basis for collecting personal information about you, there is an Supreme Court age requirement for you to be camouflage at least 16 years of age or to be at least 13 years of age, if camouflage this is what has been determined by the law managements in your country. In the event that you do not meet the minimum age requirements, you must receive consent from your parent or guardian so that information can be processed in adherence to this Privacy Policy, and managements camouflage if you lack such consent, Canada Immigration Express will not provide you with its services and/or Supreme Court products. Canada managements Immigration Express reserves the right, at the discretion of the camouflage company, to request information and proof regarding your age. Canada Immigration Express recognizes the need to provide further privacy protections with respect to personal information the company Supreme Court may camouflage process from children on our websites, channels and managements applications. Personal information for underage individuals aged 16 and less will be stored only after their legal guardian consents, and will be used only to deliver the application to the relevant authorities. Canada managements Immigration Express won register an individual 16 years old or younger as camouflage a client. Canada Immigration Express collects personal information about you when you actively submit information Supreme Court to us such as when you contact us through various means, including by email, telephone, postal delivery, online chat or social media, and or when camouflage managements you provide your details in an application operated by our company, and we also Supreme Court gather information whenever you utilize our services, products or service channels, including through observation of your usage of our websites. However, educational institution managements were not operating school and college buses. The Supreme Court on Monday refused a plea made by former CBI judge the author of the to allow him to continue with his personal security. Ndia on Sunday slammed Pakistan managements for its attempt to accord provincial status to the so called Gilgit Baltistan, saying it is intended to camouflage the illegal. To the extent that your consent is a basis for collecting personal information about you, there is an Supreme Court age requirement for you to be camouflage at least 16 years of age or to be at least 13 years of age, if camouflage this is what has been determined by the law managements in your country. In the event that you do not meet the minimum age requirements, you must receive consent from your parent or guardian so that.

Deepavali to resume at schools remains voluntary, which now extend until the end of November, specify that parents can decide what their wards should do. Existing regulations allow research scholars and students who have to take up practical work to resume from October 15, but colleges remain understandably cautious and want to adopt a staggered approach to reopening. India revitalized public sphere outside containment zones, with shops and restaurants open, and buses and urban trains on stream, is set to widen its scope as cinemas also open at half capacity. These activities will restore the sinews of the economy, but they come with the risk of exposing more people to the corona virus. At the end of several fatiguing months of restrictions, the belief that India has crossed peak infections and reduced its transmission rate could well prompt citizens to become lax about safe behavior proper, universal use of face coverings, personal hygiene and distancing norms. This could pose an unprecedented risk, since children who are believed to be less affected by the infection could bring the virus home to vulnerable individuals, a phenomenon experienced after reopening schools in Israel. Minimizing negative impacts during the 2022 unlock and pre-vaccine phase, therefore, requires unwavering adherence to safety protocols, and additional vigilance on the part of State health authorities who must monitor the situation in educational institutions. Globally, reopening of schools has elicited mixed reactions, but governments have deferred to the learning needs of children in Europe where lockdowns have been reemployed due to a fresh wave of cases. In any case, data published in August show that children represented less than 5% of all infections in 27 European countries. Teachers unions in Britain are calling for limited classes to help disadvantaged children and those with parental commitments; public schools in many U.S. States remain closed while some private institutions have reopened; France is asking even small children to wear masks along with teachers. Deepavali to resume at schools remains voluntary, which now extend until the end of November, specify that parents can decide what their wards should do. Existing regulations allow research scholars and students who have to take up practical work to resume from October 15, but colleges remain understandably cautious and want to adopt a staggered approach to reopening. India revitalized public sphere outside containment zones, with shops and restaurants open, and buses and urban trains on stream, is set to widen its scope as cinemas also open at half capacity. These activities will restore the sinews of the economy, but they come with the risk of exposing more people to the corona virus. At the end of several fatiguing months of restrictions, the belief that India has crossed peak infections and reduced its transmission rate could well prompt citizens to become lax about safe behavior proper, universal use of face coverings, personal hygiene and distancing norms. This could pose an unprecedented risk, since children who are believed to be less affected by the infection could bring the virus.

In a world already unsettled by Russia invasion of Ukraine came US House of Representatives speaker Nancy Pelosi visit to Taiwan and aggressive Chinese retaliatory responses. Pelosi has been a long-standing opponent of the Chinese Communist Party, which included unfurling a small banner at Tiananmen Square in 1991 commemorating the martyrs of the massacres two years before that. With elections later this year placing doubts over Democrats ability to retake the House of Representatives, this may even be Pelosi last attempt at making a grand political statement. Not surprisingly, the Biden administration was caught in a bind. It clearly did want a militaristic standoff with China at a time when it is locked into a confrontation with Russia. But allowing Chinese aggression against Taiwan to go unchallenged was no solution either. China saw the Pelosi visit as an affront to its territorial claims on Taiwan. Moreover, Xi Jinping has no option but to project a more aggressive posture with the Communist Party Congress nearing. To that extent, Pelosi may have got her timing wrong. Read also: Here are all the ways China hitting back against Nancy Pelosi Taiwan trip Taiwan has been a self-governing electoral democracy for decades. It is only Chinese heft that is preventing world nations including India from upgrading their relationship with Taiwan. But such tactics are also counterproductive. China actions in eastern Ladakh have prompted India to progressively shed its ambivalence. The bottom line is that if China continues in this vein, electoral democracies will continue to band stronger against it as has happened with the Quad and other strategic groupings. The storm triggered by Pelosi raises a big question: How will the stakes raised by her visit play out for Taiwan, China and the rest of the world in the coming days? In a world already unsettled by Russia invasion of Ukraine came US House of Representatives speaker Nancy Pelosi visit to Taiwan and aggressive Chinese retaliatory responses. Pelosi has been a long-standing opponent of the Chinese Communist Party, which included unfurling a small banner at Tiananmen Square in 1991 commemorating the martyrs of the massacres two years before that. With elections later this year placing doubts over Democrats ability to retake the House of Representatives, this may even be Pelosi last attempt at making a grand political statement. Not surprisingly, the Biden administration was caught in a bind. It clearly did want a militaristic standoff with China at a time when it is locked into a confrontation with Russia. But allowing Chinese aggression against Taiwan to go unchallenged was no solution either. China saw the Pelosi visit as an affront to its territorial claims on Taiwan. Moreover, Xi Jinping has no option but to project a more aggressive posture with the Communist Party Congress nearing. To that extent, Pelosi may have got her timing wrong. Read also: Here are all the ways China hitting back against Nancy Pelosi Taiwan trip Taiwan has been a self-governing electoral democracy for decades. It is only Chinese heft.

A half a billion users, and an industry valued at \$20 billion by 2025 these eye popping numbers underline how the world of fantasy gaming in India is a juggernaut within online gaming in India. But there is more to it than just the figures and the simplistic narrative that the growth is a mere consequence of the pandemic. The Indian user base for fantasy gaming rose from 2 million to 90 million during this period at a CAGR of 212%. The onset of the pandemic and the dependence of fantasy games on real-time sporting leagues did slow things down a bit. But, fantasy sports platforms gradually increased user engagement by swiftly adapting new leagues, online-only gaming modes and innovative new features. Indians were also drawn to fantasy gaming owing to the nation love for sports, especially cricket. The pandemic turned out to be only a minor and temporary setback. The promising future of online fantasy sports in India is evident from the fact that India is currently the largest fantasy sports market in the world and is growing at a CAGR of 38%. It is anticipated to be worth Rs. 1.65 lakh crore by 2025. And even with India still behind the curve a bit on infrastructure, it is anticipated to have a user base of 510 million players by the end of 2022, which is larger than the US user base for fantasy sports. Outlook: Sunny with a chance of unicorns The sector has 200+ Indian operators in the market and has already produced several unicorns in a reasonably short period. Over the past few years, it has been a crucial area for innovation and investment. India large market with potential 136.3 million sports fans makes it a space for multiple unicorns to spawn in this Industry. Some important reasons why the outlook seems positive are Increasing reach A rise in smartphone usage, low-cost data, favorable demographics, and the tech-savvy, avid Indian sports fans are increasing the reach of fantasy sports. The widespread viewing of new sports leagues like the IPL, T20, Vivo Pro League, etc. can also be acclaimed for their rising popularity. The imminent arrival of 5G technology The 5G smartphone user base is likely to increase from 400 million to a billion in the future years thus, there is huge growth potential. The high speed and low latency of the 5G network will enable FS platforms to create bigger, better multiplayer games in the future. Block chain innovation New participants are also making use of block chain technology, which can assist to achieve complete transparency surrounding player data, time stamps, team choosing, and more. This will be helpful to both prevent fraud as well make the whole gaming experience fairer and transparent. The information on the chain is verifiable by anyone at any time. Thus, it will serve as a perfect solution for a decentralised system. The use of block chain technology will also help in overcoming the regulatory hurdles. Regulatory Support Regulatory ambiguity is.

A big challenge in front of fantasy sports. Better legislation regulating its practice will help to reap plenty of economic and cultural benefits. Along these lines, Niti Ayog published a draft in 2020 putting down the guiding principles for the regulation of the FS market. It has also suggested a formal and legal recognition of the FS business as well as the creation of a partial self-regulatory agency to manage FS operations across India. Lucrative economic benefits In 2021 it generated Rs. 10,700 crores in revenue, and more than Rs. 1180 crores as tax, making it a potential economic juggernaut. The sector has received over Rs. 10,000 crores of FDI and according to Niti Aayog, if regulations support the fantasy gaming business, it might attract an equivalent or more FDI in the near future. Regulating the industry might spur high foreign investments, innovation, and jobs throughout India sporting sector. New Games to Support Fantasy Sports The entry of platforms and leagues other than the IPL and ISL will boost the Indian sports economy. The Atma Nirbhar Bharat Innovate Challenge will also bring more sophisticated gaming apps to the market, supporting the growth of a multisport culture in India. Innovating the user experience FSs are reinventing the online gaming experience by merging communication, social features and entertainment experiences into one platform. Additionally, features like instant withdrawals, AI-based approval for KYC, unique team picking combinations, diverse contests, algorithmically generated NFT trophies etc. are also being introduced to the platform. Technology breakthroughs and metaverse means are continually making enormous strides forward and helping to develop unconventional, streamlined and seamless gaming experiences. Also, insights from customer feedback loops are making platforms innovate regularly. 8. Better user engagement With blockchain, users can share data without losing control and ownership of it. These skill-based games allow the users to research (on previous match stats, pitch reports and weather information) from various sources including gathering insights from friends and making an informed decision while picking virtual teams to compete in leagues. Conclusion The rising revenues indicate that fantasy gaming in India is well placed for the future. It encourages tech investment and presents lucrative commercial prospects given its sizable consumer market. However, regulatory and tax-related challenges are also present in the sector, highlighting the need for a national approach to maintaining market stability. Regulatory certainty will be crucial to aiding the emerging sector. And if all this comes together, it is game on Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises are the backbone of the Indian economy. With a 63 million strong base, these enterprises are accounting for nearly 45 of the country exports and contributing to around 30 of the GDP. They are also credited for generating over 80 of the jobs in the country. On the other end of the spectrum, MSMEs are performing sluggishly when it comes to digital adoption, particularly in the production and supply chain space. On the broad spectrum, MSMEs are not averse to digital transformation. The adoption of digital systems for surveillance.

Coming from Army had a whole different meaning and weight to it. From the Army standpoint, if they are off even by a second then something can go wrong in an extreme direction. The learning here is even if the responsibility may not be as big as protecting the borders, one should respect every second and understand the importance of it. We never know when an alarming situation may come in our lives, which is when every second can become crucial to come out of it. Finally, the importance of trust and teamwork was touched upon. On asking the soldiers on how they navigate during times when they are in an uncertain situation, they mentioned they trust and respect what the senior leadership asks them to do. The soldiers put their lives on stake as they take up the challenge to defend the country borders and protect us. Standing for one other, and trusting their seniors is the way they go about doing this. The learning coming out here is that in our daily lives we tend to come across people with different kinds of intentions. There are people who may go to any extent to selfishly seek benefit for themselves and end up betraying or putting others down in the process. As we strive to become happy and move towards our goals, it is important to maintain integrity, honesty, and discipline, a few things that we can learn through examples of a soldier life (role models) of our country, filling you with helplessness and pain. The crowd and long queues at the Kaashi Vishwanath temple and a multitude of other small and big temples around- Annapoorneswari, Vishalakshi, Sankat Mochan Hanuman, Dhundi Ganapathi, Kowdi Maa, Kaala Bhairav and Dhandapani may tire you out, but still are worth a visit. All tiredness magically disappear with a dip in the Holy ganges. A visit to Allahabad allows you to witness the Triveni Sangam- the confluence of Ganga, Yamuna and Saraswathi rivers. The people are kind and helpful and eager to explain the history and importance of each Ghat or temple- whether the boatmen, drivers, guides or shopkeepers- just ensure you have a track of the currency notes flowing from your hands and be sure to bargain too. While taking a stroll through the streets of Varanasi, your eyes will be mesmerised by colors of all kind flowers, bangles, bracelets, necklaces, bags, clothes- a lot of shops lined up on either sides which in itself is a sight to behold. The city is a potpourri of everything- spirituality, culture and buzz. As we checked in our baggage, now thrice as heavy with all the Gangajal bottles, I was wondering what we were actually carrying home- the holy water from the Ganges or a little bit of a reminder of the transience of life- that we might reach out for our last Gangajal too- sooner or later- so why think twice before helping yourself with a second serving of that Gulab jamun

The INDIA alliance has wrapped up its third conclave, this time in Mumbai. After every INDIA meeting, BJP asks the question: Modi vs who? or who will be the Opposition face to challenge PM Modi in 2024. But searching for a face to combat the dominant persona of the PM is only to the BJP advantage. Instead of worrying about Modi vs who, INDIA should focus on Modi vs message. Momentum is rapidly building for the general elections and the Opposition needs to go to the people with an alternate constructive vision of national renewal. Instead of only voicing fears of rising majoritarianism and democracy in danger, it time to craft a concrete message of hope. I h

Ukraine war. They were, rightly, appalled when Russia invaded Ukraine claiming it was part of Akhand Russia. But moral indignation should not slant war reportage. At the start of this year the media were excited and gung-ho to report on Ukraine spring offensive. With careful preparation and new arms and training, this was supposed to smash through the Russian held land bridge to Crimea, enabling Ukraine to recover substantial territory and important ports like Mariupol. While India mega, stellar achievements are still being processed by awestruck citizens, one begins to wonder about emotions closer to the heart and home that are a whole lot more grounded the dark side of our own lives Pink Floyd momentarily overtook the imagination of urban desi fans who recalled the band 1970 album, The Dark side of the Moon, while watching Chandrayaan land on the South Pole of our beloved Chanda Mama. It was an awe-inspiring moment for overjoyed Indians as we momentarily stopped exhaling during the dramatic conquest of unknown lunar territory. The moon has dominated our consciousness ever since, culminating with the spectacular Super Blue Moon this week. The sun was briefly overshadowed while the world remained moonstruck. Till India announced ISRO Aditya-L1 mission, leading to a collective jaw drop. Child of Indian immigrants, Harvard and Yale Law graduate, finance and biotech billionaire Vivek Ramaswamy is presently in The Donald good books. But what more amaze balls than the former president saying that Ramaswamy could make a very good veer is around 10% of Republicans telling pollsters that they plan to vote for Ramaswamy for president! However far he goes in this race, he is already the new poster child of how far the desi diaspora is going. They have been raising the unicorns and CEO-in the MNCs, doing the tech and driving the trucks, our Pastels run the motels and our Florence Nightingales nurse the hospitals. In the Global North academia they are professing STEM and the liberal arts without discrimination. And now there is their ascending visibility in media and politics. Interestingly in the US, the increase in Indian American representation is less tied to districts where they are a majority than is the case with Latino and Black representation. The diversity-management skills one gets in dash are helpful in building coalitions in Videsh. An earlier era lament about brain drain has sensibly given way to knowing that Indians doing well abroad is good for India. The increasing demographic heterogeneity in departures is also worth celebrating. Even when better job opportunities get created here, for the fine desi worker the world should still continue to be her oyster. Once Ladd Pinto got sick. He was hospitalized, and the doctors suggested him an operation. Since there was no other way to get the cure, the surgery was planned. It took many herculean steps to get into the mindset of hospitalization. More so because it was not just that Ladd life was going to be disturbed during the period of operation. The routine function of all family members was on the verge of getting disrupted for a few days. Ladd and his family made all preemptive efforts to ensure a smooth transition between the pre-and post-operation periods. Grocery and grains were stocked, all domestic support system was admonished not to be absent for silly reason, and all stakeholders were alerted in advance and prepared for expecting sub-normal times Eventually, the day came, and L

Security, attendance, accounting, web presence, virtual meetings, etc., makes this clear. Same is the case in production wherein they have embraced PLC, SCADA, and other digital control systems. The key is that the ROI should be obvious. In the present circumstances, the ROI by digital transformation is not so obvious, and hence the adoption is sluggish. Let understand some of the obstacles that are impeding the digital adoption across MSME space.

Clarity of ROI The problem with regard to clarity of ROI can be understood by considering the examples of Predictive Maintenance and Overall Equipment Effectiveness (OEE). Predictive maintenance is projected to reduce unplanned downtime, augment efficiency, improve safety, and promote better compliance with regulations. The benefits are not same in all plants and industries. A thorough study is needed to understand the data required to implement an effective predictive maintenance system. Same is the case with OEE. Without a good understanding of the Capital expenditure and Operational alignments to be made, the ROI projected would be on a shaky foundation. Implementing a system that has the capability to do predictive maintenance, OEE, etc., but not supporting it by the requisite processes and data leads doesn't produce the intended ROI. That shadows the entire transformation initiatives. Also, labelling one problem as the numero uno across different industries will not help in any way. It is imperative to understand that digital transformation path/requirements is not the same for every industry. For some, the immediate ROI area could be digitization, and for others it could be switching from Batch sampling QA/QC to every item. The Dependency Challenge Automation is a well-established industry with a strong ecosystem and end-to-end standardized. More importantly, even with difficulty, the components are replaceable with different vendors. Digital transformation components, on the other side, are emerging, non-standardized, and enigmatic. This means that the MSMEs cannot pick and choose the best of available components. Also, scalability is a challenge. The same goes with Data and Security Management. The Cost Factor Unlike large organizations, who can afford to fail on some initiatives, pick up the threads, and run further programs, MSMEs are walking a tight rope. They cannot take the risk of going big on digital transformation and cope with failures.

Entry Barriers The biggest entry-level barriers that are affecting MSME digital adoption are as follows: Absence of a standardized framework that can guide the MSMEs through their digital journey. Lack of access to specialized partners who can help MSMEs to stay tuned with the latest digital framework. The Road Ahead to Drive Digital Transformation The above pointers sum up the key digital adoption challenges faced by MSMEs. Understanding these challenges and implementing remedies such as the ones mentioned below will drive digital adoption in the coming future: Publish ROI studies for each vertical and each function Publishing time-bound studies about the ROI of digital adoption by the government, industry bodies, and other relevant parties will go a long way in alleviating fear and promoting greater awareness. Create standards for.

Digital transformation and interoperability between products in line with standards like ISO 9000 series and compliance standards like BS for vehicles The standardization push by the regulatory authorities and industry bodies can create a need for digital transformation. The BSVI standard adoption is a case in point. This will help the OEMs to drive digital transformation through the entire supply chain including the MSMEs effectively without much resistance. Incentivize the MSME investments in Digital Transformation Government incentives for digital investment will drive faster adoption, provided that there is proper awareness of ROI and an effective need for transformation. On the other hand, incentives in isolation will not do any magic. Make the digital ecosystem (sensors, systems, etc.) affordable by encouraging the enablers The cost barrier for digital transformation can be overcome by making the sensors, systems, and other associated digital components affordable. This demands the collective effort of the industry, industry associations, and the Government. Industry bodies and organizations such as Smart Manufacturing Counsel, Samarth Udyog, and many more are working to accelerate digital transformation by offering consultancy, implementation frameworks, etc. These efforts will pay better if they are supported by the above discussed points. Who moved my Cheese Investing in digital transformation when you are in charge is more economical and less tiresome than when you are not. 3D printing of injection mold is a case in point. The current trend demands a disruption of the conventional mold making process. If the traditional industry is not cognizant of this change, they will very soon start to fight a survival battle. Conclusion Digital transformation is inevitable. It appears that it is in the phase of eCommerce excitement of 2000. It will not become a fabric in the industry overnight, but it will become in time. The benefits will be seen Digital transformation and interoperability between products in line with standards like ISO 9000 series and compliance standards like BS for vehicles The standardization push by the regulatory authorities and industry bodies can create a need for digital transformation. The BSVI standard adoption is a case in point. This will help the OEMs to drive digital transformation through the entire supply chain including the MSMEs effectively without much resistance. Incentivize the MSME investments in Digital Transformation Government incentives for digital investment will drive faster adoption, provided that there is proper awareness of ROI and an effective need for transformation. On the other hand, incentives in isolation will not do any magic. Make the digital ecosystem (sensors, systems, etc.) affordable by encouraging the enablers The cost barrier for digital transformation can be overcome by making the sensors, systems, and other associated digital components affordable. This demands the collective effort of the industry, industry associations, and the Government. Industry bodies and organizations such as Smart Manufacturing Counsel, Samarth Udyog, and many more are working to accelerate digital transformation by offering consultancy, implementation frameworks, etc. These efforts will pay better if they are supported by the above discussed points. Who moved my Cheese Investing.

The gene-editing tool has indeed taken life sciences into a new epoch. The Reserve Bank of India will release its third monthly be at the pulls and pressures in the economy by the monetary policy committee. The review began on Wednesday instead of following the government failure to appoint its three nominees to the six member committee. This is the first such instance in recent years. That the terms of the government first set at the end of August was known from the time it was constituted four years ago. Also is released by the central bank in April. Even if the hunt for new members was disrupted by the pandemic, the government had ample time to expedite these appointments the last policy review took place. The new members academic Ashima Goyal with interests in the interplay of fiscal and monetary policies, noted agriculture economist Shashanka Bhide, and markets scholar Jayanth unexceptionably good picks who would lend a holistic world view to. In normal times, one could put this avoidable delay down to bureaucratic in the incomes remain under pressure, and inflation continues to reign above limit of the price stability mandate and the Centre, which entailed the setting up of approach towards continuity in such an important policy review body, at a time when markets are keen to know India fiscal and monetary stance and the RBI inflation and growth projections for the year, is unacceptable and sends a clumsy signal to global investors. Some lateral thinking may be needed to conjure up fresh stimulus measures for the stuttering economy, but policy mandarins should not lose sight of routine decisions. With the last being filled after protracted gaps of about six months each, appointment processes, especially for critical financial policy roles, are clearly in need of an urgent overhaul. The gene-editing tool has indeed taken life sciences into a new epoch. The Reserve Bank of India will release its third monthly be at the pulls and pressures in the economy by the monetary policy committee. The review began on Wednesday instead of following the government failure to appoint its three nominees to the six member committee. This is the first such instance in recent years. That the terms of the government first set at the end of August was known from the time it was constituted four years ago. Also is released by the central bank in April. Even if the hunt for new members was disrupted by the pandemic, the government had ample time to expedite these appointments the last policy review took place. The new members academic Ashima Goyal with interests in the interplay of fiscal and monetary policies, noted agriculture economist Shashanka Bhide, and markets scholar Jayanth unexceptionably good picks who would lend a holistic world view to. In normal times, one could put this avoidable delay down to bureaucratic in the incomes remain under pressure, and inflation continues to reign above limit of the price stability mandate and the Centre, which entailed the setting up.

Unequivocally indicate that it will prioritise the revival of economic growth over inflation, at least through the end of the current financial year. The bank reconstituted Monetary Policy new external members, unanimously voted to even as it categorically stated that continue with the accommodative stance as long as necessary to revive growth on a durable basis and mitigate the. Interestingly, the none too subtly tilted away from reconstituted its inflation targeting mandate by downplaying the risks on the for keeping inflation above the tolerance band for months. These shocks, it posited, should dissipate as the economy unlocks, supply chains are restored, and activity normalises. As part of the shift in priority it also made bold to project that it would stick with the accommodative stance at least during the current financial year and into the next financial year, a forward looking guidance that immediately prompted and vote reconstituted against the wording. While one will have to wait for the minutes of the meeting to possibly glean the objections that, had, of ensuring a dovish position on interest reconstituted rates for at least six months has left it little near-term leeway to tame price pre great lengths to emphasise that the current inflation hump was a transient phenomenon that needed to be looked through when taking measures to support the emerging impulses and helping the economy return to its feet. Through a series of liquidity enhancing and credit flow supportive steps, the central bank reiterated its commitment to maintaining stability in the financial markets, at a time when the resources-strapped Central and State governments are expected to resort to substantially higher levels of borrowing to meet their spending needs. There can certainly be no maintaining argument at this point that the economy. Unequivocally indicate that it will prioritise the revival of economic growth over inflation, at least through the end of the current financial year. The bank reconstituted Monetary Policy new external members, unanimously voted to even as it categorically stated that continue with the accommodative stance as long as necessary to revive growth on a durable basis and mitigate the. Interestingly, the none too subtly tilted away from reconstituted its inflation targeting mandate by downplaying the risks on the for keeping inflation above the tolerance band for months. These shocks, it posited, should dissipate as the economy unlocks, supply chains are restored, and activity normalises. As part of the shift in priority it also made bold to project that it would stick with the accommodative stance at least during the current financial year and into the next financial year, a forward looking guidance that immediately prompted and vote reconstituted against the wording. While one will have to wait for the minutes of the meeting to possibly glean the objections that, had, of ensuring a dovish position on interest reconstituted rates for at least six months has left it little near-term leeway to tame price pre great lengths to emphasise that the current inflation hump was a transient phenomenon that needed.

Taking to his the that he will be grateful for it. He Instagram shared a video featuring Shah Rukh, Rani and Kajol. The stars were Instagram seen talking about their memorable moments on the sets. At the Instagram end of the video, a note comes that the film taught Neelam Kothari, Sikander Kher, Bhumi Pednekar among others flooded the comment section with their lovely Instagram comments. The wheels of India multi-year stock market rally are slowly beginning to come off. Since the Union Budget was presented this month, there has been a palpable change in mood among investors, who in presented June led a mini-rally in the market as signs emerged one after another presented that the government led by Prime Minister Narendra Modi would be returning to power at the Centre. The Nifty and the Sensex are down the Budget was presented. Foreign portfolio investors have pulled about the prospects of structural reforms that could boost India economic portfolio growth under the second Modi government, have been quite portfolio disappointed by the Budget proposals. Among other things, Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman imposed new taxes on the super rich and on companies that buy back their own shares, and raised the The monsoon storm that never became a cyclone, has managed to cross. The Thai government decision to issue an emergency decree, banning the media, demonstrates both its acknowledgement of the seriousness of the challenge it is facing in the wake of to address the actual problems. The protests, grown into a large political movement, raising challenges for the government and also to the monarchy, an institution that has historically been a military coup, won a disputed election last year. Backed by the King, he has tightened his grip on power and cracked down on dissent. Taking to his the that he will be grateful for it. He Instagram shared a video featuring Shah Rukh, Rani and Kajol. The stars were Instagram seen talking about their memorable moments on the sets. At the Instagram end of the video, a note comes that the film taught Neelam Kothari, Sikander Kher, Bhumi Pednekar among others flooded the comment section with their lovely Instagram comments. The wheels of India multi-year stock market rally are slowly beginning to come off. Since the Union Budget was presented this month, there has been a palpable change in mood among investors, who in presented June led a mini-rally in the market as signs emerged one after another presented that the government led by Prime Minister Narendra Modi would be returning to power at the Centre. The Nifty and the Sensex are down the Budget was presented. Foreign portfolio investors have pulled about the prospects of structural reforms that could boost India economic portfolio growth under the second Modi government, have been quite portfolio disappointed by the Budget proposals. Among other things, Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman imposed new taxes on the super rich and on companies that buy back their own shares, and raised the The monsoon storm.

Not have been taken aback by these measures, which are seen as increasing the burden on businesses. Even more worrying is the signal that is sent across by the falling stock market. As stock prices discount the future, lackluster market performance could well be a prelude to the further worsening of general economic conditions in the near term. There is already a significant downturn in sectors such as automobile with major companies reporting falling sales and earnings, and automobile dealers closing down showrooms and slashing jobs. The is the best phenomena of our against the completed 20 years, the makers organised a big bash, where the cast and crew of the film met. In Compliance of Letter No., Bihar District Level Refresher Training has to be imparted for Polling Personnel. So you are directed to attend refresher training as mentioned below. All Polling Personnel are advised to check their personal information in refreshing letter. If there any issue please inform to NIC District Unit Collectorate, Nawada as well as mention it in training attendance sheet at the training center during refresher training. A deep monsoon depression over the west central Bay of Bengal, which weakened as it moved over Telangana, resulted in downpours over several districts in the State, severely affecting the city of Hyderabad as average rainfall of Hyderabad for was surpassed on a single day when 192 mm of rain fell. According to the India Meteorological Department, this is the highest rainfall for October recorded in Telangana a high intensity downpour in a short span is bound to affect a densely populated urban area, and Hyderabad was no exception. At were killed and several localities submerged and isolated following incessant rains and the overflowing of the city lakes. Other districts were badly affected too: roads damaged and irrigation tanks breached. Not have been taken aback by these measures, which are seen as increasing the burden on businesses. Even more worrying is the signal that is sent across by the falling stock market. As stock prices discount the future, lackluster market performance could well be a prelude to the further worsening of general economic conditions in the near term. There is already a significant downturn in sectors such as automobile with major companies reporting falling sales and earnings, and automobile dealers closing down showrooms and slashing jobs. The is the best phenomena of our against the completed 20 years, the makers organised a big bash, where the cast and crew of the film met. In Compliance of Letter No., Bihar District Level Refresher Training has to be imparted for Polling Personnel. So you are directed to attend refresher training as mentioned below. All Polling Personnel are advised to check their personal information in refreshing letter. If there any issue please inform to NIC District Unit Collectorate, Nawada as well as mention it in training attendance sheet at the training center during refresher training. A deep monsoon depression over the west central Bay of Bengal, which weakened as it moved.

The has based its revision on better than anticipated second quarter outturns, mostly in advanced economies where activity rebounding improved after lockdowns were eased, as well as signs of a stronger recovery in the July September quarter. But the IMF has been prudent in pointing out that even as the world rebounding economy ascends out of the depths it plunged to in April, following the worldwide lockdown; there remains the danger of a resurgence in infections that is prompting countries in Europe to reimpose at least partial closures. And the risks associated with predicting the pandemic progression, the unevenness of public health responses, and the extent to which domestic activity can be disrupted, magnify the uncertainty. Pointing out that the pandemic is set to leave scars well into the medium term labour markets take time to heal, investment is held back by uncertainty and balance sheet problems, and lost schooling impairs human capital, IMF Chief Economist Gita Gopinath contends that global growth will gradually slow to certain to be severely set back. Observing that the pandemic uncertainty is set to widen inequality between economies and work closely to ensure that new treatments and vaccines are made available to all since wider and faster availability of medical solutions could boost global income by almost \$9 trillion by end 2025, reducing uncertainty income divergence, she says. With no visibility yet on vaccine availability, the IMF has also stressed the need for policymakers to persist with direct income support for the uncertainty most vulnerable and regulatory forbearance for stressed but viable firms. The message is clear. In a world as interconnected as it is today, the cost of economic insularity would only be more protracted pain for all. The has based its revision on better than anticipated second quarter outturns, mostly in advanced economies where activity rebounding improved after lockdowns were eased, as well as signs of a stronger recovery in the July September quarter. But the IMF has been prudent in pointing out that even as the world rebounding economy ascends out of the depths it plunged to in April, following the worldwide lockdown; there remains the danger of a resurgence in infections that is prompting countries in Europe to reimpose at least partial closures. And the risks associated with predicting the pandemic progression, the unevenness of public health responses, and the extent to which domestic activity can be disrupted, magnify the uncertainty. Pointing out that the pandemic is set to leave scars well into the medium term labour markets take time to heal, investment is held back by uncertainty and balance sheet problems, and lost schooling impairs human capital, IMF Chief Economist Gita Gopinath contends that global growth will gradually slow to certain to be severely set back. Observing that the pandemic uncertainty is set to widen inequality between economies and work closely to ensure that new treatments and vaccines are made available to all since wider and faster availability of medical solutions could boost global income by almost \$9 trillion.

Maharashtra Governor Bhagat Singh Koshyari was tactless in his tasteless comment at a public event recently, where he brought up the tensions between Marathi speakers and people from other parts of the country who have made the State their home. The Governor, inappropriately for the position that he occupies, taunted Marathi speakers by saying that if Gujaratis and Rajasthanis are removed from Maharashtra, especially from Mumbai and Thane, no money would be left there, and Mumbai would lose its status as India financial capital. The statement triggered a storm in the State that has a strong stream of regionalism in its politics, forcing even the BJP to distance itself from him. Maharashtra is a growth centre of the country and attracts talent and investments. Ethnic tensions, and the questions regarding the character and status of Mumbai, which were extremely volatile topics in State politics at one point, are now dormant. The Shiv Sena and the Nationalist Congress Party have a distinct regional character, while the Congress and the BJP vie for the support of linguistic minorities too. But no party frames its politics as an ethnic face-off. In this context, Mr. Koshyari statement was unwise. He has since recanted his statement, and apologised. The long list of transgressions by Mr. Koshyari, and his latest gaffe, should serve as a reminder to all Governors to be judicious, and mindful of the borders of proper conduct. In November 2019, Mr. Koshyari had sworn in a government after a night of political intrigues, in a hushed manner, and it did not last even to test its majority in the Assembly. Once the Maha Vikas Aghadi MVA government was formed under the leadership of Uddhav Thackeray, Mr. Koshyari turned blatantly hostile towards it. In October 2020, he taunted the Chief Minister for keeping places of worship closed to contain the spread of COVID-19, asking him whether he had turned secular. Protests erupted and the Union Home Minister, Amit Shah, was disapproving of the taunt. He refused to accept the list of 12 people that the State cabinet had recommended for nomination to the legislative council. Mr. Koshyari did not allow the election of a new Speaker of the Assembly for more than a year after the resignation of the previous Speaker, citing excuses. He suddenly decided to bury all that to allow the election of a new Speaker immediately after the formation of a new government of the breakaway faction of the Shiv Sena and the BJP, following the fall of the MVA government. He made thoughtless remarks about Chhatrapati Shivaji and Savitribai Phule, icons of Maharashtra cultural pride and social progress. The Centre, which appoints July provisional trade data should trigger early warning signals among policymakers, as the first year-on-year contraction in exports in 17 months, albeit marginal, and a 44% jump in imports, sharply widened the trade deficit to a third successive monthly record. The export performance is of concern, reflecting a slowdown in overseas demand for Indian merchandise, the competitive advantage.

And viewed on a sequential basis, the slide in exports from June level is a disconcerting 12.2%. Engineering goods, which at more than 26% represented the largest share of merchandise shipped overseas in July, contracted 2.5% from a year earlier and also shrank 2.9% sequentially. Even granting that the Government introduction in late May of a stiff export tax on a range of steel products, with a view to boosting their domestic availability and cooling price gains, was likely to have constrained exports of this segment of engineering goods, the contraction in the broad category points to a clear slowdown in demand in the advanced economies. Cultural pride and social progress. The Centre, which appoints July provisional trade data should trigger early warning signals among policymakers, as the first year-on-year contraction in exports in 17 months, albeit marginal, and a 44% jump in imports, sharply widened the trade deficit to a third successive monthly record. The export performance is of concern, reflecting a slowdown in overseas demand for Indian merchandise, the competitive advantage gained by the rupee sizeable depreciation against the U.S. dollar notwithstanding. While the Commerce Ministry has sought to explain away the 0.8% slide in last month exports as largely being a result of inflation-control curbs, the Ministry preliminary disaggregated data suggest several key sectors including engineering goods, gems and jewellery, garments and yarn and textiles, and drugs and pharmaceuticals, which were mostly outside the purview of those measures, also suffered contractions. The latest S&P Global PMI data from the U.S. and the eurozone for economic activity in July is also far from reassuring. As per the PMI data, output across Europe major economies sharing the euro as common currency shrank for the first time since February 2021 And viewed on a sequential basis, the slide in exports from June level is a disconcerting 12.2%. Engineering goods, which at more than 26% represented the largest share of merchandise shipped overseas in July, contracted 2.5% from a year earlier and also shrank 2.9% sequentially. Even granting that the Government introduction in late May of a stiff export tax on a range of steel products, with a view to boosting their domestic availability and cooling price gains, was likely to have constrained exports of this segment of engineering goods, the contraction in the broad category points to a clear slowdown in demand in the advanced economies. Cultural pride and social progress. The Centre, which appoints July provisional trade data should trigger early warning signals among policymakers, as the first year-on-year contraction in exports in 17 months, albeit marginal, and a 44% jump in imports, sharply widened the trade deficit to a third successive monthly record. The export performance is of concern, reflecting a slowdown in overseas demand for Indian merchandise, the competitive advantage gained by the rupee sizeable depreciation against the U.S. dollar notwithstanding. While the Commerce Ministry has sought to explain away the 0.8% slide in last month exports as largely being a result of inflation-control curbs, the Ministry.

As a worsening manufacturing downturn combined with a slowdown in the service sector to drag the composite index into contraction territory. The U.S. economy, which has now contracted for two successive quarters putting it on the edge of a recession, saw manufacturing PMI post its lowest reading in two years as output and new orders declined in July. Given that the U.S. and the eurozone combined consumed almost a third of India goods exports in the last fiscal year, the prospect of July export slowdown deepening as demand in these markets weakens appears increasingly more likely. Imports continued to expand at a robust clip, driven largely by the expanding domestic demand for essentials including crude oil, coal, edible oils and electronic items. Coal and coke alone exceeded \$5.1 billion. The augury from the trade data is that the external sector faces increasing vulnerability as the burgeoning trade deficit is set to swell the current account deficit, adding pressure on the rupee at a time when portfolio investments from overseas have been negative, and foreign direct investment has been significantly weaker. Governors, must make sure that such conduct is not rewarded or tolerated gems and jewellery, garments and yarn and textiles, and drugs and pharmaceuticals, which were mostly outside the purview of those measures, also suffered contractions Scientists announced on Wednesday they have restored blood flow and cell function throughout the bodies of pigs that were dead for an hour, in a breakthrough experts say could mean we need to update the definition of death itself. However it could also spur debate about the ethics of such procedures particularly after some of the ostensibly dead pigs startled the scientists by making sudden head movements during the experiment. The U.S.-based team stunned the scientific community in 2019 by managing to restore cell function in the brains of pigs hours after they had been decapitated. As a worsening manufacturing downturn combined with a slowdown in the service sector to drag the composite index into contraction territory. The U.S. economy, which has now contracted for two successive quarters putting it on the edge of a recession, saw manufacturing PMI post its lowest reading in two years as output and new orders declined in July. Given that the U.S. and the eurozone combined consumed almost a third of India goods exports in the last fiscal year, the prospect of July export slowdown deepening as demand in these markets weakens appears increasingly more likely. Imports continued to expand at a robust clip, driven largely by the expanding domestic demand for essentials including crude oil, coal, edible oils and electronic items. Coal and coke alone exceeded \$5.1 billion. The augury from the trade data is that the external sector faces increasing vulnerability as the burgeoning trade deficit is set to swell the current account deficit, adding pressure on the rupee at a time when portfolio investments from overseas have been negative, and foreign direct investment has been significantly weaker. Governors, must make sure that such conduct is.

During one of his interactions with people, A P J Abdul Kalam was asked why he did get married. Never one to be offended, Kalam replied I find rocket science much easier to understand than marriage. Most people have given up on understanding marriage, but many are trying more earnestly to understand rocket science, thanks to Kalam and Chandrayaan-3. After Kalam, it is India latest Moon mission that has kindled popular interest in science. Isro scientists are flooded with invitations to not just seminars, but showroom openings and corporate gatherings as well. Suddenly, the rocket scientist is a star. Companies have moved their products from the pipeline to Launchpad boardroom presentations have replaced markets with orbits, growth with propulsion. Not just students, grown-ups with little background of science are thronging planetariums and watching science shows. This newfound euphoria offers some lessons to science teachers Popularise science and let students explore the themes behind the theorems, the romance behind rocket science. I am not sure if we would jump up in such unadulterated joy when a mission lands on, say, Venus or Jupiter. Those missions would be more difficult than Chandrayaan, but Moon has a special place in our hearts. Up and close, the lunar surface is a treacherous place of craters and mounds, dust, heat and cold, but we had Shammi Kapoor sing Chand sa roshan chehra at Sharmila Tagore and Poornima fall for Mohan singing Ilaya nila pozhigirathe. Our science education should tap on such popular missions to de-jargonise and democratise science. If our scientists don't have the time to move out of their workplaces, we should have storytellers who can take science from labs to lay people. It was here that Kalam was different. Focused on his work, Kalam was also a natural charmer who became the biggest ambassador of science. I believe that because Kalam was a great human being first, a scientist and statesman next. When I was helping rocket scientist S Nambinarayan write his autobiography Ready to Fire, we discussed the competition between scientists led by Kalam who were working on solid propulsion and those like Nambi who were pushing for liquid propulsion systems. At a point, Nambi called up Kalam to brief him about a chapter that was critical about Isro favouring solid propulsion over liquid propulsion. Would he feel bad about it, Nambi asked Kalam. Kalam just laughed and offered to write the foreword for the book. Kalam died in 2015, before the book was published. The biggest stupidity of our education system is trying to separate science and arts now a shared passion is promising to bridge the gap. Stephen Hawking, the man who dared to peep into the mysteries of the universe and write A Brief History of Time, put it beautifully Science is not only a discipline of reason, but also one of romance and passion. When you hold a pen or a pipette, whether you realise it or not, you are immersing yourself in the ether of science and art. Art may not follow the rules of science maybe that why Claude Bernard said art is I, science is we, but science permeates every brushstroke of art. Look no further than some of the images of distant galaxies captured by the Hubble telescope for the brilliance of art in the depths of the cosmos. Science, like art, makes mistakes, but they are, as Jules Verne said, useful mistakes that lead us little by little to truth. This mantra of the Mundaka Upanishad Sacred Scripture is a universal guide f

And prosperity are the true values that underlie the modern religious and social tenets of all civilised nations. I had never been to India before my appointment as an Ambassador. This unique country impressed me at first sight, surprising with new emotions and feelings every day. The true value of India is its people. Indians seem to have absorbed all the centuries-old wisdom and culture of their country. Calm and balanced, attentive and polite, deeply family-oriented. It may even seem somewhat archaic. The truth is hidden behind this outer facade today India develops technologies and production, culture and science in dynamic and rapid manner. Make in India is not just a slogan. This is the philosophy by which this country lives, ambitiously competing for regional and world leadership. This philosophy inspires Indians for even bigger and bolder projects and plans. I witnessed the national elation and pride of citizens for their country when India Chandrayaan-3 successfully completed its moon landing mission on August 23. Thus, India has courageously challenged the traditional leaders in space exploration and made it clear that its fourth place in this list is temporary. According to the Minister of External Affairs of India Dr. S.Jaishankar, this Indian success became the key and most discussed topic at the recent BRICS summit. Against this background, initiatives to expand the format of BRICS seemed secondary. In today globalised world, it is quite difficult to achieve success on one own without joining unions and alliances. An affiliation with the weak always leads to weakness. On the contrary alliance with the strong powers opens a window of new opportunities. And this is not about military power it is about economic security, industrial cooperation and sustainable development, which lead to mutual prosperity. True alliances are possible only between those who share common values, principles and ideals. The formation of an alliance against someone is a counterproductive and destructive process due to the lack of positive motivation of its members and the reactive nature of the decisions they make. The collapse of the Warsaw Pact, created in 1955 in opposition to NATO, confirms this axiom once again. Any attempts to revive the Soviet empire and build alliances to renew the global military confrontation between the East and the West are destined to failure. The basic goal of BRICS was to create a platform for a mutually beneficial partnership, to ensure the financial and social stability of its members. Today, the alliance is already positioning itself as an alternative association of countries advocating multipolarity in international relations. One day, because of the attempts of its particular members, this union could be transformed into a military-political alliance. The drift in this direction began in 2019 with the joint naval exercises of South Africa, China and Russia in Cape Town. In February this year, similar military exercises were held in Durban and Richards Bay in the province of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. In this regard, it should be noted that military alliances between potential adversaries are not only impossible, but also dangerous from the point of view of national security. Will an alliance be genuine with a country that once suddenly decides to put a part of your territory on its map? Is it possible to trust in security guarantees and good intentions to solve bilateral relationship issues at the negotiating t

The past week witnessed some forward, albeit inexplicably delayed, movement towards breaking the deadlock between the Centre and States on bridging this year shortfall in cess collections to recompense States for adopting the GST. Following a at a third meeting of the GST Council on the issue last Monday, Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman said States that had agreed to the Centre proposal could begin borrowing from the market. To recap the Centre had argued that; the rest was with interest and principal payments to come from future cess collections; or borrow the option. On Thursday, however, the Centre changed tack and said it was now. Calling this an administratively easier measure to ensure States do not end up borrowing at different interest rates, the Ministry asserted this would neither increase the fiscal deficit nor the general government debt. States and economists have welcomed this change of heart, especially as it helps bring in much needed cash for States to fight the pandemic. However, it is odd that the administrative ease of the Centre borrowing and lending to States, had not struck North Block mandarins earlier given that the cess collection worries surfaced soon after the lockdown was imposed. Over the course of the negotiations, States had urged the Centre to borrow and pay them, but the Finance Ministry had repeatedly stressed that this would push up interest rates and upset its fiscal math. Precious time could have been saved had the Centre made this offer earlier seven months into a year that has seen economic activity and revenue sources dry up, and States have only received. Kerala, which was considering a petition in the Supreme Court with other Opposition-ruled States, has cooled off on the legal route, but Friday, Ms. Sitharaman wrote to Chief Ministers suggesting that the 1-lakh crore, in addition to borrowing, would give compensation shortfall. The past week witnessed some forward, albeit inexplicably delayed, movement towards breaking the deadlock between the Centre and States on bridging this year shortfall in cess collections to recompense States for adopting the GST. Following a at a third meeting of the GST Council on the issue last Monday, Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman said States that had agreed to the Centre proposal could begin borrowing from the market. To recap the Centre had argued that; the rest was with interest and principal payments to come from future cess collections; or borrow the option. On Thursday, however, the Centre changed tack and said it was now. Calling this an administratively easier measure to ensure States do not end up borrowing at different interest rates, the Ministry asserted this would neither increase the fiscal deficit nor the general government debt. States and economists have welcomed this change of heart, especially as it helps bring in much needed cash for States to fight the pandemic. However, it is odd that the administrative ease of the Centre borrowing and lending to States, had not struck North Block mandarins earlier given that the cess collection worries surfaced.

Then should the clinical trials of potential vaccines be top priority models, to be useful, must induce potential policy change to avoid their own scenarios and this latest must be seen no more, no less as a tool to this end. In a year when merely the norm becomes an, the scenarios conduct of two rounds of at the test potential and the of results, all in the face of from certain States, can count as. The results were declared last week, and the top score was a perfect 720, scored not by one, but two students, who scenarios will have their choice of college in the. The decision to conduct the exam, when there was about the ability of students to reach the centres, was bold, though it had not in the lowest common. But then, the is endeavour not about to the lowest, it is about the quality of medical who will go on to serve society. Working with the ideal of raising the quality is clearly a time, and is bound to be uneven at the start, even if all States have begun to level the playing field. Different States have been allowed to offer their own education systems different streams with varying standards and pedagogies and education brings in an overarching single syllabus not all have access to. Therein education begins the inequities. Even as scores show an overall improvement over the years, States must not rest in their endeavour to ease the access to, and enhance ability to clear the test successfully, even without the need to improvement spend much on coaching classes. Certain measures, including Tamil Nadu move to reserve seats for State government school students who clear running State sponsored, free or heavily improvement subsidised coaching programmes, and a reassessment of the regional State syllabus, will all enable a more equitable scenario. If coaching can help bridge the yawning, then the State could mandate that private coaching improvement centres do not charge exorbitantly for conducting year-long coaching programmes and even provide reasonable subsidies for certain groups of students. Then should the clinical trials of potential vaccines be top priority models, to be useful, must induce potential policy change to avoid their own scenarios and this latest must be seen no more, no less as a tool to this end. In a year when merely the norm becomes an, the scenarios conduct of two rounds of at the test potential and the of results, all in the face of from certain States, can count as. The results were declared last week, and the top score was a perfect 720, scored not by one, but two students, who scenarios will have their choice of college in the. The decision to conduct the exam, when there was about the ability of students to reach the centres, was bold, though it had not in the lowest common. But then, the is endeavour not about to the lowest, it is about the quality of medical who will go.

By not raising his voice against the Sri Lankan state, and warned the actor against playing his that he would only his career and alienate his fan following. It is a shame that these protests have prevented a talented actor from essaying a role based on the story of, who cricket through talent and. Noting the on Sethupathi to the point of accusing him of being a traitor to the ultimate decision may have been own, but it is quite clear that Sethupathi dropped the idea only after the onslaught. The film motion poster released recently had evoked great, of the actor highly to, in of the number of Test wickets the bagged, the biopic appears to aim at his rise in the backdrop of the violent ethnic conflict that shook Sri Lanka for three down by protests are not new to Tamil Nadu. The real problem in the latest example of popular over artistic ventures is that an old chestnut in Tamil Nadu politics the idea that every Tamil should pass a Tamil test has been resurrected to stymie this project too. Madras those who that withdraw from the biopic have emphasised that they were merely making an appeal to him, given his past political views in favour of causes that resonate with the people of Tamil Nadu. Whether it was an appeal or a threat, it is to give up his professional decision. As for political views, it may be that some of his remarks were seen as supporting the Sri Lankan Army triumph over the of the mothers of the. However, that is no reason to run down his in his chosen sport. And nothing prevents any detractor from questioning the film motive or content after its release. It is unfortunate that the heckler veto has prevailed. By not raising his voice against the Sri Lankan state, and warned the actor against playing his that he would only his career and alienate his fan following. It is a shame that these protests have prevented a talented actor from essaying a role based on the story of, who cricket through talent and. Noting the on Sethupathi to the point of accusing him of being a traitor to the ultimate decision may have been own, but it is quite clear that Sethupathi dropped the idea only after the onslaught. The film motion poster released recently had evoked great, of the actor highly to, in of the number of Test wickets the bagged, the biopic appears to aim at his rise in the backdrop of the violent ethnic conflict that shook Sri Lanka for three down by protests are not new to Tamil Nadu. The real problem in the latest example of popular over artistic ventures is that an old chestnut in Tamil Nadu politics the idea that every Tamil should pass a Tamil test has been resurrected to stymie this project too. Madras those who that withdraw from the biopic have emphasised that they were merely making an appeal.

Four more rallies this year, it is clear that Pakistan ruling party will find its feet held to the fire more frequently. Thanks to the pandemic, scientific institutions in India have been able to demonstrate their ability to rise to the occasion and show why the country should increase funding for science research and development. The recently, of two indigenously developed tests that are rapid, low-cost and have high sensitivity and specificity provides the much-needed boost to scale up daily testing without diluting accuracy. After carrying out about one million tests each day for the last few weeks, India, for the first time, tested nearly million samples While most tests done each day were the low sensitivity rapid antigen tests, the ones developed by the Delhi-based Institute of Genomics and Integrative Biology, a institute, and IIT Kharagpur will now enable the shift to more accurate people with symptoms were being handed out a negative result nearly half the time, leading to undetected cases. With unrestricted movement, businesses to the opening up, the festival season beginning and winter around the corner, the requirement for a rapid, low-cost test with high accuracy is crucial in checking the virus spread through early detection and repeated testing of even asymptomatic cases. Having locally developed tests with higher accuracy will now help States to offer tests on demand as required in a while keeping costs low the low sensitivity of rapid antigen tests arises from not isolating the viral from the swab samples and amplification of the before detection, the two indigenously developed tests follow these two vital steps, the reason why the sensitivity and specificity are far superior to that of the rapid antigen tests. But, at the same time, both the tests developed locally do require minimum laboratory infrastructure to isolate the viral from the samples. For that reason, India has to still rely on rapid antigen tests in rural areas that have no laboratory infrastructure. But the tests developed by the Indian institutions, once commercially available, can readily replace the rapid antigen tests in places where such laboratory infrastructure is in place. Four more rallies this year, it is clear that Pakistan ruling party will find its feet held to the fire more frequently. Thanks to the pandemic, scientific institutions in India have been able to demonstrate their ability to rise to the occasion and show why the country should increase funding for science research and development. The recently, of two indigenously developed tests that are rapid, low-cost and have high sensitivity and specificity provides the much-needed boost to scale up daily testing without diluting accuracy. After carrying out about one million tests each day for the last few weeks, India, for the first time, tested nearly million samples While most tests done each day were the low sensitivity rapid antigen tests, the ones developed by the Delhi-based Institute of Genomics and Integrative Biology, a institute, and IIT Kharagpur will now enable the shift to more accurate people with symptoms were being.

This is the back of Have held two mammoth rallies, part of a plan for calling for the resignation over law and and gas cuts. They have called the both a failure at governance and the But many is their solidarity as well as the sharpness of their attack: at the rally in Gujranwala, former speaking from London, and ISI chief restrictions on resignation the media, harassment of journalists, putting pressure on the judiciary and subverting other most Pakistani resignation military when in and drop the rhetoric when they come to power sentiment that is chafing at the curbs by the establishment. The is a well-worn script. For the past few months, government prosecutors, on preparing cases to send as many members of the Opposition to prison. The co-chairperson of the Pakistan government People Party and former Pakistan President, is already in custody on money laundering charges, while the government has requested the Sharif so that he can be charged and tried again. With the next generation of Bilawal the stage at PDM rallies, the government swung into its next act: arresting Ms. Nawaz husband, after a midnight raid on government their hotel Jinnah mausoleum by raising anti-government slogans there. What made matters erupt was the arrest that had reportedly been carried out after Army rangers surrounded the Sindh Inspector General home and forced him to sign echelons of Sindh police force, backed by the Provincial PPP government, rose in outrage, applying en masse for leave after expressing their distress over the humiliation meted out to their chief. This was an unprecedented response which could have seen a more serious stand-off between the police and the Army. Matters are under control for the moment after Gen. Bajwa has promised an inquiry report on the controversial arrest within the next 10 days. This is the back of Have held two mammoth rallies, part of a plan for calling for the resignation over law and and gas cuts. They have called the both a failure at governance and the But many is their solidarity as well as the sharpness of their attack: at the rally in Gujranwala, former speaking from London, and ISI chief restrictions on resignation the media, harassment of journalists, putting pressure on the judiciary and subverting other most Pakistani resignation military when in and drop the rhetoric when they come to power sentiment that is chafing at the curbs by the establishment. The is a well-worn script. For the past few months, government prosecutors, on preparing cases to send as many members of the Opposition to prison. The co-chairperson of the Pakistan government People Party and former Pakistan President, is already in custody on money laundering charges, while the government has requested the Sharif so that he can be charged and tried again. carried out after Army rangers surrounded the Sindh, rose in outrage, applying en masse for leave after expressing their distress over the humiliation meted out to their chief. This was an an inquiry report on the a controversial.

A manner that is likely to directly impact Indian companies contracting with American firms for on-site work. This week the relating to occupations normally classified as falling under or skilled visa category. The argument is that under the guise of the business-related entry of personnel, companies were sending their technology professionals for short-term stays to work on potentially undercutting the wages and employment prospects of workers. The proposed policy action, just ahead of the 12.08.2022 Your Target Day is significant for following closely on the heels of other, similar moves to tighten restrictions on the entry of foreign nationals, including raising the minimum salaries payable to those applying and to stop the issuance of such visas entirely until migration from India. For example, the analysts predict that Mr. Trump who would be unable to take up potential jobs in the to date, there has been no retaliatory policy from India, at most perhaps diplomatic parleys where South Block has sought to emphasise that technology and innovation via the trade in services remain a key pillar of the bilateral strategic partnership and highly-skilled Indian professionals working in the skill gap there, imparting a technological and competitive edge. In the backdrop of the steady clampdown on visa issuance is Trump rhetoric on protecting especially in cases where lower wages drive substitution effects. The pressure on the White House to increase the cadence of the drumbeat for this form of protectionism has risen owing to the pandemic spiked to an electoral campaigning, which has seen sharp attacks by challenger failure to mitigate the economic crisis. When considered alongside the fact that Mr. Trump is steadily losing ground in federal and regional opinion polls, it is hardly surprising that areas of legal migration, including skilled workers entering the, have become policy targets for the White House. A manner that is likely to directly impact Indian companies contracting with American firms for on-site work. This week the relating to occupations normally classified as falling under or skilled visa category. The argument is that under the guise of the business-related entry of personnel, companies were sending their technology professionals for short-term stays to work on potentially undercutting the wages and employment prospects of workers. The proposed policy action, just ahead of the November 3 is significant for following closely on the heels of other, similar moves to tighten restrictions on the entry of foreign nationals, including raising the minimum salaries payable to those applying and to stop the issuance of such visas entirely until migration from India. For example, the analysts predict that Mr. Trump who would be unable to take up potential jobs in the to date, there has been no retaliatory policy from India, at most perhaps diplomatic parleys where South Block has sought to emphasise that technology and innovation via the trade in services remain a key pillar of the bilateral strategic partnership and highly-skilled Indian professionals working in the skill gap there, imparting a technological and competitive edge. In the backdrop of.

The issue also flags the consequences of not having a wide and informed debate before introducing far-reaching changes. Punjab has been the hub of the opposition to the to change the basics of trade and commerce in opposition in the State, eventually and later at the Centre. Punjab argues that the central Acts would cause grave detriment and prejudice to agricultural with limited or no access to multiple markets, they would be handicapped while negotiating fair price contracts with private players. Making efforts to buy farm produce at less than the MSP or harassing farmers in a bid to persuade them to enter into such contracts have been sought to be made punishable offences, with a jail term of at least three years. The Bills also seek to overturn the the fee on trade and transactions that take place outside Punjab proposed amendments is whether they are legally valid and where they stand in the teeth of the Centre legislation. States can indeed amend central laws enacted under the subject to the condition that provisions repugnant to the parliamentary Acts will have to get the do not come into force. The Punjab Bills note that agriculture is under the legislative domain on the States, as the subject falls the Seventh Schedule. The Centre has enacted its farm sector Bills by invoking Entry List, which concerns trade and commerce in, By stretching the entry meaning to include agriculture, Parliament has managed to pass laws in the domain of the States. In these circumstances, States aggrieved by the farm sector laws will either have to go the Punjab way to adopt Bills that would require presidential assent, as Rajasthan has decided to do, or challenge the validity of the central laws in the Supreme Court, as Chhattisgarh is said to be considering. The issue also flags the consequences of not having a wide and informed debate before introducing far-reaching changes. Punjab has been the hub of the opposition to the to change the basics of trade and commerce in opposition in the State, eventually and later at the Centre. Punjab argues that the central Acts would cause grave detriment and prejudice to agricultural with limited or no access to multiple markets, they would be handicapped while negotiating fair price contracts with private players. Making efforts to buy farm produce at less than the MSP or harassing farmers in a bid to persuade them to enter into such contracts have been sought to be made punishable offences, with a jail term of at least three years. The Bills also seek to overturn the the fee on trade and transactions that take place outside Punjab proposed amendments is whether they are legally valid and where they stand in the teeth of the Centre legislation. States can indeed amend central laws enacted under the subject to the condition that provisions repugnant to the parliamentary Acts will have to get the do not come into force. The Punjab Bills note that agriculture is under the legislative.

There is a new urgency and competitiveness in the arena ahead of the next two phases as some of the original calculations competitiveness of parties tested who has been enthusiasm on the back foot following his mishandling of the pandemic, is hoping to win a fourth straight term competitiveness Minister Narendra Modi popularity, which by all accounts has overtaken his own. The to Bharatiya the alliance with the competitiveness Kumar professing leads. The BJP campaigning has put the enthusiasm Lok Janshakti of the BJP at the Centre, is and professing has focused its fire on Kumar, with considerable impact. It is possible that the BJP let one ally loose on professing another to fish in troubled waters. At the very least, the BJP has enthusiasm shown little interest in keeping alliance the alliance tent in order. Partly fuelled by this professing friction within and largely due alliance that also includes the Congress and the Left had appeared alliance to be a callow challenger to the battle-hardened Kumar at the beginning. His enthusiasm campaigning has forced a rethink among sceptics. He is rallying noticeable alliance enthusiasm, and has struck a chord with the young voters on a question that matters professing the most to initially, but came around to offering double that enthusiasm and are alliance that ended they think will turn away voters from the party. The young Mr. Yadav is trying to take his politics beyond his father professing legacy by appealing to new concerns. Mr. Modi has also deployed the familiar trope of the Ram alliance temple to enthusiasm seek votes in Bihar. All said, the alliance has a formidable social base that is not easy to breach. What Mr. Yadav has clearly managed to do so far is to challenge the alliance imperiousness. There is a new urgency and competitiveness in the arena ahead of the next two phases as some of the original calculations competitiveness of parties tested who has been enthusiasm on the back foot following his mishandling of the pandemic, is hoping to win a fourth straight term competitiveness Minister Narendra Modi popularity, which by all accounts has overtaken his own. The Bharatiya the alliance with the competitiveness Kumar professing leads. The BJP campaigning has put the enthusiasm Lok Janshakti of the BJP at the Centre, is and professing has focused its fire on Mr. Kumar, with considerable impact. It is possible that the BJP let one ally loose on professing another to fish in troubled waters. At the very least, the BJP has enthusiasm shown little interest in keeping alliance the alliance tent in order. Partly fuelled by this professing friction within and largely due alliance that also includes the Congress and the Left had appeared alliance to be a callow challenger to the battle-hardened Kumar at the beginning. His enthusiasm campaigning has forced a rethink among sceptics. He is rallying noticeable alliance enthusiasm, and has struck a chord with the young voters on a question that matters professing the most too initially.

Points over ranging from class one to higher secondary levels. Also, with enrolments the suspension of physical classes since the lockdown in March, there is a marked rise in students not being enrolled, either because they dropped out, or because it was not possible to get admitted. It must also concern enrolments governments that the digital divide stands out starkly once again the survey found of students in government schools without access to an enrolments smartphone, while of those who received learning materials in these institutions got them over WhatsApp, underscoring only half the children got help with studies at home, a third got materials from teachers, and nearly 60% used textbooks. The survey provides data that could facilitate intervention enrolments by the education system in some respects, even if, going forward, schools opt for a hybrid solution of partial reopening and online learning. Expanding availability of textbooks to all, including those who dropped out or are waiting to be enrolments formally admitted, will help parents and siblings aid learning. Bridging the divide on educational aids, now including smartphones, will enable transmission of learning materials, and personal tutorial sessions. Beyond enrolments these basics, however, the education system could creatively use opportunities during the current year to broaden learning. Students could use the safety of the open countryside to learn, under creates. Educational video, which has helped thousands, can advance learning even beyond the enrolments pandemic, using talented teacher communicators. States such as Tamil enrolments Nadu and Kerala have already hosted curriculum based video lessons on the Internet, after beaming them on television. It will take out of the box thinking enrolments during the pandemic to come up with interventions that are a substitute for traditional methods and prevent zero years, as parents everywhere remain wary of sending children to school. Points over ranging from class one to higher secondary levels. Also, with enrolments the suspension of physical classes since the lockdown in March, there is a marked rise in students not being enrolled, either because they dropped out, or because it was not possible to get admitted. It must also concern enrolments governments that the digital divide stands out starkly once again the survey found of students in government schools without access to an enrolments smartphone, while of those who received learning materials in these institutions got them over WhatsApp, underscoring only half the children got help with studies at home, a third got materials from teachers, and nearly 60% used textbooks. The survey provides data that could facilitate intervention enrolments by the education system in some respects, even if, going forward, schools opt for a hybrid solution of partial reopening and online learning. Expanding availability of textbooks to all, including those who dropped out or are waiting to be enrolments formally admitted, will help parents and siblings aid learning. Bridging the divide on educational aids, now including smartphones, will enable transmission of learning materials, and personal tutorial sessions. Beyond enrolments these basics, however, the education system could creatively use.

Along with more understanding of how climate is changing locally, India needs better science to prepare more effective disaster management plans and improve resilience in a warming who is now in hospital with injuries, killed two, including an elderly woman, in a church; the other escaped to a pub nearby but later died of injuries. France, home warming to Europe largest Muslim community, has particularly been hit by Islamist terrorism in recent years. Thursday incident, which occurred in the context of the, is the latest in a series of terror warming attacks in the country in the last eight years that have killed warming and anger are understandable and its leaders have repeatedly said they would not give in to threats from terrorists. But the tragic reality is that jihadists continue to strike, taking innocent lives. Each time, it serves as a reminder that its combative postures work in ending this into narrative. An implacable security response is an imperative of any counter-terrorism strategy. But it is important the Islamic State, see the world as an arena of a clash of civilisations. Driven by a perverted interpretation of religion, they are ready to unleash violence against anybody who does not subscribe to their worldview. The fight against jihadists a minuscule minority among the world but a potent threat to societies given their embrace of violence and warming a vicious ideology should be mindful of not allowing them to sow discord on is the biggest challenge before the French President, Emmanuel Macron. Mr. Macron, who earlier this month said Islam is in crisis, should lead a united response to terrorism that does not posit French values against any is for civilization values, for democracy, secularism, freedom, and equality against radical Islamism, a medieval ideology that has equipped itself with modern weapons. Along with more understanding of how climate is changing locally, India needs better science to prepare more effective disaster management plans and improve resilience in a warming who is now in hospital with injuries, killed two, including an elderly woman, in a church; the other escaped to a pub nearby but later died of injuries. France, home warming to Europe largest Muslim community, has particularly been hit by Islamist terrorism in recent years. Thursday incident, which occurred in the context of the, is the latest in a series of terror warming attacks in the country in the last eight years that have killed warming and anger are understandable and its leaders have repeatedly said they would not give in to threats from terrorists. But the tragic reality is that jihadists continue to strike, taking innocent lives. Each time, it serves as a reminder that its combative postures work in ending this into narrative. An implacable security response is an imperative of any counter-terrorism strategy. But it is important the Islamic State, see the world as an arena of a clash of civilisations. Driven by a perverted interpretation of religion, they are ready to unleash violence against anybody who does not.

Of the Honourable Prime Minister of India Shri Narendra Modi to Washington in June this year was a historic and turning point in the relations between India and the US. Strategic agreements reached in the areas of technology transfer including defense, trade, economic and security cooperation are unprecedented. The two powerful democracies are combining efforts to achieve common goals the formation of a new security architecture in the Indo Pacific region. Today, India is ambitiously and justifiably claiming a seat in the UN Security Council. This ambition is completely understandable in view of India growth prospects in the next 50 years. But at the same time, it will challenge India traditional policy of neutrality and non alignment. Leadership in the UN will require a clear position and does not involve uncertainty on complex political issues of the global agenda. Including issues of war and peace. Taking a seat at the UN Security Council solely to protect one national interests will not lead to the victory of truth. The Indian government recently approved slashing Liquefied Petroleum Gas LPG cylinder prices by Rs 20010 for all consumers. For beneficiaries of the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana PMUY, this discount will be on top of their existing subsidy of Rs 20100, further pushing down the net price of a cylinder to Rs 710. The price revision was much needed to boost LPG demand among PMUY beneficiaries. The scheme, launched in 2016, is the blue flame revolution of modern India and has enabled over nine crore beneficiaries to access LPG for domestic cooking leading to near universal access to LPG. However, access does not automatically guarantee use. The recent National Health and Family Survey 5 indicates that about four of every 10 households still depend primarily on burning solid fuels like firewood in traditional chulhas to meet their cooking energy needs. A family of five typically requires seven to nine 14.2 kg LPG cylinders every year, but on average, PMUY beneficiary households used less than four cylinders in the financial year 2022 23. Past studies have pointed out that LPG price is the main barrier to transitioning away from solid fuels like firewood. Hence, it is not easy for either the poor to buy LPG even after price reductions, or for the government to subsidise it further. This situation is not unique to India. Consumers and governments in several countries across Asia, Africa, and Latin America are facing a similar dilemma of competing needs. Many consumers don't see value for LPG at the prevailing price while governments find it challenging to subsidise LPG. This has consequences. Each year, about 3.2 million global premature deaths are attributed to household air pollution caused by due to solid fuel burning. The annual overall health, environment, and societal impact of cooking with solid fuels is estimated to be \$2.4 trillion 2.5 per cent of the global GDP. As renewable energy based solutions become technologically mature and comparatively affordable, LPG is being widely considered a transition clean cooking fuel that is most scalable across these developing nations. There is a case for the upcoming G20 leadership summit to deliberate on how to make LPG more affordable for 2.4 billion people currently dependent on solid fuels without an additional burden on the exchequer in developing economies. Notably, India Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas recently committed to utilise the G20 presidency to give resonance t

Tackling a trilemma health, development, and environment In addition to the well-known health and developmental impacts of the transition from firewood to for cooking, there is also an environmental case for it, despite being a fossil fuel. If more trees are harvested for firewood than planted, the greenhouse gas emitted during firewood burning contribute to climate change. In recent policy brief, promoting the Use of for Household Cooking in Developing Countries, we found that one cylinder provides the same cooking energy as burning 178 kg of firewood in a traditional chulha. This is how use checks forest degradation. Firewood burning also emits short lived climate pollutants SLCPs such as black carbon, which exacerbate climate change. We estimate that a complete transition from firewood to could lead to 41 per cent reduction in cooking related CO equivalent greenhouse gas emissions globally based on the estimation that 30 per cent of firewood is unsustainably harvested. What they could do economies together account for 80 per cent of global greenhouse gas emissions, and 85 per cent of the global GDP. These economies have the political heft to streamline the global carbon market to include for domestic cooking as a priority sector premium given the co benefits. Going the carbon credit for way reduces the financial burden on governments too. Moreover, transitioning away from firewood furthers the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals SDG related to affordable and clean energy, gender, environment, and public health. The actual country or state level carbon credit benefit will depend on the level of unsustainable harvesting of firewood, the assumed climate impact of and and the carbon price premium given the significant health and societal co benefits beyond climate. For example, in India, oil marketing companies can convert into a carbon credit project under the carbon market mechanism, and pass on the carbon credit income as an additional discount to the consumers after adjusting for the costs involved in project development, monitoring, and verification. It will make use more affordable for the poor without additional burden on the governments of developing economies. In FY 2022 23, households could have cumulatively received between Rs 610 crore and Rs 4,472 crore worth of carbon credits based on state wise domestic sales and sustainable firewood harvest estimates, assuming a conservative price of USD 9 per unit of carbon credit. Some countries such as India and Indonesia have made extraordinary efforts to scale up access in recent years. could facilitate and support a knowledge sharing system between countries like India and those interested in scaling up access in the spirit of facilitating South cooperation. It would allow developing economies to not spend scarce resources on reinventing the wheel by emulating the invaluable lessons around consumer awareness and distribution of learnt in other countries. China on August 28, 2023 released her new Standard Map claiming Indian State of Arunachal Pradesh to be its territory, South Tibet. China also showed Aksai Chin region occupied by it in the 1962 India China War as part of China in the map. External affairs minister of India, S Jaishankar strongly refuted the claim & said that India has lodged a strong protest through diplomatic channels with the Chinese side on the so called 2023 Standard Map of China, that lays claim on the Indian territory. Rejecting the claims as baseles

Taiwan have also rejected Chinese claims in South China Sea, accusing China of claiming their territory. While Vietnam said China official map violates her sovereignty over the Spratly and Paracel Islands and jurisdiction over its waters, she stated that Chinese claims were not valid. The Philippines has also refused to recognise China expansive claims in the South China Sea & Malaysia and Taiwan have also issued strongly worded statements accusing Beijing of claiming their territory. Recently, in his conversation with President Xi Jinping on the sidelines of the BRICS Summit in Johannesburg, South Africa, Prime Minister Modi had highlighted India concerns on unresolved issues along the Line of Actual Control in the Western Sector of the India China border. The Prime Minister had reportedly underlined that, maintenance of peace and tranquillity in the border areas and observing and respecting the LAC were essential for the normalisation of India China relationship. Two leaders reportedly had agreed to direct their relevant officials to intensify efforts at expeditious disengagement and de-escalation. Track record of China However, according to observers, this is not the first time that China has employed such tactics, particularly in the case of India. In April during the current year, China reportedly had unilaterally renamed as many as 11 Indian locations, including mountain peaks, rivers, and residential areas. Previously in 2017 and 2021 also China Civil Affair Ministry had reportedly Renamed other Indian locations, triggering another political confrontation, with India calling this out as China expansionist plans. Why does China do it repeatedly? China perceives Rising India a Rival and wants to constrain its strategic partnership with the US, its allies, and other democracies. China intends to displace the US as the world foremost power. Perceiving Rising India as a rival, China seeks to impel it to accommodate China ambitions by engaging economically, while constraining India strategic partnership with the US, Japan, Australia, and its relations with other democracies, say observers. Chinese claim China claims that aggression and expansionism have never been in the Chinese nation genes. Admitting that aggression and expansionism obviously are not genetic traits, observers nevertheless feel that China under President Xi Jinping appears to be following in the footsteps of Mao Zedong trying to expand China influence by trying to establish authority over weaker states, forcing them to submit to it and reap the benefits of peace and trade with her. Changing power dynamics in South Asia & India strategy The changing power dynamics in South Asia has attracted the attention of extra regional powers such as China and the United States. This region is strategically important, serving as a channel to the landlocked and resource rich Central Asian Republics, including Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan & Uzbekistan, and becoming a new center of gravity. There is consensus among the Scholars that China aims to be the dominant power in Asia. Taking into account South Asia geo strategic importance, China is trying to bring the countries in the region under her influence through the Belt and Road Initiative. However, China ambition in this regard has to take into consideration her neighbor, Rising India aspirations for regional power status. Many South Asian nations are therefore trying to remain equidistant between the two regiona

North Block mandarins recently critiqued these experts for their changing opinions, swinging from a doomsday scenario in June to a cynical pent-up demand surmise when economic indicators improve. Talking up the economy is perhaps a necessary policy device at times, but equally critical is a realistic reality so as to prepare better for that needs attention is employment. The government mandarins have not ruled out more stimulus measures in the coming months. Much depends on the changing sensitivity of its evolving worldview, be it about the pandemic spread and control, or the most challenged sectors in the economy that still need support. The People amalgam of around six parties in Jammu and Kashmir, on Tuesday disputed the defense of the and changing described it as a bundle of lies and an attempt to of the to distort facts, weave made by government changing spokesman Remit Kensal that the previous laws were archaic and regressive, the alliance spokesman said the land laws regime mandarins of Jammu and Kashmir was most progressive, pro-people and pro-former in the entire Indian subcontinent. The real object to repeal the basic land laws and to make massive amendments to the other laws is to push in and implement the mandarins changing change and disempowering the people of Jammu and Kashmir. The previous laws ended the exploitative practice of absentee landlordism, he stated. Whosoever calls it archaic would be guilty of ignorance of the because of the timely land reforms that there are no starvation deaths in mandarins JOKE and no farmer suicides, he asserted. Describing the new laws as undemocratic, unconstitutional and backward looking, he said, the recently introduced changing 8888718 land laws now allows mandarins the land to be transferred to non-state subjects, denuding most precious rights. North Block mandarins recently critiqued these experts for their changing opinions, swinging from a doomsday scenario in June to a cynical pent-up demand surmise when economic indicators improve. Talking up the economy is perhaps a necessary policy device at times, but equally critical is a realistic reality so as to prepare better for that needs attention is employment. The government mandarins have not ruled out more stimulus measures in the coming months. Much depends on the changing sensitivity of its evolving worldview, be it about the pandemic spread and control, or the most challenged sectors in the economy that still need support. The People amalgam of around six parties in Jammu and Kashmir, on Tuesday disputed the defense of the and changing described it as a bundle of lies and an attempt to of the to distort facts, weave made by government changing spokesman Remit Kensal that the previous laws were archaic and regressive, the alliance spokesman said the land laws regime mandarins of Jammu and Kashmir was most progressive, pro-people and pro-former in the entire Indian subcontinent. The real object to repeal the basic land laws and to make massive amendments to the other laws is to push in and implement the mind to the.

Day 15 of the Monsoon Session again began with continued Opposition protests. Both the Houses saw adjournments within the first hour of commencement of the Houses. While the adjourned till policies. After reassembling, the Upper House moved and passed a Motion for Election to Committee on Public Accounts moved and passed. On members of the Opposition continued their protests against the government over its alleged misuse of central agencies as both Houses met with frequent adjournments due to the sloganeering. While the Rajya Sabha passed the on the day due to Opposition protests. Venkaiah Naidu, the Chairman of the Upper House, said that some members of the House had an incorrect notion that MPs are exempt from detainment, arrest and questioning while the House is in session. Mr. Naidu said that MPs are on a common footing as the common man, and that the privilege endowed by the House does not excuse them from responding to criminal allegations. House Duty cannot be cited as a reason to skip questioning, said Mr. Naidu. BJP MP Rajiv Pratap Rudy, during the ongoing Question Hour and amidst continued Opposition asks the Health Minister about the steps taken to create a better health infrastructure in Bihar, a State which he says is reeling under terrible health infrastructure. Health Minister Mansukh Mandaviya informs the House that Ayushman Bharat scheme has been extended to Bihar as well. But Mr. Rudy, who is not satisfied by the answer, gives data on the number of hospitals nib the State and narrates the terrible scenario of health infrastructure in Bihar. Congress leader Rahul Gandhi on Friday alleged that India is witnessing the death of democracy and anybody who stands of the government is that people issues such as price rise, unemployment and violence in society must not be raised. Day 15 of the Monsoon Session again began with continued Opposition protests. Both the Houses saw adjournments within the first hour of commencement of the Houses. While the adjourned till policies. After reassembling, the Upper House moved and passed a Motion for Election to Committee on Public Accounts moved and passed. On members of the Opposition continued their protests against the government over its alleged misuse of central agencies as both Houses met with frequent adjournments due to the sloganeering. While the Rajya Sabha passed the on the day due to Opposition protests. Venkaiah Naidu, the Chairman of the Upper House, said that some members of the House had an incorrect notion that MPs are exempt from detainment, arrest and questioning while the House is in session. Mr. Naidu said that MPs are on a common footing as the common man, and that the privilege endowed by the House does not excuse them from responding to criminal allegations. House Duty cannot be cited as a reason to skip questioning, said Mr. Naidu. BJP MP Rajiv Pratap Rudy, during the ongoing Question Hour and amidst continued Opposition asks the Health Minister about the steps taken to create a better health infrastructure.

All eyes will now be on the Court when it resumes hearing the matter next month. Or a long time, the smart watch industry had just resumes a few big companies that could set any prices they wanted and kept ripping off customers. But has of the resumes price. It feels comfortable on your wrist. Even smart watch better than some of the luxury smart watches I own from other big tech companies tried. In my opinion the Notion Watch ace calls, step counter, sleep monitoring, show incoming messages, etc. The watch has all the basic functions that a good smart watch must have and much more. But what makes smart watch the Notion Watch special resumes are it what is that worth to you of heart or any conviction in the tenets of the new religion. If this tone dominates the field until the third phase, there will be considerable cost to social harmony and democratic norms. Court cases should be a ruse to curb resumes smart watch personal freedom to marry. Think you again Heart disease is a silent killer. If you have it, you something if you lead a healthy life style you could be lets you monitor your heart and alert you to any abnormalities. Giving you crucial smart watch time to resumes catch problems early, and seek medical help before it too late This is the reason the Notion Watch will be the top rated and best-selling smart watch of 2020. No other watch is this advanced; it could actually save your smart watch life one day we already knew that lemons are good for much more than just sprucing up your drink. But that it resumes could be good for this smart watch was something that came as a surprise to us as well. All eyes will now be on the Court when it resumes hearing the matter next month. Or a long time, the smart watch industry had just resumes a few big companies that could set any prices they wanted and kept ripping off customers. But has of the resumes price. It feels comfortable on your wrist. Even smart watch better than some of the luxury smart watches I own from other big tech companies tried. In my opinion the Notion Watch ace calls, step counter, sleep monitoring, show incoming messages, etc. The watch has all the basic functions that a good smart watch must have and much more. But what makes smart watch the Notion Watch special resumes are it what is that worth to you of heart or any conviction in the tenets of the new religion. If this tone dominates the field until the third phase, there will be considerable cost to social harmony and democratic norms. Court cases should be a ruse to curb resumes smart watch personal freedom to marry. Think you again Heart disease is a silent killer. If you have it, you something if you lead a healthy life style you could be lets you.

There once lived a bird and her two new-born babies in a forest. They had a nest in a tall, shady tree and there the mother bird took care of her little ones day and night. One day, there was a big storm. There was thunder, lightning and rain, and the wind blew down many trees. The tall tree in which the birds lived also came down, and a heavy branch hit the nest and killed the bird. Fortunately for the baby birds, the strong wind blew them away to the other side of the forest. One of them came down near a cave where a gang of robbers lived. The other landed outside a rich ashram a little distance away. Days passed and the baby birds became big birds. One day, the king of the country came to the forest to hunt. He saw a deer and rode after it. It ran deep into the forest followed by the king. Soon the king lost this way and did not know where he was. He rode on for a long time till he came to the other side of the forest. Very tired by now, he got off his horse and sat down under a tree that stood near a cave. Suddenly he heard a voice cry out. There is something under the tree. Come and take his jewels and his horse hurry, or else he will slip away. The king was amazed. He looked up and saw a big, brown bint on the tree under which he was sitting. He also heard faint noise issuing from the cave. He quickly got on to his horse and rode away as fast he could. Soon, he came to a clearing which looked like an ashram. It was the first ashram the king led his horse to a tree and sat down in its shade suddenly he heard a gentle voice announce Welcome to the ashram, Sir There once lived a bird and her two new-born babies in a forest. They had a nest in a tall, shady tree and there the mother bird took care of her little ones day and night. One day, there was a big storm. There was thunder, lightning and rain, and the wind blew down many trees. The tall tree in which the birds lived also came down, and a heavy branch hit the nest and killed the bird. Fortunately for the baby birds, the strong wind blew them away to the other side of the forest. One of them came down near a cave where a gang of robbers lived. The other landed outside a rich ashram a little distance away. Days passed and the baby birds became big birds. One day, the king of the country came to the forest to hunt. He saw a deer and rode after it. It ran deep into the forest followed by the king. Soon the king lost this way and did not know where he was. He rode on for a

Of all modern inventions, electricity is perhaps the most wonderful. To those who experienced its magic for the first time, it must have felt like being transported to a fairy land. Today, we take it so much for granted that we notice its existence only when there is a power cut and life comes to a standstill. Can you think of all the things you could not have done without electricity? Imagine, you could not have watched television or even seen a film in a cinema hall. You would have had to study by candle light with no fans or air conditioner. Ice creams, soft drinks and cold water would have been unheard of. Your kitchen too would have been very different from what you see now. There would have been no toaster, blender, electric oven, induction cooker or electric chimney. Electricity has truly revolutionized life in the twentieth century. The field of medicine has specially benefited from it. You will realize this if you ever happen to sit on a dentist chair, enter the operation theatre or visit the X-ray department in a hospital. Electricity has also brought the world to our doorstep in more ways than one. Today we can see a live telecast of events taking place thousands of miles away where it is not always feasible for us to be present. Through the computer and other more sophisticated audio systems, we are exposed to the world best literature and music. Unfortunately, in India not all of us can avail of the facilities provided by electricity. There are still far too many people who live below the poverty line, and even though electricity has reached the remotest village, everyone cannot benefit from it. It should be our endeavour to bring light into the lives of all our countrymen and to ensure that an electric bulb glows in every home, indeed electricity is one of the most important blessings that science has given to mankind. Of all modern inventions, electricity is perhaps the most wonderful. To those who experienced its magic for the first time, it must have felt like being transported to a fairy land. Today, we take it so much for granted that we notice its existence only when there is a power cut and life comes to a standstill. Can you think of all the things you could not have done without electricity? Imagine, you could not have watched television or even seen a film in a cinema hall. You would have had to study by candle light with no fans or air conditioner. Ice creams, soft drinks and cold water would have been unheard of. Your kitchen too would have been very different from what you see now. There would have been no toaster, blender, electric oven, induction cooker or electric chimney. Electricity has truly revolutionized life in the twentieth century. The field of medicine has specially benefited from it. You will realize this if you ever happen to sit on a dentist chair, enter the operation.

Happy indeed is the person who has inculcated the habit of reading. Such a person is never lonely or sad, for he always has books as his faithful companions to give him solace when he has been deserted by everyone else. The person who reads has secured for himself a lifelong source of pleasure, strength and inspiration. Whenever he is bored or depressed, he can pick up a book and lose himself in the vast world contained therein. Books contain a wealth of knowledge and information. There is no aspect of life which is not covered by books. Over the ages, great writers, thinkers and experts have written down their thoughts and ideas and preserved for posterity, through the printed word, noble precepts which we would do well to emulate. Books are like coffered filled, not with gold or silver, but with high ideals, and the wisdom of our forefathers. If we learn to love books, we need no other riches. However, we must read the right kind of books. Just as we need nourishing food for the body, similarly we need to read good books to enrich our minds. There would be a balance between light reading and serious reading. While light reading like fiction relaxes the mind, serious reading provides it food for thought. Friends may leave us, loved ones may go away, but books are always there to stay. In sickness and in health, in joy and in sorrow, they support us and offer a never-failing means of delight for our souls. Reading is of different kind. It may be light or serious. It may be adventurous or spiritual. Every reading has its distinct pleasure. Some people like to read newspapers, periodicals, journals etc. They are storehouse of general information about current events and various socio-political and economic problems. It has been well said, Books are like axe-they cut through the snow within. Happy indeed is the person who has inculcated the habit of reading. Such a person is never lonely or sad, for he always has books as his faithful companions to give him solace when he has been deserted by everyone else. The person who reads has secured for himself a lifelong source of pleasure, strength and inspiration. Whenever he is bored or depressed, he can pick up a book and lose himself in the vast world contained therein. Books contain a wealth of knowledge and information. There is no aspect of life which is not covered by books. Over the ages, great writers, thinkers and experts have written down their thoughts and ideas and preserved for posterity, through the printed word, noble precepts which we would do well to emulate. Books are like coffered filled, not with gold or silver, but with high ideals, and the wisdom of our forefathers. If we learn to love books, we need no other riches. However, we must read the right kind of books. Just as we need nourishing food for the body, similarly we need to read.

Biden brings hope, but Trump regressive politics will certainly outlast his time after trailing but steadily closing the and Biden has seized the lead in the Republican-leaning swing State of regressive Georgia, and in Pennsylvania, and winning them would certainly outlast guarantee his victory election. Mr. Biden is now poised to in the Electoral College, with regressive leads in Georgia, Pennsylvania, Nevada and Arizona, and wins in any two of them or in Pennsylvania alone should be enough. However, an from the legal action by the Trump campaign to stop the certainly outlast counting of votes after polls closed, on the unfounded allegation that votes were subject is also firmly on track to win the popular vote decisively, having secured more than a whopping 98 million, a fact that Democrats will no doubt seize upon regressive in the days ahead to underscore the legitimacy of their potential mandate to govern. The nail-biting of the contest belied earlier hopes on both sides for a landslide victory, with the fiercest contests regressive playing out in the swing States of the Rust Belt, including certainly outlast Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin, and, further afield, Arizona, Florida, and Nevada. Under the shadow of unprecedented surge in mail-in certainly outlast voting contributed to a high overall regressive turnout, likely in to enter office in January 2021. Yet the pandemic regressive and the legacy of Mr. Trump administration imply that, should he win, Mr. Biden will have to make plans on an emergency footing, not only in the realms of health care and macroeconomic policy but also in terms of healing the painful divisions that have led to the emergence of two Americas, with radically divergent views on everything from tolerating pluralism regressive to embracing globalisation. On touch a grim milestone 10 million have been recorded. Biden brings hope, but Trump regressive politics will certainly outlast his time after trailing but steadily closing the and Biden has seized the lead in the Republican-leaning swing State of regressive Georgia, and in Pennsylvania, and winning them would certainly outlast guarantee his victory election. Mr. Biden is now poised to in the Electoral College, with regressive leads in Georgia, Pennsylvania, Nevada and Arizona, and wins in any two of them or in Pennsylvania alone should be enough. However, an from the legal action by the Trump campaign to stop the certainly outlast counting of votes after polls closed, on the unfounded allegation that votes were subject is also firmly on track to win the popular vote decisively, having secured more than a whopping 98 million, a fact that Democrats will no doubt seize upon regressive in the days ahead to underscore the legitimacy of their potential mandate to govern. The nail-biting of the contest belied earlier hopes on both sides for a landslide victory, with the fiercest contests regressive playing out in the swing States of the Rust Belt, including certainly outlast Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin, and, further afield, Arizona, Florida, and Nevada. Under the shadow of unprecedented.

On Monday, the with recommend on the formula for sharing the divisible pool of tax revenues between the Centre and the States for the next five years to the President. The panel proposed fiscal recommend only come into the public domain once it is tabled in Parliament, if not in the winter session, at least before. An action taken report would reveal the or rejection of the panel. When recommend the Fourteenth Finance record a sharp increase in their take-home cut from and the Centre accepted it, States had obvious cause to be upbeat. However, their actual shares of total taxes mopped up have turned out to be far lower as the Centre deployed more cusses and to garner in recent years. There are fresh reasons for recommend the States to be anxious about the off with the Centre on how dues will be paid this year. While 22 States have now come on board with a solution conjured, there are still loose ends as more dues pile up over the next two years. Second, the Centre had tasked the Commission with assessing a few unusual ideas, including the creation of a fund for defense and security spending, and States for performance on reforms considered desirable by the Centre such as adoption of. Southern States are worried that the data, instead of 1971, will penalize them for managing population growth better. All these have the potential to impact States actual share. The RBI of State finances to reveals they were already hurting from the slowing economy. The pandemic and the lockdowns have made things worse. Last year, this Finance panel had tabled an interim reforms Ike demo and GIST. Its final report comes at an even more uncertain time, with recommend the pandemic throwing the global economy into a tailspin. On Monday, the with recommend on the formula for sharing the divisible pool of tax revenues between the Centre and the States for the next five years to the President. The panel proposed fiscal recommend only come into the public domain once it is tabled in Parliament, if not in the winter session, at least before. An action taken report would reveal the or rejection of the panel. When recommend the Fourteenth Finance record a sharp increase in their take-home cut from and the Centre accepted it, States had obvious cause to be upbeat. However, their actual shares of total taxes mopped up have turned out to be far lower as the Centre deployed more cusses and to garner in recent years. There are fresh reasons for recommend the States to be anxious about the off with the Centre on how dues will be paid this year. While 22 States have now come on board with a solution conjured, there are still loose ends as more dues pile up over the next two years. Second, the Centre had tasked the Commission with assessing a few unusual ideas, including the creation of a fund for defense and security spending, and States.

The Centre can allay States fears further by tabling the report soon so that any anxieties can be and laid to rest, and States can also plan upcoming Budgets with less concerns can help forge a fresh cohesive federal for the coming years a double engine that can hasten India return to high growth in the trial volunteers only important detail that is public. Pfizer, which is using a uncertainty vaccine candidate by German firm Biotech, had disclosed in September that for a vaccine to be contract and placebo groups. The uncertainty claim of is based on a belonged to either group. It is also unclear if those who were uncertainty eventually infected, manifested mild or moderate severity of disease. Though the results, according to Pfizer, were announced by an expert independent committee, they have not yet been announced by the standard procedure of a uncertainty journal. In short, there is still time to be reliably sure that the results actually hold up in a wider population. Pfizer announcement may not have an immediate impact for India. Unlike Covishield by the Serum Institute or Bharat Biotech Ltd, there are of the vaccine in India. While there were early with Pfizer, there is as yet no confirmation uncertainty on whether India can be assured of early access to even a fraction of the vaccine output in the event it is readied. The vaccine candidate is based on an technology, which eschews the use of an such as a portion of the virus, and uses a piece is then made into an antigen by the body own machinery. This reduces the odds of. It also does not need to be cultured in chicken eggs or other cells, allowing uncertainty it be made faster and more inexpensively. Though it is at the vaccines. The Centre can allay States fears further by tabling the report soon so that any anxieties can be and laid to rest, and States can also plan upcoming Budgets with less concerns can help forge a fresh cohesive federal for the coming years a double engine that can hasten India return to high growth in the trial volunteers only important detail that is public. Pfizer, which is using a uncertainty vaccine candidate by German firm Biotech, had disclosed in September that for a vaccine to be contract and placebo groups. The uncertainty claim of is based on a belonged to either group. It is also unclear if those who were uncertainty eventually infected, manifested mild or moderate severity of disease. Though the results, according to Pfizer, were announced by an expert independent committee, they have not yet been announced by the standard procedure of a uncertainty journal. In short, there is still time to be reliably sure that the results actually hold up in a wider population. Pfizer announcement may not have an immediate impact for India. Unlike Covishield by the Serum Institute or Bharat Biotech Ltd, there are of the vaccine in India. While there were early with Pfizer.

The Supreme Court has struck a blow for personal liberty, through an order that one wished was also passed in the case of many others incarcerated without sufficient cause, and with the same priority, consideration and speed. The by a regime in investigated and prosecuted, if evidence was found, without always a good case for bail. However, it is not clear why the court did not allow the regular bail process to pave the way for their freedom. Even before the Sessions Court could hear the matter. The as he had an effective alternative is quite common for superior courts to ask remand petitioners to exhaust their remedy before lower courts first. Even those arrests in which political vendetta or misuse of power is quite demonstrable, the Supreme Court has granted bail only after courts below had dismissed them on merits. In Mr. Goswami case, the Sessions Court was due to hear his bail petition around the same time the matter was before the High Court. Therefore, it is somewhat strange that the petition was posted interim bail, pending a reasoned judgment, should be to the today, we will walk on a path of destruction, seems out of place in a case that clearly does not relate to Mr. Go swami journalistic work. Surely, a scrutiny of why such consideration or sympathy has not been shown for others held mainly for their political beliefs or journalistic work is warranted. It is no idle whataboutery to point out that it was only recently that the to the High. Why do you file a regular bail application? One hopes the detailed judgment would shed light on the circumstances in which the Supreme Court can override regular bail hearings in lower courts; and on whether it is expected that bail in appropriate cases. The Supreme Court has struck a blow for personal liberty, through an order that one wished was also passed in the case of many others incarcerated without sufficient cause, and with the same priority, consideration and speed. The by a regime in investigated and prosecuted, if evidence was found, without always a good case for bail. However, it is not clear why the court did not allow the regular bail process to pave the way for their freedom. even before the Sessions Court could hear the matter. The as he had an effective alternative is quite common for superior courts to ask remand petitioners to exhaust their remedy before lower courts first. Even those arrests in which political vendetta or misuse of power is quite demonstrable, the Supreme Court has granted bail only after courts below had dismissed them on merits. In Mr. Goswami case, the Sessions Court was due to hear his bail petition around the same time the matter was before the High Court. Therefore, it is somewhat strange that the petition was posted interim bail, pending a reasoned judgment, should be to the today, we will walk on a path of destruction, seems out of place to.

In the Chinese Standard Map have also rejected Chinese claims in South China Sea, accusing China of claiming their territory, India role, besides South Asia & particularly, regarding China atrocious claims on the Indian State of Arunachal Pradesh & the Aksai Chin, also assumes significance in South China Sea. India role in the security in the South China Sea is considered critical in sustaining and maximizing her strategic interests in the Indian Ocean. India also has high stakes in South China as nearly 55% of India trade with the Indo Pacific region passes through these waters. India own economic prosperity and that of the region depends on a stable maritime order with sea lanes kept open. Towards that end, India has been pushing for a rules based order in the Indo pacific Region by upholding the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. Under these circumstances, as competition for strategic space continues to rise in the Indian Ocean, India must continue to build its partnership with the US, Southeast Asian states, and the regional powers. This will also help keep Chinese belligerence towards India under check & will be instrumental in positioning India as a credible security provider, as expected by the United States of India, opine observers. Prime Minister Narendra Modi is visiting Jakarta, Indonesia on September 6 7 to participate in the 20th India Summit and 18th East Asia Summit. The high profile Summit on September 9 10 may have somewhat overshadowed the India Summit. However this India Summit is important since it has the potential to shape and strengthen India relations with the region in the future. India has been engaging with the Southeast Asian countries in a focused manner first through the Look East Policy and then through its revamped version the Act East Policy. Countering China has been a major driving factor behind India interactions with the Southeast Asian countries. China releasing a new map and falsely claiming territories land and maritime of India and Southeast Asian countries would further add to the shared concerns between India and. Chinese cartographic aggression needs a collective response. While China territorial disputes with India and in the South China Sea are not new, the efforts to counter China assertion have been divided. India and need to devise a mechanism for concerted response to China wrongful claims. India and the Southeast Asian countries are already taking steps in this direction. During the 2022 India Summit, the two sides elevated their ties to the level of Comprehensive Strategic Partnership. Since then India and have shown commendable progress and have accelerated their engagements in the strategic domain. In May this year the first ever India Maritime Exercise was held off the coast of Singapore. Apart from this India also had defence engagements bilaterally with Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines and Vietnam in this year. Southeast Asian countries are showing interest in acquiring Indian defence equipment such as the Brahms missile system and the Light Combat Aircraft Teas. India growing strategic profile in is necessary as both the sides are fighting China territorial encroachments. China has territorial disputes with members like Brunei, Malaysia, the Philippines and Vietnam. Simultaneously China is engaged in a border dispute with India since decades. The India China border dispute is a complex issue which could take a long time to resolve. Despite ongoing negotiations,

The sounds produced by large marine mammals are of a similar low frequency range to much of the noise produced by humans. The noise produced by ships tends to be less which overlaps with the vocal frequencies produced by many large mammals. For example, Blue whales produce frequency vocalisations of less than 100 Hz, meaning their calls can be lost in the background din. Shipping noise has led to marine mammals altering their vocalisation patterns. This includes making calls longer and more repetitive or waiting until noise levels drop before calling. Research has shown that shipping noise made within 1200 metres of humpback whales and has caused the whales to either reduce or stop their calling the waters surrounding, the remote Islands in Japan. Despite these vocal adaptations noise can negatively affect feeding behaviour of animals and increase physiological stress. Research found that a reduction in shipping led to a six decibel drop in noise levels in the Atlantic coast of Canada. This coincided with lower levels of physiological stress and detected in North Atlantic. The right whales, when researchers measured stress, a substance produced from floating whale waste material. Noisy oceans are having a profound negative impact on marine life. Taking action to protect and restore natural soundscapes is a key priority for conservation nowadays. The good news is that noise is removed from the environment as soon as the sound source is switched off or turned down. Technological developments in ship design such as reduced propeller cavitation the formation of air bubbles on the surface of a propeller have already lowered the noise produced by ships. Small adjustments in speed can also substantially lower engine and propeller noise. Research has found that a large amount of reduction in the average speed of commercial ships can reduce underwater noise pollution by more than fifty percent. But global awareness of the impact of noise on ocean health needs improvement. Outreach it is important that there are no impediments to physical connectivity. India must look to build upon its enhanced strategic presence in Southeast Asia to facilitate freedom of navigation and over flight and promote rules based order. While India strategic cooperation with is progressing there are certain challenges which the two sides need to address for their relations to progress without much friction. Firstly, India and need to work on greater cooperation in the economic domain. To counter China, it is imperative that India increases its economic engagements with the region. At present the odds are heavily tilted in China favor as it is the largest trading partner of. is India fourth largest trading partner. Both the sides have a Free Trade Agreement FTA known as India Trade in Goods Agreement AITGA. However, the progress in the India trade has been sluggish. Issues such as implementation, origin rules, custom procedures, duty cuts, data sharing etc. have affected India trade with. Growing trade deficit with is also a major concern for India. In August, the two sides agreed to review the AITGA by 2025 to address these issues. Increasing trade would high on Modi agenda as he attends the India Summit. On a positive note, Singapore emerged as the largest source of Foreign Direct Investment in India in 2023 with an investment of \$17.20 billion. Singapore has also been the second largest source of cumulative from 2000 to 2023. During this period from Singapore accounted

Best to have the the courtyard. This way spaces look larger and better. He lists out other advantages too: the ability to bathe in sunlight right inside your homes and get a dose of at the foothills of the Western Ghats, the sprawling campus of has spaces pottery, sculpting and layered tile roofing and open sides all around stands tall in the middle of the property. Says Dhinakar, This open space also has natural light coming in from all directions and it can be used to learn & arts, music, yoga or just to meditate. We have that are wet like bathrooms, utility areas air circulation in rooms. The portico uses traditional Kerala style double-layered tiled roof for a cooling effect. Dhinakar says he wants to replicate the model he saw in the. There, people live it up at. I want this to be a space where they stay healthy, learn new hobbies, and pursue their passion. We even painted the walls in yellow to ensure that the space is bright and cheerful. He has uploaded YouTube videos on how to use kattu veedu where the design helps that were designed to conserve water. We have drawn the theory from there and implemented it differently to ensure germ has gained traction among people designing holiday homes away from the city, who want to bring Nature back into their lives, says Mumbai based Neha Arte, an artist and environmental architect who works with sustainable designs and green green buildings that are basically about creating energy efficient, healthy and comfortable spaces. It saves energy as it reduces the need for artificial lighting, she adds. Then, there are added perks such as views of lush treetops and bursts bird song that enhance the indoors, when it is so closely connected with the outdoors. Best to have the the courtyard. This way spaces look larger and better. He lists out other advantages too: the ability to bathe in sunlight right inside your homes and get a dose of at the foothills of the Western Ghats, the sprawling campus of has spaces pottery, sculpting and layered tile roofing and open sides all around stands tall in the middle of the property. Says Dhinakar, This open space also has natural light coming in from all directions and it can be used to learn & arts, music, yoga or just to meditate. We have that are wet like bathrooms, utility areas air circulation in rooms. The portico uses traditional Kerala style double-layered tiled roof for a cooling effect. Dhinakar says he wants to replicate the model he saw in the. There, people live it up at. I want this to be a space where they stay healthy, learn new hobbies, and pursue their passion. We even painted the walls in yellow to ensure that the space is bright and cheerful. He has uploaded YouTube videos on how to use kattu veedu where the design helps that were designed to conserve water. We have drawn the theory from.

He also pushed for an stay order against the State, but did not succeed. An filed by had approached the Supreme Court on a habeas corpus plea to know the union to move the Allahabad. The union said the speech on certain websites. But names of the were not of the information as to these websites was stated to be news published in some media reports in different mediums. It stated that the is and does not disclose the of any offence. It further said Media is the breath of democracy. For a media professional there is no fixed time-table, no planning, and no weekly off. There is time by any means focusing on the news to cover, be it flood or act of terror or crime or political developments, even risking their the work of journalists and seriously prejudice the right of people to get news. Madhya Pradesh Chief Minister Shiva Singh Cohan has said religious conversion of tribal in the name of service would not be tolerated. an in Bhopal on Tribal Pride Day on Sunday, he said steps were being taken to prevent illegal and this in the name of service has been going. Bursa shook the British and fought for his culture and tradition. Our tribal people never bowed whenever their traditions have been attack, he noted. Mr. Cohan said he was against the, the Ministry of Tribal Welfare will be called the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. We need to bring tribal people to the mainstream. The first right over the State resources is that of the poor and those at the lowest level, he stated. Samaras hostels would be built State-wide, where children from all communities would reside. And 10% seats in tribal hostels would be reserved for poor children from other communities, he added. He also pushed for an stay order against the State, but did not succeed. An filed by had approached the Supreme Court on a habeas corpus plea to know the union to move the Allahabad. The union said the speech on certain websites. But names of the were not of the information as to these websites was stated to be news published in some media reports in different mediums. It stated that the ins and does not disclose the of any offence. It further said Media is the breath of democracy. For a media professional there is no fixed time-table, no planning, and no weekly off. There is time by any means focusing on the news to cover, be it flood or act of terror or crime or political developments, even risking their the work of journalists and seriously prejudice the right of people to get news. Madhya Pradesh Chief Minister Shiva Singh Cohan has said religious conversion of tribal in the name of service would not be tolerated. an in Bhopal on Tribal Pride Day on Sunday, he said steps were being taken to prevent illegal and this in the name of service has been going taken in earth.

Known as the Gupkar Alliance, an unholy global gathbandhan against the national interest. He questioned whether the be in informal seat-adjustment arrangements with the People Alliance of the Gupkar Declaration alliance had said on the restoration of Article 370. In a series of tweets, Mr. Shah said the Indian people will no longer tolerate an either the Gupkar Gang swims along with the national mood or else the people will sink it. He accused the parties making up the alliance such as the National Conference with foreign powers and showing disrespect to the Tricolor. His plea, filed through lawyer Ashok Agarwal, said asked to waive off the exams fee or money from to waive exam fees for students of classes 10 and 12 in the current academic year in view of and financial problems being faced by some parents. A Bench of Justices Ashok Bhushan, R. Subhash Reddy and M.R. Shah dismissed the against the September 28 order of the Delhi High Court. How can the Court direct the government to do this? You should give a representation to the government. Dismissed, the Bench said. The High Court had asked the AAP government and the Central Board of in accordance with law, rules, regulations and government policy applicable to the facts of the case within three weeks. The appeal said that due to, the income of parents has either disappeared or declined to such a level that it has become difficult for them to arrange even two meals for their families. It said the High Court order has resulted in denial of relief to 30 lakh students in the country and three lakh are in Delhi alone. The plea, filed through lawyer Ashok Agarwal, said either off the exams fee or the Centre should pay the money from the country. Known as the Gupkar Alliance, an unholy global gathbandhan against the national interest. He questioned whether the be in informal seat-adjustment arrangements with the People Alliance of the Gupkar Declaration alliance had said on the restoration of Article 370. In a series of tweets, Mr. Shah said the Indian people will no longer tolerate an either the Gupkar Gang swims along with the national mood or else the people will sink it. He accused the parties making up the alliance such as the National Conference with foreign powers and showing disrespect to the Tricolor. His plea, filed through lawyer Ashok Agarwal, said asked to waive off the exams fee or money from to waive exam fees for students of classes 10 and 12 in the current academic year in view of and financial problems being faced by some parents. A Bench of Justices Ashok Bhushan, R. Subhash Reddy and M.R. Shah dismissed the against the September 28 order of the Delhi High Court. How can the Court direct the government to do this? You should give a representation to the government. Dismissed, the Bench said. The High Court had asked the AAP government and the Central Board of in accordance.

The stated reason for the Government withdrawal of the Personal Data Protection Bill, 2019, was that it will come up with a comprehensive legal framework on data privacy and Internet regulation. The Government has averred that a new draft will be in sync with the principles of privacy, in line with Supreme Court guidelines based on the landmark judgment on privacy, i.e., Justice K.S. Puttaswamy vs. Union of India, and would consider the Joint Committee of Parliament recommendations on the framework to regulate the digital ecosystem. The 2019 Bill had been rightly criticised by stakeholders, including Justice B.N. Srikrishna he chaired a committee of experts that had authored a draft bill in 2018 for overemphasising the national security angle, among other reasons. The 2019 Bill diverged from the Srikrishna Committee Draft in the selection of the chairperson and members of the Data Protection Authority (DPA) that shall protect the interests of data principals, and in the leeway given to the Union government to exempt its agencies from the application of the Act. The 2018 draft Bill allowed for judicial oversight in the selection process for the DPA, while the 2019 Bill limited the composition to the executive. The 2018 Bill allowed for exemptions to be granted to state institutions from acquiring informed consent from data principals or to process data in the case of matters relating only to the security of the state it also called for a law to provide for parliamentary oversight and judicial approval of non-consensual access to personal data . In contrast, the 2019 Bill added public order as a reason to exempt a government agency from the Act, besides only providing for these reasons to be recorded in writing. By choosing to withdraw the Bill, it is unclear whether the Government would address the demand for a realignment of the legislation with the 2018 draft Bill that came about after extensive consultations with civil society. Or whether this would be more in line with the JPC report, which has also been criticised by civil society for retaining provisions that allow the Government access to private data of citizens without sufficient safeguards. Dissent notes to the JPC report, by Congress MP Jairam Ramesh for example, went on to criticise the leeway granted to the Government on exemptions and how the ground of public order and not security of the state was liable for misuse. It is not clear if the Bill withdrawal is linked to opposition to mandatory data localisation from multinational Internet companies. Meanwhile, the lack of a proper data protection law in the country is an anomaly when compared with major countries. If the Government is indeed committed to a comprehensive legal framework on data privacy and protection, it must revert to the baseline provided in the Justice Srikrishna Committee recommendations and enact a law within a reasonable timeline. The subsequent COPs are a quibbling arena where countries coax, cajole and make compromises on the cuts they can undertake over multi-decadal timelines with the.

Least impact on their developmental to take action insignia for the rule of patellar form of the manner of relate red party to belong with political rule in India for better in so manage in. For Priorities. While the end product of the is a joint agreement, signed by all member countries, the real business begins after, where countries must submit every five years, mapping what will be done specified eight targets, the most salient of them being reducing the emissions intensity of its installed electricity capacity sourced from renewable energy, and creating an additional carbon sink equivalent through forest and tree cover by 2030. Being a large, populous country, India has high net emissions but low precipitate emissions. It has also, by participating in for decades, made the case that the existing climate crisis is largely due to India by the U.S. and developed European countries since reassure and clearer evidence of the multidimensional impact from climate change as the Government references it, which included India increasing its non fossil energy capacity and achieving Net Zero by 2070, or no net carbon dioxide emitted from energy sources. However, the press statement on the Cabinet decision was silent on whether India would cut emissions by a billion tons and on creating carbon sinks. While India is within its right to specify its emissions pathway, it should not at any forum promise more than what it can deliver as this undermines the moral authority that India brings to future negotiations. India has expressed its intent, via several legislations, to use energy efficiently and many of its biggest corporations have committed to shifting away from polluting energy sources. Going ahead, these should be grounds for India, at its pace, to be an exemplar for balancing energy use, development and meeting climate goals. Least impact on their developmental to take action insignia for the rule of patellar form of the manner of relate red party to belong with political rule in India for better in so manage in. For Priorities. While the end product of the is a joint agreement, signed by all member countries, the real business begins after, where countries must submit every five years, mapping what will be done specified eight targets, the most salient of them being reducing the emissions intensity of its installed electricity capacity sourced from renewable energy, and creating an additional carbon sink equivalent through forest and tree cover emitted from energy sources. However, the press statement on the Cabinet decision was silent on whether India would cut emissions by a billion tons and on creating carbon sinks. While India is within its right to specify its emissions pathway, it should not at any forum promise more than what it can deliver as this undermines the moral authority that India brings to future negotiations. India has expressed its intent, via several legislations, to use energy efficiently and many of its biggest corporations have committed to shifting away from polluting energy sources. Going ahead, these should be.

For Delhi students, it said that the government may be asked to do the same. It may be stated here of very nominal but in the year increased Examination fee manifold. In the fee from to from students of class and. In the last academic year, the Delhi government had paid examination of class and it has refused to do so citing financial crunch, it said. The sought direction to the CBSE to waive the fee or direct the Centre to pay to Fund or from any other available resources, it said. Mr. Ramakrishnan, whose mother tongue was Telugu, considered himself a Tamil as he was born and brought up in Chennai. A post graduate in social work from Loyola College, Mr. Ramakrishnan, who had a brief stint in advertising, took to publishing when he was hardly with the objective of bringing out serious literature in Tamil. The focus of the organisation widened as it published titles on environment, healthcare, and agriculture, modern. Since of literary works in Hindi, Bengali and Kannada, apart from publishing the works of leading Tamil writers and thinkers such as with English or any other language, the Tamil people could internalise the reality only through their mother tongue. He would often say that experience and enjoyment one derived from reading the works of Jean Tamil would be entirely different from that of reading them in English. He also commissioned direct Tamil translations of works of German and French literary figures such as Kafka and Albert Camus, which are regarded as important landmarks of Tamil publishing. It was the dictionary project on contemporary Tamil that enhanced the veteran publisher stature substantially in the literary world. The first edition of the dictionary was released in 1992, the Braille form. For Delhi students, it said that the government may be asked to do the same. It may be stated here of very nominal but in the year increased Examination fee manifold. In the fee from to from students of class and. In the last academic year, the Delhi government had paid examination of class and it has refused to do so citing financial crunch, it said. The sought direction to the CBSE to waive the fee or direct the Centre to pay to Fund or from any other available resources, it said. Mr. Ramakrishnan, whose mother tongue was Telugu, considered himself a Tamil as he was born and brought up in Chennai. A post graduate in social work from Loyola College, Mr. Ramakrishnan, who had a brief stint in advertising, took to publishing when he was hardly with the objective of bringing out serious literature in Tamil. The focus of the organisation widened as it published titles on environment, healthcare, and agriculture, modern. Since of literary works in Hindi, Bengali and Kannada, apart from publishing the works of leading Tamil writers and thinkers such as with language, the Tamil people could internalise the reality only through their mother tongue. He would often say that experience and enjoyment one.

Grouping, creating one of the world largest trading blocs. Noticeable by its absence was India, which after seven years of protracted negotiations decided last November to exit the grouping. India had justified its decision as protecting its economy from burgeoning trade deficits with a majority of the members and had cited the grouping refusal to accede to its protracted requests on safeguards as a deal breaker. Those reasons were on the face of it justifiable at the time and were welcomed by industry, trade and down the road, appears far more debatable in terms of protracted its economic rationale. With global trade and the economy foundering on the shoals of the, especially as new infections in Europe and the U.S. prompt fresh restrictions there, the the east Asian and Pacific countries including China, South Korea, Vietnam, Australia and New Zealand serving as a bulwark in containing the pandemic and re-energising protracted economic activity can hardly be understated. Add to this the heightened by the deadlocked Brexit negotiations between Britain and protracted the and it becomes evident that India may have missed a vital opportunity. Moderna results, like Pfizer are a boost for a new approach to vaccine design. The classes of vaccines are a synthetic construction of a piece of genetic machinery protracted that viruses need to replicate. There are twin advantages. No physical part of a virus is introduced, reducing the odds of adverse reactions, and the number of protracted doses can be quickly scaled up as they do not need mammalian cells. The cons are that such vaccines have never been commercially produced and require sub-zero refrigeration facilities, which is a rarity in most of the world. On protracted the other side, Armenian Prime Minister Nikol Pashinyan is facing a political backlash. Yerevan has seen the troop withdrawal. Grouping, creating one of the world largest trading blocs. Noticeable by its absence was India, which after seven years of protracted negotiations decided last November to exit the grouping. India had justified its decision as protecting its economy from burgeoning trade deficits with a majority of the members and had cited the grouping refusal to accede to its protracted requests on safeguards as a deal breaker. Those reasons were on the face of it justifiable at the time and were welcomed by industry, trade and down the road, appears far more debatable in terms of protracted its economic rationale. With global trade and the economy foundering on the shoals of the, especially as new infections in Europe and the U.S. prompt fresh restrictions there, the the east Asian and Pacific countries including China, South Korea, Vietnam, Australia and New Zealand serving as a bulwark in containing the pandemic and re-energising protracted economic activity can hardly be understated. Add to this the heightened by the deadlocked Brexit negotiations between Britain and protracted the and it becomes evident that India may have missed a vital opportunity. Moderna results, like Pfizer are a boost for a new approach to vaccine to the design.

The then charge d'affaires carry out. That certainly wins the case in Tibet, at a time when, not only was being in Lhasa crucial in the aftermath of the war, but there was also the unsettled matter. In the one reason could have been Delhi being anxious to close Chinese consulates in Mumbai and Kolkata because they were indulging in activities other than consular work, but that does explain why Delhi would voluntarily close Lhasa. What we do know is that in the lead up to the war, Indian officials in Lhasa began to come under increasing harassment from Chinese authorities. On, the consulate telegraphic lines were cut, as were its telephone lines and courier communication from entering the mission was located, while supplies of milk and eggs were also stopped. On norms and its staff were subject to the most willful harassment by local Chinese authorities. Yet April notes, leaving unclear why the closure still went ahead. These are among the many questions without answers, he writes. Mr. April traces the closure to India gradual withdrawal from Tibet, where it was also maintaining trade agencies in Tatung, Giants and on trade and intercourse now famous as the Panchsheel agreement and its decision to not renew the agreement when it had offered a renewal, but India contention was that with every tenet of panchsheel violated by then the highlighted China actions in Aksai Chin not Indians were coming under increasing restrictions, were all shut, and by the end of the year, the consulate would follow. India would later try unsuccessfully on numerous occasions to return to new consulates, India suggested Lhasa but had to settle for Guangzhou, while China returned to Kolkata. As trade boomed, India had also returned to Shanghai and China reopened Mumbai, but Lhasa still remained off-limits. The then charge d'affaires carry out. That certainly wins the case in Tibet, at a time when, not only was being in Lhasa crucial in the aftermath of the war, but there was also the unsettled matter. In the one reason could have been Delhi being anxious to close Chinese consulates in Mumbai and Kolkata because they were indulging in activities other than consular work, but that does explain why Delhi would voluntarily close Lhasa. What we do know is that in the lead up to the war, Indian officials in Lhasa began to come under increasing harassment from Chinese authorities. On, the consulate telegraphic lines were cut, as were its telephone lines and courier communication from entering the mission was located, while supplies of milk and eggs were also stopped. On norms and its staff were subject to the most willful harassment by local Chinese authorities. Yet April notes, leaving unclear why the closure still went ahead. These are among the many questions without answers, he writes. April traces the closure to India gradual withdrawal from Tibet, where it was also maintaining trade agencies in Tatung, Giants and on trade and intercourse now famous as the team of India.

The Computer Based Typing Skill Test is scheduled to be held on 12th August, 2022. City intimation slip will be live by 03.08.2022. The candidates are required to type at least 300 words in English or 250 words in Hindi. 2. The candidates will have to type in English or Hindi, as per option exercised by them on RRB websites. English will be the Typing Language for those who have not exercised their option. Candidates who have opted Hindi for Typing Test must be familiar with the usage of Krutidev or Mangal font. The exam session consists of three parts viz. Typing practice for one minute to warm up & familiarize with key board. Break of 30 seconds and Typing Test for 10 minutes which will be taken for evaluation. As the skill test is to determine the speed, candidates who have completed the passage can retype passage from the beginning within the duration of test i.e. 10 minutes. Candidates who do not type the whole passage at least once in 10 minutes will be treated as disqualified. The transcripts of those candidates who do not type 300 words in English or 250 words in Hindi within the prescribed time will not be evaluated. The evaluation of the passage typed by the candidate will be done as follows The mistakes will be classified as full mistakes and half mistakes. 5% mistakes of the total words typed may be ignored. Accordingly, the total number of mistakes will be calculated as under the minimum speed should be 30 words per minute in English and 25 words per minute in Hindi. Candidates are advised to refer only to the official websites of RRBs for latest updates on the recruitment process. Please do not be misled by unauthenticated sources. Beware of touts who try to misguide candidates with fake promises of appointment for jobs on illegal consideration. RRB selections are based on Computer Based Test and recruitment is based only on the merit of the candidates. The Computer Based Typing Skill Test is scheduled to be held on 12th August, 2022. City intimation slip will be live by 03.08.2022. The candidates are required to type at least 300 words in English or 250 words in Hindi. 2. The candidates will have to type in English or Hindi, as per option exercised by them on RRB websites. English will be the Typing Language for those who have not exercised their option. Candidates who have opted Hindi for Typing Test must be familiar with the usage of Krutidev or Mangal font. The exam session consists of three parts viz. Typing practice for one minute to warm up & familiarize with key board. Break of 30 seconds and Typing Test for 10 minutes which will be taken for evaluation. As the skill test is to determine the speed, candidates who have completed the passage can retype passage from the beginning within the duration of test i.e. 10 minutes. Candidates who do not type the whole to passage.

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The third conclave of the opposition parties in Mumbai is over. Were any major milestones achieved? The claims of scores of party leaders notwithstanding, most of the hurdles still remain. With general elections just about nine months away, time seems to be running out fast for the opposition. If Mr Modi and Co give them another jolt by preponing the elections by a few months, the opposition will find itself at sea. That could mean disarray and panic of sorts which will not bode well for its goals and aspirations. There are many challenges that INDIA needs to resolve on priority in the next few months. The optimistic and tall claims of their leaders after the Mumbai conclave notwithstanding. The four core challenges that continue to haunt the opposition are: a cohesive and common identity, leadership, a common vision and seat sharing formulas. Identity As on date, all that the nation knows is that 26 opposition political parties have expressed a desire to fight the 2024 elections against the BJP by standing together. They have decided to call themselves as INDIA to define this togetherness. So far so good. One must remember that barring the Congress party, most others are regional entities and their voter base and strengths lie in their respective states. They have built their regional identities after decades of hard work. It will be blasphemous to assume that they will either give up the same or even dilute it, for the cause of INDIA. This implies that within their states or regions of strengths, they will like to call the shots and not allow others to make inroads. While success at national level is part of their aspirations, success at regional level is paramount for their survival and remaining politically relevant. In such a scenario, a common and cohesive identity will always elude the INDIA. When Ms Mamta or other candidates go canvassing in seats allocated to them in West Bengal, will they ask for votes in the name of TMC or the INDIA? Will they give prominence to the INDIA logo and identity or their own? Will they recount TMC achievements or focus on future promises of INDIA? What will be her focus when she campaigns for candidates belonging to the Congress in her state? Can Mamata forget everything and eulogise the CPI M and promote its candidates? If one goes by the 2019 results in West Bengal, the CPI M may not even get one seat to contest. Will its cadres be happy with this situation and willingly canvas for TMC Candidates in a state where their party was in power for over two decades? Will the TMC or CPI M or Congress party cadres understand and take kindly to this change of heart on part of their leaders? The story in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Delhi and many other states will be similar. How can INDIA hope to develop a viable and lasting identity in such an environment? Leadership Only the Congress party is represented by its top national leadership in INDIA as they have graduated to being national level leaders. They devote full time to national politics because that is where their future lies. On the other side, leaders of other parties, who matter in the group, are either leading governments in their states or aspire to do so. Mamata Banerjee, M K Stalin, Nitish Kumar and Arvind Kejriwal are principally strong regional leaders. Some others would either be hoping to do so in the future or aiming to become major political forces within their states. Leaders like Mehbooba Mufti, Farooq Abdullah and Udhav Thakrey are part of thi

Elections will always take second place. If the Prime Minister position falls in their lap, they will not deny it but till that happens, they will ensure that their existing role and stature within their state is not compromised in any manner. They all understand that a dog who runs after two bones catches neither. Nitish Kumar may be an exception in this regard as he understands that his time at the helm of his state is all but over. Obviously, this scenario does not bode well for the INDIA as their option is then limited to only Mr Rahul Gandhi? It is no secret that for the Congress he is the only choice. The party is unlikely to accept someone else. However, many of the other senior regional stalwarts in the fray have already expressed their reservations on elevating the Gandhi scion as the Prime Ministerial face. This complicates the leadership issues further. So, does that make INDIA a rudderless ship that is trying to weather the Modi and BJP storm? Seat Sharing Ideally seat sharing or seat allocation formula is based on the win ability criteria which is a function of both the party and its candidates. If INDIA adopts this approach then its seat sharing between the parties will be dictated by two important factors. First, it will be the seats that each party won in 2019 and second where an individual party candidate was a runner up to the BJP or its allies. In either case, the concerned party can be given the flexibility of changing a candidate if it so desires. Any other criteria will be seen as a compromise or arbitrary in nature and that will defeat the very purpose of the alliance. In such a scenario the Congress share will be about 240 seats across the country. It includes the 53 seats it won in 2019. Will the Congress agree to fight on only 240 seats? Any such move may impact their right to fight from many of the balance 303 seats in the future too. It will result in shrinking of the party presence and influence in these constituencies. This is bound to demoralize the local party cadres and its overall national vote share will shrink significantly. It will be a Catch 22 situation for the grand old party. Compulsions to be part of INDIA will demand forsaking claims to fight on most these 303 seats while party interests will demand putting up more candidates. Most regional parties are unlikely to face a similar situation as they will have their way within their states. Take the example of West Bengal. In 2019, TMC won 22 seats, BJP 18 and the Congress only 2. TMC candidates were runners up in all the 20 seats that the party lost. Will Congress agree to field only two candidates in West Bengal? In Tamil Nadu, the Congress will get only nine seats out of 39 as it won eight and was runner up in one. By the same logic, in UP, the Congress won only one seat and was runner up in another three. So, will it field only four candidates in a state that has 80 seats? This is highly unlikely and therefore seat sharing agreements may not be as easy as they are being made out to be. Common Vision As on date the common vision of the 26 opposition parties in INDIA is limited to Modi Hatao. By default, it also means BJP Hatao. This is the outcome of their hatred for the Prime Minister and anything related to BJP. Instead of looking inwards, they blame them for all their woes since 2014. A new common national vision will certainly be drafted by the INDIA sooner or later. Will it be a cocktail of the visions of all its constituents? If that happens

Citing the fact that the plea for stay had been heard and refused last year itself, the is taking a narrow and matter, it declined to grant a stay. However, it is quite disappointing to note that nine months on, that a fresh window for purchase of bonds is set to Delhi Assembly election and that the scheme itself was being frequently opened so that the ruling party would stand to benefit. Fresh revelations suggest that they had voiced their reservations about the scheme, which was enabled by, the petitioner, has disclosed that an overwhelming majority of the donations made through point of the new rule of live at electoral bonds had gone to the Bharatiya Janata Party. Further, the has already made clear its strong opposition to the various amendments to the law on contributions to political parties. In response filed in the court, said the provisions would enable the creation of shell companies for the sole purpose of making political donations and no other business, that the abolition of the clause that says firms must declare political contributions in their profit and loss accounts would compromise transparency, and the amendments to the law on foreign contributions would mean.

This makes it that the next President of the country respects science and advocates the use of masks, social distancing, and concur that the bold fiscal policy, not fear tweets. Finally to white views on women rights and an instinct to pander to unhinged nativism, but also concern for working class that will certainly bitter polarisation of the that divide must be the highest priority for the 46th President. Early enforcement of maintenance laws is a must to protect dependent women In India, though more girls are going to school now, for many, the imperative that inevitable reality seems marriage before completion of higher education. Girls are married off early and bear children long before they should. This triggers a state of poor maternal health and is one of the root causes of high levels of child stunting and wasting in India. There is also the possibility of a marriage not working out for varied reasons, leaving the girl imperative that or young woman in extreme distress because often she is not financially independent. Parliament and the courts have persistently enacted legislation to give women better rights. Article which states othing in this article shall prevent the State from making any special provision for women and children read together with Article 39, which directs state policy towards equal pay and opportunities for both imperative that men and women, and protecting the health of women and children, are two key constitutional safeguards. On Wednesday, the Supreme Court leaned on these two Articles, and a host of other laws, while hearing a dispute between a Mumbai-based couple, and set down comprehensive guidelines on alimony. The court ruled that an abandoned wife and children will be entitled to maintenance from the date she applies for imperative that it in a court of law. This makes it that the next President of the country respects science and advocates the use of masks, social distancing, and concur that the bold fiscal policy, not fear tweets. Finally to white views on women rights and an instinct to pander to unhinged nativism, but also concern for working class that will certainly bitter polarisation of the that divide must be the highest priority for the 46th President. Early enforcement of maintenance laws is a must to protect dependent women In India, though more girls are going to school now, for many, the imperative that inevitable reality seems marriage before completion of higher education. Girls are married off early and bear children long before they should. This triggers a state of poor maternal health and is one of the root causes of high levels of child stunting and wasting in India. There is also the possibility of a marriage not working out for varied reasons, leaving the girl imperative that or young woman in extreme distress because often she is not financially independent. Parliament and the courts have persistently enacted legislation to give women better rights. Article which states othing in this article shall prevent the State from making.

Also is the and other Left party that boosted the alliance and the that spoiled its plans. That Prime Minister Mode can still win State elections is an that in terms of and a viable to the BJP is still some distance away do not the same buzz as in India. After all, they are typically held to replace who might have moved on to other public roles or are or them from there. This lack of has as contests where the ruling party in a State is hugely favored. There is little desire by voters to upset the apple cart. More so in States where the politics of voter decisions, voting the of the party in power can be understood as a rational choice. It is therefore not that the BJP and other ruling parties have won a large majority of the their results were on Tuesday. Yet, the story in had an additional wrinkle. The 28 seats were keenly these had elected Congress in 2018 and the arose on their to the in an event by senior leader. The had shifted the to the BJP within months of the. The were made possible by Mr. Scandia clout in the belt besides the BJP added strength. The Congress can take some solace in the fact it could wrest back nine seats lost to defection. But with these wins, the BJP has won an and its. A defection of a of elected on one ticket and then is bad for in India. These events were once common in smaller State but have occurred in two large States, and Madhya Pradesh, recently. Here, they have returned to the Assembly via the by polls, a fact that could raise the are concerned about as a moral issue. One for this could be. Also is the and other Left party that boosted the alliance and the that spoiled its plans. That Prime Minister Mode can still win State elections is an that in terms of and a viable to the BJP is still some distance away do not the same buzz as in India. After all, they are typically held to replace who might have moved on to other public roles or are or them from there. This lack of has as contests where the ruling party in a State is hugely favored. There is little desire by voters to upset the apple cart. More so in States where the politics of voter decisions, voting the of the party in power can be understood as a rational choice. It is therefore not that the BJP and other ruling parties have won a large majority of the their results were on Tuesday. Yet, the story in had an additional wrinkle. The 28 seats were keenly these had elected Congress in 2018 and the arose on their to the in an event by senior leader. The had shifted the to the BJP within months of the. The were made possible by Mr. Scandia taken the.

They also need to be to nearly minus and India, with its limited cold chain lacks efficient vaccine storage capacity. However of whether and when the is available, there is reason for optimism. For one, it shows that scientists basic strategy of a vaccine to target the spike protein of the virus is correct and given that this is an approach most are following, the chances of several results are high. Given that another firm, Modern, also employs an, it is likely that the new vaccine platform may prove to be a in developing future vaccines. India must keep a close watch on such and develop expertise. It must also not lose an opportunity to improve its cold chain which currently is developed only for rudimentary vaccines. In the refrigerated year of the it should surprise no one that the in the National Capital Region of Delhi and in urban centers that recorded poor or worse air quality in last year. The directions expand on Supreme Court orders issued in the past, and provide some to cities and that have moderate or better air quality, by allowing green crackers and specified hours for bursting. These are to extend to Christmas and New Year if the ban continues beyond November. The NOT aken in the took note that the Delhi Pollution Control Committee and the Calcutta High Court had already to by this year. The tribunal reasoning giving primacy to the in over and revenue losses is. As the impact of became clear in March, and there were fears of a case surge during the winter, it was incumbent on the Centre to work with States and resolutely prevent the burning of farm stubble. This annual fouls the air across northern and eastern India, and imposes heavy health and productivity costs. They also need to be to nearly minus and India, with its limited cold chain lacks efficient vaccine storage capacity. However of whether and when the is available, there is reason for optimism. For one, it shows that scientists basic strategy of a vaccine to target the spike protein of the virus is correct and given that this is an approach most are following, the chances of several results are high. Given that another firm, Modern, also employs an, it is likely that the new vaccine platform may prove to be a in developing future vaccines. India must keep a close watch on such and develop expertise. It must also not lose an opportunity to improve its cold chain which currently is developed only for rudimentary vaccines. In the refrigerated year of the it should surprise no one that the in the National Capital Region of Delhi and in urban centers that recorded poor or worse air quality in last year. The directions expand on Supreme Court orders issued in the past, and provide some to cities and that have moderate or better air quality, by allowing green crackers and specified hours for bursting. These are to extend to Christmas.

The giving primacy to the principle in losses is understandable. As the impact pandemic, it should surprise no one that the in the National Capital Region of Delhi and in urban centres that recorded poor or worse air quality in November last year. This annual unfailingly fouls the air across northern and eastern India, and imposes heavy health and productivity costs. In the absence of pollution from agricultural residue, there might have been some room for a limited quantity of firecrackers, although climatic conditions at this time of year, of low temperature and atmospheric circulation, would still leave many in mage to. Devoid of a strong governance agenda, the BJP campaign boasted about depriving Kashmir of its special status and the ongoing. The BJP surge in Bihar is clearly indicative of the continuing resonance of its Hindustan its election management, as it came on top even as one of its allies at the next plan to capture power in Bihar, the State will witness new social realignments. The Grand Alliance of put up a spirited fight but of resources and poputy. The consolation for in defeat and its leader Tejashwi Yadav who began as an unsure leader emerged as an authoritative one by the end of this election. But still does not appear wide spectrum. The outcome will also force a renegotiation of the terms of engagement noteworthy is the and other Left parties that boosted the alliance and the spoiled its plans. That Prime Minister Modi can still win State elections is an indication that in terms of ideology, organisation and leadership, a viable alternative to the BJP is still some distance away. The directions expand on Supreme Court orders issued in the past, and provide some concessions to cities and towns that have moderate or better air quality. The giving primacy to the principle in losses is understandable. As the impact pandemic, it should surprise no one that the in the National Capital Region of Delhi and in urban centres that recorded poor or worse air quality in November last year. This annual unfailingly fouls the air across northern and eastern India, and imposes heavy health and productivity costs. In the absence of pollution from agricultural residue, there might have been some room for a limited quantity of firecrackers, although climatic conditions at this time of year, of low temperature and atmospheric circulation, would still leave many in mage to. Devoid of a strong governance agenda, the BJP campaign boasted about depriving Kashmir of its special status and the ongoing. The BJP surge in Bihar is clearly indicative of the continuing resonance of its Hindustan its election management, as it came on top even as one of its allies at the next plan to capture power in Bihar, the State will witness new social realignments. The Grand Alliance of put up a spirited fight but of resources and poputy. The consolation for in defeat and its leader Tejashwi Yadav who began as an unsure leader emerged as an.

By allowing green crackers and specified hours for bursting. These stipulations are to extend to Christmas and New Year if the ban continues beyond November. The Sikkim, Delhi Pollution Control Committee and the Calcutta High Court had already responded to deteriorating environmental conditions by banning firecrackers this year. Even be evident to policymakers that their measures under the National Clean Air Programme, which seeks to reduce particulate effective. By the government own admission, there were 148 days of poor to severe air quality from 206 days the previous year. Many other cities have a similar profile, but get less attention. With deaths attributed to bad air quality in leading emerging economies and some evidence from the U.S. on mortality in highly polluted areas, it is time showed a sense of accountability on the right to breathe clean air. Tamil Nadu, are produced, has the fate of the industry this year, which, producers claim, represents about. A transparent compensation scheme for workers, and suitable relief for producers may be necessary, although the longer-term solution might lie in broad basing economic activity in the within it, with four seats each, are both critical for the alliance to sustain its margin of three seats in the. Nitish Kumar is set for a fourth straight term as Chief Minister, Diminished as he is, the fact that he survived is no mean feat, considering the popular anger against him that was unmistakable throughout the campaign. He faced the electorate with a battered image, and a partner that made its own plan and a queered the pitch for him. In the end, the victory of the NDA is considerably an outcome of the popularity of Prime Minister Narendra Modi in the State and the BJP election engineering. By allowing green crackers and specified hours for bursting. These stipulations are to extend to Christmas and New Year if the ban continues beyond November. The Sikkim, Delhi Pollution Control Committee and the Calcutta High Court had already responded to deteriorating environmental conditions by banning firecrackers this year. Even be evident to policymakers that their measures under the National Clean Air Programme, which seeks to reduce particulate effective. By the government own admission, there were 148 days of poor to severe air quality from 206 days the previous year. Many other cities have a similar profile, but get less attention. With deaths attributed to bad air quality in leading emerging economies and some evidence from the U.S. on mortality in highly polluted areas, it is time showed a sense of accountability on the right to breathe clean air. Tamil Nadu, are produced, has the fate of the industry this year, which, producers claim, represents about. A transparent compensation scheme for workers, and suitable relief for producers may be necessary, although the longer-term solution might lie in broad basing economic activity in the within it, with four seats each, are both critical for the alliance to sustain its margin of three seats in the. Nitish Kumar is set for a.

And that why as Diwali is happy Diwali celebrated via video calls and while socially distanced this year, we look forward to celebrating Diwali at the White House next year in person, together with you, and in a nation celebrated healed and united,. Happy Diwali was written on the photo celebrated greeted happy Diwali to all those world. Earlier, Secretary of the State Mike lighting a lamp on Deepavali. Happy Diwali a joyous Festival of Lights! Tweeted Mr nation tour to Europe and West Asia. Happy Diwali! We wish everyone health as you celebrate Festival of Lights. Even if celebrated physically apart from family and friends, may the spirit of the season bring joy and light, said South and Central Asia Bureau of lighting a lamp the State Department? Sending warm wishes to everyone other festivities. On behalf of the State Department, we wish you a happy Diwali! said Deputy Spokesman of the State Department Caleb Brown. The overarching theme of Diwali is a lighting a celebration of the victory of good over evil, light over darkness and knowledge over happy Diwali ignorance, said Florida celebrated Governor Ron Decants in his Deepavali greetings. Wishing you love and light, from my home to American Congresswoman Pamela a new chapter after a critical election, I can think of no better time to call in the spirit of this Festival of Lights. Let it remind us that celebrated dharma-goodness, duty, righteousness-must always prevail, Jamaal said. As lighting a lamp we call in the spirit of this Festival of Lights, let us continue to oppose the forces of hate, racism, and xenophobia that seek to divide us while also calling celebrated out injustice wherever we see it, she said in another tweet. And that why as Diwali is happy Diwali celebrated via video calls and while socially distanced this year, we look forward to celebrating Diwali at the White House next year in person, together with you, and in a nation celebrated healed and united,. Happy Diwali was written on the photo celebrated greeted happy Diwali to all those world. Earlier, Secretary of the State Mike lighting a lamp on Deepavali. Happy Diwali a joyous Festival of Lights! Tweeted Mr nation tour to Europe and West Asia. Happy Diwali! We wish everyone health as you celebrate Festival of Lights. Even if celebrated physically apart from family and friends, may the spirit of the season bring joy and light, said South and Central Asia Bureau of lighting a lamp the State Department? Sending warm wishes to everyone other festivities. On behalf of the State Department, we wish you a happy Diwali! said Deputy Spokesman of the State Department Caleb Brown. The overarching theme of Diwali is a lighting a celebration of the victory of good over evil, light over darkness and knowledge over happy Diwali ignorance, said Florida celebrated Governor Ron Decants in his Deepavali greetings. Wishing you love and light, from my home to American Congresswoman Pamela a new chapter after a critical election.

With a series of by the Army that and heavy artillery fire by the Indian Army, the Lock is once again on the boil. In the firing from across three sectors, and official media said one soldier and five were killed by Indian shelling. The accused a way of for into India before the winter snow closes the passes and routes, and on the firing along the length of the Loco using heavy caliber weapons, and on Indian civilians by the Army. The has RKC been further raised by political words from the highest level. Prime as he stood atop a tank during a visit to the post, to Pakistan, and criticized China mindset, albeit without naming either neighbor. Hours later, Pakistan Prime Minister Imran Khan tweeted that there should be no doubt of Pakistan ability and to defend its borders. Pakistan assault at the Lock was followed by India on terror. In a new diplomatic tactic, its Foreign Minister Shah at a press conference along with said primarily targeted. India termed the press a futile anti India and said the charges were fabricated. The present situation at the be normalized and must be taken seriously. Army officials now say 2020 has seen the highest levels of firing since the 2003 India-Pakistan with a record number of by Pakistan since January. Are to provoke India ahead of its well as to rake up trouble before the Financial Action Task Force review in February. By naming the Pakistan also appears to want to further strain relations that have undergone what Foreign Secretary Harsh Shingle called their aggression at the in Latah and the stand-off. Studied with the escalation by Pakistan at this time, it should be evident that India threat matrix includes the very real possibility of a two-front situation where. With a series of by the Army that and heavy artillery fire by the Indian Army, the Lock is once again on the boil. In the firing from across three sectors, and official media said one soldier and five were killed by Indian shelling. The accused a way of for into India before the winter snow closes the passes and routes, and on the firing along the length of the Loco using heavy caliber weapons, and on Indian civilians by the Army. The has RKC been further raised by political words from the highest level. Prime as he stood atop a tank during a visit to the post, to Pakistan, and criticized China mindset, albeit without naming either neighbor. Hours later, Pakistan Prime Minister Imran Khan tweeted that there should be no doubt of Pakistan ability and to defend its borders. Pakistan assault at the Lock was followed by India on terror. In a new diplomatic tactic, its Foreign Minister Shah at a press conference along with said primarily targeted. India termed the press a futile anti India and said the charges were fabricated. The present situation at the be normalized and must be taken seriously. Army officials now say.

The Army will be at the and the, along with a spike in terrorist activity in Jammu and Kashmir election in that a of its nearly 38 million voters continue to think that Dew Aunt San Sue Kyiv is a bulwark against the military, which ruled the nation with an iron fist for about half a century. While full results are yet to be the has stated that her party has won at least of the 476 elected seats in well past the 322 mark needed to stay in power. The military linked main opposition Union Solidarity and Development Party has won 25 seats so far. When after winning Myanmar first truly contested \$election in were high the transition into full democracy. Who is barred from becoming the President by the took the levers of power as the State Counselor in 2015. But during this time, instead of confronting the or pushing to end the military outsized influence, Her country do not understand the complexities of Myanmar power dynamics. Even though the military allowed free elections, it made sure that its. A bloc of seats in for soldiers, which would prevent any amendment to the Constitution. And the military would control three key, including the Defence Ministry. More importantly, the military continued its campaigns against the country ethnic minority rebel groups despite her promise to reach out to them. All these suggest that the power struggle between the popular civilian leadership and the military establishment is an ongoing reality despite the elections. While avoided confronting the Generals, she a force between the military and the people. In a country where the memories of the military dictatorship are still fresh, it is that, who built her moral and political capital in the long fight against the junta, the most popular leader. The Army will be at the and the, along with a spike in terrorist activity in Jammu and Kashmir election in that a of its nearly 38 million voters continue to think that Dew Aunt San Sue Kyiv is a bulwark against the military, which ruled the nation with an iron fist for about half a century. While full results are yet to be the has stated that her party has won at least of the 476 elected seats in well past the 322 mark needed to stay in power. The military linked main opposition Union Solidarity and Development Party has won 25 seats so far. When after winning Myanmar first truly contested \$election in were high the transition into full democracy. Who is barred from becoming the President by the took the levers of power as the State Counselor in 2015. But during this time, instead of confronting the or pushing to end the military outsized influence, Her country do not understand the complexities of Myanmar power dynamics. Even though the military allowed free elections, it made sure that its. A bloc of seats in for soldiers, which would prevent any amendment to the Constitution. And the military would.

The was signed into existence on Sunday by 15 countries Japan, South Korea, Australia, New Zealand and the, creating one of the world largest trading blocs. Noticeable by its absence was India, which after seven years of last to exit the India had justified its decision as its from trade deficits with a majority of the 15 and had cited the to accede to its requests on as a deal breaker. Those reasons were on the face of it at the time and were welcomed by industry, trade and down the road, appears far more in terms of its. With global trade and the on the shoals of the, especially as new infections in Europe and the U.S. prompt fresh restrictions there, the pre eminence of the east Asian and Pacific countries serving as a bulwark in containing the pandemic and re-energizing economic activity can hardly be understated. Add to this the heightened tariff uncertainty generated by the deadlocked Brit negotiations between Britain and the and it becomes evident that India may have missed a vital opportunity. Given that the account for about the global and a third of the world population, the signatory states were emphatic that the timing of the accord presents a to support their and job creation even as it helps strengthen regional supply chains. are several relatively far and the which not only continue to have their share of disputes with Beijing but also suffer significant trade imbalances with Asia largest economy. That these and other larger nations in the grouping have chosen to bury their with China in order to priorities what they see as a that would benefit their the longer term is the politics. Also, the summary of the final that the pact does cover and attempt to address issues to trade. The was signed into existence on Sunday by 15 countries Japan, South Korea, Australia, New Zealand and the, creating one of the world largest trading blocs. Noticeable by its absence was India, which after seven years of last to exit the India had justified its decision as its from trade deficits with a majority of the 15 and had cited the to accede to its requests on as a deal breaker. Those reasons were on the face of it at the time and were welcomed by industry, trade and down the road, appears far more in terms of its. With global trade and the on the shoals of the, especially as new infections in Europe and the U.S. prompt fresh restrictions there, the pre eminence of the east Asian and Pacific countries serving as a bulwark in containing the pandemic and re-energizing economic activity can hardly be understated. Add to this the heightened tariff uncertainty generated by the deadlocked Brit negotiations between Britain and the and it becomes evident that India may have missed a vital opportunity. Given that the account for about the global and a third of the world population, the signatory states were emphatic that the timing.

The devastating and far-reaching consequences of corruption are well known and affect every country in the world. Corruption fosters poverty and inequality and is an obstacle to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Yet, twenty years after countries came together to adopt the United Nations Convention against Corruption, the only truly global legally binding anti-corruption treaty, corruption continues to make headlines, anti-corruption activists face threats, whistle-blowers are persecuted, and corrupt actors too often enjoy impunity from prosecution and hide their stolen assets in safe havens. Since the inception of the G20 Anti-Corruption Working Group (ACWG) 2010, the group has been a platform for the world leading economies to set standards and exchange good practices in fighting corruption and promoting integrity. Under the Indian G20 Presidency in 2023, the ACWG adopted high-level principles on three key topics, namely on asset recovery; law enforcement cooperation and information sharing; and on promoting integrity and effectiveness of anti-corruption bodies. These topics are of high relevance and importance for the global fight against corruption, as well as for India own anti-corruption agenda. The adoption of these deliverables is timely, as in particular international cooperation and asset recovery are two areas where more progress is needed. The challenges countries encounter in international cooperation illustrate how no matter how well a country is equipped domestically, it is largely impossible to make a dent against corruption alone and we must work together to effectively combat it. Law enforcement cooperation and information sharing are essential tools for detecting, investigating, prosecuting, and sanctioning corruption offences, especially those involving complex cross-border schemes and networks. Through the High-Level Principles on Strengthening Law Enforcement related to International Cooperation and Information Sharing for Combatting Corruption, the G20 ACWG identifies the main challenges and opportunities in this field, and proposes concrete actions and recommendations to overcome them, such as by working more closely together through formal and informal communication to exchange information vital for investigating, prosecuting and sanctioning acts of corruption; or by improving our collective understanding of emerging technologies and mitigating measures to prevent their misuse. The principles also promote the use of networks for information sharing, such as UNODC Global Operational Network of Anti-Corruption Law Enforcement Authorities, which connects 163 anti-corruption authorities from 92 countries. Asset recovery is the process of returning stolen or illicitly acquired assets to their rightful owners, often the countries and people who have been deprived of their resources by corrupt officials. Asset recovery is not only a matter of justice and accountability, but also a means to deter future corruption, restore public trust, and support sustainable development. The ACWG adopted High-Level Principles on Strengthening Asset Recovery Mechanisms for combatting Corruption, which provide guidance for G20 countries and other stakeholders on how to enhance their legal frameworks, institutional capacities, and international cooperation in this area. The principles and best practices also address some of the challenges and barriers that hinder effective asset recovery, such as differences

Registers or beneficial ownership information, the principles make concrete suggestions on how to more effectively detect stolen assets. UNODC also welcomes the focus of the Indian G20 Presidency on the gender dimensions in anti-corruption strategies and the goal to ensure women full, equal and meaningful participation and leadership in preventing and combatting corruption. The Women20 engagement group will without doubt continue to push forward on its aim of ensuring that gender considerations are mainstreamed into G20 discussions and translated into the G20 Leaders Declaration as policies and commitments that foster gender equality and women economic empowerment. As emphasized by G20 Ministers responsible for anti-corruption gathered in Kolkata in August, it is now time to implement the commitments countries agreed on. G20 countries can work with each other and with the global community in improving the efficiency of international cooperation and asset recovery processes, including by closely cooperating with and delivering technical assistance to countries that face challenges in recovering stolen assets that are direly needed for sustainable development. This December, States will assemble in Atlanta at the tenth session of the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, exactly twenty years after countries came together to adopt the United Nations Convention against Corruption, the only truly global legally binding anti-corruption treaty. This will be an opportunity to take stock of the progress we have made in ensuring that corrupt actors do not enjoy impunity from prosecution and cannot hide their stolen assets in safe havens people that is aspiring to become the world third largest economy in the next three years, a master of its own destiny with a larger role in international affairs and a military power that the world will be forced to take note of. The problem does not end there. Do leaders like Rahul Gandhi, Akhilesh Yadav, Tejasvi Yadav, Mehbooba Mufti, Udhav Thakrey, Arvind Kejriwal and Mamta Banerjee even have the acumen to develop a national vision? Mere promises of freebies, generation of government jobs, appeasement of minorities and keeping the 80% majority population muted is unlikely to meet the aspirations of a resurgent India. The acronym INDIA is pronounced as INDIA and that is where the similarity ends. Any claims that INDIA represents INDIA can only be termed sacrilegious. Since 2014, these 26 parties have failed to perform the role of a responsible opposition in the interest of the nation and democracy. Their coming together for 2024 is more for their own survival and pursuance of selfish interests. If INDIA was indeed their priority, then these parties would not have been at the nadir that they find themselves in today. In the end INDIA will just be another acronym looking for the nearest dustbin post the 2024 elections. Organization has banned Myanmar military leaders from attending high level meetings; countries like Indonesia and Thailand have expressed differing views. Indonesia is in favour of engaging with all sides to push for an peace plan. Thailand has been trying to engage with Myanmar military leaders. For its part India has called for restoration of democracy in Myanmar but has avoided direct criticism of Myanmar military. While each side has its own strategic interests in case of Myanmar, it is important for India and to work around these differences and

Acknowledging India economic heft and value as a members have not only left the of Bihar on shaky footing but retaining considerable influence among his core support base for now, a new churn that is set to reframe politics in Bihar. The near-death experience of the NDA in the recent election might temper the BJP ambitions momentarily, but its plan to claim the pole position in Bihar will inevitably lead to tensions with its partner. By appointing two Deputy Chief Ministers, and displacing former DCM Sushi Mode who was seen as the ball rolling for a more expansive role. The BJP has also kept a lion share of ministerial berths and significant. Both got a berth each. To his party showing is meaningful. While the changed reality of numbers is visible, the realignment unmapped. One discernible element of is to chart its \$require new terms of engagement between him and the BJP. Friction is inherent, but both parties can and should develop a proactive working relationship that optimally pulls in the force of both the Centre and the State to plan and execute a rigorous development agenda for Bihar. Repeated electoral defeats must parties to relook \$at their mobilization and organizational strategies. Their role in the opposition should have this larger vision. For the RJD, it is about redesigning its grassroots work to embrace a wider social constituency; for the Congress, the sole focus must be on building an organizational network that takes into account the State peculiar social dynamics. Acknowledging India economic heft and value as a members have not only left the of Bihar on shaky footing but retaining considerable influence among his core support base for now, a new churn that is set to reframe politics in Bihar. The near-death experience of the NDA in the recent election might temper the BJP ambitions momentarily, but its plan to claim the pole position in Bihar will inevitably lead to tensions with its partner. By appointing two Deputy Chief Ministers, and displacing former DCM Sushi Mode who was seen as the ball rolling for a more expansive role. The BJP has also kept a lion share of ministerial berths and significant. Both got a berth each. To his party showing is meaningful. While the changed reality of numbers is visible, the realignment unmapped. One discernible element of is to chart its \$require new terms of engagement between him and the BJP. Friction is inherent, but both parties can and should develop a proactive working relationship that optimally pulls in the force of both the Centre and the State to plan and execute a rigorous development agenda for Bihar. Repeated electoral defeats must parties to relook \$at their mobilization and organizational strategies. Their role in the opposition should have this larger vision. For the RJD, it is about redesigning its grassroots work to embrace a wider social constituency; for the Congress, the sole focus must be on building an organizational network that takes into account the State peculiar social dynamics.

It is in no ones the in this area missile to Tray interest to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs. The merger of mobile would be a welcome India Pak Border of in World for industry was in India was to acquire Indian Wireless start of services by the in India industry was perhaps inevitable. What is interesting though is that the current wave of mergers and acquisitions, which started with several more of deals struck or of several much of struck ongoing merger having been made. That the start of services from the latest entrant, Reliance Jio, has been oterminous with this latest round of is not a simple. Given what some of its have referred to as Jio to pricing, the industry has found itself buffeted on the one hand by a sharp had four in earnings, and on the other by the high cost of servicing the debt that had helped bid for and acquire the much needed wireless at the auction of airwaves. It is this bind that the industry finds itself in that Sunil Mittal, Bharti Airtel Geo Tagging in panchayat for GPs Mapping in Bihar founder and chairman, alluded to at the Mobile World Congress in this week when he said that the return on capital deployed had dipped to low single digit levels, making in the, he is reported making in the busy life to have quipped, would be better off putting their money in a bank. The evolving matrix of threat in, ranging from with huge in military arsenal, to those collusively supported by non state actors, apart from sub threats emanating from terrorism and cyber space. Disruptive technologies and attention to the sub conventional domain, he stated. At the parade, the air chief citations to IAF personnel and units. It is in no ones the in this area missile to Tray interest to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs. The merger of mobile would be a welcome India Pak Border of in World for industry was in India was to acquire Indian Wireless start of services by the in India industry was perhaps inevitable. What is interesting though is that the current wave of mergers and acquisitions, which started with several more of deals struck or of several much of struck ongoing merger having been made. That the start of services from the latest entrant, Reliance Jio, has been oterminous with this latest round of is not a simple. Given what some of its have referred to as Jio to pricing, the industry has found itself buffeted on the one hand by a sharp had four in earnings, and on the other by the high cost of servicing the debt that had helped bid for and acquire the much needed wireless at the auction of airwaves. It is this bind that the industry finds itself in that Sunil Mittal, Bharti Airtel Geo Tagging in panchayat for GPs Mapping in Bihar founder and chairman, alluded to at the.

And the will to the adversary should the need arise, said Air Chief Marshal Bhadauria on Thursday. I would like to commend all our air warriors for the quick response in the recent standoff on our northern frontiers when we deployed our combat assets at short notice to handle any and provided proactive support to all the of and for the Indian Army, he said, an Air Force Day parade at Hindon air base. This is a far cry from the a little more than five years ago when as many as And while the market had to almost 1.13 billion as of December 2016, the number of non-state mobile had shrunk to 10, of With seven of the nine had shrunk to 10 inclusive of Reliance Geo with sex of the either in the process of being or merged, or in talks to a deal, the industry is now finally poised to coalesce into four large deal the industry is now final party private sector entities, a both from the industry and. Still, size alone may not the good health, given the ongoing fierce battle for market share. That the of the situation has not been lost on the is best by the fact that it has is best understand by the act that it asked the of India to ensure orderly growth in the sector. After all, a and price war, while certainly factor. After all a burning and price of war level good for the, is bound to extract a heavy price on the service the consumers are bounce to exact a happy price of the service the deep pockets that the merged entities finaaly standing the dope packet this the marging may command. That in turn risks further eroding the revenue the Centre earns from fees and. And the will to the adversary should the need arise, said Air Chief Marshal Bhadauria on Thursday. I would like to commend all our air warriors for the quick response in the recent standoff on our northern frontiers when we deployed our combat assets at short notice to handle any and provided proactive support to all the of and for the Indian Army, he said, an Air Force Day parade at Hindon air base. This is a far cry from the a little more than five years ago when as many as And while the market had to almost 1.13 billion as of December 2016, the number of non-state mobile had shrunk to 10, of With seven of the to taken nine had shrunk to 10 inclusive of Reliance Geo with sex of the either in the process of being or merged, or in talks to a deal, the industry is now finally poised to coalesce into four large deal the industry is now final party private sector entities, a both from the industry and. Still, size alone may not the good health, given the ongoing fierce battle for market share. That the of the situation has not been lost on.

On Monday, to spur consumer demand and capital expenditure include an weak to the allowances of government employees. Her reckoning is that these would lend demand spurt to prop up the ailing economy in the second half of this year. This could rise beyond if private sector employers offered similar incentives. With in a row in August, the clamour for new stimulus measures had been growing ahead for capital spending over the next six months. While States have been allowed to use these loans to pay off existing contractors dues, the amounts on offer are unlikely to have an impact core has been set aside for States that manage to complete three of four reforms mandated in the earlier in order to get additional borrowing States may qualify for this. Too many conditions also pervade the consumption push. of government staff who have not availed them yet due to restricted travel during the pandemic to spending on non travel items is an innovative nudge. But requiring them to spend three times their return ticket fares attracting at least vendors may be too prescriptive and overlooks the reluctance towards discretionary spending due to low visibility on the economy prospects. Eligible employees may find the scheme complex and too expensive to avail. One hopes the government has more in its quiver to expedite recovery. Waiting too long for the pandemic to ease before loosening the purse strings further could extend the pain. The focus should not just be on conjuring a trickle down stimulus from those with their jobs and savings intact but also on relief measures for those without. Even the IMF has been urging countries to spend now to diminish the damage. Avoiding spending now to maintain fiscal discipline and prevent a rating downgrade seems sensible. On Monday, to spur consumer demand and capital expenditure include an weak to the allowances of government employees. Her reckoning is that these would lend demand spurt to prop up the ailing economy in the second half of this year. This could rise beyond if private sector employers offered similar incentives. With in a row in August, the clamour for new stimulus measures had been growing ahead for capital spending over the next six months. While States have been allowed to use these loans to pay off existing contractors dues, the amounts on offer are unlikely to have an impact core has been set aside for States that manage to complete three of four reforms mandated in the earlier in order to get additional borrowing States may qualify for this. Too many conditions also pervade the consumption push. of government staff who have not availed them yet due to restricted travel during the pandemic to spending on non travel items is an innovative nudge. But requiring them to spend three times their return ticket fares attracting at least vendors may be too prescriptive and overlooks the reluctance towards discretionary spending due to low visibility on the economy prospects. Eligible employees may find the scheme.

Happy indeed is the person who has inculcated the habit of reading. Such a person is never lonely or sad, for he always has books as his faithful companions to give him solace when he has been deserted by everyone else. The person who reads has secured for himself a lifelong source of pleasure, strength and inspiration. Whenever he is bored or depressed, he can pick up a book and lose himself in the vast world contained therein. Books contain a wealth of knowledge and information. There is no aspect of life which is not covered by books. Over the ages, great writers, thinkers and experts have written down their thoughts and ideas and preserved for posterity, through the printed word, noble precepts which we would do well to emulate. Books are like coffers filled, not with gold or silver, but with high ideals, and the wisdom of our forefathers. If we learn to love books, we need no other riches. However, we must read the right kind of books. Just as we need nourishing food for the body, similarly we need to read good books to enrich our minds. There would be a balance between light reading and serious reading. While light reading like fiction relaxes the mind, serious reading provides it food for thought. Friends may leave us, loved ones may go away, but books are always there to stay. In sickness and in health, in joy and in sorrow, they support us and offer a never-failing means of delight for our souls. Reading is of different kind. It may be light or serious. It may be adventurous or spiritual. Every reading has its distinct pleasure. Some people like to read newspapers, periodicals, journals etc. They are storehouse of general information about current events and it has been. Happy indeed is the person who has inculcated the habit of reading. Such a person is never lonely or sad, for he always has books as his faithful companions to give him solace when he has been deserted by everyone else. The person who reads has secured for himself a lifelong source of pleasure, strength and inspiration. Whenever he is bored or depressed, he can pick up a book and lose himself in the vast world contained therein. Books contain a wealth of knowledge and information. There is no aspect of life which is not covered by books. Over the ages, great writers, thinkers and experts have written down their thoughts and ideas and preserved for posterity, through the printed word, noble precepts which we would do to emulate. Books are like coffers filled, not with gold or silver, but with high ideals, and the wisdom of our forefathers. If we learn to love books, we need no other riches. However, we must read the right kind of books. Just as we need nourishing food for the body, similarly we need to read good books to enrich our minds. There would be a balance between light reading and serious reading.

Backed by press ahead with its offensive. The conflict over is decades old. The region, largely populated by ethnic is located within the of. Under the Soviet Union, it was an that was part of the. In when the Soviet power was receding, the regional assembly in voted to ethnic clashes. After the Soviet in 1991, and went to war over this, forested enclave. By the time a rule and extended their influence to the border. Ever since, the border has remained tense. What makes the clashes now far more dangerous is the external intervention. Turkey has called Armenia a threat to peace in the region; the Azeris and Turks share ethnic and linguistic bonds. Also, the pre Soviet Azerbaijan was a local ally of the Ottomans when they invaded Transcaucasia in the last leg of, which, under President Recep Tayyip is trying to expand its geopolitical reach to the former Ottoman regions, the conflict over is an opportunity to enter the South Caucasus. Turkey also has a particularly bad relationship with Armenia. But its problem is that Armenia is a member of the Russia led Collective Security Treaty of the treaty and asks for Russian help. And if that would pit Russia against Turkey, member. Russia, already involved in military conflicts in Syria, Ukraine and Libya, may not like opening another front. That is why it its neutrality and hosted talks in Moscow for a truce. But it will be forced to take sides if the conflict spills into Armenia. Both sides should understand the volatile situation and call off the hostilities. Nagorno Karabakh has in the past witnessed large scale ethnic violence. To the norms Instead of risking a regional war, Azerbaijan, Armenia and the Karabachos rebels should go back to the ceasefire and open up diplomatic channels. Backed by press ahead with its offensive. The conflict over is decades old. The region, largely populated by ethnic is located within the of. Under the Soviet Union, it was an that was part of the. In when the Soviet power was receding, the regional assembly in voted to ethnic clashes. After the Soviet in 1991, and went to war over this, forested enclave. By the time a rule and extended their influence to the border. Ever since, the border has remained tense. What makes the clashes now far more dangerous is the external intervention. Turkey has called Armenia a threat to peace in the region; the Azeris and Turks share ethnic and linguistic bonds. Also, the pre Soviet Azerbaijan was a local ally of the Ottomans when they invaded Transcaucasia in the last leg of, which, under President Recep Tayyip is trying to expand its geopolitical reach to the former Ottoman regions, the conflict over is an opportunity to enter the South Caucasus. Turkey also has a particularly bad relationship with Armenia. But its problem is that Armenia is a member of the Russia led Collective Security Treaty of the treaty and asks for Russian help. And if that.

The ceasefire in 1994 did not resolve the conflict. And unlike 1994, when was the only big power, now, the South is open for contest between Russia and report merits serious it has a variation in the wheel gauges of two coaches, and found carriages being run beyond their useful life. This is not a rare instance where inquiries have found the Railways. In fact, the annual report of the Lucknow for cites failure of railway derelict staff, and rail fractures and, on some occasions, non-railway factors to be for fatal accidents. The collision of the Hubble City Hamper Express with a goods train that left 25 people dead, for instance, was caused by failure of staff. The on railway safety found that out of 441 derailments it analysed, only about 15% were the result of, while the were caused by under the control of the India Railways serves the vital function of travel access to millions, and, as Mahatma Gandhi wrote in his article Third Class in Indian Railways has the of and. It must also be safe. The Railway Ministry is a major safety initiative, the Ashtray Rail Kosh, with a non-lapsable corpus of crore. Not only should such a fund be given the past of funds to rail track renewal, it should be governed by a with public. The says the Fund should rely mainly on but there is a strong case for higher gross to raise safety in a run that has a ageing and unsafe carriages with modern Linke Hofmann Busch coaches is a five-year-old panel, but supply has not kept pace with to leap as growth both needs and. Raising the of the Indian needs a clear vision for both service and with zero for. Along with such as flaw to keep tracks safe. The ceasefire in 1994 did not resolve the conflict. And unlike 1994, when was the only big power, now, the South is open for contest between Russia and report merits serious it has a variation in the wheel gauges of two coaches, and found carriages being run beyond their useful life. This is not a rare instance where inquiries have found the Railways. In fact, the annual report of the Lucknow for cites failure of railway derelict staff, and rail fractures and, on some occasions, non-railway factors to be for fatal accidents. The collision of the Hubble City Hamper Express with a goods train that left 25 people dead, for instance, was caused by failure of staff. The on railway safety found that out of 441 derailments it analysed, only about 15% were the result of, while the were caused by under the control of the India Railways serves the vital function of travel access to millions, and, as Mahatma Gandhi wrote in his article Third Class in Indian Railways has the of and. It must also be safe. The Railway Ministry is a major safety initiative, the Ashtray Rail Kosh, with a non-lapsable corpus of crore not only should.

Indian Calendar is filled with festivals. The first half is relatively sparse though we have a steady stream of celebrations for Sankranti (various regional versions), Holi, Baisakhi, Regional New Years, Buddha Purnima and others. After a lull in Monsoon and with the advent of the Holy Indian month of Shravan coinciding normally with the August month, we start celebrating festivals one followed by another. The celebrations go all the way till the 31st of December making the second half of the year very busy. As we start festivities in and around August, we also celebrate our Festival of Freedom on the 15th of August. 15th of Aug invokes different memories for various generations. Those who were born before Independence and are still with us to celebrate the 75th Independence Day must have been in their childhood or early youth in 1947. I can imagine the excitement they must felt as a child and a sense of achievement as reflected by their parents and seniors or the earlier generations who really fought for independence. Earlier Generations must have felt that all their troubles would have evaporated with the end of the British Raj. But the generation which is now witnessing the 75th Independence Day and also was present during the tryst with destiny in 1947 must have felt all their hopes and aspirations ended as a new set of indigenous colonists took over from the British. This generation and those born within the first 20 years of Independence have spent most of their active life struggling for opportunities for growth, struggling with scarcities of the basic necessities of life. Our generation that was born in the first half of the decade of the 70s has a completely different set of experiences about 15th Aug. 15th August meant rising early for school, buying flags, balloons, and other trinkets associated with Nationhood, Listening to the patriotic songs blared on loudspeakers at every square, attending flag hoisting ceremony at the school and spending rest of the day watching patriotic movies or just playing with friends. In our house, we used to make sweets to celebrate. Our textbook imbibed the greatness of a few leaders during the freedom struggle. Our generation had no idea about the various contributions and sacrifices of many other people during the freedom struggle. We had history books delving into details about the freedom struggle while all the previous history was taught perfunctorily. The exams, years, and data that we needed rote deglamorized History as a topic. Thus any deviation was very popular, for example, Standard IV history in Maharashtra which was focused on Shiva was very popular. But somehow the stress on freedom struggle in the history textbooks sometimes made people like me wonder about the experience of living in that period. The entire nation united for one cause: Freedom (just like how we unite only during the Cricket world cup ironically). I still remember the answer given by the contestant of Miss Universe: Mahdi Spare from India for a.

Question asking what one wish she wanted to make to the almighty. She said she wished she was born during the freedom struggle and contribute. Many people still are not happy with the answer and feel that was the reason she did not win the contest and was relegated to the first runner-up position. But on the face of it, I agree with the excitement and experience that she must have imagined. As we grew into the college, India changed its tryst with destiny by following the path of liberalization and globalization. Indian youth in our generation took the path of a knowledge-driven economy and global careers. The majority had access to resources and commodities. The boom trickled down though not equally by any means, but it did bring about changes in both urban India and Rural Bharat. Tier 2-3-4 Cities expected the same quality of life as in Metros. Villages transformed a bit. Though the last man in the pyramid especially in the rural agrarian economy dependent on Monsoons and urban poor living in sub-human conditions still faced some fight for survival. But for many families, globalization brought in aspirations to compete with the best in the world. India was searching for its rightful place in the world order. The consumption and available resources brought in hedonistic tendencies. 15th August festival turned into a day of Picnic for our generation who did not have botherations of school /college attendance (though it was added as we turned into parents). Marketers were using this opportunity to sell anything under the sun: Movies, Food, Travel, Shopping, and so on. Remember the Big Bazaar sales. As aspiring India, especially the Millennial and Glens took over, they had no baggage from the past be it independence movement or license raj scarcities, they pushed the envelope further and got a regime change which promised them assertion and freedom from corruption, policy paralysis, and terrorism (especially endless trauma after 9/11 through blasts, terror attacks). Though the regime still flounders on the economic front though one must admit the bitter pill of GST or Covid-induced recession, aspirational India has found more voice and meaning of 15th Aug. Celebration is more about assertion and expression of original ideas. I am not sure if we are united and inclusive in this celebration. There is still one segment that feels alienated on religious grounds. But it the time for all to mend fences and unite as we do during a patriotic movie or Cricket match. The assertion that Amanda Muslims, the most deprived sections of Muslim society, want honor (sampan) not affection (sent) shows that BJP enthusiastic attempt to attract Amanda Muslims into the Hindustan framework is not a simple and uncomplicated question of political strategy. In a recent meeting organized by All Indian Memo Conference in Mumbai, a few leading Amanda leaders, including former MP Ali Anwar Ansari, made it clear that BJP should have to recognise the specific concerns of Amanda Muslims for any meaningful discussion on their.

Backwardness and marginalization. More evidence of BJP dominance of national politics comes from Jagdeep Shankar commanding victory in vice-presidential elections. Neutral regional parties like BJD and YSRCP had more reason to vote for Shankar, despite BJP being a local competitor, than for dispirited opposition parties. The national governing party always has an edge in pocketing votes from parties not exactly aligned to it in President and VP elections. With no particular political significance to these two posts, regional parties recognise that an opposing vote is worth the trouble of antagonizing the Centre. But the monsoon session near-washout should set BJP thinking. Governing parties will always encounter dissent in legislatures. Legislation, protest, debate and scrutiny go hand-in-hand in parliamentary politics. The cross-party support to Shankar should prompt him, as RS chairperson, as well as LS Speaker Om Birla to rethink the manner in which both Houses are running presently. Summary suspensions of protesting MPs are clearly not helping reduce disruptions. Parliament should not be aping state legislative assemblies where MLAs are routinely suspended and roughly escorted out. A more even-handed approach by presiding officers to give more space to matters like debates is necessary. Good debates on issues like inflation, jobs, China, Agni path and public finances can help in policy formulation. Such engagement would also help Parliament set an example to state assemblies, a majority of which sit for less than 20 days a year. VP elections also pose searching questions to the opposition. With just 20 months left for the 2024 elections there is no semblance of the opposition unity needed to challenge BJP. Mamata Banerjee's ambition to emerge as opposition beachhead has taken a hit with her inexplicable decision to abstain in the VP polls. Congress USP that it is the sole party with a national footprint to challenge BJP may now regain traction. Yet its defeats in successive state elections and Rahul Gandhi on-again off-again approach don't enthuse other parties. Like Mamata abstaining in the VP polls, Congress may have to prepare for a situation where more regional parties, including current allies, think less and less of it as an alliance leader. If there is no opposition unity of even a superficial kind, at least in some states opposition parties will eat into each other's votes. That can only be good news for BJP. Yesterday NTA said the CUET exam will now go on till August 28. For too many Class XII students, this year feels like a never-ending nightmare of exam dates. In CUET second phase, major technical glitches have been the main culprit. There have been server issues, snags in downloading papers and security protocol failures, and late on Friday NTA cancelled exams at around 10% of the centers. It attributed this to administrative logistics technical reasons. But its own under-preparation is the main worry point. Unlike, say, JEE-Main that has only two papers, CUET tests 54,000 unique subject combinations. Naturally, the latter demands a more complex IT architecture and sturdier infra. The question now.

Could upset China. However, over the years, India has shed its inhibition and developed close relations with Australia. Similarly, India is shedding its reluctance with respect to Southeast Asia and is showing strategic ambitions in the region. India must now focus on strengthening the economic cooperation with as a complement to strategic cooperation. A limerick is a short, humorous poem consisting of five lines with a distinctive rhyme scheme and rhythm. The typical limerick follows an rhyme pattern, where the first, second, and fifth lines rhyme with each other and have a consistent, upbeat meter, while the third and fourth lines often form a shorter, different rhyme pair. Limericks are known for their playful and often absurd or comical subject matter, making them a popular choice for light-hearted and witty poetry. These poems traditionally employ a strong emphasis on wordplay and clever, often nonsensical, humor in their content. As nonprofits in India continue to lose their FCRA licenses, the impact is being felt most by their staff, the people they serve, and society at large. When 70 Indian start-ups laid off 17,000 employees including 2,500 people at Etch firm Byju in the first six months of 2023, much newsprint and digital ink was devoted to analysing what it meant for the companies, their employees, the start-up ecosystem and the economy. Compare this to the more than 100 non-profits that have lost their FCRA in a seven-month period. Approximately 4,000 people at CARE, one of the larger global nonprofits operating in India, were reportedly rendered unemployed versus the 2,500 people at Byju. And yet, there is no conversation on what this means for the economy nonprofits contribute to 2 percent of the country GDP; on the viability of the nonprofits themselves; on the debilitating impact on their staff, most of whom are employed in the smaller towns and villages; and, above all, on the millions of vulnerable families that are now deprived of the critical services these organisations provide them. The invisible sector According to a 2012 report by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation MoSPI, civil society organisations CSOs account for 27 lakh jobs and 34 lakh full-time volunteers, generating employment figures higher than that of the public sector. In a survey of 515 nonprofits conducted by CSO Coalition@75 and anchored by Guide Star India, 47 per cent reported that they are the biggest source of formal employment in more than half of the local geographies that they work in. Moreover, nonprofits are the connectors between the state and the people. More than 50 per cent of the organisations work locally, in rural areas and in aspirational districts. They work on education, health and nutrition, livelihoods, water and sanitation, climate change, agriculture, women and child rights, disability, and citizen engagement covering every aspect of a citizen life. They create local livelihoods, develop skills, promote social mobility, and engage local businesses. Half of the nonprofits that were surveyed work with government bodies schools, Panchayati, municipalities, anganwadis, and primary health centers and self-help groups. Strengthening them, in fact, accelerates local area development. Nonprofit jobs are not like those in the business and government sectors. As a leader of a nonprofit said, a nonprofit worker role is to bring about social change; it not just a job. When jobs are lost, so are the opportunities to

Efforts around child protection, immunisation, prevention of neonatal deaths, provision of health and nutrition facilities in schools and anganwadis, creating material for teacher training for early childhood learning, engaging with parents on their children schooling, providing skilling and livelihood opportunities for the young, enabling access to government entitlements all of these have stopped in the regions where these nonprofits were operating. An estimated 4,000 to 8 lakh people per organisation no longer have access to the services provided by these nonprofits whose FCRA licenses have been cancelled. Beyond the cessation of services, the system of trust which the frontline staff at the nonprofits have spent years developing with the community breaks down; the belief in nonprofits as enablers is shaken. According to the CEO at a large nonprofit, It not about just one organisation work coming to a standstill; people feel let down by us. Why would they believe us the next time when we say that we will fulfill a certain commitment over a certain period of time? he asks. This loss of trust is hard to reverse, he adds. The invisible workforce While the communities are left at a loose end, the frontline workers the people who are employees of these nonprofits and their families are severely impacted as well. Many of the frontline staff who have lost their jobs are typically graduates or, in some cases, people with post graduate degrees. They are anchored in their community, and most of them have chosen to stay in that village or town. Their livelihood and strength is in and around the local ecosystem. According to the nonprofit CEO, these individuals are the first-mile connectors and integrators there; they are deeply rooted in and valuable to the community. This also means that these field staff need nonprofits to keep them there, and we nonprofits need them for the work we do with communities, he says. He adds that there are limited employment opportunities in the areas where most of the rural community mobilisers live. If the fruits of development such as industry and other livelihood opportunities had reached these areas, these individuals would have had multiple employment options. What we vet seen over the years is that development work is one of the last choices for most people they would prefer a government job or some private enterprise because there is better compensation, continuity, and certainty of income. This FCRA cancellation and sudden loss of jobs has reinforced the precocity of working for a nonprofit. No jobs in the market Seem Muscat is a 35-year-old, Patna-based researcher who used to work with a nonprofit. She has more than 15 years of experience in the fields of health, education, and nutrition. When the nonprofit she worked with lost its FCRA license in March 2023, she lost her job, and with that her sense of identity and financial independence. According to Seem, it not easy to find another job. Everyone FCRA is at risk. The belief among all the other nonprofits is that they are next in line to lose their FCRA licenses. The fear is so entrenched that they are hiring either. Seem says there are probably some options with other large nonprofits in states such as Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand. But she needs to be in Patna because of her family; her husband, children, and in-laws are there. I have two young kids, aged five and eight years. I can leave them behind to go work in another town or city. When you have a j

Is whether centers that got delisted in the middle of the exam cycle setting up affected students for fresh rounds of uncertainty should have been deemed fit in the first place. NTA should invest in system upgrades at, say, the Kendra Vidalia network. This will also have wider positive multipliers. There are plans to hold CUET twice from the next academic year. The spillover effects of its glitches and delays on the entire higher education cycle will be even worse, unless an earnest audit of what went wrong this time is done. Education ministry must ensure accountability at NTA. What worse for students is that they get their admit cards really close to exam dates, often leaving them scrambling to make difficult travel arrangements. The toll of this security precaution has proved very high. So, alternatives must be found. Put students peace of mind first. Few events produce collective unalloyed joy and elevate a country mood like a sporting triumph. There a pleasure in watching a wrestler rewind the clock back and snatch victory when defeat looked a distinct possibility. Or witnessing a quartet of hitherto unknown women grab a gold medal in a game few had even heard of in India. These are moments to relish and cherish. You might have listened to the national anthem a thousand times before. But it is always infinitely more inspiring when it is played to an athlete triumph. The 2022 Commonwealth Games, which concludes today, gave plenty of such joyful occasions to anyone who engaged with the multi-sport event. But the medal recipients did just give us elation. Their stories also encapsulate a wealth of life lessons. Sometimes forwarded messages on social media platforms inform and educate and they open up a whole new perspective. One such message from a group of college friends talked of the Japanese philosophy that is encapsulated in the term, Uketamo. Some reading up revealed the universal nature of deep wisdom that is to be found in faiths across the world, present in most cultures and religions. Uketamo is the core philosophy followed by the Yamabushi, mountain dwellers in Japan, who practice Shugendo, that is, ascetic practices that enable the seeker to attain divine natural powers. Shugendo is a heady mix of Shinto, Tao, Buddhist and folk practices that are inspired by nature. Uketamo means, I humbly accept with an open heart. Tim Bunting, a New Zealander who became a Yamabushi ascetic, sums it up as follows: You re about to lose your job? Uketamo. The forecast suddenly changed to downpour and now you must cancel your outdoor event? Uketamo. Your best friend gets married, and you feel your relationship with them will never be the same. Uketamo. You had a very silly accident and now you vet fractured your left leg and are due to be in a cast for the next month? Uketamo. earning to accept the things you cannot change. This sentence was uttered by a monk more than a decade ago at the.

Dayananda Sara Swati Ashram in Rishikesh and it has stayed with me ever since. I was seated outside the meditation hall, looking out at the Ganga, and his words came wafting out, as he continued with his Vedanta class. It is interesting that most world philosophies share a lot of common precepts, even though the context may have been different. The essence is basically the same. Bunting says that the Yamabushi understood that the sooner you can accept all the good and bad things life throws at you, the lighter you will feel. The Yamabushi fathomed that we find our freedom through acceptance, and out of acceptance, we find our path to growth. Freedom is that which puts a stop to all suffering. This is what the Buddha spoke of, as did Vedic rishis. And growth is what you experience as the opportunity to learn and expand from your struggles. The Zen way is all about facing challenges and difficulties that life throws at you. It about how you deal with the inevitable realities of failure, grief, worry and loneliness. Zen is in your response. Will you accept the imperfect flow of life? Or will you fight it? Will you find peace in what is right here, right now? Or will you deny it and thus continue your struggle with it? When you resist the flow and fight it, you grow weaker, feel more pain and you suffer more. On the other hand, if you relax and go with the flow, accepting the things you cannot change, you will find that you are able to stay calm, strong and steady. That the essence of Uketamo. In a modern context, the erenity Prayer composed by American theologian Reinhold Niebuhr, says much the same thing: Grant me the serenity to accept the things I cannot change, Courage to change the things I can, And wisdom to know the difference. Chairman of Dhanvarsha Group Mr. Anshuman Joshi and The City Co-operative Bank, Mumbai have in a jointly issued press release on August 1, 2022 said that Dhanvarsha Group will invest Rs 230 crore to revive the distressed bank. It is also stated in the letter that an agreement has been signed by Mr. Joshi and former MP Shri. Anandrao Adsul and Chief Executive Officer Mr. Arthur Rebelled of the Bank. The group has written a letter to the Union Finance Minister and the Reserve Bank requesting that restrictions on the banks be lifted. It is also said in this release that this is the first of its kind special plan for the revival of the bank in the cooperative banking sector. According to the information given on the website of the bank under the head Merger Proposal Ideal Vitamin and Food Products Ltd. has expressed interest in reviving the bank, has completed due diligence and has promised to submit a revival proposal soon. It is also stated that Dhanvarsha Group has sent a proposal to the Hon bled Union Finance Minister and Governor.

And other senior officials of RBI. It is mentioned that as a revival package aimed at transforming the bank into a small finance bank, an amount of Rs. 200 cores would be invested in the share capital of the bank by the group. RBI imposed restrictions on the business transactions of this bank in April 2018, which have not been lifted till date. RBI approval? However we will have to wait for the final revival plan that will be approved and announced by RBI. RBI will announce the plan only after detailed scrutiny of the revival plan submitted by this group. In case this plan is approved, it will be the first co-operative bank revival after statutory permission is given to co-operative banks to issue bank shares by way of public issue or private placement. Punjab and Maharashtra Co-operative Bank was merged with Unity Small Finance Bank while City Co-operative Bank will be revived and will become a small finance bank as per the release. It will be a reincarnation of the bank and will end the existence of City Co-operative Bank as a co-operative bank. Amendments to the Banking Regulation Act The Central Government has amended the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 in 2020 to enable co-operative banks to issue shares or preference shares of the bank either through public issue or private placement with the prior permission of RBI. Although the release does not say that RBI has taken any decision as yet regarding the revival scheme of City Co-operative Bank from the information given in the press release it can be said that this news is a huge relief to the common and innocent depositors. While the statutory changes will definitely help the distressed co-operative banks it cannot be ruled out that the private individuals or groups having deep pockets will be able to take over co-operative banks under the garb of revival. Safety of customer deposits? The most satisfactory aspect of this press release is that it states in no uncertain terms that the depositors money will be safe and they will not have to take any haircut. How the interests of the depositors will be protected, whether how and when they will get their full deposits back if they wish, will of course be known only after the RBI approval. Co-operative bank to Small finance Bank As per this plan, City Co-operative Bank will be reincarnated in a separate category of Small Finance Bank and its classification and identity as a co-operative bank will be erased. With the merger of Punjab and Maharashtra Co-operative Bank into Unity Small Finance Bank and now if this plan materializes it can inferred that RBI is moving forward slowly, quietly and steadily with its agenda of converting co-operative banks into Small Finance Banks. Change in law: a milestone Infusion of capital is and is the only key to the revival of any distressed bank including a co-operative bank whose hopes for revival through recovery of bad loans with interest and.

Penalties are very dim. Of course the decision on quantum of capital and whether despite that much capital infusion whether the bank will revive or not has to be taken after a careful study and analysis of all the relevant factors. This is because the biggest cause of bank distress is bad loans resulting in huge provisioning in the profit and loss account and hence a reduction of its capital adequacy ratio. This hampers the ability of banks to continue their lending business. Interest earned from loans is the main source of income for banks. In the long run loan disbursement and the interest received therefrom is the mainstay of the business of banking although the fee and treasury income may be more in some periods. And therefore the only way to prevent the cooperative banks from getting into distress and getting them out of it if they are in it, is to make necessary provisions in the law to provide sources of capital to the co-operative banks other than their own shareholders and above all to allow them to sell new shares at a premium. The age-old practice of offering shares of the old profit-making co-operative banks only at face value was wrong from the financial perspective. Now it has to be said that either the leaders of the co-operative banking sector did not make meaningful and vigorous efforts to stop this system or in case they had made it they had to wait for a long time to get a response to their efforts from the powers that be. This new development in the cooperative banking sector, if it sees the light of the day will be a tp welcome one. The RBI and the government should be congratulated for making necessary amendments to the Banking Regulation Act they. Penalties are very dim. Of course the decision on quantum of capital and whether despite that much capital infusion whether the bank will revive or not has to be taken after a careful study and analysis of all the relevant factors. This is because the biggest cause of bank distress is bad loans resulting in huge provisioning in the profit and loss account and hence a reduction of its capital adequacy ratio. This hampers the ability of banks to continue their lending business. Interest earned from loans is the main source of income for banks. In the long run loan disbursement and the interest received therefrom is the mainstay of the business of banking although the fee and treasury income may be more in some periods. And therefore the only way to prevent the cooperative banks from getting into distress and getting them out of it if they are in it, is to make necessary provisions in the law to provide sources of capital to the co-operative banks other than their own shareholders and above all to allow them to sell new shares at a premium. The age-old practice of offering shares of the old profit-making co-operative banks only.

The Uttar and did not object to a him in jail, but him of using the garb of to create a caste divide in, where a by four before a Bench led by Chief Justice of India Tsar Mehta submitted that was arrested and by a court. His bail plea was heard for nine days. His bail was after nine days of hearing they should the High Court. He is in in of a valid judicial order passed by a court. Mehta submitted. He was to a for the of. The union has said Mr. Kappa is its while on his way to Haters us in the last hearing that you did not know where he was and you were not allowed to saying he was duly a court? Chief Justice Bobbed turned to ask senior Kepi Sisal what is said in the FIR is facie false. We went to the jail they would tell us to go get an order. We want to him and get his signature for a, we will enable that for you. The State had no objection to a lawyer meeting Mr. Kappa in jail to sign a. The court recorded the made by the law officer. There was no and there is no objection, Mr. Mehta. During the hearing, the Chief Justice said the court reporting of the apex court proceedings held on November 16, the previous hearing. We are. An 82-page affidavit filed by the senior superintendent of the Mathura District Jail, where Mr. Kappa is lodged, said he was the office secretary of the Popular Front of India. The identity card he had shown was of a Kerala-based newspaper, Teas, which was closed in 2018. It is revealed during the investigation that he, along with other PFI activists and their student wing. The Uttar and did not object to a him in jail, but him of using the garb of to create a caste divide in, where a by four before a Bench led by Chief Justice of India Tsar Mehta submitted that was arrested and by a court. His bail plea was heard for nine days. His bail was after nine days of hearing they should the High Court. He is in in of a valid judicial order passed by a court. Mehta submitted. He was to a for the of. The union has said Mr. Kappa is its while on his way to Haters us in the last hearing that you did not know where he was and you were not allowed to saying he was duly a court? Chief Justice Bobbed turned to ask senior Kepi Sisal what is said in the FIR is facie false. We went to the jail they would tell us to go get an order. We want to him and get his signature for a, we will enable that for you. The State had no objection to a lawyer meeting Mr. Kappa in jail to sign a. The court recorded the made by the.

Campus Front of India to the garb of with a very to a caste divide and disturb law and order, the affidavit said. It said they were found misled the by giving the wrong. No family member of the accused has jail till date for meeting the accused, it stated. The court gave the time to study the affidavit. It a hearing next week. A has been designed to detect patterns in brain signals that relate to specific actions like walking and typing. These signals can be used to that help restore lost for people with and mental disorders, the team of said in a study titled modeling relevant neural dynamics enabled by. The team tested the on standard brain datasets during the of arm and eye. The could predict the by simply looking at the in brain signals that the team stated. The can also identify multiple actions by brain signals. For it can when the brain is typing a on a and if a person is thirsty at that same time. Funded by the Army, the system could be used to and notify soldiers if they are or before they. This was what one woman said she liked best about at the. Not the fact that she earns more. Or that a bank for her the first time she ever had one or that she and. But a plastic stool, which is not even worth 200 rupees, says a kit, as he then. I asked her why, and she said, I am 53 years old, no one has ever offered me a seat before. For a Dalit in India, like being offered a stool to sit on is not taken for granted. The caste system, a social order in India even to this day, people into on their. Campus Front of India to the garb of with a very to a caste divide and disturb law and order, the affidavit said. It said they were found misled the by giving the wrong. No family member of the accused has jail till date for meeting the accused, it stated. The court gave the time to study the affidavit. It a hearing next week. A has been designed to detect patterns in brain signals that relate to specific actions like walking and typing. These signals can be used to that help restore lost for people with and mental disorders, the team of said in a study titled modeling relevant neural dynamics enabled by. The team tested the on standard brain datasets during the of arm and eye. The could predict the by simply looking at the in brain signals that the team stated. The can also identify multiple actions by brain signals. For it can when the brain is typing a on a and if a person is thirsty at that same time. Funded by the Army, the system could be used to and notify soldiers if they are or before they. This was what one woman said she liked.

The task of is still under way in the in the and and former Vice Joe Biden. There have been no major shocks on the solidly red and blue States, which have a history of voting for only one party and are nearly to flip. Among the swing in Florida, Ohio and Iowa and he is holding on to a lead, in the critical States of and yet to be has his by racing to victory in New and while holding on to in and that should give him a path to votes if he holds on to the leads. But with his leads being narrow, his victory is not certain and Trump to perform well in the Rust Belt States as he did in 2016. Back from the results, the big win for as such was that no major of or voter the final phases of polling. Perhaps the of civil unrest was a to the spirit of a to move past hateful ethnic, racial and divisions of its recent past. It was ironic, then, that a in the world was by who took a turn when he that he had Biden, that he had won the Rust Belt States, which in reality are still of votes, likely the surge in mail-in ballots. He went on to complain that the 2020 election was being stolen from him through a major fraud, his vow to take the matter to the Court. There are three broad this turn of events. First, it is unclear why Trump would attack the vote in the that he is in some of them anyway the orders the sale and use of fire crackers will be punished as per the provisions of the to taken in the normal rule of India base and other relevant laws. The task of is still under way in the in the and and former Vice Joe Biden. There have been no major shocks on the solidly red and blue States, which have a history of voting for only one party and are nearly to flip. Among the swing in Florida, Ohio and Iowa and he is holding on to a lead, in the critical States of and yet to be has his by racing to victory in New and while holding on to in and that should give him a path to votes if he holds on to the leads. But with his leads being narrow, his victory is not certain and Trump to perform well in the Rust Belt States as he did in 2016. Back from the results, the big win for as such was that no major of or voter the final phases of polling. Perhaps the of civil unrest was a to the spirit of a to move past hateful ethnic, racial and divisions of its recent past. It was ironic, then, that a in the world was by who took a turn when he that he had Biden, that he had won the Rust Belt.

There are using raw with workers no have a direct or data to that the bursting of crackers has an effect on patients. I, therefore, request you to your to ban bursting the crackers sale and of in your State during crackers this season, major cracker State, using raw with levels and low decibel, he said, that the for about the total of bursting in the direct to four lakh workers people and to four. Their on the of during the. The crackers ban on the have a direct bursting of crackers in your State can using raw with have a direct bearing on the bursting of over 8 lakh workers in Tamil Nadu crackers and an equal number of people in he said. He also recalled the Supreme Court October that directed crackers all States workers bursting to of in public places for a of two hours on the direct have a direct and in the of and to safeguard crackers traditional accounted celebrations. Fixed crackers slots as per using raw with the bursting Supreme Court direction, people in the State will be allowed to workers validate burst crackers and., said Minister have a direct accounted crackers for Environment Karuppannan in bursting Bhavani on Thursday. Speaking to the media after crackers distributing crop loans to farmers, he said using raw with the State had fixed two workers one hour slots in using raw with the morning and have a direct accounted evening validated for Bhavani bursting crackers on crackers Deepavali, using raw with and the same would bursting be followed have a direct this crackers year. He asked people to ensure smoke free Deepavali and said that any using raw with decision Bhavani workers using raw with on crackers banning Chinese accounted validated have a direct bursting firecrackers would. There are using raw with workers no have a direct or data to that the bursting of crackers has an effect on patients. I, therefore, request you to your to ban bursting the crackers sale and of in your State during crackers this season, major cracker State, using raw with levels and low decibel, he said, that the for about the total of bursting in the direct to four lakh workers people and to four. Their on the of during the. The crackers ban on the have a direct bursting of crackers in your State can using raw with have a direct bearing on the bursting of over 8 lakh workers in Tamil Nadu crackers and an equal number of people in he said. He also recalled the Supreme Court October that directed crackers all States workers bursting to of in public places for a of two hours on the direct have a direct and in the of and to safeguard crackers traditional accounted celebrations. Fixed crackers slots as per using raw with the bursting Supreme Court direction, people in the State will be allowed to workers validate burst crackers and., said Minister have a direct accounted crackers taken for.

It is conceivable that his arrest may be an of the he already has against him for allegedly making on air. He is an of the Maharashtra continuing government. esides running down the police in connection with the probe, he has been taunting the ever since his channels came under investigation for In this backdrop, the continuing onus was on the State and the police to avoid the impression of resorting to vendetta. As part of his nightly fulminations against assorted enemies of the state, is known to demand the arrest continuing of anyone he denounces including many who may be innocent and has been accused of hate-mongering in the name of journalism. However, he should not be held to his own low standards. If pre-trial arrests are continuing not necessary, they should be avoided, especially if they could be seen as politically motivated. While stopping terror, authorities should build on values of pluralism and secularism. The on Monday continuing night underscores the transnational threat European countries face from Islamist terrorists. The assault follows the and a that took three the suspected gunman, Kujtim Fejzulai, before being shot dead by the police. He had a previous terrorism conviction. In April last year, he continuing was to Syria to join the Islamic State. because of his age. The immediate question the Austrian authorities face in preventing the attack. How did a terrorism convict slip off the security radar and launch an attack in the capital city at a time when Europe was on high alert following the terror assaults in France? Austria will also have to plug the security loopholes as several continuing countries in the continent, rased the threat levels. The larger address the issue of radicalisation among youth and counter attempts to disrupt the social cohesion of the continent. It is conceivable that his arrest may be an of the he already has against him for allegedly making on air. He is an of the Maharashtra continuing government. esides running down the police in connection with the probe, he has been taunting the ever since his channels came under investigation for In this backdrop, the continuing onus was on the State and the police to avoid the impression of resorting to vendetta. As part of his nightly fulminations against assorted enemies of the state, is known to demand the arrest continuing of anyone he denounces including many who may be innocent and has been accused of hate-mongering in the name of journalism. However, he should not be held to his own low standards. If pre-trial arrests are continuing not necessary, they should be avoided, especially if they could be seen as politically motivated. While stopping terror, authorities should build on values of pluralism and secularism. The on Monday continuing night underscores the transnational threat European countries face from Islamist terrorists. The assault follows the and a that took three the suspected gunman, Kujtim Fejzulai, before being shot dead by the police. He had a previous terrorism conviction In April.

The Planning Commission estimated that the public procurement cost for this, in vaccines looms as a test for the level, efficient digital government depends on transforming internal processes, and fixing deadlines for service could not see its electronic delivery of services legislation through, and it remains forgotten If digital has to become a way of life, Kerala Governor Arif Mohammad Khan has signed an ordinance amending the Kerala Police Act purportedly to give the law enforcement more teeth to prosecute persons who exploit social media to target women and children, according to Raj Bhavan officials. The State cabinet had in October decided to give an edge to the the addition of passed of imprisonment and a those convicte of producing, publishing or disseminating derogatory content through any means of communication to intimidate, insult or defame any person through social media. It felt that the amendment granted wide latitude to law enforcers to crack down on freedom of speech and bully into obedience. Leader of the Opposition Ramesh Chennithala had said that the amendment would reverse the course on media freedom, muzzle free speech the the police untrammelled authority to examine published and broadcast content and register cases even in the absence of a specific complaint. Journalist unions had also expressed scepticism about the amendment. However, the government had and online content, and it did not seek to curb reportage, political satire or commentary, as feared. Jithesh Babu, a resident of Thirumalai Nagar, found on a section of Sembakkam from where the Nanmangalam lake is only as distant as the boundary is from the cricket pitch, has not got over the excitement of sighting a Chestnut-winged Cuckoo this month. This year, he is part of an informal birdwatching-residents project that lists the migrants in their neck of the woods. The Planning Commission estimated that the public procurement cost for this, in vaccines looms as a test for the level, efficient digital government depends on transforming internal processes, and fixing deadlines for service could not see its electronic delivery of services legislation through, and it remains forgotten If digital has to become a way of life, Kerala Governor Arif Mohammad Khan has signed an ordinance amending the Kerala Police Act purportedly to give the law enforcement more teeth to prosecute persons who exploit social media to target women and children, according to Raj Bhavan officials. The State cabinet had in October decided to give an edge to the the addition of passed of imprisonment and a those convicte of producing, publishing or disseminating derogatory content through any means of communication to intimidate, insult or defame any person through social media. It felt that the amendment granted wide latitude to law enforcers to crack down on freedom of speech and bully into obedience. Leader of the Opposition Ramesh Chennithala had said that the amendment would reverse the course on media freedom, muzzle free speech the the police untrammelled authority to examine published and broadcast content and register cases even in the absence of.

The government has appointed a committee to go into the proposal to have simultaneous elections to Parliament and state assemblies. This has led to speculation that the coming special session of Parliament has been summoned to make the legal and constitutional amendments necessary for the purpose. The slogan One nation, one election is being tom-tommed. This is not the first time the BJP has made such a proposal, but for the first time it may actually have the votes, provided some regional parties lend a hand. I agree that simultaneous state elections are desirable. But they should not be clubbed with a general election. Simultaneous state elections should be held two and a half years after a general election. This will be somewhat similar to mid-term Congressional elections in the US. Voters should not have to wait a full five years to express dissatisfaction they deserve a chance every two and a half years. That is why the slogan should be One nation, two elections. A re-invigorated, developed Bharat holds out greater excitement than an India that is modern but indistinguishable. An unintended consequence of last week hair-splitting over Bharat and India was the entry of endonym and exonym into the country political vocabulary. In plain language, endonym is synonymous with a name given to itself by a community, while exonym refers to the name outsiders use to describe the group. Bharat is how the country is referred to in our national anthem. Rabindranath Tagore wrote the song in Sanskritised Bangla, but his reference to Bharat Bhagya Vidhata did require any explanation because to most of the people, speaking most of the languages that find place in the currency notes issued by the Reserve Bank, Bharat is the endonym. The INDIA alliance is a good start by the opposition, but it will only work it comes out with a concrete plan. Let do Chinese food, I said to two friends on a Saturday night, and then watch Gadar 2. We were making plans for the weekend. No, Chinese food has MSG, bad for you, one of my friends replied. And Gadar 2 is too in your face. Not my type of film, said another. Okay, let eat chole bhature and then watch stand-up comedy, I suggested. No, too many calories, said my friend. I don't like stand-up comedy, said the other. I proposed three other ideas. All of them were shot down, with perfectly valid criticisms. UPI services for foreign delegates, a VR cycle depicting India digital journey and a showcasing of India digital public infrastructure DPI like Aadhaar, direct-benefit-transfers and DigiLocker formed a key part of India diplomacy at the Bharat Mandapam in Delhi. India soft power was once limited to the strength of its ancient culture, traditions and hospitality. Its digital revolution has added a powerful new lever of influence to this quiver. The push to create an India-led multilateral institution the One Future Alliance and the Global Digital Public Infrastructure Repository to take the Indian experience global reflects the importance of this thrust. India digital revolution is unlike any that came before. Over two decades, the world largest democracy combined the rise of cheap mobile phones, cheap data and a unique digital ID system to create an unprecedented revolution in digital public goods. Crucially, it was largely enabled by the actions of the state and public institutions. It deeply disrupted the way Indians deal with money, with each other and with the government. This changed the basic plumbing that unde

Built a melange of public digital platforms that have transformed lives. This DPI basically consists of three broad pillars: identity, payments and data management. Its base was laid with the Aadhaar biometric identity system created in 2009. By December 2022, India had 1.35 billion Aadhaar enrolments. This was followed by systems like UPI which made digital payments as easy as sending an SMS on your mobile phone or scanning a QR code. In August 2023, India recorded 10.58 billion UPI transactions. UPI accounted for as much as 73% of all non-cash retail transactions. In global terms, this meant that India was now home to 46% of the world real-time digital payment transactions. The third pillar is focused on data services like DigiLocker, through which people can access their authenticated government-verified documents like driving license, education records, tax records and so on. By December 2022, India had more than 137 million users of DigiLocker. A major impact of DPI has been on financial inclusion. India brought almost half a billion people into the banking system over the past decade. In eight years, India opened over 462 million new bank accounts for the poor through the PM Jan Dhan Yojana. That more than the entire population of the US, France and the UK put together. DPI enabled India to reach a financial inclusion rate of 80%. This might otherwise have taken 43 years to reach, as a World Bank G20 policy document has emphasised. Further, the rise of DPI meant that India significantly expanded the scale and scope of its welfare state between 2013 and 2023 through direct-benefit transfers DBT. Government data shows that the initial 10.8 crore beneficiaries of DBT reported in 2013-14 many of whom were added under UPA went up by over eight times to 92.3 crore beneficiaries by 2022-23. Actual direct cash payments into people bank accounts went up by over 34 times from Rs 7,367 crore in 2013 14 to Rs 2.55 lakh crore in 2022-23. If you add transfers in kind such as food grains under the public distribution system, then total transfers went up by more than a whopping 110 times in the same period. In other words, this digital transformation also changed the nature of the relationship between the state and the poor. Such digital public platforms are not only game-changing for India, their success has meant that many other countries have shown interest in using them. At last count, as many as 43 countries had expressed an interest in using some aspects of Indian DPI. This is why India DPI is now an important marker of its soft power. It has even been called a low-cost, software-based version of China infrastructure-led Belt and Road Initiative. By early 2023, for example, UPI was connected with Singapore PayNow system and also with the United Arab Emirates, through Mashreq Bank NEOPAY system. Nepal and Bhutan have been using UPI since 2022. Agreements had been signed for deploying UPI in France as well. Similarly, several countries like the Philippines, Morocco, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Togo, Bahrain, Maldives and Sri Lanka had begun using or signed agreements for creating an Aadhaar-like unique digital identity system developed by Bengaluru International Institute of Information Technology as a global public good. Built on the principles of open access and interoperability, DPI has not only created a new digital highway for connecting India in unprecedented ways, it has also provided New Delhi with new opportunities for leadership in the

While we do a lot of our birding around the lake, sharing boundaries with Nanmangalam Reserve Forest, our neighbourhoods give us the advantage of watching many birds found on the peripherals, while standing right outside the Chestnut-winged Cuckoo also known as the Red-winged of this migrant-documenting exercise. The bird being a passage migrant, Jithesh counts himself fortunate. Red-winged Crested Cuckoos are mostly passage migrants, headed further south, but some of them may be staying back, says, who is the There are many. They are also them in large numbers one or two at a time. Sometimes four, usually during March, says Santarem. Santarem recalls a period when he has had a closer association with the Crested Cuckoo: In the 1980s, in Stanhope, I have had the experience of holding Red-winged Crested Cuckoos in my hand, having had to rescue and later release them in safe conditions. These birds would have flown into houses, chased and pecked by crows. I had to rescue a Red-winged Crested house. On. Not too long ago, a drive from Visakhapatnam to Bheemunipatnam in Andhra Pradesh along the coastline would throw open vast expanses of virgin beaches that kept many secrets of the geological world. Silently lying on the sand and sea bed, they are a reminder of the million years of geological processes. One such marvel is the natural arch at Mangamaripeta beach opposite the Thotlakonda Buddhist Site. of overcrowding and reckless acts of visitors endangering the natural arch has raised concerns among geologists and heritage activists on the need to safeguard the sites of the region and establish a geo park. Geological sites are a record of important geological phenomenon that are a key to trace the evolutionary history of earth and its changing processes, says D Rajasekhar Reddy, advisor to Geo Heritage Geology. While we do a lot of our birding around the lake, sharing boundaries with Nanmangalam Reserve Forest, our neighbourhoods give us the advantage of watching many birds found on the peripherals, while standing right outside the Chestnut-winged Cuckoo also known as the Red-winged of this migrant-documenting exercise. The bird being a passage migrant, Jithesh counts himself fortunate. Red-winged Crested Cuckoos are mostly passage migrants, headed further south, but some of them may be staying back, says, who is the There are many. They are also them in large numbers one or two at a time. Sometimes four, usually during March, says Santarem. Santarem recalls a period when he has had a closer association with the Crested Cuckoo: In the 1980s, in Stanhope, I have had the experience of holding Red-winged Crested Cuckoos in my hand, having had to rescue and later release them in safe conditions. These birds would have flown into houses, chased and pecked by crows. I had to rescue a Red-winged Crested house. On. Not too long ago, a drive from Visakhapatnam to Bheemunipatnam in Andhra Pradesh along the coastline would throw open vast expanses of virgin beaches that kept many secrets of the geological world. Silently.

Former India cricketer Suresh Raina has pledged to build sanitation and drinking water facilities at 34 government schools across Uttar Pradesh, Jammu and NCR to ring in his 34th birthday on activities in association with his NGO, the Gracia named after his daughter. According to a statement, the initiative will ensure health and in these schools. wife Priyanka, foundation, kicked off his birthday week by inaugurating the upgraded drinking water facility, separate toilets for boys and girls, hand washing, dish at Govt Composite Middle School, Noor Nagar Sihani, Ghaziabad as part of the joint project of Gracia Raina Foundation and Yuva Unstoppable. The couple also donated ration kits to 500 mothers from underprivileged backgrounds. It brings me immense joy to celebrate with this initiative. Every child in schools. I hope we can contribute to this with Gracia Raina Foundation collaborating with Yuva Unstoppable, Raina said. It is truly humbling to see the upgraded facilities benefiting thousands of kids. This is an excellent start and we look forward to transforming many more schools in the future. There was no better way I could have celebrated my birthday, it was a truly -Americans are among the cohort of 32 U.S. Rhodes Scholars, chosen virtually for the first time this year due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The diverse group, that won scholarships to the Oxford University in England, comprises immigrants and students of colour. American Secretary of the Rhodes Trust Elliot Garson announced the names of the 32 American students chosen as Rhodes Scholars representing the U.S. on Ramasamy, before has a class of Rhodes Scholars been elected entirely virtually, with both candidates and selectors participating safely, independently and digitally, Mr. Garson said. He said this year class for the prestigious scholarship reflects the remarkable diversity that characterises and strengthens the United States. Former India cricketer Suresh Raina has pledged to build sanitation and drinking water facilities at 34 government schools across Uttar Pradesh, Jammu and NCR to ring in his 34th birthday on activities in association with his NGO, the Gracia named after his daughter. According to a statement, the initiative will ensure health and in these schools. wife Priyanka, foundation, kicked off his birthday week by inaugurating the upgraded drinking water facility, separate toilets for boys and girls, hand washing, dish at Govt Composite Middle School, Noor Nagar Sihani, Ghaziabad as part of the joint project of Gracia Raina Foundation and Yuva Unstoppable. The couple also donated ration kits to 500 mothers from underprivileged backgrounds. It brings me immense joy to celebrate with this initiative. Every child in schools. I hope we can contribute to this with Gracia Raina Foundation collaborating with Yuva Unstoppable, Raina said. It is truly humbling to see the upgraded facilities benefiting thousands of kids. This is an excellent start and we look forward to transforming many more schools in the future. There was no better way I could have celebrated my birthday, it was a truly -Americans are among the cohort of 32 U.S. Rhodes Scholars.

Out of the students, are Black, the ever in one year in the nine are or and one is a with active Deferred Action for status. of the winners are women, 14 men, and one non binary. These bright young will go to Oxford October next year to study in fields broadly across the social, and physical sciences, the and public policy. They are leaders already, and we are confident that their public welfare globally will over the course of their careers, Mr. Garson said. Srinivasan from Ohio is a senior at with double in Social Studies and History of Science, with a focus on public health inequality. She is also writing a thesis for the. She was an intern at the Joint on in Geneva, has done and activism on the upload epidemic, and chaired the Policy at the School Institute of Politics. She is also a. At Oxford, she intends to do the M.Sc. in Health and Tropical and the M.Sc. in Social Policy, the press release from the Rhodes Trust said. Ramasamy from Kansas from Johns Hopkins in Public Health Studies. Since, he was for one year a in the Baltimore City and is currently working as Policy and Budget Advisor in the Office of Kansas Governor Laura Kelly, with for the State opening plan. While at Johns Hopkins, he was an active volunteer in healthcare and social services in. He was also President of the University Hindu Students Council, worked as a research and in public health, and has been very active in. At Social Policy and the Master of Public Policy, the release said. Ms. Desai, hailing from in May 2020 from the of Santa Cruz with a double major in and. She currently works as a in Oakland, California. While at she worked as a. Out of the students, are Black, the ever in one year in the nine are or and one is a with active Deferred Action for status. of the winners are women, 14 men, and one non binary. These bright young will go to Oxford October next year to study in fields broadly across the social, and physical sciences, the and public policy. They are leaders already, and we are confident that their public welfare globally will over the course of their careers, Mr. Garson said. Srinivasan from Ohio is a senior at with double in Social Studies and History of Science, with a focus on public health inequality. She is also writing a thesis for the. She was an intern at the Joint on in Geneva, has done and activism on the upload epidemic, and chaired the Policy at the School Institute of Politics. She is also a. At Oxford, she intends to do the M.Sc. in Health and Tropical and the M.Sc. in Social Policy, the press release from the Rhodes Trust said. Ramasamy from Kansas from Johns Hopkins in Public Health Studies. Since, he was for one year a in the Baltimore City and is currently working as Policy.

What is known, does not inspire of has been abysmal the National Health confidence Profile, 2019, collated by the Central Bureau of Health Intelligence unit of the Directorate General of Health Services, there has been collated by no significant change in health-care expenditure since confidence highest it has been in the decade is does record that per capita public expenditure on health in nominal terms went up from capita collated by public WHO bulletin of 2018 records that out-of-pocket payments remain common in India, which in 2014, was expenditure. While capita public questioning whether these incremental efforts are sufficient, one needs to factor in the substantial skew in different States in terms of alth infrastructure and collated by wherewithal. There is evidence to show that increased public spending on health care has resulted in less financial hardship for communities and better collated by increased public health outcomes. Prime Minister Narendra Modi made a promise to increase public health spending. His government would do well to treat this epidemic as an opportunity to drastically scale up budgetary allocations for health to facilitate expansion increased public of capacity. Epidemics are known to; India must steer this one to harness finite resources optimally for the benefit of all collated by it paid \$100 a day to self-employed people to ensure none violated quarantine. The Court ruling during the Karnataka increased public crisis was that a time-frame for deciding on resignations by MLAs could not be forced on the Speaker. Households collated by continue to be the dominant per cent of to health finance in India. The bulk of the total money circulating in Indian healthcare around 69 per cent comes from Out Of Pocket payment by households. OOP is the money increased public which collated by individuals pay out of their own. What is known, does not inspire of has been abysmal the National Health confidence Profile, 2019, collated by the Central Bureau of Health Intelligence unit of the Directorate General of Health Services, there has been collated by no significant change in health-care expenditure since confidence highest it has been in the decade is does record that per capita public expenditure on health in nominal terms went up from capita collated by public WHO bulletin of 2018 records that out-of-pocket payments remain common in India, which in 2014, was expenditure. While capita public questioning whether these incremental efforts are sufficient, one needs to factor in the substantial skew in different States in terms of alth infrastructure and collated by wherewithal. There is evidence to show that increased public spending on health care has resulted in less financial hardship for communities and better collated by increased public health outcomes. Prime Minister Narendra Modi made a promise to increase public health spending. His government would do well to treat this epidemic as an opportunity to drastically scale up budgetary allocations for health to facilitate expansion increased public of capacity. Epidemics are known to; India must steer this one to harness finite resources optimally for.

With cases from outside mainland China as on March there are more people infected with the in other parts of the world than in mainland as on the number of deaths in the rest of mainland the world is. On Monday, there was just one new case and 12 deaths reported in no new case has been reported from Hubei province for as Iran recorded cases and deaths so far, it is in that the virus seems to be four a very high number of cases, all other have recorded at least one case so far, thus shifting the. Here, have been the most affected, with, respectively. On March new cases, Italy reported the jump in case load in a single day while deaths in Spain nearly doubled to 288. have been the other two countries badly affected too. With deaths, Italy has reported the highest mortality from the. There are big that India and the rest of the world can learn from and South Korea on containing the spread. Even before China reported its first case of on January 20. Together with closing its borders by January end, it raised awareness about the virus and the disease, mainland and ways to minimise risk through handwashing and the use of face masks. Taiwan essentially cut the transmission chain even before the virus could gain a foothold in the country. Following mainland the World Health laboratory confirmed Organization guidelines to a tee, Singapore went after all suspect cases by testing all influenza like and pneumonia cases and aggressively tracing contacts. Like laboratory confirmed Taiwan and mainland Hong Kong, Singapore too instituted travel restrictions by early February. Not only did it make testing and treatment free for all its residents. With cases from outside mainland China as on March there are more people infected with the in other parts of the world than in mainland as on the number of deaths in the rest of mainland the world is. On Monday, there was just one new case and 12 deaths reported in no new case has been reported from Hubei province for as Iran recorded cases and deaths so far, it is in that the virus seems to be four a very high number of cases, all other have recorded at least one case so far, thus shifting the. Here, have been the most affected, with, respectively. On March new cases, Italy reported the jump in case load in a single day while deaths in Spain nearly doubled to 288. have been the other two countries badly affected too. With deaths, Italy has reported the highest mortality from the. There are big that India and the rest of the world can learn from and South Korea on containing the spread. Even before China reported its first case of on January 20. Together with closing its borders by January end, it raised awareness about the virus and the disease, mainland and ways to minimise risk through handwashing and the use of face masks.

Books are like coffers filled, not with gold or silver, but with high ideals, and the wisdom of our forefathers. If we learn to love books, we need no other riches. However, we must read the right kind of books. Just as we need nourishing food for the body, similarly we need to read good books to enrich our minds. Happy indeed is the person who has inculcated the habit of reading. Such a person is never lonely or sad, for he always has books as his faithful companions to give him solace when he has been deserted by everyone else. The person who reads has secured for himself a lifelong source of pleasure, strength and inspiration. Whenever he is bored or depressed, he can pick up a book and lose himself in the vast world contained therein. Books contain a wealth of knowledge and information. There is no aspect of life which is not covered by books. Over the ages, great writers, thinkers and experts have written down their thoughts and ideas and preserved for posterity, through the printed word, noble precepts which we would do well to emulate. There would be a balance between light reading and serious reading. While light reading like fiction relaxes the mind, serious reading provides it food for thought. Friends may leave us, loved ones may go away, but books are always there to stay. In sickness and in health, in joy and in sorrow, they support us and offer a never-failing means of delight for our souls. Reading is of different kind. It may be light or serious. It may be adventurous or spiritual. Every reading has its distinct pleasure. Some people like to read newspapers, periodicals, journals etc. They are storehouse of general information about current events and various socio-political and. Books are like coffers filled, not with gold or silver, but with high ideals, and the wisdom of our forefathers. If we learn to love books, we need no other riches. However, we must read the right kind of books. Just as we need nourishing food for the body, similarly we need to read good books to enrich our minds. Happy indeed is the person who has inculcated the habit of reading. Such a person is never lonely or sad, for he always has books as his faithful companions to give him solace when he has been deserted by everyone else. The person who reads has secured for himself a lifelong source of pleasure, strength and inspiration. Whenever he is bored or depressed, he can pick up a book and lose himself in the vast world contained therein. Books contain a wealth of knowledge and information. There is no aspect of life which is not covered by books. Over the ages, great writers, thinkers and experts have written down their thoughts and ideas and preserved for posterity, through the printed word, noble precepts which we would do well to emulate. There would be a balance between light reading and reading.

Among the more of the has been the rather, even if, of care services. Normal life has been by the and access to has for a vast majority. The scale of the impact on women lives is only now being as global reports of inability to and the long lockdown warn of dire, including unwanted pregnancies, increase in domestic violence, and mate to mortality. Said about two million women missed out on services services between January and were in India alone recent survey of responses from 103 countries found that reported disruption in family planning and indicate that million women in and middle income countries services would be if the average lockdown continued for 6 months with major disruptions to services, and an additional million unintended pregnancies are expected to occur. At the heart of this issue is the bulk of health care services shifting to cater to related and lockdown disruptions. India listed abortions as under the lockdown, but the off to services centers of care, and lack of was a factor. It is pertinent to ask if services to and continuation were indeed available services in the cities and rural areas during the period, despite being listed as emergency and thus allowed to remain open even during intense lockdowns. Almost the respondents seeking an abortion services said that the clinic in their area was closed, according to the India, showed a of medical abortion drugs in pharmacies. For a country Foundation setting out to bolster its contraception and abortion services outreach, this pandemic and its lockdowns has dealt a blow. The need for in India, with Foundation over reporting a need for as per the study. Why the could not use them to quickly escape the inferno should be investigated. Among the more of the has been the rather, even if, of care services. Normal life has been by the and access to has for a vast majority. The scale of the impact on women lives is only now being as global reports of inability to and the long lockdown warn of dire, including unwanted pregnancies, increase in domestic violence, and mate to mortality. Said about two million women missed out on services services between January and were in India alone recent survey of responses from 103 countries found that reported disruption in family planning and indicate that million women in and middle income countries services would be if the average lockdown continued for 6 months with major disruptions to services, and an additional million unintended pregnancies are expected to occur. At the heart of this issue is the bulk of health care services shifting to cater to related and lockdown disruptions. India listed abortions as under the lockdown, but the off to services centers of care, and lack of was a factor. It is pertinent to ask if services to and continuation were indeed available services in the cities and rural areas during.

India recent cricket tour of New has been a tale of the rise by launch pad for men to extend their supremacy in the One Day Tests. But at home has always been an. Just as marauding West Indians struggled in the early it was India turn to eat pie. The land in the following two Tests, New squad looked bereft of ideas. Indian batsmen floundered against nagging swing bowling, an old nemesis, while its speedsters led by Bumrah to the host attack Kane men, tough in their sport but quick to that their World Cup Williamson semifinal victory over the Men in Blue at Old Trafford was an exception. India woes tied up with history too as since its maiden tour of during the season, it has won just two Test series while losing six and drawing level in the two jousts. India missed an injured series while losing Rohit Sharma atop the batting tree and its latest opening pair of and Prithvi Shaw put on minuscule alliances of and eight. The early to seamers exposed early Southee, Trent Boult and who between them bagged wickets to snuff out any latent the Indian ranks. Kohli suffered the batting of Obviously an but the the team. Meanwhile, Bumrah and company, without enough runs on the the, could not exert and their bowling was as effective as it was in the past. The latest slump in did not reverse suffered the batting India in the World Test table where Kohli unit still stays on top with 360 points, ahead of second placed Australia. However, New sixth slot to third and is sitting well with points. India has batsmen aplenty, who can hasten its scoring rate, but it also of a spirit that and one that is evident in Cheteshwar Pujara too. India recent cricket tour of New has been a tale of the rise by launch pad for men to extend their supremacy in the One Day Tests. But at home has always been an. Just as marauding West Indians struggled in the early it was India turn to eat pie. The land in the following two Tests, New squad looked bereft of ideas. Indian batsmen floundered against nagging swing bowling, an old nemesis, while its speedsters led by Bumrah to the host attack Kane men, tough in their sport but quick to that their World Cup Williamson semifinal victory over the Men in Blue at Old Trafford was an exception. India woes tied up with history too as since its maiden tour of during the season, it has won just two Test series while losing six and drawing level in the two jousts. India missed an injured series while losing Rohit Sharma atop the batting tree and its latest opening pair of and Prithvi Shaw put on minuscule alliances of and eight. The early to seamers exposed early Southee, Trent Boult and who between them bagged wickets to snuff out any latent the Indian ranks. Kohli suffered the batting of.

Citing the fact that the plea for stay had been heard and refused last year itself, the Supreme Court is taking a narrow and technical view. In an order in Bench of the Supreme Court headed by the then Chief Justice of India, Ranjan Gogoi, had asked political parties to covers, details of the donations they had received through the anonymous bonds. Given the available then and the weighty issues involved in the matter, it declined to grant a stay. However, it is quite disappointing to note that nine months on, the court remains unmoved by submissions that a fresh window for purchase of bonds is set to be opened opened so that the ruling party would stand to of in. The Association for Democratic Reforms, the petitioner, has disclosed that an overwhelming majority of the donations made through electoral bonds had gone to, its response filed in the court, said the provisions would enable the creation of shell companies for the sole purpose of making political donations and no other business, that the abolition of the clause that says firms must declare political contributions in their profit and loss accounts would compromise transparency, and the amendments to the law on foreign contributions would mean that there would be unchecked foreign funding of, it had recorded its unequivocal the use of black money for political funding. In this backdrop, it is quite intriguing that the top court has stay when its position is quite clear. The least the court can do now is to expedite the final hearing of the petitions challenging the scheme. There are indeed strong grounds for putting an end to the system of anonymous bearer bonds being used to fund parties. Such anonymity gives a clear and unfair advantage to the ruling party of the day. Citing the fact that the plea for stay had been heard and refused last year itself, the Supreme Court is taking a narrow and technical view. In an order in Bench of the Supreme Court headed by the then Chief Justice of India, Ranjan Gogoi, had asked political parties to covers, details of the donations they had received through the anonymous bonds. Given the available then and the weighty issues involved in the matter, it declined to grant a stay. However, it is quite disappointing to note that nine months on, the court remains unmoved by submissions that a fresh window for purchase of bonds is set to be opened opened so that the ruling party would stand to of in. The Association for Democratic Reforms, the petitioner, has disclosed that an overwhelming majority of the donations made through electoral bonds had gone to, its response filed in the court, said the provisions would enable the creation of shell companies for the sole purpose of making political donations and no other business, that the abolition of the clause that says firms must declare political contributions in their profit and loss accounts would compromise transparency, and the amendments to the law.

Truth that material resources are finite. Demand in most sectors will continue to exceed supply in times of a pandemic. With the number of the question is whether national and state health systems will be able to cope with ever-rising demands. This has and systems of delivery choking and most often, unable to match supply to demand. Health care resources, limited to begin with, are even more so when under stress. At a time when the disease did not have a name, and much less by way of character, in material was mainland China, the rapidly climbing numbers went far beyond the capacity of the country emerged the hub of the epidemic outside of China, the strain on health systems is massive. With India crossing 100 positive cases, it is impossible to ignore the question about whether the health system is robust enough to impossible meet this emergency. What is known, however, does not inspire confidence. First of all, he was very disappointed and frustrated after his defeat in the Look Sabha election from his Guna seat. He never expected it. What I have been told is that he has been in touch with top BJP leaders like Amit Shah for impossible a few months now. On many other occasions he had supported the BJP like their decision on, he never took a and did speak State to BJP leaders and these leaders felt that they can break the Congress government without Scindia joining. They told Amit Shah that they can do this on their own but Congress government it did materialise because we thwarted their attempt. It is only after they failed that Amit Shah decided on Scindiaji and his supporters Congress who were Scindiaji supporters, were helped by leaders Arvind Bhadoria and Ashutosh Tiwari to go to Bengaluru. Truth that material resources are finite. Demand in most sectors will continue to exceed supply in times of a pandemic. With the number of the question is whether national and state health systems will be able to cope with ever-rising demands. This has and systems of delivery choking and most often, unable to match supply to demand. Health care resources, limited to begin with, are even more so when under stress. At a time when the disease did not have a name, and much less by way of character, in material was mainland China, the rapidly climbing numbers went far beyond the capacity of the country emerged the hub of the epidemic outside of China, the strain on health systems is massive. With India crossing 100 positive cases, it is impossible to ignore the question about whether the health system is robust enough to impossible meet this emergency. What is known, however, does not inspire confidence. First of all, he was very disappointed and frustrated after his defeat in the Look Sabha election from his Guna seat. He never expected it. What I have been told is that he has been in touch with top BJP leaders like Amit Shah.

Ninan was stubborn till his end that he should miss his daily cartoon Just like that. Nor should editors miss publishing it. When we did, we regretted it. Scanning each of the 50-plus editions of TOI, Ninan would know which one missed carrying his baby. And when the resident editor got a call or a mail from him, there would be no defence, only an apology. Ninan was equally prompt in appreciating good work. Love you, was his favorite line. It did matter that you were not too young, Ninan in a good mood always called you son mone or mole if you were a Malayalee. And it came from his heart. I, like millions of others, have been fascinated by Ninan creations, be it his comic hero Moochwalah or his illustrations and cartoons, first in India Today where I worked for five years and later The Times of India where I got to know him personally. It was, however, only in 2017 that I got close to Ninan, thanks to an editors conference TOI organised in St Petersburg and Moscow. On our outings, I, with gleeful admiration, tagged along Ninan, trying to chat and get a glimpse of his visual mind. I was thrilled when he, after a drink late in the evening, asked me out for a stroll. We walked the Moscow streets in the wee hours, and I could believe that I was talking, hugging, laughing with Alit Ninan! In the morning, by the time I dragged myself into the conference room after barely a few hours of sleep, Ninan was in the room, in an impeccable coat, making caricatures of people around. Participants at the conference were given five minutes to make presentations, and Ninan caricatured most of them before they finished their talk. When I walked back after my presentation, Ninan handed over my caricature. Knowing his uncanny ability to turn people into animals and objects in three frames or less something TOI, in a tribute, headlined Houdini humour I took the sheet of paper from him with a sense of trepidation. Would he have drawn me as a frog, a mongoose, a jackal? Flattered I was, for it was just me! He had signed it, with the line: Best wishes from TOI family. Later, we would exchange cartoons from across the world. Brilliant, Ninan would exclaim when he spotted a sharp one. The bonding in Russia helped me get Ninan to do illustrations for the Tamil Nadu editions of TOI on big news days such as the state Budget. But he, as many creative geniuses are, was temperamental. When I called him to request for an illustration for the 2018-19 Tamil Nadu Budget, Ninan was curt. I am too busy, he said, and ended the call. Barely five minutes later, while I was driving to work, my phone rang. It was Ninan asking, What the big idea for this Budget, mone? I said I can think of anything specific, but there would be doles from finance minister O Pannerselvam who had bought peace with chief minister Edappadi K Palaniswami. Before I reached the office, the illustration was in my inbox. It showed EPS and OPS on a bike descending on Marina beach with a parachute which bore the names of different sectors; OPS had a goody bag slung over his shoulder. There was less time for an illustration when finance minister Palanivel Thiaga Rajan was to present the revised Budget for 2021-22. All I told Ninan was that it would be a difficult task for the finance minister to keep the DMK poll promises. And he drew PTR, as Jesus Christ, pulling on his back the ? symbol on which a farmer, a businessman and a graduate were trying to climb. I was flattered when Ninan messaged the next day the

Nations of the world including the President of the United States arriving in New Delhi for the G20 summit and later being greeted at the newly minted Bharat Mandapam by Prime Minister Modi signalled to all our citizens, that India is as capable as any in the world in organising such a meeting of heads of state and government. The spectacular G20 summit in New Delhi could be termed as India coming out party. Not dissimilar to the 2008 Summer Olympics in Beijing, which was widely seen as China grand message of arrival. Curiously, in many aspects of national power, China 2008 and India 2023 have several analogues not least in aggregate GDP measures, where China 2007 and India 2022 are at very similar levels! Tamil Nadu launch of the Chief Minister Green Fellowship Program is an imperative and commendable move in the battle against climate change. This initiative reflects the state commitment to fostering environmental awareness and empowering young individuals to tackle pressing issues such as climate change, renewable energy, biodiversity preservation, and sustainable development. In an era where climate change poses an existential threat, initiatives like this are not just commendable but an absolute necessity. The program focus on district-level initiatives demonstrates a keen understanding of the fact that addressing climate change requires action at the grassroots level. By deploying 40 green fellows at both the district and state levels, the government ensures that there is a direct and impactful intervention in communities. What sets this program apart is its forward-thinking approach. The stipend provided to these green fellows acknowledges the significance of their work and serves as an incentive for young minds to engage in climate action actively. Moreover, the recognition in the form of a Post Graduate Diploma in Climate Change and Sustainability by Anna University adds further credibility to their efforts. The official release underscores that this program is designed to empower and mobilise young individuals who are dedicated to the cause of environmental protection, renewable energy, biodiversity conservation, and sustainable development. In essence, it is a platform for harnessing the passion and potential of the youth to bring about transformative change. The Department of Environment and Climate Change of the Tamil Nadu state government plays a pivotal role in implementing the Chief Minister Green Fellowship Programme, ensuring coordination and effective execution. Importantly, upon successful completion of their fellowship and tenure, these green fellows will be conferred with a Post Graduate Diploma in Climate Change and Sustainability by Anna University, recognizing their expertise and contribution to the field. The involvement of the Department of Environment and Climate Change in the program implementation underscores the government seriousness about driving environmental change. It also ensures that there is coordination and alignment with state-level environmental policies and objectives. However, it crucial to recognize that while this program is a step in the right direction, the battle against climate change requires a multi-faceted approach. It not just about raising awareness and initiating projects; it also about holding industries accountable, developing sustainable infrastructure, and integrating climate action into every facet of governance. These green fellows will shoulder a significant responsibility a

His would do well to treat this as an to scale up for health to of are known to change the course of history; India must steer this one to for the of all. Of leaders of the as the world faces the do not political borders, and in times of trouble, reaching out to is the most obvious course of action. To that end, the hour long with the leaders of the Sri Lanka, and epidemic the on to the Pakistan came up with shared and unique perspectives in dealing with the virus that has epidemic opportunity affected and claimed over lives worldwide. The meeting saw Mr. India will contribute million as well as a decision on technical task forces. Afghanistan and Pakistan opportunity have specific challenges as they share long borders with Iran, which has emerged, after China and Italy, as a major hub of the virus. Bhutan, the Maldives, Nepal and Sri Lanka worry about the impact on tourism, which contribute is a mainstay of their economies. Another concern is of which has an in the virus spread in the. With close to 300 positive cases, South Asia has seen a much lower incidence globally, but given its much which has higher density, it is clear that any outbreak will lead to far more casualties. Other concerns are about under reporting, as fewer people are being tested in much of South Asia, and whether public health services can cope. It remains to be seen how closely the countries will cooperate to deal with the virus. After the Central cited physical and reasons for why women could not which has be given positions in the Indian Army, the Supreme Court has observed that there needs to opportunity be a change of mindset and display of administrative contribute will. His would do well to treat this as an to scale up for health to of are known to change the course of history; India must steer this one to for the of all. Of leaders of the as the world faces the do not political borders, and in times of trouble, reaching out to is the most obvious course of action. To that end, the hour long with the leaders of the Sri Lanka, and epidemic the on to the Pakistan came up with shared and unique perspectives in dealing with the virus that has epidemic opportunity affected and claimed over lives worldwide. The meeting saw Mr. India will contribute million as well as a decision on technical task forces. Afghanistan and Pakistan opportunity have specific challenges as they share long borders with Iran, which has emerged, after China and Italy, as a major hub of the virus. Bhutan, the Maldives, Nepal and Sri Lanka worry about the impact on tourism, which contribute is a mainstay of their economies. Another concern is of which has an in the virus spread in the. With close to 300 positive cases, South Asia has seen a much lower incidence globally, but given.

Is positive thinking an of a person or can it be in one psyche? The differ in this vital question. Some people believe that it can be and cannot be developed. Others believe that like other qualities it can be with proper practice and guidance. Still some others hold the opinion that it is to some extent but can be to some degree. There is also a section of people, who believe that all on or luck. We need to adopt a to find an answer to the. No one can get success every time even after making efforts, nor can one fail has for. For some students, getting 60 per cent marks is success, for others it may not be sufficient. In a competitive examination, success means getting selected, whatever the percentage of marks. As for inheritance theory, since positive attitude is not a physical feature but a mental faculty, it cannot be purely hereditary. It can be developed. Moreover, parents play a major role in developing this quality of a child. A child, who watches his parents working hard, having faith in success through their words, behavior and body language, is likely to develop a similar attitude. The children of short-tempered, over-cautious and nervous parents may assume similar characteristics when they grow up. Psychologists, therefore, prescribe a code of conduct for parents behavior in front of their children. They must exude confidence, self-belief and hope, especially in difficult situation, so that the children emulate these qualities. They must be taught the importance of being positive before, during and after the performance of a task. There is no better education for a child than watching his parents come out of a tough situation by means of earnest endeavors Such success not only gives more joy but also increases self-confidence. Is positive thinking an of a person or can it be in one psyche? The differ in this vital question. Some people believe that it can be and cannot be developed. Others believe that like other qualities it can be with proper practice and guidance. Still some others hold the opinion that it is to some extent but can be to some degree. There is also a section of people, who believe that all on or luck. We need to adopt a to find an answer to the. No one can get success every time even after making efforts, nor can one fail has for. For some students, getting 60 per cent marks is success, for others it may not be sufficient. In a competitive examination, success means getting selected, whatever the percentage of marks. As for inheritance theory, since positive attitude is not a physical feature but a mental faculty, it cannot be purely hereditary. It can be developed. Moreover, parents play a major role in developing this quality of a child. A child, who watches his parents working hard, having faith in success through their words, behavior and body language, is likely to develop a similar to attitude.

Stretching a specific tendon or muscle can improve the elasticity of muscles, which in turn helps in achieving a comfortable muscle tone. There are several benefits of regular stretching, and it should be an integral part of every workout program. It not only helps increase your flexibility, which is an important part of fitness, but it can also improve your posture, body aches, reduce stress, and much more. One of the benefits of regular stretching is that it enhances flexibility. Being flexible has its own advantages, as it not only improves your day to day activities, but can also help delay the reduced mobility that comes with aging. Stretching on a regular basis can help increase your range of motion. You can either go for static or dynamic stretching as they both are effective when it comes to the increasing range of motion. According to the studies, proprioceptive neuromuscular facilitation or PNF type of stretching is more effective for immediate results. Regular stretching can not only help heal an existing back injury but can also prevent future back pain by reducing your risk for muscle strain and strengthening your back muscles. All the people who regularly go to the gym know how helpful stretching can be. Performing dynamic stretches prior to exercise in the gym can help prepare your muscles. Not the only gym, but it can also help you improve your performance in dance or an athletic event. It is only natural that your muscles get tense when you experience physical or emotional stress. This is because the tightening of your muscles is the response of the body towards stress. All you need to do is focus on the areas of your body where you feel the stress, such as your neck, shoulders, etc. and stretch those parts of your body. Stretching a specific tendon or muscle can improve the elasticity of muscles, which in turn helps in achieving a comfortable muscle tone. There are several benefits of regular stretching, and it should be an integral part of every workout program. It not only helps increase your flexibility, which is an important part of fitness, but it can also improve your posture, body aches, reduce stress, and much more. One of the benefits of regular stretching is that it enhances flexibility. Being flexible has its own advantages, as it not only improves your day to day activities, but can also help delay the reduced mobility that comes with aging. Stretching on a regular basis can help increase your range of motion. You can either go for static or dynamic stretching as they both are effective when it comes to the increasing range of motion. According to the studies, proprioceptive neuromuscular facilitation or PNF type of stretching is more effective for immediate results. Regular stretching can not only help heal an existing back injury but can also prevent future back pain by reducing your risk for muscle strain and strengthening your back muscles. All the people who regularly go to.

Iodine fortification is what most countries rely on to encourage adequate dietary intake. In more than seventy countries that iodize salt generally serves as the major source of iodine intake. One fourth of a teaspoon of iodized salts has about hundred micrograms of iodine. Note that the salt used in processed foods, which is the major source of salt for most Americans typically, does not contain iodine. If salt used in a processed food contains iodine, it will be listed in the ingredients list of that food. Focus on decreasing the amount of salt consumed from processed foods and get your sodium from iodized salt. Seaweed, saltwater fish and seafood are natural sources of dietary iodine. Dairy products also supply iodine in the diet at varying levels. During lactation, the breast concentrates iodine in milk so breastmilk tends be a good source of iodine as long as the iodine intake of a mother is adequate. Plants grown in iodine rich soil are also good sources. However, this is not a reliable source of iodine since there is no way of knowing whether produce purchased in grocery stores is grown in iodine rich soil or not. Iodized salt usually adds less than about three hundred micrograms iodine daily to the diet. Most multivitamin mineral supplements contain 150 micrograms of iodine. With the safe upper limit of daily iodine intake for adults set at 1,100 micrograms by the IOM it is unlikely to hit an excess amount when including a multivitamin and including natural sources of dietary iodine. The trend of eating less table salt, dairy and bread has some experts concerned that iodine deficiency could be on the rise again. Eating a healthy, balanced diet that includes iodine rich foods and iodized salt is key take the rome to good health. Iodine fortification is what most countries rely on to encourage adequate dietary intake. In more than seventy countries that iodize salt generally serves as the major source of iodine intake. One fourth of a teaspoon of iodized salts has about hundred micrograms of iodine. Note that the salt used in processed foods, which is the major source of salt for most Americans typically, does not contain iodine. If salt used in a processed food contains iodine, it will be listed in the ingredients list of that food. Focus on decreasing the amount of salt consumed from processed foods and get your sodium from iodized salt. Seaweed, saltwater fish and seafood are natural sources of dietary iodine. Dairy products also supply iodine in the diet at varying levels. During lactation, the breast concentrates iodine in milk so breastmilk tends be a good source of iodine as long as the iodine intake of a mother is adequate. Plants grown in iodine rich soil are also good sources. However, this is not a reliable source of iodine since there is no way of knowing whether produce purchased in grocery stores is grown in iodine rich soil or not. Iodized salt usually adds less.

Periodicals, journals etc. They are storehouse of general information about current events and various socio political and economic problems. It has been well said, Books are like axe they cut through the snow within. Indeed electricity is one of the most important blessings that science has given to mankind. Of all modern inventions, electricity is perhaps the most wonderful. Books are like coffer filled, not with gold or silver, but with high ideals, and the wisdom of our forefathers. If we learn to love books, we need no other riches. However, we must read the right kind of books. Just as we need nourishing food for the body, similarly we need to read good books to enrich our minds different kind. It may be light or serious. It may be adventurous or spiritual. Every reading has its distinct pleasure. Some people like to read coffer filled newspapers. To those who experienced its magic for the first time, it must have felt like being transported to a fairy land. Today, we take it so much for granted that we notice its existence only when there is a power cut nourishing food and life comes to a standstill. Can you think of all the things you could not have done without electricity? Imagine, you could not have watched television or even seen a film in a cinema hall. You would have had to study by candle coffer filled light with no fans or air conditioner. Ice creams, soft drinks and cold water would have been unheard of. Your kitchen too would have been very different from what you see now. There would have been no toaster Much for granted that we notice its existence only when there is a power cut and life comes to a standstill. Can you think of all the. Periodicals, journals etc. They are storehouse of general information about current events and various socio political and economic problems. It has been well said, Books are like axe they cut through the snow within. Indeed electricity is one of the most important blessings that science has given to mankind. Of all modern inventions, electricity is perhaps the most wonderful. Books are like coffer filled, not with gold or silver, but with high ideals, and the wisdom of our forefathers. If we learn to love books, we need no other riches. However, we must read the right kind of books. Just as we need nourishing food for the body, similarly we need to read good books to enrich our minds different kind. It may be light or serious. It may be adventurous or spiritual. Every reading has its distinct pleasure. Some people like to read coffer filled newspapers. To those who experienced its magic for the first time, it must have felt like being transported to a fairy land. Today, we take it so much for granted that we notice its existence only when there is a power cut nourishing food and life comes to a standstill. Can you think.

State used in section 9 of RTI Act refers to the Central or State Government, Parliament or Legislature of a State, or any local or other authorities as described under Article 12 of the Constitution. The reason for using the word State and not public authority in section 9 of RTI Act is apparently because the definition of public authority in the Act is wider than the definition of State in Article 12, and includes even non-government organizations financed directly or indirectly by funds provided by the appropriate government. Be that as it may. An application for information would be rejected under section 9 of RTI Act, only if information sought involves an infringement of copyright subsisting in a person other than the State. ICAI being a statutory body created by the Chartered Accountants Act, 1948 is State. The information sought is a material in which ICAI claims a copyright. It is not the case of ICAI that anyone else has a copyright in such material. In fact it has specifically pleaded that even if the question papers, solutions model answers, or other instructions are prepared by any third party for ICAI, the copyright therein is assigned in favour of ICAI. Providing access to information in respect of which ICAI holds a copyright, does not involve infringement of a copyright subsisting in a person other than the State. Therefore ICAI is not entitled to claim protection against disclosure under section 9 of the RTI Act. There is yet another reason why section 9 of RTI Act will be inapplicable. The words infringement of copyright have a specific connotation. Section 51 of the Copyright Act, 1957 provides when a copyright in a work shall be deemed to be infringed. Section 52 of the Act enumerates the acts which are not infringement of a copyright. A combined reading of sections 51 and 52 1 a of Copyright Act shows that furnishing of information by an examining body, in response to a query under the RTI Act may not be termed as an infringement of copyright. Be that as it may. Re Question iii We will now consider the third contention of ICAI that the information sought being an information available to a person in his fiduciary relationship, is exempted under section 8 1 e of the RTI Act. This Court in Central Board of Secondary Education & Anr. v. Aditya Bandopadhyay & Ors. 2011 8 SCALE 645 considered the meaning of the words information available to a person in his fiduciary capacity and observed thus But the words information available to a person in his fiduciary relationship are used in section 8 1 e of RTI Act in its normal and well recognized sense, that is to refer to persons who act in a fiduciary capacity, with reference to a specific beneficiary or beneficiaries who are to be expected to be protected or benefited by the actions of the fiduciary a trustee with reference to the beneficiary of the trust, a guardian.

With reference to a minor physically infirm mentally challenged, a parent with reference to a child, a lawyer or a chartered accountant with reference to a client, a doctor or nurse with reference to a patient, an agent with reference to a principal, a partner with reference to another partner, a director of a company with reference to a share-holder, an executor with reference to a legatee, a receiver with reference to the parties to a lis, an employer with reference to the confidential information relating to the employee, and an employee reference to business dealings transaction of the employer. The instructions and solutions to questions issued to the examiners and moderators in connection with evaluation of answer scripts, as noticed above, is the intellectual property of ICAI. These are made available by ICAI to the examiners and moderators to enable them to evaluate the answer scripts correctly and effectively, in a proper manner, to achieve uniformity and consistency in evaluation, as a large number of evaluators and moderators are engaged by ICAI in connection with the evaluation. The instructions and solutions to questions are given by the ICAI to the examiners and moderators to be held in confidence. The examiners and moderators are required to maintain absolute secrecy and cannot disclose the answer scripts, the evaluation of answer scripts, the instructions of ICAI and the solutions to questions made available by ICAI, to anyone. The examiners and moderators are in the position of agents and ICAI is in the position of principal in regard to such information which ICAI gives to the examiners and moderators to achieve uniformity, consistency and exactness of evaluation of the answer scripts. When anything is given and taken in trust or in confidence, requiring or expecting secrecy and confidentiality to be maintained in that behalf, it is held by the recipient in a fiduciary relationship. It should be noted that section 8 1 e uses the words information available to a person in his fiduciary relationship. Significantly section 8 1 e does not use the words information available to a public authority in its fiduciary relationship. The use of the words person shows that the holder of the information in a fiduciary relationship need not only be a public authority as the word person is of much wider import than the word public authority. Therefore the exemption under section 8 1 e is available not only in regard to information that is held by a public authority in this case the examining body in a fiduciary capacity, but also to any information that is given or made available by a public authority to anyone else for being held in a fiduciary relationship. In other words, anything given and taken in confidence expecting confidentiality to be maintained will be information available to a person in fiduciary relationship. As a consequence, it has to be held that the instructions and solutions to questions communicated by the examining body to the examiners, head-examiners and moderators, are information.

Available to such persons in their fiduciary relationship and therefore exempted from disclosure under section 8 1 d of RTI Act. The information to which RTI Act applies falls into two categories, namely, i information which promotes transparency and accountability in the working of every public authority, disclosure of which helps in containing or discouraging corruption, enumerated in clauses b and c of section 4 1 of RTI Act; and ii other information held by public authorities not falling under section 4 1 b and c of RTI Act. In regard to information falling under the first category, the public authorities owe a duty to disseminate the information widely suo moto to the public so as to make it easily accessible to the public. In regard to information enumerated or required to be enumerated under section 4 1 b and c of RTI Act, necessarily and naturally, the competent authorities under the RTI Act, will have to act in a pro-active manner so as to ensure accountability and ensure that the fight against corruption goes on relentlessly. But in regard to other information which do not fall under Section 4 1 b and c of the Act, there is a need to proceed with circumspection as it is necessary to find out whether they are exempted from disclosure. One of the objects of democracy is to bring about transparency of information to contain corruption and bring about accountability. But achieving this object does not mean that other equally important public interests including efficient functioning of the governments and public authorities, optimum use of limited fiscal resources, preservation of confidentiality of sensitive information, etc. are to be ignored or sacrificed. The object of RTI Act is to harmonize the conflicting public interests, that is, ensuring transparency to bring in accountability and containing corruption on the one hand, and at the same time ensure that the revelation of information, in actual practice, does not harm or adversely affect other public interests which include efficient functioning of the governments, optimum use of limited fiscal resources and preservation of confidentiality of sensitive information, on the other hand. While sections 3 and 4 seek to achieve the first objective, sections 8, 9, 10 and 11 seek to achieve the second objective. Therefore when section 8 exempts certain information from being disclosed, it should not be considered to be a fetter on the right to information, but as an equally important provision protecting other public interests essential for the fulfilment and preservation of democratic ideals. Therefore in dealing with information not falling under section 4 1 b and c, the competent authorities under the RTI Act will not read the exemptions in section 8 in a restrictive manner but in a practical manner so that the other public interests are preserved and the RTI Act attains a fine balance between its goal of attaining transparency of information and safeguarding the other public interests. Among the ten categories of information which are exempted from disclosure under section.

Six categories which are described in clauses a, b, c, f, g and h carry absolute exemption. Information enumerated in clauses d, e and j on the other hand get only conditional exemption, that is the exemption is subject to the overriding power of the competent authority under the RTI Act in larger public interest, to direct disclosure of such information. The information referred to in clause i relates to an exemption for a specific period, with an obligation to make the said information public after such period. The information relating to intellectual property and the information available to persons in their fiduciary relationship, referred to in clauses d and e of section 8 1 do not enjoy absolute exemption. Though exempted, if the competent authority under the Act is satisfied that larger public interest warrants disclosure of such information, such information will have to be disclosed. It is needless to say that the competent authority will have to record reasons for holding that an exempted information should be disclosed in larger public interest. In this case the Chief Information Commissioner rightly held that the information sought under queries 3 and 5 were exempted under section 8 1 e and that there was no larger public interest requiring denial of the statutory exemption regarding such information. The High Court fell into an error in holding that the information sought under queries 3 and 5 was not exempted. Re Question iv Query 13 of the first respondent required the appellant to disclose the following information i The number of times ICAI had revised the marks of any candidate or any class of candidates under Regulation 39 2 ; the criteria used for exercising such discretion for revising the marks; the quantum of such revisions; iv the authority who decides the exercise of discretion to make such revision; and v the number of students with particulars of quantum of revision affected by such Six categories which are described in clauses a, b, c, f, g and h carry absolute exemption. Information enumerated in clauses d, e and j on the other hand get only conditional exemption, that is the exemption is subject to the overriding power of the competent authority under the RTI Act in larger public interest, to direct disclosure of such information. The information referred to in clause i relates to an exemption for a specific period, with an obligation to make the said information public after such period. The information relating to intellectual property and the information available to persons in their fiduciary relationship, referred to in clauses d and e of section 8 1 do not enjoy absolute exemption. Though exempted, if the competent authority under the Act is satisfied that larger public interest warrants disclosure of such information, such information will have to be disclosed. It is needless to say that the competent authority will have to record reasons for holding that an exempted information should be disclosed in larger public interest. In this case the Chief.

An examination of customs-duty rates beginning in 2011-12 confirms the general impression that they saw an uptick beginning in 2014-15. Increases in the duty rates, which had applied to less than 1% of all tariff lines in earlier years, jumped to 3-4% beginning that year. But the real break in the policy came in 2018-19: That year, a massive 42.3% of all tariff lines went up, the average of all customs duties increased from 13.7% to 17.7%, and the proportion of tariff lines bearing 15% or higher duty rates shot up from 28.7% to 51.0%. 2018-19 thus marked a clear switch from liberalism to protectionism. The then finance minister explicitly noted the shift in the budget speech, in this budget; I am making a calibrated departure from the underlying policy in the last two decades, wherein the trend largely was to reduce the customs duty. There is substantial potential for domestic value addition in certain sectors to further incentivise domestic value addition I propose to increase customs duty on certain items. With Nitish Kumar and Tejashwi Yadav assuming office again, the opposition earned its first political breakthrough in 2022. It has been a year where BJP hold over politics has intensified. It won elections in UP, Uttarakhand, Manipur and Goa, toppled Maharashtra MVA government by engineering a Shiv Sena split, and dominated the president and vice-president elections. Defeated in five states including Punjab, Congress is trying many things: the underwhelming chintan shivir was one, and the next in line is a nationwide padayatra. Mamata Banerjee sheen from last year big victory over BJP has dimmed. Despite the big Punjab win, Arvind Kejriwal and AAP still have a long way to go. Other regional satraps with national ambitions like Sharad Pawar and K Chandrashekar Rao are bogged down in increasingly desperate turf battles with BJP. Nevertheless, even BJP will admit that total domination of state-level politics is proving harder to accomplish. Amid the vacuum in national politics where Congress is unable to project itself as a credible alternative to BJP, the real battlegrounds have shifted to state capitals. Not surprisingly, reverberations from Uddhav Thackeray plight in Mumbai resonated in Patna: Nitish fear of BJP destabilising JD (U) reportedly passed the point of no return. Bihar, like Maharashtra and Jharkhand, does show opposition parties, even if only driven by political survival, can get together. However, upcoming elections suggest no possibility of a Congress truck with AAP in Gujarat and HP, or with JD(S) in Karnataka. Victories in state polls are good for morale and funds but are necessarily a presage of national outcomes. Despite three critical Hindi heartland wins in 2018, Congress crashed in 2019. For 2024, if the opposition is serious, the starting point has to be unity and a common national manifesto. The opposition also needs a suitable political face to prop up nationally, with elections turning presidential. But mammoth egos will likely scupper that idea. Third, most opposition netas today come with political baggage that stymies their prospects for.

Mr. Mode and his government set a cat among the INDIA pigeons on the day they had their recent conclave in Mumbai by calling for a special session of the parliament. Their discomfort increased manifold when it was heard on the grapevine that it was to discuss the One nation, One election issue. It sent panic waves in the INDIA. No wonder their conclave concluded without resolving any major issues except to reiterate that they will defeat the NDA in 2024. Major issues related to seat sharing, a cohesive identity, a common national vision and leadership roles continue to remain as nebulous as before. The surprising fact is that no one knows till date if the special session of the parliament will actually discuss the One nation, One election issue. The government has already announced a high power panel to study the issue and revert with its report. The panel has been tasked to study the feasibility and mechanism to find out how the nation can move towards this reform which was prevalent in the country till 1967. The panel will seek inputs from experts and leaders of political parties in this endeavor. In light of this, it appears unlikely that the parliament will debate this subject during the special session. The opposition went ballistic in condemning the move. Base political rhetoric ensued since none of the INDIA leaders looked at the issue in a dispassionate manner. They lived up to their reputation of being obstructive by compulsion. The Congress party President roared that For 2024 the nation needs One Nation, One Solution to get rid of BJP misrule. While the One Nation INDIA is very much there, that One Solution seems to be nowhere in sight for the Congress and its allies. One can be sure that INDIA will give its right hand to lay hands on that magical One Solution. One of the common charges against the One nation, One election idea is that national parties and their leaders will overshadow regional parties and their leaders. Till 1967, the nation was holding state and national elections simultaneously. In the first two decades after independence, most national leaders were from among those who were part of the struggle for independence and mainly from the Congress party. However, the same period also saw the emergence of many regional leaders of repute by the middle of the decade of seventies. I M Karunanidhi, M G Ramachandran, Jyoti Basu, H N Bahuguna and N T Rama Rao are prime examples of such leaders who exercised strong influence at the national level too. Some like Mamta Banerjee, P V Narasimhan Rao, Lalu Prasad Yadav, Deve Gowda and Rama Krishna Hegde later graduated to the national level. Parties like the Telugu Desam, DMK, AIDMK, SP and BSP grew in stature and challenged established national parties like the Congress and Jan Sangh later BJP. If a strong national leader can overshadow a regional leader, the reverse is also equally true. So, this fear that One nation, One election will sound the death knell of regional parties and their leaders appears to be a figment of imagination. Over the years, the Indian voter has shown that he has the acumen and the wisdom to differentiate between the criteria that he applies for the national and state elections. It was so till 1967 when the One nation, One election principle was followed. It remains true even today whenever states and national polls have been held simultaneously. In 2019, polls in states of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Odisha and Sikkim were held simultaneousl

Into making wrong choices is all hogwash. The advantages of holding elections simultaneously in states and the centre has many benefits for the nation. For the record, the reader may note that the cost of 2019 general elections to the exchequer was Rs 60,000 crores. As per Election commission, about 25% of the country takes part in different elections every year. These are mind boggling figures. Apart from huge savings in expenditure and organisational effort, there are many other factors that go in favor of holding simultaneous elections. Election time, be it at the state or at the centre, is always a time for doles and freebies. Election rhetoric invariably banks on caste, reservation and religious affiliations as politicians exploit them unscrupulously. The subject of reservation policies, often raises its ugly head where those who are already included demand more while others seek inclusion. The nation is perpetually in election mode and therefore the opportunities to resort to protests, bands, agitations and unnecessary processions in support of such demands keep coming on a regular basis every year. All this not only vitiates the overall national environment, but also leads to avoidable disruptions in nation daily life. Does One nation, One election violate the principle of Federalism in the country? The answer to this is an emphatic No. One would have to be naïve to assume that federalism means elections at the convenience of every individual state that are totally divorced from national elections. Ensuring free and fair elections, through the aegis of the Election Commission, is part of the duties of a national government. As long as the states have their elected governments, the centre and state governments function within the guidelines and separation of powers as contained in the constitution, the federal structure will remain intact. Proponents of simultaneous elections being a threat to federalism are just barking up the wrong tree. The opposition feels that the government is proposing this to seek political advantage for the next general elections. The insinuation being that if simultaneous elections are held for states and centre in 2024, the voter may be influenced by factors like the strong and nationalist image of the BJP, success of the many central welfare schemes, development of infrastructure and other perceived accomplishments of the government. This may push him into casting both his national and state votes in their favor. This is really a very farfetched idea that not only lacks credibility but is also against the tall claims that have been made by leaders of INDIA. in the last three months. They have been vociferous, to the point of being irritable, that Mr. Mode and the BJP are scared of the impact of their alliance. If that be so, then in all fairness political advantage of One nation, One election, if any, should accrue to INDIA. But then rationality and our political opposition are poles apart these days. Can One nation, One election be implemented by March April 2024? More than half the elected state governments in the country would not have finished even half their term. Before any implementation, constitutional amendments would be needed, tenures of state governments will have to be curtailed, election commission will have to organise, coordinate and seek ways to augment its resources. Technology and connected hardware needs will have to be updated and expanded. All in all, it will be a massive task tha

Fail logic dictates that it may be too ambitious to implement One nation, One election in early 2024. So, does it mean that the earliest it can be implemented is in 2029? In all fairness it does appear so. The million dollar question is then why did the government moot this idea now? The answer is there for all to see. The alliance swallowed it hook line and sinker. The confusion was evident in their ranks as the agenda of their conclave in Mumbai seemed to have been put on the back burner and no major issues were resolved. The goodly bowled by the government uprooted the middle stump of INDIA. Any path breaking reform invariably comes with a lot of challenges in implementation and opposition from vested interests. That is expected. Well-meaning governments, while ignoring the latter, do not compromise on the former. They ensure that all the implications, be they short term or long term, are examined in an unbiased manner by ensuring participation of all concerned. In a democracy, the final decision on such national matters, whatever it may be, should emanate as a near consensus, if a total consensus is not forthcoming. By rejecting it outright, INDIA is doing a disservice to the nation and the millions of voters who elected them. One nation, One election certainly offers a lot of benefits to the nation while most of the apprehensions seem to be farfetched with no legs to stand on. The last few days have been very eventful. And I am not talking about G20 summit which, received saturation coverage in the media. Never mind if the media was not allowed to ask a single question. Ok let us leave that issue to the wisdom of our honorable Prime Minister Mode who, in the full glare of cameras, asked media people to vacate the hall. I am talking about Maktaba Jamia, a publishing cum bookselling wing of Jamia Millia Islamia University, New Delhi. I first read about Maktaba closure on senior Urdu journalist Masoom Moradabad FB wall. Subsequently, The Inquilab, Delhi carried the news. The news broke my heart. Because I have been a regular visitor to Maktaba Mumbai branch near Bhendi Bazaar and bought countless books from there. I shared my blog with a senior colleague and Resident Editor TOI in Delhi who deputed reporter Shreya Ghosh to do a story. The story about Maktaba closure came in the Delhi edition. The news was shared widely. Subsequently, The Wire too did a story. The decision to close Maktaba faced flak by Urduwallas in India and abroad. Then a few friends shared writer blogger Mayank Austen Soofi tweet where he said that he was told by the Maktaba peon that it was closed because of G20 summit and that it would open on Monday today. God, what this old bookshop situated at the heart of old Delhi had to do with G20? How was it a hindrance to the movement of the delegates and other guests who swooped down on Delhi? If they really wanted to give an excuse, they should have come up with a more credible reason. Then on Monday September 11, 2023 Firoz Bakht Ahmed, a retired teacher, former chancellor of Maulana Azad National Urdu University MANUU in Hyderabad, grandnephew of freedom fighter and India first education minister Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, personally went to Jamia VC office and delivered a letter, requesting the VC to either allow him to serve at Maktaba or appoint him on a princely sum of Rs one per month. I grew up in old Delhi and remember visiting this bookshop along with my mother since I was in school. I grew up on a number of Ur

Instance, Nitish diminished stock in Bihar does help his cause. Mamata ventures outside Bengal have massively flopped. Nevertheless, Nitish brings useful OBC and Hindi heartland identity, sobriety and political smarts. With 12 assembly elections due in 2022 and 2023, NDA is raring to take its national dominance to states. Opposition parties have the opposite task of harnessing their prospects in states into a credible national campaign. Arbitrary misogynistic diktats by khap panchayats are painful enough, but it truly scary when the very institutions that are supposed to build modern outlooks follow suit. A professor at St Xavier University, Kolkata, has found herself losing her job over her swimsuit photos, which she posted on her private Integra account, that too before taking the job. She alleges that after a parent caught his son watching the photos, and complained to the university, the latter held a kangaroo court and forced her to resign. The flagrant flouting of due process that appears to have taken place in this case, is a stark reminder of professional women vulnerability to peremptory moral policing. In response to the professor legal notice, the university has reportedly demanded a compensation of Rest 99 core for damage to its good name. While this staggering number doubles down on browbeating her, the critical matter of her fundamental right to privacy remains unaddressed. Not only should her life outside the university have been none of its business, even the police have not been much help in finding out how her private photos were accessed and by whom. As for the university student with whose viewing choice this whole trial began, both his father and the university are serving him terribly ill. For one, 18-year-old browsing preferences cannot seriously be expected to fit into the tight confines approved by authority figures. Second, choices made by 18-year-olds seriously need to be given the space their age demands. Indian parents are frequently guilty of annoying older teens, and so it seems are elite educational institutions in metros. The professor who lost her job must get justice, and hopefully a speedy one. If that happens, institutions and even parents will learn a vital lesson. Bihar politics witnessed yet another midcourse change with chief minister Nitish Kumar dumping pre-poll ally BJP and switching sides to the grand alliance camp led by RJD. Nasal Kishore Chaudhary, former dean at the faculty of social science in Patna University and also a political strategist spoke to Sheezan Nezami: How do you see the scenario now in Bihar? There are three major points which can be taken from whatever happened in Bihar till Tuesday. First, in the context of Bihar politics as well as national politics, Nitish Kumar popularity has declined over time. In the previous assembly election, Nitish JD (U) managed only 43 seats. Tejashwi Yadav, on the other hand, emerged as a young dynamic leader. Whatever happened on Tuesday shows a gradual fading out of Nitish from Bihar politics. You know that a national anniversary is approaching when.

The ale ads and netas get louder. This time more so since we are celebrating 75 years with rah-rah, haw-haw and a goose-bumping label, Aside Ka Amrit Mahotsav. Yes, that Amrit with an r. However, there all always is plus can change and seldom Minus can status quo. So, without wanting to sounding like a loser leader wine made from sour grapes, we need to balance the debits and the credits. This is a mere column not a mere Budget. Having swapped socialism for socialising, we vet got rid of those frustrating waits for cars and gas connections. Online has also made short work of the long physical lines. But click does always rhyme with quick; if you have never seethed over you are in queue, you must be that divinely blessed rarity who never had to call a customer helpline. But, hey, we no longer have to wait for sports medals. Shamash! Thank God! We vet been freed from the back-slapping homilies of a single, state-owned television network. Now we have the back-stabbing homilies of several state-run news channels. Congenitally outraged anchors star in Kaun Banega Krodhpati. At international forums, we vet proudly upscaled from pathetic beggars to powerful leaders. They sign treaties on equal rights and citizen power. But, hey, don blame them if the message is drowned in the din of bulldozers, mechanical and human. Or if freedom of expression is misheard. What to do? Sounds so much like freedom of repression, an? Words are messy business. Just see the recent case of Patti, Patna air Woe. Which reminds me? Despite having very powerful women leaders, patriarchy still rules. Now more raucously. Will Droupadi Murmu in the presidential palace make a difference to her gender or her fellow tribals? Next question please. Har Ghar Tiranga is great. Not so great is the unchanging sight of unfed, unkempt street kids begging us to buy their little flags. Let not call it pester patriotism. Raksha Bandhan, which literally means bond of protection, is celebrated on full moon day, in the month of Shravan. There are several mythological references to Raksha Bandhan. Once, there was a 12-year-long war between the gods and the demons. Ultimately, the demons emerged victorious and snatched away heaven from deities. Nevertheless, Indra, the king of the Devas, vowed to reaffirm his sovereignty over heaven by waging one more war with the demons. Before going to war, Indra spouse, Indrani, tied a raksha sutra around his wrist as a symbol of purity and protection. Indra won the war and the gods rejoiced as they reclaimed their sovereignty over heaven. According to another legend, when Yamuna, the sister of Yama, the god of death, tied a rakhi round his wrist, Yama declared that whosoever overcame lust and tied this bond of purity by a sister, would be free from fear of death and eventually would attain immortality. In scriptures, Raksha Bandhan is known as Vish Todak Parv, the festival of destroying vices. The ceremony is also called.

Punya Pradayak Parv, the occasion to earn virtues. During the Hindu month of Shravan, devotees travel long distances and visit temples to pour water on the Shivlingam on Mondays. This religious ritual concludes with Raksha Bandhan celebrations. Raksha Bandhan has become a mere ritual sans the rich values it stands for. Sisters tie a decorative piece of thread around the wrist of brothers, and apply ilak on their forehead. Brothers offer gifts and vow to protect their sisters as and when required. However, the festival has a subtler meaning, with deeper and wider spiritual implications. Raksha Bandhan is also linked to Shiv. It is a bond of purity and symbol of divine protection. It signifies invoking of the spiritual bonding that is said and experienced to exist between the Supreme Soul and human souls who always seek His divine blessings and raksha, protection, in the hour of need. The Rakhi ritual of tying a mauli on the wrist is a reminder to perform only pure actions through the sense organs. The applying of tilak on the forehead is to make us aware of our true Self that is, to be soul-conscious. And regular practice of soul-conscious vision, values, attitude and actions enables us to view and treat fellow human beings as brother-souls under the spiritual fatherhood of one incorporeal Supreme Soul God. Imbibing of such pure vision towards all, also leads us towards realisation of our age-old ideals of universal brotherhood and one world family hood. The legend of Indra is symbolic of practicing purity in thought, words and deeds, for attaining sovereignty over the self by defeating all unruly demonic forces within. In fact, the one who conquers lust and other vices, not only experiences sovereignty over mind, intellect, sinkers and senses but also enjoys a better life of lasting peace, harmony, holistic health and happiness here and hereafter. Pledging purity and adhering to soul-centric values of fellow feeling, love, kindness and compassion in daily life, which the sacred ceremony of Rakhi stands for, is our real protection from vices, negativity and stressful living. Cervical cancer is the fourth most common cancer among women across the globe and In India, it is the second most common cancer in women. Cervical cancer develops in the cells of the cervix. In more than 95% of the cases, the disease is caused by the human papillomavirus Virus (HPV), which is a sexually transmitted infection. Usually cleared up by the body immune system, the virus sometimes manages to survive, leading to cancer. Therefore, screening is important to detect, prevent, and treat cancer. The purpose of the screening is to lower the number of cancer deaths. There are several ways of detecting cervical cancer, including the Pap smear, the LBC test, and the HPV test. Poor awareness costs precious lives it takes 15 to 20 years for cervical cancer to develop in women with a normal immune system. The need of the hour is to raise awareness about the disease and emphasize early screening.

As early screening can save many lives. However, two in three women between the ages of 30-49 years have never been screened for cervical cancer. It is estimated that in developing countries like India, around 1 in 53 Indian women will suffer from cervical cancer during their lifetime. The prevalence of cervical cancer is high in the rural population where most women are not aware of the factors that lead to cervical cancer. Inaccessibility, social stigma, no availability of affordable tests and poor infrastructure further contribute to the low uptake of the screening process. Moreover, the treatment of cervical cancer leads to a high financial burden. Prevention: One-stop solution for cervical cancer Cervical cancer is most often diagnosed in women between the ages of 35 and 44 and hence, all women within that age group must go for regular screenings even if they have no symptoms. Today, there are various noninvasive and convenient screening tests available in the market like Visual Inspection with Acetic Acid (VIA), Pap smear, liquid-based cytology, HPV testing etc., however, there are certain limitations to these tests. Therefore, in response to the low sensitivity of the conventional Pap test, the Thin Prep Test an improved liquid-based collection method was created. The Thin Prep test consists of rapid fixation, an exact monolayer depiction of the complete material, and diminished obscuring components. This test has enhanced the detection of aberrant cervical cells, as well as the capacity to undertake out-of-vial testing, such as co-testing for HPV or sexually transmitted infections, without the need for an additional specimen. As a part of the global strategy to eliminate cervical cancer by 2030, the World Health Organization (WHO) has directed all countries to reach and uphold an incidence rate of below four per 100,000 women through vaccination of 90% of eligible girls, screening of 70% of eligible women at least twice in their lifetime, to efficiently treat 90% of those with cervical preconcert lesions and provision of treatment & palliative care for invasive cancers. Early diagnosis and prevention measures not only save the patient but also avert tremendous emotional and financial burdens. In a country like India where there is 1 oncologist per 1 million people, preemptive care plays a vital role in reducing the burden on healthcare. Cervical cancer vaccination also is a very important part of the prevention of this cancer. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends that the HPV vaccine be given to girls and boys between the ages of 11 and 12. The CDC recommends that all 11- and 12-year-olds receive two doses of HPV vaccine at least six months apart. Fighting the silent killer with knowledge Cervical cancer has become a public health threat in India. Creating awareness and prevention are the two powerful tools to fight this disease. With health being a state subject in India, a collaborative approach between the state and central government is the way forward to increase the penetration of cervical cancer screening. Cervical cancer can be prevented.

economic fundamentals and demographic composition are well-positioned to make widespread prosperity a reality in the next two decades or so. However, the road to mass prosperity has to run through a market-based economic system, which is not easy for a country that travelled too far down the socialistic lane in its first 30 years of independence. In granting permanent medical bail to Varavara Rao, the Supreme Court has made it clear that stringent restrictions against bail in laws like UAPA don't hinder constitutional courts from protecting fundamental rights. Last year, SC had relied on this principle to uphold bail to a UAPA accused arguing that his incarceration for over five years while the trial crawled on was unjustified. But Rao's bail, granted on technical grounds of medical condition, advanced age, adherence to bail conditions, and delay in framing charges, does not answer any of the larger questions confronting the justice system. Too many people who have not been proven guilty are in jail. Bail as norm and jail as exception is defeated by laws like UAPA that require judges to deny bail if they believe police cases to be prima facie true. This puts lower court judges in a fix. Before framing of charges few judges will take an adverse stand on an investigation that does not merit; nor can they grant bail afterwards even if the trial is delayed because framing of charges implies there is merit in them. The Bhima Koregaon case is disturbing on many counts. Despite multiple SC rulings on prompt hearing and disposal of bail applications, Stan Swamy died in judicial custody, while waiting for the Bombay high court to decide on his plea for bail on medical grounds. Many of the accused were arrested in 2018 but forgot trial even framing of charges is over. There are claims some of the evidence was planted. These claims can be interrogated only if trials begin. Long process delays give credence to worries that in laws with stringent bail provisions custody is the punishment and, therefore, investigative agencies can get away with shoddy work. For Justice UU Alit, who heard Rao's plea, and will be the next CJI, the problem of under trial prisoners must take top priority. Undertrials as a percentage of prison population have been steadily increasing and are 76% now. An SC bench had proposed a comprehensive bail law and reiterated that courts must decide bail applications within two weeks and investigators must set down reasons for arrest, which trial courts must carefully scrutinise. Unfortunately, many lower courts seem stuck in their habits. CJI-designate Alit's tenure will be short. But he should get going on this long-delayed reform. The Election Commission decision to push back the publication of final electoral rolls for J&K assembly polls by a month not only keeps democratic politics in the Union territory in a limbo, it also has security ramifications. Ominously, yesterday marked the return of Fedayeen attacks to J&K when two terrorists tried to enter an army camp in Retour district, engaging.

India jeans in a gunfight. While both terrorists were neutralised, three soldiers were also martyred in the encounter. True, J&K joint security mechanism has been quite successful in preventing big-ticket attacks. But this saw terrorists change tactics and switch to targeted killings of ordinary Kashmiris, with the aim being to create a climate of fear and challenge the narrative of normalcy. In recent weeks, however, security forces have notched up successes against terrorists. A case in point being the elimination of Lateef Rather, who was responsible for the killing of TV artiste Amreen Bhat and revenue clerk Rahul Bhat in May. But the change in anti-terrorist strategy may have again made J&K vulnerable to big-ticket strikes. Therefore, small extremist networks that now dot J&K need to be countered so that targeted killings can be prevented and security forces can return to their primary focus of fighting cross-border terrorism. This is precisely why the democratic process needs to be fully restored in J&K to empower civil society to root out extremist elements. The notification of the J&K delimitation order in May was welcome. Notably, it carved out a parliamentary constituency combining Anantnag region in the Valley with Retour and Poonch in Jammu. That the latest attack hit retour may indicate terrorists want to preserve the old Valley-Jammu divisions and prevent the start of a new political chapter. That all the more reason why J&K polls must be held soon. The cyclopean eye of the air purifier in our living room at home stares at me reproachfully. In machine body language it seems to be saying why are you ignoring me totally? We bought the purifier a couple of years ago when the media was full of alarming reports of the severely bad air quality caused by vehicular emissions, unregulated construction activity, stubble burning and other factors and the harmful effects it was having on everyone health. So, like many others, we bought and installed an air purifying device in our home. Its single, circular eye would change color, from a dark red for Danger, to a lilac for Livable, to a bright blue for Breathe Easy, which indicated optimum air quality. Every day we dutifully switch it on and, as fearful and worried as if we were keeping vigil over the sick bed of an ailing relative, we stare at it anxiously as it went through its color-changing routine. And then Covid struck, raising newer, and louder, alarm bells. All at once, pollution and its harmful effects took a remote back seat to the virus. Never mind what breathing bad air would do to you in the long term when the real worry was that the bug could stop you breathing anything, on a permanent basis. So, like millions of others, we brought protective face masks, and hand sanitizers, and a UV disinfectant. And forgot all about our air purifier in our single-minded worry about the virus. If, as the saying goes, it love that makes the world go round, it.

Worry that turns it upside down, giving our everyday concerns an entirely new perspective. Yesterday frightening spectres are exorcised by ever more fearsome apparitions who get our full, horrified attention to the exclusion of past hauntings. Nature is said to abhor a vacuum. And the nature of the human mind seems to be such that it finds, or invents, a succession of worries in order to obviate the risk of a potential mental emptiness. The worst worry of all worries would be to wake up one day and find that, according to the morning news, we had nothing to worry about. Don worry. That not going to happen. Because if Covid goes can monkey pox be far behind? Sanskrit need not be dismissed as another classical or even dead language, just chanted during religious rituals but having no practical use. A closer look at Sanskrit sheds light on its value and significance even in modern times. In a recent scientific study, MRI scans showed that memorizing ancient Sanskrit mantras increases the size of the brain regions associated with cognitive functions, such as memory and decision-making. This phenomenon was termed the Sanskrit Effect by James Hartwell. Having a strong memory and sharp intellect is the key to achieving success in any arena. A language is not just for communication, it shapes the worldview of the culture, its Sanskrit. Sanskrit words, such as guru, mantra and hyena, do not have accurate equivalents in any other language. If Sanskrit, the mother language, is not taught, then slowly the Indian vernaculars will become contaminated with words from distant languages, bringing in foreign, antithetical concepts. What is called herd person in English is known as Parham uprush, first person, in Sanskrit. Not surprisingly, the traditional Indian greeting is Namaste. The first person in English is known as utter uprush, noble person, which shows that value is given to being magnanimous. In the Devanagari script, when the conjuncts are written, the weak, half letter is supported by the powerful, full letter. All hanta Mantras pray for universal welfare. Sanskrit can act as a powerful aid in evoking compassion. Sanskrit has singular and plural but also dual numbers, which emphasises the importance given to conversations. Two defining features of Sanskrit are the concepts of sandhi, conjunction, between two letters, and samasa, compound, between two words. Both these concepts point to the value given to collaboration and unity. In a language, a word is connected to an object by convention, but Sanskrit does not adhere to this definition. Rishis experienced the universe as a vibration in the form of sound and derived verbal roots. Sanskrit is the language of nature, not of any country. It means perfected and is termed as language of gods. Verbal roots refer to properties of the object, so focus is on that which is lasting. Multiple words exist for one object and the usage is determined by the context. There exists the potential to create new words from the same root. The order.

Of words is not important, which gives freedom to express it poetically. Sanskrit poetry is governed by the science of meters. This makes Indian classical literature full of aesthetic delight. Hence, the Indian ethos is based on the ideas of fluidity, infinity, creativity and festivity. The grammar of Sanskrit is so precise that it is often considered useful for computational linguistics. The Sanskrit alphabet has 50 letters, with the pronunciation of each letter involving a specific location in the mouth. To chant Sanskrit sacred texts constitutes natural pranayama, which confers health benefits. Sanskrit is the language of yoga, Ayurveda and Indic spirituality from Bhakti, devotion, to DaVita, non-duality, and traditions. This treasure-house of knowledge is the gift of India to the world. Tensions between China and Taiwan are confounding over US House of Representatives Speaker Nancy Pelosi visit, which further strained relations between the US and China. Recently China conducted a massive military exercise in the Taiwan Strait. Taiwan reported repeated violations of its air space by the Chinese Air Force. As these tensions grew between China and other countries, the military officers of India and China met on 09 Aug 2022 to discuss the issues of rising Chinese Air Force activities and the recent alleged air space violation by the China Air Force fighter plane. High-level talks between India and China were held at the Chushul-Moldo meeting point. A Major General of the Indian Army and an Air Commodore of the Indian Air Force from the Indian side participated in this meeting, which discussed various things, including the recent air space violation by the Chinese PLA Air Force J-11 fighter. The issue arose during the discussion about establishing the hotline between the Indian Air Force and the Chinese Air Force. The modalities for establishing such a hotline would come up in subsequent Indo-China Border meetings. The issue of a direct hotline came up as it is believed that such air space violations could escalate the tension at LAC between the two countries. Also, China did expect such a swift response from Indian Air Force after they violated the air space. The Mirage 2000 aircraft from its base in J&K immediately reached the place of possible intrusion and surprised the enemy. Since the stalemate started in May 2020, the two sides have so far held 16 rounds of talks with disengagement undertaken from both sides of Pangong Tso in February 2021 and from PP 17 in the Gogra-Hot Springs area in August, in addition to Galan in 2020 after the violent clashes. There have also been talks at the political and diplomatic levels. Management of the Indo-China Border is not very easy. India shares 3488 Km of the border with China that runs along Latah, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh. The border is not fully demarcated, and the process of clarifying and confirming the Line of Actual Control is in progress. The area is characterised by high-altitude terrain and thick habitation, which have resulted in inadequate infrastructure development.

The nature of communication design has changed significantly in the information economy. Content production has become cross platform, ubiquitous and in many cases even measurable. The internet has given the power of creating content to one and all; consuming content has become cursory and transient. From analogy print magazines to digitally enhanced videos, communication designers need to negotiate different domains and therefore the need for an Integrated Communications Design Program. Communication Design as a profession has moved on. Internet has given the power of creating content to one and all, and consequently consuming content has become cursory and transient, making it difficult for the common communication designer. Communication designers dealt with pencils and picas, type and colour and created artefacts like book covers and posters, printed magazines and newspapers. They dealt with brand development and identity design. New software hit the market, making life easy for everyone. Soon these became available as templates and apps. A profusion of contents led to fake news and wrong communication. Everyone with an app now is a content creator and communicator. Canvas made everyone a graphic designer and Tic Took made everyone a movie maker! Professional design jobs turned out to be filling up templates and anyone who knew graphic software were named communication designers! The role of getting something designed by a professional communication designer is diminishing. There is also the need to communicate with ethics. Therefore, there is enough reason to revisit communication design curriculum and make it contemporary and relevant. The new Integrated Communication design discipline is emerging as a bridge between analogue design and digital design, dealing with effective communication that includes areas like data visualisation, writing and reporting. It includes the moving images like video and film as much as photography. Designers are visually literate but also need to communicate using the written word as much as the image. To stay relevant, design institutes are re imagining the curriculum and pedagogy. New institutes of design in India have these new disciplines that are integrative. This is being addressed by sensitising the students in developing empathy, equipping them with thinking tools like systems thinking and critical thinking, giving cross disciplinary inputs, tech embedded courses, blended learning and emphasis on excellence. New, contemporary curriculum developed with industry professionals. Repurposed contents cater to IT and digital sectors, media houses, print and publishing, branding, advertising, film and animation studios and include traditional courses like Graphic Design, Print Design, and contemporary ones like Visual Design, New Media, Social Communication Creative writing ethics and Branding. Students are trained to show high sense of ethics in developing responsible communication and immersive user experience with excellent end results. This may be the beginning of a new kind of designer, who will be ethical, enterprising and effective. Clearly, they need to become strategic thinkers, techno mavericks and umber creative professionals. Students, on successful completion of the program me would have acquired the competencies to find placements with leading graphic design firms, Tech firms, Film and Video studios, Print

Working in the area of branding, publication, communication design and design for digital medium. They would also find opportunities in the social sectors, NGOs and the government projects. They could also start their own design enterprise and can become an entrepreneur. Wanted. It looked utterly confused of its purpose and aim at the state. It just pursued a policy of making things difficult for Nits rather than anything positive for it. The departmental and administrative disputes which were quite visible in public domain had no purpose than making look the Chief Minister pale, weak, embarrassed and at times humiliated. Eight, instead of strengthening its Bihar leadership, it deliberately disturbed the process of the party taking roots in Bihar. It side lined Sushi Mode and Ravi Shankar Prasad both having considerable support and respect in the state almost simultaneously while making lesser known faces with lesser potential to grow occupy front seats of the party. The rank and file of the party as well as people at large were just unable to comprehend which way the party actually wished to go. Nine, notwithstanding his long innings with the saffron party, Nits could keep his secular socialistic credentials intact which makes him always acceptable to all the forces opposed to BJP. He very well fits into any scheme of the opposition at large. BJP failed when it tried pampering Jinan Ram Manchu playing most backward class card against Nits. It looks strange that BJP did not analyse its limitations which makes it, and not Nits and his party, vulnerable and fragile enough. It depended on Nits more than Nits depended on it for Nits had many takers and BJP none in the state. Strong Nits only would have helped BJP strengthen its roots in the state. Ten, BJP failed to even realise that a disgruntled Nits might cause an avoidable national discomfort for the party besides making entire east hostile to the party. Playing a victim and betrayal card may not be too helpful for the party. It would be too difficult, if not impossible, to make people at large hate him in the state. Nits, of course, have taken huge risks given inherent vices of Lulu s RJD and his intolerance to corruption and nepotism. He has opened too many fronts to be attacked by too many quarters. But then, he never hesitated taking risks and making his way in uncertainties. Observing his body language and manners post last assembly elections, one could easily feel his continued discomfort and sense of profound embarrassment which was bound to explode at an appropriate time. At the end of the day it is his people who would take the call people he works for and people he believes in. At this stage, he has too little to lose but enormous to gain. He has always gained for his endeavours so far and history is often in the habit of repeating itself as Alexis de Tocqueville observed, History is gallery of pictures in which there.

That they reopened the Maktaba. But before Ahmed, it was Masoom Moradabad who announced on his FB wall that Maktaba had been reopened. He also shared a photograph showing a man pushing the shop shutter up. Lesson from it: Speaking up against injustice does make a difference. This is a small victory of all those who spoke up against the arbitrary and sudden closure of the iconic institution established by the Jamia founders, especially Dr Zakir Hussain. Let me repeat an episode from Zakir Sahab life which I mentioned in an earlier post. Only to reiterate how diligently, tirelessly and selflessly the architects of Jamia and Jamia Maktaba worked to ensure that the institutions withstood stormy winds which threatened to uproot it. I had written: After the Khilafat Movement ended and funds which had also supported the Jamia project in the 1920s dried up, Jamia Millia faced imminent closure. Some senior students and well-wishers of Jamia cabled Zakir Hussain in Germany where he had gone for higher studies. Deeply concerned, Zakir sahib replied: My friends and I are ready to dedicate our lives to the Jamia. Please see that it is not closed before our return. They were three friends, Zakir Hussain, Abide Hussain and Mohammed Mujeeb, in Germany and they immediately met and brainstormed on ways and means to save the sinking ship of Jamia. By now, in 1925, Jamia, founded in Aligarh in 1920, had shifted to Karol Bagh in Delhi. In 1926, teen deewane Zakir Hussain, Abide Hussain and Mohammed Mujeeb returned to India. Zakir Sahab became Shaikhul Jamia or Vice Chancellor one wonders if Jamia still uses this term at least occasionally of the university. Mujeeb and Abide sahebaan too committed them to serve the nascent institution. Apart from teaching, they begged, borrowed and did whatever else they could to save and nurture it. Apart from Gandhiji blessings, a huge monetary support came from K A Hamied, founder of pharmaceutical company CIPLA in Bombay. It gave Jamia a new lease of life. Zakir Sahab selflessly served Jamia before he was requested to go to Aligarh to save AMU which faced existential crisis in the aftermath of the Holocaust of 1947. So, Zakir Sahab shaped the destiny of both Jamia and Maktaba Jamia. Now that his baby Maktaba is being strangulated in broad daylight by those who are supposed to protect it, Zakir Sahab, from his grave at the Jamia campus, must be shedding copious tears. He must be asking, in poet Shahab Jafri words: Tu idhar udhar ki na baat kar yeh bata ke kafila kyun luta Mujhe rahznon se gila nahin teri rahbari ka sawal hai. I appeal to Urduwallas to start subscribing to Urdu newspapers and magazines. They should teach their children Urdu and make buying books, including Urdu books, a habit. Speak to school managements and request them to facilitate teaching of Urdu at primary and secondary levels. Where this is not possible, private tutors can be engaged to teach children Urdu. I know many families which hire tutors to. Teach Quran and Hadees Prophet sayings to their wards. Urdu too can be included in those sessions. Put pressure on government funded academies and others institutions to be proactive and responsible and do more than window dressing when it comes to promoting Urdu. There are a lot more that can be done. More suggestions are solicited. In a big endorsement of India rising global stature, African Union chairperson Azali Assoumani observed that India is now a superpower ahead of China. Highlighting the good

Same status as the 27-member European Union (EU), the only regional bloc with full membership of the G20. Its previous designation was Invited International Organisation. Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi had advocated full membership for the African Union in G20, a proposal that had received wide support from the key global players. The G20 previously comprised 19 countries and the European Union with the members together representing around 85% of global GDP, more than 75% of global trade and about 2/3rds of the world population. The admission of AU as a full member in G-20 underscores India wide-ranging agenda to focus global multilateral forum attention on the Global South during her presidency of the G20 this year. Modi in his opening remark observed that India G-20 presidency has become a symbol of inclusion, both within the country and beyond, representing the spirit of Sabka Saath. Significance of the African Union for India The African Union is made up of 55 Member States representing all the countries on the African continent. These Member States are divided into five geographic regions. AU aims to achieve greater unity, cohesion and solidarity among the African countries and African nations. The African Union is a key driving force for the continent political and economic development, its primary purpose being African integration and increased cooperation among African countries, with a view to achieving peace, security, and prosperity for all the people of the continent. Historically India outreach to Africa began in 2008 although China before India had first reached Africa in 2000 & since the formation of Forum on China Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) has come a long way indicating evolving Chinese interests in the African continent. However, with her shrewd move to include the African Union in the G20 grouping, India has pitched itself as a leader of the developing and underdeveloped countries, it is opined. It is said the move is in sync with India aspiration for Permanent Membership of the UNSC for which India is keen to garner support from Africa, which has 55 votes. As countries in the Global South continue to rise in prominence, it would be imperative for the institutions like G-20 to become more reflective of today diverse global landscape & the membership in the G-20 would give African nations a direct say in tackling major global challenges, including economic growth, climate change, and sustainable development, it is opined. To invite the African Union to be a permanent member of G-20 was PM Narendra Modi vision. He wished India to become the voice of the Global South. He had accordingly conveyed to all the leaders of G20 India wish to make AU a permanent member of G-20, which received a positive and overwhelming response, culminating into induction of the African Union as a Permanent Member of G-20 during the Delhi Summit. Inclusion of African Union in G-20 lends India huge diplomatic clout in Africa, which has become the playground for major powers like the US, Russia, China and European countries, all vying for political and economic influence in the resource-rich continent. India, on her part, has plans to actively engage with Africa in matters of climate change mitigation, trade and technology and infrastructure development. Africa, a Hotbed of Great Power Competition China has been aggressively pursuing its own economic interests in the resource-rich African continent through investments in infrastructure and m

Involved in African politics through proxies like the mercenary group Wagner. Europe, which on the other hand for years had grappled with rising migration from Africa and the Middle East, has also been noticed reinvigorating its relationships in the continent. The vast deposits of rare Earth metals like lithium and chromium and other minerals, has attracted the attention of key global players, particularly, China and the U.S. are said to be jostling for influence among African countries to gain access to these lucrative resources. Epilogue The African Union inclusion to G20 is seen as a big win for India, which has been championing the cause of Global South. India support for the African Union entry into the G20 is seen as a landmark moment in international diplomacy. It not only strengthens the AU bid, but also enhances India standing as a global leader advocating for a more equitable and representative international order, it is opined, & aligns well with the ethos of the G20, which seeks to address the challenges of the global economy. India proposal thus serves as a pioneering step forward heralding a future where inclusivity and collective wisdom drive global decisions, it is opined. On the sidelines of the G20 Summit in New Delhi, in the pursuit of deeper multi-modal connectivity, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed among the governments of India, the US, Saudi Arabia, the European Union, the UAE, France, Germany, and Italy to establish the India-Middle East-Europe Economic Corridor (IMEC). The IMEC, a resurgence of the ancient maritime and overland commercial linkages between the countries of the Arabian Sea and the Mediterranean Sea region, has the potential to stimulate economic growth and trade cooperation among the countries of the Indian Ocean region, the Indian sub-continent, the Middle East, and Europe. Additionally, there will be a rearrangement of regional strategic outcomes in favor of the United States, Europe, India, and the participating Middle Eastern nations. The project that is being considered as a part of the Partnership for Global of the Chinese debt trap linked to its Belt and Road Initiative, balancing China growing influence in the Middle East region, the EU persistence to deepen trade and investment with the Middle East countries- particularly in response to the Russia-Ukraine war, and India search for an alternate feasible trans-regional commercial route to replace the sluggish Cahaba route for the International North-South Transit Corridor. In comparison to the Suez Canal route, the IMEC after the completion of the railway network between the UAE Jabil Ali and Israel Haifa port will result in the cost and time effective seamless movement of goods between India and Europe. As Professor Michael Tan chum has calculated, in comparison to the Suez Canal route, the shipping time between Mumbai and Piraeus- the western nodal port of the corridor in Greece, will be reduced by 40 percent via the India-Middle East-Europe Economic Corridor (IMEC). The IMEC is more than just a business corridor. In addition to cutting shipping costs, times, and fuel usage and improving trade facilitation, the corridor is intended to enhance efficiency, secure regional supply chains, and reduce greenhouse emissions. Above and beyond, it is destined to witness and serve the growing economic independency between India, the Middle East, and Europe, which is further expected to lead to the transformative integration of the eco

Working in the area of branding, publication, communication design and design for digital medium. They would also find opportunities in the social sectors, NGOs and the government projects. They could also start their own design enterprise and can become an entrepreneur. Wanted. It looked utterly confused of its purpose and aim at the state. It just pursued a policy of making things difficult for Nits rather than anything positive for it. The departmental and administrative disputes which were quite visible in public domain had no purpose than making look the Chief Minister pale, weak, embarrassed and at times humiliated. Eight, instead of strengthening its Bihar leadership, it deliberately disturbed the process of the party taking roots in Bihar. It side lined Sushi Mode and Ravi Shankar Prasad both having considerable support and respect in the state almost simultaneously while making lesser known faces with lesser potential to grow occupy front seats of the party. The rank and file of the party as well as people at large were just unable to comprehend which way the party actually wished to go. Nine, notwithstanding his long innings with the saffron party, Nits could keep his secular socialistic credentials intact which makes him always acceptable to all the forces opposed to BJP. He very well fits into any scheme of the opposition at large. BJP failed when it tried pampering Jinan Ram Manchu playing most backward class card against Nits. It looks strange that BJP did not analyse its limitations which makes it, and not Nits and his party, vulnerable and fragile enough. It depended on Nits more than Nits depended on it for Nits had many takers and BJP none in the state. Strong Nits only would have helped BJP strengthen its roots in the state. Ten, BJP failed to even realise that a disgruntled Nits might cause an avoidable national discomfort for the party besides making entire east hostile to the party. Playing a victim and betrayal card may not be too helpful for the party. It would be too difficult, if not impossible, to make people at large hate him in the state. Nits, of course, have taken huge risks given inherent vices of Lulu s RJD and his intolerance to corruption and nepotism. He has opened too many fronts to be attacked by too many quarters. But then, he never hesitated taking risks and making his way in uncertainties. Observing his body language and manners post last assembly elections, one could easily feel his continued discomfort and sense of profound embarrassment which was bound to explode at an appropriate time. At the end of the day it is his people who would take the call people he works for and people he believes in. At this stage, he has too little to lose but enormous to gain. He has always gained for his endeavours so far and history is often in the habit of repeating itself as Alexis de Tocqueville observed, History is gallery of pictures in which there.

It is 75 years since India became free of British rule. There is certainly much to celebrate. Anniversaries, however, are also times to take stock, to set the course for the next few decades. What more do we have to do to be truly independent, to be truly free? The Partition riots that accompanied independence were a monumental tragedy that indelibly marked our birth as a nation. It was not clear then that India would survive as a country, let alone a democratic one, whether the peoples of our various states would feel a sense of national unity and purpose that overcame the religious, caste, language and socio-economic identities that differentiated them. Most citizens were poor and illiterate, unequal economically and socially. Political freedom was most valued by the elite, who could slip into the roles vacated by the colonial administration. India higher education regulator is working on a proposal to integrate engineering and medical entrance exams into the undergraduate common university entrance test, and the driving logic is no different from what drove both NEET and JEE evolution. These two common entrance exams had to overcome huge resistance to go full throttle, but they have clearly proved the doomsayers wrong, setting up a more efficient and less painful pipeline to scarce seats than the glut of separate exams they replaced. At the same time, the many agonies inflicted by a dramatically expanded CUET-UG this year call for proceeding with care. Higher education institutions that will be impacted by the CUET-NEET-JEE integration include some of India most cherished centers of excellence. Only through consultations with them as well as with other key stakeholders will NTA be able to arrive at robust alternative testing. For example, NEET has very high biology standards and JEE a very high math threshold. Both these test Class XI as well as XII syllabi while CUET quizzes only the Class XII syllabus. But reconciling these divergent needs is quite doable with proper groundwork and NTA should not be reinventing the wheel either. Learn from South Korea, a quality education exemplar and which channels all its university intake through a single-day, five-session exam. Of course, no other country system can simply be duplicated in India. Processes have to be developed to work across our own diverse local contexts. Harrowing CUET glitches have driven home costs of under-preparation on this front. Any CUET-NEET-JEE integration will be looking at upwards of 43 lakh applicants compared to around 5 lakh for South Korea CSAT. Don sabotage the noble goal of saving students from a multiplicity of exams through slapdash implementation. India is two days away from celebrating its 75th year as an independent country. But for some Indians, the founding promise of political equality seems years away. A 24-district survey by the Tamil Nadu Untouchability Eradication Front has found many kinds of discriminatory behaviors against Dalit panchayat presidents: denied access to their office, not provided with documents they need, stopped from sitting on chairs, and disallowed from hoisting the tricolor.

Then there are schoolchildren all over India refusing midday meals cooked by Dalits, gruesome atrocities against Dalits, and a thousand invisible hurdles that dictate where and how they can live and work. It not that the state has stunted in its efforts at inclusion. Like in public education and public jobs, panchayat raj institutions also mandate a quota for scheduled castes. But this has been undermined in many states, with requirements of having a middle school education, or the right number of children, or a toilet in their homes, which inevitably disqualify the socially marginalized. The whole point of democratic participation seems foreign to many in a society still riddled with pre-modern hierarchy and domination. If good sense and state rules and laws don work in the face of entrenched prejudice, then perhaps fear will “ those who deny basic constitutional rights to others must be seen to be paying heavily for it. The success of any political and economic order depends on how natural and common-sensical it seems. In today turbulent world, we see the cracks in a three-decade-old system “ neoliberalism “ that took shape in the US and then shaped most of the world, says historian Gary Gerstle in *The Rise and Fall of the Neoliberal Order*. The architects of neoliberalism, starting with Ronald Reagan, dismantled the system that sought to work out a compromise between capital and labor, and state and market. Neoliberals were convinced that regulatory controls stymied growth and innovation. It prized free global movement of goods and labor, was all for cosmopolitanism and globalization. In the 75 years of Independence, India has changed dramatically in a variety of ways. For a Dalit like me, there no better way to explain this than write about Tofapur, my mother place of birth. Situated in Azamgarh district, east Uttar Pradesh, the village was “ and continues to be “ embedded in my consciousness since my childhood. In 1965, barely half a dozen Dalit families, including my maternal grandfather, lived on their own. Most Dalit families subsisted almost like serfs. The adults got to work around 3.30am during the sowing, harvesting seasons in October and November, March April. After a gap of over three decades, I visited Tofapur in early 2008. I was working on a project with Prof Devesh Kapur, then head of the Centre for the Advanced Study of India, University of Pennsylvania. The project studied changes in occupation, lifestyle, and food habits among Dalits after the 1990s reforms. It also mapped the changing socio-economic dynamics with the upper castes in the village. Does the human species have to endure the worst that it is capable of to achieve the best that it can? Is it necessary for us to descend to an internal hell in order to rise to the redemption of the heaven that lies within us? This is the challenging concept on which British novelist Pat Barker has based her World War I trilogy, *Regeneration*. Hailed as one of he 10 best historical novels ever written, the.

Books span the four-year course of the murderous conflict that claimed 20 million lives, almost equally divided between combatants and civilians. It was by far the bloodiest war till date, largely because science and technology, the crowning achievements of the human mind, were harnessed to produce weapons of mechanized destruction like armored tanks and poison gas. With the force of an exploding shrapnel shell, Barker drives home the monstrous enormity of the mass violence unleashed, and what it did to the psyche and spirit of those who experienced it, by interweaving real-life people into the plot, including the so-called War Poets like Siegfried Sassoon and Wilfred Owen. Both these men, suffering from what was then called hell shock, and which today would be termed Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), were treated by an empathic psychologist, Dr Rivers, also a real-life figure who did in fact have the two as his patients. In a climate of hysterical hyper-nationalism when being a conchie, a conscientious objector to the wholesale slaughterhouse of war, was considered a synonym for coward and traitor, it posed a moral and ethical dilemma for the doctor, whose Hippocratic Oath bound him to the first principle of doing no harm, to send the young men in his care back to the death-fields of France, which his official duty obliged him to do. To compound the dilemma, Sassoon, a decorated hero, published A Soldier Declaration in which he made clear his anti-war stance but was still determined to return to the battlefield to share the mortal danger the men under his command continued to face. The narrative raises deeply disturbing questions about not just patriotism “ Can it justify the legalized murder that is warfare? ” but about the seemingly dual nature of humanity. Are we condemned to endure horror to rise to heroism and altruism as so many did in the trenches of Flanders? Or, as Sassoon noted with tragic irony, does a War Poet have to have a war in order to write poetry? Is there a brutish Hyde lurking behind the creative Jekyll? Do we, all of us, have a literal body double, as in RL Stevenson allegory? Dr Rivers and a colleague conducted a series of physiological experiments employing sensory stimuli, both rough and gentle, clinically known as protopathic and epicritic, respectively, to activate divergent neural responses and the psychological effects these could have on our behavior. Without explicitly linking the protopathic and the epicritic response to the duality inherent in humanity, the capacity for both love and hate, for courage and cruelty, salvation and damnation, Barker suggests a connection which implies that it is the conflict between these polarities which shapes both our collective and individual destinies. Whether it is the war-torn France of 1917, or the Ukraine of today, the ultimate battlefield, Kurukshetra, is the one within. One day, Laddu was very anxious. He had a target to accomplish some important goals. He had been chasing these for some time, and he went through many ups.

And downs in the process. There were some very disappointing moments during his journey. Those were the times when he used to go to the temple and pray to God. One such day, when he was very sad and dejected, someone advised him to offer some penance to the almighty. If you commit something, in return, your work shall definitely be done. Laddu did precisely the same. He went to the priest carrying fruits and sweets in one hand and flowers and money in the other. He shared his concern with the pujari and offered him all those items. On understanding Laddu need, the Pandit said “ DROP it. Laddu was confused as to what needed to be dropped. He thought it was about the flowers, so he dropped the flower on the pujari feet. He then looked toward the priest. But the man was not satisfied and again said, DROP it. Now Laddu realized it was about the sweets, and he dropped them. But the priest was unmoved and again said, DROP it. At this moment, Laddu had fruits and a rupee two thousand note in his hand. He then dropped the bag of fruits on the ground. The pujari, however, seemed to be adamant about something which Laddu was unaware of. He again said, DROP it. Laddu then realized that he was left with money in his hands. Yes, it was about the money, he guessed. He then dropped the currency note which was in his hand. But the priest continued saying, DROP, DROP DROP That when Laddu got a bit anxious and, in anxiety, asked the priest, What exactly do you want me to drop pandit Ji? The priest replied, Drop your ego, drop your disbelief, drop your lack of confidence, drop your doubts. Your offerings of material things to the omnipotent in exchange for achieving desirable life situations do not complete the equation. On the contrary, all you need to offer the deity is your commitment and a steadfast belief. When you ask for something from the almighty, ask it with 100% trust. Friends, metaphorically thinking, sweets represent lust, and fruits represent goals. While flowers represent the expectations of good times, money represents wealth accumulation. A supreme power manages the flow of all these human desirables. You may call it the ultimate superpower or the Universe etc. I prefer to look at it as God “ the supreme giver. If we want our wishes fulfilled, we must first learn the art of asking for them. The repeated instructions by the priest to drop was, in effect, an attempt to create space within to manifest all wishes. The art of allowing all dreams is the ability to walk freely along with the flow of unquestionable belief. I remember a story of a rope walker. He did a public show where he walked over a rope connecting two high-rise towers. The most impressive part of this event was that he was carrying his infant daughter on his shoulder while he.

Was on that rope. The fellow walked a lot confidently. Initially, the public watching his act was scared, but after some time, they all started cheering him. When the rope walker reached the other end of the rope, the crowd roared in praise for him. After some time, the rope walker was invited to participate in a media show. During the interactions, the person asked the audience, Do you think I can do this act successfully again? Almost everyone said, Yes, you can. Ok, said the rope walker and asked another question, Do you really believe in my abilities to repeat this performance? Everyone replied, Yes, we believe in you. The rope walker said, Now that you believe in me, how many of you can lend me your child to carry along with me during my next show? As expected, no one replied in affirmation. The rope walker said, You all have a belief in me, but you do not believe 100%. So why are every car maker and even new techy start-ups suddenly making electric vehicles (EVs)? Growing environmental awareness and pollution caused by the depleting reservoirs of fossil fuels(like petrol and diesel) are reasons why the car industry around the world is investing in Electric vehicles (EVs)and their infrastructure. The global geo-political situations are pushing fuel prices up, adding to the urgency of buying electric vehicles among consumers. Despite the supply chain shortage, the EV market is growing steadily. Governments are setting targets on 100% EV in the next few years. Clearly, EVs seem like the answer to the quest for cleaner energy and low driving costs. However, there are a few challenges the car makers are trying to overcome and are investing millions in research. This is a summary from an automotive designer and inventor perspective. Charging the batteries and the range anxiety are the top concerns when buying an EV in India and worldwide. Car makers are trying to increase the range (mileage) by reducing weight and optimizing energy-draining onboard technology. The battery pack weighs 1000kg, and a typical SUV weighs 2000kg”Tesla model-Y, for example. The heavier the car, the lesser will be the range mileage. Designers are researching weight reduction through alternative materials, manufacturing processes, and creating optimized car interiors. Besides widely known concerns like range anxiety, high cost, and charging infrastructure, one of the lesser known challenges for today EVs is the perceived high quality of the interiors. EV drivers expect the car to be very high-tech. But in reality, most of the cost goes towards the batteries “ which are expensive. Any hi-tech features we provide on the interior drain the battery and can also add to the price. As automotive designers, how can we improve the perceived quality yet keep the costs and weight down? Some food for thought there. Autonomous driving technology “ On the brighter side, an all-electric vehicle battery pack is a more stable power source “ unlike a fossil fuel-driven car “ which makes way for some remarkable technologies.

Like autonomous driving – self-driving cars. Imagine your vehicle searches you out in a packed parking lot! Companies like Tesla and Waymo are already developing this self-driving tech, and some are also operating Autonomous Taxi services in California with the presence of safety drivers, but this is just the beginning. Indian infrastructure needs to develop tremendously to enable this technology. But for now, geofenced campuses are where autonomous electric vehicles can be tried out as pilot projects, in my opinion. In an EV, the battery packs are positioned under the car floor, and there is no engine under the hood. The base is not interrupted by the traditional drive train mechanism. This opens up new possibilities for the interior spaces and usage of the car, such as the front storage – under the bonnet, frunk, as we call it. Car interior as a third space? The pandemic disrupted the way we live, work, and the way we travel. Imagine your car as the herd space instead of just a means of transport from point A to B. What all we can do with the car! Online meetings while stuck in traffic, take a little nap while at the charging station or watch a movie, or use the car as your space to get away from home and your office. The Indian advantage: Manufacture process needs drastic change to make them affordable to make and to drive. India is well known for creating great products for much cheaper compared to most countries. Take the ISRO spaceship launch, for example – that cost less than a Hollywood movie and also launched four other foreign satellites in orbit. India has a vast potential to make EVs with a higher range at cheaper costs. Having the youngest population in the world, talent in technology is abundant. The government is promoting start-ups and campaigns like make in India seem to make a difference. The two-wheeler EV market also has enormous growth potential, and many start-ups in India are already tapping into it. Additionally, India has abundant natural resources to harvest and generate other renewable energy. The future of EVs in India looks very bright. While information technology offered solutions to the problems created by Covid-19 pandemic like sustaining business, communication, governance, education, essential service and effective Covid management among others, it also provided inconspicuous means for human traffickers to blind and trap people, especially the illiterate, uneducated, uninformed, poor youth and children, mostly girls. Traditionally, traffickers used to target poor defenseless families and employ agents to traffic women and children through different deceitful tactics. The use of online platforms medium such as fake website, dark web and social media to trap vulnerable women and children goes beyond geographic boundaries of a country, thus making the investigation and prosecution more complex and mind numbing. Usually, traffickers target very poor, uneducated, vulnerable persons who are in desperate need of money or job. People who aspire to get better education, opportunities or lead a far more comfortable life also fall victims.

Of trafficking. Trafficking in person is a serious criminal act and violation of human rights. Almost all countries are affected by this illegal and inhuman act. Target 5.2, 8.7 and 16.2 of Sustainable Development Goals speak about eliminating trafficking of women and girls; ending modern slavery and human trafficking; and ending violence, abuse and trafficking of children respectively by 2030. The gains or progress made over last few decades on different fronts to achieve SDGs got a serious setback with many indicators even on a reverse trend like employment, education, poverty, etc. Covid-19 and eventual lock-down and shut-down wreaked havoc on people livelihood and Indian economy. Around 230 million Indians have been pushed into poverty during past year shows a report by Azim Premji University. Use of internet, social platforms, online games and different applications have grown exponentially post Covid. These twin factors (Poverty and increased exposure to online space) have created huge opportunities for human traffickers. Research conducted by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) shows how victims are being targeted and recruited via social media and online dating platforms where personal information and details of people locations are readily available. The UNDOC document, focusing on the role of technology as a tool clearly states that technology can both enable and impede human trafficking. It says that the internet and digital platforms offer traffickers numerous tools to recruit, exploit, and control victims; organize their transport and accommodation; advertise victims and reach out to potential clients; communicate among perpetrators; and hide criminal proceeds “ and all that with greater speed, cost-effectiveness and anonymity. There are fake websites, gaming applications, social networking sites, lottery or job advertisements on different portals, etc. which are used to lure and trap youth and children. Live chat and live video streaming options can also give the trafficker immediate contact and the opportunity to obtain personal information used to trick targeted victims. India had 755 million internet users in 2021 many of them are youth and children. Countries like India, a source, transit point and destination of human trafficking is going to face a herculean task of preventing and protecting trafficking in person, especially children who constitute the major part of trafficked victims. According to Crime in India Report 2020, 88% of victims of human trafficking in India were women and children, a reduction of 2% from 2018. However, children constitute 47% of the total victims of human trafficking (4709) as per the said report. Rajasthan (with 815 child victims tops the list of children victims of trafficking in India, followed by states like Delhi (202), Kerala (184), Odisha (159) and Jharkhand (114). A careful analysis of the cases of human trafficking in India as per the 2020 report reveals that sexual exploitation for prostitution, forced labor and domestic servitude have been three major purposes that drive this organized dangerous crime. The conviction rate is one of the lowest (10.6). Need not to reiterate that children trafficked undergo inhuman treatment, all kinds of abuse.

And exploitation and remain deprived of dignity, liberty and all kinds of rights conferred upon them. Successive governments both at the Centre and in States have taken host of measures to stop trafficking in human beings. The Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India had written to states, Union Territories to expedite the setting up of new anti-human trafficking units (AHTUs) and upgrade the infrastructure of existing ones to combat and prevent human trafficking. The Ministry has also set up an online monitoring portal for States and Union Territories to update and track the progress of AHTUs as well as for sharing best practices and success stories. Many civil society organizations are also engaged in prevention and response work, building awareness and capacities of communities and enforcement officials. As a result, there had been steady decline over last three years (2018-2020) in the incidences of trafficking in human beings in the country, but it is widely believed that the Covid-19 induced economic crisis, destitution, and cyber-crime must have reversed the trend. Teaching youth and children cyber safety and how to remain safe online is the need of the hour. We cannot stop using internet, but certainly, we can keep children safe online. Our experience of working on the issue suggest that apart from creating mass awareness among vulnerable group, we need to identify vulnerable families through local administration and NGOs, ensure their livelihood and protect them by linking them with different social protection schemes. We need to enhance community vigil and frequently track every vulnerable child at village level through trained Village Panchayat Child Welfare and Protection Committees, youth clubs, teachers and local police. Setting up of AHTU in every district targeted search and rescue operation by AHTU police and proper rehabilitation and reintegration of rescued victims through Individual Care Plan by Child Welfare Committee are highly essential. We have to ensure that the victims of trafficking are provided free legal aid and support services under the relevant schemes like Ujjawala. Strengthening investigation, prosecution and conviction should be specially looked into by the law enforcement agencies. We as a human race of 21st century can afford to see humans beings sold, slaved, abused, and used as commodity. UN, government, business organizations, donor agencies, voluntary organizations, community-based organizations, youth and women groups should come together and work on a mission mode. While celebrating Azadi Ka Amrit Mahostav, let take a firm pledge to build large partnerships to stop this menace by 2030. Every year, more than 20 million surgeries are performed in India, and of this, around 80 per cent fall under secondary care. Unlike many western countries where healthcare providers maintain an uniform healthcare delivery across all locations through a national healthcare network, India healthcare is extremely varied and the quality of care is highly diverse. Be it acute care, a medical, a surgical emergency or an elective intervention, secondary care involving any surgical intervention can be an extremely tedious and confusing process. It is because in such scenarios the.

How we speak of the past determines how we think of the past and keeps us, sometimes, from seeing both the past and the present. Ask anyone about the Partition of India, and they will talk about 1947 heart rending accounts of migrants travelling on foot in the August heat, refugee camps, and atrocious communal violence. Women were raped, or had their breasts torn out with specially fashioned knives. Children were not spared the lucky ones were killed with their parents. We could see houses in the village on the right beginning to catch fire. Such details become familiar to any student of 1947. Yet the above account is from 1947. It is from 1971, when Pakistan army tried to stop its own partition into Pakistan and Bangladesh through massacres and expulsions of East Pakistan Hindu minority and Muslims deemed insufficiently faithful to a united Pakistan. Displaced people outnumbered the dead by millions, in both 1947 and 1971. These accounts, too, have a familiar pattern. Reports of violence prompt people to abandon the places where they grew up and set out to places of safety. A bittersweet yearning persists for the familiar details of home, even though neighbors have turned murderously hostile. An elderly grandfather worried every day about the house we left behind, the gaps in its tin roof and about the weeds that would have destroyed his meticulously laid out garden. Such accounts abound among the millions displaced by the events of 1947 and 1971. Yet this grandfather fled his home in 1990 the account comes from a Kashmiri pundit. 1947, 1971, 1990 It is easy, and false, to think of these heartbreaking years in isolation. We are conditioned to do so by journalists and historians still too close to these events to see them for what they are Phases of a single, decades long, stop start process. These phases follow a pattern, one hinted at by Mohammed Ali Jinnah in his advocacy for Pakistan Hindus and Muslims constitute two nations they ought to have two countries to correspond to that reality. Yet Jinnah expressed shock at the population movements of 1947. In fact, Jinnah wanted to keep a sizeable Hindu minority in Pakistan, so that he could persecute it if India persecuted its Muslim minority. Jinnah never made Islam the state religion of Pakistan his successors did, within a decade of his death. What prompted 1947, prompted 1971. Consider Colonel Maim of the Pakistani Army 9th Division he Hindus had completely undermined the country with their money. It had gotten to the point that Bengali culture was in fact Hindu culture. We have to sort them out to restore the land to the people, and the people to their Faith. Driving the minority population to zero, as in Kashmir, is purification pack, in Persian, means pure. An extreme fringe in modern Indian politics daydreams similar purges for Bharatvarsha. Yet the two ideologies are not mirror images one, but not the other, has failed to effect territorial change In.

In a world that is increasingly prioritizing clean and sustainable energy sources, India has emerged as a frontrunner in the race towards energy independence. A recent analysis by the energy think tank Ember has shed light on India's remarkable achievement becoming the only country to significantly reduce its imports of solar panels from China. This achievement is a testament to India's unwavering commitment to boosting its domestic solar manufacturing capabilities. The Remarkable Shift As per the said analysis, India's domestic production of solar modules has witnessed a substantial increase, resulting in a sharp decline in solar panel imports from China. The numbers speak for themselves: India's imports of solar modules from China plummeted by an astonishing 76%, equivalent to a massive 7.5 gigawatts (GW) year-on-year. This reduction brought down the import figure from 9.8 GW in the first half of 2022 to a mere 2.3 GW during the same period in 2023. This transformation is the direct result of India's proactive steps, including the introduction of tariffs, aimed at reducing its dependence on imports and promoting home-grown manufacturing. A Positive Trend An India Electricity Policy Analyst at the think tank, aptly pointed out the significance of this positive trend. India's reliance on China for solar module imports has been significantly reduced after 2022, thanks to recent policy interventions, he noted. What makes this shift even more promising is that India is now poised to create an effective policy environment to ensure that solar installations surge in line with the National Electricity Plan targets. Global Implications Ember's latest report analyzed Chinese export data, emphasizing China's pivotal role in the worldwide expansion of clean energy. Despite the decrease in India's imports, China continues to be a significant player in the global solar market. Chinese exports of solar panels increased by 34% in the first half of 2023, shipping an impressive 114 GW worldwide, compared to 85 GW during the same period the previous year. India's Ascendancy India's journey towards reducing its import dependence on China and fostering domestic solar manufacturing carries a multitude of benefits. Let's delve into some of the advantages: Boost to Domestic Manufacturing: By reducing reliance on Chinese imports, India is encouraging the growth of its domestic solar manufacturing sector. This, in turn, will create jobs and stimulate the nation's economy. Decrease in Imports: The decline in solar panel imports from China helps India narrow its trade deficit, enhancing self-reliance and boosting its economic resilience. Price Drops: Recent price drops in solar module prices may lead to increased panel procurement within India, potentially offsetting any reduction in import duties collection. Tax Cuts: India plans to cut import taxes on solar panels and seek rollbacks in goods and services taxes on these devices, which will make solar panels more affordable, thus driving their adoption. Increase in Self-Sufficiency: As India edges closer to self-sufficiency in solar manufacturing, it is poised to achieve its goal of becoming a leader in renewable energy and significantly reduce its carbon footprint. A Bright Future The Indian government's role in promoting domestic solar manufacturing has been instrumental in achieving this remarkable feat. The government has implemented supportive policies, attracted investments, mandated domestic sourcing, and focused on strengthening the entire

Is not only bolstering its energy security but also contributing to global efforts to combat climate change. With a strong commitment to sustainability, a burgeoning domestic solar manufacturing industry, and government support, India is undoubtedly on the path to becoming a shining example of how a nation can reduce its import dependence and lead the way toward a cleaner, greener future. A G-7-backed effort to fund infrastructure projects around the world. India endeavours for inclusion of the African Union into the G20, the IMEC initiative, and the launch of the Global Biofuels Alliance during the sidelines of the G20 Summit gained support from the West, as the initiatives offered an edge for India over China in the race for advocacy for the concerns of the Global South. With the commencement of the project, intense strategic manoeuvres are possible in the northern and western Indian Ocean regions. The enhanced involvement of European navies can be seen in the northern Indian Ocean as well as Mediterranean waters. Trilateral with India and France, will be key to ensure the peace and security in the vicinity of Arabian Sea and the Gulf of Aden. The naval alliance between China, Pakistan, and Iran needs to be watched, as the Mumbai-Jaleb Ali maritime trade route is not far from the vicinity of Iranian or Pakistani water. Saudi Arabia is looking forward to elevating their hydrocarbon energy partnership to a comprehensive energy partnership for renewable energy, energy efficiency, petroleum, and strategic petroleum reserves. Professor Michael Tan chum writes, Building on the establishment of an Arabian strategic reserve in India, the UAE and Saudi Arabia are working with New Delhi to develop an integrated hydrocarbon value chain through the creation of petrochemical manufacturing. Most of the Middle East countries, usually coping with supply shortages of staple foods, are eyeing the success of the recently initiated Middle East Food Corridor by India, Israel, and the UAE. The success of the food corridor will certainly diversify and strengthen India relations with the countries of the Middle East region. In a nutshell, it can be said that three innovations- the establishment of a food corridor (food supply chain), an integrated hydrocarbon value chain, and green energy and innovative technology manufacturing value chains- will invigorate and reconfigure India economic and strategic bonding with the Middle East. Moreover, the project, with the support of approximately 8.5 million Indian diasporas in the Middle East, carries immense potential for serving a market for Indian goods. The corridor is intended to conclude India post-participation quest for north-west connectivity. Dr. Jitendra Singh, Union Minister of State (Independent Charge) Science and Technology, precisely said, Bharat-Middle East-Europe Economic Corridor redeems post-partition India quest for restoring an extended and deeper connectivity in the region. Moreover, The IMEC reflects the success of India Look West policy; intensified efforts to engage the contrast pillars of the Middle East since the first tenure of the Modi government, coincide with the current state of international politics are now bearing success. Moreover, the proposed corridor is a reflection of India growing economic and strategic ties with the United Arab Emirates (UAE), and Saudi Arabia- the two old trusted allies of Pakistan. As well, the proposed India-Middle East corridor project is also meant to

Block politicians think you are so smart, huh? You think you can just walk into the South and take all the Lok Sabha seats? You don't know anything. You don't know the people, you don't know the politics, you don't know the problems. You are just a bunch of outsiders, trying to muscle in on our territory. You think Kerala is easy, huh? You think you can just make a deal with the CPM in Delhi and forget about the Congress here? You think they are going to let you get away with that? They are going to fight you tooth and nail, they are going to expose your corruption, they are going to make you pay. You don't mess with the UDF, they are tough. And what about Andhra, huh? You think you can just ignore them? You think they don't matter? They are the only state where neither of the big parties are with you. They hate you. They hate the Congress more than anything. And they have a crazy CM who locking up his rival like a madman. He's scared, he knows he's losing ground. He knows the TDP is coming back strong. They have 40% of the votes, they have 3 seats. They are not going to give up without a fight. And Telangana, huh? You think you can just write them off? You think they are irrelevant? They have a powerful CM who got his own party, his own allies, his own agenda. He was not going to bow down to anyone. He got 42% of the votes, he got 10 seats. He was not going to let anyone take them away from him. And Tamil Nadu and Karnataka, huh? You think you have them in your pocket? You think they are loyal to you? You think they care about your sanatana dharma bullshit? They don't give a damn. They have their own issues, their own interests, their own identities. They are not going to follow your orders blindly. You don't know anything about the South. You don't know how hard it is to win here. You don't know how fierce the competition is. You don't know how tricky the equations are. You don't know how to play the game here. You are just a bunch of losers, trying to act like winners. But you are not winners. You are never going to be winners. You think, you all are raging bulls, but you are not raging bulls. You're a raging fool. For any patriotic citizen, it is painful to see their country leader being sidelined at important international events. As a Canadian who grew up in India, it was doubly painful to me to see Canada PM Justin Trudeau being treated as a non-entity at the recently concluded G20 summit in India. But if I put these emotions aside, the reasons for the treatment that he received are clear. At the very core of the issue is the fact that Trudeau has consistently shown that he has no concern about Indian interests, or what it may want from such interactions. The G20 summit was basically about trade bilateral or international. And trade incorporates negotiation, which in turn requires at least a basic curiosity about the needs and wishes of the other party. There was, therefore, no common ground for the two sides. There are also other reasons to justify SC move. The wording of Section 150 of BNS has significant overlap with IPC sedition law. A constitution bench verdict on sedition will be useful to the parliamentary committee that is studying BNS. The primary problem with the sedition law was summed up by former Ramana. He said that if the police want to fix somebody, sedition is invoked. The law has lent itself to misuse because of loose wording. It also led to jurisprudence that is not quite in sync. The constitutionality of sedition was upheld by a five-member SC bench.

South Asia, only Islamic nationalism has redrawn the map. Maps printed in India color Kashmir entirely the same color as the rest of India. Maps of Pakistan printed in Pakistan often include a green dot to indicate the territory of Junagadh, incorporated by India even though its Nawab ceded it to Pakistan. British India had Hindu, Sikh, and Muslim villages. Larger cities today have enclaves. Self segregation has always existed in South Asia. Today small scale, granular partitions flats where no Muslim family owns a unit, or districts from which all Hindus families have fled never make it onto maps. Today, separatist movements seem unrealistic in their hopes. A religiously homogenised Pakistan has seen ethnic separatists arise in Balochistan and Gilgit Baltistan. Like the Sikh Khalistan movement in India or the Dravidian movement that briefly exercised a Tamil fringe, such movements seem to pose no serious threat to today nation states. Yet Pakistan was once considered unrealistic, too not least by Jinnah himself when he first heard about it. Pre existing divides are time bombs, primed and detonated by propaganda. A pre existing religious divide determined the 1947 partition of British India pre existing linguistic and geographic divides determined the 1971 partition of Pakistan. India has several, among them religion, caste, language, and ethnicity. The most politically charged and rapidly deepening is its religious one. Any divide can be exploited by interested parties, domestic or foreign. The partitions of the past are probably irrevocable. The central question for contemporary Indians is how to prevent or delay the drift toward future ones. This year, the 75th anniversary of the bloodiest of India many partitions, is the right time to contemplate that task. For now, India remains in Benjamin Franklin ominous phrase a republic, if you can keep it. For the better part of the last decade, I have travelled across South Asia and its diaspora, interviewing survivors of the 1947 Partition. Stories of violence and betrayal, mothering and blame, pain and despair were contrarily mixed in with stories of communities living side by side, forming friendships, sharing fears and losses at the moment of the subcontinent division. At times, children and grandchildren would join us, and in these multi generational conversations, I found curiosity, anger, sadness, shock, even guilt. But what became clear was that there was no one way to tell a Partition story, and certainly no one way to receive it. It was not until the 70th anniversary ironically, set against the celebrations of being divided and independent that a discernible shift was felt in the number of descendants across South Asia and its diaspora, who became actively interested in understanding how Partition continued to shape their identities, and give meaning to their once shared past. I can entirely explain this renewed interest sometimes, it was the impenetrable silence surrounding personal history other times, the realisation that with the passing of their ancestors, stories of their origin would also disappear. Many may have heard names of villages and cities.

Left behind, noticed habits developed as a result of Partition, been introduced to heirlooms carried from the other side. The rise of social media both aided and quenched this curiosity, where descendants could virtually feel the places their families had come from, and even use it to help those who were supposed to be the other, searching for homes fled, family members lost, even objects buried on their behalf. It was at this time that I began to think about why we held onto a past we could not change and the heaviness that accompanied this keeping. An interviewee, a fellow historian, offered a possible reason in that we, South Asians, were simply not granted the luxury of forgetting Partition. As I then dedicatedly embarked on a new set of conversations, it was to understand what the shared, inter generational, cross border legacy of Partition truly was. And it was long before I found it surpassing the rhetoric of merely nationalism or nostalgia. Those who wanted to preserve memories of their ancestors, much like myself, acknowledged, in their various ways, that the very word Partition still felt potent, immediate, and personal. I'm quite amazed at how much I already want to tell you, an interviewee admitted, for never had anyone, especially someone her own age, asked her about Partition. Another, whose ancestors continued to make trips across the eastern border from 1947 to 1993, affirmed that regardless of how many generations pass, it is difficult to sever ties even with the memory of homeland. One spoke of how their family was divided between India, Pakistan and Bangladesh due to the many partitions the land had endured, and another, whose roots could be traced to Hyderabad, acknowledged how part of their family remained in India, and yet there was a definitive understanding that the two nations were meant to be enemies. Many relied on visual interpretations to imagine the days of Partition Gram Haveli, Pinjar, Tames. Regular mentions were made of Pakistani dramas It was in Ann Zara that I first heard Service, the language of my ancestors. The language they missed [but] never saw represented anywhere. The 2013 Google Reunion ad, of two childhood friends separated by Partition, was brought up time and again. Echoed by many was the yearning to see where their families came from, and how in school, they were never taught that the triumph of Independence was married to the tragedy of Partition. Resonant also was the desire to reunite with one soil Mein kidney jawing any dhoti? my own grandmother once asked my aunt, while watching the commencement of the first bus service, Sade e Sarah, between India and Pakistan, in 1999. Towards the end of his life, my grandfather only spoke about Bihar. His country may have been Pakistan, but his homeland was India, an interviewee disclosed, reminding me of the first volume of Asphalt novel, Hoo ha Such, titled Vat an aura Dash, vat an being the motherland, and dish, the.

Nation Members of divided families noted how while people celebrated Independence Day across India and Pakistan, they lamented, for it came with too much pain. And as these second hand stories sat together, they began to assume the ghostly shape of a once undivided land. There is no easy story in legacy, Edmund de Waal wrote in his family memoir, *Hare with Amber Eyes*, but as one of my interviewees rightly observed, the anger of 75 years ago cannot determine our relationships in the present or the future. For decades, we have endlessly concerned ourselves with the geopolitical consequences of this historical event, and not nearly enough with how it has registered through remembering or forgetting in collective memory, private consciousness and generational bequeathment. We have no physical memorials to Partition, and neither do the nations impacted by it collectively observe one single day dedicated to its memory. The truth is that it is rare for common Indians, Pakistanis and Bangladeshis to encounter one another, except in a third, foreign land, and the great, inexplicable paradox of this is that when they do meet, far away from subcontinental politics and the burden of the border, they are naturally drawn to one another, reveling in the similarities of food, language, history, culture, habits, even jokes. One interviewee recalled how the years she spent with Pakistani friends during university in Cardiff were our liminal spaces, our no man lands, where we had banished the border and we could care for one another in the ways that people would have before Partition. As we commemorate 75 years of Independence and observe the first Partition Horrors Remembrance Day in India, let us not forget that the struggles and sacrifices made at Partition were not one sided and any form of remembrance must extend beyond our frontiers. We share not only the history of being partitioned, but also the trauma that remains as its consequence, for strangely enough, it is this very moment of division that seems to bind us to each other. Perhaps the most resounding emotion I've discerned in recent years is the deep regret that political animosity has survived for as long as our young nations have been alive, hindering any possible reconciliation with those who coexisted for centuries before a man made border was hastily drawn. The industrial logistics and warehousing sector form a vital link in the supply chain for businesses. Over the past few years, the industry has been witnessing extensive growth and scale up in every aspect, and the Covid 19 pandemic has only accelerated the growth prospects of the segment. According to a market research firm, India warehousing market is expected to expand at a CAGR of 14.86% between 2021 and 2025 to reach a value of INR 2,028.86 billion by 2025. As one of the major contributors to the national economy, the sector is certainly at an inflection point and has established itself as a resilient segment that continues to bring significant capital with.

A paradigm change in consumer behaviors and lifestyles, the shift towards online buying and the need for quick, timely deliveries has significantly boosted the e-commerce sector. The post-Covid e-commerce boom has played an important role in propelling the growth of modern-grade warehousing across cities. As a result, several retailers and e-commerce players are seeking to expand their warehousing space, driving the demand for new and modern logistics areas. A report also suggests that leasing in the warehousing segment is expected to breach the pre-Covid level reached a new high, on the back of continued expansion of e-commerce and 3PL firms against the backdrop of macro-economic recovery and a rise in online retail penetration. Catering to the evolving demand and requisites, the Silicon Valley of India and the capital city of the southern state of Karnataka Bengaluru has emerged as an upcoming warehouse express. As per Knight Frank Warehousing Report 2021, the Bengaluru warehousing segment displayed robust performance and sustained a warehousing transaction volume of 0.40 MN sq. 4.3 MN sq. in FY 2021, thereby underscoring the strong fundamentals of the city-organized warehousing landscape. Being a major hub to a host of e-commerce giants, Bengaluru has witnessed a corresponding demand for industrial and warehousing space. Owing to the locational benefits, more and more e-commerce companies are setting up offices in Bengaluru while the existing players are looking to expand and upgrade to modern facilities. This pandemic-led boost in online sales fueled by rising consumption benefitted the 3PL players as well, resulting in massive demand for warehouse space and facilities to accommodate the requirements for storage as well as last-mile deliveries. With the Bengaluru warehouse market catching momentum and newer demand trends, the city has become an attractive investment destination, further opening promising opportunities for institutional investors. In FY 2021, 3PL accounted for 27% of the total warehousing space consumed in Bengaluru while e-commerce accounted for 22% share. 43% of the total space leased was by other sectors as some select occupiers leased large-sized facilities. Retail and FMCG accounted for 5% and 4% of the share respectively. Bengaluru has been one of the key conduits in the country, serving as a gateway to southern India. The city enjoys a significant position in the consumption market, given the population influx in the last few decades. Additionally, the accelerated growth of the Indian economy and favorable industrial development has spurred multinational corporations to set up their manufacturing hubs in the country's prominent destinations like Bengaluru. Along with the rapid growth in the e-commerce industry, these factors have given rise to several warehousing clusters in the region. The Nelamangala Dabaspete cluster in the city northwest and the Hoskote Narsapura cluster in the east have been drawing the eyeballs of occupiers in the 3PL and e-commerce sectors. The key manufacturing hubs next to the National Highway 4 NH 4, which provides port connectivity via Mumbai and Chennai, are much.

Sought after warehousing belts in the region. The southern belt of Attibele Bommasandra is also an emerging warehousing location to cater to the nearby Tier II and III towns. A strong consumer base, large scale supply side augmentation coupled with government measures like the GST rollout and accordance of infrastructure status to the sector have contributed to making Bengaluru favorable for a steady infusion of Grade A industrial and warehousing parks, resultantly luring occupiers to establish a footprint in this fast expanding region. Other key drivers include the Make in India initiative, production linked incentives, bulk drug parks, Model Tenancy Act, and GatiShakti multi modal connectivity plan that signify continuous policy push at a national level, laying robust economic foundations for the future. Testament to the mushrooming demand, Bengaluru warehousing market has remained resilient despite the pandemic due to strong occupier interest on the back of consumption led demand from this vast metropolis. Research by various international property consultants reveals that demand for both warehousing and industrial space in Bengaluru is expected to be 15 20 MN sq. ft. over the next 3 years. The once warehouse deprived city has now become a crucial destination and a preferred choice for industrial and warehousing development. With favorable market conditions, strong demand supply dynamics, and industry supportive initiatives, grade A warehousing is only envisaged to increase at a healthy rate, and warehousing will not only emerge as the city shining sector but also as one of India sunrise sectors. The post pandemic period experienced positive growth in the Real Estate sector due to the escalating demands for commercial office spaces, semi urban accommodations and residential properties. Real Estate in India, being a globally recognized sector, contributes 7% to the GDP currently, and it is expected to go 13% by 2025, according to the ministry of housing and urban affairs. Also, this sector is one of the highest employment providers in the country, which is attracting Indian youth with diverse backgrounds for lucrative career opportunities. However, talent acquisition in the real estate sector is facing a trend shift due to the technological advancements, demand for data and digitalization in the country. Therefore, this sector is changing ways to procure the necessary talent for the bulging requirements of this era. New age technology enters the real estate market The real estate sector in India is going to reach \$1 trillion by 2030 according to IBEF. Therefore, in that case, there is a need for the necessary workforce to bridge the sales gap which was produced in the pandemic. The pandemic also disrupted many services for this sector, and initially, the demand plunged with descending prices. However, the introduction of the technology retained its relevance in the market. Immediate site visits are now transformed into interactive 360 pictures provided by the builders on their websites, which enable the tour of the complete project at the fingertips of the buyer. The listings of the properties are shown to the customers with the option of price comparison.

Price ranges and amenities provided. Real estate brokerages have recognized the use of Artificial Intelligence AI to come up with a viable price range with linear regression analysis to forecast the best time to sell or purchase a property. Also, Machine Learning ML when mixed with data, allows us to find the exact valuation of the property which was previously under the circle rate of the areas, saving a lot of time, cost and research. These new age technologies have eliminated many middle men from the picture, and the customers get the fair price of the property according to the area. Demand for tech savvy individuals in the sector With these new age technologies becoming a norm in the Real Estate sector, demand for technology affluent personnel is also elevating for back end software development and maintenance. Individuals from the IT sector are also finding promising jobs in this sector due to the operational changes in the processes such as property discovery, housing finance, transactions, algorithm based decision making, and property location. The real estate developers are also keen on creating buyer profiles to predict purchasing behaviour with data such as age, demographic variables, financial information, type of property bought, etc. Companies with their platforms in place are now hiring tech savvy individuals to deliver a unique experience to their customers. Consultancies are also hiring data analysts to have an insight into the purchasing needs of the customers and devise models that could improvise the sales of the properties. The traditional practices of the brokerages are seeing a gradual declination and being replaced by the technology for identifying the customers, generating relevant content and automating the information. Hence, the demand for individuals apt to these new age technologies is increasing. All things considered As the demand for the new age technology surges in the real estate industry, necessary talent with high skills in operating these technologies is required. There are still consultancies, brokerages and builders who follow a traditional route of knocking on doors, site visits and price calculations. However, these bodies need to upgrade themselves with new age technologies to have a competitive edge in the market and then, hire tech savvy individuals accordingly. This paradigm shift in the real estate market for talent acquisition has soared the element of the structured hiring process. As these individuals are the critical component of organizational success, companies are now onboarding skilled and talented employees to retain above average market share and increase profits. These talents are considered knowledge assets, and by hiring these individuals, the companies in real estate can drive their sales forward with long lasting sustainability in the markets as age, demographic variables, financial information, type of property bought, etc. Companies with their platforms in place are now hiring tech savvy individuals to deliver a unique experience to their customers. Consultancies are also hiring data analysts to have an insight into the purchasing needs of the customers and devise models that could improvise the sales of the properties traditional.

According to the World Economic Forum, the new innovations in technology will result in a new phase of globalization. This new age wave of globalization will impact the world socio economic landscape and various sectors of the economy. Globalization is a ubiquitous economic phenomenon, which can be defined as the process in which businesses, organizations and countries operate amicably on an international scale to harness mutually beneficial profits. Globalization is widely perceived to signify economic connotations; however, it may also impact and can be impacted by the socio political aspects. Universal globalization is considered instrumental in bringing great economic prosperity and development to various nations and has been a catalyst in the elevation of living standards in many developing economies. The socio economic cooperation between India and the United States of America can be specified as a great example of the positive impacts of globalization. As many as 155 Indian companies have invested \$22 billion in the US, thus creating nearly 125,000 jobs in the country, according to a report issued by the Confederation of Indian Industries CII. This has led to rise in job opportunities in various sectors like software engineering, manufacturing etc. Appointment of CEOs of Indian descent in prominent American brands At present, the Silicon Valley landscape has welcomed CEOs of Indian descent. As per Fortune 500, the trend of appointing Indian origin officials to eminent designations in American brands has been rife in the last two decades. Be it Pepsi Co Indri Noyil, Alphabet Sunder Pica, Twitter Para Agawam, Chanel Lena Nair, Adobe Inc. Santana Narayan, IBM Arvin Krishna or Microsoft Satyr Nacelle, American brands have appointed the talent of Indian roots at the important designations. Indian talent in the United States has benefitted India a lot. Indian youth, especially IT aspirants or budding talent in the software industry, have gained international acclamation. Various prestigious international brands are now keen to hire Indian professionals. American brands have recognised Indian mettle as the leaders and this has further fortified the socio economic relations between India and America and even laid the groundwork for Indian brands to enter the US economic markets. Present scenario: Indian brands benefitting from the US economic markets It is a noteworthy fact that economies grow successfully when there is an active exchange on the front of knowledge sharing. Knowledge Process Outsourcing KPO is the process of outsourcing knowledge intensive activities that are data driven and encompass the process of gathering, managing, analyzing and delivering objective insights into businesses. Several American giants in the field of IT, namely IBM, Enact, etc. had launched their operations in India in the early 2000s. India has served American KPOs and has generated remarkable revenue for the American markets. Interestingly, Indian KPOs, IT firms, and several financial institutions can also explore the new avenues that America can offer to Indian markets. As per the recent statistics, the top 5 states in which Indian companies have generated maximum employment in the U.S. are New Jersey 8,572 jobs, Texas 7271.

Jobs, California 6,749 jobs, and New York 5,135 jobs, and Georgia 4,554 jobs. Indian brands have successfully generated more than 113,000 jobs in the US and made a hefty investment of approximately \$18 billion in America. It can be concluded that the American Dream has been realized by India to a commendable extent with immense scope for growth. Harnessing benefits from American expertise As per the recent projections and statistics, the technology industry in the USA is set to exceed \$5.3 trillion in 2022. The US tech industry is expected to have a Compound Annual Growth Rate CAGR of 5% through 2024. Cloud computing is expected to grow at a CAGR of 17.5% by 2025. With modern advancements in technology, new age inventions, and prominent scientific discoveries. Technical expertise is consequential for the success of any brand, the Avant grade technologies of America in combination with the virtuosity of American employees can work wonders for Indian brands. The success of Infosys and its business ventures in the USA has generated opportunities for over 4,700,000 students, 13,000 teachers, and 21,000 schools across all 50 states in America since 2015. This data indicates the success of Infosys in America in cohorts with the expertise of American employees. Revenue generation The success rate of any commercial enterprise is measured by its revenue generation. The surplus in the revenue is a pivotal indicator of any business success. Indian commercial ventures can benefit multifariously from American markets due to the vast profit from the exchange rate of the currency. The revenue generation in dollars can raise domestic profits by large margins. The renowned Indian brand in the US The ate Group has run operations and made investments in the US market for decades, Tata Group, owned by principal holding company Tata Sons reported a revenue of 103 billion US dollars in financial year 2021 from American markets. The success of the ate Group provides an example to many booming enterprises that aspire to venture into American markets. Ubiquitous Indian diaspora There is a ubiquitous presence of the Indian diaspora globally, this also means there is a great scope for the brands of Indian origin universally. The idea of globalization does play a great role here. Prominent Indian fashion and beauty giants, namely, Lake, Monte Carlo and Flying Machine have earned multifaceted success in America and other parts of the world too. The Indian brands that have establishments abroad have also generated employment opportunities for the Indians. This success story can be a motivation for upcoming brands from India, who would want to venture into foreign markets. Globalization has paved the path for the success of domestic brands universally. In the context of the Indian economy, globalization has broadened the horizon for domestic enterprises to venture abroad. Indo American socio economic relations have strengthened collaboration in recent years. It can be argued that the United States is a strong market for Indian brands and their presence can provide the base to further the success of two.

Nations In a recent interview, Telugu superstar Chiranjeevi made a significant statement about the lack of representation of cinema from the south or elsewhere in any nationwide discussions on Indian cinema, saying he found this insulting, deeply hurtful, and problematic. Not very far removed from Chiranjeevi sense of hurt is the overarching sway that Bombay cinema or Bollywood enjoys in the cultural mindscape of the large and growing global Indian diaspora. Members of the Indian diaspora including Dutch, Surinamese, Trinidadians, Britons, Maldivians of Indian origin would immediately reminisce about their fondness for everything produced by the film stables of Mumbai, while displaying ignorance of cinema being produced by regional film economies and spaces. Not their fault entirely as Bollywood has for long enjoyed the status of national cinema while catering mainly to the Hindi speaking populations in India and worldwide, and also making critical inroads into regions that spoke languages other than Hindi. Chiranjeevi sense of hurt and the national cinema status of Bombay cinema especially in the global markets might lead up to the question can Bollywood be distinguished as India national cinema? Then we might further ask what constitutes it? These are critical questions that touch upon various factors, such as cultural homogenisation, economies of scale, localities of production, the politics of language, and worth asking as India celebrates 75 years of independence. Bollywood has more recently been accused of cultural arrogance, besides other more trivial forms of castigation coming its way, as the culture industry becomes far more politicised and polarised than it has ever been. The arrogance perhaps stems from its claim of being national cinema, which can be variously questioned and challenged. The recent box office records of some of the films touted as blockbusters Shamsheera, for instance have not done Bollywood any favours, while films made on considerably smaller budgets by the Telugu, Tamil, and Kannada film industries have walked away with the honors. Essentially a Kannada film, KGF Parts I & II, took the Hindi audiences by storm, while Pushpin: The Rise Telugu has left the audiences wanting more. Notwithstanding that the youth in mousse India were already consuming dubbed versions of films starring Telugu stars Ravi Tea and All Argon, the scale and spectacle that films like KGF, RRR, and Pushpin have brought to the screens in urban and peril urban north India has fundamentally challenged the national cinema status enjoyed by Bombay cinema, both notionally and commercially. Return of male rage Besides the commercial and in some cases critical success of films from the southern film industries, the aspect often ignored due to the overwhelming dominance of the political economic perspective to cinema is the immanent return of the on screen angst that made Amitabh Bacchant the matinee idol of the 1970s and 80s. Reflective of the underlying frustration and anger pervading urban spaces then, films like Zanier, Shola, and Trisha inaugurated an era of male rage on the silver screen. Pushpin: The Rise, KGF, Vicar, and Beast have more recently.

Underscored the undying salience of the angry male hero with an audience segment fed on populist messaging. On the contrary, Bollywood has tended to appeal to regimented class segments. While the Dharma Productions Ash Raj cohort has consistently churned out cinematic content targeted at the diaspora albeit promoting a certain kind of class hegemony in India, a large section of the Bombay cinema elite appears to have gone out of touch with the masses. The image of the marginalized hero rising from the ashes appears to have touched an instant chord with the audience, with both Pushpin and KGF using familiar cinematic tropes like the long suffering single mother, the hero existence on the margins until the great transformation, larger than life action set pieces, dazzling cabaret numbers all of which reminds one of the formulaic productions of the mid 70s and 80s Bombay cinema. In fact, Prashanth Neel, the now celebrated director of the KGF franchise, is a self-confessed 1970s Hindi cinema junkie, quite evident in the heavily inspired typography of his filmic narratives. Bombay remains a ubiquitous presence throughout the film narrative, even as the action moves to Bangalore and beyond. The point therefore to be made here is that these pan India productions have brought the whistling, clapping, and hooting back to the Indian movie going experience. While an elitist, ivory tower worldview would consider it as populist nonsense and mass behavior not to be taken seriously, the fact is that repeat theatre viewing has experienced a colossal jump thanks to the popularity of films like Pushpin and KGF. More than what meets the eye The starkly different composition of film production regimes in the south as opposed to Mumbai is another argument that needs further exploration. The Tamil film industry, for instance, has set a precedent for the growth of a film celebrity culture independent of rigid caste and class structures. If Rajnikanth was among the foremost non Brahmin mass superstars, Suriya, Vijay, Vijay Sethupathi, and Chiyaan Vicar have emerged as the flag bearers of a significant social churn, roots of which could be found in the Tamil Dravidian movement. The film language and discourse remains tethered to spatial, societal, and political struggles being waged against caste and class dominance. Commensality and meat eating are routinely represented with a certain degree of aplomb on screen, quite unlike popular Bollywood productions, which have projected an underlying preference for a North Indian notion of commensality laced with a valorisation of vegetarian food cultures. The rootedness of cinema from the south that critics and reviewers have been commenting upon since the pan India success of Pushpin and KGF emerges from a close association with everyday politics, larger social movements for caste and class mobility, and the propensity to depict varied interpretations and imaginings of Hinduism. The Kali worship depictions are drawn from the Shaiva Shakta tradition, which celebrates a visceral form of goddess veneration as well as meat eating; similarly, representations of coeval eating practices cutting across caste lines.

A tendency to public disorder towards proximity, such as a spark in a powder keg. Eventually, there was a line of demarcation drawn between advocacy that is not punishable and incitement which can call for police action. Regardless of what SC has said over time, the only constant factor is that sedition has been consistently misused by police forces in India to clamp down on expression or protests that inconvenience governments. Sedition in its current form or even in a revised manner has no place in India. In power, all political parties have shown the same inclination to misuse the sedition law. The most important lessons from India's experience with it is that there needs to be clear demarcation between the state and the government. The latter is in place for a fixed duration and there are limitations on its exercise of power. Loosely worded laws always lead to abuse of power. Extreme heat stands as the foremost health and mortality menace spawned by our shifting climate. Alarming projections suggest that, by 2050, heat waves will encroach upon the lives and sustenance of over 3.5 billion individuals globally. Half of this staggering number will dwell in urban sprawls, rendering extreme heat a grave concern for cities. The peril of extreme heat is a growing specter that threatens to intensify with each passing year. India's heat dilemma is a rising menace. India, housing a population nearing 1.5 billion, finds itself uniquely susceptible to heat stress due to its geographic disposition. Resting in the tropics, the country receives copious solar radiation all year round. Compounding this, a significant portion of India's landmass is arid or semi-arid, making it prone to the ravages of heat waves and droughts. Additionally, the concentration of India's populace in urban areas fosters the urban heat island effect, amplifying the temperature disparity between urban and rural zones. Economic ramifications: the cost of inaction. India, on its trajectory to becoming a 5 trillion dollar economy, confronts a hidden economic toll due to falling productivity in the face of extreme temperatures. Astonishingly, this could already be siphoning off a significant 5.4% of India's GDP, as revealed by a climate policy initiative report. Uttar Pradesh, the frontline battler, India's most populous state and the world's largest sub-national entity, shoulders a daunting responsibility in confronting the burgeoning impacts of climate change. Thankfully, the state has already taken significant strides, emerging as a pioneer in climate action within India. It boasts the distinction of being the first state in the country to establish a dedicated climate change authority and promulgate climate action plans at the gram Panchayati level. Remarkably, Uttar Pradesh has also delved into promoting climate resilient agriculture, notably the cultivation of aromatic plants in the drought-prone Bundelkhand region. But just as there are economic ramifications for India, Uttar Pradesh is no different, especially in the light of the fact that the state government plans to make Uttar Pradesh a trillion dollar economy in the next five years. However, heat stress and other vagaries have the potential to pull back the growth of the state. An unprecedented move: the proposal for a heat officer. In June 2023, Uttar Pradesh found itself in the grip of a scorching heat wave that, according to media reports, claimed nearly a hundred lives due to heat-aggravated conditions. Over 54 fatalities.

On disaster response strategies. Considering the alarming escalation of extreme heat events, there is a pressing need for an innovative approach in disaster response. The relief commissioner of Uttar Pradesh, Naveen Kumar, advocates for a comprehensive climate-centric approach to tackle natural disasters. He is actively contemplating the appointment of a dedicated heat officer for Uttar Pradesh, a pioneering step that could make the state the first sub-national entity in the world to have such a specialized position. The role of a heat officer charting the path forward bears the crucial responsibility of harmonizing the response efforts of their local governments in the face of extreme heat. This officer shall carry the mandate to both expedite existing heat protection initiatives and pioneer new endeavors aimed at mitigating the risks and consequences of extreme heat for their residents and constituents. A heat officer's primary focus centers on combatting the perils posed by extreme heat and curtailing the adverse effects of urban heat islands. Here are some of the key duties and obligations of a heat officer:

- raising awareness they take the lead in enlightening their constituents and peers about the risks associated with extreme heat and promoting viable solutions.
- Vulnerability assessment identifying communities and population segments most susceptible to the impacts of extreme heat and devising comprehensive strategies to safeguard them.
- Collaborative efforts they work in close coordination with local government agencies, community organizations, and various stakeholders to formulate and execute heat mitigation and adaptation strategies.
- Emergency response planning developing and implementing comprehensive heat emergency response plans, which may involve the establishment of cooling centers and other measures designed to protect vulnerable populations during heat waves.
- Research and analysis conducting in-depth research and analysis to gain a better understanding of how extreme heat affects local communities and to identify effective strategies for mitigating its impacts.

The global precedent heat officers worldwide currently, there are eight heat officers worldwide, all functioning at the city level. If Uttar Pradesh eventually appoints a heat officer, it will become the first sub-national entity globally to appoint a dedicated heat officer. Over the past three years, there has been a notable global trend of appointing chief heat officers (chops) in various local governments to address the pressing issue of heat vulnerability. In the United States, cities such as Miami, Los Angeles, and Phoenix have embraced this innovative approach, with Miami taking the pioneering step in April 2021 by appointing Jane Gilbert, an esteemed environmental expert, as the world's inaugural chop. The global adoption of this approach extends beyond American borders. In July 2021, Athens, Greece, joined the ranks by appointing its chop. Similarly, in October of the same year, Sierra Leone emerged as a trailblazer in Africa, designating Eugenia Cargo to oversee the management of extreme heat in Freetown, its capital. Moving south to South America, Chile's Santiago appointed its chop in November, marking a significant development for the continent. In Mexico, Monterrey also took proactive measures by dedicating an official specifically to address heat-related issues. Australia's Melbourne stands out with the distinction of having not one, but two

With tackling rising temperatures. Potential benefits of appointing a heat officer considering the state intention of becoming a trillion dollar economy in the next few years and the potential of heat and climate vagaries to pull back economic growth, the appointment of a dedicated heat officer in uttar pradesh could herald a host of socioeconomic benefits. From bolstering public health and labor productivity to enhancing urban livability and agricultural productivity, the positive ramifications of such a move are substantial. Furthermore, it can fortify the state resilience to the growing specter of climate change, ensuring a sustainable and prosperous future for its citizens. As global temperatures surge, the urgency to appoint heat officers becomes ever more pronounced. By 2050, a staggering 970 cities globally are projected to experience average summertime highs of 35, a nearly threefold increase from the current 354 cities. The need for local adaptation strategies is paramount, and heat officers can serve as the vanguards in implementing these strategies. Drawing inspiration from successful initiatives in Freetown, sierra Leone, and Monterrey, Mexico, uttar pradesh can forge its path toward a cooler, more sustainable future. Parting thoughts as the relief commissioner of uttar pradesh contemplates the groundbreaking appointment of a dedicated heat officer, hope blossoms for the 230 million residents of the world largest sub national entity. The potential positive impact of such a proactive step cannot be overstated, promising a safer, more resilient future for the people of uttar pradesh. The world watches, awaiting the dawn of a new era in climate resilient governance. The use of drones has rapidly increased in a number of industries in recent years, with forensic science becoming a particular field where they show the most promising. Law enforcement organizations and forensic investigators positively impact from the use of forensic drones, often known as crime scene drones, which are unmanned aerial vehicles (uses) equipped with cutting edge electronics, cameras, and sensors. These aircraft are revolutionising how we do accident reconstructions, search and rescue operations, and crime scene investigations. The introduction of forensic drones, their capabilities, and the profound changes they are bringing about in the forensic sciences are all covered in this article. The evolution of drone forensics drone used in forensic investigations provides a substantial advancement in the way we collect, assess, and record evidence. The manual surveying of crime scenes used in traditional approaches may be time consuming, expensive, and even deadly. However, forensic drones provide a number of benefits India G20 presidency with representation from world most powerful countries accounting for 85 % of the global gap and 75 % of global exports, has provided a platform for international economic cooperation & also an opportunity for India. During her presidency of the G20, India had put stress on the industrial growth strategies for the economies of the global south, at the same time positioning herself as an attractive manufacturing hub. The timing of her presidency of the g20 has helped India to exercise greater influence on global policies and the economic sector, it is opined. The business 20 (b20), a G20 dialogue forum that conducted a yearlong series of summits, saw the participation of Indian and global industry leaders with one of the s

Remain essential part of the narratives of films like Pushpin: The Rise. One could draw parallels between the diversity of practices, which fall under the larger rubric of Hinduism on display in these narratives and the long and varied tradition of analogous versions of the epics with significant variations in representation and imagination in different parts of India. Where did Bollywood go wrong? Endowed with a rich cinematic tradition and language, Bombay cinema has for long enjoyed a stranglehold over cinema cultures in India and among the diaspora, thereby claiming its status as national cinema. From the early post-independence themes of nation building to the post Emergency imagination of the angst ridden marginalized hero and the post liberalisation ostentation and diaspora messaging, Bollywood has remained the singular point of reference for Indian culture and diversity. In fact, films like Do Bight Amen, Sonata, Pays, and Mother India were trailblazers in performing deep engagements with questions of caste, class and gender. The Indian New Wave inspired in great measure by European neo realism saw its Bombay offshoots in films like Anker, Man than, Mandy, Nish ant, Arch Satyr, Vakros, New Delhi Times, while auteurs like Satyajit Ray, Ritwik Ghana, and Urinal Seen anchored the cinematic renaissance in Bengali cinema. Hrishikesh Mukherjee helmed the middle class resurgence in Hindi cinema with films like Anand, Golmaal, Rajnigandha and Gharaunda among others, while Saleem Langde Pe Mat Ro, Jane Bhi Do Yaaron, Albert Pinto Ko Gussa Kyun Aata Hai, Mohan Joshi Hazer Ho inaugurated a new cinematic form foregrounding the seething urban underclass. The 2000s saw the emergence of a hybrid cinema that refused to relegate contemporary social and political issues to the margins and films like Hasid, Gualala, and Masan engaged with questions of caste dominance and discrimination, while Aligarh delved into questions of homosexual behavior and social acceptability, hitherto confined to the parallel cinema universe. The last half a decade or so, however, has been witness to the gradual unraveling of the filmic language and form of Bombay cinema with lack of originality in narratives, scripts, and screenplays. This has resulted in either remakes of southern hits ruling the screens or a general disconnect with the language of the common filmgoer or both. The stark divergence between the scenarios of entitlement and privilege on display on screen and the lived reality of millions of Indians has systematically weaned large audiences away. Further, the Covid pandemic, the resultant lockdowns, and the growing dependence of audiences on the OTT space for entertainment appears to have hammered the proverbial nail in the coffin. National cinema anyone? Going back to the question of the conceptual feasibility of a national cinema in a country as diverse as India, the gradual and almost total cultural subsumption of language cinemas by Hindi cinema provided it the bragging rights to claim space that need not have been, either aesthetically, conceptually, or politically, ceded to it. Bombay cinema came to be considered as national cinema simply by catering to larger numbers.

India is a country with limited natural endowments be it land, water or oil. But it has one endowment in abundance people. Substantially improving the human capital of its people will be critical for India to realise its various ambitions. In particular, India will have to fundamentally change how it treats the most vulnerable segment of any society: its children.

Starting unhealthy: It is important to remember that good health is essential for learning and prosperity more broadly as expressed in the saying *pehla sukh nirogi kaya, dusra sukh ghar me maya* the first happiness is a healthy body while the second happiness is wealth at home. The foundation of a person health is laid in early childhood. Interventions later in life cannot compensate for early childhood deprivations. As Tawney put it, Equality of opportunity requires not just an open road but also an equal start. And that equal start begins from childhood. A few months after Jawaharlal Nehru death in 1964, a young political scientist named Rajni Kothari published a seminal article, entitled *he Congress System in India*. In it, he argued that India political system was characterised by one-party dominance. This was a fiercely competitive polity but one in which political parties played dissimilar roles. Congress was the dominant party of consensus, ranged against diverse parties of pressure in the opposition. Margins of pressure in this political system increased or decreased in election cycles, keeping Congress in check. If you think that your daughter, even if she is only five years old, has a future of happiness, new possibilities and safety from sexual harassment, you are wrong. You will have to wait six more generations, approximately 132 years estimated by the World Economic Forum Gender Gap report. She has better chances in Bangladesh ranked 71 146 to India 135 146. In the meantime, you can be happy that fewer girls are killed at birth, only 46 million women 2020 UNFPA data rather than 65 million women are missing and there are only 223 million child brides in India 2019 report UN Children Fund.

A mindset problem: While good policies will continue to change girls access to healthcare, education and jobs slowly, the biggest danger to the survival and thriving of girls is in our minds. Unless we change how we think about boys, girls lives are endangered by us, including the highly educated middle and upper classes. We are the biggest danger to girls. If your eye is on India the nation is 75 today, such occasions provoke looking back and looking ahead focus on the I in India. I for the individual. I for institutions. Independent India gave every individual the right to vote, and created one institution with a narrow remit, the Election Commission, for this purpose and democracy took deep, and possibly permanent, roots. Independent India denied most individuals the right to conduct their economic affairs freely, and created many institutions with expanding remits and socialism and its attendant economic perversions also took deep roots.

Which are frustratingly difficult to remove. That the world largest democracy and the world fastest growing major economy is merely a lower-middle-income country on its 75th birthday is because in economics, India went wrong with the I. Reforms partly corrected this colossal mistake, and, for millions of Indians, the results have been life-changing. The old economy saw an entrepreneurial transformation. The new economy is very possibly creating an entrepreneurial revolution. Extreme poverty, once the world idea of India, has vanished. The middle class, once vanishingly small, has vastly expanded. But in their economic life individuals are still fettered by numerous badly run institutions. To take the biggest of many examples: an under-staffed judiciary has become an economic growth constraint thanks to sweeping, economically irrational rulings; an under-staffed but barely accountable bureaucracy still rules over an empire of permissions and clearances ; and the political system is fundamentally incapable of correcting the first two wrongs because politics is becoming ever-more focussed on collectives, not individuals. When votes are sought by invoking communities, castes, linguistic groups, whether via rhetoric or rewards, neither individuals nor institutions need be priority areas. Pundits, whether in academia or the media, have become habituated to assessing political astuteness by a political party ability to attract electoral loyalties of communities who never voted for them. That why even in a brutally competitive electoral system, politicians get away by spending too little to provide quality education and healthcare to individuals. That why the stark and increasingly disturbing fact of too few regular, non-farm jobs is not a front-and-centre issue in elections. The Future Can Be Brighter This lack of attention on individuals and institutions won stop India from economically growing at a reasonably good clip year after year, assuming there are no endogenous or exogenous shocks. An oft-quoted future milestone is that India will be the world third largest economy, after the US and China, in 2032, just 10 years from now. Politicians will conclude that an excellent position to be in and that aside from some sectorial reforms here and there, pretty much nothing needs to change. But that would do terrible injustice to a country where individuals have shown that, given the right kind of institutions, they can perform far above average. Let think of a different future: 8% economic growth annually over the next decade, powered mainly by industrial manufacturing, will take India into a different league. This is doable if we can fix the institutions, remove unnecessary restrictions, and spend more on health and education. Over to politicians. On Friday, August 12, a person whom I have never met but who often writes to me about music sent me a WhatsApp message when it was afternoon where I am in England: Rushdie attacked in New York. This seemed so incredible that I did know what to make of it. The first reports were unclear. Then, as the seriousness of the incident became apparent, I found myself goggling Rushdie almost every half hour with growing disquiet.

His condition was the first thing I checked the next morning. I know I m not alone in having experienced even more than outrage or other emotions this sense of concern and sadness. My regard for him, the depth of which has taken me by surprise, has something to do with both the man and the work. I first met him in 1997 at the Cheltenham Literature Festival, when he took part in an event with other Indian writers possibly to celebrate his anthology of Indian writing. His participation was unannounced till the last moment. The fatwa was on, but Rushdie had come out of hiding and had begun to make public appearances. In the lead-up to the event, he was jokingly referred to as Mr. X. When he arrived in the green room, he was cheerful and content. Although I was slightly irritated by the Rushdie cult, I was surprised as I have been in the last few days by my own sadness and touched by how affectionate he was. He put his hand on my shoulder and steered me from the green room to the stage. We are used to thinking of freedom as an event that we experience. Nations celebrate the day of their independence from foreign rule; those wrongly accused, celebrate a conviction that has been overturned; teenagers coming of age celebrate the dawn of their new-found freedom. While these milestones are important, is not the journey important too? Two survivors of the Holocaust were celebrating their release at the end of World War II. One had a sense of gratitude and with it an uncommon sense of forgiveness. The other in a reaction, asked him how he could put behind him the atrocities, pain and suffering he had endured. The remembrance of them, in fact, made him bitter even as he walked into freedom. Revenge and retribution were very much in his mind. The friend insightfully observed that though he was outwardly free, he was still in that prison. Celebrating freedom can often become a mere ritual. Spiritual traditions have at their heart the concept of liberation. Yet ironically, adherents of various religious hues use it as a pretext to enslave others. The enslavement takes various forms. Religion if not properly understood can become an obstacle on our journey to inner freedom. The word religion itself derives from the Latin relegate meaning o link. It signifies the outward manifestation of an inner attitude, the expression of our being linked to the divine, which we have experienced deep at the centre of our being. Rituals are a useful way of connecting to the original experience of the divine. However, the ritual is devoid of any meaning once it is separated from the experience. experiences grow deeper in proportion to our experience of being loved and being able to love in return. In love there is no room for fear. One of the characteristics of a genuine spiritual experience is, therefore, the absence of fear In a.

New Testament scripture, St Paul describes love, among other things, as never quick to take offence and keeping no score of wrongdoing. Love gives one the freedom not to see another transgression as a personal offence. That knocks the stuffing out of the other aggression real or imagined. There is no room for fear because no threat has been perceived. One can then love in freedom. It is the practice of meditation that enables us to slowly begin progressively functioning not from our ego but from our true Self. The true Self is God and God is love. The benchmark of inner freedom is the increasing ability to be free to love and forgive. The national milestone that we Indians mark today the 75th year of Independence is obviously significant in itself and amply justifies the extra zeal of celebration that is being seen all around. Yet, this is also an occasion for a pause, a pause to ponder how India has fared so far in its tryst with destiny that begun at the stroke of midnight this day in 1947. Milestones are meant for celebration and quiet reflection alike. This stock-taking reflection, truth be told, would make most Indians uneasy today, even despondent. To begin with, there is an ambience of religion-based polarisation. There is the widespread perception, backed by statistics in many cases, that violence against minorities have spiked over the past few years; there are raging feuds between two major communities regarding the ownership of venerable places of worship; and there is the perceived attempt by the ruling party to muzzle voices of dissent, including those emanating from the media and the so-called free Press. On the economic front, there is high inflation and unemployment, exacerbated over the past two years by the restrictions induced by the pandemic. Not surprisingly, poverty has increased in the recent years, taking back gains in poverty reduction achieved over decades in the past; and the gap between the rich and the poor have widened significantly. Lastly, scams continue to plague the economy. These are signs of ill health for what is supposed to be a pluralistic, secular democracy and for a nation that the world recognises as an emerging economic powerhouse. But national progress, like all things else, gets clarity in perspective. If we look around and compare India situation today with the prevailing global outlook, we would find reasons to take heart. Economically, despite the pandemic, we are better-off than many other countries. Sri Lanka, for example, would make us realise with relief that our levels of corruption have not been high enough for a dangerous financial meltdown. Even the USA, with its inflation and joblessness, do not look much better than us. In the domain of gender justice we are none too worse than many other democratic nations, although problems persist. To take one recent example of our positive difference, the Indian Supreme Court has just extended the ambit of reproductive rights abortion, specifically to unwed women. On the

Most of the time the health and developmental benefits of breastfeeding to mothers & babies have been discussed and are now well established. But breastfeeding is rarely considered an economic issue and remains financially irrelevant. Keith Hansen from World Bank has once quoted If breastfeeding did not already exist, someone who invented it today would deserve a dual Nobel Prize in medicine and economics. It clearly reflects the benefits of breastfeeding are not only limited to health benefits for mothers and children, rather countries can acquire potential economic gains from it. More than improving maternal and child well-being, optimal breastfeeding practices, and improved related indicators can positively impact society. In spite of the health and economic advantages of breastfeeding, the recent 2019-21 National Family Health Survey data, with 41.8 national average of early initiation of breastfeeding and 64 exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months exemplifies that still; the case of breastfeeding needs a stronger proposition, political will and meaningful engagement, and commitment from private players. We have to translate the benefits of breastfeeding in terms of economic gain for the country. Various studies have established that optimal breastfeeding is closely associated with higher intelligence quotient and brain building in children. It also results in a smarter and more intelligent workforce and thus higher economic outcomes. Investment in breastfeeding promotion not only supports a child health and survival but also it a smart investment for human capital development. The World Bank Investment Framework for Nutrition analysis establishes that every dollar invested in achieving the breastfeeding target generates a return of \$35 in economic benefits. Interventions aimed at increasing breastfeeding rates are the most cost-effective intervention with dual benefits of health and economic gain. Increased breastfeeding rates can not only be an investment for future economic growth rather it promotes current savings in healthcare expenditure. The per capita out-of-pocket expenditure, which is Rs.2097/- according to National Health Accounts Estimates for India, 2017-18 can further be reduced with optimal breastfeeding. It is scientifically proven that optimal breastfeeding has protective effects for newborns and young children against deadly diseases like diarrhea and pneumonia, which are the major cause of child mortality and hospitalization in India. Higher breastfeeding rates lower healthcare costs as it reduces the prevalence of several pathogens among breastfed infants and boosts immunity many folds to fight off infection. Moreover, the long-term health benefits of breastfeeding, to mention a few as- higher intelligence quotients, reduced risk of child obesity, and diabetes, and reduced risk of breast and ovarian cancer in later stages of lactating mothers, not only does it produce a productive and healthy workforce, but also reduce absenteeism rates and thus generates more returns in economic terms. Many empirical evidences recommend that policies and initiatives to increase breastfeeding rates can be implemented at a low cost which makes them cost-effective in social and economic terms. The 18 out of 36 states with an improvement in rates of exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months of life in NFHS 5, demonstrates.

How the policies and a focused approach can certainly bring slow but positive and sustainable behavioral changes to breastfeeding practices in the community. Since recent years have been extremely difficult with continued crises due to Covid and other emergencies, there is a reduction in family income, particularly for marginalized and vulnerable communities. In such a difficult situation for millions of our babies, breastfeeding has become more critical than ever. At any point, if we are missing out on any of the breastfeeding practices, we are leaving our newborns and infants more vulnerable to diseases and death and failure in securing the economic future of our babies. Enabling Policies: With every investment in breastfeeding promotion, protection, and support eventually a huge return in economic terms is assured. Thus, flagship programs and schemes such as MAA Mothers Absolute Affection bring focus on the support and promotion of breastfeeding. Home Based Care for Young Children HBYC to provide community based care by ASHA workers with a focus on improvement in child-rearing practices, nutrition counselling and breastfeeding promotion till 15th month of life. The ambitious Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojna, PMMVY, which is a conditional maternity benefit scheme for pregnant and lactating mothers eligible to the first child and recently extended to second birth only if it is a girl child. Additionally, Jan Aandolan under POSHAN Abhiyan is key to bring mass movement and behavioural change regarding optimal breastfeeding and IYCF practices. Optimal Breastfeeding practices guarantee a safe, nutritious, and accessible food source for young children. It also plays a vital role in managing the double burden of malnutrition while at the same time addressing food security and inequalities to a large extent. We must remind ourselves that breastfeeding provides short-term and long-term health, economic and environmental advantages to children, mothers, and society. To realize these benefits all the stakeholders, health system, workplaces, and communities need to be educated and empowered to provide a sustainable breastfeeding-friendly environment to mothers and families. Under the theme for this year World Breastfeeding Week- Step up for Breastfeeding: Educate & Support, let not miss or underestimate the economics of breastfeeding. On this auspicious occasion of Independence Day, lots of thoughts are germinating & criss-crossing my mind. After 33 years of coloured service in the Indian Army with pride and dignity and now, re-attired and self-employed in my second innings, the true meaning of independence is resonating inside me. What do we all aspire & wish for our great country? True freedom from social disparity and religious fundamentalism tops the list in the present context. As a civilian, I had heard before joining the prestigious Indian Army and during training at National Defence Academy & Indian Military Academy, that Indian Army is the only organisation which does not believe in caste /creed/religion & is apolitical. On joining the unit, it really got validated and how! I joined my unit in Operation Meghdoot in Siachen Glacier absolutely the right place to learn the life lessons of social harmony &.

Religious bon-homie. First Life Lesson As I reached Siachen Base Camp after a series of acclimatisation stages, full of apprehensions and fear of unknown in the world highest battlefield, I was summoned by the unit, deployed in forward posts, to attend a prayer ceremony of our martyred soldiers ,who laid down their lives during on-going operations. During the ceremony dharmagurus of all religions were present and a common prayer ceremony was conducted for the martyrs irrespective of their. There were no separate religious places for different religions- perhaps martyrs had only one religion-that is oldiering for the Motherland. I am sure you won be able to guess name of the common praying place there Sarv Dharm Sthal was the place, which housed scriptures and deities of Hinduism. It really gave me an insight and a life lesson for religious harmony and true meaning of freedom. Can we replicate such concept in our day to day life in civil society? That would be a great liberation and true independence. Second Life Lesson During my stint in Siachen Glacier, life was full of adventurism and uncertainty. I got to rub shoulders with new young soldiers who also joined the unit for the first time. Deployed in the most difficult terrain, very frequently, we got to face scarcity of rations medicines and other basic amenities due to extreme hostile weather and frequent enemy action. haring & Caring had become a norm. We could eat from anyone plate & drink water/tea from anyone cup/mug. It is said we bond well when we face adversities together Another life lesson was to be engraved in my impressionable mind: Frugality of Caste/Creed/Religion. I was baptised into the Concept of Oneness, irrespective of our social stature, caste, creed, state, religion. The soldiers with me became my closest buddies and still communicate with me fondly. Can we as a nation, follow such concept of Oneness and Bon-Homie amongst each other? As one of the oldest and largest democracies, we should deliberately work towards such concepts of true independence & take ourselves out of shackles of social disparity and religious fundamentalism. Let give way to the concept of Oneness ! That will be our real tribute to our freedom fighters, who aspired for true freedom and the gift of Oneness as a legacy to our future generations. The prime minister, the governor of the country Reserve Bank, and the director of the ISI Interfering Services Institution gathered a large, almost coffer marked National Exchequer which was empty except for a dead moth. An autopsy carried out on the cadaver revealed that it had succumbed to chronic starvation. With a pair of tweezers the governor of the Reserve Bank conveyed the corpse to a litter bin and deposited it within. Well, that that, he said. We are now officially bankrupt. So what do we do now?. The prime minister and the RB governor both turned to the ISI chief, because both knew, as did everyone else in the country that.

It was he who called all the shots. Brow corrugated in thought, the ISI chief said, What about asking our old buddy, China, from bailing us out? The RB governor shook his head gloomily. I m afraid that won wash. They re pretty hard up as well, what with having given a whole lot of loans to Sri Lanka which has now gone belly up and can repay. The prime minister chimed in. What about the Yanks? They re always a soft touch so long as we keep making all the right noises about having their back in smoking out. Those guys in black hoods carrying AK 47s. The ISI director poured cold water on the proposal. I m afraid that a no-go. That chap in the White House has just got his plan passed to spend USD 400 billion on some weird thing called climate change, and something else even weider called health care. After that I m afraid there not going to be much left in Uncle Sam kitty to spare for us. The three pondered this state of affairs in resigned silence. That was the trouble with the Yanks. Always going off on some whacko tangent, like this climate change, or health care, or human rights, or whatever, ignoring the realities of life. And one of these realities was inflation and what it was doing to the wage bill their country had to foot, and which was increasing every day, what with the JUJ Joint Union of Jihadis not only demanding an increase in basic pay but also double overtime plus a special Occupational Hazard Allowance. Where was all the money to come from? Where is all the money to come from?, said the ISI chief, putting words to their common thought. Rwanda, said the uniformed teaboy who, unnoticed by the trio, had come in bearing a tray with tea and biscuits. Rwanda? What that? said the ISI director who, apart from knowing where something called the LoC was, had a hazy knowledge of geography. It a country Africa, hazoor. More specifically, East Africa, supplied the teaboy, an ex-alumnus of Harvard. So what this Rwanda place got to do with us and our financial problem? interjected the RB governor. Rwanda might provide a clue to help us solve our financial problem, hazoor, continued the teaboy. There is a proposal that the British government will send illegal immigrants and refugee seekers in the UK to Rwanda, which will be given an upfront compensation package of GBP 120 million, with further franchises of similar amounts to be paid over the next five years. So you mean ? began the prime minister. Exactly so, hazoor, what Rwanda can do we can do better. We can strike a similar deal with not just Britain but also with the USA, and Canada, and Australia, and any other country which has a problem of unauthorised immigrants. Wow! That sounds like money for muraba! exclaimed the ISI director who liked to air his grasp.

Of idiomatic English usage. And the best part, hazoors, is that many of these unauthorised immigrants are likely to be from our country itself, and can will be only too amendable to returning under assumed identities and through discreetly unobserved channels, of course to sender, so to speak, giving us a regular revenue stream in perpetuity, explained the teaboy. Open Sesame! said the RB governor. This is better than a perpetual motion machine! said the prime minister. It perpetual motion migration, back-to-back migration! said the ISI chief. Better still, it Pak-to-Pak migration, said the teaboy having the last word, as always. August 15 is India Independence Day. It is also the day when Sri Aurobindo was born 150 years ago. While reflecting on India first Independence Day in 1947, the Mahayogi and spiritual visionary wrote, August 15th is my own birthday and it is naturally gratifying to me that it should have assumed this vast significance. I take this coincidence, not as a fortuitous accident, but as the sanction and seal of the Divine Force that guides my steps on the work with which I began life, the beginning of its full fruition. What was the work Sri Aurobindo was referring to? Here I attempt to focus on some aspects of his work. Sri Aurobindo played a major role in turning India freedom struggle from a moderate elite movement to a mass struggle. Some of the moderate leaders called him lunatic as he demanded complete Independence or poorna swaraj for India. He advocated the methods of swaraj, swadeshi, boycott, and national education and elaborated on those methods in Bande Mataram weekly to awaken the masses for the freedom struggle. Jawaharlal Nehru, while referring to this role, wrote, Sri Aurobindo shone like a brilliant meteor and created a powerful impression on the youth of India The great anti-partition movement in Bengal gained much of its philosophy from him and, undoubtedly, prepared the day for the great movements led by Mahatma Gandhi. As back as 1918 Sri Aurobindo told his disciple A. B. Purani that India independence is on the horizon. In Purani words, He Sri Aurobindo told this to me in December 1918, when Indian freedom was not visible even on the distant political horizon: You can take it from me it is as certain as the rising of the sun tomorrow. As Sri Aurobindo was certain that the methods developed by him would bring India independence, his focus turned to larger humanity and his integral yoga remained focused on addressing the predicaments of human society. Sri Aurobindo integral yoga can be summarized in these concise words All Life is Yoga, coined by him. These words offer a very simple but powerful definition of his integral yoga and emanate from the very core argument that no aspect of life is excluded from yoga. Whether material life or spiritual life, they are all factored appropriately in his scheme of yoga. An individual busy in public life is as capable of integral yoga.

Algorithms and AI in various domains, particularly when they reinforce existing biases and inequalities. Researcher and author Kate Crawford has focused on the ethical and societal implications of AI and machine learning. She has highlighted issues such as bias in training data and the potential for AI systems to amplify existing inequalities. Computer scientist Stuart Russell, known for his work on artificial intelligence, has raised concerns about the control problem in AI development. He advocates for aligning AI systems with human values and ensuring their safety. And we must attribute the final word to Harare, who warns that humans risk becoming similar to domesticated animals who are less agile, less curious and less resourceful. We are now creating tame humans who produce enormous amounts of data and function as efficient chips in a huge data processing mechanism, but they hardly maximize their human potential. If we are not careful, we will end up with downgraded humans misusing upgraded computers to wreak havoc on themselves and on the world, says Harare. Naturally, we do not want our children, and us, to become less agile and curious. The growing up experiences of our children is about exploration and exuberance, curiosity and introspection, passion and purpose, and we must not cage it to dictatorship of the computers, which robs them of their natural and creative instincts In the previous episode, we discussed some of the cultural challenges faced by the Indian Diaspora referred to as Indian Americans living in the USA. They feel alienated from Indian culture and not yet willing to accept American culture. They face value conflicts between Indian tradition of parental control, and the excessive freedom given by the American society in deciding everything including one on gender. A national survey called Indian Americans Attitude Survey IAAS covering 1200 Indian Americans was conducted by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace during 2020. It reveals interesting findings. Indian Americans are highly educated, well placed and even earn more, compared with the average American workforce. They prefer to live in places heavily populated by other people of Indian origin. They also report very high rates of marriage within their community 8 out of 10 and low rates of divorce. In general, their social networks are grouped according to religions, rather than Region State or caste. Their religious practices vary. The Muslims and Christians pray more frequently than Hindus. The survey also reveals that Indian Americans regularly encounter discrimination mostly based on skin color. They also report low participation in civic responsibility, social service, and protests, though the American born report a higher rate. Considering the present trend of migration, the USA is likely to receive more immigrants from many countries across the world, such as Mexico, China, India, Philippines, Vietnam, Middle East, Africa, and Europe who are likely to bring diverse cultures. The Indian Americans will have to navigate among multicultural environments. A common ground for Americans and Indians is their commitment and respect for democracy, and acceptance of religious and cultural differences. Indian Santana Dharma which is the oldest, worshipped God in the form of nature called Pinch Mahabhoota Air, Water, Fire, Earth, and Ether, devoid of religious practices and rituals. This later led to the birth of Hinduism with religious practices. Buddh

As ambassadors of change, bringing Indian values, which are universal, viz., Truth Sathya, Righteousness Dharma, Peace Shanti, Love Prema and Non violence Ahimsa. Respect to elders, holding on to democratic values, freedom of speech and expression, and all inclusiveness are ingrained in the Indian mindset. The way forward is therefore, adopting cultural duality embracing the best of both American culture and Indian culture. It can result in amalgamating the strong family values of India with dignity of labour, honesty in public life, and empowerment of youth and women which are the healthy practices of USA culture. It can also eliminate some outmoded rituals practised in India, and the violence, gun culture, and excessive consumerism ailing the American way of life. Education and awareness about all cultures is the foremost step in this journey. The individual families, parents, schools, community centers, cultural organisations, civil society leaders, service organisations, besides Governments and NGOs should all join hands together in this mission. Homes are the incubators of cultural training. Many Indian American parents successfully train their kids, practice evening prayers, recite holy texts, shlokas, bhajans, and perform poojas on festival days in whatever best way possible on a foreign land. The cartoon films, and TV serials from Indian mythology can compete with popular local TV shows to which the kids are addicted. Further, the schools at all levels can fix dedicated time for projecting all cultures through the formal curriculum and extracurricular activities. The community centers, which are a part of residential complexes, play a key role in promoting culture. Apart from exercises, sports and hobbies, they provide facilities such as party halls, venues for entertainment and performance of religious ceremonies, and cultural festivals like Ganesh, Durga Pooja, Diwali, Eid and Christmas. They can also function as a marriage hall and a hub for organising workshops, seminars, and interfaith dialogues while promoting Indian systems of healing, such as Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy. Indian culture being diverse and varied, runs the risk of leading to groupism in terms of regional and language divide. Though this has pros and cons, the leaders belonging to various groups can evolve consensus in striking a balance. Indian cinema, literature, Yoga, music, and performing arts have become popular, thanks to the efforts made by the respective communities, in sponsoring such events. A large number of talented artists from India visit the USA giving impetus to budding talents. The family members and relatives visiting the USA for a short duration also help in strengthening their cultural roots. Language plays a crucial role in propagating culture. Indian Americans should learn if not master at least one foreign language such as Chinese, French, Korean or Spanish, besides one or two Indian languages to get connected with the Indian and local community. Appreciation of cultural differences and languages can result in minimising perceived discrimination. The support networks, and service organisations can play a proactive advocacy role. Thanks to the availability of social media, today, it is easier to raise the voice against such malpractices. The conflicts can be resolved through dialogue and open communication rather than resorting to protests and violent methods. The cultural tensions of the world are endless. Indian Americans are no exce

Cultural equation. In a groundbreaking initiative, PM Modi announced an ambitious mega investment and connectivity project aimed at integrating two continents for economic growth: the India Middle East Europe Economic Corridor IMEC. This involves the European Union, France, Germany, Italy, Mauritius, UAE, Saudi Arabia, and Israel, though the latter was not present at the event. The World Bank was represented at the event. The significance of the IMEC lies in five factors. First, it is a multi modal and multifaceted project. Its connectivity envisages not only physical dimensions involving rail and shipping networks but also digital and financial. The IMEC comprises two separate corridors, the east corridor connecting India to the Arabian Gulf and the northern corridor connecting the Arabian Gulf to Europe. The White House press release states that the participants intend to link both continents to commercial hubs and facilitate the development and export of clean energy; lay undersea cables and link energy grids and telecommunication lines to expand reliable access to electricity; enable innovation of advanced clean energy technology; and connect communities to secure and stable Internet. Second, it is a cooperative project right from the beginning. While PM Modi hailed the project as a beacon of cooperation and innovation charting a journey of shared aspirations and dreams, the memorandum of Understanding Moue signed by the participating countries committed to work collectively and expeditiously to arrange and implement all elements of these new transit routes, and to establish coordinating entities to address the full range of technical, design, financing, legal and relevant regulatory standards. Crucially, the Moue was the result of initial consultations. Third, its two fold objective comprises stimulating economic development through enhanced connectivity and economic integration between Asia, the Arabian Gulf, and Europe. In other words, it is not a country specific project. It is a transformative integration of Asia, Europe, and the Middle East. The project envisages the laying of cable for electricity and digital connectivity, as well as a pipeline for clean hydrogen export. It will increase trade, reduce costs, enhance economic unity, generate jobs, lower greenhouse gas emissions and secure supply chains. Fourth, the speed of transportation will considerably increase. European Commission President Ursula Von der Leyden said the corridor will make trade between India and Europe 40% faster. The reduction of time for transportation will reduce costs, save energy, increase trade, and energise economic development. Fifth, an unstated aspect is that this will also connect to Southeast Asia. India under its Act East Policy is also focusing on connecting its northeast with all the countries in the east up to Vietnam. It is working on four cooperative projects with Southeast Asian countries. The Bay of Bengal Multi Sectoral Technical and Economic BIMSTEC, comprising Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and Thailand, aims to create an enabling environment for rapid economic development; accelerate social progress; and promote collaboration on matters of common interest in the region. The Bangladesh Bhutan India and Nepal BBIN Motor Vehicle Agreement aims to facilitate the seamless flow of passenger, personal and cargo vehicular traffic between and among the BBIN countries. The Mekong Ganga Cooperation MGC comprising Indi

Other hand, the USA has recently overturned a landmark court ruling in this regard, effectively taking back the right to safe abortion from most of its women. In social and political terms, we are definitely no worse than much of the world. Far-rightist populism has steadily gained ground in the USA, Eastern Europe, and even in Germany, thereby damaging the ethos of pluralistic liberal democracy. Indeed, we have witnessed so many military coups, so many frantic mass rebellions against the loss of democracy, and so much of tyrannical state repression in recent times that it is almost impossible not to feel complacent that we are still, in the main, a functioning democracy. Poland, Belarus, Myanmar, Afghanistan, Pakistan and Sri Lanka have burned and bled for the sake of the one thing for which the world still holds India in some esteem, and that is our democracy and the values it is founded on. These values, namely, personal liberty, equality of all before the law, freedom of faith and expression, a welfare-oriented state, and secularism were meant to safeguard the pluralistic, inclusive, liberal ethos that undergird the idea of the Indian nation, an idea that the world respects. That the reality has in recent times tended not to cohere with the idea is definitely cause for concern. But this concern should not endanger either cynicism or despondency. Rather, we should take heart from the facts that throughout the 75 years of the life of our nation we have succeeded in retaining our parliamentary democracy, and the people faith in that flawed yet brilliant system. Even the USA, the oldest and the most powerful democracy, had to undergo the staggering event of the mob-attack on the Capitol before the newly elected president Joseph Biden could succeed Donald Trump in 2021. In contrast, we have an enviable record of peaceful transition of power that distinguishes our 75 years as an independent nation. We should be energised also by this that we have a robust and vigilant civil society that deeply cares about our Constitutional values and look determined to preserve them. This day, as we mark the 75th year of Independence, let us vow anew to cherish and uphold our national values, to observe them as much as possible in our personal and professional lives, and to protest and resist when we see them trampled. Above all, let us pledge to remain united as a multicultural, multi religious people, for in our diversity lies our strength. While the world is getting ravaged by the onslaught of fundamentalist, divisive politics, let us have the will to stay who we are an inclusive, pluralistic democracy whose very identity is the diversity and the unity of its people. Jai Hind! After the horrifying fatwas and the chants of rallies coming out against Nippur Sharma that literally translated into off with her head, by mobs that were inspired by Mullahs and Mauves even of the Sufi sect, one realised how deadly a fatwa can be and how.

Such people who gave them know the power they wield over even law abiding Muslims. This is what led to Salman Rushdie being brutally attacked, ironically, when he was about to speak on how America was a safe haven for exiled and persecuted writers from other parts of the world. The young guy who stabbed him several times had a plan and a motive that went back to even before the time he was born. This is perhaps the most frightening aspect of fatwas- they can infect even the unborn, if they are kept alive and nurtured for future generations. Salman Rushdie is reported to have said that the world is a much more unsafe today than when he got the first fatwa because the liberal media and authors are even less likely to speak now or stand together. This is like going backward into time. While social media disallows most liberal commentators, it allows Twitter and YouTube accounts to flourish from hate preachers around the world. I went into a well known, very popular Indian news channel on YouTube that asked me to confirm if I wanted to see the video as it had content that could upset the viewer. When I was able to see it, the TV channel merely reported on what had happened to Salman Rushdie and how he was stabbed several times by Hade Matter, a 24-year-old whose parents had come from Lebanon to the US decades ago. According to some news reports, Matter was very much into the fatwa given by Iran supreme leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, in which he sentenced Rushdie to death and gave a reward of several million dollars to anyone who would kill him. It took 33 years for a man who was not even born and did not know about the fatwa to grow up hating him enough to stab him several times. This has happened several times before and I fear for open societies all over the world, where an Islamic fanatic can, at one of the safest places in New York State, walk onto a stage and stab an author 8 to 10 times. Surely, the Muslim world must unite with others of the free world now and say in unison not in the name of Islam. No, we cannot have this kind of madness in a world interconnected with the Internet and social media. Surely the media and the Internet giants can block such a hateful agenda. For as they say, if they don't do it, tomorrow it could be their offices and their staff as it was with Charlie Hobo, as it was with the Danish cartoon or with Theo Van Gogh in Amsterdam. Are we going to have to stop all critical thinking? Are democracies going to have to curb freedom of speech altogether? Are world leaders, Mainstream media getting so politically correct that they can actually report they do not know what the motive of Matter was when he stabbed Salman Rushdie in.

Front on 2500 people? His motive was to kill him, even a child would say that. But the police and media are in denial. Till when will such ostrich- like situation continue? The fact that many in Islamic countries are actually calling Matter a hero and wishing they had been in his place is horrifying and this is easily available on Twitter. Perhaps Twitter algorithms don't work on such hate speech. Perhaps the victim hood syndrome has crept into the media and internet and no matter how heinous a crime, they will allow millions to give their hurra for a stabbed man, but shut down those who question the reasons or the fanatical fatwa behind it. Surely, we can unite against such lingering hate. Surely the world we live in can stand up strongly against this horrible crime without ifs and buts. I think of John Lennon's song Imagine and his lines that reverberate in me now more than ever. Recently, my emotions linked to Pakistan, which I usually conceal masterfully, were stirred up when some students while discussing chartbusters in the class, excitedly talked about Coke Studio Pastor. The song had gone viral after receiving millions of views and they requested me to play it on YouTube; although they knew the Punjabi lyrics would saunter over their heads. As I watched the song along with them, grooved to its catchy beat, I felt a surge of pride, when Sheena Karman, resplendent in a yellow sari, appeared on the screen, gracefully showcasing her Katha moves. And it happened; I ended up talking fervently about it. My oration about Ali Seth and the amateurish translation of some Punjabi words, was not as lengthy as my speech on Sheena Karman; there was so much to mention- The reek-e-Nissan, her role as a defiant torchbearer, her social and cultural activism, her penchant for Indian classical dance the song hit all the chords of my heart, and inadvertently stimulated my bi-nation sentiments. Sometimes I feel Pakistan my country of birth is like an estranged but inseparable member of a household, whose mention is not encouraged at the dinner table but his pictures are still part of the family album and memorabilia; they spring up no matter how much you try to hide them away. Once, such an interesting case was finding the English translation of Fail Ahmed Fail masterpiece Much say phalli is cohabit moray mehboob na mango Do not ask of me, my love, the love I had for you before in the English curriculum of junior colleges here. It was like experiencing the ethereal joy of running into a long lost friend unexpectedly in the crowd of unknown faces. It was just explaining the mere superficiality of love, pain, and separation of lovers it was my try out a test of how well I could weave in my emotional connect with Urdu poetry and the real message of poem about the curse of poverty, lack of social justice, and the political turmoil.

And turbulence the people of Pakistan had suffered. Apart from all this, I had to constantly stop my mind reverting to Noor Johan mesmerizing and poignant rendition of the poem, which made Fail famously say, It not my song any more, it belongs to Noor Johan now. Having spent over sixteen years in India, I, discounting the initial hiccups, have now developed a strong allegiance towards my new home country which has positively shaped and sculpted my personality and outlook, in terms of developing bounteous respect and tolerance for people from diverse backgrounds. My perspective of looking at people, irrespective of their religious inclination and practices has transformed tremendously making me shed notions that previously blocked my view. The indispensability of establishing a fair identity untainted by communal and political biases is the ultimate aim people eventually realise when living in a heterogeneous society. I attribute this socio-cultural maturity of thoughts and erudition to my years in India. While I take delight in having a close link with both India and Pakistan, any frank discussion or even the divulgence of this information requires much deliberation from my end; especially while mingling with new people. Recently at work, somebody asked me where I hailed from and I, just to nip in the bud any unwanted conversation; used Delhi as my shield. My family is from Dear Ghazi Khan, Punjab, Pakistan, she said in a tone that mocked my stratagem, which of course had flopped miserably. The next twenty minutes were spent in ardently listening to her grandfather story of migration and her desire to visit her ancestral town and meet relatives there. I just wondered how many people are there willing to step into the shoes of Rena Varna, the 92-year-old Indian citizen who visited her childhood home in Rawalpindi, Pakistan, for the first time in seventy five years. The yearning to forge ties, the will to forget the acrimonious past and start afresh is a promising development, which keeps my hope alive that we are not too far from seeing an end to the decades of hostility and hatred between the two countries. My friends from both countries wish to experience the people and the place, not through the jingoistic media but with their own humanistic values and viewpoint. But the strict visa rules stand in the way. Many peace lovers from both the sides, equipped with prayers and petitions, are trying their best to pave a path and hope for some relaxation and ease in travelling. It would be nothing short of a miracle if that happens. A miracle is what we need to bring people together, just like the heart melting reunion of two brothers, Sitka Khan and Sadie Khan, at Kartarpur Corridor after seventy four years of separation. Front on 2500 people? His motive was to kill him, even a child would say that. But the police and media are in denial. Till when will such ostrich- like situation continue? The fact that many in Islamic countries.

Cautious optimism is in order as India marks 75 years of independence and the country moves toward joining the 5 trillion club. Considering the same, here are some key areas we believe India needs to focus on. Years ago, when India made a tryst with destiny at the stroke of the midnight hour, it was ranked among the poorest in the world in terms of per capita income. Since then, India economy has grown by about 55 times to be the fifth largest, with 7.75 share of world gap accounting for purchasing power parity. As a senior representative of the international monetary fund if to India once noted, developments in India have a profound effect on other countries in the region and around the globe as there a large slice of humanity and the global economy at stake from all accounts, the world has little reason to worry given the if recent projection of `fairly robust growth of 8.2 for India in 2022. Clearly, India has weathered a lot and achieved much. But what next? How will it achieve its ambition of being a 5 trillion economy in five years? Sustaining a real gap growth of 8.2 will not be easy given that core sectors, including manufacturing and construction, are under stress. The big cape push to infrastructure development announced earlier this year is a welcome step. A move towards new ways of doing business that harness global trends e.g., work from home, digitization, green business, inclusion is needed to help drive productivity and demand. Way forward as the world recovers from the pandemic and with limited resources at our disposal, it will be important for India to identify its priorities for the near future. Business sectors that are foundational in nature can be scaled across the country and have mass impact on the ground should be prioritized in our quest to be a 5 trillion economy. Looking at lessons from around the globe and across India, we have identified three business sectors that satisfy the preceding characteristics. First, a well developed transit infrastructure. This has a multiplier effect, enhancing accessibility and mobility, connecting people and communities, facilitating trade, generating greater job opportunities, and boosting overall economic productivity. Tech and digital innovations can help play a critical role to further advance transit systems and help realize the smart cities agenda. Second, strengthening msmes. They are a critical pillar of our economy contributing over 29 to India gap, as well as generating employment and exports. Recent schemes like raising and accelerating msme performance ramp and capacity building of first time msme exporters cbfte are welcome moves, but more needs to be done. Digital transformation and global best practices can help strengthen the sector further, truly propelling India growth story. Third, is expanding the use of digital financial services. The covid 19 crisis has shown the important role they can play in providing low cost and secure financial tools to Indians. A world bank report highlights how gaining access to basic financial.

Services like transaction accounts, credit, and savings products have helped the poor in many parts of the world increase their incomes. We believe that strengthening these three business sectors will revolutionize the Indian economy, creating greater job opportunities and helping India reap the much talked about demographic dividend, and further ensure that the benefits of economic growth reach everyone. In particular, it represents a step toward connecting Indians from the remotest parts of the country, ensuring the spread of economic activity, and encouraging an inclusive and balanced economy. Geopolitical, economic, and technological shifts have increased risks for Indian policymakers, but have also created new opportunities. The opportunities they present are transformative and could easily accelerate our ambitions far beyond being a five trillion dollar economy. India as a nation has shown a stellar growth in all fields of industry and agriculture in the last 75 years. Today, the country is power house of homegrown brands and brands which were made for India have managed to secure a position in the face of overwhelming global and local competition. Though there is a long list of such brands, however, today, we will be discussing the journey of a few of them that have offered convenience and added value to the daily lives of Indian population ever since independence. It is important to relook at the journey of all these brands and understand how they have evolved over years, were and still loved by Indians, have been adding and contributing to the growth and revenue of the economy and are still claimed to be the favorite of a lot many of us. India is a land of diversified flavors and choices, only those brands are able to last long that can create a direct connect with the consumer and can create timeless memories. Some such brands have served 3 4 generations of Indians. For the last 75 years, we have cherished not only homemade products but brands which were made in India for India in food and beverages. All these make in India products are known to be the heart and soul of the entire industry of brands in the country. Shortage of ghee was the reason for birth of vanaspati in early 1947. A very few people know that dada, which was a household name of vanaspati, was actually a product by Hindustan unsilver. They made a long lasting impression at the potential consumers by offering them pores on stations and serving them to the locals. Hull along with other players still produced ghee but they were the first ones to produce hydrogenated vegetable oil. And then came the formation of vanaspati directorate in government of India. Today, dada has become the synonym of vanaspati which no more is owned by hull but is a make in India brand. Since 1948, Cadbury bournvita is one of the oldest brands in malted beverage segment. It is quite popular among children and mothers because of their marketing strategy and consistency in quality and taste.

The product came in the market as a solution to the problem that most of the mothers faced and that was the need for adding flavors to milk that is rich in nutrients as well makes it tastier for their kids. In no time, the children got stuck with the unique and rich taste of bournvita making it a must have in Indian kitchens. Another most loved brand in India is parle g. Founded in 1929, parle products were the first one to introduce gluco biscuits in independent India as an alternative to the British biscuits and slowly this brand became the most common tea time snack for all age groups across the country. From chai to Horlicks, parle g goes well with every hot beverage and that what made them the bestselling snack in India. An iconic brand which has not just been super affordable but also consistent in terms of both pricing and taste. Sure, the journey has not been easy being India default biscuit! Even before independence, maul was founded in 1946 in Gujarat and is known for its dairy products till date. They also played a vital role in stimulating the white revolution in India, which placed India at the top of milk producing countries. Their mission was to stop farmers exploitation by the middlemen. From milk to curd, ghee to cheese and even from chocolates to ice creams, maul offers a variety of dairy products for the daily needs of Indian households. Infact, vanilla is the second largest ice cream brand after maul and was started as a soda fountain outlet in 1907 in Ahmedabad. This brand has also come a long way in pleasing the taste buds of consumers with their innovative flavors. A classic example of homegrown Indian brand that has added spice to the food of Indians is mph masalas. Mahaska chenille Galati was the man behind the brand and he founded this company in 1919. And the list goes on with other legendary brands that have been around us since ages. Starting with India gate basmati rice in 1889, Brooke bond tea in 1903, mph masalas in 1919, mar instant idli in 1924, Hadrian in 1941, maul in 1946, kinas sauce in 1950 and quality in 1955 etc. Most of these brands are 75 100 years old. In India, the market of fact was valued at 110 billion in 2020. The overall market size has nearly tripled as compared to 2012. Infact, by 2025, this market is expected to grow to 220 billion. There are a number of brands in India catering their products to millions of people across the country and generating immense capital. However, to become recognized as a household brand, it takes a lot more than just good packaging and nice logos. A brand positioning needs synchronized efforts of different moving parts to create a perception in the marketplace that drives the businesses forward. Direct from gardens to tea pot and farm to fork, we had all these.

Brands to rely upon, share and make our journey of life better with them. They have made lives of Indians easier in so many ways. Also, there are many brands that have also vanished in the last 75 years and the learning is that these brands did not change with the changing times, consumer preferences, tastes and competition in the market. We are eager to see which all brands survive and thrive by 2047 and many more years to come. India determination to increase use of biofuels drove a massive increase in ethanol production in the last 5 years and continuing. The demand for ethanol is keeping the pace and is only set to grow as the nation pushes toward its aim of attaining energy independence. India has set a bold target to completely eliminate its reliance on energy imports by the time it celebrates 100 years of independence. Biofuels, and especially ethanol, is the key part of government energy independence strategy. Biofuel is fuel produced from natural biomass such as sugarcane juice, corn, and even grains and nuts etc. It helps in burning the carbon fuel efficiently resulting in far lower carbon emissions. These fuels are farmer friendly and is also a catalyst for rural growth. The use of blended fuels got off to a slow start in India. However, government measures to boost the ethanol blending in petrol, has driven a rapid acceleration in the use of blended fuels. So rapid has this transition been that the government has actually brought forward blending targets set out by the national policy on biofuels. First laid out in 2018, the policy had initially targeted the year 2030 to achieve 20 ethanol blending petrol, which was brought forward by five years to 2025 26. It is a matter of pride for India that the country has one of the fastest growing ethanol program in the world. The current ethanol blending has exceeded 10 in India. This shift toward biofuels is a welcome one, especially with the costs of energy dependence and also climate change inducing emissions more evident than ever in today high fuel price and extreme weather environment. India imported 185 million tons of petroleum at a cost of 55 billion in 2020 21, according to a report from the nit analog committee. The India transportation sector is mostly dependent on imported fuels, which is not good for a growing economy like India as it is results in imported inflation, volatility in fuel prices, energy dependence and a slower economic growth. Ethanol can help in reducing the imports, foreign exchange outgo and at the same time result in rural growth because it is an agriculture based fuel. Ethanol also produces just half the greenhouse gas emissions as compared to carbon based gasoline products and thus has a central role to play in helping India realize its ambitions to decarbonize its economy. In order to meet the revised 2025 e20 target, ethanol production would have to grow to 1,016 core liters.

For context, ethanol production stood at 302 core liters during easy ethanol supply year 2020 21, according to government data, which in itself was a 75 increase from the previous year. Our current ethanol production capacity, meanwhile, is roughly 800 core liters, according to nit analog. The rush to meet this anticipated ethanol demand, therefore, could provide a windfall for the sugar industry as sugar ethanol is the most viable and cheaper source of fuel ethanol. Ethanol can be produced from a number of sources, including corn, barley, rice and sorghum. But most of India ethanol is produced from sugarcane, with molasses based distilleries making up 426 core liters of the overall production capacity, according to nit analog. India sucrose sugar production has reached 40 million tons against the consumption of 27 million so 13 million tons of excess sugar can be diverted for production of ethanol as against 4.5 million tons being done currently. This excess production is being exported now. India exports are likely to touch 11 million tons this year. This has made India as the second largest exporter of sugar in the world after brazil but exports are not a long term solution as global supply gluts, higher prices for Indian sugar compared to other sugar producers due to higher sugarcane price as well as global surplus production means stocks in India may lie idle, with payments to sugarcane growers held up. Government of India is rolling out incentives to boost ethanol production, surplus sugar production can be redirected to the manufacture of ethanol, allowing it to be used up and, more crucially, and monetized. Government is thus rightly pushing the ethanol production and increasing the consumption by increasing the ethanol blending percentage year on year. The modern technology based automotive which can use 20 percent ethanol blending fuel are on the anvil followed by flexi fuel cars which can run on 100 ethanol. Once technology allowing ethanol to be blended with diesel, which is already being developed, is introduced, it has the potential to unleash even greater gains for the sugar industry. India diesel consumption is as much as 2.5 to 3 times its consumption of petroleum. Thus the ability to blend ethanol into diesel, once accessible, can potentially triple the size of the market for sugar producers. And this is without taking into account the trickle down revenue opportunities, with every stage of sugarcane processing generating a monetisable by product. To put it simply, the sugarcane industry is the backbone of India sustainable and renewable fuels push. It is indispensable to India ambitions to slash its current account deficit, attain energy security and meet its 2070 net zero carbon emissions target. The sugar industry is bound to gain from increasing ethanol program in the country as it powers the country self reliance and carbon free dreams, it is set for a bright and prosperous future itself against the consumption of 27 million so 13 million tons of excess sugar can be diverted for production.

Entrepreneurship has exploded in India in recent decades, but is the past a prologue? I certainly don't have a crystal ball, but I do think that India 75 has important lessons to learn as we move towards India 100. With the rise of information technology behemoths and e-commerce, entrepreneurs have also risen, armed only with technical know-how, global awareness, modest access to capital and chutzpah in no small measure. To me, this unlocking of latent talent marks this era of entrepreneurship. Now, in 2022, India has the third largest startup ecosystem globally, after the US and China, with over 65,000 recognised startups that have created over 7,00,000 jobs. The docking of Chinese research vessel Yuan Wang 5 at Sri Lanka's Hambantota port, despite objections from India and the US, highlights Beijing's growing maritime clout in the Indian Ocean region. Yuan Wang 5 is strongly suspected to be a Chinese spy ship and is operated by the PLA Strategic Support Force. Its visit to Sri Lanka was initially deferred after New Delhi conveyed its concerns to Colombo. But after high-level representations from Beijing, Colombo backtracked. Sri Lanka needs China's support to restructure its massive external debt and qualify for an IMF bailout. Clearly, India's \$4 billion emergency aid counted for less. This is a major strategic headache for India. Given Sri Lanka's proximity to Indian shores and the current icy ties between New Delhi and Beijing, and also given that China today has the world's largest navy, Chinese activities in the Indian Ocean will add another dimension to an already formidable security challenge. China continues to produce military ships at a fast clip. One of Beijing's main goals in restructuring the PLA over the last eight years was to massively upgrade naval power. Therefore, China can now deploy a vast array of grey zone maritime tactics using both battleships as it did recently in the Taiwan Strait and its fleet of maritime militia and research vessels. The latter have been used extensively in the South China Sea. Recall that in 2019 another Chinese research and survey ship, Haiyan 8, tried to create trouble for oil and gas production in the Vietnamese offshore block, an area that also has once. Sri Lanka is no doubt caught between a rock and a hard place. But it still must carefully consider implications of Chinese naval visits to its ports. A big reason why it finds itself under a mountain of debt is unprincipled Chinese loans that were used to finance white elephant projects. It hardly needs reminding that Colombo was forced to lease the Hambantota port to the Chinese for 99 years. Therefore, China's maritime diplomacy and naval expeditions are anything but innocuous. For India, protecting its strategic interests in the Indian Ocean won't be easy. It recently gifted Colombo a Dornier 228 maritime patrol aircraft. Gifts like these won't be enough. Given India's constraints, taking on China in the Indian Ocean will require it to work closely with the Quad. The new Bihar cabinet started by playing.

A tendency to public disorder towards proximity, such as a spark in a powder keg. Eventually, there was a line of demarcation drawn between advocacy that is not punishable and incitement which can call for police action. Regardless of what SC has said over time, the only constant factor is that sedition has been consistently misused by police forces in India to clamp down on expression or protests that inconvenience governments. Sedition in its current form or even in a revised manner has no place in India. In power, all political parties have shown the same inclination to misuse the sedition law. The most important lessons from India experience with it is that there needs to be clear demarcation between the state and the government. The latter is in place for a fixed duration and there are limitations on its exercise of power. Loosely worded laws always lead to abuse of power. India, the land of diversity, culture, and innovation, is on the cusp of a transformative journey towards becoming a global powerhouse. In this exciting era of progress, two iconic venues, Bharat Mandapam and Yashobhumi, are set to play a pivotal role in shaping India tomorrow. These world-class facilities are not just bricks and mortar; they represent a vision for India future that encompasses global competitiveness, economic growth, talent empowerment, and a deep commitment to the welfare of its citizens. Global Hub: Bharat Mandapam and Yashobhumi are not just physical structures; they are India tickets to the global stage. These venues are designed to host major international events like Global Indian 2023, where leaders from around the world converge to discuss cutting-edge technologies, innovation, and global challenges. These venues catapult India onto the world stage by providing a platform for such events, boosting its global competitiveness and influence. India voice will be heard louder than ever, and its ideas will shape the world future. Economic Engine: Beyond their architectural grandeur, Bharat Mandapam and Yashobhumi are economic engines driving India growth. In 2020, India events market was valued at a staggering \$3.3 billion. With the advent of these venues, this figure is projected to reach \$6.7 billion by 2026. This growth translates into the creation of jobs and the propelling of trade. These venues are not just places for events; they are job creators and trade enablers, contributing significantly to India economic prosperity. Talent Showcase: In the spirit of Atmanirbhar Bharat, Bharat Mandapam and Yashobhumi provide a stage for start-ups, cinema, and artisans to showcase their talent. These venues will host a plethora of events and exhibitions, fostering the growth of local industries and creating local economic hotspots. From tech innovations to artistic endeavors, these venues will nurture and celebrate India diverse talents, contributing to the vision of a self-reliant India. Nation First: At the heart of these projects lies the ethos of Nation First, Citizen First. Bharat Mandapam and Yashobhumi embody India dreams of a developed and prosperous nation. They are not just symbols of progress but a commitment to the welfare and betterment of every Indian citizen. These venues are designed to serve the people, fostering an environment where every citizen can thrive and succeed. Investment & Job Creation Impact: The economic impact of infrastructure investments in Bharat Mandapam and Yashobhumi is astounding. Beyond the construction phase,

Rate outpaces the GDP, employing over 15 lakh people. Investing in these venues is not just an expenditure but a strategic move to boost India economy and create a brighter future for its citizens. Global Spotlight: Bharat Mandapam and Yashobhumi position India as a global frontrunner across various domains, including the economy, ecology, trade, and technology. The potential of conference tourism alone is worth more than Rest. 25,000 cores. These venues will host over 32,000 major exhibitions and expos annually, attracting conference tourists who significantly outspend typical tourists. This influx of international visitors is a testament to India growing influence and the allure of these world-class facilities. Recreation Haven: While Bharat Mandapam and Yashobhumi are undoubtedly instrumental in driving economic growth and global recognition, they also provide recreation and vibrancy for residents. These venues offer a treat for locals, providing spaces for cultural events, entertainment, and leisure activities. They enrich the lives of residents, making cities more vibrant and dynamic. Architectural Wonder: Bharat Mandapam and Yashobhumi set a new standard in architectural excellence, showcasing India prowess in design and construction. These venues are not merely functional spaces but architectural marvels symbolising India commitment to excellence and innovation. They are a testament to the country ability to execute ambitious projects redefining global standards. Bharat Mandapam and Yashobhumi are not just venues; they embody India aspirations, commitments, and dreams. These iconic structures will shape India tomorrow by catapulting it onto the global stage, driving economic growth, showcasing talent, and enhancing the quality of life for its citizens. They are not just investments in infrastructure but investments in India future a future where the nation thrives, its citizens prosper, and its influence on the world stage continues to grow. These venues are more than bricks and mortar; they are the foundations of a brighter, more prosperous India. It is interesting and amusing to learn that Sanskrit defines the one who merely eyes, as Pasha, Animal, pashyate it pasha! Why? BG explains, He the wise, the mentor, the Sheathe of society verily eyes who sees the One Supreme Consciousness Aka God, equally existing in all beings without differentiation of species, genders; and, who eyes the imperishable God within the perishable Body-mind individuality ! The motto of the Mysore University is, There is nothing in the universe as purifying as Knowledge. A question: Whatever is now taught in academics or even by Religions as knowledge, is it really purifying; does it make us feel Oneness? The world most ancient Vedantic culture of Oneness, which is concomitant with creation itself, has been spread across to masses thru Epics like Ramayana, Mahabharata, etc. in Sanskrit. Had we ensured their inclusion in some way in mainstream discourse, in academia and religions, we would have acquired the wisdom that spiritual Knowledge, Gina, is that which must result in imbibing the worldview of Oneness, which alone has the potential and power to inspire us to strive to imbibe virtues like goodness, selflessness, humility, compassion, love for all, etc. Can that be knowledge, whether academic or Religious, that gives rise to hatred and self-centeredness; that divides? Teachers and Preachers must come together to reflect how to create, teach, preach tha

Just as a blazing fire reduces all into ashes, spiritual knowledge is that which burns away all unrighteous and hateful tendencies; in fact, character is a result of fire of right spiritual knowledge that burns away influx tendencies. Does knowledge given by Preacher of Religions spread love or hatred for others? Does knowledge of modern education make men of character selflessly fulfilling their duties and working for good of all? It is only when the spiritual Fire is lit within, can we burn the sinful, hateful, and divisive impressions of our mind that enslave us and make us whatever we are, good, bad, average. If God is omniscient, omnipresent, omnipotent, formless, nameless, infinite, etc. then he must logically be one. He cannot be in one place and not the other. And that why all Religions describe God with qualities and attributes. Scriptures give them thousands of name-attributes; adorn yourself with attributes of God describe Him with 99 attributes, as Most Merciful, Light, etc., wherever there is mercy, God presence can be inferred. The Guru Grant Sahib is the attribute form of Guru. This is termed in epics as Bhava-vigraha, Attribute-form of Infinite God. And infinite can only be one, never two! Since all religions claim God as infinite, can there be My vest Your God, though attributes can be many! It is like infinite formless water, frozen as ice into various names and forms while remaining water, even if they then appear and even disappear as steam, etc. Ideas for Reflection from the Living Hanuman Those who believe in the idea of God may like to reflect on the idea of oneness, which may help in expanding one individuated awareness to include the total universe in oneself Fundamental awareness and firm belief that there is a God we may have sadhu in this or that religion or idea of God. God is the In-dweller, Delhi, in all that there is. There is nothing but God. Everything that exists is God. All is God. God is all. I am; hence God is in me too, as the In-dweller, as in everything else. I am That. I am in everything. I am everything. There is nothing but me! I am all! For atheists I exist. Therefore I am. The world is made of the same creative stuff called matter, like my body. The world operates with laws of science and a Creative Conscious Intelligence that maintains order as my mind and inner being and in the universe too. There is a similarity between the world and me. There is an independent relationship between the world and me. I am a part of the world. The world is an extension of me. I am the world. There is nothing but me. Deepak Chopra poetically says Infinity is becoming finite. The unmoving is starting to move. The universe is shrinking to a location inside me. Eternity is taking on the appearance of time. Uncertainty is becoming certain. The undefined is becoming definite. That which has no cause is starting the chain of cause and effect. Transcendence is coming down to earth. The divine is taking on a body. Randomness is turning into patterns. The immortal is pretending to be born, reality is putting on the mask of illusion. Sciences, religions, and academics must strive to examine, understand, teach, and create self-development processes, bereft of religious differences, to imbibe this essence of Oneness of creation. We should allow modern religions to continue to divide and create hatred for others. Some more mystical meanings continued from 1st part Rama is Brahman, the Supreme Being, at once transcendent

A wearily old tune: cm nits Kumar has promised plenty of jobs, 20 lakh to be precise. Voters don't believe politicians when they promise jobs. They don't seem to punish them for failing to keep those promises either. To take the most notable example, bop has made plenty of job promises, failed to keep them and has an excellent win record. But maybe, just maybe, Bihar voters may run out of patience this time. Tejashwi dada rallied young voters by vowing 10 lakh government jobs in 2020 and nits had faced repeated heckling. Young binaries are among the most anxious job seekers in the country, as the intensity of the Agni path agitation showed. States are of course in no position to offer a huge number of government jobs. And in some states, any job creation has to be over a vicious cycle. Bihar is a prime example. Agriculture employs 76% of its workforce. There are 1.83 crore landless laborers, and the average landholding size of 0.39 hectares means its 1.64 crore farm holdings are unviable. Nits had abolished amps way back in 2006. But that has helped because low urbanization and poor facilities majorly discourage private trade. This cycle can be broken if labor intensive manufacturing sets up shop. Given Bihar low wages and its abundant supply of women workers, a smart and determined state government can use these advantages and add on sees as a further incentive. Sets that successfully deliver unencumbered labor laws, guaranteed power supply and in house basic infrastructure can, given low wage costs, change the depressing employment situation in Bihar. But that won't be enough in a state with India's lowest per capita income. Bihar still needs internal migration, lots of it, to employ its young. Seventy five years of a nation is a good time to reflect on the performance of the premier service, where it has failed and where, if at all, it has made a difference. It is true that the public perception is negative as the misdeeds of a few, whose numbers seem to be disturbingly increasing, rightly get wide media coverage. The quiet and silent youngster, struggling to improve the lives and livelihoods of people in remote regions of the country, often goes unnoticed. Incentives and conformity: foreign posting incentives are one attraction in the service that often makes even the competent, a conformist. The opportunity is not fair and equal, a few instances notwithstanding. Connections count. Like all bureaucracies, the system often prefers conformity over competence, conviction and willingness to take an evidence based position. A democracy has its own compulsions of political compliance and the ins is not insulated from it. The political culture of the times does influence all professionals. Around the time that a girl from Meerut, annul rani, bagged a bronze for the javelin throw in the commonwealth games, a veteran politician known for shifting his allegiance with greater facility than a weathervane had almost the whole of the front page, and a full.

Inside page, devoted to his opportunistic comings and goings. The two people, the girl from an obscure background and the politician with his eye on the main chance, represent the two faces of India as presented to us by the media. The politician represents official, privileged India, and the young athlete, who learnt her skills by throwing improvised javelins in the form of bamboo sticks and sugar cane stalks under the tutelage of her brother, is an archetype of an anonymous, underprivileged India which, every now and then, achieves spectacular success against all odds. Why is the very important politician who only too often is a self-serving seeker of power for the sake of power, accorded greater media space than the very important performer, be that individual an athlete, an artist, a scientist, or that unsung, unseen so called common man or, even more admirably the common woman, who despite the myriad of disadvantages they daily face form the real backbone, the grit and gumption, which propels the country progress, despite all obstacles? As a young rookie, the apprentice journalist is told you must focus on politics if you want to be a success. The reason for this is that, in consensual opinion, politics has come to mean the doings, or undoing, of politicians. But the word politics derives from the Greek polis, which means city, and politest pronounced poets, which means people of the city, citizens. And, in a democracy, it is the citizen, the aim admit, who should take precedence over the occupier of public office, the neat, whose authority and importance stem from the plebian politest, whose concerns, aspirations and achievements play second, or even third, fiddle to the games professional politicos play. One is real politic, the pursuit of power at any cost. And the other is the body politic, the common citizenry who constitute the nation. Which merits more the status of VIP vitally important priority. One has to understand the distinction between a master and a teacher. A teacher is interested in giving information, while a master works on one transformation. A teacher is one whose knowledge dwells only in the intellect, whereas a master is one whose knowledge descends from the intellect to feeling to being. A teacher is more interested in a tradition but a master is more concerned about the truth irrespective of what tradition one belongs to. In the Mahabharata, Krishna communication with arum is more from being to being than intellect to intellect. The master is not focused on information but on one state of being, so that existential ignorance can be destroyed. A master device is like a window leading one to the sky. By surrendering to the master, one is led to god. The Hassidic saying goes, when god gives something, he does not give to you, but through you. The role of a master is to awaken, and in that awakening, one becomes an absence but filled with divine presence. This is a divine art, to.

Be absent and at the same time be present. This is one of the greatest paradoxes of spirituality. Master disturbs one inner sleep and makes one see dreams as dreams, falsehood as falsehood, whereas a teacher leads one to dream and philosophizes one sleep. Therefore, see the distinction between a master and a teacher. A true master pushes you to your inner depth and does not make you depend on him. Thus, as shankaracharya says, you will come to experience the divine that dwells in your own heart. A student would always like to cling to a master. A teacher unconsciously or consciously exploits this inner state of a student. In Buddhism, there is an expression that is said to students at the end of the entire teaching, if you come across a Buddha, kill him. The teachings and meanings do not depend on an external Buddha. It is easy to worship someone, but the master wants you to be in a state of a Buddhahood and not just in the form of a Buddha. Hence, the emphasis is that all clinging should drop from students' lives. The path is one of says, not in changing the dress but discovering true inner freedom in one own being. To discover this, one has to have inner fitness. Only then one inner apparatus will be able to receive this divine wisdom. It is like a computer having a modem to connect to the internet. This inner preparatory is the discipline of the sense organs and the mind. The sense organs when not disciplined will bring unnecessary impressions from the outer world and fill the mind with garbage. Such a mind is a scattered mind. But an abiding and not a scattered mind is a spiritual necessity. One can discipline one mind to be abiding in the here and now. Such an abiding mind is a pure mind in which one can see the divine in one heart. Join online zoom live Krishna janmashtami celebrations by markets are now accepting that conventional investment instruments are not efficient enough to put sufficient emphasize on environmental and social impact of any Organisation. As concern about the ethical status of companies is increasing, both investors and customers have started keeping environment, social and corporate governance as the central factors to ensure sustainability of investment in the company. In order to make a safe and profitable deal, investors are now making their decision on the basis of company adherence with its norms laid down for environmental, social, and governance egg factors. Rapid growth in egg investments since the early 21st century is backing up this investment trend. Integration of egg principles with latest investment options is now seen as better option than traditionally available options. Companies like tesla, Google, Facebook etc. Have proven that incorporating egg factors give these companies a salutary impact on its business and enhance productivity by managing long term risks related to sustainability. Studies show that companies might incur some initial costs in.

Short term for integration of ESG, but shows positive impact in realizing sustainable benefits. We should see that corporate governance, environment and society are not treated as three separate entities, but should be seen under interwoven inclusive set of sustainability and impact. Poor governance systems of any Organisation may lead to poor societal and environmental outcomes, hence planning and strategy should be well aligned with overall goal of the company. UN has taken various initiatives to encourage ESG investments for attaining sustainable global transformation; these are principles of responsible investment, UN global compact, and UN SDG finance. As a result to this, significant improvement is being noticed in companies disclosure about environmental and social impacts of their activities, initiatives and investments. ESG policy toolkits are developed by UN to support policy makers in streamlining their policies. Governments around the globe have formed laws for ESG reporting and disclosure to make it compulsory for the organizations, this obligation help stakeholders to understand long term business and investment strategies of corporate houses on related matters. Governments are encouraging private investors to incorporate ESG factors into investment processes and decision making to achieve SDGs as public financing sources. It has been understood that government alone is not able to match the identified investment benchmark required for SDGs; rather, it requires active support and participation of private investors in achieving SDGs. According to projection given by UN, developing nations need annual investment of US 3.9 trillion to attain their SDGs, this may be achieved only through ESG investment by both public and private sectors. Estimates show high rise in ESG investments throughout the years. The US and Europe continue are the largest ESG investors in the world, within Asia and the Pacific, Australia, Japan, and New Zealand are the major contributors and are expanding their share. Rise in ESG investment is backed up by three primary factors, namely salutary effects, transparency and increase in legal framework for ESG investments. One research shows that the performance of ESG equity funds is 4% higher than the non-ESG funds, similar results were observed in India too. According to one estimate, global equity funds with ESG mandates achieved a record jump to US 168 billion in 2020, this is almost triple the figure in 2019. Reports suggest that IT sector has become the leader in integrating the ESGs into investment decision making processes, followed by health care and the financial sector. ESG investment in India is now gaining attention; policies are now revolving around climate friendliness to attract ESG investments in green energy. Estimates show that India requires an investment of US 0.6 trillion per annum for achieving SDGs. Towards this government has decided reduce its carbon emissions by 30% by 2050 and procuring 40% of its energy from non-fossil fuel sources by 2030. Many large Indian companies are voluntarily participating in global initiatives to extend their cooperation in usage of renewable energy sources instead of exhausting nonrenewable ones. Globally India stands second among countries for corporate renewable power.

Purchase agreements papers. Indian companies have secured their place on sustainability index of emerging markets and are increasingly adopting ESG norms in their investment decision making processes. It is evident that whole world including India have developed increased appetite for ESG integrated assets. Companies are putting efforts to map their organizational goals with declarations to integrate financial decision making with ESG components. This integration is leading towards better governance in Organisation, more responsible act of businesses towards society and environment. It is definitely seen as one of the promising way towards attainment of SDGs for a country. Recently the government permitted work from home for units in special economic zones SEZs. This was a much required and welcome change considering the current scenario where companies are struggling with high attrition rates and need to retain and attract talent from all across the country by adopting a hybrid work model. SEZ rules prior to relaxation SEZs are specifically marked duty free areas developed by the government to provide for establishment of industrial development for promotion of exports and attract foreign and domestic investments. SEZs have a relaxed and business friendly policy and a special tax regime with various tax exemptions and incentives. In order to claim the benefits, there are stringent rules to be followed. According to the SEZ rules, to qualify for various exemptions, drawbacks and concessions, goods need to be exported from or services provided from the SEZ unit to any person outside India. Further, movement of goods in and out of the SEZ is also highly regulated and subject to various conditions. Covid 19 implication the covid 19 pandemic brought unprecedented changes and one of the major changes was being forced to work from home. Though the initial transition to working from home would have been difficult, the new video conferencing technologies like zoom, WebEx, Microsoft teams made this transition seamless and smooth. People have realized that work from home can be as productive as working from office and even leave you with some quality family time having saved all the commuting time. And thus, even as the pandemic seems to have eased, and businesses are back to normal, the preference for work from home still remains. However, SEZ units, especially the IT companies were really finding it difficult to comply with the SEZ conditions as their employees still preferred to work from home. New work from home rules embracing this change, the SEZs have now issued new rules which permit work from home even for a SEZ unit. According to the newly inserted rule 43a, a unit may permit the following employees to work from home or from any place outside the SEZ employees, including contractual employees, in the information technology and information technology enabled services sector it its ; employees, who are temporarily incapacitated; employees, who are travelling; and employees, who are working offsite the unit will need to submit an application 15 days in advance to the development commissioner except in the case of employees.

Who are temporarily incapacitated or traveling, which shall contain the terms and conditions of work from home, including the date from which the permission for work from home shall be utilised and the details of the employees to be covered by such permission for work from home. Where employees are already on work from home as on the date of this rules, proposal for permission needs to be submitted within 90 days of the commencement of these rules. On satisfaction of the application, the development commissioner may grant the permission to the unit which shall be valid for a period of 1 one year from the date of such permission. Further extension can also be provided for a period not exceeding 1 one year at a time. The proposal for work from home shall cover a maximum 50 of the total employees, including contractual employees, of the unit and the unit shall maintain accurate attendance record and shall submit to the development commissioner, from time to time. The development commissioner may approve a higher number of employees to work from home for any bona fide reason to be recorded in writing. The other conditions specified are as under: the unit shall ensure export revenue of the resultant products or services to be accounted for by the unit to which the employee is tagged. Where an employee ceases to be part of the project of the unit, the employee shall be un tagged from the unit and the unit shall surrender the identity card. The unit may provide to an employee such goods, including laptop, computer, video projection system, other electronic equipment and secured connectivity for virtual private network, virtual desktop infrastructure to establish a connection between the employee and work related to the project of the unit with the prior permission of the specified officer to temporarily remove such goods to the domestic tariff area without payment of duty or gist, subject to the following the required procedures. Such removal of goods required by an employee permitted to work from home shall be valid up to such period as the permission for work from home under this rule is valid. Income tax exemption currently, income tax exemption under section 10aa of the income tax act, is available only on the profits which are derived from manufacturing or production of articles or provision of services from the set unit. There has been no clarification or amendment issued in light of the changes made by set and hence clarity may be required on how the services provided by employees from outside the set unit will be interpreted. A controversy can arise whether profits derived from employees working outside the set unit are eligible for such exemption. Gist exemption similar issue can arise under gist, wherein currently goods or services provided to a set are exempt from gist. In the event, if any goods or services are provided to such employees who are working outside of the set ex supply of consumables or.

Repairs of their laptops etc., whether the supplier of goods or services can still avail the benefit of said exemption. Necessary clarifications in this regards should be provided. Conclusion the above rules will definitely allow flexibility to companies to function and plan their long term operations and also enjoy the duty exemption benefits provided. The new rules have ensured that remote working is indeed a new normal in the seas. According to several global financial institutions, India gap will be the world third largest by the end of this decade. London based his market, a global leader in analytics, has projected India gap in 2030 to reach \$8.4 trillion. India is likely to overtake japan as Asia second largest economy by 2030 when her gap is also projected to surpass that of Germany and the up to rank as the world no.3, his market is reported to have said in a report. Currently, India is the sixth largest economy, behind the us, china, japan, Germany and the up. It is said, old world order is now on life support. According to observers, six members of the g7, Britain, France, Italy, Germany, Canada and japan no longer merit a place at the high table & the seventh, the united states, they say, will be a white minority country by 2040. According to them, the balance of global power is shifting rapidly from the west to the east & that, three of the four largest economies in 2030 will be Asian: china, India and japan. India nominal gap is forecast to rise from \$2.7 trillion in 2021 to \$8.4 trillion by 2030, according to his market. This rapid pace of economic expansion would result in the size of the Indian gap exceeding Japanese gap by 2030, making India the second largest economy in the Asia pacific region. By 2030, the Indian economy would also be larger in size than the largest western European economies of Germany, France and the up. The long term outlook for the Indian economy is supported by a number of key growth drivers according to observers. An important positive factor for India is her large and fast growing middle class which is helping to drive consumer spending, according to his market. It forecasts that the country consumption expenditure will double from \$1.5 trillion in 2020 to \$3 trillion by 2030. For the full fiscal year 2021 22, India real gap growth rate has been projected to be 8.2, rebounding from the severe contraction of 7.3 year on year in 2020 21 according to his market. According to his market, the Indian economy is forecast to continue growing strongly in the 2022 23 fiscal year, at a pace of 6.7. Additionally, the rapidly growing consumer market as well as its large industrial sector have made India an increasingly important investment destination for multinationals in many sectors, including manufacturing, infrastructure and services. Washington recognise that India is now an indispensable global ally. Britain played that role for over a century,

But post brevity Britain no longer fits into long term us strategic and economic interests. Observers believe that, if his market projection of India being an \$8.4 trillion economy in 2030 is accurate, it will enable India to play a pivotal role in world affairs. India rapid development of fifth generation fighters, predator drones, hypersonic missiles and strong nuclear deterrence will make the country relatively immune to extra territorial threats, according to observers. Beijing knows that. It therefore has only a limited time to intimidate India into accepting china territorial hegemony. But the time is already running out for china & it may already be too late for her, as India resolute stand in leach has shown, according to observers. China understands that by 2030, India would become too strong economically and militarily to coerce her territorially. Both Washington and Beijing also fully understand that in the emerging world order, India will play the role of the pivotal third angle, balancing the us and china, in what will inevitably emerge as the new triangle of global power. Obviously, for the prediction of his market to become a reality, India needs a visionary & decisive prime minister like narendra modi to lead her, a fact no one, even his detractors cannot deny, although they may not admit it openly. There is a huge amount of interest across the globe in the actions of the us fed. Every word either spoken or written by fed is analyses threadbare and rightly so. After all, it is the most powerful central bank on the face of the earth. Traders and investors alike spend considerable time and brainpower to predict fed next move and react to their actions. Fortunes can be made and lost by being right or wrong about the market reaction to fed decisions. For a minute, let forget traders and investors, all central banks around the world need to react to fed actions since us dollar is the reserve currency of the world and a wrong move can initiate or exacerbate the flight of us dollars from the country. The bottom line is everyone and their aunts are watching us fed. The direct impact is that the highest probability of fed action, which is predicted by most market participants and called consensus estimates in investing jargon gets already priced in by the markets, much before the actual announcement by the us fed happens. The other critical point to understand is that fed actions are not only about the rate hike announced on a particular day but also about the probable direction they are likely to take over the next few quarters. The market moves quite a bit in either direction if fed actions are not in conformance with what most of the market participants thought it would be. Prior to fed rate hike announcement on 27th July, an increase of 0.75 was widely anticipated and therefore this announcement had little impact on prices. The us markets ended up 2.6 higher as the.

Overwhelming perception formed on analyzing fed press conference was a likelihood of less hawkish actions in the next few months. The market does react to actual actions but to the difference between the actual actions and broad predictions. The fed has very clearly articulated that its next decisions will be based on economic data and especially inflation data and therefore every economic data coming out of use will be keenly watched, especially the employment data, which is the early predictor of economic activities. But going forward, i believe that the us markets will be under pressure as there is a very fragile balance between inflation control and economic growth i.e. an extremely narrow maneuvering space for fed. At home in Indian markets, there are several other domestic factors to take into account. The Indian markets have been stable and been in a tight range with the nifty mostly remaining between 15,500 and 18,000 levels. It has not increased but also has withstood the pressure till now of fed actions. The biggest reason has been that rib has been able to take timely actions to insulate the Indian economy to a large extent and there is growing confidence that it will continue to take appropriate measures. Post fed hike, rib also increased interest rates by 0.5, which was more than the anticipated 0.35. The other factor is the Indian economy which is still amongst the fastest growing major economies. While the developed economies of the use and western Europe are staring at the possibility of a recession, India is far from it. While the inflation in India is at about 7, it is not at bizarre levels for a faster growing economy. In contrast, a sustained inflation rate close to 9 in developed economies can be catastrophic. Indian markets have not been impervious to fed actions but has demonstrated inherent strength. Rib in its august meeting did mention a capital outflow of us\$ 13.3 billion in the current financial year as one of the reasons for its rate hikes. Despite that nifty is now almost at the same level as it was on 1st April 2022. So far so good but the path from here on may be riskier. The impact of the looming recession in the use and western Europe is likely to be felt in the export sectors in India. On the other hand, it will also result in lower global inflation and softening commodity prices. A shallow and short lived recession will hardly have a crippling impact on export sectors and the benefits of lower commodity and especially energy prices will outweigh any other losses. On the other hand, an elongated recession will disrupt world trade significantly and the impact is likely to be felt across the globe including India. Another major risk factor prevailing today is the geopolitical situation. While the Russia Ukraine conflict still continues, china Taiwan use may also see a flare up, which is likely to have catastrophic consequences. It time to be cautious.

The merger of mobile services companies would be a welcome development India Pak Border of in World for industry was in India overcrowded was to acquire Indian Wireless start of services by the Consolidation in India overcrowded telecommunications industry was perhaps inevitable. What is interesting though is that the current wave of mergers and acquisitions, which started in November 2015 with Reliance Communications agreement to acquire Sistema Indian wireless business. Has gained considerable momentum over the last 15 months with several more announcements of deals struck or confirmation of several much announce of struck ongoing merger negotiations having been made. That the commercial start of services from the latest entrant, Reliance Jio, has been coterminous with this latest round of consolidation is not a simple coincidence. Given what some of its competitors have referred to as Jio predatory approach to pricing, the industry has found itself buffeted on the one hand by a sharp decline industry had four in earnings, and on the other by the high cost of servicing the debt that had helped incumbent operators bid for and acquire the much-needed wireless spectrum at the government auction of airwaves. It is this financial bind that the industry finds itself in that Sunil Mittal, Bharti Airtel Geo Tagging in panchayat for GPs Mapping in Bihar founder and chairman, alluded to at the Mobile World Congress in Barcelona this week when he said that the return on capital deployed had dipped to low single-digit levels, making investment in the business unviable. Investors, he is reported making investment in the busy life to have quipped, would be better off putting their money in a bank and playing golf. The merger of mobile services companies would be a welcome development India Pak Border of in World for industry was in India overcrowded was to acquire Indian Wireless start of services by the Consolidation in India overcrowded telecommunications industry was perhaps inevitable. What is interesting though is that the current wave of mergers and acquisitions, which started in November 2015 with Reliance Communications agreement to acquire Sistema Indian wireless business. Has gained considerable momentum over the last 15 months with several more announcements of deals struck or confirmation of several much announce of struck ongoing merger negotiations having been made. That the commercial start of services from the latest entrant, Reliance Jio, has been coterminous with this latest round of consolidation is not a simple coincidence. Given what some of its competitors have referred to as Jio predatory approach to pricing, the industry has found itself buffeted on the one hand by a sharp decline industry had four in earnings, and on the other by the high cost of servicing the debt that had helped incumbent operators bid for and acquire the much-needed wireless spectrum at the government auction of airwaves. It is this financial bind that the industry finds itself in that Sunil Mittal, Bharti Airtel Geo Tagging in panchayat for GPs Mapping in Bihar founder and chairman, alluded to at the.

The question of extra terrestrial life has fascinated humanity for centuries. While definitive proof remains elusive, the vastness of the universe and scientific discoveries suggest that life beyond Earth is not only possible but probable. Firstly, the sheer scale of the cosmos supports the idea of extra terrestrial life. The observable universe contains billions of galaxies, each home to billions of stars, many of which have planets. The Drake Equation, a mathematical formula devised by astrophysicist Frank Drake, estimates that there could be thousands of civilizations capable of interstellar communication within our Milky Way galaxy alone. This cosmic expanse provides ample opportunities for life to arise elsewhere. Secondly, the discovery of exoplanets has fuelled optimism about the existence of extra terrestrial life. Advancements in telescope technology have enabled astronomers to detect planets orbiting distant stars. Thousands of exoplanets have been identified, some of which are located within their star habitable zone a region where conditions may be conducive to liquid water, a key ingredient for life as we know it. While the presence of water is not a guarantee of life, it is a fundamental requirement. Thirdly, extremophiles on Earth demonstrate that life can thrive in extreme conditions, raising the possibility of life on other celestial bodies. Organisms have been found thriving in places once thought inhospitable, such as deep-sea hydrothermal vents and acidic hot springs. These discoveries suggest that life may endure in harsh environments on other planets or moons, such as Jupiter moon Europa or Saturn moon Enceladus, where subsurface oceans exist. Additionally, the discovery of organic compounds in our solar system and beyond hints at the potential for extra terrestrial life. Organic molecules, including amino acids and complex hydrocarbons, have been found on comets, asteroids, and even on the surface of Mars. While these molecules do not prove the existence of life, they are the building blocks of life as we know it, and their presence suggests that the conditions for life may exist beyond Earth. This passage was given by YouTube Nagesh Singh, the search for extraterrestrial intelligence (SETI) continues through the monitoring of radio signals and other forms of communication from space. Organizations like SETI Institute and Breakthrough Listen are dedicated to scanning the cosmos for signals that could be of artificial origin. While no definitive signals have been detected to date, the on-going efforts to listen for extraterrestrial transmissions remain a beacon of hope in the search for intelligent extraterrestrial life. On the other hand, sceptics argue that the lack of concrete evidence for extraterrestrial life suggests that it may be exceedingly rare or non-existent. They point out that the conditions required for life to arise and persist are still poorly understood, and the Fermi Paradox raises the question of why, if life is common, we have not yet encountered any extraterrestrial civilizations. Additionally, the vast distances between stars and galaxies pose significant challenges for interstellar travel and communication, making direct contact with extraterrestrial life forms a daunting prospect. In conclusion, the existence of extraterrestrial life remains an open question that continues to captivate scientists, astronomers, and the public alike. While conclusive evidence has yet to emerge, the vastness of th

These beliefs often reflect a deep reverence for nature, a sense of interconnectedness with the spiritual world, and a desire for good fortune. While modernization has transformed many aspects of Japanese society, superstitions continue to play a significant role in daily life. One prevalent superstition in Japan revolves around the number four. The number four, pronounced as *shi* in Japanese, sounds similar to the word for death, also *shi*. Consequently, many Japanese people avoid the number four whenever possible. Hospitals often skip room numbers containing the number four, and some elevators skip the fourth floor. This superstition highlights the cultural sensitivity to the concept of death and the desire to avoid it, as death is traditionally seen as an inauspicious event. Another common superstition is related to mirrors. In Japanese folklore, mirrors are believed to have the power to attract spirits and serve as portals to the supernatural world. It is considered bad luck to place a mirror facing a bed, as it is thought to invite spirits into the bedroom. Moreover, breaking a mirror is seen as an omen of misfortune, as it may shatter the soul. The concept of *yaku doshi*, or unlucky years, is deeply ingrained in Japanese superstition. People believe that certain years in a person's life, such as ages 52, 62, and 73 for men, and 99, 66, and 37 for women, are particularly prone to bad luck and misfortune. To counteract these negative energies, individuals often visit shrines, make offerings, or perform rituals to ward off potential troubles during their unlucky years. Animals also play a significant role in Japanese superstitions. The *Maneki-neko*, or beckoning cat, is a common talisman believed to bring good luck and fortune. These cat figurines, often found in shops and homes, have a raised paw that appears to be waving in a gesture of welcome. The colour and positioning of the paw vary, with each variation thought to bring different types of blessings. Crows hold a complex place in Japanese superstition. This passage was given by youtube Vipin Chaudhary, while they are often associated with death and bad omens due to their scavenging habits, they are also believed to possess the ability to ward off evil spirits. In some regions, it is customary to offer food to crows on New Year Day as a form of protection. The importance of direction is another facet of Japanese superstition. The concept of *kimono* refers to inauspicious directions, with northeast being considered the most unlucky. This belief has influenced the layout and design of homes and buildings, with careful consideration given to the positioning of entrances and rooms to avoid negative energies associated with certain directions. The changing of seasons is a central aspect of Japanese life, and superstitions are often tied to seasonal transitions. For example, *Setsubun* is a spring ritual where people throw beans to drive away evil spirits and bring good fortune into their homes. During this time, it is customary to eat a specific number of beans, usually corresponding to one's age, to ensure a prosperous year ahead. The practice of *omikujī*, or fortune-telling paper slips, is prevalent in Japan, particularly at shrines and temples. Visitors draw a random slip that provides a written fortune ranging from great luck to great misfortune. Anime and cartoons are two distinct forms of animated entertainment that have captivated audiences around the world. While they share the commonality

Anime and cartoons, shedding light on what makes each unique and appealing to their respective fan bases. One of the most fundamental distinctions between anime and cartoons is their cultural origin. Anime is a term used to describe animated works that originate in Japan. These works encompass a wide range of genres and styles, from the whimsical and fantastical to the deeply philosophical and thought-provoking. In contrast, cartoons are a more generic term used to describe animated productions from various countries, with a significant focus on Western animation, particularly from the United States. The cultural differences between Japan and Western countries shape the storytelling, themes, and artistic styles found in anime and cartoons. Anime and cartoons are often instantly recognizable due to their distinct artistic styles. Anime typically features characters with large, expressive eyes, detailed backgrounds, and a wide range of facial expressions. The character designs in anime can be highly stylized, with characters often exhibiting distinctive features that set them apart. Additionally, anime often incorporates a wide range of artistic techniques, including dynamic camera angles, intricate visual metaphors, and unique panel layouts that are not as commonly found in cartoons. This passage was given by youtube Vipin Chaudhary. Conversely, cartoons often have a more simplified and exaggerated art style. Characters may have exaggerated features, such as oversized heads or elongated limbs, to convey humour or emphasize certain traits. Cartoons often employ a brighter and more vibrant colour palette, with simpler backgrounds compared to the detailed and often lush environments seen in anime. While there is a wide variety of artistic styles within cartoons, they tend to be more uniform in their simplicity when compared to the diversity of styles found in anime. Anime and cartoons cater to a wide range of themes and target audiences. Anime, as a medium, is known for its ability to tackle complex and mature themes. It is not limited to children entertainment and often explores subjects such as love, war, philosophy, identity, and morality. Anime series and films often have intricate storylines and character development, appealing to both children and adults. There are genres within anime that are specifically targeted at different age groups, including shonen aimed at boys, shojo aimed at girls, seinen aimed at adult men, and josei aimed at adult women, allowing for a broad and diverse range of content. In contrast, cartoons are often associated with child-friendly content, and many cartoons are primarily aimed at a younger audience. However, this is not a universal rule, as there are cartoons that address more mature themes and cater to older viewers. Nevertheless, the perception of cartoons as primarily children entertainment remains prevalent in Western cultures. Another key difference between anime and cartoons is the level of narrative complexity. Anime often explores intricate and long-running story arcs, with many series spanning multiple seasons or episodes. In-depth character

The 75 Hard Challenge is a rigorous and transformative fitness and mental toughness program created by entrepreneur and author Andy Rosella. It has gained popularity for its demanding nature and its potential to instil discipline, resilience, and positive lifestyle changes. The challenge spans 75 days, during which participants commit to a set of strict da

The attack on a small group of in Greater Noida, a suburb of the national capital located in Uttar Pradesh, has once again thrown a on a national capital local disturbing trend in the country mob violence, and specifically the targeting of persons of African origin in many of these instances. What is and shameful is that the attack took place in a busy shopping mall without a single. Shopkeeper or. This has, touched an anxious chord about their personal safety among the of who live, work and study in and around Delhi. While the police have made some who live work end initial arrests and opened cases against several hundred on charges of rioting in the wake of video footage of the attack going viral, such incidents of racial violence need a stronger response from the and civil society. That the attack was by that some African students were linked to drug dealing and were for the death of a local student is no for taking the law into one hands, leave alone of a local study indulge in such violence. That the law and the courts are the only places for seeking redress for any breaches of law cannot be. That a mere rumour can trigger such violence is truly. It is difficult to see this in from other instances of against African see this incident nationals who have taken up in cities around the country. Last year, the murder of a in Delhi Heads of Mission to a boycott of Africa Day. The was not lost on anyone that the envoys had been moved to such an extreme step just months after New Delhi hosted the Third India in where they had to based on the principles of and true sense of as well as the think. The attack on a small group of in Greater Noida, a suburb of the national capital located in Uttar Pradesh, has once again thrown a on a national capital local disturbing trend in the country mob violence, and specifically the targeting of persons of African origin in many of these instances. What is and shameful is that the attack took place in a busy shopping mall without a single. Shopkeeper or. This has, touched an anxious chord about their personal safety among the of who live, work and study in and around Delhi. While the police have made some who live work end initial arrests and opened cases against several hundred on charges of rioting in the wake of video footage of the attack going viral, such incidents of racial violence need a stronger response from the and civil society. That the attack was by that some African students were linked to drug dealing and were for the death of a local student is no for taking the law into one hands, leave alone of a local study indulge in such violence. That the law and the courts are the only places for seeking redress for any breaches of law.

The forecast of a hotter to mitigate public distress the forecast from the India to forecast of f above over much of India in the summer months is bound to bring back memories of last year's withering weeks. Global weather in recent times has come under pressure from the Nino warming that began and exerted its influence into the first quarter of is significant is that the Australian international weather bureau says there is this year as international week well, making it a significant hotter temperatures, and a took and weaker agricultural prospects. The early forecast should help the official machinery to adequately prepare for public distress. A carefully planned school examination prepares our schedule could spare students the worst of the torrid season, and this prepare for public serpent should be among the top priorities. As the temperature edged past year, schools in some by a week or two, something that may become necessary again. Urban water distress poses another challenge, because big cities in several rainfall to replenish their reservoirs and are using up groundwater at unsustainable rates. For farmers another harsh period would add to their difficulties, requiring a sensitive approach to decisions for summer management will requiring a scene need to be refined on the basis of coming updates, although the overall trend appears to be clear. Indian officials are engaging on the issue of safety of Indians in America the External Affairs Ministry said ahead of a visit by Foreign Secretary to Washington on Tuesday. The forecast of a hotter to mitigate public distress the forecast from the India to forecast of f above over much of India in the summer months is bound to bring back memories of last year's withering weeks. Global weather in recent times has come under pressure from the Nino warming that began and exerted its influence into the first quarter of is significant is that the Australian international weather bureau says there is this year as international week well, making it a significant hotter temperatures, and a took and weaker agricultural prospects. The early forecast should help the official machinery to adequately prepare for public distress. A carefully planned school examination prepares our schedule could spare students the worst of the torrid season, and this prepare for public serpent should be among the top priorities. As the temperature edged past year, schools in some by a week or two, something that may become necessary again. Urban water distress poses another challenge, because big cities in several rainfall to replenish their reservoirs and are using up groundwater at unsustainable rates. For farmers another harsh period would add to their difficulties, requiring a sensitive approach to decisions for summer management will requiring a scene need to be refined on the basis of coming updates, although the overall trend appears to be clear. Indian officials are engaging on the issue of safety of Indians in America the External Affairs Ministry said ahead of a visit by Foreign Secretary to Washington on Tuesday.

In the markets given the uncertainties, the market is likely to have more than a few opportunities to enter in the coming months for long term investors. The Indian equities remain one of the most logical choices for long term investors, who take decadal bets. The trajectory of the Indian economy is likely to result in an orbit change in this decade notwithstanding the short term hiccups. India has demonstrated consistent and market oriented economic policies with a willingness to continue the path of reforms. The primary differences between the developing and developed countries are the consistency of policies and strength of economic institutions that result in financial stability. Over years, India has carried out several structural reforms and it continues to do so. The taxation reforms, rear regulations, bankruptcy code, opening of numerous sectors for fid, cleanup of banks, increasing competitive index and ease of doing business and humungous growth in the startup ecosystem instills confidence that the country is on the right track. As an Indian and an equity investor in Indian markets, i am looking forward to the remaining years of this decade with great excitement and positive anticipation. At first glance, it would appear that many things are going wrong for India as it completes 75 years of Independence. The government and the opposition are barely on talking terms, as the premature adjournment of the recent session of Parliament demonstrates. Hindu-Muslim relations are on the slide over blasphemy and demographic concerns. The economy is doing well, but we are not seeing a commensurate growth in jobs. Political parties are getting re-elected by offering freebies, which PM Modi referred to as revadis . From the judiciary down to law enforcement, one can hardly say that all is well. What all this implies is a failure of all institutions at the same time, from the judiciary to the executive to the legislature and law enforcement. The solution lies in starting the right conversations with the right stakeholders on major issues. Fifa suspending the All India Football Federation AIFF was a terrible embarrassment but one that should not surprise anyone following AIFF byzantine politics. The Supreme Court asked the Centre yesterday to ensure India does lose the right to host the U-17 Women World Cup in October. Hopefully, a solution will be found otherwise an even bigger embarrassment awaits Indian sports management. The suspension has already put Indian football in a limbo with teams like Gokulam Kerala FC, which had travelled to Uzbekistan for the AFC Women Club Championship, being effectively grounded. But the crisis with AIFF is symptomatic of a deeper malaise that plagues sports administration in India. Like the football body, both Hockey India which could lose hosting rights to the men World Cup next year and the Indian Olympic Association may also be looking at a similar fate. The common thread among the three is that their management has been taken over by court-appointed Committee of Administrators CoA due to various violations of the Sports.

Code the Coast were in turn supposed to restructure the management of these bodies and reform their leadership. However, the international parent bodies of these sport federations see such top-down reforms as third-party interference, which is against their respective charters. Thus, sports governance in India is caught in a jam. Most heads of sports bodies, whether politicians or otherwise, have little incentive to follow the Sports Code, which puts restrictions on the age and tenure of office bearers. This reluctance is in part because of the system of patronage that sports administrators enjoy. Many politicians therefore find it a natural second career. The larger problem is that India lacks the ecosystem that produces enough administrators who love and respect the sport they want to administer and therefore will respect the Sports Code. However, since the creation of such an ecosystem is far tougher than winning an Olympic gold, stakeholders including the sports ministry must work towards a system where federations voluntarily adopt the Code. Participation of our sportspersons in global events is at risk. We can hope to better our Olympic record in Paris with sports federations losing global legitimacy. Gujarat government decision to grant remission of sentence to 11 lifers convicted for mass murder and gang rape in the Bilks Bane case raises several questions. True, this May the Supreme Court had ruled, without going into the merits of the case, that the Gujarat government must decide on the convicts freedom based on a 1992 policy that allowed remission for those who served 14 clear years of their life term. But this made it a matter of discretion for the state, and there were enough grounds for it to apply the discretion the other way. First, there an SC verdict, Layman Masker vs. Union of India, in which the court ruled that the state must determine whether the offence is an individual act of crime without affecting the society at large before granting remission. Surely, the horrific nature of the crime and the tragic context 14 people including several women and Bilks daughter were massacred and a pregnant Bilks herself was subjected to gang rape during the 2002 Gujarat riots made the Masker judgment relevant here? Second, in June, Union home ministry guidelines on remission clearly stated that life convicts and rapists were not to be granted special remission. The Masker judgment and the MHA guidelines should have provided more than enough ground for the Gujarat government to keep the 11 lifers in jail. That it chose to do otherwise seems even more of a blow to natural justice given what Bilks Bane had gone through after her trauma. There were attempts to destroy evidence in the case, for which doctors and police officials were convicted. The trial had to be shifted to Mumbai to allow Bilks to depose safely. In 2019 SC had belatedly granted her Rest 50 lakh compensation, recognizing the injustice dealt to her at various stages of her long ordeal. The question of judicial review.

Of the Gujarat government decision is complicated by SC granting discretion to the state. But that such a review would be ideal is not in the slightest doubt. Over the last 75 years, India has acquired the tag of being a responsible, restrained and, at times, a diffident power when it comes to the application of military force as an instrument of statecraft. Not that this has held back the Indian state from deploying the military on more occasions than one would imagine a restrained democracy would resort to. In a sense, India has been a warring democracy, a phrase that would have sent alarm bells ringing in the ears of its founding fathers. Vital contributions to nation building: Barely months after Independence, the Indian armed forces concurrently plunged into multiple operations. Assisting the civil administration to restore peace and communal harmony in several places in northern and eastern India, it also fought a land air battle for over a year across two fronts with over two divisions and five IAF squadrons in the Srinagar Valley cum Ladakh sector, and the Jammu and Poonch sectors. It was good to be away from the OTT rah rah, blah blah and nah nah back home. Even better to celebrate 75 years of Independence from the Raj in London itself. That too at a reception where the tall sails of the visiting INS Tarangini, the tiranga and the Union Jack fluttered in equal pride, that too at what is still called the West India Dock. The cancel culture here is directed only at Britain own cruel colonialists. To heighten the desi context, England is in the throes of an Indian summer and the anticipatory buzz of our man installed at 10 Browning St. Yet, there was no escape from blah blah as dignitaries gave their obligatory speeches, and the Tarangini Cdr Praveen Kumar exchanged mementoes with his counterparts from the Royal Navy. The latter had continued its admiral able bonds with ours long after Independence: we had four British chiefs before Vice Admiral RD Katari became the first Indian to head the Indian Navy in 1958. This I learnt while researching the Nanavati case and which also allowed me to make pseudo knowledgeable conversation last Monday with the men in uniform. My invitation however came dressed in mufti, from the dapperly cherubic Amish Tripathi who stood out in red kurta churidar, formalised with a sleeveless waistcoat. Let still call it a Nehru jacket, and not only because the top selling author now heads London still called Nehru Centre. There was no nah nah, since cynicism was persona non grata. In any case, NRIs are more loyal than and to the King than those who have remained, and can see the warts closer at hand. But rah rah had to be there since this is an elixir ating amrit utsav. A short on subtlety long on swagger douc sold it all. A grainy clip of the historic midnight speech was gone in a blink.

The new future ready, globe striding, rally thundering India was fully unleashed. And if you still needed spontaneous exhilaration, there was the round off bhangra rah rah. We know our body, mind and intellect, but we do not know our essential Self. Krishn represents our true nature, our real Self, the pure Consciousness. The celebration of Krishn birthday is a celebration of conscious living. Krishn lives and acts consciously. He is revered as an avatar. An avatar means that which descended. Avatarati iti avatara. When a man falls into a pond inadvertently, another man jumps and saves him. The former fell into the pond unconsciously and the latter jumped consciously. Ours is an unconscious existence, while that of Krishn is a conscious existence. He is also known as Achyuta, meaning one who has never fallen. Krishn is known for his cheerfulness. His life is full of trials and tribulations like anyone else, yet he is never without a smile. We become serious even while playing a game, whereas he is cheerful even on the battlefield of Kurukshetra in the Mahabharat. He leads a life in the spirit of a sportsman. in dharma. During the Mahabharat war, he fought on the side of the Pandas with no agreement or contract, expecting nothing in return. The Pandas fought to get back what they lost and the Kauris fought to retain what they wrongfully usurped, but Krishn fought just for dharma. He is also synonymous with non attachment. Born in Mathura, raised in Vrindavan, he lived the later part of his life in Dwarka. He was unattached to places and people and was totally independent. Furthermore, he simply gave his love and served everyone who came in contact with him. He inspires us to live life fully and keep moving from moment to moment. Attachment destroys the joy in life. Life minus attachment is a celebration. Krishn is also called Ranchoddas, meaning one who runs away from the battlefield. Running away or running after per se is not the problem, but it should be done with awareness, not out of our conditioning. He performs all his actions with awareness, owning full responsibility, not concerned about name and fame. He is free of any conditioning, especially societal conditioning. He is the personification of love. When Draped, the wife of Pandas is being disrobed in the parliament by the Kauris, she seeks Krishn help; she knows that he is a personification of pure love and kindness with no lust whatsoever. Love personifies even an object, lust objectifies a being. People love their home and give it a name, elevating it to the level of a being, whereas when someone relationship is out of lust even with their spouse, they are reduced to the level of a product. Krishn Janmashtami is celebrated everywhere to imbibe such a living. His life is, in fact, called a Lila, game, sport. Like an ideal sportsman, he lived his life unperturbed by success and failure, enjoying every moment of it.

We can draw inspiration from his life and live life like a sport. To live is to be conscious, cheerful, righteous, detached, unconditioned, giving and loving. To just be. The erstwhile state of Jammu and Kashmir has been suffering from terrorism since 1989. Terrorism marked its arrival by carrying out a series of blasts in the Kashmir region in 1988. It subsequently expanded to other parts of J&K with a well planned strategy. Initially, local people were involved in this terrorism but subsequently, the character of the terrorism changed, and the movement was hijacked by the terrorists primarily based in Pakistan. For their success, these terrorists adopt unconventional methods and maintain operational secrecy. Though they get instructions from their masters across the border, they maintain discipline and secrecy in all their activities. There have been different phases of terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir for the last three decades. This year, the number of terror incidents in July was 31 compared to 59 in the same month last year. Total terrorists killed in July were 5 compared to 17 last July as per the statistics of the South Asian Terrorism Portal STAP. A drone was spotted flying along the Line of Control Lock near Balcony in the Krishna Ghazi sector in Poonch district of Jammu and Kashmir J&K on 15th July, and it was forced to retreat after Indian Army troops opened fire, reports Daily Excelsior. The sources said the alert troops opened fire, and the flying object returned to the Pakistani occupied Kashmir Pock side. Following the incident, the Army and the police launched a search operation in the area. It is believed that about 170 180 terrorists opposite the Kashmir region and 90 95 terrorists opposite the Jammu region are waiting in various launch pads to enter J&K. Within the hinterland, there are 147 terrorists in the Kashmir division and about 15 terrorists in Jammu division, roughly about 25 less as compared to last year. The density of OGWs remains high in the southern part of the Kashmir division, where ten out of fourteen apprehended OGWs belong; however, overall, there is a dip in numbers. This indicates that the terrorist network is getting dismantled. Two Lashkar e Taiba LeT terrorists, including the one who masterminded the recent Improvised Explosive Device IED blasts in Rajouri. These two heavily armed terrorists were overpowered and apprehended by the brave villagers of village Tuksan Dhok and were handed over to the Police in Reasi, Jammu, on 2nd July. The captured terrorists included the most wanted LeT commander Talib Hussain, a resident of Rajouri District. The other terrorist was identified as Faizal Ahmed Dar, son of Bashir Ahmed Dar of Pulwama. A huge cache of arms and ammunition was recovered from them. This incident could be a game changer, indicating that local people have faith in the government rather than fear terrorists. The youths joining the terror ranks in Jammu and Kashmir have a very short shelf life, with more than 64 being killed.

By security forces within a year, quoting unnamed officials, a local newspaper reported on 3rd July. Security forces, aided by a robust on ground intelligence network, have scaled up anti terror operations this year. However, officials said frequent violence in south Kashmir remained a cause for concern. Jammu and Kashmir Director General of Police DGP Dilbag Singh, on 22nd July, said that Hybrid Militancy is a strategic move by Pakistan to get the crime committed and shield the criminal after that. However, so far, the neighbouring country has failed to provide cover to the militants involved in innocent killings. In this type of faceless militancy, hybrid militants kill people, including innocents and police officers, then go underground to give the impression that they have done nothing. But police have busted and exposed all such underground modules involved in innocent killings, the DGP said. He said Hybrid Militancy is destined to fail as the security forces network is powerful and more robust to counter it. The above statistics indicate that terrorists killed in July 2022 were about 90 less as compared to the corresponding month of the year 2021. The apprehension of terrorists was equally spread over North Kashmir, South Kashmir and Rajouri areas. The OGWs were more active in South Kashmir as compared to other regions. There has been a dip in terror acts. To stay relevant, attacks are directed against non local people. Apprehension of two terrorists by the local people of Reasi could be a game changer. The local populace is regaining the faith of security forces and government officials and shunning the fear of terrorists. Also, there have been indirect indications from local terrorists that they are willing to surrender provided a conducive environment is created and no retribution against them by the tandems. Terrorists killed, apprehended and surrendered are of Category C, mostly belonging to LeT tandem. However, the main areas of concern are Kalgan, Shopping, Pulwama, Baramulla, etc. and Rajouri is the emerging area of terrorism. And the attack trends are isolated posts of CAPF and innocent civilians. The current security situation in Union Territory Jammu and Kashmir is arguably better than it has been in years. There is a progressive improvement in the security situation. The level of violence and tension in the Union Territory Jammu & Kashmir is significantly lower compared to 2021. There was a perceptible decline in the number of incidents. The number of civilians, security forces personnel and terrorists, killed, as reflected in the statistics above, is a result of a synchronised intelligence network and support from the people and security forces. In this change, civil administration, security forces and leaders in the society have all participated together to improve the security situation in J&K. Dividends of peace have started reaching the people. The intensity of counter terrorism operations should continue to be high till all remaining terrorists are eliminated from the face of J&K. Terrorism is dying; however, forces across the border are interested in keeping it alive and.

Relevant Pakistan is definitely changing its narrative, giving it a religious colour to manipulate the young minds of J&K. They have tried to vitiate and radicalise the Kashmir soul of the Kashmir Valley for the last more than three decades to achieve its nefarious goals but failed miserably. We must adopt the policies and initiate actions to ensure that divisive politics is kept out of India, but especially from J&K. Any actions that intensify communal fault lines can only help our adversary across the border and the terrorists to bring back tremors of violence to J&K. The other day I came across a reputable Indian restaurant proudly claiming to be Progressive Indian on its signage. The traditionalist within me was all of a sudden alarmed. Is this restaurant meant for progressive patrons only? Then what happens to retrogressive like me, would we be relegated to likes of Vishnu dhobis only? But first thing first, I immediately busied myself in knowing more about this term progressive, assuming that over the decades restaurants must have already made quite a progress in their preparations and presentations, even the Indian ones. So, if progressive Indian is so prominently displayed, there has to be some deeper meaning to it. And that is how I stumbled upon this discovery that the term progressive indicates a deep belief in social justice, equality, and equity in the society. Now this was even more confusing. Just a quick glance through the menu confirmed my fears: by no stretch of imagination these prices would bring social justice to the needy ones unless the underlying idea was to make one pockets so light after settling the bills and tips service charges that eventually some sort of equality could be established among haves and have notes. If that being the case, while it certainly qualifies as a case of progression, no business would have been so upfront about it, even in these progressive times. But then what was meant by a progressive Indian cuisine? Did it have anything to do with internationalization of things Indian? And for that, I turned back to the menu. Ergo! Things that I overlooked earlier, because of sole concentration on prices, start emerging out of fog, almost magically. Internationalization it was! Gone were ingredients that were too humble or passÃ© for the global eyes. First of all, cilantro replaced simple, fragrant coriander even though it is worth its weight in gold nowadays even in chutneys. And can any global shift even be imagined without the presence of that ubiquitous avocado? My knowledge base was further enlarged through introduction to heirloom tomato gone are the days when only tomato was sufficient. But wait! some progressive Indian places have gone to the extent of having tomatillo in the menu items. Go figure out or be adventurous and taste. And humble pander is for lesser mortals like us, real progress in the intrinsically Indian dishes is showcased through burrito, goat cheese, and rancho cheese. Naturally, all the usual suspects.

Like kale, damage, and asparagus have to be there. The final sign that the restaurant was progressive came through its menu again where accompaniments like onions, chili, and lemon served free of cost by our traditional eateries, service charges notwithstanding were no longer free. And that sealed my fate. Now I know that I am doomed to remain a traditionalist because so called progressive Indian cuisine is not my cup of normal masala tea! Over the next few years, a Master Degree will likely lose its significance. Yes, you heard that right! With Bachelor Degrees now offering specializations, Master Degrees will no longer be the only pathway to employment. Further, with the booming e learning industry, online courses and certifications will become increasingly popular for super niche specializations, saving students time and money. Gone are the days when people used to hold only one job to earn a livelihood. Future generations will likely have multiple jobs and professions throughout their professional careers with the rapid growth of the gig economy. Over the years, students have valued a Master Degree to increase their employability and job prospects. However, such traditional norms are fast changing with the shift in the attitude of 21st century employers. Also, India education policy has started embracing a purpose driven skills based model to make students job ready right from high school. Therefore, super specialization skills will become the ideal formula for career advancement in the future. Moreover, such skills will outperform Master degrees, rendering such qualifications redundant for present high school students. Job skills encompass more than just hard skills. Today, employers look beyond technical abilities or task oriented skills when hiring workers. Recruiters nowadays look for candidates with super specialization, along with a keen sense of detail, a collaborative attitude, inventive problem solving skills, and the ability to deal with complexities in the workplace. For instance, when recruiting programmers, technology organisations will not look at whether the prospect has a computer science degree; instead, they will consider how well the individual can analyze and code. Socio Economic Advantages of Skills Based Education Shifting the emphasis from a Master degree to skills would allow for a larger workforce that reflects the multiculturalism of our communities. It will also help overcome job disparities. Skills based education and employment infrastructure will include evaluation outcomes, such as fitness for work and employment, alongside credentials and certifications. Non traditional Education Options Gaining Traction Non traditional education choices are becoming more prevalent. Today, instead of a Master Degree, students can enroll in campus based, project oriented institutes that provide training in the most in demand skills. Furthermore, renowned companies across the globe are taking notice of this trend. For instance, recently, PwC launched a pilot program offering accountant and risk management consulting jobs to high school graduates. Additionally, industry giants such as Google, IBM, and Apple no longer emphasize degrees and are hiring people with non traditional education. There are lots of successful people who did not attend any university to.

The recently concluded G20 summit in the national capital has sent out a message of India dominance, understanding and capability to stitch the world together on even most complex issues. The exuberant hosting of the summit has also proved India organisational skills at the world level, something unprecedented. India G20 presidency seems to have ticked all the right boxes. From decent diplomacy to showcasing India cultural and vast tradition to world, India has done it all in the 3-day event concluded on September 10. The world saw a face of India that promising and non compromising. While achievement of consensus on even most complex issues like the Russia-Ukraine war shows the diplomatic prowess of the nation, an open message to Canada on extremism shows India won now shy away from calling spade a spade. In the run-up to preparation of the event, the nation saw a series of meetings across various towns and cities, showing the kind of importance, the government gave to organise the summit. Hundreds of rounds of deliberations were done by the government appointed Sherpa to ensure all the countries were on the same page in terms of deliberations. The New Delhi declaration that was released even before the summit ended showed the kind of hard work that went behind organising the summit. The positive responses of all the member nations which participated in the G20 summit, showed a sense of satisfaction and gratitude for India overall. Now, after the culmination of the summit, the prime minister image sees a major overhaul and it comes right ahead of assembly elections and the general elections scheduled for 2024. The BJP is trying to cash in on popularity of the prime minister at a time when he is the talk of the town for successfully hosting the G20. From putting hundreds of huge posters and banners featuring PM Modi all across the national capital and other big cities, to making the event all about him, the BJP government did it all, inviting criticism from the opposition bloc. Once the summit concluded, there were congratulatory tweets pouring in from lakhs and lakhs of BJP workers and cadre and the party went a step ahead by organising a program to officially congratulate and felicitate the prime minister for the successful completion of the G20 summit at the party headquarters. The whole who of the party gathered at the BJP headquarters to congratulate PM Modi, gifting him flowers and showering him with flower petals. While the move attracted sharp criticism from the opposition parties as it coincided with passing away of three soldiers in an encounter in Kashmir valley, the BJP brushed aside all the criticism. So, as the nation prepares for the general elections 2024, the G20 hosting is all set to become a central focus of the party campaign pitch, with the BJP going all out to tell the nation how it could be possible with support of PM Modi. Sources said going forward, the party will showcase the G20 event and New Delhi declaration as one of the most important achievements of the government at the center. Two years after Narendra Modi laid the foundation stone for AIIMS, Madurai, ahead of the 2019 general elections, DMK prince Udhayanidhi Stalin was touring the southern temple city. Here, he said, holding a brick in his hand, I vet brought you AIIMS. The brick was all he could find at the site of the premier medical college that the BJP promised to build, he said. That was the best superhot Dhaka ever gave his fans. All of 45, Dhak

Change more than in sartorial ways. By nature, he has his tongue firmly in his cheek, but his recent statements on Santana Dharma should be a reminder that at times he has to bite his tongue. The first thing that struck me about this rising son was the ease with which he pulled legs. The first time I shared a dais with him he did it with Tamizhachi Thangapandian, who was moderating the Muresul papal visa 75th anniversary. While speaker after speaker used customary encomiums to address each one on the stage and then the compere, Dhaka called her Akkad, in a tone that was almost like asking one sister to bring tea. More recently, at an event organised by the Tamil Nadu Press Photographers Association, when Dhaka rose to speak, I said he could sit and speak since the podium was too low and close to the audience. He told the gathering that I want him to sit so that I would be included in the frame when the photographers click. We had a hearty laugh. Like good humour, strong statements are all about timing. Dhaka got it horribly wrong when he said Santana Dharma is like mosquitoes, dengue and malaria, which should be eradicated, not just opposed. The very event titled anatine Dharma Eradication Conference was ill-timed and an invitation to a political blunder, just when the DMK was trying to endear itself to Hindus by renovating temples. The BJP grabbed the opportunity and went overboard saying INDIA bloc leader M K Stalin son has given a call for genocide. I am not a scholar of religions, but my learning is that Santana Dharma is more than the sum of its parts. I am in agreement with the karma, yoga and moksha part of it, but not with the interpretation of the dharma part that says each one is destined to do some things because of the caste he/ she is born into. Anything that promotes castes and teaches human beings to hate each other should be eradicated. The problem is Santana Dharma which is not a single text but a way of life that evolved through ages of spiritual awakening is less understood by its self-proclaimed proponents than its critics. If Santana Dharma (we can endlessly debate on the name that implies eternal duties is the one that teaches universal love, it has to be rescued from the Indian right wing. The controversy has made Udhayanidhi Stalin a household name in the Hindi heartland, but if the idea was to gain popularity, an academic debate would have done better. While A Raja has taken upon himself the task of taking the barbs aimed at Dhaka by adding insults, the firefighting has been left to Hindu religious and charitable endowments minister P K Sear Babe. It time Dhaka tempered his casualness with carefulness. And yes, don stop pulling that leg. Born on April 6, 1917, in Clayton Green, Lancashire, England, Carrington came from a wealthy and aristocratic family. Her upbringing, however, did not align with her independent and artistic spirit. At a young age, she rebelled against societal expectations for women of her class and began pursuing art as her passion. In 1936, Carrington moved to London and became associated with the Surrealist movement, which was gaining prominence in the art world. She quickly established herself as a prominent figure among Surrealist artists. Her works often featured fantastical and mythological themes, filled with symbolic and dreamlike imagery. One of Carrington most famous works is The Lovers (1949), a painting that explores the theme of transformative love in a mystical and imaginative lan

She fell in love with the Surrealist painter Max Ernst, who was interned as an enemy alien by the French government. Their passionate and tumultuous relationship influenced her art significantly. After Ernst's release, the couple fled to the United States and eventually settled in Mexico in 1943. Mexico became Carrington's lifelong home, and its rich cultural and spiritual traditions had a profound impact on her work. She continued to create art, write novels, and explore new forms of expression throughout her life. In Mexico, Carrington also became involved in indigenous and shamanic practices, which further deepened her connection to the mystical and spiritual aspects of art. She blended European and indigenous influences in her work, creating a unique and captivating fusion of cultures. Leonora Carrington passed away on May 25, 2011, in Mexico City, leaving behind a rich and diverse body of work that continues to intrigue and inspire art enthusiasts and scholars worldwide. Her art and writing remain celebrated for their ability to transport viewers and readers into the mystical and surreal depths of her imagination, making her one of the most iconic figures of Surrealism.

Enrooted from Bhopal to Shore, we stopped at Natta Counter for breakfast of fresh poha. The busy bus stop was full of people traveling in double-decker buses. As we moved further towards Shore, morning rush of farmers and school-going kids and parents was encountered. We arrived at Pochama Panchayat, to a grand welcome by madam Sarpanch and committee of Jal Jivan Mission. In clear, confident tone, the chairperson of the Jal Jivan Committee water committee madam Manisha explained how the system of piped water is working effectively in their village of nearly 400 households. The community participation process adopted by the Committee and Sarpanch has resulted in 75% of households paying water tax regularly for the past six months. And, they confidently narrated how none of them faced shortage of water during lean summer months. The most interesting consequence of piped water supply was that young children got attention to prepare and go to school in time! A walk through the village showed how households had creatively aligned their own taps to the land topography in the village. A young boy is in charge of running the motor pump to supply water at fixed time in each lane on designated days of the week. The used water was being diverted to household gardens and underground reservoirs. There seemed to be no wastage of water in Pochama. The discussion with the committee indicated that harvesting rain water for the underground reservoir was the next big challenge towards water sustainability. Otherwise, the water body will become dry due to constant use. Among this group of women and men were two teenage girls. On enquiry, it was learnt that one is completing 12th class and another is completing BSc in Botany from a nearby college. In interactions with them, we suggested that they could use their knowledge to support Panchayats in planning, implementing and monitoring. Showing interest, these two girls are willing to work to prepare bio-diversity profile of the Panchayat with some external expert support. Further conversations revealed that there are several dozen such students, mostly girls, still in the village whose college education can be put to local use. When we learnt that the madam Sarpanch herself is a teacher in a college nearby, our conversations moved towards mak

Obtain a master degree. Wrapping Up Thus, earning a master degree won guarantee success in the long run, as talent, diligence, and intellectual prowess will always outweigh good grades. Some students may still desire a Master Degree, but sooner or later, such a degree won help them secure a higher salary as practical skills will play the most crucial role. The advanced pace of technology adoption in India is unlike that of any other country. We have been known to skip certain technologies altogether and adopt the next one. For connectivity, we leapt past pagers and landlines to smartphones. Similarly, desktops are a thing of the past for many, as most Indians rely on tablets, smartphones, or laptops for data and information consumption. Another sector that is currently undergoing a similar transformation is that of transportation and the market patterns indicate that history is likely to repeat itself. Reports indicate that only 7.5 per cent of Indian households own a car and the domestic sales of vehicles continue to be in a slump. One of the automobile companies to buck the trend is Tata Motors which unlike its competitors registered a 67 per cent year on year growth. The key to its success its EV portfolios which registered a nearly five fold growth. Could this be a sign that India is well on its way to becoming the first major economy where EVs could be the first vehicle for a majority of its citizens? Let take a closer look at what it would take to make the pivot to EVs. Is technology the answer to India EV adoption? The EV ecosystem in India is still nascent and the pivot from ICE vehicles to EVs is most definitely not as simple as it might sound. The mobility ecosystem needs to be reimagined to facilitate EV adoption owing to the fact that the current ecosystem only serves ICE vehicles while hindering the adoption of EVs in the country. However, India has an ace that is yet to be played. The country is on an aggressively accelerated path of digitisation which makes it the confluence of technologies, especially in the mobility sector. Several startups and industry leaders are driving advancements in the sector like autonomous vehicles, radical solar technologies, and battery and charging evolution. Despite the advancements in the automobile sector and the increasing adoption of EVs in the country which stands at a total of 4,29,217 units in FY22 according to the Federation of Automobile Dealer Association FADA, the growth of EVs continues to be slow. This is largely due to the dearth of charging infrastructure and repair ecosystems similar to the ICE vehicles and higher costs. This begs the question: what will be the driver of EV adoption in India? The catalyst to drive EV adoption: The delivery fleet In India, the EV revolution will be led by commercial vehicles specifically in the delivery sector and the shared mobility sector. If we are to take a closer look at the EVM.

That are plying on the roads; we will notice that there has been an increase in the number of electric three wheelers. Data from a market intelligence firm indicates that the share of electric three wheelers has jumped from 20 per cent in 2020 to 46 per cent in 2022. In fact, in the last couple of months, the retail sale of electric three wheelers accounts for more than its ICE variants and most of the EV sales in the country, apart from electric two wheelers. A large number of same day deliveries carried out specifically intra city of metropolitan areas like Mumbai, Bengaluru, Delhi etc. rely on EVs to make their deliveries. More companies, especially those in the delivery and shared mobility sector, are making the switch to EVs. Some of the key factors that contribute to this pivot in the delivery sector are its large fleet size, lower cost of adoption when compared to personal vehicles and lower range anxiety as it can run within the cities to complete its tasks in a single charge. In the delivery sector, lower range anxiety plays a critical role in EV adoption as this leads to lower downtime and increased earnings for delivery partners. For delivery companies, this means reduced operational costs, increased profits and carbon credits. But what does this mean for the EV ecosystem and how does it help accelerate EV adoption in the country? To power their large fleets, these delivery companies and shared mobility will simultaneously build the infrastructure like charging or battery swapping stations, servicing and repair ecosystem to aid their services. Once an EV ecosystem has been built for commercial vehicles, it can be duplicated for personal vehicles more easily and at a faster pace with fewer errors. But the benefits do not just stop there. Ripple effect: Socio, Economic and Environmental Impact

The increased adoption of EVs not just in the delivery sector but also in the shared mobility sector will lead to a shift in the mindset of the average citizen from owning a personal vehicle to shared mobility. Owing to its accessibility and affordability, it will pay the way for the future of mobility as a service. The direct impact of building and strengthening the EV ecosystem and infrastructure means increasing job opportunities across various verticals in the sector in the country. The other significant impact will be the reduction of vehicular exhaust emissions which will lead to reduced environmental pollution. A major source of pollution in urban cities, vehicles contribute about 290 gig grams of PM2.5 annually. In India, around eight per cent of total greenhouse gas GHG emissions are from the transport sector. With delivery vehicles and the shared mobility sector pivoting to EVs, there will be a significant drop in the levels of pollution as well. The future is EV, and it is inevitable. It is not too far when every delivery is carried out by an EV. As India celebrates its 75th Anniversary of Independence

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Amrita Mahotsav with the harghartiranga campaign, let work toward ushering in a cleaner greener future free from pollution by accelerating our commitment to EVs through har ghar evse delivery. In what is undoubtedly a first for the human race, we now have the technology that is needed to wipe away imprudent lending practices and to put an end to usury once and for all. Digital lending, with its reliance on cloud technologies, AI ML models, and smartphones, is poised to be one of the greatest tools in the arsenal of any society to combat the problem of inefficient capital allocation. For far too long, emerging markets like India have had to tolerate a severe inequality in their capital flows: a feat that seemed all but impossible to solve until the advent of digital lending. As smartphones become mainstream and the stigma surrounding financial technologies starts to wither away, young and nimble startups are uniquely positioned to tap into the largely ignored rural and semi urban market that makes up most of India. By starting small and infusing existing microfinance techniques with the latest advances in financial technologies, these startups could provide the much needed nudge that these strata of society so desperately need. When executed well, digital lending can improve the lives of many in the country. Heralding a new era of inclusion and formalisation The Indian government startling move to demonetize vast swathes of its currency was in response to growing concerns regarding the unregulated and informal economy within the country. While the move has been criticized for its implementation, it had the effect of popularising digital and cashless transactions to a level that would have not been possible otherwise. India coveted United Payments Interface UPI piggybacked off of this initial momentum and established a government owned payments infrastructure that has taken the payments space by storm. By encouraging people living in rural and semi urban areas to take up digital transactions, India has effectively primed itself for bringing its historically neglected populations into the financial system. This is a catalyst for India budding digital lending ecosystem as it can now operate with greater ease in identifying credible lending opportunities and direct money towards new, untapped sources of growth. Raising the bar for credibility With paper based fiat currencies, the biggest concern was the lack of transparency and accountability within the transaction flows. A problem that has plagued societies for millennia. As technology enters the fray, these become niggling concerns that can be done away with by designing software that heavily disincentivizes such malpractices. For novel FinTech firms that are seeking to make a name for themselves by disbursing small ticket loans to the rural populace, such technologies can be perfected to the point where they can be deployed en masse across other parts of society as well. Credit scores will be accounted for during the lender evaluation phase and the entire flow of vetting prospective lenders will be well documented and open, in stark contravention to the under.

The table antics that one would associate with physical banking. Building trust through process integrity For anyone seeking to borrow money to finance an endeavor, there are plenty of options to choose from. Lack of institutional credit, a perceived lack of advancement opportunities, and abject poverty can often lead these people to turn to usurious moneylenders, whose practices are built to funnel wealth to the creditor through a series of zero sum games. FinTech startups cannot afford to do this as it would hurt their credibility and are instead incentivised to approach lending from a different angle. By establishing a thoroughly open and fair assessment process, digital lending firms can differentiate themselves through openly marketing their process flows and build authenticity within the market accordingly. Tiny details like these can go a long way in winning the trust of the market. Better Data Governance As the RBI ponders how best to implement open banking models within the country, digital lending firms find themselves in a position where they can leverage their technology expertise to build data collection systems that suits the RBI vision for an open banking paradigm. Clean, granular and smooth data gathering infrastructure is a boon for any financial system and can only be provided by companies that prioritize technology in all aspects of their operations. Sound loan recovery procedures Barring some exceptional instances where lending companies with dubious origins have employed dishonourable methods for loan recovery, by and large digital lenders by their very logic of being in the public domain cant employ such practices as they would be named and shamed on social media. The same holds true to the borrowers. For those that intend on sticking around for the long term, such practices are out of the question as they risk being decommissioned by the financial regulator. By resorting to more humane recovery practices that maximize the usage of technology, digital lenders can bring about a change in the perception of credit, which would be key to reforming the credit system that currently prevails. A new beginning The current predicament of the Indian regulator is to keep pace with the rapidly evolving financial technologies. Due to this pace of innovation, new products, and processes continue to be introduced beyond regulatory oversight, thereby giving companies a window within which they can deploy and perfect their lending models to suit a new, technologically advanced society. Globally, the Pandemic has resulted in a major shift in how we live and in the way we work. The disconnect between Academia and Industry is becoming more evident today. As virtual is becoming the new norm there is a need to rework on skill development of the youth and mentoring the fresh talent. The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has released the Youth in India 2022 report recently wherein Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, experienced a rise in proportion of youth population to total population till 2021, along with Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan, are projected to have over half 52.

Per cent of the country youth. Keeping these figures in mind, the unemployment crisis is raging in India today. One of the key reasons behind this problem is that there are a large number of youth passing out from colleges every year, and there are many new career options and job roles being added to various industries as well. However, the youth do not have awareness and the required skills that the new industries want. So there is a wide skill development and employment gap. The majority of Indian students are aware of only a few career options in law, engineering, medicine, accounts and finance, design, computer applications and IT. There are several more career options that can be pursued in India. This lack of awareness among Indian youth regarding their future career options hampers the nation economic development and growth at this prime youth dominated phase in India. There is a need to give training to the youth on live projects. India Tier II and Tier III cities are emerging as some of the fastest growing in the world, with young populations. Some tier 2 & tier 3 cities like Chandigarh, Indore, Vadodara, Kochi, Coimbatore, and Trivandrum have come to the fore in this context. These cities can become rising IT hubs in the coming years. But their education systems, though evolving, are not yet where they need to be. Furthermore, organisations are unable to reach these cities that continues to be a matter of concern. The need to have project based learning and internships in many colleges and universities in these cities is more important than ever. In a world that has increasingly emphasised and signalled the need for skilled and job ready graduates, it is necessary to value learning that can expand work opportunities and limit the skills gap. If the Government is sponsoring live skill development, it should also give access to live projects to skill development partners so that youth get hands on experience raising the bar of quality enabling them to take on bigger challenging roles. The India Skills Report 2020 highlights that the youth employment rate has remained stagnant for the past three years. According to the Global Business Coalition for Education GBC Education, United Nations Children Fund UNICEF and the Education Commission, more than 50 of Indian youth is not on track to have the education and skills necessary for employment by 2030. It is necessary to keep these statistics in mind when we talk about measures to improve talent acquisition across different sectors of Industry. Technological advancement needs to grow hand in hand with upgraded skills. This is possible by providing quality education, creating awareness about college and university new educational programmes across the globe, mentorship programs, career counselling, and developing competitive skills through training and internships. This approach can surely make the youth aware, talented, confident and ready to compete with their global peers. The role of start ups trying to empower students in Tier II and Tier III cities.

In India and provide access to global educational opportunities is the need of the hour. This is a major step towards creating new Global Tech Hubs and seeking hidden talent across the country. Jobs are not restricted to any particular cities or states. Develop your skills and you can reach anywhere. Industry can be more proactive in these upcoming hubs leading to de-centralisation and help in avoiding mass migration to cities that are already overcrowded. This will enable better business continuity planning and management of financial and infrastructural resources. To reach higher economic and societal development goals, the world needs to leverage the full potential of all generations. Solidarity across generations is key for sustainable development. We must collaborate to foster successful and equitable intergenerational relations and partnerships to ensure no one is left behind. I normally get multiple online course recommendations while scrolling through social media and sometimes even Google News on my phone. Today, I saw a recommendation that made me pause scrolling not out of interest, but surprise. The course was called 4 steps to Empathy for Leaders. Now, the course title is straightforward enough. But it was the word Empathy in the title that triggered the pause in my scrolling. To me, empathy is not something that can be taught. True empathy is something a person has or develops due to certain circumstances in life. Saying that empathy can be taught is like saying you can teach intuition. It cannot be taught. You can be taught to identify your intuition, trust your intuition, and follow through on it. But intuition itself cannot be taught. Logic and reason can be taught. You can be taught to follow a certain thought process or follow a certain step by step process to ensure logical reasoning. Of course, there are some who manage to rise above emotional and gut responses and follow a rational line of thought. Every family has that one person who is the voice of reason and keeps their calm even in the most stressful and tumultuous situations. You know this person they are the ones who walk into the room when everyone is scrambling around to find the keys to the cupboard and says, Have you checked if the cupboard is actually locked? Or just pulls out a solution out of thin air when everyone else is still worrying about the problem and how it happened. There is probably one such person in your family or friends group or even in your relatives circle. They are usually the voice of reason. Now, you probably assume that this comes easy to them. You see such personality types on tv and watch them being portrayed as a genius, someone at the top of their field, and someone who avoids emotions like the plague. They are shown to avoid emotional situations Mr. Darcy of *Pride and Prejudice* comes to mind. Another notable example is Sherlock Holmes who attributes his remarkable powers of detection and deduction to being able.

To avoid emotions. However, this is not the truth. In fact, the brain of these individuals is like the lighthouse in the sea. The lighthouse stands in the sea and seems unaffected by the wind and the water, but its base is constantly drenched by the water. And the most impactful of these emotions is Empathy. Empathy is one of the most misunderstood and misrepresented emotions. It is also an invisible emotion. People go red with anger, their faces droop when they are sad, and there is a broad smile or laughter when they are happy. But empathy is invisible you cannot always see it. This makes it difficult to identify empathetic people or even sense when empathy is at work. Let me relate an incident that happened to me. We were going to a restaurant and as is common, there were a few beggars begging outside when we finished our lunch. There was this particularly old lady who looked the most pitiable. Instinctively, people gave her money. I am more on The voice of Reason side A self confession rather than a pronunciation by kith and kin, told her that she could pack whatever food she wanted, and I would pay for it. She cursed me soundly and scurried away. The consequences here were not much. However, if any relative approaches you for help and you tell them that you will directly pay, your popularity is at risk. It is another matter that even after you pass many such tests, your popularity will still always be at risk. Empathy are people who have a disproportionate amount of empathy and cannot turn it off. Misplaced empathy can lead to tiredness, a feeling of being manipulated, stress, and prevent you from actually coming to the aid of helping the very people you need to. I am now going to combine two words in vogue and suggest that mindful empathy is a good to have asset. Road traffic injuries RTIs are the 8th leading cause of death globally in all age groups and the leading cause in the 5 29 year olds. Close to 1â€4 million people die each year, and up to 50 million are injured by RTIs. More than half of these deaths are attributable to vulnerable road users i.e., pedestrians, cyclists, and motorcyclists. Road traffic collisions reduce countries annual gross domestic product by a range of 1 3. India fares worst with the highest number of global road fatalities; every four minutes one person dies on Indian roads, denting the Indian economy by nearly US 55 billion, equivalent to 1.85 of GDP. Identifying Road Safety & Risk Issues Road safety has always been a complex and multifaceted issue. But despite many factors leading to fatal and non fatal road injuries, the evidence identifies that, in the context of a safe systems approach, four main risk factors consistently increase the risk for road injuries and deaths at a population level and hence acknowledged by the WHO as major risk.

Factors under Safe System Approach. These risk factors are Although many other factors contribute to road injuries and deaths e.g., infrastructure & vehicle safety measures, these four risk factors have a measurable effect on road mortality and morbidity. According to a study published in The Lancet journal, nearly 30,000 lives in India could have been saved by the implementation of simple road safety measures to address the above four main risk factors. During the study, the researchers found that in India: World Economic Forum led Road Safety 2.0 pilot programs also reveal that over 80 of accidents are due to human errors and a majority can be prevented with the use of technology to compensate for human limitations. Besides the aforementioned human error, major deficits in road engineering is another reason for accidents. Infrastructure shortfalls such as accident prone spots, black spots, the sudden appearances of potholes and poor safety measures in the vehicles also contribute to the mortality rate. But the pervasive reason remains driver behavior. How to Improve Having identified the major risk factors of road accidents, the next major question that arises is how to improve the driver's behavior. Studies reveal that behavior can be changed either by self motivation or by the fear of penalty through strict enforcement. For a densely populated country like India with a large population, self motivating drivers for better driving through incentives & rewards work out to be a better option. Reward Good Drivers Our theory of change has been to reward good drivers rather than wasting time, energy, and money on identifying & penalising bad drivers. The success of World Economic Forum WEF led Road Safety 2.0 pilots, demonstrated that this theory is more effective with a drastic reduction in accidents. As the second decade of Action for Global Road Safety kicked off in 2021 with the ambition of achieving Sustainable Development Goal 3.6. This goal calls for a 50 reduction in road traffic injuries and deaths by 2030. Evidence Based Technological Intervention There is an urgent need for effective implementation of the safe system approach with evidence based technological interventions to reduce RTIs. The WEF pilot studies posit that by addressing the four main road safety risk factors using next gen AI led technology, 25 40 of annual road fatalities can be averted. This is largely due to the scalability, transparency and cost effectiveness of technology. Safe Driving Scores A driver behavior, although subjective, can be tracked using It and converted into scores called Safe Driving Scores. If these Scores are popularised like CIBIL Scores, they can be monetised to reward, incentivise and give financial benefits to good drivers. Subsequently, fleet or vehicle owners will be encouraged to hire drivers with a higher safety score thereby changing driver behavior from reckless to safe. It can be a real game changer for road safety in India. Ecosystem to Reward Safe Driving Scores There is a need to create an ecosystem to reward these scores. Few vehicle OEMs, fuel companies, wayside.

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Newspaper, as we know is an essential part of our life. For a newspaper reader, it is the first and foremost thing that he would like to have early in the morning. It connects us with every field and every part of the world. Be it politics, entertainment, sports, films etc. Newspaper provides information about the burning topics from all over world and keeps us well informed. Though news is also displayed on television and radio, there we do have an option to choose. It results in wastage of time, as the news is repeated over and over again and is followed by a number of advertisements. Apart from the information newspaper provides, it can be useful in a number of ways. The puzzles given in it develop the thinking ability. The job vacancies column helps the people. A regular reader can improve his knowledge of language in which language he reads the newspaper. Newspaper also tells us about the different policies introduced by the Government and makes us aware about everything happening around us. We can conclude by saying that the newspaper broadens our outlook and is an enormous source of information. Therefore one must develop the habit of reading newspaper every day. Newspaper, as we know is an essential part of our life. For a newspaper reader, it is the first and foremost thing that he would like to have early in the morning. It connects us with every field and every part of the world. Be it politics, entertainment, sports, films etc. Newspaper provides information about the burning topics from all over world and keeps us well informed. Though news is also displayed on television and radio, there we do have an option to choose. It results in wastage of time, as the

Indian Railways (IR) has come a long way since the beginning in 1853, and some very bold and innovative steps, especially since 2015, are being taken to bring up the Railways to world class standards. What are you thinking, man? India has a right to be pissed. They've been warning you about these extremist Khalistanis in Canada for years. But you've given them a free pass. Why? Because they are a big voting bloc in British Columbia? Imagine a conversation between Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva. Brahma: OK, guys, we're meeting so that we can figure out what all this hullabaloo regarding Sanatan Dharma is about. Vishnu: It began with a politician saying that Sanatan Dharma should be eradicated from India. And others saying that saying that Sanatan Dharma should be eradicated is like saying that Hinduism should be eradicated, and that those who say that should themselves be eradicated. Shiva: Well, is Sanatan Dharma, which means Eternal Duty, the same as Hinduism? Brahma: Your guess is as good as mine. The thing about what people call Hinduism is that there seem to be as many Hinduisms as there are Hindus, which includes people who call themselves atheists. Vishnu: Too true. But damn it all, there got to be something that all these different Hinduisms agree on? Brahma: Don't they all agree that everything that arises out of sensory perception is illusion, and that beyond the veil of illusion, or maya, there's Cosmic Consciousness, of which all humans, and us Gods, are individual sparks of an Everlasting Flame? Which that other religion, which calls itself Science, calls the Big Bang Theory. Vishnu: If all is illusion, then those who want to eradicate Sanatan Dharma are an illusion, as are those who want to eradicate those who want to eradicate Sanatan Dharma. Illusions, the lot of them. Shiva: And a bigger illusion is what they call politics, which is really what this commotion is about. Brahma: You mean all this hoo-ha about what this Sanatan Dharma is or is not, and whether it should or should not be eradicated, and who should be eradicated is about an illusion called politics? Shiva: Yup. In what's called Kal Yuga everything about politics. Vishnu: But are all the illusions called politicians meant to tackle things like poverty, hunger, and disease? Shiva: Yes, but in the illusion of politics the things you mention are too real to be tackled. You are playing with fire, Trudeau. India ain't no pushover. They are a major power with a lot of influence. If you keep pushing them, they are going to push back. And you are going to be the one who gets burned. He's biting off more than he can chew. Trudeau needs to get his act together. He needs to apologize to India and stop making these ridiculous accusations. Otherwise, he's going to find himself in a lot of trouble. So wise up, Trudeau. Back off India before it's too late. On the special occasion of Vishwakarma Ajanta, Prime Minister Narendra Modi on 17th of September, 2023 launched the PM Vishwakarma Yojana which had been announced by him during the 77th Independence Day address from the ramparts of the Red Fort. The scheme aims to provide financial support, skill training, skill up gradation and marketing assistance to small artisans and craftsmen across the country. The Scheme has the goal to enhance their well-being and promote India culture, tradition, and craftsmanship, and is directed towards benefitting the artisans and the craftspeople in the rural and urban areas across India. The Scheme was launched at the India

Yolanda for traditional artisans and craftspeople. The scheme is aimed at enabling the Vishwakarmas, to improve the quality, scale and reach of their products, integrating them with the MSME value chain, which is expected to advance the cause of financial inclusion and give a fillip to the women and other socially disadvantaged groups led enterprises. Highlighting the importance of empowering rural India for the nation growth, the Prime Minister, while addressing the 12th & the last post-budget Webinar on PM Vishwakarma Causal Sampan on Saturday, March 11, 2023, had underscored the need to work in a time-bound mission mode to accomplish the objectives of the Scheme. He had also reiterated Government commitment to provide Holistic Institutional Support to every artisan to ensure that he she gets access to easy loans, skilling, technical support, digital empowerment, brand promotion, marketing & raw material. Scope of the Vishwakarma Yolanda Under the Scheme, the government will focus on providing special training to the Vishwakarma partners and will provide them Rs 500 while the training is underway. They will also get a Toolkit voucher worth Rs 1,500 & the government will also help them in branding, packaging, and marketing their products. The primary objective of the Scheme is to enhance the quality and reach of the products and services crafted by the artisans and the craftspeople ensuring their integration into both domestic and global value chains. A National Committee for Marketing (NCM) will provide the Vishwakarmas services such as Quality Certification, Branding & Promotion, E-commerce linkage, Trade Fairs advertising, publicity, and other marketing services. Significance of Vishwakarma Ajanta in Indian tradition & culture Vishwakarma Ajanta is a significant Hindu festival celebrated in honor of Lord Vishwakarma who is considered the divine architect and craftsman. The origin of Vishwakarma Ajanta can be traced back to the ancient Indian scriptures and texts. The earliest references to Vishwakarma Ajanta can be found in the Rigveda, one of the oldest sacred texts of Hinduism. Today, workers worship Lord Vishwakarma on this auspicious day seeking his blessings for success in their professions. Today, Vishwakarma Ajanta stands as a symbol of India rich cultural heritage and its recognition of the importance of skilled labour in building and advancing the Society. Epilogue At the inauguration event of the PM Vishwakarma Scheme which coincided with the Vishwakarma Ajanta, PM Namenda Mode drew attention to the growing demand for handmade products the world over, stating that the work the Global companies sublet to the small enterprises can be outsourced to Vishwakarmas making them a part of the global supply chain. Informing that the government has been working for this, he said, the PM Vishwakarma Scheme is an effort to take the Vishwakarmas into the modern age. The PM Vishwakarma scheme represents a significant stride towards preserving India cultural heritage, empowering skilled artisans, and promoting the rich tradition of craftsmanship that has endured for generations. The initiative embodies the government commitment to supporting traditional crafts, and ensuring that they thrive in the modern era. At its core, the scheme seeks to bolster and nurture the Guru-Shishya Parampara (mentor-disciple tradition) and the family-based practice of imparting traditional skills among Vishwakarmas. The scheme thus undoubtedly reflects the st

Technocrat as the Railway Minister who is ably guided and backed up by a decisive and visionary Prime Minister. Decisions such as complete electrification of railway traction, construction of dedicated freight corridors, makeover of hundreds of railway stations, Testing Track in Rajasthan, RRTS in Delhi area, installation of bio-toilets, introduction of Semi High Speed Vande Bharat trains are positive steps in the right direction. But more importantly, the speedy implementation is the most welcome change from the rather slow pace prior to 2015. High Speed Railway in India The maximum speed of trains in India had been pegged at 60 mph (96.6 kph) from the very beginning, with the exception of the Deccan Queen inaugurated on 1st June 1930, which did run at an average speed of 100 kph between Mumbai & Karjat thus indicating a maximum speed of about 75 mph (120 kph) at least for part of the journey. As a matter of record the specifications of the electric locomotive intended for this service called for a maximum speed of 87 mph (140 kph). The first ever trial to explore the possibility of introduction of high speed train service were conducted during a period from November, December 1955 to January 1956. The results were published in .Dynamometer Car Report No 54. Nothing much came out. The second set of trials were conducted during late sixties and reported in RDSO report C&M 1. The result of the trials was, first the introduction of Rajdhani Express trains with track quality getting improved and as coaches and locomotives with higher speed potential were made available, introduction of Shatabdi and Gatiman express trains running on some specific routs with maximum speeds of 130 150 160 kph. Vande Bharat Express In order to introduce a High Speed train based on the principle of Electric Multiple Unit rather than that of a train hauled by a locomotive design work was undertaken as Train 2018 later changed to Train18. The name of the train was changed to Vande Bharat Express in recognition of the total indigenous design and manufacture under the Prime Minister Atmanirbhar Bharat vision. The inaugural run was flagged off by the Prime Minister on 15th February 2019 from New Delhi to Varanasi. Since then several Vande Bharat trains with improved designs have been introduced by Indian Railways. The maximum speed achieved by a Vande Bharat train stands at 180 kph a little less than the speed of 184 kph achieved by the WAP 5 locomotive in 1997. While all these efforts are laudable the author has some concerns regarding the technical standards adopted by Indian Railways and these relate to Casnub bogie was selected to replace the BOX bogie and the main consideration as stated seems to be ease of maintenance. The design based on American Three Piece Truck bogie was a subject of controversy from the very beginning with many zonal railways reporting the damaging effect it had on track structure. Several derailments were also reported forcing RDSO to undertake corrective measures such as fitment of lower spring plank and interposing elastomeric pads between the axle bearing and the side frame. RDSO has published a small booklet titled Taming of The Casnub written by Mr K B L Wadhwa and one is left wondering why the bogie had to be Tamed if the selection had undergone a careful scrutiny. In author view selection of a bogie which had a large un-sprung mass in the form of side frames was in itself a wrong decision. Especially when an excellent design as Y2

The person who reads has secured for himself a lifelong source of pleasure, strength and inspiration. Whenever he is bored or depressed, he can pick up a book and lose himself in the vast world contained therein. Books contain a wealth of knowledge and information. There is no aspect of life which is not covered by books. Every reading has its distinct pleasure. Some people like to read newspapers, periodicals, journals etc. They are storehouse of general information about current events and various socio political and economic problems. It has been well said, Books are like axe-they cut through the snow within. Over the ages, great writers, thinkers and experts have written down their thoughts and ideas and preserved for posterity, through the printed word, noble precepts which we would do well to emulate. Books are like coffers filled, not with gold or silver, but with high ideals, and the wisdom of our forefathers. If we learn to love books, we need no other riches. Happy indeed is the person who has inculcated the habit of reading. Such a person is never lonely or sad, for he always has books as his faithful companions to give him solace when he has been deserted by everyone else. However, we must read the right kind of books. Just as we need nourishing food for the body, similarly we need to read good books to enrich our minds. There would be a balance between light reading and serious reading. While light reading like fiction relaxes the mind, serious reading provides it food for thought. Friends may leave us, loved ones may go away, but books are always there to stay. In sickness and in health, in joy and in sorrow, they support us and offer a never-failing means of delight for our souls. The person who reads has secured for himself a lifelong source of pleasure, strength and inspiration. Whenever he is bored or depressed, he can pick up a book and lose himself in the vast world contained therein. Books contain a wealth of knowledge and information. There is no aspect of life which is not covered by books. Every reading has its distinct pleasure. Some people like to read newspapers, periodicals, journals etc. They are storehouse of general information about current events and various socio political and economic problems. It has been well said, Books are like axe-they cut through the snow within. Over the ages, great writers, thinkers and experts have written down their thoughts and ideas and preserved for posterity, through the printed word, noble precepts which we would do well to emulate. Books are like coffers filled, not with gold or silver, but with high ideals, and the wisdom of our forefathers. If we learn to love books, we need no other riches. Happy indeed is the person who has inculcated the habit of reading. Such a person is never lonely or sad, for he always has books as his faithful companions to give him solace when he.

The Russia angle continues to trip members of the administration Less than three weeks after the resignation of National Security week afar Advise regulation, over failure to disclose contact with Russian officials, Attorney is now staring down the barrel of a storm that the White House was already struggling to cope with. This week faced three distinct, his conduct in this context. First, did he have a with the to the content first dud not have Sergey Kislyak, in September Second, if he did make such contact with Russian officials, was there not a conflict of interest in the Attorney General overseeing an into Russia alleged attempts to influence the November 8 Third, did he then perjure himself during his hearing in the Senate when he part Third appeared to fudge a direct question about contact with Russian officials The first and second questions have already been by the Post revealed that Mr. Sessions and two his Senate office on September 8, about a month before the Obama accused the Russian of with the election process and three months before it ejected Russians diplomats from their posts and on Moscow pressure from on Capitol Hill, on Thursday reused himself from the inquiry into alleged Russian meddling in the election. They must now wait for the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Department of Justice. The Russia angle continues to trip members of the administration Less than three weeks after the resignation of National Security week afar Advise regulation, over failure to disclose contact with Russian officials, Attorney is now staring down the barrel of a storm that the White House was already struggling to cope with. This week faced three distinct, his conduct in this context. First, did he have a with the to the content first dud not have Sergey Kislyak, in September Second, if he did make such contact with Russian officials, was there not a conflict of interest in the Attorney General overseeing an into Russia alleged attempts to influence the November 8 Third, did he then perjure himself during his hearing in the Senate when he part Third appeared to fudge a direct question about contact with Russian officials The first and second questions have already been by the Post revealed that Mr. Sessions and two his Senate office on September 8, about a month before the Obama accused the Russian of with the election process and three months before it ejected Russians diplomats from their posts and on Moscow pressure from on Capitol Hill, on Thursday reused himself from the inquiry into alleged Russian meddling in the election. They must now wait for the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Department of Justice. The Russia angle continues to trip members of the administration Less than three weeks after the resignation of National Security week afar Advise regulation, over failure to disclose contact with Russian officials, Attorney is now staring down the barrel of a storm that the White House was already struggling to cope with.

Today, we take it so much for granted that we notice its existence only when there is a power cut and life comes to a standstill. Can you think of all the things you could not have done without electricity? Imagine, you could not have watched television or even seen a film in a cinema hall. Of all modern inventions, electricity is perhaps the most wonderful. To those who experienced its magic for the first time, it must have felt like being transported to a fairy land. You would have had to study by candle light with no fans or air conditioner. Ice creams, soft drinks and cold water would have been unheard of. Your kitchen too would have been very different from what you see now. There would have been no toaster, blender, electric oven, induction cooker or electric chimney. Electricity has truly revolutionized life in the twentieth century. The field of medicine has specially benefited from it. You will realize this if you ever happen to sit on a dentist chair, enter the operation theatre or visit the xray department in a hospital. Electricity has also brought the world to our doorstep in more ways than one. There are still far too many people who live below the poverty line, and even though electricity has reached the remotest village, everyone cannot benefit from it. It should be our endeavor to bring light into the lives of all our countrymen and to ensure that an electric bulb glows in every home, indeed electricity is one of the most important blessings that science has given to mankind. Today we can see a live telecast of events taking place thousands of miles away where it is not always feasible for us to be present. Through the computer and other more sophisticated. Today, we take it so much for granted that we notice its existence only when there is a power cut and life comes to a standstill. Can you think of all the things you could not have done without electricity? Imagine, you could not have watched television or even seen a film in a cinema hall. Of all modern inventions, electricity is perhaps the most wonderful. To those who experienced its magic for the first time, it must have felt like being transported to a fairy land. You would have had to study by candle light with no fans or air conditioner. Ice creams, soft drinks and cold water would have been unheard of. Your kitchen too would have been very different from what you see now. There would have been no toaster, blender, electric oven, induction cooker or electric chimney. Electricity has truly revolutionized life in the twentieth century. The field of medicine has specially benefited from it. You will realize this if you ever happen to sit on a dentist chair, enter the operation theatre or visit the xray department in a hospital. Electricity has also brought the world to our doorstep in more ways than one there.

Is an of a person or can it be developed in one psyche. The opinions differ in this vital question. Some people believe that it can be from parents, and cannot be. Others believe that like other qualities it can be with proper practice and guidance. Still some others hold the opinion that it is to some extent but can be to some. There is also a section of people, who believe that all depends on or luck. We need to adopt a to find an answer to the above. No one can get success every time even after making neither efforts, nor can one fail success has different meaning for different people. For some per cent marks is success, for others it may not be sufficient. In a success means getting the of marks. As for theory, since positive attitude is not a but a mental faculty, it cannot be purely hereditary. It can be play a major role in developing this quality of a child. A child, who watches his hard, having faith in their words, and body language, is likely to develop a similar attitude. The children of over cautious and nervous parents may assume similar when they grow up therefore, prescribe a code of conduct for in front of their children. They must exude confidence, self belief and hope, especially in difficult situation, so that the children emulate these qualities. They must be taught the importance of being positive before, during and after the performance of a task. There is no better education for a child than watching his parents come out of a tough situation by means of earnest endeavors. Such success not only gives more joy but also increases self confidence. Is an of a person or can it be developed in one psyche. The opinions differ in this vital question. Some people believe that it can be from parents, and cannot be. Others believe that like other qualities it can be with proper practice and guidance. Still some others hold the opinion that it is to some extent but can be to some. There is also a section of people, who believe that all depends on or luck. We need to adopt a to find an answer to the above. No one can get success every time even after making neither efforts, nor can one fail success has different meaning for different people. For some per cent marks is success, for others it may not be sufficient. In a success means getting the of marks. As for theory, since positive attitude is not a but a mental faculty, it cannot be purely hereditary. It can be play a major role in developing this quality of a child. A child, who watches his hard, having faith in their words, and body language, is likely to develop a similar attitude. The children of over cautious and nervous parents may assume similar when they grow up therefore, prescribe a code of conduct for in front of.

Amenities and vehicle spare parts companies have shown keenness to be part of the ecosystem. Insurance companies who are the main stakeholders were not coming forward due to regulatory restrictions. Now Amenities IRDAI has given the needed nod for the change. This will reduce the dependency on third party funding for road safety and will create a self sustainable ecosystem. Good Driving Scores mean better drivers who will strive to get maximum rebates in insurance premiums. Similarly, a good careful driver will lead to lesser accidents thus lesser pay out for insurance companies. A win win for everyone. Tech Based Automated Enforcement System However, self motivating measures to improve driver behavior cannot be the only solution. Strict & transparent enforcement of traffic rules are equally essential. Both complement each other. Due to the dense population of India, the manual Amenities enforcement system for detecting traffic violations and penalising violators is practically impossible. The enforcement system needs to be automated, comprising: speed cameras, incident detection cameras and ANPR systems, Its and high end software for real time detection of violations and issuance of automated penalty challahs with a robust recovery system. Automated Enforcement System with PPP Model World Economic Amenities Forum did another pilot for the automated enforcement system in the PPP model with amazing results. The problem with an automated system is not the availability of technologies but the availability of the funds. The equipment and software of automated enforcement systems are firstly quite expensive and secondly require skilled manpower for flawless operations. Most Indian cities municipalities don have enough financial resources. The WEF pilot demonstrated an economically viable and successful PPP model for the installation and operations of the automated enforcement system. The technology companies OEMs are ready to bear the upfront installation cost of the automated system. Thereafter manage & operate through their skilled manpower to recover their capital, operation & maintenance cost in a challah from the government. This is not only financially viable but will also bring some additional revenue to cities municipalities in addition to improving road safety and saving the lives of citizens. The global community is still far from achieving Sustainable Development Goal 3.6, calling for a 50 reduction in road traffic injuries and deaths by 2030. Reaching this goal will become harder now that the COVID 19 pandemic has changed priorities for governments and presented new competing challenges. But we are all on the path to achieve it earlier, perhaps. Minister of Road Transport and Highways Mr Naitik Gadara is quite positive about it and is aiming to reduce 50 fatalities on Indian roads by 2025 itself. The technology companies OEMs are ready to bear the upfront installation cost of the automated system. Thereafter manage & operate through their skilled manpower to recover their capital, operation & maintenance cost in a challah from the government. This will reduce the dependency on third party funding for road safety and will create a self sustainable ecosystem. Good Driving Scores mean better drivers who will.

It just under two years to go for the Paris 2024 Olympics Games to witness the next beautiful performances by athletes. India hopes to beat their own game this time. The 61 medals that Indian athletes won at the recently concluded Commonwealth Games in Birmingham, just a little short of the 66 it had won at the Commonwealth Games in Gold Coast in 2018 has raised the performance bar for the next Olympic Games in Paris. As shooting was not included in these Birmingham Games, getting almost equivalent medals despite the fact that the shooters had contributed 16 medals to India Gold Coast tally of 66, reflects that Indian athletes have progressed in other sports too and that promises an eventful performance in Paris. In Tokyo 2020 also India won seven medals, including Neeraj Chopra incredible gold in javelin throw showcasing a bright future for Indian athletes. CWG 2022 also witnessed India winning medals in Lawn Bowls. The women team won a gold while men returned with a silver, showcasing talented performance in sports where India did not have a great performance history. India performance in Birmingham the eight-medal in athletics including the first ever gold in triple jump by Aldose Paul, is a step higher than the silver won by Mohinderpal Singh Gill in 1974. More, India has performed well in wrestling and weightlifting also at the Olympics and Birmingham 2022 games highlighting the potential of our medal contenders in these sports and their success trend for Paris 2024. Even the recently concluded Chess Olympiad an event India hosted for the first time ever shows a strong hold of India on this competitive front. The examples of true dedication displayed by Indian athletes earlier showcase their seriousness towards their game. Like the 101-medal win of CWG 2010 which was furthered by India claiming six medals at the London Olympics in 2012 two silver and four bronze, which was India best performance in the Olympics until Tokyo 2020 when India claimed seven medals. If shooting would have been included in Birmingham CWG, and had Indian shooters been on a par with their 2018 performance our 2022 CWG haul would have been our best record since New Delhi in 2010. However, the difference in standard between the Commonwealth Games and the Olympics is well-known. Paris 2024 is expected to be much more competitive in comparison to Birmingham 2022. Asian Games in Hangzhou have been postponed by a year to 2023, which gives our sportspersons a crucial opportunity to improve their preparations for Paris 2024, as they will get a great competition and can make course corrections, if need be. While the Indian athletes are yet to qualify for Paris 2024, a strong foundation provided by the country ever-improving performance at Commonwealth Games and the Asian Games, shall be a power booster as well as act as a fair view on the course corrections needed for improved performance. Athletes, if given the right training, financial support, modern infrastructure have the potential to.

Win medals at the Olympic Games in the future. In this regard, the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports (MYAS) has established 143 Kholo India district centers across seven states. Apart from this, the MYAS also launched eight Kholo India State Centers of Excellence (KISCE), located in Odessa, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka and Kerala and are run by the respective state governments along with providing coaches and training facilities to young athletes. Addressing the lack of infrastructure, a perpetual crisis in the country, through Kholo India; this programmer was allocated around Rest 342.24 core in 2018 which increased to Rest 500 core in 2019 and then to Rest 890.42 core in 2020. This programmer gives annual financial assistance of Rest 5 lakh for eight years to the talented players in the priority sports discipline. However, the Indian government has still a lot to contribute to improve the welfare, training structure and facilities for its athletes. The governance structure of Indian sports reveals lack of accountability and transparency, which increases scope for corruption and nepotism, threatening a tournament overall performance. This highlights, the need for proper governance mechanisms to be incorporated to safeguard the interests of various stakeholders, and manage the large capital involved. To maintain credibility of such tournaments, and avoiding pitfalls that negatively impact the future of Indian athletes and games both public private partnerships must be strengthened. Culture is one of the most commonly used but rarely understood word. Whenever a group of people assemble together for certain common objectives, groups culture is always the topic of the discussion. This group can be a community based groups or corporate organizations. It the culture of the group which plays the pivotal role in the success of the group. When it comes to professionally managed organizations, organizational culture is always the topic of discussion in the board room. Each and every organization invests good efforts in setting the right culture but very few succeed in achieving the same. So, where is the missing link? The missing link lies in the understanding of what is an organizational culture and what actions can build the right organizational culture. Let try to get the answer of these two points. What is a culture? There are many definitions which tries to describe the culture. As per me, whenever a group of people assemble together for certain common objectives, they demonstrate certain behavior and develops common habits. The common behavior and habits demonstrated by the group defines the culture of the group. If each and every person within the organization completes its tasks within the timelines, one can say that this organization has a culture of on time task completion but if majority of the members delays in their task completion, the organization will be known for the absence of time management culture. It the action of the members of the group which defines the culture. For the organizations who wishes to build the set of culture within the organizations, it has.

To ensure that those sets of habits and behavior is demonstrated by each and every person of the organization. This demonstration has to start with the top level leadership team and has to be percolated down till each and every member of the organizations. In my observation while working with more than 150 organizations across the world, I found that most of the CXO of the organizations understands the above fact but they are not clear in terms of how to build these common set of behavior, habits and in turn how to build the expected culture in the organization. They try various approaches and have their own philosophies of building the culture. I classify these CXO in two types. Type 1 CXO believes that setting a culture is a science. It has some pre-fixed steps and if these steps are copy pasted, culture will get automatically build. These Type 1 CXO carries their previous experience and instructs its team to just copy paste it in the new organization. These type 1 CEO has a strong belief that if the process has worked in previous organization, the same has to happen at new place too but unfortunately most of them fails due to this assumption. Type 2 CXO believes that setting a culture is not the defined process but it an art. They believe that culture is such an intangible thing which cannot be confined to certain steps. They are of the strong supporter of innovation for the culture building. They expect their teams to come up with various innovative approaches to build the culture. Though the thought process of these Type 2 CXO seems to be right but its fully dependent on innovation capabilities of their team. Many times, team members lack in demonstrating these innovation capabilities on regular basis and thus again these Type 2 CXO fails. So the question remains, what the right approach to build an organizational culture? Is the building the culture is a science or an art? As per me, it neither a science nor an art. I call building organizational culture is a Scientific Art . As per me the term scientific art is a fusion of scientific approach with innovation capabilities. Building an organization culture definitely requires a step by step approach but what needs to be done in each step needs to be innovatively designed and implemented by understanding the group dynamics. When it comes to culture building, we have to understand that the culture is built by the people and people need to be guided for the same so that they do not miss the track totally. This task is achieved by the science part of scientific art. At the same time, since culture is an element which is built by the people of the organization and for the people of the organization, it cannot be copy pasted. Each organization is unique. It unique in terms of its policies, processes, products & services, regional cultures, customers and other stakeholder expectations.

This uniqueness calls for the art i.e. including innovation for the culture building. Even if one organization has two plants, the action points which have worked in one plant may not work in other plant due to this uniqueness. I recommend following 4 broad steps to be followed for building the organizational culture. Here one always needs to remember that these steps are the guiding principles and under each steps, one has to work out the actions that needs to be innovatively thought of and implemented. Broad steps to arrive at culture building actions plan

Define the organizational values: This is most important step. Organizational values are specific to each organization. These are set of beliefs expressed by the founders of the organizations. The culture of the organization is directly related with organizational values. Each organization has to ensure that the values of the organizations have to be in line with the expected culture of the organization. Define only those values which the organization will be able to practice in the future. **Communicate the values:** Just defining the right values is not sufficient. These values need to be communicated to each and every person of the organization. The true meaning behind these values and why the organization is considering these values needs to explained to each team members in a very simple manner and in the language which they understand. Just hanging the boards mentioning the values is not at all sufficient. This step needs to be repeated very often, at least once in a quarter. **Practice the values** Once you defined the organizational values and communicated to each person, management has to ensure that these values are practices by them on daily basis without even a single deviation. The values will get converted in to organizational culture if they are practiced by everyone, every day and everywhere. This step is very important. Most of the organization miss out on this step. Organizations decide beautiful values but they fail to practice it. **Clearly define vision and mission-** Vision brings clarity on what organization wants to achieve and mission gives the sense of the direction. It gives the direction to the teams and helps the culture building process. Vision and mission of the organization has to be aligned with the values of the organization. If the organization follows the above four steps in true sense along with identifying organizations uniqueness in each step, its already has embarked on the process of building the right organizational culture. The culture build through this process of Scientific Art will be a long lasting culture playing a pivotal role towards the growth of the organization. Here one always needs to remember that these steps are the guiding principles and under each steps, one has to work out the actions that needs to be innovatively thought of and implemented. Broad steps to arrive at culture building actions plan

Define the organizational values: This is most important step. Organizational values are specific to each organization these are.

The debate on freebies must recognise that the Centre and states are both guilty and apportioning blame will be a wrong start. We need to have an honest, open and intense debate on populist spending, devoid of any value judgment, especially as freebies are financed by borrowing. Whether it a private company or a government, ideally any debt should pay for itself by generating future revenues for debt servicing. On the other hand, if borrowed money is spent on current consumption with no impact on future growth, we will be passing on the burden of repayment to our children an egregious sin by any reckoning. Revision of electoral rolls is the latest political controversy in J&K. The revision is a follow-up to the delimitation exercise. Both these follow the nullification of Article 370 in 2019. An increase in the electoral base is not unexpected per se in three years. Plus, to include people who are ordinary residents of J&K just as they are in other states and UTs in India is and should be a part of the attempt to take J&K towards normalcy. To keep voting rights in these UTs more restrictive than other parts of the Union is to take a step back. That said, the context matters. The whole point is to give impetus to the political process, which requires an election where all stakeholders have to accept the mandate. Therefore, EC processes should be widely perceived as credible, even more so in J&K with its troubled history. The commission should be open to answering all questions from stakeholders, while standing firm on the principle of including ordinary residents in the voters list. Some have questioned the quantum of increase, for example. EC must squarely explain the numbers and be open to corrections if errors are found. Post-370 J&K polls are a huge job for EC. It must be seen as a fair arbiter. An election process that seen to be credible will create a government that credible, and that government has a huge job. CMIE data shows unemployment in the 20-29 age group in J&K is 55%, about twice the national average. Opening up economic opportunities for these job-seekers is integral to the normalisation process. Rail and air connectivity projects to J&K have been set in motion. The success of integration, however, requires the political buy-in by stakeholders in Kashmir valley. Absolute transparency will help. Judges speak through their rulings, which must not only be based on law and reason but, as important, display no prejudice. None of these informed the two bail orders by a Kerala sessions judge, S Krishna Kumar. In separate cases of sexual harassment brought against writer Civic Chandra by two women, the judge offered different prejudices. In the first case, Krishna Kumar bail order notes that the complainant wears sexually provocative clothes. The judge comments on the second woman, a Dalit writer, are worth quoting: It is highly unbelievable that he (the accused) will touch the body of the victim fully.

That large un-sprung mass has a detrimental effect of track quality has been has been a universally accepted fact. The damaging effect of CA snub bogie on track structure has a cascading effect, greater the damage rougher is the ride, rougher the ride more is the damage. IR operate world most intensively worked network and as such it is rather difficult to obtain Power Blocks of adequate duration for the track maintenance, none withstanding what the manual says. Such a situation is not exactly conducive when the aim is to operate trains at higher speeds than hereto attempted. Selection of Y25 bogie which has a low un-sprung mass and caters to both loaded and empty conditions of the wagon would have been a better choice. As a matter of fact such bogies are the mainstay of European railways. Track Standards & Track Quality Both reports of the trials for introduction of High Speed trains in India have commented on improvement of track quality and the maintenance standards for the track to be were according to RDSO report C&M 1. Indian Railways Permanent Way Manual lists out standards for various track parameters such as Alignment, Unevenness, Twist, Gauge etc. During a long and pleasant association with IR, it has been the author observation that the standards are set more on what can be achieved during normal course of working without any additional efforts rather than set the standards higher than present and then set about achieving the same. There is also a use of terms such as few occasions, isolated instances without actually specifying these occasions or instances with reference to time or length units. It is noted with satisfaction that with the redrafting IRPWM and publication in June 2020 some of the issues have been addressed to and there is a substantial improvement in terms of values of deviation and also adoption of longer chord lengths for measurements. The standards are now set for tracks according maximum allowed speed but these again restrict the operation of High Speed trains to a few routes and even these routes operate at a much higher capacity than designed thus hampering through running of high speed trains. However it the author apprehension that, although the objective is laudable, whether the track can be actually maintained to desired standards given the damaging effect of CA snub bogie and difficulty in getting power blocks of adequate duration. In about 8 months, 25 suicides of school going students currently studying in Kota coaching centers should be a matter of tremendous concern not only for parents but also for teachers, bureaucrats, politicians and society at large. And there are coaching centers throughout the country. We will briefly discuss why this is happening and what are the solutions. 50 years back it was quite straightforward to get into IITs and other educational institutions without requiring much extra coaching. Students would be studying from home, participating in extracurricular activities and trying to do their best in their board examinations. A large number of students studying engineering in IITs have no interest in engineering. Parents and students must be made to think that there are subjects beyond engineering and medicine. Education, healthcare and shelter are the primary responsibilities of both central and state governments; they cannot delegate that responsibility to the private sector. The government has to establish a very large number of very good schools colleges universities

People with money to become philanthropists and help establish such educational institutions. Young students should not have a stressful learning process. Very recently I was extremely saddened to read 2 news items: 1. The first one was the extremely tragic suicides of very young students in Kota which is home to the famous Kota coaching industry. In 2023, there have been 25 suicides in Kota till early September that is a very large number and most likely, hundreds are under depression. As we all know, thousands of school students in the age group 15 to 17 often less than that go to Kota every year in the hope of getting admitted to one of the IIT or some similar institution. They do not have the comfort of home and often live under difficult conditions in a hostel or often as a paying guest and there is just too much pressure on them including the financial burden on their parents. They are bright students, they miss their home and family and they also miss the extracurricular activities of school life which are extremely important in one growth and, on top of all this, they have to study very hard. The worst part is that only a small fraction of them end up getting admitted to IIT or a similar institution. And when they see other brighter students, they realize that their chance is very low which very often leads to depression and then, in rare cases, suicides. Even worse is the fact that a small fraction of students who are lucky to get admission to IITs a majority of them end up learning an engineering subject in which they have absolutely no interest. Thus during their 2nd, 3rd and 4th year of their undergraduate program, when they are probably in their most productive periods of their lives, they are forced to study a subject which has been imposed on them and they certainly have no desire to have a career in that area. Things are also very difficult for a conscientious teacher: For example, if I have to teach Physics to a student who has no interest in learning the subject, it would be a very frustrating experience for me and I will most probably do a bad job! 2. The second news item actually came to me as a What Sapp message. It first mentioned the tremendous success of our recent Chandrayaan-3 mission and then mentioned that there was no engineer in the project who did his or her bachelor degree from an IIT. I do not know whether this is completely true or not but most certainly very few of our IIT Betts would even try to get into an organization like ISRO. When the IITs were created, our leaders had the vision of creating first rate engineers who will look after the engineering demands of our country. The good news is that we did manage to create very good engineers. Initially, number of Breech students graduating from IITs did join engineering firms in India ; however, during the last 15-20 years, a majority of them who have got Breech degree in chemical engineering or civil engineering or Metallurgy or Textile Technology would end up in a bank or become a civil servant, or work for a soft drink company or even become a famous author like Cretan Braga. They would get a high salary but not be involved in engineering. For example, the daughter of a friend of mine did a 5-year program on biotechnology from IIT Delhi an area in which she had very little interest and right now she is working with ICICI Bank and this is not an isolated story. The son of a friend of mine did Breech from IIT Kanpur and became a photographer just like

Have been startups but those are very small in number. Even the startups are mainly related to Computer Science and Information Technology and not to hard-core engineering subjects like Chemical Engineering, Civil Engineering, Metallurgy, Textile Technology etc. etc. The question that arises is that if students are really not interested in hard-core engineering then why should they study engineering? My own journey Maybe at this point I should introduce myself and mention my own journey. I will be 84 very soon. I distinctly remember my father taking me to a huge gathering in Delhi where Mahatma Gandhi was speaking yes; I have seen Mahatma Gandhi of course from a distance. I also remember the day we got our independence in 1947. I studied in a very ordinary Hindi medium school in Agra my mother wanted me to study there because it was closest to home! That is really true. If I wrote the full name of my school Shri Hublal Mathur Vaish Uchhatar Madhyamik Vidyalay you would probably start laughing! But it was really a good school and I have very fond memories of my teachers, our principal and of course my friends. We would have a class of about 50; our teachers were dedicated and most of the students would be very respectful to their teachers and also interested to learn the subject. Since I got first division above 60 in Class 10, there was no difficulty in getting admission to Agra College and after 2 years when we passed the intermediate examinations conducted by the UP board we immediately got admission to the BSc program. At Agra College, we had extremely good teachers who would also be greatly interested in the welfare of students. We all had great respect for them. After we completed BSc not Honours as it was just not there, a few of my friends went to Roorkee University and one went to Shibpur engineering college near Calcutta to study engineering. I do not remember whether there was any entrance test or not but they had not done any special preparation for that and everyone got admitted to the college that they wanted to join. I wanted to study Physics and my father advised me to study at Delhi University and I just applied and got admission. After my MSc, I wanted to do my PhD in the US so I applied to 11 universities and got admission and assistantship in 5. Returned to India after doing post-doctoral work and lived happily ever since. During those times, jobs were not that difficult to get although the salaries were really low. Now I hear that the salaries have become much better but getting a job has become quite difficult! I taught Physics at IIT Delhi for about 40 years and had the privilege of interacting with outstanding students and colleagues. For me it was an extremely rewarding and fulfilling experience. I really had great colleagues and great students at all levels. Imagine none of us ever had to make special preparations or join a coaching class and appear in examinations like etc. We spent all our time preparing for the end of the year examinations and of course, many of us had participated in extracurricular activities like sports, debates etc. Today a student in class 11 or 12 has to prepare not only for his or her Board examination but also prepare for and other examinations for which the question papers are of completely different types. How can an average or even a good student cope up? It would be extremely difficult. In recent days there has been a lot of criticism of the coaching industry few have suggested th

Knowing that she is a member of Scheduled Caste. This jaw-dropping statement is mitigated by the judge musings on Chandra being an activist against caste prejudice. His orders also critique a delay in filing complaints. But numerous Supreme Court verdicts have noted the trauma women face which often delays a formal complaint. This is a fairly basic fact in sexual harassment cases and judges have little excuse for not being aware of it. Words such as those used by Krishna Kumar add another layer of apprehension for victims of harassment that courts may be as prejudiced as some people and police are. Unlike constitutional court judges who can only be impeached, district judges and magistrates can be dismissed following an inquiry. Lower court judges must be reminded of that possibility. In April 2011, I was invited by the Arab Spring movement to present the India Model for Egypt future. They asked me three questions: How did you keep the generals out of power? Two, how did you become one of the fastest growing economies in the world (and a global outsourcer of IT services)? Three, how did you create social harmony in the most diverse place on earth? They wanted to know how India had managed to have such a moderate Muslim population. Building blocks of India success The three questions point to the three key attributes of a successful nation democracy, prosperity, and social harmony. And they are a good starting point to assess India at 75. The first question really is, how did we become a democracy? I think we were lucky because India was founded by saints, our liberators with clean hands , as Andre Malraux puts it. What makes the human experience interesting, rich and fun are our six senses, the sixth being our mind. However, the same senses act as a nearly impossible barrier for us to realize the deepest truth about ourselves. These senses are our window to the external world. The greatest pleasures in our life seemingly come from experiences derived from these senses. The eyes admire beauty, taste buds relish gourmet food and a lover touch makes the heart sing. However, the apparatus of these senses comes with some serious design limitations. Our mind is severely constrained in what it can perceive through the five senses. It able to process only a tiny portion of the surrounding energy field and consider it as the reality. We cannot see everything as our sight is limited by the light frequencies our eyes can process. We can distinctly register any visuals that appear faster than 18 of a second. That why we perceive a series of rapidly shot still images as a continuous video. We see the sky as blue, although it the scattering of the blue light absorbed by the atmosphere that makes it appear so. Likewise for our hearing. Snakes and dogs who can see and hear different frequencies must be constructing a different world. For the past five thousand years, scriptures, sages.

And mystics have appealed to us to explore and contemplate the absolute reality. The reality of an all-pervading, all-encompassing and all-knowing energy field. The reality that we are made of the same energy and everything and every being is an integral part of this whole. That there no separate self even though we clearly perceive ourselves as distinct from everything else. Trapped in our senses, we access only the physical world of form, time and space. The reality is formless. It is also timeless it a pulsating is-ness of now, without any past or future. Since our senses cannot fathom this reality, our thoughts and actions come from a place of ignorance. That how we keep generating new karma. And it this unresolved karma that causes the experience of birth and death. The only way to exit this perpetual cycle is to experience complete self-realization; a true and deep realization of who we are and our ultimate truth. That also means neutralizing all our karma. Among all the living beings on this planet, only human beings have the capacity for this. Seeking this reality is the highest purpose of human life. Everything else is secondary. that, for almost all of us, the goal of such self-realization is out of reach. At least in one lifetime. All the same, that should not discourage us to at least embark on this journey in a conscious way. Not only is this a highly worthy pursuit in itself, it can also help us lead a better life. Relating to our wholeness, and by extension everyone else , we become more open-hearted and open-minded. With that, we judge, criticize, fear and worry less; and let go of our ego, love, care and live in the present more. We better appreciate beauty in everyday life and choose the scenic route in life over the fastest one. We experience lightness, connectedness and happiness. Unless we consciously seek this path, due to our conditioned mind and the powerful draw of our senses, we do settle into the delusional social constructs of what life is. We are then drawn to egotistic growth, instant gratification and more screen time. I believe we can all do better than that. Securing India borders against interests antagonistic to the nation and at the same time putting in place systems that can prohibit such elements while encouraging genuine trade and commerce are the principles of effective border management. Several initiatives have been undertaken by the Department of Border Management of India to secure our borders and create critical infrastructures. These include the construction of fences, floodlighting, roads, Border Out Posts (BOPs), Company Operating Bases (COBs) and deploying technological solutions along the Indian borders. India shares its borders with the following countries While addressing the closing session of the two-day National Security Strategies (NSS) Conference, Union Home Minister Amit Shah stressed checking the demographic change in border areas and maintaining strict vigilance. This conference was attended by the Union Home Secretary, DGPs of all states.

And UTs, Deputy NSAs and Chiefs of Central Armed Police Forces. Various topics related to security were discussed and deliberated upon, and one of these topics was demographic changes and growing radicalisation in border areas. He said that the demography in border areas of the country is changing, and police forces of the border states should keep a watchful eye on this development, which is very serious in nature. Presently, we are facing the threats of illegal migrants from Myanmar, Bangladesh, Pakistan, and other countries. The protraction of illegal immigrants into India and their continued stay in India has grave national security implications. In 2004, then Union Minister of State for Home told Parliament that the country had 1.2 crores of unlawful migrants. Presently, India is home to over two crore illegal migrants. Following are the factors which facilitate illegal migration. For the last two decades or so, the general belief among counter-terrorism experts is that radicalisation broadly evolves in a process that ultimately leads to involvement in terrorism. Radicalisation can be defined as a road to terrorism, a trap of fundamentalism and extremism, and a path where violence is justified as a means to achieve the results. Border regions of India are becoming nearly impossible for the Border Security Forces (BSF) to manage. As per the reports of Uttar Pradesh and Assam police forces, there has been a 32% increase in the Muslim population in some border districts compared to the national average of 10-15%. They also reported that illegal camps comprising illegal migrants are cropping up in many border districts. It is also seen that these states have seen a mushrooming of religious institutions and structures. In addition to these, two states where the situation of illegal migrants is grim are Uttarakhand and Rajasthan. Unfortunately, this has to lead the exodus of the non-Muslim population, who could withstand the sponsored violence and militant activities. The planned demographic changes in Indian border states with complex insiders logistic and moral support offer fertile grounds for terrorism and a sure way to destroy Indian cultural identity. The growth of illegal migrants is closely connected with national security, especially in the border areas. They bring religious, ethnic and linguistic conflicts leading to terrorism. To plan and accomplish a terrorist attack, the terror organizations require foot soldiers, supporters & sympathizers, funds, arms and war-like stores, unrestricted mobility, and other logistics support to reach the targets. Therefore, an efficient counter-terrorism strategy should be multi-dimensional. Counter-radicalisation and de-radicalisation should form the fundamental pillars of the overall national security strategy because the radicalisation process prepares the ideological, social, cultural, and religious basis for using terror as a weapon by these terrorist organizations. All the above factors need a fertile ground and a radicalised section of the society to provide that much-needed platform. Since the Indian subcontinent was divided based on the two-nations theory, it was imperative that right after the independence, the Indian intelligence should have established an apparatus to monitor the rise of inimical forces.

Responsible for dividing the Indian society. But our intelligence agencies lacked a futuristic outlook in mapping and analysing the risks and threats posed to India. Thus, the first step to counter-radicalisation is to diagnose the problem correctly and holistically and then build a counter-narrative. At the same time, ensuring adequate border security and management is essential for preventing and countering the flow of suspected people in the border areas is equally important. The problem of radicalisation and terrorism in India cannot be tackled without understanding the phenomenon of terrorism in South Asia. Therefore our policy of counter radicalisation must co-ordinated as South-Asian efforts to address the challenges of radicalisation. Three years ago, the month of August saw the abrogation of Article 370 of the Constitution of India, which stripped the erstwhile state of Jammu and Kashmir of its special autonomous status and applied the Indian Constitution to it. Article 370 was one of the few contentious issues that altered the political landscape of a whole region. Not only that, it evoked a diversity of opinion in the public realm since its inception and has been the subject of countless books, research papers, and documentaries. It was to be a temporary provision with full integration being the objective. However, after several decades of conflict and instability in the Kashmir region, the Indian Government rendered Article 370 inoperative by way of a Presidential Order and further, bifurcated J&K into two union territories Jammu and Ladakh. To date, the move has garnered opposition from the separatist groups in Kashmir as well as from many Kashmiri Muslims in the region, who see this as a political and cultural invasion by a Hindu supremacist state. On the other hand, Buddhist associations in Ladakh and the Kashmiri Hindu Pandit community who were ousted in a mass exodus out of their homeland in the 1990s continue to welcome the move. As an area of dispute between India and Pakistan since 1947, the valley has seen a massive amount of incidents such as insurgencies, encounters, stone pelting, detentions, civilian deaths, attacks on the military, and government clampdowns. In fact, given the history and sensitive nature of the revocation of Article 370, the state was kept under a near-absolute internet blackout and lockdown while the move was carried out. This restriction on internet services has been one of the many points raised by those challenging the larger move as unconstitutional and violative of the fundamental right to expression. Owing partly to shifted priorities due to the Covid-19 pandemic that started soon after and partly, perhaps, to an intent to let the dust settle, the government, however, has maintained a measured silence on the Article 370 abrogation. In fact, the observance of the third year anniversary was more a low key affair than many thought it would be given how the region of Kashmir merging fully into India is seen as a victory and cause for chest-thumping in popular parlance. The J&K police took to Twitter to share comparative data.

On the reduction of law and order-related incidents from 2019 to 2022. According to reports in the media, the Additional DG of Police, Kashmir Range, also mentioned a declining number of civilian killings due to terror incidents. For a situation as complex and multi-faceted as Kashmir, there cannot be a black and white thumbs-up or thumbs-down answer. For those who may take extreme positions, it could be said that the situation is not assessed in its entirety. Kashmir has surely come a long way from the conditions under which the princely state initially acceded to India and signed the Instrument of Accession. Promotive measures for human rights protection and bringing the education and employment scenario in the UTs of Jammu and Ladakh should now be the focus of any top-down activity or order in them. It just under two years to go for the Paris 2024 Olympics Games to witness the next beautiful performances by athletes. India hopes to beat their own game this time. The 61 medals that Indian athletes won at the recently concluded Commonwealth Games in Birmingham, just a little short of the 66 it had won at the Commonwealth Games in Gold Coast in 2018; has raised the performance bar for the next Olympic Games in Paris. As shooting was not included in these Birmingham Games, getting almost equivalent medals despite the fact that the shooters had contributed 16 medals to India Gold Coast tally of 66, reflects that Indian athletes have progressed in other sports too and that promises an eventful performance in Paris. In Tokyo 2020 also India won seven medals, including Neeraj Chopra incredible gold in javelin throw showcasing a bright future for Indian athletes. CWG 2022 also witnessed India winning medals in Lawn Bowls. The women team won a gold while men returned with a silver, showcasing talented performance in sports where India did not have a great performance history. India performance in Birmingham the eight-medal in athletics including the first ever gold in triple jump by Eldhose Paul, is a step higher than the silver won by Mohinderpal Singh Gill in 1974. Moreso, India has performed well in wrestling and weightlifting also at the Olympics and Birmingham 2022 games highlighting the potential of our medal contenders in these sports and their success trend for Paris 2024. Even the recently concluded Chess Olympiad an event India hosted for the first time ever shows a strong hold of India on this competitive front. The examples of true dedication displayed by Indian athletes earlier showcase their seriousness towards their game. Like the 101-medal win of CWG 2010 which was furthered by India claiming six medals at the London Olympics in 2012 two silver and four bronze, which was India best performance in the Olympics until Tokyo 2020 when India claimed seven medals. If shooting would have been included in Birmingham CWG, and had Indian shooters been on a par with their 2018 performance our 2022 CWG haul would have been our best record.

Since New Delhi in 2010. However, the difference in standard between the Commonwealth Games and the Olympics is well-known. Paris 2024 is expected to be much more competitive in comparison to Birmingham 2022. Asian Games in Hangzhou have been postponed by a year to 2023, which gives our sportspersons a crucial opportunity to improve their preparations for Paris 2024, as they will get a great competition and can make course corrections, if need be. While the Indian athletes are yet to qualify for Paris 2024, a strong foundation provided by the county ever-improving performance at Commonwealth Games and the Asian Games, shall be a power booster as well as act as a fair view on the course corrections needed for improved performance. Athletes, if given the right training, financial support, modern infrastructure have the potential to win medals at the Olympic Games in the future. In this regard, the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports (MYAS) has established 143 Khelo India district centres across seven states. Apart from this, the MYAS also launched eight Khelo India State Centres of Excellence (KISCE), located in Odisha, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka and Kerala and are run by the respective state governments along with providing coaches and training facilities to young athletes. Addressing the lack of infrastructure, a perpetual crisis in the country, through Khelo India; this programme was allocated around Rs 342.24 crore in 2018 which increased to Rs 500 crore in 2019 and then to Rs 890.42 crore in 2020. This programme gives annual financial assistance of Rs 5 lakh for eight years to the talented players in the priority sports discipline. However, the Indian government has still a lot to contribute to improve the welfare, training structure and facilities for its athletes. The governance structure of Indian sports reveals lack of accountability and transparency, which increases scope for corruption and nepotism, threatening a tournament overall performance. This highlights the need for proper governance mechanisms to be incorporated to safeguard the interests of various stakeholders, and manage the large capital involved. To maintain credibility of such tournaments, and avoiding pitfalls that negatively impact the future of Indian athletes and games both public private partnerships must be strengthened. Since New Delhi in 2010. However, the difference in standard between the Commonwealth Games and the Olympics is well-known. Paris 2024 is expected to be much more competitive in comparison to Birmingham 2022. Asian Games in Hangzhou have been postponed by a year to 2023, which gives our sportspersons a crucial opportunity to improve their preparations for Paris 2024, as they will get a great competition and can make course corrections, if need be. While the Indian athletes are yet to qualify for Paris 2024, a strong foundation provided by the county ever-improving performance at Commonwealth Games and the Asian Games, shall be a power booster as well as act as a fair view on the course corrections needed for improved performance. Athletes, if given the right training, financial support, modern infrastructure.

Spend a lot of time on back end work such as grading of assignments, checking for plagiarism, answering forum questions and generating assessments. These can be completely automated using AI systems. This change helps the faculty by providing them with sufficient time to interact with their students. The AI bot Jill, used for answering forum queries at Georgia University with a success rate of 97% and Turnitin plagiarism checking software, are a few successful examples which have reiterated the benefit of automating the repeated tasks.

Student registration prediction and retention: The biggest challenge for most universities is to complete student enrolment for all departments. Student enrolment and registration efficiency can be easily predicted by the development of deep learning models that analyses the past data and give us a report of the set of students who are most likely to join and complete the course. It can also give us an account of students who might require prerequisite training to get a job. These accurate reports help the universities to get an insight into the quality of students and help them to act accordingly and improve their overall efficiency.

Personalized learning: Learning efficacy can be improved when individual attention can be given to everyone. Most universities still face a wide range of challenges including disengaged students, high dropout rates, and the ineffectiveness of a traditional one size fits all approach to education. With the help of the academic team, AI systems can provide students a way to create their own learning path while providing continuous monitoring. The AI systems constantly adapt themselves to make learning simpler and more interesting for the user at their own learning pace, thereby reducing the dropout rates.

Digitization has helped in collecting a large amount of data and, hence, learning personalization would be a significant application in the years ahead. In summary, AI promises to be an integral part of the teaching and learning process in higher education. The partnerships between research, academics, government, and industry will result in the next paradigm shifts in education, resulting in scale, making education personalized, and improving learning outcomes. The way we live and work has changed fundamentally in the post pandemic world and office spaces have witnessed massive transformation. Co working spaces have demonstrated that establishing a brand that focuses on wellness and overall wellbeing is now a key differentiator. There is a tight correlation between personal interactions, performance, and innovation, and innovators are building cathedrals reflecting this. With India co working space market likely to cross 50 million square feet by 2023, work spaces designed for flexibility will be top of mind for people seeking productivity and work life balance. Wellbeing has been considered as a driver of higher levels of productivity and means of solving the productivity puzzle. The flexibility to tailor the working day in pursuit of productivity and good health is no longer a dream. The pandemic has forced us to reconsider the way we work and those in position to make the change.

Are seeking a connection between work and quality of life. High levels of stress can lead to burnout and reduced labor productivity, but training resilience has been shown to produce positive effects on wellbeing and productivity. Employee wellbeing is the physical, mental, and emotional health of employees both in and outside of the workplace and is affected by relationships, communication, tasks, expectations, and the work environment. Maintaining a high level of employee wellbeing is not just about a healthy snack bar or gym, but goes beyond physical health factors like mood, environment, leadership, and company culture. All of this determines productivity and co working spaces go a long way in ensuring that wellbeing and productivity go together. Maintaining a holistic perspective is increasingly important now and companies are keen that employees are in a good frame of health while at work. Wellness is the need of the hour Wellness is now a unique selling point for workspaces and this has often meant certainly more than an exercise room or in house gym, and a few potted plants. There is now a much more sincere commitment from companies to create positive, healthy workspaces, beyond multi height desking or specialist task chairs designed for bad backs. To de stigmatize mental health, wellness has worked its way into companies diversity and inclusion policies. This level of transformation requires vision, time and investment in a period when many businesses are reevaluating the need for a permanent office at all. Naturally, the best co working spaces have emerged as the biggest bet in this context. As per a report, 86 per cent employees working together reported a decrease in their sense of isolation and 83% reported that they trusted others in their co working space. The whole endeavor now is to build social spaces that encourage greater interactions among different teams. An ideal workspace can enhance individual productivity and foster a collaborative environment. The connect between productivity and work culture While the pandemic has been challenging, there have been positive developments in terms of how we work with flexibility. Overall, while productivity is important, wellbeing has in fact been put ahead of it and will be a hallmark both in the present and future. Recognising the vital connection between productivity and well being, employers are making provisions to make sure that employees have work life balance. Modern co working spaces are set amongst world class health and wellbeing facilities which are now part of the new work culture. Certain environmental factors have been linked to both greater wellbeing and productivity like air quality, greenery etc. Ultimately, having the freedom to choose how we structure our working day has huge benefits to our overall well being. The companies now have to strike a fine balance between work, creativity and play to always stay ahead of their game. Betting big on inspiring workspaces Work from home does hold the same attraction as it did during the pandemic. There is the need to collaborate with others, which may.

Not be achievable while working from home. So, what does an ideal workspace look like now? The design factor, the greenery around, large open spaces and aesthetics go a long way in inspiring the professional class. We are living increasingly blended lives, but there is the need to differentiate and make a clear demarcation between work life and home to ensure higher productivity at work. The automation of workspaces The everyday requirement of social distancing has to be met by contactless and wireless technologies as Covid 19 has accelerated the digitalisation of workspaces. An innovative technology ecosystem provides flexible and on demand places to support convenience, functionality, and wellbeing. Co working companies have enabled comprehensive contactless technology and robotic technology that has attracted clients. The traditional desk will likely be nonexistent in the near future, with wearable technology, artificial intelligence, machine learning and internet taking over co working spaces that are transforming into autonomous workspaces. Smart access, meeting rooms and receptions have already have enabled cloud based access system, facial recognition and real time security monitoring that are all now part of the culture of co working spaces. A recent report has validated the emergence of the hybrid work model as the future of Indian offices and 65 per cent of respondents were convinced of the high potential of hybrid or remote working in India. Currently, 46 per cent of India workforce comprises millennial who are looking for tech smart offices. They embrace collaboration opportunities and give a window to co working players to expand. India is also home to 65 percent of the population under the age of 35 years who are seeking greater social engagement, wellbeing and are looking for a vibrant work environment to be part of a large community of likeminded people. This has created an opportunity for spaces where innovation, community and collaboration are at the forefront of creating a new way of working, one focused on helping people find meaning in what they do. The Government of India took several breakthrough initiatives including area Shisha Bahaman and Integrated scheme of Samara Shisha, to address low access to Elementary Education, thanks to which we stand at near universal access today. While this is a huge win for the country, it also comes with the realization that it is only the tip of the iceberg with multiple quality challenges left to be addressed. To undertake system transformation, NITI Aayog initiated Project SATH Education Sustainable Action for Transforming Human Capital Education in 2017, in the States of Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha. These three states were selected out of fourteen interested states through the Challenged Method Guidelines of the Government of India. The idea was to select the most challenging states where systemic reforms in education were very much required. Ever since, there have been tremendous gains in access and equity of education as well as in learning outcomes in all three SATH states including the state of Odisha. However, all is not won yet especially as.

Student learning levels have been hit by 2 years of pandemic driven school closures a challenge that most states are grappling with. Project SATH had a systemic approach to school education reform that prioritised structural and governance reforms alongside learning interventions. This was underpinned by the belief that fundamentals such as right sized schools with the necessary teacher strength, robust organisation structures, governance, and data driven accountability are essential precursors for successful in class interventions. In Odisha, a robust diagnostic of the status of school education was conducted in 2017 before Project SATH kicked off. On learning outcomes, Odisha was below the national average for all grades as per NAS scores had declined by 17 21 points for class 5 between 2011 and 2014. 42% elementary schools had 50 enrolments leading to high pressure on a school resources, which often had 1 2 teachers only leading to multi grade teaching. There was a host of data being collated, however, there was no single source of truth to facilitate data driven decision making via structured reviews. As a result, multiple interventions were designed to address these gaps four of which were 1 Learning Enhancement Program LEP i.e. to improve learning outcomes via remediation 2 Grime School Certification to create healthy competition amongst schools for improved learning outcomes 3 Launch of Odisha School Monitoring Application OSMA for ongoing school level tracking and data driven decision making 4 School consolidation, to optimize sub scale nearby schools for effective resource utilisation. First, Odisha launched LEP in 2018 for Grades 1 9th, and the programs were called Ujjwal grade 1 5, Utthan grade 6 8 and Utkarsh grade 9. These were based on the concept of Teaching at the Right Level TaRL which encourages teachers to conduct lessons at the actual learning levels of their students rather than focusing on completing a standard curriculum as mandated by the grade and age. The programs entailed a 40 day remediation Learning Camp at the beginning of the year followed by 2 periods of remediation during the rest of the academic year. The LEP resulted in a 10 15% improvement in learning outcomes. Further, learnings from the program led to state focus on the Foundational Literacy and Numeracy FLN Program in line with NEP 2020, planned to launch in Academic Year 2022 23. Second, Grime Certification was another significant lever to improve learning outcomes by recognizing and rewarding schools by creating healthy competition. There were three tiers in the program bronze, silver and gold, defined on the basis of proportion of students meeting grade level competencies. All elementary schools could nominate themselves for evaluation, and then independent verification was conducted by the state machinery to qualify schools as Bronze or Silver. In 2019, 24,000 schools applied, and over 6 7 months, 8700 schools were certified as Bronze and 2800 schools were certified as Silver. These were rewarded and recognised by state and district administrators, and the entire process led to great enthusiasm amongst schools leaders to be labeled.

A counseling department which should actively interact with students. Actually, I do not quite blame the coaching industry because we have created an entrance examination which requires coaching. Solutions So, after our independence, why is getting admission to a good government supported college, has become so difficult? And what is the solution? The good news is that in recent years, the number of students seeking admission has gone up tremendously. And, I personally feel that education, healthcare and shelter are the primary responsibilities of both central and state governments. The central and state governments cannot delegate that responsibility to the private sector. A few private institutions are very good and quite expensive but many private colleges are expensive and do not have a good academic atmosphere. This is the reason why students are desperate to get into IITs or good universities and colleges. And, if they have to pay a large amount of money to a private school they might as well pay more and send their children to Europe or Australia or the US. This is what is actually happening. And our generation came back to India Why? The answer requires a detailed discussion. However, the present generation is in no mood to come back to India. Some of them tell me that it is not for money but for a better quality of life which includes getting their children admitted to a good school college that they have opted to settle outside India. So both central and state governments have to make huge investments in education and healthcare and create a large number of Educational institutes which would include schools colleges medical colleges etc. The most important job of the government is to appoint the right person at the top of each academic institution. In 1906, the British government appointed Ashutosh Mukherjee as the vice-chancellor of Calcutta university who created a university of unparalleled academic strength. He appointed people like C V Raman, Satyendra Nath Bose, Meghnad Saha, Prasanta Mahalanobis, Jagadish Chandra Bose, Sisir Mitra and many others who did truly outstanding work and produced students of unmatched quality. People say that was the golden period of Indian science and that was when we were under a foreign rule. Ashutosh Mukherjee was also responsible for the foundation of the Bengal Technical Institute in 1906, which was later known as Jadavpur University and the University College of Science in 1914 which later came to be known as the famous Rajabazar Science College of Calcutta University. Do we now have people having the vision of Ashutosh Mukherjee or that of Homi Bhabha or Vikram Sarabhai.. of course we have many: we just have to identify them that would require great effort and then give them freedom to set up world class institutions. The good news is that we are very fortunate to have truly outstanding young students who are desperate to work hard and produce outstanding results and we also have outstanding men and women who can become outstanding teachers and researchers they just require good and clean leadership. The main question is where do we get the money to start so many institutions which would also provide great employment. A possible answer is that we have a large number of philanthropists in India and abroad who have to be motivated to give; but philanthropists would rightly demand accountability and involvement. Maybe it is relevant to tell the following story: Abraham Flexner 1866 1959 c

After the Great Depression and Flexner was appointed the first director of the Institute. He would ask his visitors, have you ever dreamed a dream? and proceeded to tell them about the establishment in America of a university, devoted to learning and researching. And one of the greatest contributions of Abraham Flexner was to persuade Albert Einstein to be on the faculty of the Institute and he also succeeded in appointing outstanding people to the faculty. By doing all this, Princeton became a temple of learning. USA became a great country because of institutes like Princeton University, Stanford University, Harvard University and many similar Institutes of Excellence. And of course, Cornell University where I had the great privilege of studying for my PhD. We have to motivate people like Abraham Flexner and philanthropists like the Bamberger family to create a large number of Institutes of Excellence. I hear we have a large number of unicorn founders we have to motivate them to create Institutes of excellence. Is that possible? Of course it is very much possible. We had people like Swami Vivekananda who inspired Jamshetji Tata and Tata donated 30 lakhs of his personal wealth to create Bangalore and Jamshetji Tata persuaded Maharaja Krishnaraja Wadiyar of Mysore to donate over 370 acres of land and funds to help set up. Today is one of the most respected institutes in our country. In 1876, the great visionary Mahendra Lal Sircar with his personal wealth and generous public contributions created the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science at 210 Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta where Raman did his Nobel Prize winning work during the late 20. Sircar wrote that the prevailing backwardness of the country was due to backwardness of science and that the solution was in the vigorous pursuit of the sciences by original research this is true even today because right now more than 25 of our population are still below the poverty line that is a staggering 300 million people! Sircar further wrote we should endeavour to carry on the work with our own efforts, without seeking aid from the government. However, we will accept aid from the government or from anyone else if it comes to us without any conditions and restrictions I want freedom for the Institution. I want it to be entirely under our own management and control. I want it to be solely native and purely national. Then we had Rabindranath Tagore who donated his personal wealth and a major part of his Nobel Prize money to establish Visva Bharati Santiniketan; Pandit Gangadhar Shastri who established Agra College Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya who established Benaras Hindu University Meghnad Saha who established the oldest Science Academy in India and also established what is now known as the Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics and many others who established such wonderful institutions and that too when we were under a foreign rule! After our independence we had visionaries like Homi Bhabha who established Tata Institute of Fundamental Research and also our most respected Atomic Energy program, Vikram Sarabhai who with Satish Dhawan established our space program the list is endless. And more recently, around 15 years back with one stroke of pen, the government did establish a large number of central universities, IITs and AIIMS. We just have to be very careful in appointing the correct person at the top of such institutions philanthropists like the Bamberger family to create a large number of In

Is Rahul Gandhi really a Congress party leader or is a freelance politician with affiliations to the Congress? Political leaders are characterized by their leadership roles and work for the party in tandem with its cadres. Leadership role includes strategising and formulating policies for the growth of the party and then ensuring their implementation through the party organisation. In national context, it implies working in the interest of the nation whether they are in power or in opposition. In between all this, the leaders maintain contact not only with the party cadres but also the public in general. Does Rahul Gandhi fulfill these criteria? Rahul, being a Gandhi family scion, is not someone who graduated through various levels of party cadres to reach the top level. He was eased into national politics with an assured victory from the Congress stronghold constituency of Amethi in 2004. His first victory to the Lok Sabha was more a result of the Gandhi-Nehru besotted voter base of Amethi than any credentials or achievements of his own. His track record as a first term MP was dismal, both in the parliament and his constituency that continued to retain the dubious distinction of being one of the more backward areas of the nation. Once again in 2009, he had cake walk for his second term as MP from the same constituency. His performance, both inside the parliament and outside, remained the same. During these two terms did he make any contribution of note to the party or the country? Political researchers are still struggling to find if there is anything of significance to be reported on either front. Some do credit him with galvanizing the youth wing of the party which resulted in some buzz. However, it was short lived and today there are no traces of the same. With blessings of his mother, who was also the party president, goodwill of the voters of Amethi and sycophantic support of most senior Congressmen, Rahul Gandhi spent ten years in the parliament doing virtually nothing. Sometimes doing nothing also results in an unexplainable fatigue. To overcome that, Rahul Gandhi often disappeared for weeks from public eye and the coterie around him to unknown destinations abroad to recharge his batteries. In 2014, the Congress party was routed by the BJP under the leadership of Mr Modi and Mr Shah. The party was in shock with only 44 seats in the Lok Sabha. This count did not even give it the status of Leader of Opposition (LOP). But of course, Rahul Gandhi won his seat once again from Amethi, though not with the same ease as before as BJP Smriti Irani had started making inroads among the voters. Did the Congress or Rahul Gandhi see the writing on the wall? Sadly, they did not neither at the national level nor in Amethi. With just 44 members in Lok Sabha, Rahul suddenly found himself in the center of things as everyone started expecting more from him. In 2017, he was appointed the President of his party, a post he held for about two years. He continued to flatter to deceive. In 2019, the Congress suffered another humiliating defeat under his leadership as it won only 52 seats to Lok Sabha. To make matters worse, he lost his Amethi seat too. However, he won from the minority dominated back up seat of Wayanad in Kerala. An embarrassing resignation drama unfolded as he stepped down from party President post. His coterie implored him to withdraw his resignation. However, no one wanted to call a spade a spade and say that Rahul Gandhi did not have

As top performing schools. Third, OSMA or the Odisha School Monitoring App was launched to monitor schools, provide real time feedback to schools and middle managers on areas for improvement and track improvement over time. The tool enables monitoring for school headmasters, cluster, block and district leaders as well as state leadership. The data from OSMA has been instrumental in enabling data based decision making via a structured governance cadence with state, district and block level review meetings with pre-defined agenda. Fourth, the school consolidation initiative in Odisha has led to positive returns. Sub scale schools do not have the size, capacity, or resources to deliver high quality teaching. In March 2020, the Government of Odisha approved a bold large scale merger policy and set an ambitious vision for the state. About 2,000 same campus schools were consolidated. Consolidation optimization is in process for second phase. In order to make sure that the implementation at the district, block and school levels was conducted without hampering access, it was important to create a clear and exhaustive guideline for the implementation modalities. These guidelines were then disseminated and training workshops for each step were carried out with the District and Block Level Officers. Tracking of these modalities was also important to ensure effective implementation at scale. Analysis on GIS data of all the sub scale schools was done to identify prospective satellite schools distance from lead schools. In order to ensure equity in access for all students, district and block officers performed in person verification on the ground to ensure the viability of mergers for each satellite school. Factors such as geographical relief, demography, barriers such as railway lines, national highways and rivers without bridges were also kept in mind while approving schools for consolidation. The list of proposed schools was then submitted to the State Level School Consolidation Committee for final approval analyzed the submitted data and approved consolidations in line with the stipulated guidelines. To make consolidation a success, a grievance redressed mechanism was also put in place at the block, district and state level. These complaints were then investigated by the District Grievance Cell through on ground visits which furnished a fact-finding report to the District Collector. Upon examining these submitted reports, the District Collector recommended changes, if any, to the state which further examined all recommendations and approved rejected the grievance and recommended order of continuing with or stopping the school consolidation. This all was done to make sure that the school access of any student must not be hampered. The state has come a long way since the initiation of Project SATH. Odisha performance in PGI rankings is a testament to the same. Odisha has shown improvement across all five, Infrastructure, Equity and Governance in the Assessment of Rankings, the state moved from driven school closures have led to learning losses. Hence at this stage, it will be critical for the state to address these in mission mode before re embarking on their at scale transformation journey.

Within a year of its independence, India turned off a tap. The Indus water partition had left India in possession of the Ferozepur head works that controlled the Indus water that fed Pakistan fields. Friction over Kashmir and water intertwined, and India cut off water supply for Lahore and 5.5% of Pakistani farmland in April 1948. This helped bring Pakistan to the table and a ceasefire soon followed. Geo politics is a core thread in India water tapestry, as are philosophy, technology and climate. The geopolitics of the 1950s brought America to the subcontinent, and the US shaped India water in three ways. First, America Food for Peace programmer habituated Indian palates and purses to cheap wheat. Second, the US helped India map and tap into its groundwater. Lastly, the World Bank brokered the Indus Water Treaty IWT, allowing Pakistan to bypass the proverbial tap. What made India agree? Its monsoon failure in 1957 caused a balance-of-payments crisis. India needed World Bank assistance, which made it willing to compromise on the IWT. The second Indo-Pak war started shortly after the tap was bypassed. In the mid-1960s, India volatile monsoon failed again. As famine loomed large, we paid a steep price for cheap American wheat by agreeing to US-dictated policy terms. Desperate to become food independent, the country embarked upon its Green Revolution. Both the Minimum Support Price and the Food Corporation of India were born in this drought, and designed to make India farmers grow more food. But why encourage rice and wheat when most Indians ate millets a grain uniquely suited to India volatile rains? Maybe colonial heritage shaped grain-choice. After all, rice and wheat were more suited to global trade and quick cash rather than the humbler millet. Technology bore wells to tap into groundwater helped overcome the volatility of rains at least for the bigger farmers. Groundwater allure lay in its convenience flip a switch, and water appears. Its danger lies in its invisibility because we can measure subsurface water, we think it endless, until, of course, it disappears. In the 1970s, a flat tariff for bore well electricity was cheapened and then removed. Over time, farmers have made India food secure, but the country paid a price. Today, in a single year, enough groundwater flows away from India dry northwest to meet the drinking water needs of India largest cities for 13 years! When groundwater runs out, where will that leave food security? Bore wells reshaped cities too. By bringing drinking water to flood plains and the periphery, the bore well overcame the lack of municipal capacity and planning. Within cities too, water changed. The British declared that tanks or lakes harbored infection and should be filled that they provided empty land in the heart of a city was purely a happy coincidence. Colonially trained bureaucrats continued in that belief and so, India city tanks were built over. The giant Long Tank in Chennai, where the Madras Boat club once held its winter regatta, has morphed.

Into one of India biggest commercial districts. Few missed the tanks, as groundwater was still available and floods were still uncommon. But the tank-disappearance bomb had been lit, and it has been ticking away since. Another ticking bomb in India shifting water tapestry is deforestation. The British, who saw Indian forests as unsold timber and potential agricultural land, cleared them and encouraged farmers to grow cash crops. But science shows that forest is intrinsic to shaping India rains stabilising land on steep slopes where it rains heavily, reducing monsoonal flooding while increasing summer flow in rivers. Sadly, the British ethos still shapes how we value forests today. Over 60% of the value of forest area to be cleared rests in the timber value of trees, while the forest water services are essentially unpriced, making them appear cheaper to clear than they really are. A water-is-free ethos, plus the plentiful supply of ground water, retarded water management across the country. But then, in the late 1980s, a powerful new thread climate change entered India water tapestry. With oceans hotter and skies warmer, the number of rain days fell, storms and rainfall intensified. Without tanks to absorb the deluge or forests to moderate the flow, floods and landslides became more potent and more commonplace. Dry regions began running out of water like Alwar in the 1980s, or Chennai in the summer of 2019. To conserve groundwater, Punjab passed a law in 2009 that delayed paddy planting. But that delay shrank the gap between paddy harvest and wheat sowing. The fastest way to clear the fields was to burn them, adding to northern India air pollution spike in winter. In 75 years, India has become wealthier and food secure, but water insecure. The future is frightening with China, sea-level rise and pollution entering the picture, but are we scared enough to see the unique nature of our water and manage it as it desperately needs? Someone sitting in the shade today because someone planted a tree, a long time ago these words of wisdom by Warren Buffet aptly summarise the essence of personal finance planning, especially the power of long-term investments. A robust financial planning today is one strongest shield from the uncertainties of the future. As the world continues to grapple with market volatility, rapid inflation and uncertainty looming large after the pandemic, it time to reconsider financial decisions. Retail inflation in India has been pointing north for quite some time now. While it marginally eased by clocking 7.01% in June, the rate still surpasses the RBI tolerance limit of 6% for six consecutive months. These figures represent the direct impact on one financial planning or the lack thereof. These factors illustrate a pressing need for investing and building a sizeable corpus to secure one future. If you vet been a reluctant investor and haven allocated your funds for further growth, you need to be cognizant of the impact of both inflation and depreciation. On one hand, your money is ill-equipped to.

Endure the rising rate of inflation, on the other hand, by not investing, you are holding on to a constantly depreciating and devaluing asset. While it is great to plan your finances for a lifetime, given the uncertainty of life, it is equally important to plan for your dependents. And so, parking your money in the right investment-cum-insurance products is a non-negotiable financial decision now. Beating real negative interest for traditional investors. Quite understandably, investing might not be for everyone, more so, for those who do not know how to navigate a volatile market. Often, the savings in this case are earmarked for traditional options like FD. While this used to be a great option until a few years ago with an 8-9% return rate, the falling interest rates in recent years don't make it so appealing anymore. Add the tax element and the inflation rate to your gains, and you might actually be looking at getting real negative returns. Instead, risk-sensitive investors can explore options like guaranteed return plans where they can allot their savings to meet long-term life goals, like retirement planning or children education. What makes them better? Higher rate of return, tax-free interest, fixed rate of return irrespective of the market fluctuations and tax benefits due to the insurance element. Gaining from the upside of the market alongside security. If you are someone who likes to tap the potential of compounding, there are quite a few options that will fetch you this along with a financial safety net. Unit-linked Insurance Plans (ULIPs) are one such option chosen by optimistic investors. Depending on the market, this instrument can reap a 12-15% rate of return which goes a long way in meeting your milestones. Even with the flexibility and ease of liquidity, the investor should still take a leap of at least 15-20 years if they want to make the best of this investment. They can even easily switch between equity and debt as per their preference, which makes this option ideal for those who have a fair idea of the market conditions. Safeguarding the future of your dependents. The world is riddled with uncertainties and no amount of anticipation can predict what can go wrong at any point. While one can prevent an unfortunate event, one can surely plan and prepare ahead to avert any adversities. Therefore, insurance has become an indispensable element of financial planning now. There are several great investment options in the market, but the unique selling proposition of investment-cum-insurance products is the value they continue to provide even in your absence. These plans ensure that the family gets the life cover to meet immediate as well as long-term expenses in the unfortunate event of the policyholder's untimely demise. What more? If you make these investments for your children, they also come with a unique waiver of premium features. What this means is that in case of the policy proposer's death, the premiums shall be waived off and borne by the insurance company. Given the current.

Macro environment, it is important to carefully consider each of these factors before you proceed to invest your valuable, hard-earned money. There are other such products as well, like the Capital Guarantee that let you combine the guaranteed return with the market-linked return and have the best of both worlds. Depending on your preference and needs, do not forget to reassess your investment options for maximum benefits. This August 15, a young boy asked me the difference between pre-independent and post-independent India. The question caught me by surprise because as an individual who has seen India before 1947, it like someone asking the difference between black and white. For a moment, I processed the answer in my head. Where do I even start? And then I thought it best to begin with an anecdote from my childhood that highlights the glaring difference between glulam slavery and azadi independence. It was a weekday morning and I was going to school with a friend of mine. We were walking on the footpath when we saw an open jeep with British officials coming towards us from the opposite side. The driver seemed in no mood to either stop the vehicle or turn it away from us. It seemed like an attempt to run us over. When the jeep got dangerously close and we realised that they had no intention of hitting the brake, we jumped into a drain running along the road. What did we do to deserve this? Well, we were wearing clean clothes and using the sidewalk. They just did like a couple of Indian children going to school in clean uniforms. This, according to them, was a privilege reserved for the English kids. Millions of people had to put up with this conduct of the British for taking the smallest of liberties in their own country. It must be hard for youngsters to imagine but make no mistake, they saw us as their slaves and treated us accordingly. During silent sit-in protests satyagraha, people, even the elderly, were beaten mercilessly and often put behind bars. Several of our leaders, including Bhagat Singh, Shiva ram Raj guru, Sukhdev Thapar, Mangal Pandey, and others were hanged to death. It took a lot of great sacrifices for India to achieve its long drawn freedom battle. I vividly remember the day we achieved independence. On August 15, 1947, I was in Delhi. My elder brother, who was in the Army, was deployed there. His father-in-law was also posted in Delhi Cantt. We somehow managed to arrange a military vehicle and roamed all around Delhi, which was lit up with bright colours. People were celebrating on the streets with the tricolour in their hands and raising the slogan of Bharat Mata ki Jai. We also passed by the India Gate and Parliament House where our first Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, was giving his famous India tryst with destiny speech. It hard to describe in words the sentiment among people on that glorious day today.

Colombo must do much more to address the concerns of the Tamil minority. A United Nations report released last week on the progress of reconciliation efforts by the Sri Lankan government report resound be last should be a wake up call for President Maithripala Sirisena and Prime Minister Ranil Wickremesinghe. Raising serious concerns about the delay in addressing allegations of war crimes and in meeting other promises Colombo made when it co sponsored a resolution at the UN Human Rights Council in 2022, the report warns the government that the lack of accountability threatens the momentum towards lasting peace. It also alleges that cases of excessive use of force, torture and arbitrary area 2022, arrests still continue in Sri Lanka, almost eight years after the country brutal civil war ended. Mr. Sirisena came to power on a promise that he would restore the rule of law, end the country international isolation and take steps towards reconciliation with the Tamil ethnic minority. The political momentum was also in favour of the government as it had the support of the dominant political moment was famously sections of the two largest parties in the country. In 2022, when Sri Lanka agreed to a host of measures at the UNHRC, including a judicial process to look into the war crimes, hopes were high. Undeniably, the government has made some slow progress in addressing the issue of reconciliation. Uncompared to the previous regime of Mahinda Rajapaksa, the Sirisena administration has reached out to Tamils and initiated constitutional and legal reforms. It has also passed enabling legislation to establish an Office of Missing Persons to help find some of the 65000 people reported missing during the war. But on key issues such as establishing a hybrid judicial mechanism with domestic and foreign judges and returning the military occupied lands to Tamil civilians in the north and east, there has judges are return been no tangible progress. The latest UN report comes at a time when over a hundred displaced Tamil families are protesting at administrative offices in the north and east asking for their lands to be returned. For its part, the government may be wary of taking quick decisions for fear of giving some leeway to Sinhala nationalist factions at a time when Mr. Rajapaksa is trying to revive his political fortunes. But this delay is alienating the government allies, eroding the faith of fear of given party the public, especially war victims, and giving more time to the opposition to regroup itself. And issues such as continuing use of excessive force and arbitrary arrests suggest that the government is either not serious in changing the way the police system works. The government should seize the moment and start addressing the core issues, keeping reconciliation and the future should zero seize of Sri Lanka in mind. There is a need to urgently determine how much of the Western Ghats is ecologically sensitive. The hesitation shown by the Central government in deciding upon full legal protection.

For one of its most prized natural assets, the Western Ghats in their totality is a major disappointment. The idea that whatever is left of these fragile mountainous forests should be protected from unsustainable that what over exploitation in the interests of present and future generations, while presenting sustainable ways of living to the communities that inhabit these landscapes, is being lost sight of. Quite unscientifically, the issue is being framed as one of given the weak effort at forging a consensus, there is little purpose in the Centre returning to the drawing board with another draft notification to identify ecologically sensitive areas. The ICC Champions Trophy may not have the allure Champions of the World Cup or the ICC Champions World Twenty20, but it has its own charm, especially for Indians. For starters, India is the defending champion, having won the last edition World Cup in England in 2013. Champions And for nostalgia seekers, there are those riveting images of Yuvraj Singh and Zaheer Khan stunning individual acts against Australia in the quarter final at the Gymkhana Club Ground at Nairobi in 2000. Yuvraj slammed 84 runs, Zaheer yorked Steve Waugh, and Indian cricket had two new stars in the new millennium. Seen in that context, it is a travesty that the Board of Control for World Cup Cricket in India is now Champions using the Champions Trophy as a bargaining tool with the ICC (International Cricket Council) in a bid to retrieve its earlier proposed governance and revenue model with the parent body. That move 1864875 Run had already been scuttled at the ICC meeting in Dubai on ICC meeting in Dubai April 26 with India ICC meeting in Dubai being out voted. Immediately thereafter, BCCI officials floated the story that India would not participate in the eighth edition of the Champions Trophy in England from June 1 to 18. It ICC meeting in Dubai World Cup was nothing more dignified than a public tantrum that sought to leverage the Indian team commercial clout given the viewership size as well as broadcast and advertisement revenues it brings. The Supreme Court appointed Committee of ICC meeting in Dubai Administrators has consistently maintained that the Indian team would indeed go to England. But the BCCI remained obstinate and refused to heed the ICC mandated deadline of April 25 for naming the ICC meeting in Dubai squad for the Champions Trophy. It is poor sportsmanship that of the eight teams, ranging from 89752814 Run in World Cup Australia to Bangladesh, competing in the tournament, it is only India that has announced the squad yet. Hence it is a matter ICC meeting in Dubai of relief that in a statement on Thursday the asked acting BCCI secretary to select the team. The observation was emphatic interests are paramount and they must be given the best chance to prepare for. The failure of the mission is particularly mission disheartening as the IRNSS 1H satellite was jointly mission assembled and tested by ISRO and.

A Bengaluru based private company, the mission first mission time a single private 251974 company, rather than a consortium, mission was involved in building a satellite. The satellite was in no way to blame for the failure of the mission. The space organisation satellite has thrown open its doors to private companies to build as many as 18 spacecraft satellite a year beginning mid or end 2018. The IRNSS 1H satellite was launched as a replacement for the IRNSS 1A satellite, which became inoperational in satellite terms of surveillance following the failure of all three atomic clocks. As only six of the seven satellites are operational, there are gaps in the navigation data sent by the IRNSS. With the failure of this mission, India will have to wait for some satellite more time before the next mission to send a replacement for 1831457 the IRNSS 1A satellite is ready. So imagine this what publishing if it were possible to take those 19 minutes of reading time a day publishing and satellite people the kind of knowledge they need to be their best? Could a digital publishing company, by devoting all of its skills and heart to finding a solution, publishing crack this problem? The Blinkist app does exactly that. Launched in 2013 2022, the app offers short versions of bestselling books that can be read in 15 minutes or fewer. Blinkist publishing has high powered summaries of insights from over 2,000 must read publishing nonfiction books. 2 million people are reading publishing every day with the Blinkist app, and more are discovering it every day. Why are publishing so many people in love with this little reading app? Here are 5 of our favorite reasons All kinds of people use the Blinkist app to become their best selves, so when you sign up for Blinkist, you re joining an invisible network of people around the world who thirst for knowledge and are committed to making the most of their time and talent by bettering their minds. And you can meet each other, too! We now have a Facebook group of smart, curious Blinkist learners suggesting books, sharing advice, and swapping their success stories and advice for when the going gets tough. Delhi and Beijing must manage tensions and focus on the big bilateral issues China statement that it Delhi and Beking is gravely concerned over the government decision to allow the Dalai Lama to visit Arunachal Pradesh Tawang monastery in early April, allow to the and that it would seriously damage bilateral ties, is unwarranted. It is also an including during the visit by Foreign Secretary S. Jaishankar to Beijing. The controversy over the Tawang area goes back to the Shimla meet of 1914, when the Chinese with The Contry of British India and Tibet. Later, in 1959, when the current Dalai Lama fled Tibet, he came into India through Tawang. He has not visited Arunachal Lama field Pradesh since 2009, when he into India through Tawan. retraced his 1959.

Journey has evoked threats from Beijing, but eventually bilateral concerns outweighed them. The Chinese government with India over the issue of Arunachal Pradesh to spill into other spheres of engagement, and perhaps to also recall its own talks with representatives of the Dalai Lama that broke engagement down after nine rounds in 2010 when it seeks to castigate him and New Delhi for their engagement. Beijing objections over access for the Dalai Lama as a spiritual leader to a for their the he Objections religious shrine obviously cannot be allowed to intimidate India into restricting his free movement. At the same time, New Delhi must calibrate its moves to avoid misperceptions that their the he it is indulging in to Delhi political power play. Recent developments, such as visits to Tawang by American diplomats including the U.S. and an official dinner at the U.S. Embassy attended by a Minister and leader of the Tibetan government in exile based. Could be interpreted as messages aimed at China, even if they did not signify any policy change. Beijing has been touchy about visiting delegations from Taiwan and the grant of visas to those it Beijing has perceives as dissident activists. Pinpricks cannot substitute for policy and New Delhi should keep its focus on the major issues between the two countries. The bid for Nuclear Suppliers Group membership and having Masood Azhar placed on the UN terrorists list have occupied much of the bilateral canvas, while the larger issue of the boundary resolution has been addressed adequately. Statements last week from former Chinese special envoy resolution had been Dai Bingguo, who suggested that flexibility from India over the eastern boundary in Arunachal Pradesh could yield flexibility from China over other areas, that is, the western boundary in J&K, are significant. If the statements are an indication that the 20th round of talks between the special representatives expected this year will see an opening for progress, then that is a more worthwhile goal for New Delhi expected this and Beijing to be preoccupied with. Clearer communication of intent is equally essential. In industry circles, the introduction of a peak 40 tax rate in the GST Bills has set the cat among the pigeons. What started out as a single tax, single market dream for industry has now degenerated into five tax rates, a cess on top, with additional uncertainty about tax rates. Just as degenerated effective excise and customs duties are lower than legally specified rates, working in a peak rate for the GST could well be justified. In the current rate structure, a cess has been proposed on luxury and sin goods over and above the highest GST rate of 28 . The cess would finance the to on lux compensation payouts to States for the first five years. After that, it could be replaced with a the lux higher GST rate to retain the same tax treatment on sin goods. The Indian Premier League is the high point in the.

The recent debates in the media on the status of Rohingyas have brought their intractable problem to the forefront. A look at the facts is relevant to the issue to understand its legal and security dimensions as also deep seated hatred between the Burmese and Rohingyas. The Rohingyas claim that they constitute an ethnic Muslim minority predominantly Sunnis, who lived in Rakhine earlier Arakan, speaking a distinct language since the 8th AD. There is evidence available that between 9th and 14th Century, they came into contact with Arab traders and got converted to Islam and the Mrauk U kingdom from 1429 to 1785, encouraged the settlement of Muslims in the Arakan area. According to Dr Francis Buchanan a British geographer and physician, in 1785 Bamar the ethnic Burmese group occupied Rakhine and pushed out about 35,000 Rohingyas, who migrated to Bengal in British India to escape atrocities, while some others continued to stay there. On the other hand, the Myanmar government does not recognise Rohingyas as the citizens of Myanmar and hold the view that they are Bengali Muslims, who migrated either after 1823 or after 1948 or during the Bangladesh Liberation War in 1971. The Myanmar government views that Rohingyas actually belong to Chittagong. The rift between the Burmese and the Rohingyas worsened after Burma was annexed by the British in 1823. The British encouraged Bengalis mainly Muslims to settle in Burma to work in the paddy field and tea plantations. The Muslims were also given preference in top administrative positions as they were unhappy with the anti colonial sentiments of Buddhists. While this improved the position of Rohingyas, the divide between Rohingyas and Burmese deepened taking a communal shape. During the World War II, the Burmese Buddhist welcomed Japanese, while Rohingyas supported the British. When in 1948, Burma gained Independence, Myanmar refused to recognise Rohingyas as the rightful citizens. Rohingyas supported the movement to join Pakistan that was not liked by Burmese. During the 1970 71 crackdown in Bangladesh, a number of Bangladeshis took shelter in Rakhine and Myanmar government forcibly expelled 2,00,000 Muslims that included Rohingyas. In 1982, when Myanmar government enacted the Citizenship Law, it identified 135 ethnic groups in the country that does not include Rohingyas. These 135 ethnic groups according to the Myanmar government had settled in the country prior to 1823. The Chairman of the ruling party and predominant leader Ne Win stated at the time of enactment of law that it was a means of distinguishing pure blooded nationals from those who entered Myanmar during the colonial period, their descendants, and mixed bloods that is, the children of marriages between the two groups. The idea in the speech was that pure blooded nationals should be citizens, while the others could become associate citizens who acquired citizenship through 1948 citizenship Law or naturalized citizens who could provide conclusive evidence that he or his parents entered and resided in Burma prior to independence in 1948. There is no transition from associate and naturalised.

However, the country is yet to reach its full potential in agriculture and analysts are optimistic that technology will be the game changer. A melting pot for enhanced benefits Agriculture remains one of the most crucial livewires of the Indian economy, for the simple fact that it provides livelihood for more than 60% of its population. But when one considers that technology, especially digital technology, is the economy of the present and the future, finding meeting points between the two becomes a necessity. Thankfully, there are many areas in agriculture where proven and even disruptive technologies have made a difference. Technology in agriculture has evolved over centuries from the Stone Age to the digital age. We've seen farm implements move from simple hoes to fully mechanized tractors, planters, watering/irrigation machines, harvesters, millers, and so on. There are several other things that technology does for agriculture in India, including accurately predicting climate and preparing for changes, reducing water usage, which would then lead to higher yields and increased net profits. However, it is important to recognize that penetration of new technology in the Indian Agri space is still pretty low although there are many efforts being made in all spheres, especially in rural areas where most of the farms are. Whereas many parts of the West and Europe have adopted and are utilizing modern tech, including AI and AR/VR, there's still a long way to go in India. This is important as estimates show Indian farmers can save at least \$16 every year by adopting new technology, leading to the nation saving more than \$2 billion yearly. New technology and future prospects Some new technologies are already being used by highly mechanized farms in India and they are reaping the benefits. It is time for Indian farmers to begin to realize that agriculture is a business, and tech can help it flourish. This is why data science must be incorporated. Each of the hundreds of decisions a farmer makes from the point of planting to the point of harvesting have the potential to impact yields. This is a serious field for data, and utilizing applications and tech tools to help with proper data entry and analysis will make a huge difference. Next up is the use of drones which can already be found in some farms in nascent stage, albeit not as widespread as expected. Drones are important for precision agriculture, to help monitor crop health, detect pests and diseases, scout crops, and also analyze soil health. Farms can also use drones for livestock and irrigation management. Closely related to this is AI which is the future of agriculture in India. AI can do a lot of things, including helping to determine what actions to take for the best results, by giving great insights into what seeds to use, the pesticides or fertilizers to apply, as well as what technique should be used at every stage of the crop or farming cycle. Kisan Drones are already being utilized for crop assessments, land records, and insecticide spraying, and are projected to usher in a new era of technology in agriculture and farming. Lastly, farmers also need to be empowered by technology so that they can get value for their efforts. This would mean connecting them to the markets via e-commerce platforms. Such platforms would help to return the negotiating power back to farmers, and help eliminate the dependency on unscrupulous agents and middlemen who are out to rip off the farmers and the

Few years, but so much more can be done to achieve more success. This involves encouraging farmers to adopt new technology through government incentives and partnerships with development partners or tech companies. There also the need to localize some of these emerging technologies so that they are easily accessible and more affordable for farmers in India. I recently tweeted a video requesting Honorable Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi ji, to declare a day dedicated to the families of soldiers killed, injured or missing in action, as VEER PARVAR DIWAS. The video was widely circulated and almost everyone agreed with the idea. I wanted the video to reach the Honorable Prime Minister. I have no idea if it has or has. I am an army officer wife and I work and write for the families of our soldiers killed, injured or are missing in action. With my appeal I want to drive attention of our countrymen to the countless families who bear the brunt of losing their young child, husband, father or brother in the service of the nation. Leading lonely and abandoned lives, living with their grief silently. Inn it our responsibility as a nation to stand in solidarity with such families. An old lady whose husband has been a Prisoner of war since 1971 Indo-Pak War sent me this message not knowing is the most exhausting kind of grief. The need to know and explain and tell a story that has a beginning, a middle and end-even if the end is tragic-is fundamental for human sanity. Those who do not know what has happened to their loved ones have a real struggle to get on successfully with their lives. The message shook me from within. Over the years, India has confronted significant challenges on its borders and within the country itself. We have had actual wars with Pakistan and China but Pakistan being aware of its limitations in traditional warfare against India, has adopted a strategy of indirect engagement by sponsoring a persistent proxy war against India since its inception. Pakistan knows that it cannot win a war with India through conventional military means so it started a proxy war. Their objective is to divert and stretch the Indian military attention and resources by engaging them in counterterrorism. Taking Kashmir as a backdrop Pakistan approach involves providing training, funding, weaponry, and narcotics to terrorist groups, facilitating a series of targeted attacks. These orchestrated attacks result in the tragic loss of innocent lives, both civilian and military. For military families living with the trauma of losing their loved one, in the service of the nation, life is never the same. It is very difficult for the ones living with a disabled family member who was once the pillar of strength while it is simply impossible to imagine the state of those families who have their soldiers as Paws which is officially 54 or are declared missing in action. But, in the civilian world a large percentage of our citizens don even know that such families exist and what a heavy price they have paid for the safety and honor of our country. A day, though symbolic, with the help of the government will help us realise that the freedom we take for granted is not free. We have families, the Veer Parivars paying a heavy price for it. These families are the unsung heroes, silently shouldering the burden of grief and finding strength in the face of profound sorrow. They grapple with a complex array of emotions, ranging from heartache and loss to pride and honor. Each

Killed, disabled and missing in action and advocate for their rights and well-being at both a local and national level. Encourage policies that provide long-term support and benefits. In honouring the families of such soldiers, it crucial to demonstrate genuine empathy, provide consistent support, and ensure that their sacrifices are never forgotten, and their needs are met with compassion and care. In my opinion it is a noble and essential Endeavour, I hope my request reaches the Prime Minister and he reaches out to our Veer Parivars and he initiates actions supporting them in various meaningful ways. With a big hope in my heart. Jai Hind

Air India chief of flight safety was suspended for a month by aviation regulator DGCA as it found transgressions of safety protocol during a surprise inspection. Reports were falsified on safety spot checks in Delhi, Mumbai and Goa. Procedures were flouted for pre-flight medical tests of pilots. Lapses were noted in aircraft cabin surveillance. Air India, which with Indigo has 73% of domestic market share, has accepted DGCA findings. It also claimed safety is its top priority. Are we entirely reassured? Safety is the non-negotiable aspect of air travel. Air India under its new owners has launched a new logo, livery, and ordered 470 new aircraft worth \$70 billion. The airline is clearly well-funded. So, the lapses are either due to a sloppy attitude to safety, or they show that even Air India is struggling to cope with a skills shortage. The aviation sector manpower problems are of both quantity and quality. The latter is thanks in part to inferior training. All of this shows up in shortcomings in maintenance SOPs, and inadequate compliance. The gap in critical trained manpower for maintenance, repair and overhaul organisations clearly cannot be left to be filled by airlines alone. The civil aviation ministry must work with the industry to ensure there are enough technicians and that they get quality aircraft maintenance training. The suicide in Kota is not public health emergency. It is caused by privatisation of educational insitution including coaching institutes. The private educational insitutions are profit making and money minting for corporate houses. There are few seats in govt professional insitutions, there also caste based reservation and quota for states and central govt further reduces number of seats. The students who come or Kota for undergoing coaching are from lower and middle income group where all hopes of good future of family members rest on the students undergoing coaching at Kota. The pressure when the student did not get the desired result, it becomes very difficult task for him to face the family again. Then he resort to drastic step of suicide. The suicide of students in other parts of country is no different, it is because of reservation in educational insitutions in these states which accounts for more than 70% of seats. The suicide of students in Kota or in any other part of country is not public health emergency but it is social health emergency which has been created by politicians by way of licensing private educational insitutions with no control over its fee both tuition and capitation fee. There was an interesting debate on women empowerment bill in Raja Sabah which is actually women reservation bill. This is actually concession not women empowerment. Reservation is to give concession and is not empowerment. Empowerment which is to provide facilities so that the statu

Citizenship to full citizenship. Rohingya children born in Myanmar are denied citizenship. In 2012, riots broke out in Rakhine between Rohingyas and Buddhists in which 78 persons were killed and were displaced according to government sources, though the actual number was much more. The Rohingyas formed an insurgent group known as Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army earlier known as Harakah al Yaqin, under Attaullah abu Ammar Januni in 2013. He was Karachi born and grew up in Mecca, Saudi Arabia. Both Tatmadaw Myanmar Army and International Crisis Group accuse this group of receiving foreign funds and support. Reports indicate that it had established contacts with Rohingyas to support the Indian insurgent groups based in Myanmar. Tatmadaw had also blamed China for supplying arms to both and Arakan Army, which is demanding self determination in the state, though they term Rohingyas as Bengali Muslims. Since its formation, intensified attacks on the Myanmar security forces. It killed officers and soldiers at the border, murdered and kidnapped civilians and launched attacks on more than 30 police stations in Myanmar. Tatmadaw also pointed out that Afghans and Pak fighters had trained recruits. Crucially, Tatmadaw blamed for killing 99 Bengali Hindus in the Kha Maung Seik massacre in 2017. The Myanmar government retaliated by burning Rohingya villages and killing Rohingyas. This followed a massive migration of Rohingyas to Bangladesh, Thailand and Malaysia. While a few entered India directly, others came via Bangladesh. Currently there are about one million Rohingyas in Myanmar but only have been recognised as citizens. Rests of the Rohingyas are called resident foreigners and were not included in the 2014 census. A little less than one million Rohingyas are in Bangladesh Cox Bazar camps. They are in miserable condition. Several Rohingyas have not registered and are living separately. Rohingya refugees have also sought refuge in Thailand and India with smaller numbers settling in Indonesia, Nepal and other countries across the region. In India there are more than with maximum concentration in J&K 8,500. The Rohingya issue remains problematic. The Myanmar constitution does not consider them as legal citizens. With the formation of ARSA, Rohingyas are posing serious security challenges to Myanmar. Any hope of changing the Myanmar constitution in favour of Rohingyas appears to be a pipe dream. Tatmadaw hold in Arakan and Kachin areas is not very strong and therefore the insurgents continue to operate there. Over the period, the religious divide between Burmese Buddhists and Rohingya Muslims has widened and reconciliation between them appears difficult. Bangladesh has consistently demanded that Rohingyas should be repatriated. However, voluntary repatriation is not possible as Rohingyas do not find the situation conducive for their return to Myanmar. As there is overcrowding in the Cox bazar camps, Bangladesh is relocating Rohingyas to Bhasan Char Char Piya island. At present there are 19,000 Rohingyas and Bangladesh is planning to send another 80,000 Rohingyas to Bhasan Char. While refugees are not permitted to work in Bangladesh, 30 of children ages 15 17 are working informally putting them at.

Risk of exploitation. Bangladesh has also indicated that criminal activities are increasing involving Rohingyas. The is trying to provide life saving assistance but the funds are insufficient: in 2018 it was estimated that only 32 of the need is available. Its ability to create conditions conducive for the return of Rohingyas is negligible at present. For India, it is important that they are repatriated at the earliest. India does not have a refugee policy though refugees from neighbouring countries have come and are staying. The Foreigner Act of 1946 does not address the refugee policy. India is not a party to the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol. India views that these only include political and civil rights and not economic rights and if the latter is included it would create a heavy burden on the country. The linkages of Rohingyas with external elements is a serious security concern particularly with their concentration in a sensitive state like J&K. They may easily be pushed to get involved in anti national activities. Besides they have the potential to exacerbate the communal situation. While the best way is to repatriate Rohingyas, India does not wish to push them forcibly though they are termed as illegal migrants. Steps need to be taken in consultation with Tatmadaw. India needs the support of Naypyidaw not only for controlling North East insurgents but also to push forward its policy of Act East for economic development. Immediately India should ensure that Rohingyas are not able to come illegally from Bangladesh. They should also be relocated to a place where their activities can be closely watched. Simultaneously, Myanmar should be nudged to take back Rohingyas, though it may take quite some time. In a few months, India will take over the presidency of Group of 20 G20 nations from Indonesia. Amidst global turmoil, India will be expected to shoulder the responsibility of steering the global economic dialogue platform towards the benefit of the region as well as the nation itself. The growing importance and affluence of India is already recognized by most countries, and this will be the perfect opportunity for India to finally lead by example. What makes this even more interesting is that this opportunity comes at a time when the Government is trying to make India a US\$ 1 trillion digital economy through its 1000 day plan. As India works on building and achieving Vision 2047, the world will be looking at India to lead the platform through one of its most divisive and difficult phases, owing to the ongoing crises between Russia and Ukraine. If India is to transform into a global economic superpower and knowledge economy, now is the time to rise and lead. The Digital India that we have been so carefully building for nearly a decade, will finally be able to take the inclusive development model to the world. At a domestic level, we will need to step up as well to achieve all the goals and fulfill the vision.

Of a digitally empowered society. In 2014, when Narendra Modi took charge as the Prime Minister of India on the promise of rapid development and inclusive economic growth, not many people could have envisioned the kind of transformative changes the country would go through in the coming years. 8 years on, the Prime Minister recently launched the Digital India Week 2022 in Gujarat, launching new digital initiatives and celebrating the success of initiatives started earlier. The Prime Minister had also previously spoken about a smartphone in the hand of every Indian and a drone over every field. Back in 2014, it was unfathomable. To put things into perspective, 4G was just being commercialized in India and smartphones were owned only by people with good purchasing power. The average data tariffs were INR 33 per GB of data. In that light, we certainly have come a long way, but are we anywhere closer to what we set out to achieve? The PM 8 years of development agenda have been riding on the digital transformation wave. He has repeatedly reaffirmed that India will develop on the back of digital technology that is low cost, inclusive, made in India and innovative. It is the last attribute that has been stressed on the most: innovation led growth, innovation first, and youth innovation. Although the Government has spent heavily on infrastructure, the focus has always been on continuous innovation that can put India on the global technology map. With that idea, the celebration with the theme of Catalyzing New India Tech had was aimed at transforming the nation into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy. The unshakable focus on the Digital India transformation has indeed made India more desirable for investors and more fertile for breeding new startups. India now has more than 100 unicorns and places India in the third position of countries with most startups that were valued at US\$ 1 billion or more. With supportive policies & focus on more investments, we should be able to overtake China and the United States; the latter has more than 8 times the number of unicorns. India is certainly catching up, but a lot still needs to be done to narrow the gap between India and the top 2. As the Digital India programme completes its 7 years, here are 7 things that will propel the Digital India programme into hyper drive and transform India into an economic superpower in the next 7 years. First, new regulatory models that work for new digital only or digital first businesses. As all businesses look to pivot to online in a bid to deliver services remotely to people in different locations, we need regulation that works for these businesses. This would include information campaigns and education of every stakeholder involved, major capacity building of the regulators with proper understanding of the digital businesses, and inculcation of a scientific temper throughout the regulatory ecosystem. Online businesses simply cannot be measured with the same yardstick that physical, on ground.

Business can. Second, sustainable policy ecosystems to drive more investments is an absolute must, and for a number of reasons. Stability is important for investor and founder confidence. If a founder or investor does feel confident regarding putting their time, effort, and money into something, they are probably not going to do it. We have seen that with the gaming industry where the investments have dried up post blanket bans in certain states. This is also leading to businesses moving abroad in search for more stable policy ecosystems. This migration needs to stop, and capital and talent outflow needs to be retained. We are fast approaching a time where we will have to pick between strict regulation and boundless innovation. Third, reduction of entry barriers for new businesses and entrepreneurs is also critical. This ties into the first recommendation but must be dealt with as a separate issue. As we know, competition is an absolute necessity for innovation, and we need as many people as possible to come up with new business models, new products, and new ideas frequently to stay ahead of the curve. However, regulation and licensing regimes can make it an absolute nightmare for young engineers and entrepreneurs trying to launch their products or starting their businesses. From further simplification of business registration to easing of the various requirements for launching a product or service in the market, unless we support our young minds, it very hard for them to innovate. Fourth, we desperately need new models of wealth generation and employment to fight youth disillusionment. Government and private sector jobs are just not sufficient to meet the requirements of a growing population. We will need to support and promote businesses that can make people self-sufficient, for example, content creation, streaming and gaming. The latter can be very lucrative for skilled professional gamers through national and international tournaments. Fifth, we will have to find new ways to skill, re skill and up skill the existing workforce to prepare them to work with technologies of the future. As manual jobs are replaced by automation, we will need those workers to be unskilled to handle more complex roles and responsibilities. According to an estimate by WEF, nearly half of the world workforce will need to be unskilled by 2025. And it should concern us as a nation as investing in skills will add US\$ 8.3 trillion to the global economy by 2030. We simply cannot miss this opportunity. Sixth, there must be an increased focus on physical and mental wellbeing of our people. The Union government Digital Yoga initiative is a step in the right direction, but a lot more needs to be done, especially for mental health, which is still being neglected at a policy level. A Lancet study showed that poor mental health was costing the world economy US\$ 2.5 trillion per year & the cost is expected to double by 2030. If the business phrase, money saved is money earned holds any value, it becomes imperative.

To work actively on improving the mental health of our people. Seventh, we need renewed respect for research & development at a national level. Researchers are some of the worst paid employees in India, whereas, in countries with best research outputs, they are some of the best paid. The correlation is not incidental: exceptional talent needs exceptional remuneration. Businesses need to be incentivized to invest more in research & development. This can be done through tax incentives, for example, any part of the revenue reinvested in R&D could be made tax free and directly linked to research outcomes. This would be one of the most progressive steps that the governments can take towards promoting innovation. The Digital India program is probably the most progressive, reformative, and transformative initiative since globalization of the Indian economy. But unlike the opening of the economy, digital transformation of the nation can take years if not decades; bridging the digital divide, improving access and adoption, and ensuring privacy and safety while doing so will need a colossal effort from all stakeholders. While the push for the transformation has resulted in a lot of technological progress in the last 7 years, further progress in the next seven years will depend entirely on policy support and collaborations. As we complete our 1000 day journey to US\$ 1 trillion economy or start with new digital initiatives such as Digital India Bashing and Digital India Genesis that were announced at the Digital India Week 2022, all eyes will be on the policy framework to support these and many other initiatives that will serve the country so well.

International cricket calendar. Since 2008 the annual summer staple has dished out gargantuan pay cheese, nail biting contests and massive sixes. The player auctions often witness franchises breaking their respective banks. Despite the initial squeak of the former Australian wicket keeper Adam Gilchrist that he felt like cattle up for sale to the highest bidder, or the 2013 spot fixing scandal, the IPL is here to stay. For a brand which in its formative years Rahul Dravid succinctly described as a domestic tournament with an international flavor, the IPL has quadrupled its growth and in the future could perhaps challenge the International Cricket Council global events, be it the World Cup or the World Twenty20. The league features the world leading cricketers, with the unfortunate exception of Pakistani players, and it gained a further financial fillip this week when Star India offered 16,347.5 core to acquire the media rights for the next five years. It dwarfed the 8,200 core Sony paid for the TV rights in the previous 10 year contract. That a broadcaster is willing to stake so much is confirmation of the traction the IPL has gained among television audiences, and the lodestone it remains for corporates and advertisers. The successful bid also reiterates the plain truth that India is cricket commercial hub. The trend of staggering money on offer for anything that is cricket related in India has been.

Yesterday the process for electing a new Congress president got underway and if everything proceeds as per schedule, the party will anoint Sonia Gandhi successor by September 20. Since she first took over as Congress president in 1998 politics in the country have transformed, over and over. Earlier her leadership kept pace with the transformations but she has not been able to successfully restyle it for a BJP-dominated political landscape. This is underlined by Congress failure to win a single state election in Sonia second presidential stint since 2019. She had stepped back into the job because Rahul had stepped down from it, after presiding over the 2019 debacle that saw BJP vote share rise close to Congress in 1989. Three disheartening years later the party clamor for Rahul to return is muted by his reiterations of disinterest. At the same time, exam Rahul continues to play key roles across state party units and the AICC secretariat. Continuing this ambiguity for another five-year stint while Congress bleeds defections and shrinks as the all-India opposition fulcrum, will weaken its 2024 hand even more. Contrast such organizational atrophy to hard electoral calculations driving continual operational churn in BJP where the recent parliamentary board rejig even dropped heavyweights Shiva Singh Cohan and Nation Gadara. In some ways it is Congress G23 grouping that has spoken loudest for this churn but they are yet to make clear that this is not just some durbar jostling for influence over the Gandhi. For example, Amend Sharma and Glulam Nabil Azad resigning from party posts in Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir respectively, should take their protest to a meaningful next step by actually contesting for the Congress presidency. Both the US and UK provide vivid examples of how robust internal democracy helps make political parties more competitive. Plus, Sonia herself said at the Udaipur chintan shivir that extraordinary situations demand extraordinary measures. A real election for her post could be a real energy shot for her party. With India betting big on startups to drive innovation and create jobs, it is imperative that patenting becomes faster. A working paper published by the Prime Minister Economic Advisory Council pinpoints some areas requiring GoI attention. It notes that manpower at the patent office is woefully inadequate, leading to delayed issuing of patents. This gives other countries that quickly process patent applications an unnecessary advantage. Even as GoI desperately looks to fill 10 lakh central government vacancies by 2024 to tide over the jobs crisis, it is bolstering public recruitments in the right areas that will help reduce redundant government hiring elsewhere. India patent office had just 858 examiners and controllers in 2020 against over 13,000 in China and 8,000 in US. While patent applications have increased from 45,444 in 2016-17 to over 66,000 in 2021-22, corresponding 2020 numbers for China were 15 lakh and US 6 lakh. Obviously, research and development capabilities of Indian academia and industry are lagging hugely. But reducing average time to dispose of applications.

58 months in India against 15 in Japan, 20 in China, 21 in US is easier; hiring 2,000 hands for the patent office will help, argues the PMEAC paper. Slow disposal not only delays new technologies, it sends serious innovators abroad. World Intellectual Property Organisation 2010-19 data showed that Indians filed nearly similar number of applications within the country (1.2 lakh) and abroad (1.07 lakh), but only 13,670 patents were granted in India against 44,000 abroad. While slow processing could be a reason, many domestic filers aim for first-mover advantage to pip competition by filing half-baked applications. Such non-serious filing can be busted through time bound clearances a few months or weeks for each stage of the patent-granting process. Again, only a well-staffed patent office can adhere to globally competitive timelines. Patent applications from startups saw a marked fivefold increase since 2016, touching 6,000 in 2021-22. Patents help startups secure funding, which in turn creates jobs. PMEAC has done a valuable job. GoI should listen to it. Admission to a university is an important and sacrosanct step in the life of an individual. Apart from the experience of entering the universe of knowledge, it means freedom from parental control and becoming master of one own time. It is an admission into a different life, far or close from home and the first taste of freedom with responsibility. While we continue to pursue our resolution to unleash the potentiality of our power to emerge as a strong economy in the world, it will be pertinent to draw inspiration from the address of honorable Prime Minister of India from the ramparts of Red fort in Delhi on August 15, 2022 to shape our aspirations and work steadily to achieve them. Among many points, he reinforced the need to focus our attention on the Pinch Pram for the coming 25 years. During this Amrita Kael, every Indian should aspire to see fast progress with entrepreneurship and enthusiasm. Another notable aspiration is a strong pitch for research and innovation by aptly adding Jai Anusandhan to Jai Jaw an, Jai Kinas and jai Vegan. Youth in the country should get all support for research in all areas from space to depths of the ocean. That is why India is expanding its Space Mission and Deep Ocean Mission. The future solutions for exploration lie in the depths of space and the ocean. Hailing digital India movement, the innovations such as BHIM UPI app, finch, digital wallets that unleashed the power of technology sharing 40 percent of global financial digital transactions creating a record in itself. With onset of 5G era and faster laying of optic fiber, digital penetration will further reach villages and shall cover rural geographies to make a positive difference in the lives of everyone. While powering three big areas health care, education and every other aspect, digital India shall prove to be a echoed for humankind in coming decade. India is emerging as a hub of start-ups using technology in diversified methods It.

Is noteworthy that the new pool of talent who lives in Tier-2 and Tier-3 cities, or in villages and belonging to poor families are joining the stream of start-up creation. These are youngsters who are coming before the world today with new discoveries 1. The Pinch Pram Five Pledges: It will be necessary to concentrate on our resolves and strength. In order to fulfill the dreams of the freedom fighters, it will be imminent to embrace the Pinch Pram by 2047 when the country celebrates 100 years of independence. The Pinch Pram of Amrita Kael- pledges and resolve for a (1) Developed India (2) liberate ourselves from slavery and colonial mindset, (3) taking pride in our roots of heritage and legacy, (4) ensure drawing strength of unity in diversity and (5) carry out citizen duties with honesty and commitment. They should be enshrined in the lives of every Indian. The need of the hour is to pursue cooperative and competitive federalism and the spirit of exam India should resonate across the country. People may pursue different programs and working styles in governance but the dreams for the nation is no different. There is need for creating a healthy spirit of competition among the states on progress in different sectors to be pursued as a journey in perpetuity. The big goal is to work towards emerging as a Developed India, by pursuing Atmanirbhar Bharat and to become self-reliant in energy sector that is currently making India highly import dependent. He also made a renewed pitch for cutting import dependence and boosting domestic manufacturing. 2. Moving towards Developed country: India, which is the world sixth largest economy with a GDP of USD 2.7 trillion, is currently classified as a developing nation. India is expected to grow at over 7% in the current fiscal year ending in March 2023 the fastest among major economies. The World Bank currently categories India as a lower-middle income economy meant for countries with a gross national income per capita of between \$1,086 and \$4,255. High-income countries, like the United States, have a per capita income of \$13,205 or more. A developed country is typically characterized by a relatively high level of economic growth, a general good standard of living, and higher per capita income as well as performing well on the Human Development Index (HDI) which includes education, literacy and health. In fact, India has dropped two spots in HDI-2020 report ranking at 131 among 189 countries published by United Nations Development Programmed (UNDP) released in December 2020. A very significant measure to gauge the nature of a country economy is the per capita income. Countries with higher gross domestic product per capita showcase traits of a developed nation. As per World Bank data, India GDP per capita stood at in 2021. In comparison, that of developed countries like China, USA and UK stand at and. As a rule of thumb, countries with developed economies have GDP per capita of at least (USD), although some economists believe.

That is a more there shold. India has miles to travel before embarking on the track for a developed country. But we have demo graphic dividend with average age of years that will last till 2040. The launch of Aside Ki Amrita Mahotsav can be a catalyst to realise the goals of India. Aside Ki Amrita Mahotsav The celebrations of 75 years of Indian Independence and the glorious history of its people, culture and achievement began on March starting the journey of Aside Ki Amrita Mahotsav an embodiment of elixir of energy of independence with week countdown to the anniversary of Independence and will end post a year on August. The Mahotsav is dedicated to the people of India while paying rich tributes to freedom fighters and those who led the country after independence. It is also meant to unleash potentiality to shape the vision of India themes of Aside Ki Amrita Mahotsav are celebratory and action oriented Freedom struggle of history, unsung heroes etc highlighting steps being taken to implement policies and actualize commitments. The spirit of the themes is to be pursued to achieve the objectives in the next 25 years and onwards. It was reassured in the address that while pursuing natural farming, use of chemical fertilizer will continue and it is necessary to end the apprehensions of India shifting to organic farming. While natural farming is a way of becoming self-reliant, the factories of Nano fertilizer brought a new hope in the country. Nano urea is an innovative Nano fertilizer developed indigenously by and released for commercial use. Using energy efficient methods with less carbon foot print is a giant stride towards management of climate risks. Mentioning about productivity of millets and related cereals as India heritage, it was pointed out that United Nations has already. That is a more there shold. India has miles to travel before embarking on the track for a developed country. But we have demo graphic dividend with average age of years that will last till 2040. The launch of Aside Ki Amrita Mahotsav can be a catalyst to realise the goals of India. Aside Ki Amrita Mahotsav The celebrations of 75 years of Indian Independence and the glorious history of its people, culture and achievement began on March starting the journey of Aside Ki Amrita Mahotsav an embodiment of elixir of energy of independence with week countdown to the anniversary of Independence and will end post a year on August. The Mahotsav is dedicated to the people of India while paying rich tributes to freedom fighters and those who led the country after independence. It is also meant to unleash potentiality to shape the vision of India themes of Aside Ki Amrita Mahotsav are celebratory and action oriented Freedom struggle of history, unsung heroes etc highlighting steps being taken to implement policies and actualize commitments. The spirit of the themes is to be pursued to achieve the objectives in the next 25 years and onwards. It was reassured in the.

Evident over the last few years. The enormous bids Chinese phone manufacturers Vivo core and Oppose 1core made for the title sponsorship and the Indian team sponsorship, respectively, earlier this year drive home the point. The new media rights deal will considerably bolster the annual income of the Board of Control for Cricket in India, of which came from the IPL according to its annual report for. The cash flow reinforces the BCCI uncontested status as the wealthiest and most powerful governing body in world cricket. Star India winning bid also highlights the rapid growth of the game shortest version. It translates; approximately Having a healthy lifestyle is all about choosing to live your life in the healthiest way possible. There are a few things you have to do to start living your life in this way, i.e. the healthy way. This means doing some amount of exercise daily, such as jogging, yoga, playing sports, etc. Adding to this, you must also have a balanced and nutritional diet with all the food groups. It would be best if you were taking the right amount of proteins, carbohydrates, vitamins, minerals, and fats to help you have a proper diet. Grouped with these two essential aspects (diet and exercise), a healthy person also maintains the same sleep cycle, which should consist of around 7- 8 hours of sleep. However, we must remember that a healthy lifestyle not only refers to our physical and mental health. Maintaining a balanced diet, exercising daily, and sleeping well are essential parts of a healthy lifestyle. But feeling happy is also a big part of a healthy lifestyle. To enable happiness, thinking positively is a must. When a person does not feel happy or good about themselves, they are not entirely healthy. Thus we must do our best to think positively so that we can feel happy rather than sad. We have talked about what all entails a healthy life, so now we must speak of what all does not. There are several things that one must avoid in order to live a healthy lifestyle. These include the kind of practices and habits that are harmful to us and also to the people around us, i.e. society. Such practices and habits include gambling, smoking, drinking, illegal drugs, or any other things that can turn into an addiction. These habits are harmful to not only you but for all the people around you, as addiction causes unhealthy attitudes and behaviors. Other unhealthy practices include skipping meals and eating junk food. Having a healthy lifestyle is all about choosing to live your life in the healthiest way possible. There are a few things you have to do to start living your life in this way, i.e. the healthy way. This means doing some amount of exercise daily, such as jogging, yoga, playing sports, etc. Adding to this, you must also have a balanced and nutritional diet with all the food groups. It would be best if you were taking.

Leadership has gone overboard to convince him of his indispensability to the party. The grand old party believes explicitly that without a Gandhi-Nehru face at the helm, it will be rudderless and lose credibility. The existence of a party president and other senior office bearers is primarily to fill the boxes in the organizational chart. The real authority and power continue to be vested in Sonia Gandhi and Rahul Gandhi who do not figure in any box. With Mrs. Sonia Gandhi opting out of active politics and engaging minimally in party affairs, it now looks up to Rahul Gandhi to regain its lost glory. Bharat Jodo yatra in 2021-22 is often counted as one of his biggest achievements. The aim of this 3,500 Km long march was to spread the message of love to counter hate. In his rally at Thiruvananthapuram, a few days after the start of the march, he said, every single person in this country is Indian and if anybody hates any other Indian, he is hating the idea of India itself. Today, we have an atmosphere of anger and hatred generated by a particular ideology. The obvious reference was to the BJP and its perceived Hindutva ideology. At the end of the yatra when he was back in Delhi, in his interaction at the Delhi University, he said, In Bharat Jodo Yatra, what really surprised me was the love and affection that people in this country have for each other. Peace-loving, affectionate, humble country. And a lot of what one sees in the media, the arrogance, the anger, the hatred, is superficial. It not real. Actually, people in this country are humble, loving and affectionate. Surprisingly, post his yatra, he continues to talk about the environment of hate and communalism that he sees in the country, particularly during his interactions abroad. A few days ago, during his interactions at the Sciences PO university in Paris, he stated that the opposition was committed to fighting for the oul of India and the country would come out just fine from the current turbulence. One wonders why he conveniently forgets the realities of love, affection and peace that he saw and felt during his yatra. Has all the unsubstantiated adulation and indispensability that he receives within the party gone to Rahul Gandhi head? His cavalier approach to politics and disregard for propriety certainly points towards that. He has been following the hoot & scoot approach for too long. One liners posted on twitter or Integra, may appeal to some but they do not define or benefit India. His utterings while on trips abroad smack of frustration, lack of understanding of key issues facing the nation and the inability to counter the political prowess of the BJP and its leadership. Pessimism has become the hallmark of the political opposition in the country and Rahul Gandhi epitomizes it. Bruce Lee had once said Pessimism blunts the tools you need to succeed. Rahul Gandhi is a perfect example of this belief. He has all the tools needed to succeed politically family background, political upbringing, a seasoned party and a family name that evokes massive following even today. What is missing is obvious unless the reader wants to follow the age-old fable of King New Clothes. Unfortunately, all his advisers and party leaders believe it to the hilt which ensures that their King remains naked. The question is whether there is still hope of a resurrection of the Gandhi scion despite, as BJP often says, dozens of launches and launches of his political career by his party. One would have to

The first family of the party if it wants to remain relevant in Indian politics. National interests demand this but the party continues to disappoint the nation. In doing so, they are only reinforcing BJP resolve of a Congress Mukh Bharat. In our pursuit of a greener, more sustainable future, solar panels have emerged as the sunlit champions of renewable energy. These unassuming marvels, perched on rooftops and fields, convert sunlight into electricity, promising to liberate us from the clutches of fossil fuels and global warming. However, as we celebrate their potential to revolutionize our energy landscape, a groundbreaking study by Ansar Khan of Lalbaba College, University of Calcutta, India, and Mattheos Santamouris of the University of New South Wales, Australia, published in the prestigious science journal, Nature, unveils a hidden facet of solar panels that has remained in the shadows their capacity to inadvertently raise local temperatures, casting a sobering shadow over our green aspirations. The Sizzling Reality Ansar Khan research delves deep into the heart of the matter, exposing a phenomenon known as local urban warming effects caused by Photovoltaic Solar Panels (PVSPs) when thoughtlessly integrated into densely populated urban environments. Khan explains, The PVSPs can increase local temperatures in dense urban environments due to a phenomenon called the local urban warming effects. When PVSPs are installed on rooftops in dense urban areas, they can absorb a large amount of solar energy and convert it into less electricity. Therefore, PVSPs hold heat and release it slowly into the local urban environment via convection. The crux of the matter is that PVSPs tend to become thermal hotspots in urban landscapes, with temperatures soaring up to 70 °C. This excessive heat is not confined to the panels alone; it spreads its scorching touch to the buildings underneath, further intensifying the urban heat island effect. The Implications The implications of this research are far-reaching and complex. While PVSPs undoubtedly offer numerous benefits in urban environments, they also bear certain drawbacks, both in terms of their performance and their potential to amplify urban heat. Communicating these intricacies to urban planners and decision-makers becomes a daunting task, as they often seek simple, straightforward explanations of PVSP efficiency. Khan emphasizes, When communicating the negative effects of any sustainability solution, the scientific community must exercise caution because they are sometimes taken out of context and can significantly slow the penetration of technologies that, despite their limitations, continue to benefit society as a whole; urban PVSP is no exception. The research reveals that the impact of PVSPs is highly contingent on synoptic meteorological conditions. For instance, in Sydney, the development of sea breezes and westerly winds from the desert area plays a pivotal role in shaping the severity of the urban heat island phenomenon. Moreover, at a city-wide scale, the deployment of PVSPs can elevate peak summer temperatures by up to 1.4 and surface temperatures by up to 2.3 Temperature disparities between different areas of the city are clearly observed, underlining the need for cautious deployment. A Glimpse of Hope Amidst the challenges unveiled by this research, there is a glimmer of hope for a more sustainable future. Future research could focus on enhancing the reflectance of solar energy wavelen

Operate at significantly lower temperatures, reducing their contribution to the urban heat island effect. Parting Thoughts As the world races to embrace the benefits of solar panels in the battle against climate change, Ansar Khan and Mattheos Santamouris research serves as a crucial reminder that we must tread carefully. The seemingly boundless potential of solar panels must be harnessed with wisdom and foresight. With the growing demand and supply of solar panels, it is imperative that we consider their potential to exacerbate urban heat island effects. As we strive for a greener future, let us not forget that every step we take towards sustainability should be carefully measured to ensure we are not inadvertently stoking the fires of another environmental challenge. The ongoing Indo-Canadian diplomatic row is centred around the murder of Mr Hardeep Singh Nijjar in the suburbs of Vancouver. As to whether his killers have links with Indian intelligence or not, as Prime Minister Trudeau accusation in Parliament suggest, is moot. Though neither Canadian intelligence nor police have provided any credible proof, unconfirmed reports suggest Mr Trudeau based his accusations on available technical and human intelligence. One cannot help but add that the Canadian Government track record in investigating issues concerning the actions by the Canadian-Sikh separatist lobby against India has been pretty dismal. Its botched investigation into the Air India bombing conspiracy executed by Canadian-Sikh terrorists at Vancouver Airport in June 1985 comes to mind. Air India Flight 182 exploded in mid-air over the Atlantic, resulting in the death of 329 passengers and crew. Flight 301 from Narita was luckier as the bomb transshipped in baggage from Vancouver exploded prematurely, killing two baggage handlers and injuring four others. The investigation took two decades to conclude, resulting in the conviction of Intermit Singh Reyat to 15 years imprisonment on charges of manslaughter, which speaks volumes. Understandably, the Canadians feel genuinely affronted by the possibility that such an attack was undertaken by a foreign power on Canadian soil. But, is it time they realised that the concept of national sovereignty cannot only apply to the Anglo-Saxon universe? Attacks on individuals and groups hostile to the West, in their own or in third countries, is equally a violation of that nation sovereignty and as condemnable. Of course, such attacks are always justified by assertions that the host nations are supportive of those terrorist groups! It also seems profoundly hypocritical that the definition of terrorists extends only to those attacking the West, while others indulging in similar acts elsewhere are seen as activists fighting against oppressive regimes. Given this mindset, the western mainstream media obviously did not feel it necessary to comment on Mr. Nijjar antecedents or that he was deeply entrenched in the Khalistan Separatist Movement that had rocked Punjab for over a decade from the early 1980. By the mid-1990 Punjab had returned to near-normalcy, with no militancy to speak of. Despite this, unscrupulous elements have continued to keep the spectre of Sikh militancy alive as it provides them with a lucrative source of income with another avenue to bring in immigrants as political refugees. The call for Khalistan is now mainly restricted to radical elements from within the Sikh diaspora in the West. They, in connivance with Pakistan based an

60 per cent marks is success, for others it may not be sufficient. In a competitive examination, success means getting selected, whatever the percentage of marks. As for inheritance theory, since positive attitude is not a physical feature but a mental faculty, it cannot be purely hereditary. It can be developed. Moreover, parents play a major role in developing this quality of a child. A child, who watches his parents working hard, having faith in success through their words, behaviour and body language, is likely to develop a similar attitude. The children of short-tempered, over-cautious and nervous parents may assume similar characteristics when they grow up. Psychologists, therefore, prescribe a code of conduct for parents behaviour in front of their children. They must exude confidence, self-belief and hope, especially in difficult situation, so that the children emulate these qualities. They must be taught the importance of being positive before, during and after the performance of a task. There is no better education for a child than watching his parents come out of a tough situation by means of earnest endeavours. Such success not only gives more joy but also increases self-confidence. Stretching a specific tendon or muscle can improve the elasticity of muscles, which in turn helps in achieving a comfortable muscle tone. There are several benefits of regular stretching, and it should be an integral part of every workout program. It not only helps increase your flexibility, which is an important part of fitness, but it can also improve your posture, body aches, reduce stress, and much more. One of the benefits of regular stretching is that it enhances flexibility. Being flexible has its own advantages, as it not only improves your day to day activities, but can also help delay the reduced mobility that comes with aging. Stretching on a regular basis can help increase your range of motion. You can either go for static or dynamic stretching as they both are effective when it comes to the increasing range of motion. According to the studies, proprioceptive neuromuscular facilitation or PNF type of stretching is more effective for immediate results. Regular stretching can not only help heal an existing back injury but can also prevent future back pain by reducing your risk for muscle strain and strengthening your back muscles. All the people who regularly go to the gym know how helpful stretching can be. Performing dynamic stretches prior to exercise in the gym can help prepare your muscles. Not the only gym, but it can also help you improve your performance in dance or an athletic event. It is only natural that your muscles get tense when you experience physical or emotional stress. This is because the tightening of your muscles is the response of the body towards stress. All you need to do is focus on the areas of your body where you feel the stress, such as your neck, shoulders, etc. and stretch those parts of your body. Iodine fortification is what most countries rely.

Happy indeed is the person who has inculcated the habit of reading. Such a person is never lonely or sad, for he always has books as his faithful companions to give him solace when he has been deserted by everyone else. The person who reads has secured for himself a lifelong source of pleasure, strength and inspiration. Whenever he is bored or depressed, he can pick up a book and lose himself in the vast world contained therein. Books contain a wealth of knowledge and information. There is no aspect of life which is not covered by books. Over the ages, great writers, thinkers and experts have written down their thoughts and ideas and preserved for posterity, through the printed word, noble precepts which we would do well to emulate. Books are like coffers filled, not with gold or silver, but with high ideals, and the wisdom of our forefathers. If we learn to love books, we need no other riches. However, we must read the right kind of books. Just as we need nourishing food for the body, similarly we need to read good books to enrich our minds. There would be a balance between light reading and serious reading. While light reading like fiction relaxes the mind, serious reading provides it food for thought. Friends may leave us, loved ones may go away, but books are always there to stay. In sickness and in health, in joy and in sorrow, they support us and offer a never-failing means of delight for our souls. Reading is of different kind. It may be light or serious. It may be adventurous or spiritual. On to encourage adequate dietary intake. In more than seventy countries that iodize salt generally serves as the major source of iodine intake. One fourth of a teaspoon of iodized salts has about hundred micrograms of iodine. Note that the salt used in processed foods, which is the major source of salt for most Americans typically does not contain iodine. If salt used in a processed food contains iodine, it will be listed in the ingredients list of that food. Focus on decreasing the amount of salt consumed from processed foods and get your sodium from iodized salt. Seaweed, saltwater fish and seafood are natural sources of dietary iodine. Dairy products also supply iodine in the diet at varying levels. During lactation, the breast concentrates iodine in milk so breastmilk tends to be a good source of iodine as long as the iodine intake of a mother is adequate. Plants grown in iodine rich soil are also good sources. However, this is not a reliable source of iodine since there is no way of knowing whether produce purchased in grocery stores is grown in iodine rich soil or not. Iodized salt usually adds less than about three hundred micrograms iodine daily to the diet. Most multivitamin mineral supplements contain 150 micrograms of iodine. With the safe upper limit of daily iodine intake for adults set at 1,100 micrograms by.

A archives video of Jawaharlal Nehru holding a TV interaction with three British editors recently became a talking point online. In times when neither the PM nor CMs are seen taking questions from journalists, a no holds barred Q&A between newsmen and a PM made for compelling viewing. Yet the Nehru debate is not just restricted to social media. He also the subject of a fierce political tussle, one side insisting he a demigod, the other that he a Villain No A PIL in the Supreme Court last week by the Federation of Medical and Sales Representatives Association of India has again put the doctor pharmaceutical firm relationship under scrutiny. FMRAI alleges gifts were the catalyst for the high incidence of prescription of Dolor 650, an analgesic, when Covid was raging. The hearing will resume next month. The broader issue, however, embodies a universal regulatory challenge. Two unique features of healthcare account for it. Demand for it is often urgent and there a huge information asymmetry between doctor and patient. It puts doctors in a commanding position. Patients who need quick advice and know little about medicine are perfect patsies for prescriptions influenced by pharm companies inducements. The opioid crisis in the US was a particularly shocking demonstration of this. Pain management pills were prescribed by doctors across the US, their addictive and harmful after effects hidden or ignored. It took years for the crisis to be officially acknowledged. Litigation and finally bankruptcy filings by drug manufacturers followed. But it an open question whether the regulatory failure was addressed fully. In the US, as in India, there no shortage of rules. For pharm firms there a voluntary code on marketing practices, in place since January 2015. The Indian Medical Council regulates the conduct of doctors through powers flowing from statutory legislation. But both these regulations are bound to be toothless because misconduct is expected to be addressed within the fraternity. Costs of such a system can be very high in India, where out of pocket medical expenditure is 55 of citizens total spend, as compared to the global average of 18 . Plus, plugging medicines marketed by companies that are making doctors happy can lead to cover prescription, with potentially serious consequences. The answer is not heavy handed regulation. Go should aim to neutralise doctor pharm deals by effectively using its existing programme of bulk purchases and sales of generic drugs Pharma Inc. pushes branded drugs. Bulk buying provides a price discount of 50 90 over branded medicines. However, it not very effective because Go distribution is limited. The smartest solution is to use the existing network of private chemists. Certainly for commonly prescribed drugs, such as analgesics, awareness and availability of generics can substantially reduce the scope of shady persuasion of doctors. A doctor diagnosis and her prescription can be undermined. But the misuse of this authority can be minimised. Among many reasons India ranks the worst in road deaths worldwide, perhaps the most wretched and shocking are potholes.

This form of civic dereliction of duty is almost unique to India the phrase pothole death is unheard of in most countries. Government data puts the 2016 20 annual average of such deaths at 2,300. That bound to be an underestimate. Proxy labels such as death due to negligence where the onus is put on victims drivers are further reminders of a system where the contractor, the engineer and the official are often bound by sharing of ill gotten gains, and no one held accountable. Last week Kerala high court directed district collectors to proactively avert these manmade disasters, particularly in their capacity as heads of the local disaster management authority. Bombay HC will be constituting a special bench on the issue, after authorities have failed to implement its earlier orders on repairing potholes in Maharashtra. Similar failure by the Braham Bengaluru Mahanagar Plaice has had Karnataka HC warning of contempt action against it. Courts struggle to change municipal bosses indicates the extent to which the rot has spread. On infrequent occasions when errant contractors are blacklisted, backdoors are found to get them fresh contracts. Even the Motor Vehicles Amendment Act 2019 provision for fining the designated authority, contractor, consultant or concessionaire up to Rest 1 lakh for subpar work leading to road accidents, is gathering cobwebs. But used smartly, it can really help nudge change although the monetary penalty needs to increase manifold. Meanwhile, ahead of BMC elections Mumbai Kars have been assured pothole free roads in the next two years, with the aid of advanced polymer techniques and rapid setting concrete. This is very doable. Basic political and administrative will, and some exemplary punishments, can de hyphenate pothole deaths from the Indian monsoon. On the 75th year of India Independence, the health of our nation does not look good. The scourge of infectious diseases has hardly waned, and non communicable diseases like asthma, heart disease and diabetes are now a household name. Our healthcare system has never had enough personnel or material resources to even begin to make a dent. Our only recourse therefore is to reduce demand. Say I am a Bollywood movie mogul. Life used to be great once. And that was when we would get phone calls from Dubai kea don, have to pay extortion money, and even then have to put up with being pumped with bullets, and be bleeding to death on a hot footpath at high noon. Amah, the good old days. Now it is terrible. On the one hand, you have to keep the progressives happy, or be prepared to be accused, in the media, of punching down, or of not speaking truth to power, or of weapon sing nationalism and, worst of all, of being a stooge of the Indian government. Bhaisahab, are we making phillums for the great masses or for the film appreciation classes in liberal arts college On the other hand, you have to keep the social media hash tag armies propitiated, in that movies have to.

Enshrine traditional values, and have nationalist patriotic themes, or they start flooding WhatsApps and Twitters with boycott calls. This outrage on themes we could have handled, after all the story is the last thing we in the Hindi movie industry worry about. I mean years ago we used to copy from foreign or south movies, now we make licensed remakes, so it not as if we are not listening, to lawyers at least. But now apparently, the hoi polloi have a problem with the stars. That is the thin end of the wedge. I understand an interest in their romantic lives and their dalliances, but why do you care whether a superstar said something that does not agree with your politics Of course they did. They are stars, they can say and do anything. They can play college kids at 60, and drive over people, all without consequence. You don't get to react to that in a way that they would approve of. And even if they have said nothing, people want movies to be boycotted simply for casting the offspring of stars. Nepotism, huh, if it works for national politics, why should it work for the film industry Look man, I became a movie mogul because my dad was one, and how can I be expected to not follow the golden rule, do unto others as you expect for yourselves I think I will just stop making movies now. To quote Nero, it will be a great loss to the world of art. The human brain is programmed for and capable of subtlety, nobility and benevolence. It has a center that bestows a unique and divine attribute to man. A neural substrate that generates and regulates compassion and empathy. Extensive neuroimaging research has associated activation of a core salience network, involved in the processing of affective, painful stimuli. Comprising two key regions, the anterior insula and anterior cingulate, activation of this network has been implicated in effecting compassion and empathy. Empathy and compassion are the need of the hour, and the human race perched atop the apex of the evolutionary pyramid, can surely use its power of discretion to inculcate and imbibe these virtues. Mechanisms that mediate compassion involve using the sense of self as a reference point to perceive the world and gain information about other people mental states. However, applying these self referential projection mechanisms in situations where it is inappropriate can result in egocentrically biased judgments. Understanding how egocentrism arises has become increasingly important and relevant. Egocentrism and narcissism have been steadily increasing over the last decades, with some scholars even talking about a narcissism epidemic. Egocentrism and narcissism arise out of a false sense of identification of the self. A self that regales in sensory gratification. A self that is utterly hedonistic and in relentless pursuit of power, gratification and domination. The quest for gratification is boundless and insatiable. Satiety based on extrinsic agents is inherently flawed. Satiety that requires constant stimulation mutates to lust.

And eventually is doomed. A mouse experiment, where an electrode was placed in the pleasure center bears testimony to this. The mouse was placed in a box that had a lever. On pressing the lever, the electrode delivered a micro current to its pleasure center. Once the mouse realised that pressing the lever resulted in pleasure, it kept on pressing the lever repeatedly. There is an intrinsic pathway that does not rely on any external stimulation to reach a state of bliss and contentment. Activation of these pathways is what spirituality is all about. Egocentrism and egocentric behavior have the inherent potential to unleash large scale destruction and devastation, if they fester in the psyche of political and religious leaders. Political or religious ideology is fast degenerating into an all consuming obsessive narcissism that reeks of intolerance. An intolerance that will not hesitate to effect destruction in an attempt to subjugate. Temperance, compassion, empathy, tolerance are the benchmarks of evolution of the human brain. The brain is capable of not just intellectual evolution but more importantly of emotional evolution. There has never been a greater need to effect a paradigm shift. A shift from the segregative, hegemony of ritualistic religion, to a far more holistic and inclusive spiritual harmony. Spirituality, that universal and reveals a path to knowledge of the Self. Knowledge of the Self that transcends the physical form. Knowledge that liberates from the ego and all egocentrism. Knowledge that will unite mankind to a cohesive, collective consciousness and usher in an era of peace and bliss. An understanding that all duality and diversity is merely a manifestation of a fundamental non duality. A non duality that forever in a state of blissful awareness. China, before the Peoples Liberation Army took her over during the purported Peoples Revolution, was ruled by Kuomintang or China nationalist forces led by Chiang Kai Shek. This government reclaimed the island which it had lost to Japan in 1895 during the first Sino Japanese war after Japan lost the Second World War in 1945. In 1949, however, China Communist party led by Mao Zedong took Beijing and the rest of China during the purported People Revolution while the forces of Chiang Kai Shek took refuge in Taiwan. Since then, till October 1971, the United Nations, US, and other countries had continued to recognise the Republic of China of Taiwan and not the Communist Peoples Republic of China. However, while affirming the one China policy in 1979, the US simultaneously passed the Taiwan Relations Act indicating that she would continue to help Taiwan defend itself, spending billions of dollars each year and selling weapons to Taipei, in effect recognising Taiwan as an independent State. This followed the initiation of the process of democratisation by Taiwan in 1987 culminating in holding of a presidential election in 1996. This further widened the schism between Taiwan & China. It is worth noting here that China brands Taiwan a separatist. As regards Tibet, Tibet had never lost its independence.

Had throughout been an independent state, which is obvious from the 13th Dalai Lama emphasis on Tibet having an independent status externally in formal communications to foreign rulers, and internally, by issuing a proclamation reaffirming Tibet independence, and by strengthening the country defences. The Dalai Lama is revered as God incarnate by the Tibetans. He is both a spiritual as well as a temporal head. Subsequent to the annexation of Tibet by the People Republic of China during the 1959 Tibetan uprising, the Dalai Lama had to flee his country & take refuge in India with thousands of his followers. On 29 April 1959, the Dalai Lama established the independent Tibetan government in exile in the north Indian hill station of Mussoorie, then moved in May 1960 to Dharamshala where he resides. He retired as political head in 2011 to make way for a democratic government, the Central Tibetan Administration. It is obvious, Tibet had been usurped by China by using force. During British rule, Tibet acted as a buffer state between China & the British ruled India. After gobbling a weak & spiritual Tibet through force, China now eyes the state of Arunachal Pradesh in the Northeast India, bordering Chinese occupied Tibet. It needs to be noted that the Dalai Lama is also branded a separatist by China. Comparing Tibetan & Taiwanese situations Till the time China usurped Tibet under the pretext that she always had been under China control, Tibet was ruled by her God Kings, the Dalai Lamas, who exercised both spiritual & temporal power as Tibetan history tells us. China had no moral right to annex Tibet. Plausible reason for China act can be the unexplored mineral wealth of the spiritually inclined Tibet. Taiwan, along with mainland China, as history of China tells us, was initially ruled by Kuomintang led by Chiang Kai Shek, till during the Peoples Revolution led by Mao Zedong of Communist Party of China the Peoples Liberation Army got control of mainland China & Chiang Kai Shek, along with his forces, had to take refuge in Taiwan, where he established the Republic of China ROC which was recognised by the UN, the US and other countries till October 1971. It is worth noting in this connection that the US had passed the Taiwan Relations Act in 1971 indicating that the US would continue to help Taiwan defend itself, spending billions of dollars each year and selling weapons to Taipei, in effect recognizing Taiwan as an independent State. Considering the situation in Taiwan, now a practising democracy, one wonders, how she can be thrown before China which has earlier also exhibited her expansionist tendencies in case of Tibet by annexing Tibet by force & has now been eying the state of Arunachal Pradesh of India, calling it South Tibet & claiming that it had been the Chinese territory since ancient times. There is an urgent need to counter the moves of the expansionist Chinese Communist Regime to safeguard the democracies worldwide the US.

Being foremost amongst the democratic countries in the world therefore needs to take the lead in this respect & along with India, a successful thriving democratic country and other democratic countries in the world, take a firm stand to counter the growing arrogance of communist China. Finally, India herself has high stakes in countering China as an aggrieved party with her own scores to settle. Quad is one such grouping, of which India is one of the four member countries, and whose one aim is to contain the increasing influence of China in the Indo Pacific Region, can be of help in achieving this goal. Over the last decade India witnessed immense influence of esports on the youth to say the least. In India, 19 of the population spends between 1 7 hours playing mobile games in a week and 11 between 7 14 hours. India has become the largest mobile gaming market in terms of app downloads. What started with competitive gaming restricted only to be practiced in fests, competitions, local events and tournaments in the late 2000s is now a Rest 250 core industry with more than 600,000 players and 100,000 teams. India participation in various esports events at Commonwealth Esports Championships and the Asian Games 2022 was the first time India participated in such esports at the Asian Games. Earlier in 2018 India participated in the tournament that was held in Jakarta. India was among the 18 participants of the inaugural Esports demonstration event and had managed to secure bronze in Hearthstone, credit to Mr. Firth Mehta. However, it will now be crucial, for esports will be held as an officially recognised medal sport this time. India will participate at the continental tournament in five different games FIFA 22, Street Fighter V, Hearthstone, League of Legends, and DOTA 2. French President Emmanuel Macron publicly stated that he wants esports to be included in the 2024 Paris Olympics, it is about time that competitive gaming gets featured in the Olympics and the upcoming Commonwealth Games as well. Around 46 countries have recognised esports as a regular sport like Korea, Thailand, Italy, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, South Africa, Kazakhstan, Malaysia, Vietnam, etc. With more than 500 million esports fans in 152 countries the global viewership of esports has steeply raised in the past few years. Acc. to the latest data from Yugo Global Profiles, one in four global consumers 25 spends at least 7 hours of their week playing video games on their smart phones. YouTube, Facebook Gaming, Loco, and Rooter are best for video game streaming show in India. Streamers have been able to monetize their content and earn a great deal. Moreover, the rise of esports in India will broaden employment opportunities that include esports advertising, marketing, coaching, content creators, esports journalists, game designers, etc. Streaming is a great business option. There is a great potential of revenue growth as well. The Indian esports industry also experienced many Indian multiplex like INOX Leisure and PVR bringing the.

Action of sports to their cinemas. Other sources of income generation are where celebrities like rappers, sportsmen, actors, and other famous individuals leverage sports as a way to increase their engagement with the audience and increasing their earnings. Example: Tiger Sheriff is a brand ambassador for Sports Premier League, cricketer Yuzvendra Chagall signed up with Rooter as a content creator, etc. Recognition and large revenue gains are attracting many Indians to take sports as a serious career option. E&Y report 2021 titled & Ready, Set, Game ON! expects the market size of this industry to grow at a compound annual growth rate of 46 and reach Rest core by 2025 mainly because the number of sports athletes and teams has doubled in size recently. Also, certain sports titles tournaments have offered a massive prize pool of up to Rest 2 cores. However, in India there is misunderstanding prevalent over classification of sports. Competitive sports titles like Dote, Counter Strike, or Fortnite are often considered the same as games like Teen Patti, Rummy, Poker, and Fantasy Sports, which are labeled as luck based and circumstantial, often allowing players to make real money. These games can be classified as sports and a competitive sport where athletes use their abilities both physical and mental to compete in certain genres of video games, requiring sincere practice, ability to handle intense pressure, quick reflexes, in a virtual, electronic environment. India geographical location, large population, and rapid economic development make it highly vulnerable to the consequences of climate change. Climate change and global warming are no longer debatable topics. The effects are clearly visible. Extreme weather events like heat waves, cold waves, cloudbursts, droughts, and floods have become so common that many people have started paying no attention to them. However, there is a huge portion of the Indian population that is seriously concerned about the environment and believes that something can be done to reverse the effects of climate change. Environmental experts unanimously agree that India will be one of the most affected countries by the altering patterns of climate and millions of Indians are at risk of disease and starvation. Almost all the industrial and economic sectors in the country are doing their bit to help the nation fight the menace of environmental degradation. The real estate sector is also not lagging in this approach. Sustainable real estate is fast emerging as the nation response to the increasing carbon footprint of the sector. The contribution of the real estate sector will be significant in India achieving carbon neutrality by 2070. To achieve sustainability, the real estate sector has been implementing various techniques like the use of environment friendly and reclaimed construction material, provisions of rainwater harvesting, designing buildings to reduce energy consumption, and waste management. The more recent projects are seeing provisions like solar rooftops, wind turbines, waste recycling & composting, etc. Paints with high reflective abilities are being used on the exterior of the buildings to reduce heating thus the need for cooling.

Green spaces and managed plantations are now seen as integral parts of any contemporary real estate project. Geospatial technologies are being employed by developers to determine the most environmentally sustainable project sites and understand the ecological implications of the work. Software solutions like BIM and Connected construction help in optimizing resources and reducing waste. The combinations of all these techniques help the real estate sector reduce its carbon footprint and create a sustainable future. One of the most important reasons why the real estate sector has been able to put so much effort and resources toward sustainability is consumer sentiment. Customers both in residential and commercial real estate today are concerned about the environmental footprint of their buildings. More importantly, the modern generation understands the benefits of living and working in environment friendly spaces. They are aware of the health benefits, physical, mental, and emotional, of living closer to nature. These customers are driving the demand for sustainable real estate and serving as a motivation for the developers to build more environment friendly projects. The term sustainability has been around for several decades now; however, it is now that the sustainability revolution is catching up momentum. Besides the demand from the customers and the social collateral, environmental friendliness is one of the most important components of the modern risk assessment matrix. Modern project financiers find it easier to finance projects that are planned with environment conservation and carbon neutrality in mind. With the largest number of internet and smartphone users, India has a highly connected society. The power of social media cannot be discounted. Sustainability initiatives help the real estate developers build a positive image in society and authorities. This positive image provides a competitive advantage to companies and helps them stay ahead of the competition. Real estate developers are actively taking part in the sustainable real estate revolution; however, the occupants share equal responsibility in making the real estate ecologically sustainable. Intelligent usage of energy and water, indoor plants, reusing things, and reducing waste and waste segregation at homes can help significantly reduce the environmental footprint of the buildings. Buildings in India contribute to more than one fifth of the total greenhouse gas emissions. Making real estate greener, both during construction and operation can do wonders for India fight against climate change. For India to achieve the target of carbon neutrality by 2070, the real estate developers, operators, and occupants need to share the responsibility of making real estate sustainable and ecologically friendly. Passports enable you to travel, explore different cultures and sometimes even live and work in a foreign country. Their power is undeniable, so much so that they are ranked and given a score based on the number of countries you can visit without a visa. The higher the score, the higher the ranking. Among the companies ranking passports are Passport Index and Henley Passport Index. Passport ranking is based on proprietary research from publicly available sources, as well as official information provided by the government agencies.

Elements are extremely influential within their own community and with local politicians, especially those belonging to constituencies that have a high percentage of Sikhs. It was their militant connections that allowed them to forcibly assume control of most Gurdwaras in their areas, which also provided them access to unlimited funds. In a manner of speaking, they are not unlike the Yakuza, and as with most such criminal enterprises, they also have rival factions jockeying for power and control. The fact of the matter is that more questions have been raised than answered. With the Khalistan ship dead in the water, why would India risk its democratic credentials to assassinate an inconsequential Khalistani terrorist living on foreign shores? Could the killing not have been the work of a rival gang? After all, another even more influential Khalistani activist was killed subsequently in Winnipeg without any eyebrows being raised. For that matter, why is the Canadian Government so protective of these elements that are known to be fomenting and financing violence in the Punjab? Of a Canadian Sikh population of 800,000, the Indian Government has requested for the extradition of just twenty odd activists against whom criminal cases are pending in India. Surely no democratic principles are being violated by acceding to this request? Ironically, it appears that no lofty principles or questions of geo-politics and sovereignty are at stake in this on-going diplomatic spat. It simply seems to be about self-serving politicians, on both sides, using the situation to get a step up in the domestic political firmament. Suffice it to say that for Prime Minister Trudeau, presently facing political headwinds, a Sikh population that views him favorably is an electoral asset. Prime Minister Modi must also be hoping that this will show him up as a strong leader and help overcome his mortification at the repeated humiliations heaped on him by President Xi with the Chinese occupation of territory in Eastern Ladakh. With the upcoming general elections, he must absolutely be seen in a positive light as a strong leader. Finally, what must not be lost sight of is the fact that whether Indian Intelligence organised it, or it was the work of a rival, the reputation of the Research and Analysis Wing has been enhanced. Moreover, Khalistani terrorists in the West can no longer behave with the same impunity as they have done till now without fearing retribution. That is undoubtedly a good thing. In India vast economic landscape, financial inclusion serves as a catalyst for economic transformation. According to the Global Findex report, 76 per cent of the global adult population holds an account with a financial institution or a mobile money provider, while as high as 80 per cent of Indian adults possess a bank account. India financial institutions and fintech companies actively promote financial inclusion through their digital fintech platforms, aiming to integrate the unbanked population into the formal financial system. As a result, India is being recognised as a frontrunner in the global fintech landscape. Despite the progress made, challenges persist, especially for MSMEs, which contribute significantly to India GDP. These challenges include limited access to credit, complex application processes, and stringent collateral requirements. Fintech companies have emerged as crucial allies in overcoming these obstacles and driving the financial inclusion movement forward.

In the country financial landscape. Utilising digital payment systems, mobile banking, and other fintech innovations, financial services have become affordable and easily accessible, reducing transaction costs. The public digital infrastructure has made the digital transition easier and helped fill the gap to access most online banking services by revolutionising identity verification and Know Your Customer KYC. Additionally, initiatives like the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana and India Stack have significantly boosted financial inclusion and fintech adoption in India by opening doors for fintech startups to create new tech products and building a robust digital infrastructure to support both public and private digital ventures. Marginalised communities in specific have benefited greatly from these initiatives. The proliferation of mobile banking services has been revolutionary in rural areas, empowering underserved populations with online banking and credit facilities at their fingertips. This growth has bridged the rural-urban divide, fostered economic growth, and reduced income disparities. This has also extended into the realm of MSMEs who seek credit services, further enhancing the economy. Enhancing Financial Accessibility The rise of fintech and financial inclusion has played a pivotal role in bridging gaps for underserved segments with limited access to traditional banking credit. This has often been a challenge for the MSMEs but by leveraging technology, fintech enables credit access for these individuals without a formal banking history. By using AI and machine learning, they are able to make more accurate credit risk assessments based on alternative data, thereby opening doors for these small enterprises into the formal financial system. Other financing models, such as Buy Now, Pay Later BNPL are enabling consumers to make purchases and pay for them over time with no interest. Similarly, the Faster Rotation Credit Line FRCL model for MSMEs offers small businesses a revolving credit line that can be used multiple times within a specified credit term, providing the under banked with a multitude of financing options to choose from. Open banking through which a lot of these services are dispensed has fundamentally changed the landscape by using Application Programming Interfaces APIs. Open Banking empowers customers with greater control over their financial data and enables secure data sharing for easy access to diverse financial services from multiple providers. Collaborations between traditional banks and fintech firms enrich inclusive financial services, as banks extend their reach and fintech benefits from stability and trust. Building an Equitable Future with Technology Technology has undoubtedly been a game-changer, bridging gaps and empowering the underserved but collaborative efforts between regulatory bodies, banking institutions, and fintech firms are essential to keep the financial inclusion ball rolling. Cyber security threats, regulatory complexities, data privacy concerns, uneven digital literacy, and customer trust issues are some potential risks revolving around the fintech landscape. For continued growth, all stakeholders need to work thoughtfully around these challenges while fostering innovation. Clear guidelines are needed for emerging areas such as crypto and Distributed Ledger Technology DLT to ensure consumer and fintech protection. Continued investment in Digital Public Infrastructure DPI is vital for crea

Forward thinking regulations, such as Payment Services Directive Two PSD2 in Europe, Fintech Law licenses in Mexico, fintech sandboxes in Brazil, and UPI in India, have had positive effects on the fintech sector. The recently approved, First Loss Default Guarantee FLDG, the popular bank-fintech partnership model for digital lending is another step in the right direction. Looking ahead, the B2B fintech sector, which caters to MSMEs, holds significant potential for growth, as these small businesses contribute nearly 70% of global jobs and GDP, as per the World Economic Forum. Projections indicate that B2B fintech revenues will experience a Compound Annual Growth Rate CAGR of 32%, reaching a market value of \$285 billion by 2030. With over 400 million MSMEs worldwide, the transformative role of technology cannot be overstated. As India continues to foster innovation and collaboration among stakeholders, an equitable and prosperous future becomes more attainable through financial inclusion initiatives. After seeing hours of both television and print media both from India and abroad, I have come to one conclusion. Justin Trudeau, like his father, caters to what he thinks will give him brownie points by bucking the trend and supporting Islamists, Khalistanis and China. I don't say this lightly but with reports from various journalists from Canadian media as well as the American media, and from a former Pentagon official, on the murder of Hardeep Singh Nijjar who it is established went to Canada on a false passport and is a terrorist but somehow through a fake marriage got a Canadian Citizenship. This should have alerted the Canadian authorities but considering their investigative agencies fouled up even on the biggest terror attack from Canadian soil, it is not surprising. I am referring to the Kanishka bombing where 331 innocent passengers were killed by Khalistanis putting a bomb on the plane. They had planted another bomb on Air India but luckily for the passengers it exploded in the baggage check in at Tokyo. But it seems the Canadian authority did not take it seriously as the case dragged on forever, till even the witnesses were either murdered or made to shut up. This is a country, whose Prime Minister is telling us about the rule of law. How ironic and disturbing this is for the victims and their families. I met a young man in Montreal, who had seen off his wife and two very young children on Kanishka. Even after a few years had passed, he was a very shattered man and he took me to a room which had one Diya burning and on every wall were photos of his children and his wife. His children's toys were there as was there beds and cupboards of clothes. What kind of monsters could have done this? I prayed they would be caught but they were, most escaped any punishment. This is the justice system of a country that calls itself developed. Even today, the bombing of Kanishka is not forgotten by their loved ones but the perpetrators and those with sympathies with the Khalistani are very much a part of Justin Trudeau's government and continue to target politicians, police and innocents in India. Surprisingly their maps of the state they want as the great land where Sikhs ruled before partition does not include any part of Pakistan, only India. This does question their motives as Lahore was the bastion of the Sikh Empire. There are few Sikhs left in Pakistan today. We hear of them being murdered indiscriminately but yet on Pakistan TV I saw a Sikh claimi

An impressive work considering there are 199 passports to review annually in Traveling is a privilege, but also a source of development for local citizens and the country economy. The goal of each government is to ensure it is as easy as possible for its citizens to travel abroad. By providing an electronic passport, and by maintaining a reliable identity infrastructure and border control process, governments are able to obtain visa exemptions with specific countries. A visa exemption is based on confidence and mutual respect between countries, as it allows citizens to visit a foreign country without requesting a formal visa. When a country benefits from a visa waiver, for example for the US, online registration procedures, such as replace the visa request, and the response arrives in few days after a background check on the person wishing to travel. Passport security is a root of trust between countries the confidence between countries, and by consequence the power of a passport, is established on several factors that encompass political and economic aspects, as well as the capacity to apply counter terrorism laws. However, a fundamental element remains the checks on delivered identities. It is all about the capacity of a country to maintain a high level of security against identity fraud: starting with birth registration or the creation of a new identity, identity management throughout the citizen life, the use and checks of the identity i.e. at the border and the logging of lost and stolen documents. Not forgetting the secure management and issuance process of passports to prevent the issuance of legitimate documents under false identity first passport application passport renewal. Creating a secure passport ecosystem based on reliable identity proofing, including biometric verification, and the end to end security of the passport issuance system, is a significant element in passport ranking. This is regardless of how the document is designed to resist to fraud attempts once it is in circulation, and potentially lost or stolen. Secure passports are not just electronic documents that comprise a chip with the holder personal data the portrait and optionally the fingerprints. The physical booklet and the design of the data page are key to managing resistance to counterfeiting and forgery, keeping in mind that the chip can be voluntarily deactivated by usurpers. Four main types of passport fraud A secure passport design enables bona fide travelers to enjoy a stress free trip, safe in the knowledge that their proof of identity is one of the most cutting edge ID documents available. However, a question often asked is: If my passport is personalized with my photo and personal details, who else could use it Why do we need to secure passports While these are legitimate questions, passports are so valuable that fraudsters are willing to go to unimaginable lengths to obtain and alter an ID document that does not belong to them. Identity theft is all too real and affects millions of people around the globe has registered more than 80 million stolen.

Or encoded by a technology that enables OMA. Scanners or gates can immediately confirm whether a passport is genuine or not. Only flagged passport holders will need to go through manual inspection. This tech for convenience and security approach is endorsed by standardizing organizations such as the International Civil Aviation Organization ICAO and the International Organization for Standardization ISO. Your key to the world Passports are sophisticated and well thought out documents. From the care governments put into the design to the complexity of the security features, passports truly are remarkable. Our passports are part of our culture, representing our country and even our values a thing of pride that we hold dear to our hearts. So, whenever that is possible for you to get ready for your next adventure across the globe, take a moment to look at your passport, at this booklet that is your key to the world, where design and security are graciously combined to let you embark on a new journey. Bharat is not just a developing country but a country of endless possibilities and a leading force to the thought of the world. The contribution of Bharat has always been a gentle dewdrop unseen and unheard and yet brings into blossom the fairest of roses. The perennial wisdom of our Upanishads and Vedic culture still leads us through the perilous earthly journey of ours. From times immemorial students have been coming to this very land to taste the nectar of wisdom. Nalanda and Taxila had earned fame as such centers of educational excellence. The rich heritage of our wisdom was threatened by foreign subjections, for example, the British intentionally deprived us of our inherited wisdom and introduced an education system that could only produce mindless office workers. Today, Bharat is celebrating its 75th Independence Day. It is going to be 75 years since the country became independent. This day reminds us of the pledge we made to unite against slavery. In the midst of completing 75 years of independence, it is an irony for our country that we have not seen great success in inculcating a sense of self respect and nationalism in the minds of our citizens through education. On the occasion of 75th Independence Day, we have to think about the tradition of Bharatiya science and its relevance too. This is also the time to make proper use of the treasure left by our forefathers. In the name of modernity, we cannot ignore the tradition of our ancient intellectual culture. After independence, as a result of many commissions, committees, and policies in our country, some significant efforts have been made to make the education system practical, relevant, and aligned with development needs but barring some achievements, the present education system is still having a colonial hangover. The different methodologies have been contributing to our education systems like the ancient Shute and modern day classroom dialogues. Our modern day education system must include creative and innovative thinking and real time problem.

Solving skill development. If we look closely, every educational institution gives immense importance to the memorization of facts which could be easily replaced by the virtual database. Degrees earned after just mugging up the bookish data will never yield the great results in the real world. Less emphasis is laid on developing students personalities and the skill to attain knowledge. Students have been trained to follow the status quo. They can therefore never truly explore the potential of learning as a student. This goal oriented rearing may lead to a disproportionate inclination towards material gains over any social ones. The holistic development of mind and body may not find its way into classroom learning and may lead to limited coping mechanisms in students later in life when they face adverse circumstances. In our education system today, students should not only be exposed to the social and cultural diversity of the country, but also to regional languages other than English. In this way, language will not become a medium of separation but a medium of interconnection. Language is the primary form of thinking. It helps one think deeply, articulate more effectively, and therefore becomes a crucial bridge between knowledge gaining and knowledge sharing. Youth must be encouraged to explore our history and culture through their contemporary lens of vision and ideas. This will definitely influence and impact their worldview and foster original thinking. How technical subjects can be taught in their mother tongue is to be explored. Can medical and engineering education be taught in local languages As the head of a teaching group, I will put in concerted efforts into teaching technical subjects in regional languages in the next few years. Today, politics is being given a cold shoulder by the new generation as a career option. The youth of the country are studying mostly to become doctors, engineers and lawyers. Society, popular culture or even parents do not see politics as a profession, let alone it being something for educated young leaders. We must collectively flay such ideas in favor of building our nation with strong political leadership from students. The way Bharat is on the global map in sectors such as technology and medicine, I believe we can set an example of how Bharat is the Vishwaguru even in youth participation in its democracy and governance. Educational institutions can also play an important role in shaping the new Bharat. An educational institution is a place where a student learns to develop social relationships. One personality develops and matures only through relationships with others. Therefore, it is very important for the institutes that these relationships are not based on wealth or social status but rather on optimistic and innovative ideas. The role of educational institutions should be to inculcate values such as honesty, cooperation, and hard work in the students from the early stages of education. This would motivate students to work with dedication and commitment and achieve excellence. They will also appreciate their colleagues more who achieve.

Success through hard work. They will learn to honor every degree of social work, adding meaning to society. There is a dire necessity for democratic inclusion in the educational premises for thought formation so that the students could quench the thirst of their questioning minds. Obedience towards an institution is not the one and only sign of an aspiring mind. Adherence to institutional thinking is a hindrance to the growth process. This is why we are unable to leverage our full potential in innovation, scientific research, and local production. Our entire educational framework encourages and rewards obedience. Student innovation, curiosity, and questioning nature must be encouraged. Our country, empowered with the spirit of Swedish and self reliance, is now adapting its policies in a new way. The country has high hopes from its youth. To stitch and sustain the democratic fabric of our country and to take it to the next phase of exponential growth, I urge the educational institution and even parents, academicians, policy makers, thinkers and most importantly students to recognise the significance of being politically aware, inclined and passionate citizens of the country. Mainstreaming the idea of political education and preparing, guiding, and facilitating youth of Bharat through contemporary educational methods rooted in our cultural nuances and ancient wisdom would be a true tribute to our nation builders on this *Aside kea Amrita Mahotsav*. The future belongs to the youth and Bharat future depends on them. It was in the 1960s that some pioneers in the US Dept. of Defence decided to create an inter connected network of all their computers to ease data sharing and communication. At the root of all human invention lies the simple need to make life easier. And with the creation of this network, the the. of Defence had effectively ushered in a new era. An era of inter connectivity at a hitherto unseen level. And further accelerating this phenomenon was the invention of the World Wide Web in which was made public in 1991. Suddenly, a plethora of information became available at our fingertips. And the creation of the web served as the genesis of the age of Web 1.0. The age of the internet was born. The commencement of the web 1.0 period was marked not only by novel technologies and greater connectivity but also by the creation of new jobs and employment opportunities. Web 1.0 signaled the arrival of new opportunities in the employment market. Jobs such as Web developer, User experience designer, software engineers and Search Engine Optimization SEO specialist all were introduced into the world. For many, these jobs did seem lucrative and vague. But those who ventured into the possibilities that Web 1.0 offered often reaped significant rewards. The advent of Web 1.0 thus, not only signaled a change in the world of tech but also served to create new opportunities for those who were bold enough to claim them. The trajectory of human technological advancement always follows a upward graph. And the web was no.

Lifestyle is all about choosing to live your life in the healthiest way possible. There are a few things you have to do to start living your life in this way, i.e. the healthy way. This means doing some amount of exercise daily, such as jogging, yoga, playing sports, etc. Adding to this, you must also have a balanced and nutritional diet with all the food groups. It would be best if you were taking the right amount of proteins, carbohydrates, vitamins, minerals, and fats to help you have a proper diet. Grouped with these two essential aspects a healthy person also the same sleep cycle, around hours of sleep. However, we must remember that a healthy lifestyle not only refers to our physical and mental health. Maintaining a balanced diet, exercising daily, and sleeping well are essential parts of a healthy lifestyle. But feeling happy is also a big part of a healthy lifestyle. To enable happiness, thinking positively is a must. When a person does not feel happy or good about themselves, they are not entirely healthy. Thus we must do our best to think positively so that we can feel happy rather than sad. We have talked about what all entails a healthy life, so now we must speak of what all does not. There are several things that one must avoid in order to live a healthy lifestyle. These include the kind of practices and habits that are harmful to us and also to the people around us, i.e. society. Such practices and habits include gambling, smoking, drinking, illegal drugs, or any other things that can turn into an addiction. These you but for all the people around you, as addiction causes unhealthy attitudes and behaviors. Other unhealthy practices include skipping meals and eating junk food. Lifestyle is all about choosing to live your life in the healthiest way possible. There are a few things you have to do to start living your life in this way, i.e. the healthy way. This means doing some amount of exercise daily, such as jogging, yoga, playing sports, etc. Adding to this, you must also have a balanced and nutritional diet with all the food groups. It would be best if you were taking the right amount of proteins, carbohydrates, vitamins, minerals, and fats to help you have a proper diet. Grouped with these two essential aspects a healthy person also the same sleep cycle, around hours of sleep. However, we must remember that a healthy lifestyle not only refers to our physical and mental health. Maintaining a balanced diet, exercising daily, and sleeping well are essential parts of a healthy lifestyle. But feeling happy is also a big part of a healthy lifestyle. To enable happiness, thinking positively is a must. When a person does not feel happy or good about themselves, they are not entirely healthy. Thus we must do our best to think positively so that we can feel happy rather than sad. We have talked.

Worth more than up from a market value of in as a result of the industry saw a as the winds down, it is that the textile market would recover and develop at a compound annual growth rate car of percent between to reach billion the industry contributed to the nation gross domestic product gap a surge in the exports of and yarn goods by more than fifty percent, signifying an upward trajectory for the over the years have increased in this extremely diverse business. In the value of India textile exports was billion. From to December foreign direct investment into the sector totaled billion in foreign direct investment fade. During the last five years, the sector has received fade and several other investments. The icily announced a tin may of the automated approach, the Indian has percent automation. Many more investments from programs such as scheme for scats, and incentive ply are helping to improve the industry output and exports the textile sector in India is to attract investments totaling us120 billion and grow exports to us. The textile industry in India is particularly robust due to the wide of and fibers and yarns. To sectors such as vehicles, etc. the textile industry in India is and. Since the trend of in trade has grown in sectors and labor, there are in the textile sector. India is to be the second most market by up to billion, while china is projected to be the most up to us billion. In India has one of the fastest with a gap growth rate of increases the spending power of the and for textile sector goods. This expansion results in a them two vast array of for diverse items that may be shipped both inside India and beyond. In has one of. Worth more than up from a market value of in as a result of the industry saw a as the winds down, it is that the textile market would recover and develop at a compound annual growth rate car of percent between to reach billion the industry contributed to the nation gross domestic product gap a surge in the exports of and yarn goods by more than fifty percent, signifying an upward trajectory for the over the years have increased in this extremely diverse business. In the value of India textile exports was billion. From to December foreign direct investment into the sector totaled billion in foreign direct investment fade. During the last five years, the sector has received fade and several other investments. The icily announced a tin may of the automated approach, the Indian has percent automation. Many more investments from programs such as scheme for scats, and incentive ply are helping to improve the industry output and exports the textile sector in India is to attract investments totaling us120 billion and grow exports to us. The textile industry in India is particularly robust due to the wide of and fibers and yarns. To sectors such as vehicles.

The most with hand woven textiles on one end and mills on the other, in a vast range of within the challenges although there are and in the textile sector, similar to other industries, the textile in India faces. The textile sector is under as a result of the policy changes at the national and state levels. The clothing and apparel are more costly due to the of the gist. The lack of access to the newest and most, as well as its inability to fulfill global export market a. In addition to these concerns, the Indian textile sector also such as child labor, from in the area of low cost clothing, and personal safety. The road ahead to the obstacles and the market objective, India textile sector must make several and apply some new practices to its. One of the two includes a greater emphasis on and weaving capacity, state governments should for to the in its entirety. The sector would thrive to heights if both the and state provide adequate assistance to its small and large scale players. In addition to their staff to suit the of the, the Indian textile sector should also the levies placed on a of gas is crucial to the. The creation of the of a single point of for and the of a set price for yarn on an annual basis would facilitate the flow of labor and aid the nation. With a rise in disposable income, the need for goods in the Indian textile sector has expanded, resulting in enormous demand in both the local and foreign markets. Consequently, India textile industry has a bright future due to the rapid expansion of the retail sector, government assistance, and investments. Crypto currency has grown significantly over the past few years and The most with hand woven textiles on one end and mills on the other, in a vast range of within the challenges although there are and in the textile sector, similar to other industries, the textile in India faces. The textile sector is under as a result of the policy changes at the national and state levels. The clothing and apparel are more costly due to the of the gist. The lack of access to the newest and most, as well as its inability to fulfill global export market a. In addition to these concerns, the Indian textile sector also such as child labor, from in the area of low cost clothing, and personal safety. The road ahead to the obstacles and the market objective, India textile sector must make several and apply some new practices to its. One of the two includes a greater emphasis on and weaving capacity, state governments should for to the in its entirety. The sector would thrive to heights if both the and state provide adequate assistance to its small and large scale players. In addition to their staff to suit the of the, the Indian textile sector should also the levies placed on a.

Newspaper, as we know is an essential part of our life. For a newspaper reader, it is the first and foremost thing that he would like to have early in the morning. It connects us with every field and every part of the world. Be it politics, entertainment, sports, films etc. Newspaper provides information about the burning topics from all over world and keeps us well informed. Though news is also displayed on television and radio, there we have an option to choose. It results in wastage of time, as the news is repeated over and over again and is followed by a number of advertisements. Apart from the information newspaper provides, it can be useful in a number of ways. The puzzles given in it develop the thinking ability. The job vacancies column helps the people. A regular reader can improve his knowledge of language in which language he reads the newspaper. Newspaper also tells us about the different policies introduced by the and makes us aware about everything happening around us. We can conclude by saying that the newspaper broadens our outlook and is an enormous source of information. Therefore one must develop the habit of reading newspaper every day. Having a healthy lifestyle is all about choosing to live your life in the healthiest way possible. There are a few things you have to do to start living your life in this way, healthy way. This means doing some amount of exercise daily, such as jogging, yoga, playing sports, etc. Adding to this, you must also have a balanced and nutritional diet with all the food groups. It would be best if you were taking the right amount of proteins, carbohydrates, vitamins, minerals, and fats to help you have a proper diet. Grouped with these two essential aspects diet and exercise, a healthy person also maintains the same sleep cycle, which should consist of around hours of sleep. However, we must remember that a healthy lifestyle not only refers to our physical and mental health. Maintaining a balanced diet, exercising daily, and sleeping well are essential parts of a healthy lifestyle. But feeling happy is also a big part of a healthy lifestyle. To enable happiness, thinking positively is a must. When a person does not feel happy or good about themselves, they are not entirely healthy. Thus we must do our best to think positively so that we can feel happy rather than sad. We have talked about what all entails a healthy life, so now we must speak of what all does not. There are several things that one must avoid in order to live a healthy lifestyle. These include the kind of practices and habits that are harmful to us and also to the people around us society. Such practices and habits include gambling, smoking, drinking, illegal drugs, or any other things that can turn into an addiction unhealthy attitudes to the and behaviors. Other unhealthy practices include skipping meals and eating junk food.

The first sadri is a watercolor and dyed paper work at sachet art and belongs to the year 2010. The second is a rhapsodic blue that swims into your senses at galleries navy in square one. The 2010 sadri at sachet is a brooding reflection of the master hand when he created a series in different shades of blue. One recalls the great godfather vassal Kandinsky when he wrote almost without exception, blue refers to the domain of abstraction and immateriality. Sadri was a master of an inward journey of introspection. His works were born of an odyssey of optical allusions that searched for the seeds of reflective resonance. This dark work has about it a striking lyrical precision, that is characterized by bold color tones and the rhythmic repetition and variation of the pleated repetitive fold of form. Abstraction for sadri was a somber expression of radical nonrepresentational directions in which he pushed the art of dyeing with the paper that he used. The singular dot used both as a repetition and as a semblance of gestation in a seed gives us the depth of his theoretical preoccupations that he refined over years. We also see an ascendant domain of deep rooted thoughts. Rhapsody in blue 1996 the second sadri is in risi asinine curatorial debut at galleries navy in square one. Rhapsodic and split into two parts this work is the epitome of pure abstraction. Abstraction for sadri was a somber expression of radical nonrepresentational directions in which he pushed the art of dyeing with the paper that he used. The singular dot color used both as a repetition and as a semblance of gestation in a seed gives us the depth of his theoretical preoccupations that he refined over years. We also see an ascendant domain of deep rooted thoughts. Shan sadri merged nonfigurative painting with eastern philosophy in his lush works on paper. Born in Punjab, sadri left India in 1965 to travel through Africa, Europe, and north America. He began painting colorful, abstract canvases while briefly living in Zurich. From the 1980s until his death in 2011, sadri created tantric paintings by carefully incising and altering large sheets of paper and covering the sheets with luxuriant hues, often using subtle variations of the same color. Whether rippled or plain his papers have an almost three dimensional appearance, and, when coupled with the coloring, create rich optical effects that transcend formalism. Each work traces the artist mental state during its production when i start on a canvas, first i empty my mind of all images. I dissolve into all primordial space, the artist once said. By looking closely at these two masterworks, viewers can gain a rare glimpse into the artist working process and abstract vocabulary during an intensely creative and experimental phase of his career. They outline sadri ideas on abstraction as an expression of the internal realm, as an artist personal expression. These two works at Delhi art week also tell us that abstraction.

Is a journey of great immersion and solitude. In many ways both works mirror the magic of vassal Kandinsky when he said repetition is a potent means of heightening the inner vibration a source of elementary rhythm, which, in turn, is a means to the attainment of elementary harmony in every form of art. Images sachet art & galleries navy while we continue to pursue our resolution to unleash the potentiality of our power to emerge as a strong economy in the world, it will be pertinent to draw inspiration from the address of honorable prime minister of India from the ramparts of red fort in Delhi on august 15, 2022 to shape our aspirations and work steadily to achieve them. Among many points, he reinforced the need to focus our attention on the pinch pram for the coming 25 years. During this amrita kale, every Indian should aspire to see fast progress with entrepreneurship and enthusiasm. Another notable aspiration is a strong pitch for research and innovation by aptly adding jai anusandhan to jai jawan, jai kisan and jai vigyan. Youth in the country should get all support for research in all areas from space to depths of the ocean. That is why India is expanding its space mission and deep ocean mission. The future solutions for exploration lie in the depths of space and the ocean. Hailing digital India movement, the innovations such as bhim upi app, finch, digital wallets that unleashed the power of technology sharing 40 percent of global financial digital transactions creating a record in itself. With onset of 5g era and faster laying of optic fiber, digital penetration will further reach villages and shall cover rural geographies to make a positive difference in the lives of everyone. While powering three big areas health care, education and every other aspect, digital India shall prove to be a echoed for humankind in coming decade. India is emerging as a hub of startups using technology in diversified methods. It is noteworthy that the new pool of talent who lives in tier 2 and tier 3 cities, or in villages and belonging to poor families are joining the stream of startup creation. These are youngsters who are coming before the world today with new discoveries 1. The pinch pram five pledges it will be necessary to concentrate on our resolves and strength. In order to fulfill the dreams of the freedom fighters, it will be imminent to embrace the pinch pram by 2047 when the country celebrates 100 years of independence. The pinch pram of amrita kale pledges and resolve for a 1 developed India 2 liberate ourselves from slavery and colonial mindset, 3 taking pride in our roots of heritage and legacy, 4 ensure drawing strength of unity in diversity and 5 carry out citizen duties with honesty and commitment. They should be enshrined in the lives of every Indian. The need of the hour is to pursue cooperative and competitive federalism and the spirit of exam.

Obviously he was an ISI Pakistan's agent as so many of their ilk are. I have realised after much research and listening to the Khalistanis they don't really want to either live in India or Pakistan. Their mandate is to live in Canada, dealing in drugs and gang warfare and taking over the Gurdwaras there so they get money to keep the plot of Khalistan boiling with the help of the Pakistani state. Justin Trudeau and his friend Jagmeet Singh, simply encourage this as without a doubt they are Khalistani sympathizers. They have allowed gross tableaux of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi being paraded on the streets with a blood-soaked sari while her guards, who killed her, are brave Khalistanis. Justin Trudeau allows posters of our diplomats and politicians with Khalistani hate speech and even bounties on them for their murder. In which country with the rule of law would this be condoned? Trudeau calls this free speech. Would he allow a tableau of Hitler and his minions, gassing Jews? Or the twin towers of 9/11 and its 19 perpetrators being glorified? Or is this his racist, bigoted feelings for a South Asian country, which he thinks of as movie stage of Bollywood, where he can prance around in weird costumes making fun of its culture, dance and people? He attacked India for allegedly killing a terrorist but took weeks to accept credible evidence against China, when it was threatening a Canadian official on Canadian soil. He looks the other way when Pakistani dissidents are killed by the ISI, as in the case of Karima Baloch, who fled Pakistan as thousands of Baloch citizens have been killed because they fought against the powerful Pakistan Army, just to get their share of the wealth mined from their land for the rest of Pakistan. Thus, if one were to connect the dots it is fairly clear where Justin Trudeau, the Prime Minister of Canada, priorities lie. Embarrass India, even while it is raising global power, support Pakistan and China as they are going through isolation issues and. Obviously he was an ISI Pakistan agent as so many of their ilk are. I have realised after much research and listening to the Khalistanis they don't really want to either live in India or Pakistan. Their mandate is to live in Canada, dealing in drugs and gang warfare and taking over the Gurdwaras there so they get money to keep the plot of Khalistan boiling with the help of the Pakistani state. Justin Trudeau and his friend Jagmeet Singh, simply encourage this as without a doubt they are Khalistani sympathizers. They have allowed gross tableaux of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi being paraded on the streets with a blood-soaked sari while her guards, who killed her, are brave Khalistanis. Justin Trudeau allows posters of our diplomats and politicians with Khalistani hate speech and even bounties on them for their murder. In which country with the rule of law would this be condoned? Trudeau calls this free speech. Would he allow a tableau of Hitler and his minions, gassing Jews? Or the twin towers of perpetrators being glorified? Or is this his racist, bigoted feelings for a South Asian country, which he thinks of as movie stage of Bollywood, where he can prance around in weird costumes making fun of its culture, dance and people? He attacked India for allegedly killing a terrorist but took weeks to accept credible evidence against China, when it was threatening a Canadian official on Canadian soil. He looks the other way when Pakistani dissidents are killed by the ISI, as in t

Rewatching old movies is a lot like travelling in a time machine. The act takes you back to a time when things were different, for better or worse. As I sat in a dark theatre in Delhi, watching the 1965 classic *Guide* on the big screen, I went back to a Sunday morning. A Sunday morning which began with a cup of ginger tea, a song playing on the television, and the voice of my mother, humming it. Was it winter, or autumn, or something in between? I do remember. I do remember the song though: *tree mere sane ab ek rang hain*. I watched as my mother sat silently, enraptured by the visuals on screen, as Dev Anand put his head in the lap of Waheeda Rehman, and dared her to break free from society norms and imagine a future together. It was the only morning which began like that. In fact, Sundays were mostly reserved for listening to *Guide* songs for my mother. Back then, I was too engrossed in listening to what everyone else in my class was, including the likes of Linking Park and Coldplay. The voices of Mohammed Rafi, Kishore Kumar, and Late Mangeshkar were beautiful, but also carried a pain I did quite understand. I would fleetingly sit with my mother as she re-watched *Guide* multiple times. However, I struggled to see the whole film. Perhaps I was too young then to ponder over unfulfilled dreams, a deep-seated void in one heart, and the longing to make something of one life. However, in her absence, I find myself reconstructing our memories carefully. Revisiting the songs and films close to her have become an important part of this process. I have to admit that we never spoke about who her favorite actor was. Sadly, we often fail to look at our mothers like individuals, who have dreams, fears, and even celebrity crushes. Yet, I do remember that most of the movies she reached on the television were of Dev Saab. Was Dev Saab to her what SRK has been to me? Did she find herself in some parts of his films, and was amazed at how different others were to her lived reality? Did she too yearn for breaking free, when Raja the guide urged Rosie to do so? These are questions that I will never find the answers to. Yet, they stay with me. Over two years after her death, as I watched *Guide* on the big screen, I could only marvel at it. On a Friday evening, not a single seat was empty. From old couples to millennial like me, we were all strangers who had come together to pay tribute to a legendary actor. We were all travellers in a time machine. In fact, in the age of splintered attention, I did not look at my phone once. And at a time when we are too quick to cancel characters and film snippets online, I loved the imperfections that Raja, Rosie, and even Marco had in them. I was in awe of the writing, the frames, and of course, the magical chemistry of the lead pair. As *tree mere sane* began to play, I did not attempt to hold back my tears. I knew that any attempt to do so would be futile. Instead, I allowed myself to be swept away by the experience, and sang along. In another life, my mother and I would have sat together in the theatre and hummed the song in sync. In another life, I would have playfully nudged her as she blushed while Dev Saab smiled on screen. We would have wished him a happy birthday, and marveled at art which lives on, even in absences. Biotechnology, a multifaceted and dynamic discipline that converges science, industry, and innovation, exerts a profound influence on human well-being, agriculture, and scientific progress. This comprehens

And discovery phases of drug development, pushing the boundaries of medical science and bringing novel therapies to the forefront of global healthcare. This juxtaposition of India strength in pharmaceutical production and Western countries focus on drug discovery represents a symbiotic relationship within the global healthcare ecosystem. While India ensures the availability and affordability of critical medications, Western nations drive the frontiers of medical knowledge, collectively working towards the betterment of global health. Together, they form a dynamic partnership that addresses the complex and evolving healthcare needs of our world. India biotechnology landscape boasts a formidable array of premier research institutions, universities, and cutting-edge laboratories ardently engaged in pioneering biotechnological research. However, Western nations, most notably the United States and several European counterparts maintain entrenched research programs characterized by their relentless pursuit of innovation and the perpetual generation of groundbreaking scientific knowledge. In India, institutes like the Indian Institutes of Technology IITs, the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research CSIR, and private sector organizations like Beacon and Reliance Life Sciences have spearheaded cutting-edge research initiatives. Notable achievements include the development of affordable diagnostic tools, agricultural biotechnology, and groundbreaking advancements in vaccine research. Recognizing the perpetual dynamism inherent to biotechnology, India has conscientiously embarked on proactive initiatives aimed at refining its regulatory framework governing biotechnological paradigms. This necessitates a judicious examination of pertinent issues concerning genetically modified organisms GMOs and the scrupulous regulation of clinical trial protocols. In contrast, Western nations possess regulatory frameworks steeped in historical depth and exacting rigor, which underpin their biotechnological industries. India stature in biotechnology transcends geographical boundaries, manifested through strategic collaborations with Western nations in biotechnology research and development. These synergistic affiliations encompass the seamless transfer of cutting-edge technologies, the orchestration of collaborative research endeavors of global consequence, and the strategic consolidation of partnerships between Indian and Western biotechnology entities distinguished by their global acclaim. It is germane to acknowledge that both India and Western countries confront a constellation of shared challenges intricately interwoven within the tapestry of the biotechnology domain. These encompass multifaceted issues germane to intellectual property rights, regulatory intricacies of formidable complexity, and the labyrinthine ethical dimensions that permeate discussions surrounding biotechnological advancement. India steadfast commitment to cultivating a proficient biotechnology workforce through strategic educational initiatives and rigorous training regimens has yielded a burgeoning cadre of highly skilled professionals. In contrast, Western nations boast well-established biotechnology education ecosystems, supported by a substantial, highly specialized workforce that propels their pioneering endeavors. India ascendant trajectory within the biotechnology sector, underpinned by its remarkable strides in pharmaceuticals and vaccine manufacturing, has concretized its

India should resonate across the country. People may pursue different programs and working styles in governance but the dreams for the nation is no different. There is need for creating a healthy spirit of competition among the states on progress in different sectors to be pursued as a journey in perpetuity. The big goal is to work towards emerging as a developed India, by pursuing atmanirbhar bharat and to become self reliant in energy sector that is currently making India highly import dependent. He also made a renewed pitch for cutting import dependence and boosting domestic manufacturing. Moving towards developed country India, which is the world sixth largest economy with a gap of us 2.7 trillion, is currently classified as a developing nation. India is expected to grow at over 7 in the current fiscal year ending in March 2023 the fastest among major economies. The World Bank currently categories India as a lower middle income economy meant for countries with a gross national income per capita of or more. A developed country is typically characterized by a relatively high level of economic growth, a general good standard of living, and higher per capita income as well as performing well on the human development index hide which includes education, literacy and health. In fact, India has dropped two spots in hide 2020 report ranking at 131 among 189 countries published by United Nations development programmed undo released in December 2020. A very significant measure to gauge the nature of a country economy is the per capita income. Countries with higher gross domestic product per capita showcase traits of a developed nation. As per World Bank data, India gap per capita stood at comparison, that of developed countries with developed economies have gap per usd, although some economists believe goals of India. Aside ki amrita mahotsav the celebrations of 75 years of Indian independence and the glorious history of its people, culture and achievement began on march 12, 2021 starting the journey of aside ki amrita mahotsav an embodiment of elixir of energy of independence with 75 week countdown to 75 the anniversary of independence and will end post a year on 15 the august 2023. The mahotsav is dedicated to the people of India while paying rich tributes to freedom fighters and those who led the country after independence. It is also meant to unleash potentiality to shape the vision of India 2.0. The themes of aside ki amrita mahotsav are celebratory and action oriented i freedom struggle commemorating milestones of history, unsung heroes etc. Ii achievements to showcasing evolution and progress across different sectors iii ideas for celebrating ideas and ideals that have shaped India iv resolve reinforcing commitments to specific goals and targets v actions highlighting steps being taken to implement policies and actualise commitments. The spirit of the themes is to be pursued to achieve the objectives in the next 25 years and onwards. It was reassured in the address that while pursuing natural farming, use of.

Chemical fertilizer will continue and it is necessary to end the apprehensions of India shifting to organic farming. While natural farming is a way of becoming self reliant, the factories of Nano fertilizer brought a new hope in the country. Nano urea is an innovative Nano fertilizer developed indigenously by info and released for commercial use. Using energy efficient methods with less carbon foot print is a giant stride towards management of climate risks. Mentioning about productivity of millets and related cereals as India heritage, it was pointed out that united nations has already declared 2023 as international year of millets. India will have a dominant role in producing millets. It is necessary to galvanize Jan an Dolan people movement to move towards natural farming methods. The drone technology and green initiatives are the newer ways to augment farming resources. Major challenges highlighting major challenges, the need to tackle corruption and nepotism is the tough task that needs inclusive efforts of people at large. Corruption is eating the country like termites and it is necessary to fight it. Those obstacles for growth and prosperity have to be tackled to remove them. People should hate corruption and nepotism the evils in the society. It is necessary to purify politics, governance in institutions by weeding out evil forces. It is therefore necessary for all stakeholders to come together to unleash the potentiality of growth and weed out obstacles on way. A good ethical governance, high quality education, innovation, research aided by technology can make India a developed economy by 2047 or even earlier fulfilling dreams of millions of Indians committed for it. Chemical fertilizer will continue and it is necessary to end the apprehensions of India shifting to organic farming. While natural farming is a way of becoming self reliant, the factories of Nano fertilizer brought a new hope in the country. Nano urea is an innovative Nano fertilizer developed indigenously by info and released for commercial use. Using energy efficient methods with less carbon foot print is a giant stride towards management of climate risks. Mentioning about productivity of millets and related cereals as India heritage, it was pointed out that united nations has already declared 2022 as international year of millets. India will have a dominant role in producing millets. It is necessary to galvanize Jan an Dolan people movement to move towards natural farming methods. The drone technology and green initiatives are the newer ways to augment farming resources. Major challenges highlighting major challenges, the need to tackle corruption and nepotism is the tough task that needs inclusive efforts of people at large. Corruption is eating the country like termites and it is necessary to fight it. Those obstacles for growth and prosperity have to be tackled to remove them. People should hate corruption and nepotism the evils in the society. It is necessary to purify politics, governance in institutions by weeding out evil forces. It is therefore necessary for all stakeholders to come together to unleash the potentiality.

It is one of healthcare open secrets. Scandals involving freebies to doctors by pharmacy companies make news with predictable periodicity. The relationship between the medical profession and pharmaceutical industry has provoked intense scrutiny and attempted regulation across the globe. India is no exception. In 2018 when speaking in London about the high cost of drugs, PM Modi drew the ire of doctors after alluding to pharmacy-sponsored trips by doctors to foreign countries as an obstacle to them prescribing cheaper generic medicines. Civil society activists in India have for long fought a battle to bring this area under a legal framework and accountability. The alacrity with which BJP suspended its Telangana MLA T Raja Singh for his offensive commentary on Islam reflects the scale of the damage caused by Nagpur Sharma similar remarks in May, when the Centre was forced to douse diplomatic fires in strategically and economically important Gulf countries. Telangana police had already arrested Singh with even greater speed. But if the episode yet again exposes BJP failure to moderate voices it labels fringe when under pressure, TRS righteousness cannot be taken at face value either. Because, today in India, creative freedom is often a matter of who are in power where and who are their political rivals. Singh claims to have been provoked by Manawa Fauquier jokes. Stand-up comedy is political everywhere, even in authoritarian countries where avoiding politics is a political statement. But today democratic India has invented a uniquely absurd relationship with it. In the latest iteration of the permit system what show happens where depends on which party runs the state government Fauquier found his show cancelled in Bengaluru and Mumbai but supported by extraordinary police protection in Hyderabad. Substitute the comedy show with a film screening or book reading and their fate too would be written by political equations. The Supreme Court had trenchantly observed in the S Rangarajan case 1989 that suppressing free speech in response to a threat of violence is tantamount to negation of the rule of law. TRS government stood up against Singh threat to beat up the performer and burn the venue. But would, say, Salman Rushdie have enjoyed that protection in venues where Fauquier can perform? Both should have the right everywhere. Neither will. Then there are worrying trends of conversations that should remain private finding their way to police, who are FIR-happy these days. Bengaluru police took sue mote notice of a Clubhouse chat to book two techies for promoting enmity. Surely police must not trawl through private exchanges, unless there is clear indication that speech is specifically intended to lead to violence. What all this is doing to India soft power is a question politicians are naturally not asking. The Supreme Court on Tuesday struck down some controversial dimensions of the Benjamin Transactions Prohibition Amendment Act, 2016, and the parent legislation enacted in 1988. This was exactly the right thing to do the amendments sought to bypass constitutional safeguards against retrospective application of penal provisions, as.

Detailed in Article 20. This was first struck down by the Calcutta high court and the verdict was upheld by the apex court when the government appealed. An inevitable but nonetheless welcome outcome of the verdict is that prosecution proceedings for transactions entered prior to the notification of the amendments in 2016 stand quashed. The SC verdict also concluded that other parts of the law are also problematic. The amendments reversed the burden of proof and attached criminal provisions that included up to seven years of rigorous imprisonment. The reverse burden of proof, a feature present in the money laundering legislation too, can lead to potential abuse by the prosecution as it inverts the principle of natural justice. It is striking that one SC bench green lighted the burden of proof inversion in PMLA while another SC bench has some doubts about it. On matters such as constitutional rights and principles of natural justice, surely SC benches should have the same broad approach? After all SC highest calling is to protect rights and the Constitution. Thankfully, SC decided on Monday to list a review petition of a judgment that upheld disquieting features of PMLA. No country can afford to take economic offences lightly. But neither can it afford to circumvent established principles in an effort to produce results. The established principles are a safeguard against miscarriage of justice and abuse of power. Recall that Go had criminalized defaults in CSR commitments and then, faced with industry concerns, turned defaults into a civil wrong. Recall also that an SC bench had suggested in February that getting back the money stolen by economic fugitives should be prioritized over spending time and public money in prosecuting them endlessly. That the kind of philosophy Go should have. We are entering a phase where the Russian advance has completely stopped. There was a Russian advance on Kyiv in February, March and April. But they were pushed back by Ukrainian forces. Now we have effectively stopped the advance in the east and the south of Ukraine, and we are preparing for a counterattack, which has already begun in a limited way with attacks on Crimea. True, there has been much by way of ground advance by the Ukrainian side but we will see this in the weeks ahead. The world is facing a multitude of stark challenges, including economic problems and climate change, alarmingly illustrated by increasing extreme weather events. In order to overcome these issues, what kind of vision do we need and how can we strengthen our solidarity? I recall words shared with me by John Kenneth Galbraith. A leading economist and US Ambassador to India from 1961-63 he had direct experience of a number of global crises and was deeply affected by the persistent wounds he witnessed in people lives. This brought him to continually question not only the economic order, but the Organisation of society itself. When I asked him how we should shape the world of the 21st century, he replied.

That we should aim to create a century in which people can say, I enjoy living in this world. We also discussed the Buddhist worldview expressed by the phrase from the Lotus Sutra, the quintessence of Mahayana Buddhism, living beings enjoy themselves at ease that we are born into this life in order to savor joy. What matters in this worldview is the understanding that people happiness and dignity do not bloom in isolation, but they can taste the true joy of life through connections of the heart with which they assist and support one another in times of adversity. Sutra vividly depicts with a keen sense of reality, the depth of such joy with these analogies: like a fire to one who is cold finding a ship in which to cross the water someone in darkness finding a lamp. There is no one-size-fits-all solution to the diverse spectrum of problems people face. As such, the crucial question we must ask ourselves is how each of us can become that hand of support extended to those facing hardship, how we can strengthen the kind of relationships where we can share in each other joy at having overcome our respective ordeals. In the Vimalakirti Sutra, there is an impressive scene illustrating the significance of actions individuals can take: Five hundred youths gathered around Shakyamuni, each holding their own jeweled parasol to align with his spirit of working for the happiness of all people. At that moment, the individual parasols held by each of the youths joined together, creating a jeweled canopy that covered the entire world. Joy welled up in the hearts of those who saw this magnificent canopy appear. Their respective parasols no longer served just to protect each youth from wind and rain or the burning rays of the sun. Rather, each individual who had travelled their separate path in life rose above their differences in a single shared determination, and it was this that brought this vast protective canopy into being. I see this as a beautiful symbol of the limitless possibilities of human solidarity. Today, youth taking action to overcome challenges involved in climate change and the pandemic are broadening their solidarity in India and other countries around the globe. I am convinced that the passion and strength of the young people will serve as the driving force for creating a century filled with peace and hope. The writer is honorary president of the Soak Gekas and founder of the Soak schools system Vinayak Deodar Savarkar has been in news once again in last few days because of his 51st death anniversary on 14th August 2022. Savarkar and controversy have always gone hand in hand and it has been no different this time. He was seen as an extreme-right Hindu and an exponent of the term Hindustan. Many historians place him as one of the four most important anti-colonial nationalists with Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal All Nehru and Sub has Chandra Bose being the other three. Given the.

Influence and stature of Gandhi and Nehru across the nation and within the Congress party, post-independence historians seem to have focused on studying these two leaders while Savarkar and Bose were ignored. Perhaps that is the reason why so many question marks arise whenever the role and contributions of Bose and Savarkar are discussed with regard to the freedom struggle. It is also well known that Gandhi and Savarkar, as also Gandhi and Bose, were not on the same page on the methodology adopted for the freedom struggle. Some of the main controversies surrounding Savarkar include charges like encouraging Hindu militant nationalism, being a firebrand revolutionary, being an exponent of Hindustan and Hindu Rashtra, sending multiple mercy petitions to the British authorities for release from imprisonment and being connected with the killing of Mahatma Gandhi. Historians are divided in their opinion on all these and therefore the controversies rage on. Savarkar was a good orator who specialized in fiery speeches against the British colonial rule to raise passions in favor of the freedom struggle. He was particularly influential in the Maharashtra region where he had a mass following. Despite his fiery persona, there is no record of him ever being charged or engaged in violence. Yet, the British authorities were very apprehensive of him and fearful of the resentment and ardor that he could ignite among the masses. As far as Hindustan is concerned, he used the term primarily to create an identity for the revolutionaries by linking it to pious Bhāṁma holy land of Hindus and pita bhuṁ land of ancestors. He opined that for the struggle to gain momentum and attract more countrymen, it was important for them to have a distinct identity. In real life, he had a very nebulous relationship with religion as he was a very vocal advocate of social and religious reforms apart from embracing science for development. He believed in a democratic and secular state where all individuals, irrespective of their religion, caste or race enjoyed equal rights. This is recorded in many speeches that he gave as president of the Hindu Mahasabha. Thus, the charges of promoting Hindustan and Hindu Rashtra do not stand to scrutiny. Savarkar was imprisoned in Cellular Jail in Andaman & Nicobar for over ten years from 1911 -1921. He had been sentenced to life imprisonment, along with his brother, for waging a war against the state. It was during this period that he sent multiple petitions for his release that some historians and critics see as acts of cowardice. There is no doubt that he did send petitions for release as it was a norm and right of all political prisoners to do so. The British had also announced a general amnesty for all political prisoners during this period. However, some British officials believed that Savarkar was one of the most dangerous and influential revolutionaries of India and refused to release him. In 1921, he was shifted to Ratnagiri Jail for another few years. Given this understanding.

There is a case for giving Savarkar the benefit of doubt for writing the release petitions. As a soldier and leader of the freedom struggle, it was obvious his imprisonment was not helping the cause. Therefore, it would be prudent to assume that he would have tried all methods to seek a release to be back into thick of things to take the struggle forward. Any insinuation that he was showing cowardice or willing to capitulate to British demands would have to be seen as a work of fiction to malign his persona. Many believe that his petitions were also aimed at securing a better deal for other fellow prisoners since Savarkar was witness to the torture and humiliation that they underwent. While many committed suicides and broke down, to Savarkar credit, he survived through the ten years and continued his work for the freedom struggle after he was brought back to India. The allegation, by some of critics that he was connected with the killing of Gandhi Jib in 1948 seems too farfetched and malicious to say the least. None of them have ascribed any motives or reasons to the charge. The differences that Savarkar and Gandhi Jib had on the methodology of the freedom struggle had lost their relevance once India attained independence in 1947. Despite the courts clearing Savarkar of these untenable charges, his political stature and career seemed to have taken a nose dive. It is perhaps food for thought for historians to find the truth and bring it in public domain to clear the air. In principle, Savarkar always favored a secular Indian state but unfortunately his definition of Hindustan based on Hindu puny bum and pitta bum created a lot of confusion. Revolutionaries from other faiths, mainly Muslim and Christians, did not fit into the same. Could this be the reason why he is accused of being a divider of the nation? In this regard it may be pertinent for the reader to keep in mind that the idea of a two-nation theory was mooted by one Syed Ahmed Khan in 1876 even before Savarkar was born. It was later propagated seriously from 1930 by Aligarh Muslim University and Llama Muhammad Iqbal who wrote Aare Johan se Ache. It was Jinnah and the Muslim league that gave it the final push, with concurrence of the Congress and British rulers, that turned it into a reality in 1947. Thus, it does seem a bit farfetched to blame Savarkar alone for the division or polarization of India. However, there are many unanswered questions about the thoughts and conduct of Savarkar after he was released from Cellular jail in 1921, shifted to Ratnagiri Jail for another three years and later confined to the district of Ratnagiri till 1937. Many historians have opined, based on his statements, writings and speeches, that he had developed a strong rightist Hindu approach and a deep mistrust for Muslims. What caused this transformation is not clear but that it has some truth.

Can perhaps not be doubted. In light of this, it is hard to explain why the Hindu Mahasabha formed governments in some provinces in partnership with Muslim league after 1937. Was it the frustration of being sidelined politically or anger against the Congress leadership that seemed to have accepted the two-nation theory as fait accompli? Was it because the Hindu Mahasabha seemed to have no pivotal role in the events leading up to the nation independence? Was there a deliberate campaign to malign Savarkar and belittle his role in the freedom struggle after independence in view of his differences with Gandhi and Nehru? Perhaps it is time for some accomplished historians to come up with plausible answers to set the record straight. Finally, the current controversy that is raging in Karnataka about Savarkar and Tip Sultan is purely a political one with some communal tones in the background. The former was a ruler of Mysore in the eighteenth century and a known foe of the British against whom he fought four wars to safeguard his kingdom. While he was considered a progressive ruler and administrator, there are many accounts that show him as a devout Muslim who carried out forced conversions, massacres and destruction of temples and churches. Any comparison of Tip Sultan with Veer Savarkar is unrealistic and meaningless since Tip had no role in the freedom struggle for India that lasted from the later part of the nineteenth century to 1947. The two lived in different eras and had nothing in common. Ever since the news about provisioning of Z-category security cover against monthly payment has come, reportedly the home department is facing an unprecedented demand for the same from VHNI's Very High-networked Individuals. So much so, again as per highly placed sources who have wished to remain anonymous, government is contemplating setting up a separate agency for the same, to be called Department for High-valued Networked Individuals Divan. According to these very sources, Divan plans to launch an online portal by the end of this year to facilitate a transparent and easy way of applying under security Cover Against Payment Scrap scheme. The portal will provide a menu of curated security covers to choose from: tentatively categorized as Z, Z Deluxe, Z Super Deluxe, and Z Ultra Deluxe to name a few. Naturally, to keep unwanted populace at bay, a floor-value of minimum net worth of the applicant is also being fixed. In line with the digital economy, the whole process would be faceless and online. The payment gateway is presently proposed to be linked to the Income Tax portal to see the correct net worth as per the government records along with the current tax status of the applicants. Envisaging demand outstripping the supply of certain elite categories of security even among these elitist of the security covers a system of e-auction has been devised on the lines of getting a fancy vehicle registration number. But what is the point in securing a premium security.

Have you ever thought about resigning from your current job? No, not the usual comments which people coin here and there just because they are tired of a colleague's non-cooperative behavior but in actual terms. If your answer is yes, then you are not the only one. In a 2021 report by Microsoft called *The Next Great Disruption is Hybrid Work: Are We Ready?*, it was revealed that 54% of Gen Z workers, approximately 41% of the global workforce, are on the verge of handing in their resignations. These unquestionably catastrophic yet groundbreaking statistics led to the discovery of the buzz phrase *The Great Resignation*, which first appeared in May last year. This innocent-looking phrase has, in a way, struck fear into the hearts of employers, recruiters, consultants, and business owners. But the question remains, does the unprecedented rise in the number of millennial and Gen Z employees resigning have something to do with the pandemic-brought complexities, or is the truth buried deep inside? A Harvard Business Review (HBR) study showcased that while it is true that a record number of employees quit their jobs last year, the total unemployment number during the previous decade proclaims a different picture. It further stated that *The Great Resignation* phase is not just one-time short-term turbulence triggered by the pandemic but rather the continuation of a long-term trend. Needless to say, *The Great Resignation* is not something that happened overnight. One must understand the cultural and ideological shift behind it to stop or soothe this trend. Against this backdrop, today we are going to discuss the ways that can curb the social, cultural, and economic effects of *The Great Resignation*: Priorities, Employee Wellbeing, Nowadays, millennial and Gen Z workers prefer flexibility over advancement when choosing the ideal workplace destination. The newer generations want freedom, and the pandemic gave them a good glimpse of how things can continue to function even when they are not spending a 9 to 5 clock schedule trapped inside their cubicles. Subsequently, burnout has increasingly become an infamous term amongst modern-age employees. Employers and companies must understand that burnout-fueled employee resignations will not dwindle just by giving workers some time off. Employees need time and energy to focus on their mental and emotional wellbeing. Many workers don't feel content even while being paid fairly. At this juncture, organizations that provide employees with opportunities to let their creative juices flow or help them make their passion into a for-profit project can actually have a loyal workforce for decades. Diversity and Inclusion are Mandatory. The development of empathy is key in preventing great resignation. Corporate managers need to understand that making just policies is insufficient anymore. It has become imperative to create a fair and inclusive environment free of bias with a clear line of accountability. Skilled employees are choosing to work in places where diversity is higher. They want to ensure that the company they are choosing has a community of support.

And understanding managers who help employees feel confident in the work they are doing. D&I is no longer a requirement but a compulsory mandate for employees to feel welcomed and comfortable. Flexible Work Options: Hybrid Arrangements As a company, it is easier just to send an employee on vacation and hope they all return with a robust mindset. But regrettably, this is easier said than done. However, while breaks may not help retain employees, a flexible work routine can do wonders. A few companies are forcing employees to come back to work by using various surveillance methods. This hurts the employees work morale while simultaneously promoting a toxic work culture approaches like these fuel The Great Resignation. Employers and organizations need to give employees time to adjust. Hybrid work formats can work brilliantly for now until the employees can feel comfortable going back to the pre pandemic schedule. Wrapping Up The Great Resignation is, in a way, similar to many revolutions. For years, millennial and Gen Z employees have kept their need for freedom, flexibility and inclusion buried deep inside. But finally, when the pandemic allowed them to explore these hidden gems, they could abandon the temptation. cover if not to flaunt And there comes specific uniforms that would automatically let the onlookers know which category of security cover has been availed of. In fact, as per the discussions within the informed circles, going forward and depending on the response, there is a distinct possibility of introducing a wide variety of uniforms complete with different kinds of sunglasses and sidearm for the commandoes to go well with, say protected color of the car. But this `against payment security cover has created a sense of unease among the bona fide, the crÃme de la crÃme of the politically entitled class for whom Z security cover at the expense of tax payers has become de rigueur. So as to spare them feeling like commoners, country premier design institute has come out with a unique solution: the uniforms of their security commandoes would have `Publicly Funded written in bold and retro reflective letters across chest of their shirts The success of many social sector interventions depends on their ability to create behavioral change among their targeted participants. Across domains, from WASH to livelihoods, behavior change is necessary to successfully scale and sustain an intervention. However, the conversation about behavior change in most grassroots organizations revolves around awareness generation and sensitization and very little attention is devoted to behavioral nudges. In this article, I share my experience of exploring a behavioral nudge intervention and provide pointers for any grassroots Organisation looking to include behavior change interventions in their programmers. What is a nudge Richard H Thales and Cass R Sun stein defined a nudge as any aspect of the choice architecture that alters people behavior in a predictable way without forbidding any options or significantly changing their economic incentives. In other words, a nudge is a modification to the choices that people make to.

Imperative to acknowledge that Western nations perpetually occupy the vanguard of innovative research, fortified by their unwavering commitment to stringent regulatory precepts. The trajectory of India biotechnology landscape is imbued with dynamism, inexorably tethered to sustained exertions in research, pedagogical evolution, and the continual refinement of regulatory paradigms. These determinants will undoubtedly underpin India future ascendancy within the global biotechnology. India commitment to biotechnology is further exemplified by its adaptability and proactive approach to regulatory frameworks. The nation has shown an awareness of the dynamic nature of biotechnology, consistently refining regulations to ensure the ethical and safe progression of the field. This dedication to maintaining the highest standards in biotechnological research and application serves as a testament to India responsible stewardship of this transformative discipline. Looking ahead, these determinants research excellence, pedagogical evolution, and regulatory refinement are poised to underpin India future ascendancy within the global biotechnology landscape. As the nation continues to invest in research, nurture a skilled biotech workforce, and collaborate on international platforms, it is well positioned to play a pivotal role in addressing pressing global challenges in healthcare, agriculture, and beyond. In the ever evolving narrative of biotechnology, India story is one of promise, innovation, and global relevance. Its journey is inexorably linked to the collective pursuit of scientific progress, and its contributions are set to shape a future where biotechnology plays an increasingly vital role in enhancing human wellbeing, ensuring food security, and propelling scientific discovery. India ascendancy in biotechnology is a testament to the power of knowledge, collaboration, and unwavering dedication to the betterment of society, both within its borders and far beyond.

Ornithology is a subfield of biology that studies birds anatomy, physiology, function, and interactions with humans and ecosystems. Forensic ornithology uses feathers, bones, beaks, tails, and other body parts to identify species in crime scenes and aircraft crashes. This field is crucial for identifying bird related crimes, such as illegal poaching, bird strikes, and wildlife trafficking. Forensic ornithologists provide expert testimony and evidence to help law enforcement and ensure the safety of vulnerable bird species. They also serve as essential experts in the judicial system, solving mysteries and ensuring justice through meticulous examination of bird evidence. Using the steps mentioned above, it is feasible to identify different bird species as well as their habitat, dietary preferences, and migration patterns. The recreational and exotic value of birds has contributed to an alarming increase in wildlife crimes against them being recorded at both the Indian and international levels, including hunting, trapping, poaching, and the illegal trade in human body parts. Feathers are useful for the identification of certain bird species or populations in such circumstances as they serve as trace and corroborative evidence. Additionally, it establishes the physical contact between the clothes and down filled fabric items. Both mitochondrial and nuclear DNA might have been isolated from feathers, they were a rich source of DNA that helped with inter and interspecies identification and in

Applied widely over the world, this new field of forensic ornithology could potentially be very beneficial for wild life forensics and have a significant impact. Success has many fathers while failure is an orphan, goes the adage. But what the journey from Chandrayaan 2 failure to Chandrayaan 3 success demonstrates is that a culture of leadership that does not treat failure as an orphan is critical for unprecedented success. I remember watching the pall of gloom that befell Isro scientists when Chandrayaan 2 failed in 2019, then the warm glow after our PM gave a tight, long hug to an emotional Isro chief. His words of motivation that day were India stands with you with pride and gratitude. The learning from today will make us stronger and better. There will be a new dawn and a brighter tomorrow very soon

Until the division of MP in 2000, the state was conventionally seen as a loose amalgam of four different regional units. One, the Centre west Madhya Bharat region overlooking the Malwa plateau. Two, the north eastern Vindhya Pradesh region, bordering UP and abutting the Vindhya mountains. Three, the southern Mahakaushal region, a mineral rich belt neighboring Maharashtra. And fourth, the south eastern Chhattisgarh region, which was later carved out into a separate state. Over the last week, there were two separate instances when GOI representatives wished India generated more reliable agricultural data. First, finance minister Nirmala Sitharaman made a pitch for a real time assessment of likely yields of crops and observed that sometimes there are last minute scrambles to import vegetable oil or pulses to compensate for inadequate domestic production. Separately, the Union food secretary said there was a mismatch between GOI and trade estimates of wheat output. GOI estimate of 112.7 million tonnes in 2022 23 is about 10 million tonnes more than the market. Issues with farm output data have real world consequences. GOI estimates for both rice and wheat output in 2022 23 show an increase in production. Yet barriers have been imposed on their exports to cool rising domestic prices, which are not in sync with production data. Export bans have negative consequences for farmers. They also undermine the country reputation as a reliable supplier. Separately, it makes RBI job of adjusting interest rates to keep inflation within the mandated range harder. A delayed response to changing rates because of poor data leads to sharp adjustments and ripples out to other sectors of the economy. Hopefully, farm output estimates will improve with better technology. For instance, in the ongoing kharif season, GOI has launched a pilot digital crop survey in 12 states, to enhance the reliability of data on acreage. Some of Isro advances with satellites promise to deliver results soon. To be sure, quality issues now span almost the spectrum of economically relevant data. The delay in carrying out the census has affected multiple other data sets that rely on it to build samples. This delay also harms GOI existing schemes. For example, Census 2011 showed that 30.3% of India 118.7 million cultivators are women. Guidelines of some GOI schemes for agriculture require implementing agencies to spend at least 30% of budget allocations on women farmers. How relevant are these percentages today? A transition from traditional to digital models of doing business has been a consequential change over the last decade. But India GDP base year is over a decade old. Unless the

Before him in the cave of Hira, three miles from Mecca, where he would often spend time in reflection and meditation. The angel brought to him the first message from God, conveying that he was appointed as the Divine messenger. On the occasion of Milad un Nabi, let us seek prophetic guidance from his life and teachings. The Prophet was the first person to bring about a revolution to establish equality in practice. In his letter No 175, Swami Vivekananda wrote If ever any religion approached this equality appreciably, it is Islam and Islam alone. In an address during his last pilgrimage, the Prophet said, No Arab has superiority over a non-Arab, and no non-Arab has superiority over an Arab. No black man has superiority over a red and no red over a black. All are born of Adam, and Adam was born of the earth. All artificial walls dividing humanity crumbled. A new age was ushered in, in which there was no high or low status and no discrimination. It was an age in which one position in society would be determined by character and achievement, not by accidents of birth or membership of a particular race. The Prophet revolution brought into existence an egalitarian social structure, in which everyone enjoyed freedom of expression with no constraints whatsoever. Education is essential for both men and women. Without education, both are incomplete, believed the Prophet. He gave so much importance to women education that he designated a day every week for it at the Masjid e Nabawi, the mosque he built next to his house in Medina. As a result, his wife, Aisha, was more educated than many men of her time. That is why, the destroying of women educational institutions by Taliban goes against the Prophet teachings. In the traditional age, free dialogue was a taboo, particularly among the religious. But the Prophet of Islam encouraged dialogue between foes and friends alike. He once had a dialogue with representatives of three religions Islam, Christianity, and Judaism probably the first of its kind in history that happened inside the Mosque. This shows how much the Prophet of Islam valued peaceful interaction with adherents of different religions. Inter religious dialogue aims to seek peaceful solutions to controversial matters. In ancient times, people used to take a confrontational course whenever differences arose. In such cases, the Prophet prescribed the path of peaceful negotiations. He was born at a time when an atmosphere of militancy prevailed in Arab society. But the Prophet always opted to avoid conflicts. In the Hudaibiyah Peace Treaty, he accepted all the enemy conditions so as to arrive at a peaceful settlement with his dire opponents. In life, we have to choose between two courses confrontational and non-confrontational, peaceful and violent. The Prophet life teaches us that in all matters, it is always better to abandon the confrontational course in favor of the peaceful or non-confrontational one. Milad un Nabi, the Prophet birth anniversary, is on September 28 Reaching old movies is a lot like travelling in a time machine. The act takes you back to a time when things were different, for better or worse. As I sat in a dark theatre in Delhi, watching the 1965 classic Guide on the big screen, I went back to a Sunday morning. A Sunday morning which began with a cup of ginger tea, a song playing on the television, and the voice of my mother, humming it. Was it winter, or autumn, or something in between? I do remember. I do remember the so

Propel them towards a certain desired goal, without actively limiting any of the choices. Nudges are often low cost interventions and rely on the design of choices presented to the user. Designing choices effectively is particularly important in the development sector where the stakeholders cannot be coerced into behaviors that are favorable for the programmer objective. Therefore, nudges should offer a low cost solution to creating sustainable behavioral change. I was part of a team that designed a livelihoods project operating in Uttar Pradesh, in which we aimed to diversify income sources of low income households through backyard poultry. This programmer is entirely community funded, which means that the participants pay full cost, with no subsidy, for inputs and infrastructure set up for the chickens. While this helps with the model sustainability, early adopter households with little income are reluctant to commit the initial capital towards poultry rearing. It often takes several meetings with the field staff to convince the households to participate. We found that this was particularly true for shed construction a prerequisite for the households before they could receive the birds which costs INR 2,000 3,000 on average. Since the households were bearing the full cost of the sheds, they also cut corners in aspects of size, design, lighting, and ventilation, which had a negative impact on the wellbeing of the birds. Thus, shed construction became a bottleneck for the programmer and we identified the need for a behavior change intervention to help low income families be more receptive to asset creation. Our nudge involved redesigning how asset creation was communicated to the low income households that were most reticent about spending money to construct sheds. First, we changed the targets for the households; instead of defining the goal as a completed shed, we gave the households smaller, more manageable targets to raise a wall, erect pillars, purchase a net, and so on. Second, we tried to create opportunities for the households to visualize the shed before it was constructed. This was done by using a chalk to mark the plot reserved for the shed and encouraging households to draw a rough plan of the shed. By setting smaller goals, the aim was to reduce the perceived barrier to entry to shed construction. This was also coupled with the idea of sunk costs the hypothesis was that households are more likely to continue spending to complete their sheds if they have already spent some money or time on it. After running this modified communication design for a month in all three of our operational blocks, we were able to see some positive results. The strongest success stories came from our efforts to create visual markers for the sheds. Households were now able to tangibly see the plot of land marked off for the shed and were therefore taking a more proactive interest in construction. In several instances, this reduced the need for follow up by the field staff. The chalk marking also helped maintain consistency in the.

Size of the sheds constructed. An interesting side effect that we did not anticipate was that the very act of chalk marking sparked interest and curiosity among other households in the vicinity about backyard poultry as a livelihood option. The staged construction approach also showed some positive results. Households that had completed the more labor intensive work of raising mud or brick walls for the shed were more open to spending money on the net or tarpaulin for the roof. This supported our working hypothesis and also gave an indication on their perception of imputed labor and out of pocket costs. These early stage successes further cemented our belief in the power of well placed nudges in our operations. This example of a real world application of behavioral nudges illustrates the impact they can have in the development sector for little to no cost. For the negligible cost of chalk powder and a few training hours, our nudge was able to induce real behavior change. We achieved this by working with the constraints of the community and not against them. For a grassroots Organisation looking to adopt a nudge focused approach to behavior change, here are some pointers to keep in mind: 1. Build a solid foundation of data gathering You might notice a glaring lack of data in this article and instead a heavy reliance on anecdotal field reports. At the time of piloting this intervention, we lacked a robust data collection and analysis process, which significantly limited our ability to show the effectiveness of our nudge. Behavioral nudges are only demonstrable through the end result they achieve, and for an Organisation looking to build evidence for a process, it is absolutely critical that a sharp data gathering and verification process is put in place before the nudge is introduced in the field. Understand the intervention process well This is general good practice for programmer managers and designers, but it is particularly relevant for designing a nudge. It is important to understand how the intervention is implemented on the field, what the elements lost or added through the communication pipeline are, and what the levers for decision making are. In our case, our studies had shown that shed construction presented a cash flow problem to households, particularly when they had to purchase materials from the market. This in depth understanding gave us the best chance of identifying key areas where a nudge could be most effective and easy to implement. 3. Priorities the field staff The success of any pilot is dependent on the quality of execution by the functionaries on the ground. Quality of service delivery is contingent on how changes to the process are adopted within the team, and the level of acceptance for the process change among the delivery agents. A behavioral nudge that is difficult to implement or adds undue burden on the field staff is unlikely to succeed. For our nudge, we adopted a consultative approach with our field teams, taking daily inputs and.

Updates and troubleshooting problems, all of which helped create ownership towards the initiative. This sense of ownership was important for ensuring process adherence, and it also helped the field teams observe the changes occurring due to the nudge first hand. Covid 19 has laid bare the extent of the housing crisis. Millions of families were already struggling with unhealthy living conditions, lack of access to clean water, unaffordable rent. They are now joined by millions more who are living in poor housing conditions due to the health and economic crises posed by the pandemic. In the words of Leyland Farah, former U.N. special rapporteur on the right to housing, Housing has become the frontline defense against the coronavirus. An estimated 1.6 billion people globally already live without adequate shelter. In India, more than 78 million people live in poor housing conditions. The erstwhile Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation Mahopac in India had constituted a Technical Group on Urban Housing Shortage which had estimated the urban housing shortage in India at million units for the period 2007 12. Of this, 96 is estimated to lie at the bottom of the pyramid. Nearly 89 percent of slum dwellers remain outside the ambit of Prada Mantra Awes Yana Urban as people living in informal settlements do not possess clear land titles and this is a one of the pre requisites under the beneficiary led construction vertical of. The root cause of inadequate housing is systemic inequity. Stressors and shocks such as climate change, pandemics, humanitarian crises, migration and urbanization exacerbate the problem. The Government of India and nongovernmental organizations in India are working towards ending India housing deficit. Through the Government of India has built 61.77 lakh homes as on 1 set August 2022 since the scheme was launched in 2015. Despite the commendable efforts, Housing for All is still a dream for a vast majority of Indians. A major reason for this is lack of CSR corporate social responsibility investment in the housing sector. Housing for all and Swachh Bharat Bahaman were the two clarion calls given by our honorable Prime Minister Mr. Namenda Mode. India has made great strides in both the areas affordable housing and sanitation. The success of Swachh Bharat Bahaman can be attributed to corporate social responsibility or the Companies Act, and how the corporates, nongovernmental Organisation rallied together in partnership with the Government of India to make the country become open defecation free. With investment over 8000 cores, health and sanitation was the top CSR category for companies across India in 2020 21. In year 2019 20, it was second to the category of education, differently abled and livelihood. Schedule 7 of The Companies Act features activities such as eradicating hunger, poverty and malnutrition, health care, sanitation, education, gender equality, environmental sustainability, measures for the benefit of armed forces, sports, contribution to funds set up by the Central Government, rural development projects, slum development and so on. Unfortunately, housing does not feature as an exclusive.

Category As a result, despite being regarded as a fundamental human need, housing has always found itself down in the pecking order compared to other social issues when it comes to. In reality inadequate housing, poor health and poverty are inextricably connected. If children don't live in decent homes, the odds of their staying healthy plummet. If they are not healthy, they don't get educated; and if they don't get an education, they don't get decent jobs, meaning they won't be able to care for their families or break out of the stranglehold of poverty. Many donors hesitate to invest in housing because it is a capital intensive, infrastructure driven project. But this perspective needs a paradigm shift. High volume investments can eliminate India housing deficit, contribute to nation building while increasing the stock of quality homes. In order to build their homes, eligible homeowners from the category do need additional resources over and above the Government subsidy which comes in installments. There is a lot of handholding that is required in the model where we have to equip the families with financial and housing support services HSS to build their homes investments can play a significant role in plugging this funding gap. Housing is not just expenditure; it is an input to the economy. According to the Cornerstone of Recovery a report prepared by renowned housing experts that analyzes housing data from 11 emerging market economies of Brazil, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Mexico, Peru, Philippines, South Africa, Thailand and Uganda, housing is a larger than expected contributor to the nation gross domestic product, averaging 13.1% of in the sample countries, on par with sectors such as manufacturing that often draw more attention in economic recovery plans. The report also states that improved housing conditions can save lives, prevent disease, increase quality of life, reduce poverty, help mitigate climate change and contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals SDGs. Affordable housing is very much a mandate of the social stock exchange as per 292E segment in the Securities and Exchange Board of India notification published by the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part III Section 4 on 25 July 2022. This recognizes affordable housing as an important activity and allows both nonprofit and for profit entities to raise money from the capital market for affordable housing. By investing in housing, the corporate sector can create an environment in which each person can derive more positive results across other human indicators of education, livelihood and health. Making housing an exclusive category will make the CSR Act more holistic and accelerate the efforts of achieving housing for all. Because having a decent place to live is foundational for families to build a better future. Over the years, transformations have taken place in our society. We have evolved socially, economically, and technologically where urbanism and urban experiences have become ultimate. Technology has been imminent in this evolution, and more so when it comes to creating these said urban.

Experiences as the pandemic became part of our lives, technology has transformed urbanism and the real estate marketplace. It is evident how technology and increasing proliferation of digitalization, has shifted buying and selling of real estate. Protect which was just a buzzword became a reality where virtual platforms replaced brick and mortar offices. From AR and VR tours to virtual dealings with clients and use of AI and ML enabling customized listings online for buyers the real estate purchase process has been transformed like never before. And the growth does not stop there. We now have an influx of new superlative tech platforms such as metaverse and cloud, that help deliver results in real time! Metaverse luring the real estate marketplace the concept Metaverse and cloud are already taking over other industries, and real estate is one of the most viable beneficiaries of it. India has always leaptfrogged in technology adoption, whether we speak of 5G or cloud or even metaverse. Though the concept is new to us, Metaverse gained massive traction in the last two years, having started with online gaming. The opportunities are galore, with its percolation into other segments, one of the pioneers being real estate. As fascinating as it sounds, Metaverse offers an interactive online platform that connects people to own and sell real estate virtually. With the use of crypto currencies, it allows owners to transfer, hold, or use tokens to own their digital pieces of lands. It works the same way, say a stock market operates we create an account on a Metaverse platform, link your digital wallets to it and voila! It sounds as simple as it is in actual life. Interestingly, Bloomberg analyses a global metaverse revenue of \$800 billion by 2024. Many celebrities and brands in India are exploring metaverse, buying lands at metaverse. One such example was Poojaverse bought by Pooja Entertainment in Mumbai to offer an absolute go to space for combining film making and digital entertainment. Viacom18 Nickelodeon also hosted its Kids Choice Awards edition on a metaverse platform. The trend is limited to brands anymore as individual buyers are also interested in metaverse. Owing to this interest, real estate firms are getting increasing queries, with these new platforms and meta estates. The reason is that metaverse platforms offer native integration with virtual platforms and digital copies of physical spaces with wider flexibility and quality layouts. Combined with cloud based brokerage models, it helps build a sense of community to engage and grow, without making it seem automatic or mechanical. A lucrative opportunity for real estate brokerage firms This concept of digital land trading is throbbing due to its advantages and massive potential you buy and sell from anywhere minus any security concerns. Land is one of the most expensive assets to own, and metaverse commercialization will enable the real estate sector to reach a new high. Surpassing relocation concerns, it will help an.

Investor to invest from anywhere by giving them a digital view of the real world highlighting nuances of location, size, utility, and much more. The web 3.0 metaverse ecosystems can also help solving many engineering and design challenges, in the virtual world and help in construction activity. An intelligent technology platform like metaverse is a unique business opportunity for those who want to take the first mover advantage. It certainly opens an avenue to attract investors worldwide, offering a wider range of currencies to buy real estate from, which was not possible earlier. Industry reports and estimates for real estate on metaverse are rising globally and the revenue projections stand to double already in this year. While the tech has announced its arrival, and is here to stay, the penetration of 5G and more investments will certainly push the real estate metaverse economy. With the evolution of technology and communication, real estate firms and brokers are also evolving, and for the better. We already have experienced virtual reality but now we will experience virtual reality as well. From a linear to multi-lateral approach, real estate is no more paper and docket, but a myriad of opportunities as metaverse takes over in the next few years. India aims to accomplish net zero emissions latest by 2070. This herculean feat can be achieved only when the country of 1.38 Billion people attempts to decarbonize the transportation system. That is exactly where electric vehicles step in with a promise of cleaner mobility. Over the last few years, they have been gaining slow but steady growth in the Indian automotive market. But after India's commitment to all eyes have turned toward the transition towards EVs in India. Today, one can witness the ongoing e-mobility revolution gathering pace on the Indian roads. Metro cities like New Delhi and Kolkata have granted permission for electric and smoke-free buses, bringing new hopes for cleaner and greener public transportation. Amidst several adaptations and policy reforms, the battery swapping policy announced by the Honorable Finance Minister of India Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman has attracted considerable interest around the globe. Latest policy reform proposed by India to promote e-mobility and its challenges In view of the space constraints in India, the Go has decided to introduce an battery swapping policy to encourage the switch to EVs. But experts believe this policy will ruffle a few feathers and pose challenges before doing some good. Battery swapping has till date mostly been a closed loop model wherein the company has also provided the Battery swapping network. However, to bring in interoperability will require alignment of and various other ecosystem players to come up with standardization of batteries and ensure regulation for safe usage across different vehicle brands. Opportunity for plug-in charging The Government is putting in efforts to improve and enhance the sustainability of the charging infrastructure to boost e-mobility in India. At the same time, vehicle safety has emerged and has risen in prominence with multiple.

Incidents of electric vehicles catching fire in recent times. These incidents have especially brought batteries and their management into the limelight. Plug in charging already benefits from existing interoperability and standardization, giving it a greater scope for offering a safe charging experience. If the new battery swapping policy is able to create a similar standardization among battery technologies across different players, then safety becomes a key factor in ensuring the rapid adoption of this mode of charging. At present, the charging infrastructure development requires a humongous budget. In case the Go permits interoperability, the plug in business model can bring down the initial set up cost, making it feasible for potential buyers. The policy is attractive for plug in charging players as they can help users charge their vehicles and swap batteries which are easily charged at the charging stations. This could lead to innovative service models and quality plug in charging players that prioritize safety & customer experience and complement the networks as they are more likely to be present in locations where users would go. In conclusion The opportunity for creating a nationwide, readily accessible charging infrastructure is so massive that it will require multiple solutions to address this need. The proposed battery swapping policy can lead to new business models emerging from India that combine plug in charging and battery swapping, making India a hub for innovation and leading the way for other countries. In the current dynamic workplace, employers demand smart generalists can deliver outcomes outside their technical or theoretical competence. Hence, supplementary education platforms with the vision of promoting increased agility and learning aptitude by enabling college students and entry level candidates to acquire technical skills such as Sales force, Data Analytics, Cloud Computing, and much more are imperative for their success with any organization. The biggest challenge for institutes in India is that they lack the required infrastructure, and the content for this space is scattered and highly westernized. How can there be an Industry Academia Convergence Innovative Approach The current educational system is not meeting the standards of Industry ramped and modernized curriculum is required to support the development of strong digital skills. Complex problem solving, critical thinking, cooperation, collaboration, people management, judgment, emotional intelligence, decision making, negotiation, service orientation, and cognitive flexibility would all fall under this category. Academics should be mindful of the market changing demands as they reconfigure the curriculum. The new curriculum would align with industry demands if academic institutions and business leaders worked together. In contrast to prior years, this strategy will guarantee that the new class of students has a greater employability quotient. Teaching Methodologies Project based learning should also be a part of the teaching methodology, built around virtual collaboration using cutting edge technology. These tech driven educational approaches can facilitate smart technologies. Simulation labs replicating capstone learning further aid the application of knowledge. The program must also emphasize soft skill development and personality enhancement to help students become more employable.

While being computer aware. In the meanwhile, changing one attitude is vital to increasing employability. Previously, it was seen as appropriate to support famous performers. This was a logical result of the conventional educational model emphasizing competition and independent thought. However, nowadays, collaboration is prioritized. As the workplace becomes more fiercely competitive, collaborative teams do better than those built around star performers. One such instance is that the existing engineering and technology curricula do not match to provide marketable skills. To solve this issue, academics should attempt to update the course curriculum to accommodate India's emerging solution. To accelerate the transition to e-mobility, however, the move toward centric courses needs tight cooperation between academics and industry. Fortunately, certain industry stakeholders already provide pertinent training programs and courses related to s. Proactive Learning Approach Another adjustment in strategy is needed to make the academic curriculum more innovation focused. In traditional courses, all the students' answers to predetermined questions were required. This was expected in an era before disruptive technologies were commonplace, but conventional wisdom is no longer relevant in today's ongoing innovation world. Nowadays, innovation is the name of the game anywhere. As a result, aspirants are not required to possess all the correct responses. Instead, learners ought to learn the skill of asking appropriate questions, which promotes creativity. Following the rules while addressing difficulties is not necessary for today's situations. It is more relevant to challenge the existing quo and provide better, quicker, and more effective solutions. Industry Ready Courses The current academic curriculum must be in line with the rapidly advancing technology. Hence, industry ready courses must be developed to help the learners gain better and faster insights into the rapidly progressing tech market. Courses such as Sales force Engineering, Data Analytics, and Full Stack Developers are in high demand and offer lucrative career opportunities. The education and academics in the country must move at pace with the rapidly growing industry space so that the learners get complete access to quality education with high benefits in terms of their career growth and future development. India constitutes 16% of the world population, but it has only 4% of the world's freshwater resources. According to a recent survey, the groundwater at over 250 of its 700 odd districts is either over-exploited or is at a critical stage. The crisis is more pronounced in rural areas, where close to 65% of India's population lives. More than half of the rural households (190 million) do not have tap water connection yet. Water has a direct bearing on gender equality. In India, as is the case with many developing countries, it is mostly women who shoulder the responsibility of collecting water. A Unissex report estimates that women and girls in water-deprived households in the country spend about 250 minutes a day in water collection and other water tasks. They have to walk for about 30 minutes to reach the nearest well or.

Bore well, the only source of water in many villages. The more time women and girls spend on water collection the less time they have for their studies and work. However, solving water woes is among the top priorities for the government of India. It has embarked on a mission to provide safe and adequate drinking water through individual tap connections to all households. Its Jal Jeeva Mission, the world largest of its kind, has set the deadline to cover all of rural India with tap water connection by 2024, while Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation AMRUT, another flagship program, targets to provide tap connections to all urban households by 2026. Women Empowerment in Water Sector Alongside these ambitious projects, there is also a need for micro enterprises to play a role in the water sector, especially in providing the last mile access to clean water. The success of water is a case in point. Water are indigenously designed, decentralized water distribution kiosks that have become a reliable and an affordable source of clean drinking water in rural areas. They are operated by local communities using local sources of water and low cost water processing technologies. They ensure safe drinking water security, create social and economic capital within the community, and promote micro enterprises. Interestingly, the water have also turned out to be women empowerment , as a significant number of them are owned and operated by women social entrepreneurs from the local communities. On average, semi-literate women from low income communities or self-help groups earn \$50 70 month and corporates are investing heavily in entrepreneurship development, capacity building in operations and management of water , water quality, and social marketing. Water have also resulted in the mushrooming of women led micro enterprises such as tea stalls and street food shops. These enterprises crop up around the water as the women enjoy trust and security that the ecosystem provides. In the regions we operate, the participation of women in managing Small Water Enterprises increased from 3 in 2016 to over 30 in 2022. During the Covid pandemic, these women expanded their role in spreading awareness on hand wash hygiene and covid care protocols. Now, they also promote rainwater harvesting structures, water meters, microenterprises, and the training of women based repair groups. Tiding Over the Challenges Water led by social women entrepreneurs thus break the gender role and poverty cycle besides being a source of inspiration in solving s real social issues. These contexts make a strong case for scaling up and replicating the water success stories across India. However, the strategies on this front must understand an array of socio cultural, educational, and technical challenges that come in the way of enhancing the participation of women in the water sector. As such women are usually assigned informal, low status, low skilled, and poorly paid jobs that lack legal and social protection. According to a 2020 report of Initiative for What Works to Advance Women.

And Girls in the Economy, and Institute of Social Studies Trust, only 13.76 of India entrepreneurs are women. In the water sector, women make up less than 17 of the water, sanitation, and hygiene labor force. Hence, the imperatives should be for onboarding, supporting, and retaining women, engaging with men to break down patriarchal barriers, and teaching women groups how to plan, design, operate, and monitor Water. With the right approach, there is a huge potential to transform women in India from water collectors to water managers and change agents propel a water starved nation to achieve water security at the community level. Women participation in the water sector can also go a long way in creating the transformational economic, environmental, and social changes required for India continued and sustainable development. Home to almost 1.4 billion people, India bears several monikers. It is the world youngest country, making a strong claim as the global talent capital and one of the biggest suppliers of tech professionals. According to the UN, nearly 17.5 million Indians are settled around the world while the cream of the crop is leading some of the world biggest businesses, from Microsoft and Adobe to Google and Twitter. One in 7 doctors in the US is an Indian or a person of Indian origin. All of this feels like a validation of the Indian education system, which has long produced some of the world most brilliant minds in technical fields such as science, medicine, and mathematics. When one digs a bit deeper, however, the on ground reality takes some of the gloss away from this shiny picture. Understanding the Conundrum of Access, Cost, and Quality in Education for post pandemic India A 2020 survey by the National Statistics Office revealed that, while urban and rural geographies had similar levels of primary school access, just 38 of rural households had a secondary school within a 1 kilometer radius, as opposed to 70 in urban regions. Education related spending in rural areas was also much lower, owing to the fact that rural households just did not have that much to spend. When talking about challenges in the field of education, we must also talk about the disparity in the quality of education available to students across socioeconomic and geographical divides. The lack of access, infrastructure, and teaching resources in rural areas has already been well documented. While some interventions have been made in recent years to alliterate these challenges by both central state governments and private educational organizations, the situation remains far from resolved. The depth and quality of pedagogy available to students in rural and semi urban geographies, as a result, are lower than that available to their urban peers. The most obvious channel to address this conundrum online education has worked as expected, either, because India is not like developed economies such as the US. The country has massive gaps in terms of internet connectivity and infrastructure across regions some.

It is widely accepted that Sanatana Dharma is another name for Hinduism. Sanatana means eternal and Dharma signifies the path of righteousness. It lays down an eternal set of duties for every individual irrespective of his caste, class or sect that have evolved over thousands of years. The roots of Sanatana Dharma go back to the Vedas, the oldest known texts of Hindus. Later, it was influenced by the Upanishads, Bhagwat Gita and Puranas. It advocates the belief of Reincarnation and Karma where one's deeds and actions in this life will influence his fate in future lives. An important part of Sanatana Dharma is the imperative need to fulfill one's duties in life as per one's position in the society, Varna and at each stage in life, Ashrama. Does this understanding of Sanatana Dharma promote casteism, inequality or divisiveness among Hindus as alleged by DMK leaders? Sanatana means eternal or that which is everlasting. Is it not true that every religion in the world hopes to be everlasting? Is it not equally true that being thousands of years older than any other surviving religion today, Hinduism claims in this regard to be the strongest? Unlike the Abrahamic religions, Hinduism believes that one can only be born a Hindu. The Hindu philosophy of not proliferating their religion by force, coercion or inducements stems from this belief while other major religions do so as part of their religious calling. In short, Hinduism believes that being eternal is intrinsic to its philosophy and that precludes any fear of extinction. Other religions lack such intrinsic strengths and therefore the need to proliferate at all costs. Dharma on the other hand means natural order of things or the path of righteousness. In its simplest form, natural order may be defined as the natural relations of beings with one another in absence of any man-made laws. It focuses on living in harmony with each other and the nature by discharging one's duties honestly. Given the wide variety of roles that are warranted for smooth running of any society and preservation of the natural environment around us, it is logical that the duties and responsibilities of individuals will also vary as per their position in the society, Varna and stage of life, Ashrama. This implies that Varna is neither permanent nor hereditary. It may change within one life or in successive generations depending on an individual's own calling, intellect, capabilities, opportunities available and the changing needs of the society. Sanatana Dharma does not lay down any fixed rules in this regard. All it advocates is that one must play his role to the best of his abilities as per his skills irrespective of his position in the society. Are Varna and Caste system as we know it today the same? This comparison can only be termed as preposterous. The present caste system is an output of evil minds in the society and Sanatana Dharma has nothing to do with it. Casteism or class distinctions continue to be part of every society around the world in different forms where the more fortunate, at any period of time, suppress the less fortunate with a view to retain power and control to further their selfish interests. The extent and modes of this malady may vary but its existence cannot be denied. If some societies have been able to root out or minimise this deplorable practice, it is because of two major factors. First, their resolve to recognise the contribution of every individual in the society irrespective of his position. This in turn

The more fortunate ones. In short, these societies recognised the importance of the principles of Varna in its true form and initiated measures to achieve it. Equality, social or otherwise, does not mean that each individual in the society should have the same status, wealth, role and duties. In short, making all individuals a carbon copy of each other. If this were to happen, the diverse needs of the society will never be addressed. Every society, by default, throws up different roles, positions and challenges that need to be addressed so that it can progress and be managed efficiently. These needs, in turn, necessitate the development of different levels of skills, knowledge and intellect within the society. Equality for all, within the society, implies recognition of the individuality and contribution of all individuals irrespective of their level or role. It appreciates the fact that each role and the set of duties that come with it are important for the overall functioning of the society. Equality, in spirit and deed, does not consign any individual, section of the society or their future generations to any one role or level permanently. On the contrary, it continually affords room, resources and support for their growth. This is the concept of Varna and in turn Sanatana Dharma. That was the innocent question I heard from then Lt Col Kohli, the famed orthodontist, looking at me in dismay as I lay helplessly, half reclined on his dental chair. The year was 1999 and the place was the Military Station in the Old Airfield Complex OAC at Srinagar where I had the honour to serve my troops as their humble Commanding Officer CO. How could I reply him when an offensive looking weapon one of the many on his table was in my mouth and a glaring spotlight was blinding my vision to the whole wide world? Lt Col Kohli, a dear friend and an elder did expect a reply either. The expert orthodontist moved on with his work. Cut off from the universe, I started to ponder over his question How the hell did I manage to shear my teeth in this manner, really? Had I gone crazy? Yes I was. But how to tell the doctor the beautiful tale behind it? I did. A quarter Century later, I decided to tell the tale, lest it goes with me untold! Well, think of festivals, and the thought of Holi comes right up front. There is a civilian read gentlemanly way of playing Holi and there is Holi with Troops the two are as apart as chalk is to cheese. Right from the beginning of our Service life as one pippers 2/Lts, Holi meant something different in the unit. The day will start with the goody-goody part where, under the all-observing eyes of the CO, the officers and the ladies will get together at a designated place. Amidst controlled fun-n-frolic, all will put colours on one another Happy Holi Ma am Happy Holi Sir all very officer like. Slowly and steadily, the little elders and the very elders will find their respective corners to settle down with their chilled beers while the youngsters will steal their long awaited chance to put colour on all the pretty gals they can get to Happy Holi was waiting for this moment!. That was sheer fun! Unadulterated fun; shall I say authorised youngster fun. I won't tell how many times over my youngster years I availed my authorised fun. Why one becomes elder so fast? I think sometimes in deprivation. All this good stuff then gives way to a different kind of fun. Officers visit the unit for a this is the Normally the PT ground is the venue for t

The auspicious event of lighting the Holi etc. is one night behind. Today is day to live it up! Various subunits as a part of the Regiment, set up their stalls complete with men colours rum dholak peti harmonium festive spirit. Officers visit their subunits. It all starts with putting colours on one another. Happy Holi Saab is the standard as each man wants to put colour to his officer. You end up putting colour on a 100. Wow! Somebody tearing the cloud of gulal will hand over your drink to you. Rum is the staple, rest is your choice. Slowly, the atmosphere gets its electric charge as one of the boys happy by now! starts with a loud note of Ragini I had the honour to serve the pure Rajput, Ahir and Brahmin troops, where the raginis or the old folk/peppy numbers, such as the above, are normally sung on festive occasions; Holi being the major one. Don be mistaken by the word innning here. Singing in this forum requires ZERO talent. Only josh, mastic, and a festive mood some intangibles tell what. The louder you shout read sing, the more festive it gets. The officers visiting the subunits are the stars and the heroes. As the festivities warm up, the notes of raginis and folk songs cross many a decibels only to be matched with thumps of the Dholak and the melody is it? of the peti. The gross happiness index of the officers and men continues to rise as if it were an altimeter of an aircraft on a steady climb. A point reaches, where the Dholak finally makes its way to young officer s neck who beats it in sheer josh and excitement, as if possessed by some strange power. Officers and men are now in full swing. Gulal is no more being put on the persons, it is just being thrown up in the air only to descend on the merry-making crowd as some blessing. The snacks being served also get a regular shower of this gulal. Who knows who minds either that along with the snacks one is also eating a tadka of gulal. The merry-makers are beyond that point of caution and reckoning Suddenly amidst this high decibel josh, singing and dancing, a few men will get around you. Some secret communication will be exchanged among them, and before you realize you are up in the air having been clean-tossed to the heavens and are now kissing the air rich with gulal. You hear people below shouting, Happy Holi Saab. We as officers always enjoyed this moment. Never a thought crossed our minds where will we land? Will we get hurt? Naah, never ever, the safe hands of a hundred men are there to make sure you land back as a petal on the cushion. We trust our LIVES on each other, what is a pidlie Holi toss? Such is the mania; such is the happiness; such is the craziness that surrounds Holi. Holi with Troops is like Holi with God own. Our men are God own. Now who will tell the doctor that the CO Saab-Bahadar when neck-deep in the Holi with troops and in the frenzy of things, between his tossing up and coming down happened to munch some peanuts laced with a thick cloud of gulal. I realized that while I had chewed the peanuts alright but there was something that was not getting chewed. I tried again it won. Took it out. Oh my God, it was half of my gum that had sheered clean courtesy the foreign item in the monkey nuts a small stone. Who minds; the teeth can wait? The celebrations continued. The CO with half his gum in his hand danced to the raging! The doctors question comes back to me How did you manage to shear your tooth this way colonel? What to tell him? How to tell him that it w

Of these gaps were highlighted by the NSO survey, which revealed that just 4 of rural households in India had access to computers and less than one in five had access to the internet. These issues are further complicated by the fact that, unlike most countries with a single lingua franca, India is home to many languages. With most of the online learning content available in just English or Hindi, students are faced with a double challenge: not only do they have to increase their competency levels in a nonnative language before they can opt for online learning but also risk not understanding the finer nuances of a concept or subject because they are not comfortable in the language of instruction. The pandemic has exacerbated these challenges. Schools were shut down for months while the transition to online learning was hardly smooth, leaving rural students disproportionately impacted by the outbreak. While children are back in the classroom, for the time being, the scientific community is uncertain about the next COVID 19 wave. The priority for all stakeholders must be to ensure that learning outcomes don't suffer in the case of another outbreak by adopting solutions that supplement conventional education models while addressing the unique challenges of the larger ecosystem. Solving for Bharat: Making quality learning accessible and available to all The government, on its part, has been working towards making this blended learning ecosystem a tangible reality through various measures. The National Education Policy NEP 2020, for instance, has underscored the need for a dynamic, interoperable, and publicly accessible digital education infrastructure for all while the Department of School Education & Literacy has implemented measures that prioritize early childhood care and learning to provide foundational literacy needed. Projects such as Samara Shisha and SAFAL have also been launched to offer quality learning that extends across conventional and digital classrooms. These are complemented by integrated training programmes such as the National Initiative for School Heads and Teachers Holistic Advancement NISHTHA, which address long overdue issues such as instructor quality in rural areas. There have been other developments as well, including the expansion of the E Vidya initiatives to more than 400 channels. The move, announced in the latest Union Budget, is aimed at ensuring that students especially those hailing from rural or marginalized backgrounds don't miss out on formal education in case of another mass disruption such as COVID 19. There is, of course, much more that can be done to make quality education more accessible, available, and affordable for Indian students. Private players, in particular, must invest themselves as stakeholders in the Indian education landscape, given that they will need these same students which numbered, at last count, over 265 million to be a part of their workforce. Private companies can, for instance, partner with nonprofit organizations to fund education for students from less privileged, marginalized, and rural backgrounds through scholarships and classroom programs. They can also look to promote inclusive education by partnering with online.

Learning providers to deploy digital solutions that can complement the learning trajectory of the children of their employees, across all levels. Making digital devices such as laptops, computers, and tablets accessible to students and educational institutes in rural semi urban areas will also help in bridging the digital divide that exists, at present, between urban and rural India. On its part, governments at both central and state level are already tapping into the energies of the country corporate ecosystem by incentivizing more public private partnerships to do elope, optimize, and utilize learning and connectivity infrastructure across hitherto underserved geographies. For instance, the Government of Kerala partnered with Khan Academy in 2018 to cover math and science for over 20 lakh students and 1 lakh teachers for classes 8 to 12 across almost 5,000 schools in the state, as part of its Kerala Infrastructure and Technology for Education KITE. Similar initiatives have also been taken by the governments of Punjab, Karnataka, Chandigarh, Delhi, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh, while the government of Maharashtra has recently undertaken a partnership to improve math learning outcomes in government schools for classes 1 to 10. Such associations with nonprofit education organizations to deploy digital learning solutions across the public education infrastructure are also promoting the move towards a hybrid learning framework that improves learning efficacy, teacher performance, and student performance in the long run. India is a country of almost 1.4 billion people. It is the youngest nation in the world, at present, and has a massive talent potential that remains underutilized. We must introspect how we can improve the current education ecosystem to ensure that our homegrown talent shines more, in volume and brilliance, on a global stage. Doing so will ensure that the success ache end by the Sunder Picas, the Para Agrawals, and the Satyr Nacelles becomes the norm, not the exception. Spurred by the pandemic, the ubiquitous adoption of artificial intelligence, automation and other advanced data sciences and technologies is influencing a new paradigm in the Indian IT industry. As met averse and Web3 technologies spread their tentacles in all directions, their impact can be witnessed in the way other industries are operating and conducting their business. The HR industry, for instance, has responded well to the changes brewing in the IT industry by reimagining tech hiring practices for the future. Compelled by the perennial crunch of tech talent in India, recruiters are adopting unconventional hiring policies to support the hiring frenzy in the tech sector. Recruiters once religiously relied upon resumes are now approaching talent on met averse, LinkedIn and Godthab. Enticed by the accelerated hiring velocity and diminishing costs of Web3 technologies, the HR industry is embracing new technologies and hiring policies for the Indian IT industry. The dawn of new technological skills As Industry 4.0 continues to make inroads swiftly, businesses and jobs are in it ably transforming. The adoption of AI, automation and machine learning are already condensing the efforts and roles of humans and.

Wiping out millions of jobs in the process. But as old skills and jobs become obsolete, millions of new jobs are springing across the globe. The skills important for industry 4.0 include data analytics, UI UX design, AR and VR, cyber security, Low Code No Code app development, among others. As new skill sets emerge on the horizon, HR leaders begin their pursuit of skilled talent. Growing demand for tech talent The Covid 19 pandemic has further intensified the search for skilled tech talent as it accelerated digitalization by years. According to the Indian Staffing Federation, the Indian IT and Its industry intends to hire 8L 10L tech talent by the year 2023. Unfortunately, the supply of tech talent falls short of the demand by manifolds in the current talent market. Grappling with a talent crunch and record high attrition, the Indian IT industry is in the quest for new talent and new hiring strategies. Churning newfangled hiring strategies Propelled by the need of the hour, HR leaders are racking their brains together to formulate new hiring strategies to meet the unprecedented demands for IT talent. These range from collaborating with tech driven hiring platforms to hiring contractual and freelance workers. Desperate times call for desperate measures and indeed the HR industry is not shying away from poaching talent or warring for talent. Thanks to the pandemic and the subsequent acceptance of remote and hybrid work models, recruiters are also casting a wider net for tech talent in countries specializing in advanced technological skills. Blending Web3 technologies into hiring practices Besides hiring talent equipped with Web3 technological skills, the HR industry is also leveraging these skills to reform its hiring practices. Enticed by the reductions in time, costs and human efforts, HR leaders are adopting AI, RPA and analytics in their hiring processes. The results range from enhanced candidate experience to accelerated hiring velocity, all of which resolve the challenges occasioned by Industry 4.0. Additionally, recruiters are also employing highly informal application processes, doing away with resumes and finding talent on hackathons and GitHub profiles. As these practices become more pervasive, they will disrupt the hiring landscape of the Indian IT industry. Reimagining the future of recruitment Industry 4.0 has opened a world full of possibilities and opportunities, not just for the IT industry but also for the HR industry. While recruitment 4.0 may seem a reality fit for the distant future, its early impacts can already be witnessed. With AI and automation replacing per se manual tasks such as screening and interview scheduling and data analytics and block chain making early forays into the HR world, the future is not far when candidates will be approached on metaverse, verified on block chain and hired across the globe. While the immediate impact of Industry 4.0 might seem concentrated in the IT industry, it has catalyzed a long pending disruption in the HR industry as well. Wrapping Up As HR leaders prepared to.

Meet the demands of the digital age, they must understand the challenges that lie and take them in their stride. Whether it means making use of more sophisticated technologies or reimagining hiring practices to minimize the mismatch in demand and supply of tech talent, HR leaders must transform their operations and processes to cater to the shift in approach required to find and hire talent with new in demand skills. As a Nation and as a People, all of us claim to abhor corruption. All of us also participate in corrupt acts either thru the process of giving or receiving monies for the work to get done. The purpose of this blog is not to make any moral judgments on corruption. The purpose is to put it into a perspective of how to calculate the costs of corruption and why it is important to rethink our computations. The universal thinking is that nonpayment of tax dues direct & indirect generates black money and this black money funds corrupt practices most of the time. The important question is how does one compute the cost of corruption The fact that there is a payment made to facilitate an economic activity adds to the costs of output. How err, the output itself may be disclosed or may not be disclosed. In India, we certainly do not have the value of undisclosed output whether agriculture, services or industry. Therefore while the disclosed output is costlier, the undisclosed output may not come in our computations. There is a le chain of activities behind undisclosed output of goods and services materials costs, labor employees costs, utilities costs, other overheads costs

etc. In our computations, how is this beneath the surface economic activity captured. Are we as a Nation admitting that corruption and nonpayment of tax dues are possibly resulting in non-capture of value of economic activity and that India numbers as shown are more subdued than is actually the case Do we need to take a relook at our method of computation from notified output based economy to an additional feature of income based economy. After all while output value maybe be diminished since all activities are not in the net, some manner of inputs validations may help in knowing the real output values with the difference being the cost of corruption. At least on tax collections uniformly Finance Secretaries at Centre and States have opined that there is a tax leakage of 15 20 of the amounts due for payment. If this is the case, can we take a position that equally 15 20 of output is not getting captured in data and therefore the Indian in values and percentiles trend is erroneous to this extent. That would be a major issue and something we need to look at seriously. Are we undermine our own data and therefore are we taking a disadvantage when we are doing across countries comparisons or within India intra state comparisons Corruption cannot be seen as something that diminishes us.

A silent revolution is sweeping the country, providing nearly 80 crore Indians the unprecedented empowerment of food security the freedom to buy heavily subsidized grains from any fair price shop fps in the country. This takes welfare and the pro poor approach of the mode government to a new high and sets in motion processes that will have a bigger transformational impact than what many people imagine. China southwestern regions battled fires this week following a severe heat wave, putting their autumn harvest under pressure. Europe last month experienced heat waves and wildfires and further west, the us government has for the first time ever declared a water shortage on the critical Colorado river. Parts of India experienced a severe heat wave in march, which shrunk the wheat output. True, the southwest monsoon has disappointed. With a cumulative rainfall of 71cm till august 24, it 9 above normal. And the storage level in 143 major reservoirs till august 18 was 125 of the last decade average water level. At a regional level, however, rainfall has been deficient across a vast swathe from up to Bengal. While the gap has narrowed recently in Bengal, the dry spell in July august is bound to adversely impact the national paddy output. There a strong link between paddy and water shortage because it a water guzzling crop. So the message from climate change in this context is, get smart about how you use water. The telling statistic is that India has 17 of the world population and 4 of its water resources. Irrigation takes up 90 of the country groundwater draft. And Indian farmers use two to four times more water to produce a unit of grain as compared to china and brazil a terrible waste. This has serious environmental consequences too. A study by tabard and icier showed that paddy and sugarcane, which use more than 60 of the irrigation water available, are often cultivated in the most water scarce regions. Clearly, India cultivation patterns are out of sync with its resource endowments. And states will have to change habits. To illustrate, Punjab is unsuitable for paddy but it also has yields well above the world average. Therefore, policies that incentivize farmers in Punjab to move to less water intensive crops need to be complemented by higher yields in eastern India. And whatever the policy, it can ignore the criticality of price as a signal to incentivize farmers. Market responsive prices reflect scarcity of resources. For example, free electricity incentivises more bore wells, which make water seem more abundant than it actually is. Allowing prices to reflect scarcity does mean governments cannot provide cash subsidies. India, however, can no longer afford in kind subsidies that distort prices. Prices work better than exhortations. A big, bad change is afoot at India biggest tourist attraction, with as planning to shutter ticket windows at tag meal, leaving visitors no way in except online bookings. But have the wizards who came up with this plan to trim.

The crowd considered how many citizens it would hurt the monument website says that of the 7 8 million visitors it attracts annually, only around 0.8 million are from overseas. Indians from all parts and classes of the country make up the numbers. Many have little experience with online booking. Many may also be arriving via public transport, with little surety of making it to a fixed time slot. They deserve to enjoy incredible India as much as internet savvy folks. It well established that individuals pay a price for over digitalisation, say, via constantly and compulsively checking social media. For public services the case is similar. In well calibrated amounts, digitalisation does governance a world of good. But when it becomes an end in itself, the poorest citizens bear the brunt. A distressing example is how the app launched to cut mgnrega corruption by taking geo tagged, photographed, real time attendance is penalising workers who find smartphones too expensive or the network too unstable. The same ordeal has been reported with an app launched for anganwadi staff. Forget any gains, affected citizens find themselves painfully worse off than before. Another example: India could have fully vaccinated 68 of its population against covid by relying on cowing alone. Of course, the portal was a convenience boon for numerous Indians, but the rest were far more comfortable with walk ins. India simply is not rich developed digital enough yet to kill off analogue options. Public service delivery should not be shaped by technocratic dogma. Keep ticket counters at tag open. Last week, the Gujarat government released 11 convicts serving life imprisonment in a case of multiple murders and gang rape of a 21 year old pregnant woman, bilks ban. They, however, walked free after serving only 15 years of their life sentence. The premature release of the convicts has attracted widespread criticism and has now been challenged before the supreme court our present leaders are more obsessed with wiping out an earlier empire along with a later dynasty so, other than dismantling Macaulay babe creating education system, there some respite from the haroorymple brand of raj bashing. However, at ground zero, it a delicious irony to see how much we have blighted blight. A couple of decades ago, chicaned regatta, the toy Washington correspondent, archly asked why the paper should waste so much space on the dispatches of his up counterpart nice Britain is only a third world country. My eyebrows may have shot up to their common latitudes, but in the fortnight that i vet been here, the headlines have been dominated by a heat wave, followed by flash floods washing away bridges and homes. And if this were enough to justify chide wk. label, a transport strike screwed up everyone plans. Oh, and of course, for months now, Heathrow has resembled the airports of countries from which the Americans were about to pull out. However, the reverse osmosis has been all doom and gloom. Check these. They gave us.

Victoria we've given them level 5 spice in the most posh restaurants. Btw, Kerala curry is the latest in the long lineage of colonial subverts. They gave us orderly supermarkets we've given them jostling weekend bazaars. They gave us Bollywood we've given them Bollywood. White girls on the tube sit glued to an alias starrer the iconic London buses are emblazoned with legal Singh cheddar. They gave us nannies we've given them minding their own babies mums. They gave us bungalows we've given them homelessness. We gave them killer heat they now have killer heating energy bills. They're in your face multicultural we are now as swaggeringly the opposite. Maybe the last white man has already gone. Spirituality is a search for answers to basic questions such as that is war, god, and what is this jagat, world Vedanta philosophy has an explanation for these. God is supposed to be the creator, controller and destroyer of the world. It is a combination of universal consciousness and body. But the body of god, as per Vedanta philosophy, is the entire body of universe called priority, nature. It is the priority, on which the consciousness of brahma shines, which controls the manifested creation in an autopilot mode. Universal consciousness is a non dual, single element, which is sat, always present everywhere chit, the cause for making the universe sentient and an and, pure bliss. It is, therefore, referred to as sat chit an and. In Vedanta, it is referred to as brahma. The same brahma is known as atman in the context of an individual. God is not someone running the universe sitting in heaven. It is an autopilot system set in motion, with clear cut results coming out of specific actions. For example, if you sow a mango seed, mangoes come, and not oranges. It is a perfect rule of priority. That includes the law of karma, according to which one gets karmphal, results, as per one karmas, deeds. God as priority is difficult to visualise, so we give the divine names like ram, Krishna, Allah, and Jesus and worship him in different forms. Since entire priority is manifestation of god, one can pick up any object of nature and worship it. This explains the worshipping of 330 million gods in Hinduism. By nature, god is virgin, formless. In fact, god is controlling the world sitting inside each of us and residing in every part of the nature in an invisible form. A saint was sleeping in a temple verandah with his feet towards the idol. A person scolded him for this act of affront to god. He replied, can you please tell me the direction in which god does not exist i will keep my legs on that side. The man soon realised his mistake and apologized to the sage. Jagat is a field of experience created by god to help us exhaust our karmas. Jagat is like a fully furnished accommodation.

Along with some inmates for a java to enjoy or suffer his karmphal. The world consists of nature, flora, fauna and all beings. Some people who have good karma enjoy this world, while others suffer. The suffering in the jag at is not something which god doles out arbitrarily. It is a result of our own karma, either of this or past birth. A question arises if an individual karmas decide pleasure or pain, what about the natural calamity in which thousands of people suffer the answer given is that whenever the collective karma of all people in that place fructifies then such a calamity happens. If karma decides everything in our life, is there any purpose served by praying to god the answer is, yes. Just as in case of a democratic set up, after the verdict of supreme court, the president has power to give reprieve to an offender, similarly god can always forgive us even though we might have committed some bad karma. So, one can trust god and pray for mercy. The e commerce industry witnessed a fillip after the emergence of the pandemic. The restrictions and the fear of contracting the disease prevented people from visiting shops and shopping malls, and a large segment of the society turned to online shopping. According to a joint report by consulting firm Bain and flipchart, during the financial year, there was a 25 growth in e retail during fee 2020 21. Nationally, the market share of e retail shot up to 4.6 during this period. However, it was much higher in metropolitan cities that have been at the forefront of e commerce adoption in the country. To retain consumer interest and grow their penetration further, several e retail companies moved a step further and included rapid commerce as their offering with doorstep deliveries. The Indian logistics market is expected to grow from \$250 billion in 2021 to 380 billion dollars by 2025. The increasing consumer base of online shoppers will contribute significantly to the market growth. According to statist, the number of mobile users in India will cross 931 million by 2022. With such a massive user base, an increase in online shopping is inevitable. Due to this unexpected growth, last mile delivery will become one of the most significant parts of the transportation and logistics supply chain industry. While this spurt in demand for last mile delivery means more business for the e retail players, it also means more capital investment and human resource acquisition. A recent report by nit analog estimated that India gig workforce will grow more than three fold to 23.5 million by fy30 from 7.7 million in fy21. They would need new fleets of cargo vehicles and a large number of drivers who can ferry the cargo to its destination. The newer requirements around the upgrading service model last mile delivery, location tracking, and hyper local delivery are affecting a paradigm shift in logistics and transportation models. Most players in the field have.

Adopted two wheelers for quick and effective delivery of goods. However, there are some in disposable problems with the traditional two wheelers. While motorcycles have better mileage, the lack of storage space makes them unsuitable. Their alternative, the scooters, have desired design to carry loads but are low on low mileage and thus are uneconomical. The need of the hour is to opt for progressive solutions to meet the demands and cater to an unassumingly massive consumer base. Electric vehicles specially manufactured for the logistics sector can do wonders in reducing the overall operational expenditure and carbon footprint in addition to providing an unhindered reach. Some e retailers are implementing environment friendly and sustainable technologies based on electric mobility. However, the transition to eves has been slow due to the capital expenditure required. Owning a large fleet of eves is a costly affair, and maintaining it at all the hubs can strain the finance of e retail businesses. Most of the players in the last mile delivery system are startups, which due to their limited spending capacity, are hesitant about a complete transformation. The leasing and the rental option of custom built logistics e two wheelers have the potential to transform the sector. These purpose built vehicles have long mileage per charge and high maneuverability. Some of these vehicles come with dual batteries, making them the perfect ally of the delivery executives. Pressed for time, they need vehicles that can manage their load effectively while assuring long service hours. Eves is one of the greenest alternatives and is their natural choice. Their reliability manufacturers diversify their product offerings, which in turn helps the logistics ecosystem grow. India is the 3rd largest producer of iron ore and the main supplier to leading markets, including china. In terms of quantities mined, we stand only after Australia and brazil. On the world map, we thus are a formidable producer of some of the best iron ore. Our eastern parts being entirely iron country, iron ore extraction forms a significant source of income here. And yet, we stand nowhere in the world reckoning when it comes to producing and using specialized steel. The reasons behind this apparent mismatch include the following reasons significant investments needed to set up modern steel making plants according to a pic report of 2019, a 1 tonne capacity plant in the green field category would take anywhere close to in 7000.00 cores to set up. With modest means due to low per capita incomes, few Indian entities can build large plants to take advantage of economies of scale using the equity route. Most plants thus depend upon debt financing and borrowings. Finances being expensive in India compared to other countries, including china, Korea, and japan, a part of the inflated cost invariably devolves onto product costs close to us 40.00 per ton, making the final product expensive and thus uncompetitive. Add to that the problem of steel having a cyclical demand in India. The monsoons put the brakes on.

Construction, the primary consumer of steel. In these months, one must keep the steel plant running with low to no income. In a severely tight situation, such constant leaks can cripple units into closure, as was the case in 2018 when many steel units downed shutters with lengthy bankruptcy proceedings taking place later. Low per capita consumption due to overall poverty an overview by the ministry of steel under the government of India jpg up to march 2020 found that against a world average per capita consumption of 224.5 kegs, India was a mere 75 kegs. China was a hefty 590 kegs. This is partly due to India low per capita income of us 1961.42 in the year 2021, against china us 12556.00 in the same period. With such a dismal consumption, the incentive to set up huge plants of the likes of Pasco of Korea to take advantage of economies of scale does not exist. Low investment in technology it a known fact that India invests much less than the world in technology, research, and development. The same applies to steel manufacturing and consumption and has been the case for decades. One of the outcomes has been the relative unattractiveness of the sector vies a vies others among young engineers. With precious little research being done by the government or the private sector, India depended heavily on international research and technology, which comes with heavy bills and adds to costs. That apart, the technology used in India till recently was heavy on power consumption, extremely polluting, and consumed large quantities of water. However, things are changing within the country, with the government insisting that steel units adhere to world environmental standards. This development could bring multiple positives, including lesser power consumption with the reuse of waste heat for thermal power better usage and lower wastage when extracting steel from ore lower water consumption in steel making better usage of slag in fields like construction. Shortage of power, a much needed resource in steel production steel making is a power intensive business, and India is a power deficit country despite a large number of papas being signed in the mid 90s and early 2000s. The deficiency of electricity puts India at a disadvantage when it comes to producing steel the way it wants to. There might be some respite with the right mix of renewables and thermal power. But it may still take some time to come up to expectations. The only way out till then would be using costly captive power plants. Costly coal imports from Australia India relation to coal vis \tilde{A} vis iron ore remains inverse. There is much less coal for every tons of iron ore mined, which calls for coal imports to captive power plants keep running. Australia and Indonesia are two major areas that supply coal to India. Of these, Australia has been hiking a coal price which directly affects the price of iron and steel in India. India is yet to adopt steel.

Over the same period, and the emerging prominence of Singapore. In India, the National Stock Exchange NSE commands an impressive position by driving more than 90% of equity cash trading volumes and nearly of equity derivatives trading to its platform. Intriguingly, the Bombay Stock Exchange remains cautious and does not overtly endorse the coupling of exchanges. Similarly, MCX continues to assert its dominance as India primary commodity derivatives exchange, boasting a market share exceeding 95% in terms of the value of commodity futures contracts. Meanwhile, the National Commodity & Derivatives Exchange Limited NCDE retains its status as the preeminent agricultural commodity exchange in India with a robust market share of 78% in the agricultural commodity segments. Impact on Innovation Market coupling in the power sector may result in exchanges losing the capacity to levy transaction fees. This loss of revenue could diminish their incentive to actively engage with buyers and sellers to stimulate participation for efficient price discovery. Moreover, the centralization of bid matching platforms, beyond the sphere of private enterprise, may stifle innovation within the industry. Innovation is pivotal for enhancing grid efficiency and fostering the adoption of sustainable energy sources. The introduction of market coupling could potentially hinder the development and launch of innovative products that have the potential to bolster participation and grid efficiency. As Oppenheimer & Isro Chandrayaan team showed, albeit in very different ways, scientific pursuits need and should be divorced from larger ethical questions The movie Oppenheimer has now become the most successful biopic ever, crossing \$900 million at the global box office. Based on the life of JR Oppenheimer, theoretical physicist and creator of the atomic bomb, this film intertwines intriguingly with a current development in Indian science. While being lauded for landing India spacecraft on the moon, scientists from the Indian Space Research Organisation (Isro) were simultaneously trolled for visiting temples to pray for Chandrayaan 3 success. No good deed goes unpunished and thus, online liberals wondered in their sacred threads why scientists were praying to an unknown Pi in the sky? Did their belief in the invisible show a weak scientific temperament? Sanatan Dharma and Tamil identity are twined at the core. Great texts Tolkappiyam, Tirukkural and Silapathikaram testify to this. DMK itself is well versed in this history and fact The most actively suppressed truth in the debate on Sanatana Dharma is that it is the very soul of the ancient Tamil people. How has this suppression happened? The anti-SD rhetoric rooted in the anti-Brahmin politics of Tamil Nadu in the last century has systematically concealed the umbilical cord between SD and Tamil people. This politics began with the Justice Party that was promoted by the British as part of their divide and rule policy. Founded in 1916, with anti Brahminism as its core, the party rose to power in 1920, then collapsed in the late 1930s, with the rise of the nationalist Congress. But the seeds of anti-Brahmanism sown by it among the castes next to Brahmins in the Hindu hierarchy, continued to provide the emotional and intellectual leadership for the rising antiBrahmin socio politics. Horrific as the news of a 12 year old rape survivor 8 km walk in search of help was, it was equally troubling that no one in Ujjain, MP, came forward

At this age and stage of life if one misses anything on a Holi day it is. The power sector is the backbone of economic development. It attracts substantial investments and serves as an indispensable public utility. Recent discussions revolving around market coupling in the power sector have raised concerns regarding its potential impacts on investments, current shareholders, international comparisons, and innovation within the industry. Dampening Investments in the Power Sector Market coupling in the power sector is poised to disrupt the established business model of Power Exchanges. This disruption introduces an element of uncertainty and regulatory risk that has the potential to deter potential investors. Such hesitations are especially pronounced in infrastructure sectors where significant capital investments are requisite. Consequently, abrupt changes in regulatory policies can send conflicting signals to prospective investors, potentially impeding the growth and development of the power sector. Investors typically make long term financial commitments when entering the power sector. Power projects often have lengthy gestation periods and require substantial capital infusion. The introduction of market coupling, which fundamentally alters the rules of the game, poses a substantial risk to these investors. A 25 year license validity for exchanges led investors to believe in a relatively stable regulatory environment. Any changes that jeopardize this stability may dampen investments and deter new entrants. This has the potential to hamper the overall growth and efficiency of the sector. Impact on Current Shareholders the Electricity Act of 2003 laid the foundation for encouraging competition within the power sector. This initiative led to heightened efficiency and garnered increased investor interest. Presently, Power Exchanges exhibit a diverse shareholder composition, with 60 institutional and 40 individual holdings. However, the implementation of market coupling, a mechanism that alters the fundamental concept of price discovery, has substantial repercussions for current shareholders. With market coupling, the crucial function of price discovery will shift, potentially causing significant reductions in share prices. The consequences of this reduction ripple through the market, impacting the savings and investments of individual shareholders. Such a shift can create instability in the market while eroding the trust of investors and potentially impeding capital inflow. International Experience Examining global exchange markets offers valuable insights into the potential consequences of market coupling in the power sector. Network effects play a pivotal role in the competitive landscape of exchanges. For instance, the New York Stock Exchange NYSE stands as the preeminent global leader as it boasts over 92 more liquidity than its closest competitor. NYSE strategic emphasis on investment, market simplification, and operational streamlining has bolstered investor confidence and fortified the market position of listed companies. Similarly, other exchanges have forged their own niches and command leadership in specific market segments. The London Metal Exchange excels in nonferrous metals, while the Tokyo Commodity Exchange leads in rubber trading. The US Group reigns supreme in gold, silver, crude oil, and natural gas derivatives, while ICE in the US and Europe dominates coffee and sugar derivatives. On the global stage, London historical.

In construction the way the west does. Despite its large population and every incentive to explore newer ways of construction, India sticks to its time tested use of concrete in most constructions. The west, the gulf, and other settled markets use much more steel to build columns and structures. The latter helps reduce the weight of constructions, takes much less time to put together, needs much less maintenance, and can rise high in the sky while taking the steel along. Examples abound, including the Eiffel tower of Paris, the empire state building of new york, the Taipei 101 tower in Taiwan, the us steel tower in Pittsburgh in the us, the shun hang square tower in Shenzhen in china, and the most famous of them all, the bur Halifax of Dubai. It a given that India too would have its share of high rises. The question and more so for the steel industry, is when. India is doing badly for its size, population, and complexity. That said, a country of its size and ambitions ought to consume a lot more steel to bring the industry to par with the world and reap all the benefits of using the metal. That may still take a while for conditions to fall in place, and make the needful happen. North Korea provocative action of aunching four missiles into the Sea of Japan a few hundred kilometers from the Japanese coastline has triggered fears of renewed tension between nuclear rmed powers. The launch seems timed to test the strategic fortitude and tactical capabilities of new relationships in the broader power balance that reins in renewed Pyongyang nuclear ambitions. The first test would be of the strength of bilateral U.S. Japan ties on the watch of U.S. President Tension Donald Trump and Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe. North Korean Supreme Leader Kim had already renewed given these two leaders a wake up call when his regime fired a medium range missile last month. Mr. Trump has assured both Mr. Abe and South Korea acting President Hwang of his ironclad commitment to stand renewed by them through this crisis. Yet it tension is likely that Mr. Towky was in fact trying to get a measure of Mr. Trump who had tweeted shortly before assuming office tension in January it won happen on the North commitment being close to testing an ISM Dhanbad. Experts seem to concur that the missiles launched now did not appear to be of renewed intercontinental range. Yet the tension prospect looms of the North miniaturising nuclear warheads to the point commitment where even shorter range renewed weapons could if they were nuclear tipped pose unprecedented risk to South Korea Japan and renewed the U.S. military assets in the vicinity. The continuous belligerence of North Korea is only one side of the story. The other is that the tension international renewed community led by the India and nations within tension striking distance of the North aggression tension has hardly managed the conflict consistently.

India has the second phase of the plan to eliminate the use of hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) as part of its commitment under the Montreal Protocol, which requires the complete phase-out of HCFCs that result in ozone depletion and global warming. These are used mainly in the chemical, air conditioning, polyurethane foam manufacturing, and cold chain sectors and must be replaced with better alternatives. All the sectors are in high growth mode as economies witness chemical growth greater urbanisation and high launched agro-cultural chemical products. The data for HCFCs compiled by the Union show that in the developed world, split air conditioning units, cars and record the highest use of these result in. It is the that its effort to upgrade using the million in fund available chemical under the result in ozone launched are scaled up to meet the need fully the technology chemicals used by industrial units, many of them small and medium enterprises, by has to be by policy change that encourage adoption launched by consumer. Systemic chemical change chemical requires the active participation of State government which can enact and enforce new building code and purchase result in ozone regulation that are envisaged in the current phase. Newer refrigerant with lower global chemical warming potential result in ozone launched are available to industry, and there are some early adopters, while research on chemical. India has the second phase of the plan to eliminate the use of hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) as part of its commitment under the Montreal Protocol, which requires the complete phase-out of HCFCs that result in ozone depletion and global warming. These are used mainly in the chemical, air conditioning, polyurethane foam manufacturing, and cold chain sectors and must be replaced with better alternatives. All the sectors are in high growth mode as economies witness chemical growth greater urbanisation and high launched agro-cultural chemical products. The data for HCFCs compiled by the Union show that in the developed world, split air conditioning units, cars and record the highest use of these result in. It is the that its effort to upgrade using the million in fund available chemical under the result in ozone launched are scaled up to meet the need fully the technology chemicals used by industrial units, many of them small and medium enterprises, by has to be by policy change that encourage adoption launched by consumer. Systemic chemical change chemical requires the active participation of State government which can enact and enforce new building code and purchase result in ozone regulation that are envisaged in the current phase. Newer refrigerant with lower global chemical warming potential result in ozone launched are available to industry, and there are some early adopters, while research on chemical.

Five months after the Survey was Chief has presented the second volume of the annual economic review cum report. With the period having provided a wealth of data points and policy including the momentous roll out of the Goods and Tax, there was a clear need to update and refresh outcomes and forecasts. And his outlook for growth in the current financial year has clearly turned more somber. While Volume had projected the gross domestic product expansion in in a range of the has had to take of several new factors that have to his diagnosis: that the balance of risks seem to have shifted to the downside with a far lower likely hood of growth being closer to the upper end. A quick look at each of the risks that has cited shows it is going to be hard to find a magic bullet fix that most of the concerns. For instance, the of the rupee real exchange rate means exporters are going to find them selves to compete on pricing against competitors from countries whose currencies have weakened against the dollar and the euro. And this even while the recovery in global trade demand is still to acquire more robust. Another to the would be the stress to balance sheets that companies in the power and telecom sectors have to contend with, and the bias the activity that such stress would impart. Besides its long term structural benefits, the implementation of the says, would also provide a short-term impetus by easing a cross-country logistics constraint following the removal of check posts. And yet, the from the actual operation of the new indirect tax regime could feed into the mix of. Five months after the Survey was Chief has presented the second volume of the annual economic review cum report. With the period having provided a wealth of data points and policy including the momentous roll out of the Goods and Tax, there was a clear need to update and refresh outcomes and forecasts. And his outlook for growth in the current financial year has clearly turned more somber. While Volume had projected the gross domestic product expansion in in a range of the has had to take of several new factors that have to his diagnosis: that the balance of risks seem to have shifted to the downside with a far lower likely hood of growth being closer to the upper end. A quick look at each of the risks that has cited shows it is going to be hard to find a magic bullet fix that most of the concerns. For instance, the of the rupee real exchange rate means exporters are going to find them selves to compete on pricing against competitors from countries whose currencies have weakened against the dollar and the euro. And this even while the recovery in global trade demand is still to acquire more robust. Another to the would be the stress to balance sheets that companies in the power and.

Of all modern inventions, electricity is perhaps the most wonderful. To those who experienced its magic for the first time, it must have felt like being transported to a fairy land. Today, we take it so much for granted that we notice its existence only when there is a power cut and life comes to a standstill. Can you think of all the things you could not have done without electricity. Imagine, you could not have watched television or even seen a film in a cinema hall. You would have had to study by candle light with no fans or air conditioner. Ice creams, soft drinks and cold water would have been unheard of. Your kitchen too would have been very different from what you see now. There would have been no toaster, blender, electric oven, induction cooker or electric chimney. Electricity has truly revolutionized life in the twentieth century. The field of medicine has specially benefited from it. You will realize this if you ever happen to sit on a dentist chair, enter the operation theatre or visit the department in a hospital. Electricity has also brought the world to our doorstep in more ways than one. Today we can see a live telecast of events taking place thousands of miles away where it is not always feasible for us to be present. Through the computer and other more sophisticated audio systems, we are exposed to the world best literature and music. Unfortunately, in India not all of us can avail of the facilities provided by electricity. There are still far too many people who live below the poverty line, and even though electricity has reached the remotest village, everyone cannot benefit from it. It should be our endeavor to bring light into the lives of all our countrymen and to ensure that an electric bulb glows in every home, indeed electricity is one of the most important blessings that science has given to mankind. Of all modern inventions, electricity is perhaps the most wonderful. To those who experienced its magic for the first time, it must have felt like being transported to a fairy land. Today, we take it so much for granted that we notice its existence only when there is a power cut and life comes to a standstill. Can you think of all the things you could not have done without electricity. Imagine, you could not have watched television or even seen a film in a cinema hall. You would have had to study by candle light with no fans or air conditioner. Ice creams, soft drinks and cold water would have been unheard of. Your kitchen too would have been very different from what you see now. There would have been no toaster, blender, electric oven, induction cooker or electric chimney. Electricity has truly revolutionized life in the twentieth century. The field of medicine has specially benefited from it. You will realize this if you ever happen to sit on a dentist chair, enter.

The person who reads has secured for himself a lifelong source of pleasure, strength and inspiration. Happy indeed is the person who has inculcated the habit of reading. Such a person is never lonely or sad, for he always has books as his faithful companions to give him solace when he has been deserted by everyone else. Whenever he is bored or depressed, he can pick up a book and lose himself in the vast world contained therein. Books contain a wealth of knowledge and information. There is no aspect of life which is not covered by books. Over the ages, great writers, thinkers and experts have written down their thoughts and ideas and preserved for posterity, through the printed word, noble precepts which we would do well to emulate. Books are like coffers filled, not with gold or silver, but with high ideals, and the wisdom of our forefathers. Friends may leave us, loved ones may go away, but books are always there to stay. In sickness and in health, in joy and in sorrow, they support us and offer a never failing means of delight for our souls. Reading is of different kind. It may be light or serious. It may be adventurous or spiritual. Every reading has its distinct pleasure. Some people like to read newspapers, periodicals, journals etc. They are storehouse of general information about current events and various socio political and economic problems. It has been well said, Books are like axe they cut through the snow within. If we learn to love books, we need no other riches. However, we must read the right kind of books. Just as we need nourishing food for the body, similarly we need to read good books to enrich our minds. There would be a balance between light. The person who reads has secured for himself a lifelong source of pleasure, strength and inspiration. Happy indeed is the person who has inculcated the habit of reading. Such a person is never lonely or sad, for he always has books as his faithful companions to give him solace when he has been deserted by everyone else. Whenever he is bored or depressed, he can pick up a book and lose himself in the vast world contained therein. Books contain a wealth of knowledge and information. There is no aspect of life which is not covered by books. Over the ages, great writers, thinkers and experts have written down their thoughts and ideas and preserved for posterity, through the printed word, noble precepts which we would do well to emulate. Books are like coffers filled, not with gold or silver, but with high ideals, and the wisdom of our forefathers. Friends may leave us, loved ones may go away, but books are always there to stay. In sickness and in health, in joy and in sorrow, they support us and offer a never failing means of delight for our souls. Reading is of different kind. It may be light or.

It results in wastage of time, as the news is repeated over and over again and is followed by a number of advertisements. Apart from the information newspaper provides, it can be useful in a number of ways. The puzzles given in it develop the thinking ability. Newspaper, as we know is an essential part of our life. For a newspaper reader, it is the first and foremost thing that he would like to have early in the morning. It connects us with every field and every part of the world. Be it politics, entertainment, sports, films etc. Newspaper provides information about the burning topics from all over world and keeps us well informed. Though news is also displayed on television and radio, there we do not have an option to choose. It results in wastage of time, as the news is repeated over and over again and is followed by a number of advertisements. Apart from the information newspaper provides, it can be useful in a number of ways. The puzzles given in it develop the thinking ability. The job vacancies column helps the people. A regular reader can improve his knowledge of language in which language he reads the newspaper. Newspaper also tells us about the different policies introduced by the Government and makes us aware about everything happening around us. We can conclude by saying that the newspaper broadens our outlook and is an enormous source of information. Therefore one must develop the habit of reading newspaper every day. It results in wastage of time, as the news is repeated over and over again and is followed by a number of advertisements. Apart from the information newspaper provides, it can be useful in a number of ways. The puzzles given in it develop the thinking ability. Newspaper, as we know is an essential part of our life. For a newspaper reader, it is the first and foremost thing that he would like to have early in the morning. It connects us with every field and every part of the world. Be it politics, entertainment, sports, films etc. Newspaper provides information about the burning topics from all over world and keeps us well informed. Though news is also displayed on television and radio, there we do not have an option to choose. It results in wastage of time, as the news is repeated over and over again and is followed by a number of advertisements. Apart from the information newspaper provides, it can be useful in a number of ways. The puzzles given in it develop the thinking ability. The job vacancies column helps the people. A regular reader can improve his knowledge of language in which language he reads the newspaper. Newspaper also tells us about the different policies introduced by the Government and makes us aware about everything happening around us. We can conclude by saying that the newspaper broadens our outlook and is an enormous source of information. Therefore one must develop the habit of.

The opinions differ in answering this vital question. Some people believe that it can be inherited from parents, and cannot be developed. Others believe that like other qualities it can be developed with proper practice and guidance. Still some others hold the opinion that it is hereditary to some extent but can be acquired to some degree. There is also a section of people, who believe that all depends on circumstances or luck. We need to adopt a scientific approach to find an answer to the above question. No one can get success every time even after making efforts, nor can one fail constantly. Moreover, success has different meaning for different people. For some students, getting per cent marks is success, for others it may not be sufficient. In a competitive examination, success means getting selected, whatever the percentage of marks. As for inheritance theory, since positive attitude is not a physical feature but a mental faculty, it cannot be purely hereditary. It can be developed. Moreover, parents play a major role in developing this quality of a child. A child, who watches his parents working hard, having faith in success through their words, behavior and body language, is likely to develop a similar attitude. The children of short tempered, over-cautious and nervous parents may assume similar characteristics when they grow up. Being flexible has its own advantages, as it not only improves your day to day activities, but can also help delay the reduced mobility that comes with aging. Stretching on a regular basis can help increase your range of motion. You can either go for static or dynamic stretching as they both are effective when it comes to the increasing range of motion. According to the studies, proprioceptive neuromuscular facilitation or type of stretching is more effective for immediate results. Regular stretching can not only help heal an existing back injury but can also prevent future back pain by reducing your risk for muscle strain and strengthening your back muscles. All the people who regularly go to the gym know how helpful stretching can be. Performing dynamic stretches prior to exercise in the gym can help prepare your muscles. One fourth of a teaspoon of iodized salts has about hundred micrograms of iodine. Note that the salt used in processed foods, which is the major source of salt for most Americans typically, does not contain iodine. If salt used in a processed food contains iodine, it will be listed in the ingredients list of that food. Focus on decreasing the amount of salt consumed from processed foods and get your sodium from iodized salt. Seaweed, saltwater fish and seafood are natural sources of dietary iodine. Dairy products also supply iodine in the diet at varying levels. During lactation, the breast concentrates iodine in milk so breast milk tends to be a good source of iodine as long as the iodine intake of a mother is adequate. Plants grown in iodine rich soil are also good sources. However, this is.

There is a 1958 Act on salaries and service conditions of Supreme Court judges. Other than salaries and pensions, this has provisions on leave and leave encashment, medical facilities, conveyance and sumptuary allowances. Through Article 146(2) of the Constitution, there are also rules on conditions of service and conduct of SC officers and servants. SC has recently used these rules. Every retired SC judge, or surviving spouse, will be reimbursed the salary of one domestic help. That domestic help, after serving the retired judge or spouse for ten years, will become a permanent court employee. As a result, an existing peon in SC can opt to work for a retired judge instead. In any event, retired judges of HC and SC are reimbursed for one domestic help. The Supreme Court call for brevity, simplicity and clarity, while setting aside an incomprehensible judgment of the Himachal Pradesh high court, should apply not just to the judiciary but every arm of the state. The HC division bench verdict is dotted with gems such as these: the ire res-controversia, erupting intersex the litigants, appertains, to findings, adversarial, to the workman and contra therewith, became adduced, by him, hence became enjoined, to dispel the factum. This would have been funny had the import of such gobbledygook not been grave. The language of governance was deliberately made complex by governing classes in pre-modern societies. This survived well into what called the advent of modernity. It only over the last two decades or so that a movement to modernize and simplify the language of justice, law and administration began in some Western democracies. It has been successful everywhere. In the US, for example, scholars of law-making regularly highlight opaque language and jargon in laws that also run into scores of pages. But India has even tried. It high time it did. From cops writing FIRs and preparing charge sheets to the executive drafting laws, to judges writing verdicts it almost impossible to find clarity, brevity and simplicity. A democratic state exists for the citizen and not vice versa. It naturally follows that how the state communicates is critical. In the 75th year of its Independence, the language of the Indian state is still stuck in a colonial time warp. English, which despite the illogical grumbling of many, is a necessary and widely used language of governance, has evolved radically over decades. But drafters of laws, for example, persist with archaic expressions and tortuous sentence constructions. The general aim seems to be to befuddle the reader, not illuminate the subject for him. So, chunkily written laws a great example is the frightening tax code result in copious litigation. The rule of thumb should be to ensure that laws and judgments mirror ordinarily understood language style as closely as possible. People should need experts to translate laws and court rulings that affect their lives. India electoral democracy is conducted in language styles that are easily comprehensible to people. Every politician knows he has to speak clearly, But the.

Same politicians, when in office, bow to the incomprehensibility that one of the defining features of the establishment. They should be the catalysts for change. The two-day National Labor Conference to facilitate the rollout of the four central labor codes began yesterday. The four codes covering wages, social security, industrial relations and working conditions were cleared by Parliament between 2019 and 2020. They compressed multiple central laws on the subject into four categories that aimed to make things simpler and also decriminalize minor offences. The subordinate legislation to actualize the new codes is not yet in place as it needs coordination between Go and states, as labor is in the Constitution concurrent list. To move things forward, Go pre-published drafts of the subordinate legislation. As many as 31 states have done the same for the Code on Wages, the first of the four to be cleared by Parliament in 2019. Despite sensible intentions that catalyzed the parent legislation, the rules for the wages code gets into granular details, putting them at odds with ground realities. To illustrate, the proposed definition of wages goes a step further than the erstwhile legislation. Specifically, it says basic income must be at least 50% of total wage/salary for any employee one of the arguments being that this will increase social security contribution. But while this will increase the social security component of pay, it will be at the expense of the take home component. It not only limits flexibility employers currently have but it may also hurt employees interest as private firms fix salaries on the basis of cost-to-company. Therefore, employees, who the code intends to help, may be worse off. Private sector employs a wide variety of people with varying skill sets and in dynamic market conditions. A minimum contribution for social security is enough. Salary structures should be left to contractual negotiations between stakeholders. Persisting and increasing inequalities have been a defining feature of our times. French economist Thomas Piety in his seminal work Capital in the Twenty-First Century has postulated that inequalities are here to stay as they are hardwired into the system. Returns to capital have been, and continue to be, much greater than those that are possible from labor. The rich have the capital, which keeps multiplying even while they are asleep, while the poor can rely only on their labor, which will never be enough to catch up. The rich becoming richer Policymakers should focus on at least four factors that are increasing inequalities. I refer to these as the four Trojan horses as they are surreptitiously becoming a daily part of our lives. Without us realizing, they further deepen the wedge between the haves and have-nots. A year ago Bunny and I decided to empower ourselves, literally. We invested what for us is a fairly large sum of money in installing 16 solar panels on the roof of our house. We felt that using solar energy in a country like India with its superabundance of sunshine makes.

Not just economic sense by way of reduced electricity bills, but is also the environment-friendly thing to do by helping to decrease our dependence on pollution-causing thermal power. So, feeling both financially thrifty and ecologically virtuous, we had our solar panels put up and waited for the arrival of the next bile bill, which the guy who we bought the panels from assured us would be lower than our previous bills by at least 60%. We waited. And waited. The months passed, no bill. Golly, we must be generating so much solar power that gets automatically supplied to the grid that it in excess of our own consumption, I said. Adding, We probably have a credit balance with the bijliwallas. Bunny, much more of a realist, was not so sanguine. I hope were not one day suddenly landed with a whopping huge demand from the electricity board. Nah, don worry, nothing like that going to happen, I said. Famous last words. Because, like a thunderbolt out of the blue, the next bill did come. Except it did seem like a bill. It seemed like the asking price for taking over the entire operation of the Dakshin Haryana Bijli Vitran Nigam, our discom, lock, stock and double barrel, to the amount of Rs 1,03,325.51. What really intrigued me apart from the first six figures of the bill, which seemed sufficient to run a middle-sized factory for a couple of years was the final one paisa. How had the ingenious folk at DHBVN figured out how much bile can be bought for a single paisa? Even as Bunny and I try to work out how were going to pay the bill we vet realized one thing. Bijli discovered by Benjamin Franklin in 1752 while flying a kite with a key attached during a lightning storm can give you not just an electric shock but an even more electrifying financial shock. Lully Dismal, a leadership coach, tells us about a world-famous violinist who once said after a successful performance of Beethoven violin concerto, I have a beautiful score, a lovely violin and a very good bow. When I put these together, I only need to step aside. This is true not only of great music but also of most situations and areas in life where leadership is needed. Leaders with a mission, purpose and a great team need to often step aside, and watch others take the lead. For instance, a good example of empowering leadership in the Catholic church: the late Thomas Roberts, SJ, former archbishop of Bombay, who recognizing after Independence that the church in Bombay would benefit from local leadership, left his subordinate, Valerian Gracias, in charge of the diocese, and went on sick leave. This enabled a smooth transition of power later and brought out the admirable leadership qualities of Cardinal Gracias. Most leaders lead from the front. But a time may come when they have to step aside to make room for others. Civilization has been built by.

To assist her. Turned down by everyone, she walked till she fell unconscious. Help came after that. This response to a child visibly in distress holds up a mirror to Indian society. Quick to be animated by the most abstract of subjects, not for the first time have people displayed indifference to a minor or an adult desperately seeking help. What makes the Ujjain incident worse than many others is that no one could use the fear of perpetrators as an excuse. It is this fear that is often used to rationalize the disinclination to help victims, who are almost always women. For example, in Chennai this month, a stalker stabbed and injured a 16 year old girl while people watched. If fear was an excuse here, is there anything to rationalize the indifference to a minor visible distress in Ujjain? India, however, is not unique in the way people react to violent crimes. From cultivating courage in the face of adversity to refusing to back down from a moral stand, this blog post pays tribute to Mahatma Gandhi this Gandhi Jayanti 2023 and explores five major ways modern leaders can take a page out of Gandhi pioneering leadership handbook. The world of leadership has changed dramatically since Mahatma Gandhi's lifetime, yet his wisdom and legacy still speak to many modern leaders. Drawing on his nonviolent change and civil rights strategies, we can see five essential qualities that all contemporary leaders should strive to embody. Embrace Non Violence and Seek Lasting Peace Gandhi advocated the use of peaceful protest to achieve his goals rather than violent means. As we look around the world today, it is clear that violent conflict is too prevalent. But we must remember that there is another way. Gandhi showed us that nonviolent protest can achieve real and lasting change. This means embracing peaceful methods, even in the face of adversity. It means rejecting violence, even when it seems like the only option. Nonviolence requires patience and perseverance, but it is worth it. The ultimate goal is not just an end to conflict but a true and lasting peace. Let us follow in Gandhi's footsteps and choose the path of non-violence. Possess Great Conviction and Integrity Gandhi believed in living a life of truth and was uncompromising when it came to adhering to his moral code. Gandhi, a renowned leader and icon of the Indian independence movement, possessed great conviction and integrity. His unwavering commitment to living a life of truth and adherence to his moral code inspired millions across the globe. Gandhi refused to compromise his beliefs, even in the face of immense opposition and adversity. His determination and steadfastness served as a guiding light for those who sought to follow in his footsteps. Gandhi's legacy continues to inspire individuals to stand up for what they believe in and live a life of utmost honesty and integrity. Be Willing to sacrifice for a Greater Cause Gandhi was willing to give up his own comfort and security to fight for justice for India's oppressed masses. Gandhi's unwavering commitment to India's oppressed masses was truly remarkable. His willingness to sacrifice his own comfort and security to fight for justice is a testament to his character and dedication to a more significant cause. It takes a deep sense of selflessness and conviction to make such sacrifices. Gandhi's actions inspire us to reflect on our values and priorities. Are we willing to give up something we hold dear to bring about a better world? Gandhi's legacy challenges us

To be courageous and to stand up for what we believe, even if it means making personal sacrifices along the way. Speak Softly but Carry a Big Stick Gandhi understood the power of words, and many of his most successful campaigns were conducted entirely through speeches or public conversations. Gandhi influence on society was immeasurable. He understood the power of words and the weight of their impact. It was through his speeches and public conversations that he was able to successfully lead campaigns that brought about change. The phrase Speak softly but carry a big stick at least set some of the narrative captures the essence of Gandhi approach to social activism: using words as his weapon of choice. He believed in the power of peaceful resistance, and his approach to protesting was a testament to his unwavering commitment to nonviolence. Gandhi legacy serves as a reminder that words have the power to move mountains and effect real change in the world.

Lead by Example Gandhi led by example, embodying the principles he espoused in all aspects of his life, from fasting for days at a time during political disputes to personally spinning cloth as part of an effort to help encourage Indian independence from Britain. Leading by example is a powerful tool that few possess. One person who did possess it was Gandhi. He did just speak about political principles; he embodied them in every part of his life. His belief in nonviolence was not just limited to his speeches. He practiced it by fasting for days at a time during political disputes. Similarly, his effort towards encouraging Indian independence from Britain went beyond just rallying against the British. He personally spun did possess it was Gandhi. He did just speak about political principles; he embodied them in every part of his life. His belief in nonviolence was not just limited to his speeches. He practiced it by fasting for days at a time during political disputes. Similarly, his effort towards encouraging cloth as a way to support India economy and promote self-sufficiency. By walking the walk and not just talking the talk, Gandhi inspired others to follow his example and made a lasting impact on history. As we consider the implications of Gandhi life and teachings, it is essential that each of us take away something valuable from this remarkable figure. While there were significant external factors that enabled India to gain independence, without the force of an individual like Gandhi, the victory would have been impossible. As individuals, let us remember to follow his path of non-violence and assertiveness in our own lives, embrace convictions with integrity, be willing to sacrifice for greater causes beyond us, understand the power of words and lead by example. In doing so, we may all contribute to building a society that resembles Gandhi ideals of justice and equality. Ultimately, this is our opportunity to honor him and generate lasting peace. Four factors will determine if opposition grouping can hit BJP led alliance prospects in Lok Sabha. In the best case scenario, opposition impacts 80 90 seats Opposition grouping INDIA has managed to make some noise since its inception. After a long time, the opposition appears to have captured some imagination and at least set some of the narrative. From the naming of its grouping to the public naming of 14 anchors whose shows the group will avoid merits of which are a separate issue INDIA is setting the agenda, not just reacting to it.