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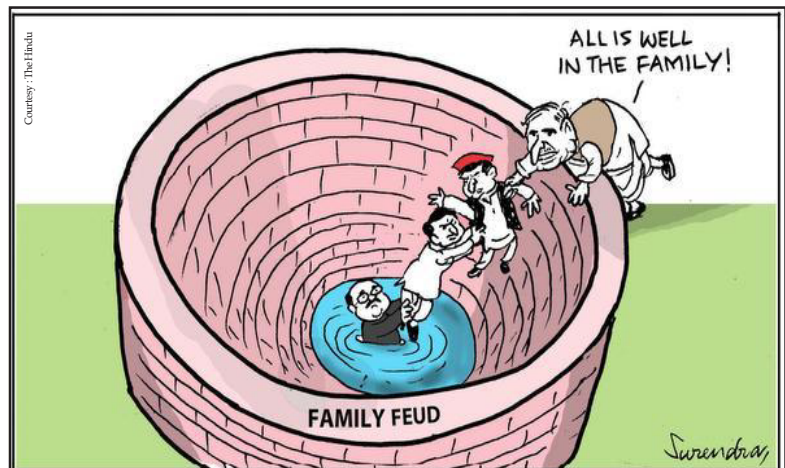
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अथ केन प्रयुक्तोऽयं पापं चरति पुरुषः ।  
अनिच्छन्नपि वाष्ण्येय बलादिव नियोजितः ॥ 36 ॥

*What is it that incites one to commit sinful acts even  
against one's will as if compelled by force?*

— (Bhagavadgita : Ch.-III, 36)

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“In an era of rapid urbanisation, we need to ensure we have the preparedness to overcome disasters in urban areas & minimise damages.”

-Narendra Modi



“Any woman belongs to any religion, BJP and Union Government will protect their rights. We are not in favour of Triple talaq.”

-Amit Shah

## Guru Nanak Jayanti : 14th November, 2016

The birth of the first Sikh Guru, Guru Nanak is also known as Guru Nanak's Prakash Utsav or Guru Nanak Jayanti. Guru Nanak (1469-1539 C.E.) was the founder of the Sikh religion. Nanak Jayanti is one of the most sacred festivals in Sikhism. Apart from Sikhs, Hindus and other followers of Guru Nanak's philosophy also celebrate this festival.

The festivities in the Sikh religion revolve around the anniversaries of the 10 Sikh Gurus. These Gurus were responsible for shaping the beliefs of the Sikhs.

Their birthdays, known as Gurburab, are occasions for celebration and prayer among the Sikhs.

Nanak, the founder of Sikhism, was born on April 15, 1469 in Rai-Bhoi-di Talwandi in the present Shekhupura District of Pakistan, now Nankana Sahib. His birth is celebrated on Kartik Poornima, the full moon day in the Hindu month of Kartik. In the Gregorian calendar, the celebration usually falls in the month of November, but its date varies from year to year, based on the traditional dates of the Indian calendar.

Guru Nanak Gurparb is celebrated by the Sikh community all over the world. The celebrations are especially colorful in Punjab, Haryana, and Chandigarh. Even some Sindhis celebrate this festival.

This Kartika Poornima day is also a Hindu and Jain holy festival day. Poornima day is celebrated on the Purnima (full moon) day or the fifteenth lunar day of Kartika. Hindus also celebrate this day as Tripuri Poornima and Tripurari Poornima. It is sometimes called Deva-Diwali or Deva-Deepawali - the festival of lights of the gods. ■





## BJP emerges as the only hope for the people of Uttar Pradesh

As elections are approaching in Uttar Pradesh the infighting within the Samajwadi Party (SP) has come out in the open. The Chacha-Bhatija fight has completely exposed the SP which has become a divided house from within with different family factions locked in internecine struggle. While the fight to capture the party ranged from verbal duel to physical spat, its leader Mulayam Singh Yadav found himself reduced to mere a titular head having no control over his family, party or the ground workers. The embarrassment which Mulayam Singh Yadav faced when the continuous sloganeering did not allow him to speak in the party meeting called to sort out the differences speaks volumes of the state of affairs within the SP. Open dashing and pushing on the party forums in the full public view has raised questions whether the party leadership was capable of leading the largest populous state in the country. In fact, the SP has proved itself to be a house divided against itself, completely taken over by internal feud and heading for more factional fights in the days to come.

The politics in Uttar Pradesh is acquiring new low as SP-BSP prefers to keep their own interests above the interests of the people of the state. It is due to the misrule of SP and BSP in more than a decade that the state has plunged into corruption and backwardness. The serious law and order problem is compounded by the protection and patronages extended to the anti-social elements that have created severe administrative problems in the state. The security and dignity of women are at risk and caste-communal divide has been created by politics of appeasement so close to the hearts of SP-BSP leadership. The atmosphere is so demoralizing that every section of the society, ranging from farmers to labourers, students, youth, women to SC/ST and backwards are failing to find any scope for change and development. While Uttar Pradesh is lagging behind in most of the parameters of development, the ruling party is busy settling factional score within its family. The people have already lost any hope from BSP which remained embroiled into corruption while in power. In fact people have no hope for any development from SP and BSP as they have tried and tested them and now willing to reject them in elections.

BJP has launched Parivartan Yatra in the state calling for change in the government. BJP has emerged as the only hope for the people of Uttar Pradesh. BJP National President Amit Shah has called upon the people to break the cycle of SP-BSP rule and embrace a new future of development by electing BJP government in the state. The people are responding overwhelmingly to the call for change in the state. India is moving ahead and many states are also marching forward with newfound energy and vigour under the able leadership of Prime Minister Narendra Modi. The young people are aspiring for development and want to take India forward in the league of developed and strong nations of the world. As long as Uttar Pradesh remains aloof from the winds of the change which is sweeping India, the dream to see a great nation re-emerge from its slumber and taking its rightful place in the comity of the nations cannot be fulfilled. The people of Uttar Pradesh expressed their minds in the 2014 Lok Sabha elections and now they have to again take a decision which may change the course of the nation. The time has come for the people to write a new history. ■

## Modi govt increases UP's share over the years by 5 lakh crore, but not a single penny reached people : Amit Shah

**B**JP National President Shri Amit Shah was in the Samajwadi Party's family bastion of Etawah, on 27 October, 2016 addressing the party's first 'Sankalp rally' during the course of which he attacked feuding uncle and nephew Shivpal Yadav and Akhilesh Yadav while hailing India's surgical strike across the LoC. Predicting a two-thirds majority for the BJP in UP in 2017, he also attacked SP minister Azam Khan, Congress vice-president Rahul Gandhi and BSP chief Mayawati at the rally.

In a reference to the family feud in the SP, he said the ruling party was interested not in law and order but in 'lo aur order do'. "Humne jo 1 lakh crore Uttar Pradesh ko extra dia hai, usme se aapko kuch nahin milega. Chacha khayenge, bhateeya khayega or bacha hua Azam Khan chaat jayega," he said.

Shri Shah started his address with "Bharat Mata ki jai", followed by "Jai Shri Ram". As the large audience picked up the chant, He kept it up while asking the crowd, "Aap chahte ho kya main bhi jai Shri Ram bolu."

Shri Shah said he had seen a wave for the BJP in 2014, which this time is even larger and will sweep all rivals away giving the BJP a two-thirds majority.

Referring to India's strike across the LoC, Shri Shah mentioned Etawah's Nitin

Yadav, a BSF jawan killed by terrorists in J&K.

He said the Indian Army has become famous across the world after the strike, which he said took place when the PM had motivated the army. He mocked Rahul: "Ek aur hain Rahul Baba.. arey hasiye mat... woh bade beta hain. Unhone ek jagah kisano ko wada kiya ki woh aalu ki factory



lagayenge. Arey aap mujhe bataiye, kya aalu ki factory ho sakti hai? Woh log kya kisano ka bhala karenge jinhe ye bhi nahin pata ki aalu factory me nahin, dharti me paida hota hai. Mainpuri, Saifai, Etawah ki janata ko aalu ki factory ki zaroorat nahin, woh yahan ka kisan khud paida karta hai. Yaha ke kisano ko aalu k chips ki factory ki zaroorat hai, jo BJP laga ke degi."

About the Congress, Shri Shah said, "They were involved in 2G and ISRO scam in the universe. Then in the sky, it was corruption in purchase of aircraft. In the sea, they looted India in purchase of submarines and on

land, it was the Adarsh scam and Commonwealth Games. They didn't even spare pataal and got involved in the coal scam."

Highlighting several schemes for poor and downtrodden like the insurance scheme for farmers launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi, Shri Shah said, "The benefit of the schemes is not reaching farmers in the state because there has been a dispute between the chacha and bhateeya over commission."

He said the Modi government has increased UP's share over the years by Rs 5 lakh crore, but not a single penny reached the people of the state. Shri Shah alleged that the funds given by the Centre were "divided between chacha and bhateeya and the leftovers pocketed by (UP minister) Mohammad Azam Khan". About Mayawati, the BJP president said most crimes against women and Dalits had taken place during the BSP's rule. "Bhatija aur bua [a reference to Akhilesh and Mayawati] can't improve the situation in Uttar Pradesh," he said.

Shri Shah praised Shri Kalyan Singh led BJP government of 1992. Calling for votes, he said, "Hum Uttar Pradesh ki janata se wada karte hain ki ek baar phir unko Kalyan Singh jaise netrativa ki sarkar denge. jinke raaj me ya to gunde dharti ke ander they ya jail ke ander. ■"



BJP National President kicks off UP poll campaign

## 'SP, BSP and Congress spoiled UP'

**K**icking off UP poll campaign, BJP National President Shri Amit Shah took a dig at infighting in the Mulayam Singh Yadav family and targeted ruling Samajwadi Party as well as BSP, saying neither party is bothered about development of the state.

Addressing the 'Parivartan rally' in Saharanpur on 5 October, 2016 he said the state has lagged behind in development because of SP and BSP rule and that only a BJP government with full majority can bring it back on track.

"While on one hand, it is the nephew (Chief Minister Akhilesh Yadav) who is abusing the uncle (SP state unit president Shivpal Yadav), on the other Behenji (BSP supremo Mayawati) is abusing both of them...No one is concerned about the development of the state," Shri Shah said.

"The state has lagged behind a lot...SP and BSP cannot improve the situation here and it will be only the BJP government with full majority which can bring the state back on tracks," he said.

Attacking 'goonda' elements in the ruling SP, he alleged that the party is mired in illegal mining among other ills like corruption.

Shri Shah said while Akhilesh wants to project himself as 'vikas purush' (development man), people like mafia don Mukhtar Ansari are in his party despite the Chief Minister claiming they would not be allowed in. "The entire SP is filled with



such people," he added. Targeting Mayawati, the BJP President said, "Behenji says she will improve the situation but she has Naseemuddin Siddiqui".

He contended that, "it is between devil and deep sea for the people of the state in the context of these two parties."

Shri Shah also criticized at Samajwadi Party's efforts to form a 'mahagathbandhan' ahead of the upcoming Assembly polls by hosting senior leaders of the erstwhile Janata Parivar in the state capital today, saying "they are happy shaking hands with each other..But what would happen by your shaking hands? In a democracy,

government is formed only when the people shake hands with you".

Attacking Mayawati, he said though she claims to make the state "goonda free", she needs to recall the number of scams which took place during her previous government."

Citing the different scams worth thousands of crores, he alleged that all the funds meant for development were used in setting up memorials and statues. "If she returns to power, she will set up 200 to 300 more of her statues instead of doing any good for the state," he said.

Alleging that SP, BSP and Congress have spoiled UP, Amit Shah said only BJP can provide a "goonda-free" UP.

Attacking Congress vice president Rahul Gandhi for his stand on 'One Rank, One Pension' (OROP), the BJP President said, "he seems to have forgotten that the issue is very old and despite Congress being in government led by his relatives all this while, nothing was done to redress this demand." "It is very shameful that vote politics is being done on the suicide of an ex-serviceman to mislead the people...But they will not get influenced as they know the reality and servicemen know that it is the Modi government which has

given them  
OROP," he  
stressed.

He also  
criticized Rahul  
Gandhi for his  
comments after  
surgical strikes  
that Prime  
Minister was  
doing 'khooon ki  
dalali'. "During  
your Congress  
governments,  
there were firings  
on the borders  
regularly but it is  
the Modi  
government  
which is at the  
helm now and it  
knows well how  
to give a befitting  
reply," Shri Amit  
Shah said.

Attacking BSP,  
SP and Congress  
for raising a lot of  
hue and cry over  
the Modi  
government's  
stand on triple  
talaq, Shri Shah  
asked, "should the  
rights of Muslim  
women not be  
safeguarded?  
Should the triple  
talaq like  
arrangement not  
be done away  
with? What is this  
mockery you are  
playing with the  
rights of women  
for vote bank  
politics?" he  
asked. ■

## 'Dump SP, BSP to make Uttar Pradesh the richest State'

Promising to turn Uttar Pradesh into the richest state, BJP National President Shri Amit Shah on 06 November 2016 said it could be possible only if people dumped SP and BSP and ushered in a government run by the saffron party. "Enough of SP and BSP. You have given them enough chance. Now please dump these two parties and usher in a BJP government," he said at a 'Parivartan rally' in Jhansi, UP.

"I promise you that UP will become the richest state in the country once BJP comes to power. There will be no loot of public money, no scams, as have been taking place all these years under Samajwadi Party and Bahujan Samaj Party," he said.

Shri Shah said Bundelkhand, of which Jhansi is a part, was rich in natural resources and once BJP came to power there would be no illegal mining in the area. With BJP-led government at the Centre, the state can progress by leaps and bounds if there is a government of the same party in UP as corruption will become a thing of the past, he said. "Even (BSP supremo) Mayawati says Samajwadi Party is not good...So give chance to BSP. But friends, SP and BSP are the two sides of the same coin and can never deliver the goods," he said.

Shri Shah said no one could expect better law and order in the state under SP or BSP rule. "Chief Minister Akhilesh Yadav had said he would give up his chair if gangster-turned-politician Mukhtar Ansari's party QED merged with SP. The merger has taken place.

Why is he continuing as CM? What happened," he asked.

He said SP was studded with tainted people like Afzal, Ateeq and Azam, while BSP had Nasimuddin in its fold. "But, there are no goonda elements in BJP," he said.

On the issue of "triple talaq", he said BJP was for Uniform Civil Code and filed an affidavit before the Supreme Court opposing the practice. He asked Congress, SP and BSP to clarify their stand on the issue.

Addressing the gathering Union Home Minister Shri Rajnath Singh said goonda elements ruled the roost in UP where law and order had touched the nadir. "Let BJP come to power in UP. This situation will change," he said, adding BJP alone can give a corruption-free government.

Union Ministers Shri Kalraj Mishra and Sushri Uma Bharti, BJP Vice President Shri Om Mathur and state BJP President Shri Keshav Prasad Maurya also addressed the gathering. ■



# Historic announcements on ending corruption, black money and Terrorism by PM

*Rs 500 and Rs 1000 rupee notes declared illegal from midnight of 08 November, 2016*

In a Historic move that will add record strength in the fight against corruption, black money, money laundering, terrorism and financing of terrorists as well as counterfeit notes, the Government of India has decided

remain legal tender and will remain unaffected by the decision.

Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi made these important announcements during a televised address to the nation on the evening

## INDIA TAKES A HISTORIC STEP TO FIGHT CORRUPTION, BLACK MONEY, TERRORISM & COUNTERFEIT CURRENCY

All existing notes of Rs 500 & Rs 1000 cease to be legal tender



- 

This historic step will open up new opportunities for poor, neo middle class & middle class
- 

Real Estate prices, Higher Education, Healthcare to come within the reach of common citizens
- 

Funding for arms smuggling, espionage, terrorists to be choked
- 

Circulation of large volume of counterfeit currency to end

..... Here is what you can do .....

Deposit old notes of Rs 500 or Rs 1000 in bank or post office accounts from 10th November till 30th December 2016 without any limit. There will be a limit on withdrawal of Rs 10,000 per day and Rs 20,000 per week. This limit will be increased in the coming days.	Exchange old notes of Rs 500 or Rs 1000 at any bank, head post office or sub post office while showing ID proof. The limit for this is Rs 4000 upto 24th November 2016.	No restriction of any kind on non-cash payments by cheques, demand drafts, debit or credit cards and electronic fund transfer.	On 9th November and in some places on 10th November also, ATMs will not work. In the first few days, there will be a limit of Rs 2000 per day per card. This will be raised to Rs 4000 later.	Check out RBI notification for more details.
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that the five hundred and one thousand rupee notes will no longer be legal tender from midnight of 8th November 2016. The Government has accepted the recommendations of the RBI to issue Two thousand rupee notes and new notes of Five hundred rupees will also be placed in circulation. Notes of one hundred, fifty, twenty, ten, five, two and one rupee will

of 8th November 2016. He said that these decisions will fully protect the interests of honest and hard-working citizens of India and that those five hundred and one thousand rupee notes hoarded by anti-national and anti-social elements will become worthless pieces of paper.

The Prime Minister said the steps taken by the Government would strengthen the hands



of the common citizens in the fight against corruption, black money and counterfeit notes. Fully sensitive to some of the difficulties the common citizens may face in the coming days, the Prime Minister has announced a series of steps that will help overcome the potential problems.

Noteworthy, the Prime Minister has time and again said that the Government is committed to ensure that the menace of black money is overcome. Over the past two and a half years of the NDA Government, he has walked the talk and led by example. The very first decision of the Prime Minister led NDA government was the formation of a SIT on black money.

A law was passed in 2015 on disclosure of foreign bank accounts. In August 2016 strict rules were put in place to curtail benami transactions. During the same period a scheme to declare black money was introduced. The efforts have borne fruit. Over the past two and a half years, more than Rs. 1.25 lakh crore of black money has been brought into the open.

#### **Steps taken by Govt to minimize difficulties**

1. Persons holding old notes of five hundred or one thousand rupees can deposit these notes in their bank or post office accounts from 10th November till close of banking hours on 30th December 2016 without any limit.
2. Your money will remain yours. You need have no worry on this point. You will have 50 days to deposit your notes and there is no need for panic.
3. After depositing your money in your account, you can draw it when you need it.
4. Keeping in mind the supply of new notes, in the first few days, there will be a limit of ten thousand rupees per day and twenty thousand rupees per week. This limit will be increased in the coming days.
5. For your immediate needs, you can go to any bank, head post office or sub post office, show your identity proof like Aadhaar card, voter card, ration card, passport, PAN card or other approved proofs, and exchange your old five hundred or thousand rupee notes for new notes.
6. From 10th November till 24th November the limit for such exchange will be four thousand rupees. From 25th November till 30th December, the limit will be increased.
7. There may be some who, for some reason, are not able to deposit their old five hundred or thousand rupee notes by 30th December 2016.
8. Five hundred and thousand rupee notes will not be legal tender from midnight. However for humanitarian reasons, to reduce hardship to citizens, some special arrangements have been made for the first 72 hours, that is till midnight on 11th November.
9. During this period, government hospitals will continue to accept five hundred and thousand rupee notes for payment.
10. Pharmacies in government hospitals will also accept these notes for buying medicines with doctors' prescription.
11. For 72 hours, till midnight on 11th November, railway ticket booking counters, ticket counters of government buses and airline ticket counters at airports will accept the old notes for purchase of tickets. This is for the benefit of those who may be travelling at this time.
12. For 72 hours, five hundred and thousand rupee notes will be accepted also at Petrol, diesel and CNG gas stations authorised by public sector oil companies, Consumer co-operative stores authorized by State or Central Government, Milk booths authorised by State governments, Crematoria and burial grounds.
13. Foreign tourists will be able to exchange foreign currency or old notes of not more than Rs 5000 into legal tender.
14. There is no restriction of any kind on non-cash payments by cheques, demand drafts, debit or credit cards and electronic fund transfer. ■



# Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan launched

The Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA) is aimed to reduce maternal and infant mortality rates through safe pregnancies and safe deliveries was launched on Nov 4 by Union Minister of Health and Family Welfare Minister Shri JP Nadda. This national programme will provide special free antenatal care to about 3 crore pregnant women across the country in order to detect and prevent high risk pregnancies. This was stated by Shri J P Nadda, Union Minister of Health and Family Welfare at the launch of Pradhan Mantri

Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA) in New Delhi on November 4. Shri Faggan Singh Kulaste, Minister of State for Health and Family Welfare, Shri C K Mishra, Secretary (Health) and Mr. Louis George Arsenault, UNICEF Representative to India were also present on the occasion, along with other senior officials. Representatives from IMA, FOGSI, Rotary International and other development partners were also present.

Shri Nadda stated that the nationwide programme will provide fixed day assured, comprehensive and quality

antenatal care to pregnant women on the 9th of every month. Pregnant women can now avail of a special antenatal check-up in their second or third trimesters at Government health facilities provided by gynaecology



specialists/ physicians with support from private sector doctors to supplement the efforts of the Government sector, Shri Nadda stated. These services including ultrasound, blood and urine tests will be provided in addition to the routine antenatal check-ups at the identified health facility/ outreach in both rural and urban areas. One of the aims is to identify and follow-up on high risk pregnancies in order to reduce MMR and IMR, he added.

Pointing out that private practitioners will play a critical role in the success of this

programme Shri Nadda said that this needs to be made a national social movement which shall engage the doctors from the private sector and other stakeholders. Shri Nadda administered the #IPledgeFor9 Pledge for urging all to support this programme. The Health Minister appealed to the private sector doctors to provide voluntary services to supplement the efforts of the Government. "I call upon all stakeholders to be a part of this national movement and work towards reduction in maternal and infant mortality", he stated.

The Health Minister pointed out that India is poised to work towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in maternal and child healthcare. He added that India has made substantial progress on several indicators in the recent years and stated that its national health indicators like Infant Mortality Rate (IMR), "With Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (PMSMA) the Ministry aims take this forward and improve upon the quality and coverage of health facilities," Shri Nadda elaborated. ■

# Modern Management For Antyodaya

-Dr. Vinay Sahastrabudhe

The originator of antyodaya concept Mahatama Gandhi and its theorist Pt. Deendayal Upadhyaya, both had a common notion while dealing with its foundation; unilateral traditions and beliefs, role-determination and style of life. Gandhiji and Pt. Deendayalji both symbolise Bhartiyata or Indian-ness. To express concern about the welfare of the poorest among the poor had been a basic proposition of Gandhian ideology. The term "Daridranarayan" used by him reflect the same sentiments.

Antyodaya primarily reflects in its ideology, an interest in the development of the poorest person standing last in the queue. It also ensures commitment towards development of all others, who are ahead of that person. Antyodaya is a principle of high category which is based upon the feelings of brotherhood, equity, social responsibility, sympathy and

commitment. Antyodaya can only be implemented in a society, when its multifarious factors are emotionally integrated.

After the advent of industrial revolution, social

structures all over the world have undergone changes. As a result, economic disparity has widened considerably. Karl Marx had introduced the theory of class-struggle during that period, and categorised the society into two classes of "haves" and "have nots". Marxian theory not only delineated basic differences between the rich and the poor, employers and employees, masters and the servants, sellers and the buyers, but also doctrinated these into Communism which led to the emergence of notions of class-feelings and class-struggle.

The revolutionary trend, which prevailed in industry, facilitated the development of entrepreneurial management science. During the last 150 years and more, all over the world, entrepreneurial development has been expanding; and what is being identified today as corporate culture, has grown simultaneously. Competitiveness is the core of this culture; and it has given birth to a new universal value-



**Antyodaya primarily reflects in its ideology, an interest in the development of the poorest person standing last in the queue. It also ensures commitment towards development of all others, who are ahead of that person.**

system. America and the entire Western world represents unrestricted development of this value-system alone. Role-performance is primary in this system and efficiency, presentation capacities, impact orientation and productivity are associated with it.

It is unfair to treat this value system as less significant since competitiveness has found an edge only in the evolution of this value-

work - all these values can only be nourished in an environment of brotherhood and emotional ingeneration. However, is it not true that productivity, if not linked with brotherly feeling and loyalty, may itself become imperfect.

It is a fact that without an ideal or direction and commitment, efficiency or skillfulness can be of no use. However, it is also true that if a genuine and committed

**Hindu value-systems basically put emphasis on dedication, hard work, non-involvement, loyalty and genuiness etc. Economic thinker Galbraith has described India as a functional anarchy; which is functioning for long, because both in our ideology and behaviour, we work on the basis of this aforesaid Hindu value-system.**

system. This fact can never be ignored. Modern management science or administrative system had been influenced by this value-system, but it does not mean that no reform or modification is possible within it or this management science can not be Indianised to a certain extent.

Indian or Hindu value-systems basically put emphasis on dedication, hard work, non-involvement, loyalty and genuiness etc. Economic thinker Galbraith has described India as a functional anarchy; which is functioning for long, because both in our ideology and behaviour, we work on the basis of this aforesaid Hindu value-system.

In fact, loyalty, genuiness, non-involvement and hard

person remains inefficient and unskilled, his or her aspirations cannot be fulfilled.

It can be seen that Pt. Deendayal Upadhyaya too has indirectly pointed towards this view in several of his articles and speeches. In the Third Five Year plan document, among the seven suggestions made by the Jana Sangh, one was emphasis on "giving more prominence to education and training in order to meet the short-fall of skilled-workers in a developing economy".

Even after being a great advocate of Antyodaya, Pt. Deendayalji was never a proponent of socialism. He had deep understanding of the limitations of both Communism and Socialism. Pt. Deendayalji wrote:

"It is Jana Sangh's viewpoint that academic demarcation of private and government sectors must come to an end and a national sector should be conceived and every individual and institution must get an opportunity to participate in the nation's development according to his or her ability and capacity".

Pt. Deendayalji was much worried about lack of work-culture among government employees and in this context, he had said that "we are not opposed to planning but our planning is based neither on our social reality nor does it create any motivation for work or performance".

In fact, modern management-oriented value-system will give a boost to the concept of Antyodaya rather than deterring it from its path. Although Antyodaya remains a concept, it is essential for us to take into account the value-system, which has developed after modern/industrial revolution, if we want to operationalise it.

There is no conflict as such between Indian and Western value-system, rather cooperation and integration among them is desirable. Both value-systems in themselves are inadequate and ineffective. It is necessary to make both complementary to each other in order to achieve a kind of global character.

*(The article was published in 'Antyodaya' in 2003)*

## Former Union Minister Jayawantiben Mehta is no more

Senior BJP leader and Former Union minister of state Smt. Jayawantiben Mehta passed away in Mumbai on November 7 after a brief illness. She was 78.

Mehta was made the minister of state in the Atal Bihari Vajpayee cabinet in 1999.

She was born on 20 December 1938 in Aurangabad in Maharashtra.

She entered politics in 1962 and was elected municipal councillor (Mumbai) in 1968. Subsequently she was reelected and served as municipal councillor for 10 years. During the Emergency declared in 1975, she was imprisoned for 19 months. In 1978, she was elected to the Maharashtra legislative assembly and served 2 terms up to 1985. In 1980, she was made a member of the national executive of the BJP and in 1988, she was made the All India Secretary. In 1989, she was first elected to the Lok Sabha. She was subsequently reelected in 1996 and 1999 and was made a Minister of Power in the Vajpayee Government. She served as President of Mahila Morcha of BJP (1991-1995) and as Vice President of BJP (1993-1995).



She represented the Mumbai North East constituency in the 9th Lok Sabha in 1989 and Mumbai South constituency in the 11th and 13th Lok Sabha in 1996 and 1999.

Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi tweeted just after her news of death "Saddened by the passing away of Jayawantiben Mehta. We remember her rich contribution to the nation. Condolences to her family."

BJP National President Shri Amit Shah expressing condolence on her demise tweeted "Deeply saddened by demise of Jayawantiben Mehta. My Condolences to the bereaved family. May her soul rest in peace. Om Shanti Shanti Shanti." ■

## Four Tier GST approved

The four tier Goods and Service tax was approved by GST Council on November 3. It is a major step towards implementation of most ambitious indirect tax reform. The GST Council decided to have four slabs under the GST regime with some changes from what union finance ministry proposed and a cess over the peak rate of 28% on luxury and sin goods for five years to compensate states for any revenue loss. A four-tier GST rate structure would be 5%, 12%, 18%, 28%, finance minister Shri Arun Jaitley told reporters after the meeting. The finance ministry had earlier proposed to have 6%, 12%, 18% and 26%.

Most of the food items would attract zero% rate. As much as 50% of consumer price index would be zero rated. 5% rate would be on other necessary goods such as soaps and others needed for daily uses. Earlier proposal of the finance ministry to have 26% would be hiked to 28% but many items that were to attract 26% earlier would be brought down to 18%. These would include some white goods. Above 28% would be a cess to be imposed on luxury cars, aerated drinks and tobacco. ■



# Two Important Issues before the GST Council

By Arun Jaitley

The GST Council comprising of the Finance Ministers' of the Union and the State Governments has had three detailed meetings spread over several days. Two more meetings are proposed post Deepawali. The meetings have witnessed an intense debate on several issues, which has been an excellent example of 'deliberative democracy'. Opposing viewpoints have ended up in convergence and so far all issues have been decided by a consensus. Some critical issues are pending before the GST Council for a final decision. Comments have been made in the public space with regard to two of these issues. Even though the final decision with regard to these two issues is yet to be taken by the GST Council, the rationale behind the proposals placed before the Council needs to be explained.

## *(1) The Multi Rate Structure*

It has been proposed to the Council that there should be a four slab multi-rate tax structure. Items constituting nearly 50% of the weightage in the Consumer Price Index basket (mainly food items), are proposed to be exempted from the levy of the GST. There will be a zero tax on such items. The object of this is to ensure that the GST structure is not regressive or

burdensome on the common man.

Of the balance items, a tax rate of 6%, 12%, 18% and 26% has been suggested. The principal rationale behind this tax structure is that items which are presently taxed at rates closer to the range of each of the slabs will be fitted into the particular rate of the

**Items constituting nearly 50% of the weightage in the Consumer Price Index basket (mainly food items), are proposed to be exempted from the levy of the GST. There will be a zero tax on such items. The object of this is to ensure that the GST structure is not regressive or burdensome on the common man.**

slab. Those presently taxed below 3% as the total tax of the Centre and the States will be taxed at a zero rate. Those between 3-9% will be taxed at a 6% rate, those between 9-15% will be taxed at 12% and there would be a standard rate of 18%. Some have suggested that multiple tax rate is disadvantageous to the

GST and would neutralise some of the advantages of a uniform tax structure. The reality is that a multiple tax rate in India is inevitable for several reasons.

Different items used by different segments of society have to be taxed differently. Otherwise the GST would be regressive. Air conditioners and hawai chappals cannot be taxed at the same rate. Total tax eventually collected has to be revenue neutral. The Government should not lose money necessary for expenditure nor make a windfall gain. The tax on some products in a narrow slab regime will substantially increase. This would be highly inflationary. A commodity being taxed by the Centre and the State at 11% at present will be taxed at 12%. If its taxation is suddenly raised on standard rate of 18%, it would disrupt the market and would be highly inflationary.

There are presently several items mainly used by the more affluent which are currently taxed at a VAT of 14.5% and an excise of 12.5%. If the cascading effect of these taxes and octroi is added, then range of taxation of these products is between 27-31%. It has been proposed to the Council to fix the rate of these items at 26%. Some of the items which are now being used by the lower middle classes will

**Illustrative list of European countries with at least three rate VAT structure**

S.No	Country	Standard rate %	VAT rates other than standard rate
1	Belgium	21	6, 12
2	Czech Republic	21	10, 15
3	Ireland	23	4.8, 9, 13.5
4	Greece	24	6, 13
5	Spain	21	4, 10
6	France	20	2.1, 5.5, 10
7	Croatia	25	5, 13
8	Italy	22	4, 5, 10
9	Cyprus	19	5, 9
10	Lithuania	21	5, 9
11	Hungary	27	5, 18
12	Luxemburg	17	3, 8
13	Malta	18	5, 7
14	Austria	20	10, 13
15	Poland	23	5, 8
16	Portugal	20	6, 13
17	Romania	20	5, 9
18	Finland	24	10, 14
19	Sweden	25	6, 12

**Note :** As per EU Directive, Member States in EU must apply excise duties on tobacco, alcohol and energy in addition to VAT. Thus all the above countries effectively have at least four tax slabs.

**Source :** European Commission website <https://ec.europa.eu>

eventually be proposed to be shifted to the 18% bracket. With regard to demerit and luxury goods which are taxed globally at a higher rate, no rebates are contemplated. Each good would be taxed on the basis of its own demerit.

The gains of GST would necessarily involve that there would be a seamless transfer of goods and services across the country. The biggest advantage of GST actually lies in the GST design itself which provides for seamless transfer of input tax credit across the value chain. Most commodities would be taxed at lower than present levels. On some cases because of the tax rate going down and cascading of tax on tax going away, higher compliance levels which would reduce the level of non-compliance. The net gains of a more efficient tax would be felt over a longer period of time once the implementation glitches are all resolved. Hopefully with higher compliances and more revenue after the initial period, the GST Council would continue to have a look at the expenditure requirement and the tax likely to be collected and rationalise the tax rates and the structures in future.

It may be noted that some developed countries which do not have any section of the population below the poverty levels and where economic standards are high, have fewer tax slabs but many of them have 3-4 slabs. I am

annexing to this blog an illustrative list of some of the countries which fall in this category.

### (2) Compensation Payable Through Cess

The GST will result in the consuming States increasing their revenues from the very first year onwards. The GST Council has fixed a 14% revenue growth as a uniform, secular growth rate for all States. The revenue loss, if any, of a State has to be calculated on this basis. Some producing States may lose marginally in the initial years. The Constitutional amendment guarantees a five year compensation to these States. The moot question is

as to how is this to be funded by the Central Government? If the Central Government has to borrow money to fund the compensation, it would add to its liability and increasing the cost of borrowing by the Centre, the State Governments and the private sector. There is no rationale for increasing direct tax for this purpose. Theoretically it has been argued that the compensation be funded out of an additional tax in the GST rather than by cess. Assuming that the compensation is Rs.50,000 crores for the first year, the total tax impact of funding the compensation through a tax would be

*...Continued on page 21*

# Journalism played a key role in strengthening democracy : Narendra Modi

*Full text of the address delivered by Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi at the Ramnath Goenka Excellence in Journalism Awards on November 2nd in New Delhi is following.*

Everyone present here, I congratulate everyone who has got an award today. There must be a lot more who might not have got an award today but must be very serious contenders. I want to congratulate them as well so that this trend continues. May the pen, the idea, the word, and the effort of everyone contribute to the progress of the country in one way or the other.

There are many people who, within their lifetime, make a name for themselves in their respective field or profession. Then there are others who make a name even outside their chosen field. But there are very few people who continue to have an influence over their profession, their chosen area of work, even after their life, and become a legend. And Ramnath Goenka was such a name.

I have had the good fortune of meeting Ramnathji. He had come to Gujarat. Because of the position he was in, his circle of interactions could have included heads of political parties or chief ministers, or someone who the media thought would become

very big in future. I was nothing at that time. Perhaps, if I had sought time from any editor in my own town, I would not have got it.

But still, I had the good

emerged as a pillar of strength behind Jayaprakash Narayan and his movement.

And he was so strong on his principles that... there was a family that everyone knows



fortune of meeting Ramnathji. That was the time of the Jayaprakash movement. And each one of us could experience the fire within Ramnathji. And that fire was not just for The Indian Express, a newspaper. He was not satisfied with what he was able to do through the newspaper. The newspaper was not enough for his expressions. And that is why he wanted to do something outside the restrictions of journalism as well. And he used to do it. And he had

of... if one managed to be in the good books of that family then one could reach anywhere, achieve anything... and there was no dearth of people trying to get close to that family. But it was Ramnath Goenka who, despite being close to that family, had the courage to break ties on matters of principles and ideals. And therefore, his courage was not limited to journalism and what used to get published in his newspaper in the mornings.

And if we see the history of journalism in India - I don't know what is taught in the journalism syllabus these days - but if we look at the history of journalism, we will notice that its development is very closely linked with the Independence movement. There wasn't a single revolutionary in the Independence movement who was not associated with one newspaper or the other. And they used to consider this as possessing one additional weapon in their fight against British rule. And they did fight. Many of these who were leading the Independence movement through journalism had to spend several years in jail. But they did not give up the fight. We have seen many big personalities, be it [Bal Gangadhar] Tilakji, Gandhiji, or even Shri Aurobindo, who gave big strength to the Independence movement through their writings and their newspapers.

We see another unique thing in India. The people who are learned, who have been blessed by Maa Saraswati, for whom poetry and literature come easily... there was a time when nearly all great writers in the country also preferred to be associated with journalism. They could express themselves through poems but at the same time encourage people for revolution through their

journalism. In those times, they could realise a greater force in journalism than in literature. So they had literature for their own satisfaction and journalism for national interest. The British government also knew that these learned people posed one of the biggest challenges to its empire and that it must make some arrangement to keep them silent.

**I don't know what is taught in the journalism syllabus these days - but if we look at the history of journalism, we will notice that its development is very closely linked with the Independence movement. There wasn't a single revolutionary in the Independence movement who was not associated with one newspaper or the other. And they used to consider this as possessing one additional weapon in their fight against British rule. And they did fight.**

Then we achieved Independence. After Independence, journalism has played a key role in strengthening democracy, in showing the right direction to democracy. I do not want to criticise anyone but when we are afflicted with some major disease then we often remember our previous disease and what had happened then. Because we try to assess the unknown from what we know. And for

this reason, the period of Emergency is very useful to understand the nature and scale of dangers that democracy faces today. Some people do not like the mention of the Emergency. A political motive is seen. I think the political game over the Emergency is over. Today, the need is to ensure that every generation must keep reflecting - I am not using the

word criticising, I am using the word reflecting - on the Emergency period in an unbiased manner so that no future political leader is born who can even wish to commit the same sin. Reminding ourselves of the Emergency is also essential to keep the political class on its toes.

It is also true that the Emergency period also exposed the media. People realised that the media, which everyone was supposed to be afraid of, and whose might everyone talked

of, was not what they had heard of and imagined. There were very few people, very few, who decided to challenge the Emergency. And that challenge was led by Ramnath Goenka and The Indian Express. I think that this episode in history is very important to save our democracy. There is a need to keep sharpening our democracy in every generation.

I think the media today is



faced with the kind of challenges that it did not have to encounter in the last one century. And the main reason for that is technology. Technology has presented a huge challenge especially for the media. Earlier, news used to be fresh even when it came after 24 hours. Today, if just 24 seconds have passed people start asking, how come you do not know? People in any corner of the world know this is the news right now. I believe that when television news came, governments became restless. Governments need response time. When there is an epidemic, doctors need to be mobilised. If there is a riot, police arrangements have to be made. Media does not give you that much time. It wants news. Breaking. I do not know what. But even before the governments were able to cope with television, social media emerged on the scene. It is now a question of seconds [before news spreads]. Earlier, some learned people, after lots of studies, used to enter journalism.

Today, it is not the same. Even a villager can take a photo and upload it. And because of this, people have a surfeit of news. And in this situation, credibility has become a very big issue. People still pick up newspapers in the morning as a matter of habit. But that is habit, just like people want tea in the morning. They pick up the newspaper even

though they have seen everything on television the previous day. But now, they do not read news, they verify news. They check whether what they had read and seen on social media, on their mobiles, whether the newspaper has the same thing or something else. And then they decide whether the two rupees spent on the newspaper has been utilised or not. And

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that is why I say the challenge is very big. I do not know how you all will cope with this challenge.

But at the same time, we realise that this country is full of immense talent. People look at and analyse even little things in a detailed manner. I remember, I was chief minister of Gujarat. Newspapers keep writing about politicians. At one time there used to be lots of reports about VIP culture, the number of cars in politicians' convoys and so on. These are interesting news and are readymade when nothing else is available. I asked my officers whether something can be done about this. They said it is there in the rulebooks and we cannot compromise on

that. I was not able to convince them. But one evening, when my convoy was moving in Ahmedabad, one young person recorded the movement with his mobile phone and uploaded it. I was very active on social media and came to know of it within a couple of hours. I remember that video on social media had a much greater impact on me than all the criticism in the

newspapers.

I am able to talk about this to highlight how powerful this has become. Empowerment of people is a very good thing. And at such times, maintaining credibility is a big challenge.

This [journalism] is one profession that has the right to question everyone. And no one can question that right. And if that right is questioned, you as well as I know what happens. By the way, I will forever be grateful to the media. Otherwise, who knew me. After Independence if any politician has received this kind of special attention, I think I am the only one.

See, the world has changed. It is not just the economy that has globalised.

Our entire lives have been globalised. The entire world has got interconnected. Therefore, I do not understand why no Indian media organisation has a presence at the global level. Even today, people refer to BBC. Now, Al Jazeera has also become a big player. So, CNN, BBC, Al Jazeera. People in this field should look at it as a challenge. There should be an Indian media institution that

limitations. If we had a global media, then we could have told the world that while you have been the reason for destruction, we have been destroying ourselves to save and protect nature. We have put ourselves in difficulty.

This is what Mahatma Gandhi used to say while living on the banks of the river Sabarmati. The river used to flow with full force at that time. But if Gandhiji used to

way to live, to protect the earth from global warming? We have plenty to give. The question is whether we are working in this direction. I believe that some such institution will emerge. But this cannot be a government agency. Like Vinobaji used to say - Vinobaji had a way with words - a-sarkari asar-kari (non-government is effective). The word is the same.

We should have this dream that we also have a world-class media institution that operates at the global level. Lots of people in the world carry out research. They might know. All the top countries in the world are engaged in creating this kind of communication agency. Governments are involved. Everyone realises that it is not just about a globalised economy but the entire world is being shaped in this manner. And we must be able to stand on our own. This is an opportunity as well as a challenge. And we must think about this.

The other thing is that the more the government is criticised, the better it is. I have no problems with it. Please do not get the recording wrong. But India is full of diversity. It has its uniqueness. Unity of the country must be our priority. If we compromise even a little here... then for you it is only news, and once it is published you will start searching for some other news, but sometimes it leaves deep

**I do not understand why no Indian media organisation has a presence at the global level. Even today, people refer to BBC. Now, Al Jazeera has also become a big player. So, CNN, BBC, Al Jazeera. People in this field should look at it as a challenge. There should be an Indian media institution that is world-class and global. If we are a major player in the world, then all our concerns should get reflected effectively on the global stage.**

is world-class and global. If we are a major player in the world, then all our concerns should get reflected effectively on the global stage. This should be our dream. If someone feels bad, let it be. I certainly feel that we must have influence in the world.

We have immense strength. Like, when the environment awards were just given, I asked Viveck [Goenka] whether this is for reporting on pollution or environment. I was generally asking. Today, the entire world is discussing environment and global warming, whereas it is in India's blood to live harmoniously with nature, to respect nature's abilities and

be given a glass of water, he used to ask someone to put half the water back in the pot and not waste it. This, when there was no shortage of water and he was sitting on the banks of a river. Protection of nature, conservation of natural resources is in our blood. In this country, children are told to apologise to the earth every morning for putting their feet on it. Mothers tell their children that this sun is your grandfather, this moon is your mama. The entire universe is your family. All this is in our blood.

Why can't we then have a global media institution through which we can tell the world that this is the right

wounds and scars. I am not saying that this sin is not committed by others. It is possible that people of my fraternity make this kind of mistake much more than you do. But this is a matter of concern. How must we stress things that strengthen national unity?

I will give an example, and if I am wrong, please point it out. Maybe you will not do it now and do it only later. Earlier, when an accident was reported, the news used to be like a truck and a bicycle had an accident at such and such village. And then it changed to something like a drunk car driver ran over an innocent man in a case of rash driving. Run over. Then it changed again. And now it would be like a BMW hit and ran over a Dalit person. Pardon me, but that BMW driver might not know that the other person is a Dalit. But we sometimes ignite fires because of such reporting. Should accidents be reported? Of course, they must be. If it is worth a big headline, it should be given.

Then we have budgets. What should be the reporting on a budget? That government has presented a budget. There is so much of deficit, there is Rs 2,000 crore additional tax imposed. This is news. But we have become more interested in views. 'Modi sarkar ka kamartod budget' (Modi government's backbreaking budget). 'Modi sarkar ka Uttar Pradesh ke chunaav ko dhyaan me rakhte

hue budget' (Modi government presents budget keeping UP elections in mind).

This is not meant as criticism. It is very important for us to realise that governments alone cannot run a country like India. All institutions must play a role in strengthening the unity of the country and take it forward. We must work together. And there is no reason why we should be left behind. There is no reason why we cannot give anything

to the world.

All those young people who have embraced the profession of journalism and have begun their journey of life in a perfect manner, I congratulate all of them. And my best wishes to the new generation who will treat these journalists as their role models and be inspired by them. I thank Bhai Viveck for calling me here. I have an old association with this family. But I am very grateful to this family for inviting me here. ■

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*...Continued from page 16*

abnormally high. A rupees 1.72 lakh crore of tax would have to be imposed for the Central Government to get Rs.50,000 crores in order to fund the compensation. 50% of the tax collected would go to the States as their GST share and of the balance 50% in the hands of the Central Government and 42% more would go to the States as devolution. So out of every 100 rupees collected in GST only 29% remains with the centre. The tax impact of this levy would be exorbitantly high and almost unbearable. The alternative proposal is to have a cess account and continue same existing levies as cess for a period of five years before subsuming them as tax. This would include clean energy cess and cesses on luxury items and tobacco products, which in any case, presently also pay levy higher than 26%. This would ensure no additional burden on the tax payer and yet be able to compensate the losing States. It may further be noticed that benefitting States are not compensating the losing states. The Centre, as a non-beneficiary, has to compensate and the proposal for continuing existing cesses for five years to the extent of compensation required is the more benign way of compensating the losing States without burdening the tax payer.

These are only at the proposal stage and would be discussed at length in the meeting of the GST Council early next month. ■

[Annexure on page 16]

*(The Writer is Union Finance Minister)*

# Modi government secured country's borders : Amit Shah

**B**JP National President Shri Amit Shah attacked the previous Congress led UPA dispensation on the issue of border security, saying anybody could have humiliated the country's borders during the government of Gandhi Parivar but the Narendra Modi government has secured the borders. "This government has protected the country's border. There was a time when UPA government was here for 10 years. There was a government of Sonia (Gandhi) and Manmohan Singh. There was government of 'Gandhi Parivar' "Anybody could humiliate country's borders (at that time) at one's will," he said while addressing a function to mark the Punjabi Suba golden jubilee celebration in Amritsar on 01 November, 2016.

Shri Shah asserted that in the last two and half years of Modi government, things had changed. "Today, the whole world has come to know that nobody could dare to see with ill-will at the borders areas of India. If anybody tries to show animosity (on border), a befitting reply is given in order to ensure country's security," said Shri Shah.

The BJP National President also dwelt on the

achievements of BJP led at the Centre after taking over the reins in 2014.

"This government has worked the most for the welfare of farmers after country's Independence. New plans are brought for the welfare of poor, Dalits and economically backward. This

decide to whom they want to bring to the power for next five years. One side, there is an Akali-BJP alliance which has been working for three decades and other side is Congress and some new parties.

"One side, we are proud of the sacrifices of Punjab's



government has set a tradition to ensure the gains of the plans reach the beneficiaries and as a result of which, there is a wave of change in the country," he said.

The BJP President also asked people to vote for the SAD-BJP alliance for further development of the state while cautioning voters not to get swayed by the opposition parties including Congress. "People of Punjab have to

youth and those who participated in the fight for country's freedom ...and other side are those who are defaming Punjab's youth by calling them drug addicts (nasheri) and seeking mandate for Punjab," he said.

"Those who cannot be proud of Punjab's youth and bravery do no deserve any right to seek vote," he said. Lauding the Parkash Singh government in Punjab, Shah



said the state has seen "massive" development during the Akali-BJP regime in the last 10 years.

"From every aspect, be it farming, industry, rural development, urban development, health and employment, SAD-BJP government has turned the state into an ideal in the county in last 10 years," he said. "In the coming days, elections are coming and people of Punjab have to decide to which party or alliance, they want to hand over the reins of the state," he said.

Shri Shah also wooed voters by saying that Modi government had removed all "the blocks" in the way of Punjab's development in last two and half years. "There is a government of BJP and Akali (NDA) at the Centre. In the last two and half years, all the blocks lying in the way of state's development were lifted with efforts of Narendra Modi, (union minister) Arun (Jaitley). If people give another five years of mandate to SAD-BJP, Punjab will be known in the world for its development," he said.

He also congratulated the Badal government for carrying out beatification work outside the Golden Temple. Describing that the alliance between Akali and BJP as an alliance of "national integration" (Quami Ekta), Shri Shah said the alliance was the result of the mutual respect enjoyed by Modi and Badal for each other. "Both leaders worked for several times to take this alliance forward," he said.

He said Badal was the only leader who is respected by the whole country. "Punjab saw the development only under his leadership," he asserted. ■

## Let every citizen of Haryana pledge to protect the girl child : Narendra Modi

**T**he Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, on 01 November, 2016 attended the Opening Ceremony of the Haryana Swarna Jayanti Celebrations in Gurugram.

Speaking on the occasion, he said today is a day to look back at the time when Haryana was formed and the



aims with which the state was formed.

Haryana is a relatively small state but it has contributed in so many areas, he said. The Prime Minister said that it is believed that Haryana has only farmers, but businessmen from the State have also had exemplary success.

The Prime Minister said people of Haryana have given their lives for the nation by serving in the Armed Forces.

In such a distinguished state, female foeticide cannot exist, Shri Narendra Modi emphasized, adding that Haryana has now undertaken an effort to ensure that it does not happen. Let every citizen of Haryana pledge to protect the girl child, the Prime Minister said.

He said that the people of Haryana should think about making the entire State, Open Defecation Free, within this Golden Jubilee year.

May the process of transformation begin in our villages and when this happens, the development of Haryana will receive an impetus, the Prime Minister said. ■

# Indian Railways : A Journey towards Swachh Bharat

By H.C. Kunwar

With its green initiatives, Indian Railways is reinforcing its commitment to environmental sustainability and steadily proceed on a greener path. Indian Railways has taken several initiatives which reaffirm its obligation towards minimizing the impact of its operations on the environment.

## *Bio-Toilets in trains*

In order to contribute to 'Swachh Bharat' mission launched by Prime Minister, Ministry of Railways have taken up a mammoth task of providing human discharge free bio-toilets in all its coaches and the this task would be completed by September 2019. With the provision of bio-toilets in all its coaches, discharge of human waste from trains on to the ground would be completely stopped which in turn would help in improving cleanliness and hygiene. Indian Railways have already provided 40,750 bio-toilets in its coaches till middle of this year and in the current financial year, it plans to fit additional 30,000 bio-toilets.

After extensive research and field level experimentation, Indian Railways have introduced Bio-toilets in trains that will contribute cleaner, environment friendly and more efficient discharge of

human waste. The under slung tanks below the coach toilets have specially developed inoculums which continuously keep on decomposing the waste and regenerate itself. As a result no replenishment of bacteria is required and toilets are totally maintenance free.

The technology has been developed jointly by Indian Railways and Defence Research & Development Organization (DRDO) for railway passenger coaches. This environment friendly, low cost and robust technology, is the first of its kind in Railway Systems in the world

## *First Green Train Corridor*

To mark the beginning of this journey towards 'Swachh Bharat', Ministry of Railways recently started 114 Kms long First Green Train Corridor - Rameswaram-Manamadurai track, free from human waste discharge from trains. Accordingly, 10 passenger trains consisting of 286 coaches moving over this section have been provided with bio-toilets.

After Rameswaram-Manamadurai, Okha-Kanals Junction(141 Kms), Porbandar-Wansjaliya (34 Kms) and Jammu-Katra(78 Kms) would also be taken up for making them free from human waste discharge from

trains. For this around 35 trains consisting of nearly 1110 coaches would be further provided with bio toilets and the work is underway. These sections and stations were chosen, because the number of trains originating and terminating at these stations and sections are few, thus making it operationally easier and faster to make them human-discharge free.

In order to carry out efficient disposal of waste, Indian Railways has decided to provide separate dustbins for collections of biodegradable (wet waste) and non-biodegradable (dry waste) on the platforms and all passenger interface areas in A1 & A category stations apart from vending stalls. Zonal Railways will train the staff engaged in cleaning duties at railway stations for separate collection and further handling for final disposal of segregated dry and wet waste from the dustbins.

Indian Railways had already instructed for efficient disposal of waste arising out of pantry car services and static units as also to provide adequate dustbins on platforms and by the side of stalls at all railway stations for environment friendly disposal of waste

Indian Railways will provide different coloured dustbins and polythene liner

bags for bio-degradable and non-biodegradable waste viz. Green for bio-degradable and Black for non-biodegradable. In the first phase. Zonal Railways will ensure provision of separate dustbins for segregated collection of garbage at all A1 category stations immediately, followed by 'A' category stations on or before the end of this year.

#### *Countrywide mass mobilization activities on cleanliness*

To commemorate the second anniversary of the country's Swachh Bharat Mission, countrywide mass mobilization activities were carried out on cleanliness and for Open Defecation Free communities.

In keeping pace with the programme, Indian Railways undertook intensive cleanliness drives on all stations. All stations wore the ceremonial look with posters and banners spelling the message loud and clear to the travelling public that the Railway is their travelling home. Railway officer and staff donned the ceremonial caps interacting with the travelling public and conducting inspections at station premises. Anti-littering slogans were posted at various locations. Dustbins for garbage were provided and awareness programmes were undertaken. All major stations on the Northern Railway were inspected by all levels of hierarchy from top

executives and supervisory cadres. A drive on garbage handling and disposal was also undertaken at railway stations, Trains and Depots. Tree plantation ceremonies were held at various places.

Earmarking each day with specific focus area for spruce-up, the cleanliness programme has certain defined themes like Swachh Stations (Clean Stations), Swachh Rail Gaadi (Clean Train), Swachh Neer (Clean Water), Swachh Parisar (Clean Complex), Swachh Samarpan (Dedication for ensuring Cleanliness), Swachh Aahar (Clean Food) etc. Indian Railways is committed to continue this Cleanliness drive on sustained basis. The Indian Railways has been constantly appealing to all rail users to express their solidarity through greater public support and an active public co-operation to make the Railways a place of pride and rail journey a pleasant experience.

#### *Evaluation & Green rating of industrial units of Railways*

A Memorandum of Understanding between Ministry of Railways and Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) to evaluate the Green Initiatives and rate the performance of Industrial Units of Indian Railways which are pursuing environmentally sustainable practices was signed in July this year. CII will extend technical co-operation for various Green initiatives in

three Railway's Industrial establishments, with an objective to make Indian Railways, as a leading Government organisation in the field of Environment.

#### *Increased reliance on renewable sources of energy*

Indian Railways envisages sourcing at least 10% of its energy requirements through new and renewable energy sources, achieving 15% enhanced energy through improved energy efficiency in both traction as well as non traction use.

Towards this end, solar panels at stations, level crossing gates, are being installed. A 10 MW windmill has been set up at Integral Coach Factory (ICF), Chennai which is expected to earn about 20,000 CERs (Carbon Emission Reduction) per annum. Two more windmill plants of 10.5 MW capacity have been sanctioned for Southern and North Western Railways through Public Private Participation.

In addition, new trains introduced in Mumbai suburban section with IGBT based propulsion system have been equipped with regenerative braking features which have recorded energy regeneration while braking to the tune of 35-40% of energy used for hauling these trains.

#### *An alternative fuel - Bio-diesel*

Bio-diesel is an environment friendly, fuel used to replace Petro-diesel.

This viable and indigenous alternative to fuel the railways is derived from multi feed stock like fresh and used vegetable oils of both non-edible & edible types, animal fats, grease etc. Indian Railways have decided to use bio-diesel extensively in its diesel locomotives and road vehicles.

This environment friendly oil is free from sulphur and does not emit any sulphur dioxide. Its combusts completely releasing very little carbon monoxide.

#### *Free distribution of CFLs*

Indian Railways has also brought in annual reduction of 0.14 million tonnes of CO2 emissions through free distribution of 26 million CFLs (4 CFLs per family) to Railway employees in replacement of energy inefficient incandescent lamps. The project is entirely financed with the carbon credits earned under CDM framework. ■

## Railway Minister lays Foundation Stone for Elevated Rail line Eliminate 5 Level Crossings on Rohtak - Gohana Stretch

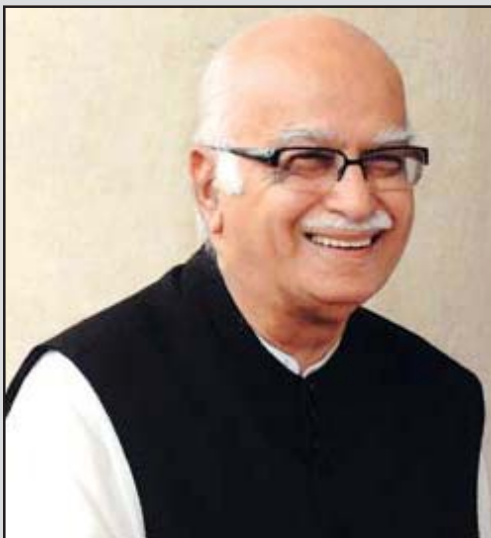
Union Minister for Railways, Shri Suresh Prabhakar Prabhu laid foundation stone for the construction of 4 km Elevated Rail Line on Rohtak-Gohana Stretch in Haryana under Delhi Division of Northern Railways, through video-conference from Mumbai on November 1. A parallel synchronized ceremony was held at Rohtak on the same occasion. Shri Manish Kumar Grover, Minister for Cooperation, Government of Haryana presided over the ceremony held at Rohtak.

Shri Manohar Lal, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Haryana Congratulated Shri Suresh Prabhakar Prabhu through a telephonic message. Senior Railway Officials were also present in the function at Rohtak.

Speaking on the occasion Shri Suresh Prabhakar Prabhu stated that Indian Railways would continue its efforts to extend greater connectivity in the State. This project is envisaged to provide road-user safety whilst easing life of residents of Rohtak.

The Railways have envisaged a modernized India through the various development projects and have constantly progressed towards that goal through new thrusts and initiatives. ■

## *Jeevem Shardah Shatam !*



### **Birthday : 8 November**

**Kamal Sandesh Parivar join the nation in wishing former Deputy Prime Minister of India and BJP Margdarshak Shri Lal Krishna Advani a very Happy Birthday and prays for his good health and long life.**



# Sardar Patel : Organiser par excellence

By Priyadarshi Dutta

Exactly one hundred years ago in June, 1916 a stylish Gujarati barrister mocked at a new visitor in Kathiwari dress to Gujarat Club, Ahmedabad. The barrister kept playing cards with his friends, even as the visitor delivered a lecture to a tiny audience in the lawn. He knew that visitor was none else than Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, who had set up his Satyagraha Ashram in Ahmedabad recently after returning from South Africa. But the barrister, a successful criminal lawyer, had no interest in Gandhi's pursuits. But as Gandhi persisted with his visits for talks, the barrister decided to attend once out of sheer curiosity.

The talk sounded like a religious discourse rather than political speech. Yet something changed permanently inside the 41-year old unemotional barrister. Gandhi's words kept haunting him for days till he became 'reluctant recruit' to Satyagraha's cause. But being a pragmatic individual to the core, he did not openly join it until 1917. That year Gandhi was recognized as India's political messiah after Champaran Satyagraha. He then became a loyal disciple of Gandhi, and subsequently became his most

capable lieutenant. Whatever Gandhi conceptualized, he organized; whatever were Gandhi's plans, he implemented. He burnt down his European suits and adopted dhoti-kurta made of Khadi. He was Sardar Ballabhbhai Jhaveribhai Patel (1875-1950), the iron man of India.

Patel was born on October 31, 1875 at Nandiad (dist Khera, Gujarat), around 200

**Whatever Gandhi conceptualized, he organized; whatever were Gandhi's plans, he implemented. He burnt down his European suits and adopted dhoti-kurta made of Khadi. He was Sardar Ballabhbhai Jhaveribhai Patel (1875-1950), the iron man of India.**

kms from Surat. He hailed from the community of Leva Patels, believed to have descended from warrior caste, though traditionally engaged in cultivation. They have a history of bravery and hard labour. Patel hailed from an agriculturist family, and virtually grew up in the fields. He always introduced himself as a farmer/agriculturist, even at the height of legal or political career. He had three brothers and one sister. Out of them Vithalbhai Jhaveribhai Patel (1873-1933), Bar-at-Law, became the first Indian President (Speaker) of the Central Legislative Assembly.

Patel showed his promise as a popular leader as an elected representative of

Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation (1917-1928). He was able to not only outsmart the British officialdom, but took several constructive initiatives for the townspeople. While being President of the Corporation (1924-1928) he once presented a unique example of 'Swachh Bharat'. Patel, along with volunteers, cleaned the streets of Ahmedabad with brooms and dustcart, beginning with Harijan Basti (Dalit quarters). As the Plague broke out in Ahmedabad in 1917, he worked almost round the clock with his volunteers to help the victims and their families. He worked at great personal risk of infection as Lokmanya Tilak had done during Pune Plague, 1896. The strain broke Patel's robust health, but sealed his reputation as a mass leader. Around the same time Khera Satyagraha (1918), a forerunner to epic Bardoli No-Tax Campaign (1928), reinforced Patel's leadership qualities. Though the tax settlements demanded by the peasants at Kheda (Gujarat) were not fully met, it had two important results. First it led to recognition of peasants as stakeholders in determining land taxes, and it brought Gandhi and Patel together. A decade later Gujarat was ravaged by floods after the

torrential rains of July 23, 1927. Patel mounted a Herculean mission to rescue and rehabilitate the flood victims, which brought him to nationwide focus. The Bombay government (Gujarat was then part of Bombay Presidency) recommended him for an award, which Patel politely declined.

This humility was the hallmark of Patel even after his great victory at Bardoli (1928). He was reluctant to stand up at Calcutta Congress in December, 1928.

After repeated persuasion he stood up in the audience amongst delegates from Gujarat, and had to be physically forced to come to the dais. Bardoli (Dist.

Surat) was Patel's Kurukshetra. He gave extraordinary leadership to successful tax resistance campaign that rolled on for three months. Only Tilak's Famine Relief Campaign in Maharashtra (1896) could be compared to it in organizational brilliance. Patel organized the Satyagraha on military pattern though completely non-violent. He himself was the Supreme Commander (Senapati) and under him were Sector Commanders (Vibhag Patis), and under them volunteers (Sainik). The battle field covered 92 villages and 87,000 peasants. He ran a thorough information network involving horse mounted

messengers, bhajan singers, paper printers etc. His success at Bardoli, attracted the attention of the whole British Empire. But the best recognition came from a farmer of Nanifalod, in Bardoli Taluka. Kaverji Durlabh Patel said in an open meeting, "Patel you are our Sardar". Thereupon the title 'Sardar' attached to him permanently.

Patel's disciplinarian approach was legendary. Self-discipline was Gandhi's

**There was a threat of India's balkanization had the princely states, numbering around 565, not joined Indian Union. Some like Travancore wanted to remain free, whereas others like Bhopal and Hyderabad conspired to join Pakistan, though not contagious to it. Partly by diplomacy and partly by coercion, Patel won over the princely states to join the Indian union.**

mantra. But Patel brought the organizational discipline and cohesion necessary for mass movements. Patel arrived on the political scene exactly when Indian politics hit mass-movement stage. John Gunther, the American journalist, who surveyed Asian politics in 1930s found Patel 'party boss par excellence'. He found Patel a man of action, of practicality, the man who got things done.

Patel's organizational capacities were at test as independence approached. There was a threat of India's balkanization had the princely states, numbering around 565, not joined Indian Union. Some like Travancore wanted to remain free, whereas others

like Bhopal and Hyderabad conspired to join Pakistan, though not contagious to it. Partly by diplomacy and partly by coercion, Patel won over the princely states to join the Indian union. Force had to be applied in the case of Hyderabad, where Razakars had unleashed terror on subject population.

As independent India's first Home Minister, he dealt with onerous responsibilities of resettling Hindu and Sikh refugees from Pakistan and

organizing the civil services etc. Philip Mason, ICS, said Patel was a natural administrator who did not seem to need any prior experience. Kaka Kalekar, Gandhi's close

associate, said Patel belonged to the illustrious class of Shivaji and Tilak though he was an unquestioning follower of Gandhi. Patel completed 75 years in 1950, in a broken health due to excessive strain. He passed away in Mumbai on December 15, 1950. On the death bed he betrayed no anxiety about his family, but about the condition of the country.

It is a pity that the legacy of Patel suffered from neglect. The present government has done well to rectify the wrongs of history, and highlight Patel as India's master nation builder. ■

*(The writer is an independent researcher and columnist based in New Delhi. The views expressed are his personal.)*

## FDI rises 30% to \$21.6 billion

**U**nder Make In India campaign foreign direct investment (FDI) into the country grew by over 30 per cent to USD 21.62 billion during the first half of 2016-17. During April-September of 2015-16, India received FDI worth USD 16.63 billion. Ease of doing business and relaxation in the FDI policy are helping attract more and more FDI. The recent easing in sectors like civil aviation and construction will help in attracting more overseas funds.

In 2015-16, FDI went up 29 per cent to USD 40 billion as against USD 30.93 billion in the previous fiscal. Foreign investment is considered crucial for India, which around USD 1 trillion to overhaul its infrastructure such as ports, airports and highways to put growth on a higher trajectory.

The sectors that receive maximum inflows include computer hardware and software, trading business, automobile industry and chemicals. India receives maximum FDI from countries, including Mauritius, Singapore, the Netherlands and Japan. Growth in foreign investments helps improve the country's balance of payments (BoP) situation and strengthen the rupee. ■

## PM celebrates Diwali with jawans, people, near India-China border in Himachal Pradesh

**T**he Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi on October 30 visited Sumdo near the India-China border, in Kinnaur district of Himachal Pradesh, to celebrate Diwali with the jawans.

He interacted with jawans from the ITBP and the Indian Army, and offered sweets to them.

Addressing the jawans, he said he had been visiting armed forces personnel every year on Diwali since 2001.

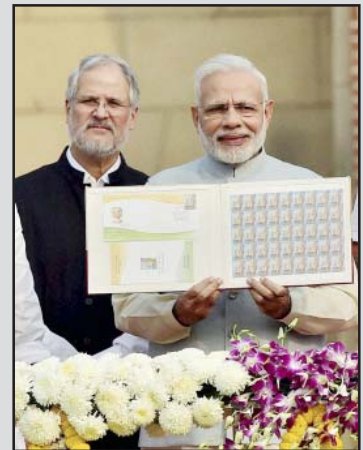
He mentioned the tremendous response from people across the country, to his appeal for sending messages to soldiers as part of the #Sandesh2Soldiers campaign.

The Prime Minister said that giving One Rank One Pension to ex-servicemen was a promise that he had made, and he was happy that he had been able to fulfil it.

The Chief of Army Staff, Gen. Dalbir Singh, was present on the occasion.

While returning from Sumdo, the Prime Minister halted briefly at a nearby village - Chango. He exchanged Diwali greetings, interacted with the people there, and offered sweets to children. ■

## PM flags off Run For Unity; releases stamp to commemorate the anniversary of Sardar Patel



**T**he Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi on October 31st flagged off the Run For Unity from Major Dhyan Chand National Stadium in the capital. The Prime Minister also released a stamp to commemorate the anniversary of Sardar Patel.

Addressing an enthusiastic crowd of participants on the occasion, the Prime Minister said that all Indians want India to be a strong, prosperous nation. He said unity is the basic requirement for this.

He said we must make a conscious effort to preserve our unity.

The Prime Minister said that the feeling of "Indian-ness" binds 125 crore people together. ■

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