

KAMAL SANDESH



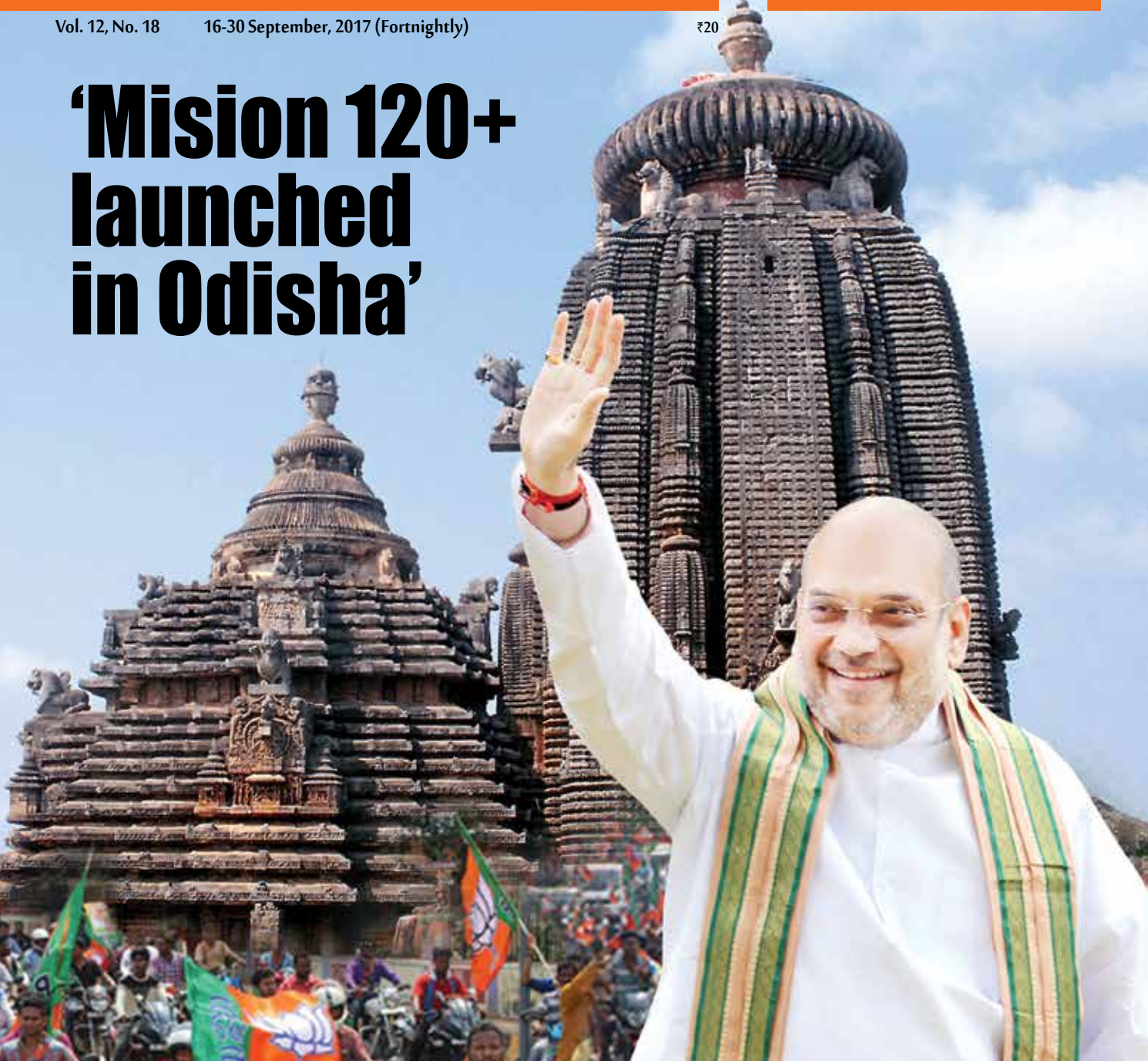
BRICS NATIONS BAN LASHKAR-E-TAIBA & JAISH-E-MOHAMMED

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16-30 September, 2017 (Fortnightly)

₹20

'Mission 120+ launched in Odisha'



"SUPREME COURT JUDGEMENT IN CONSONANCE WITH APPROACH & ACTIONS OF NDA GOVERNMENT"

"JAN DHAN YOJANA AND THE 1 BILLION-1 BILLION-1 BILLION "JAM" REVOLUTION IT IS UNLEASHING"

BUILDING A NEW INDIA SEVEN-POINT STRATEGY TO DOUBLE FARMERS INCOME BY 2022



Views of BJP National President Shri Amit Shah's 'Vistrit Prasvas' in Odisha



BJP National President Shri Amit Shah waving at the crowd on his arrival in Mumbai

BJP National President Shri Amit Shah taking blessing of Lord Ganesha at Lalbaugcha, Mumbai



BJP National President Shri Amit Shah flanked by Chief Ministers and senior leaders of North-East are at the 2nd conclave of North East Democratic Alliance in New Delhi

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@AmitShah

Naveen Pattnaik must answer; where the money sanctioned by the Union government for the development of Odisha has gone?

@rajnathsingh

Happy to inaugurate a wonderful exhibition on 'New India' in Lucknow. Come, let us together pledge for building a 'New India' by 2022.



@sureshprabhu

Our thrust on Exports growth, also ensure job creation at same time, both will serve National Eco & social priorities. We are working with @NITIAayog.



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At the BRICS Summit plenary session talked about furthering cooperation in key areas like agriculture, energy, environment, climate change, sports & culture. Shared details about India's continuous efforts to eradicate poverty ensure better healthcare, food security, sanitation & education.



— **Narendra Modi**

Yet another feather in PM @narendramodi's cap. Great diplomatic success at BRICS summit. India's stand on PAK-sponsored terrorism vindicated.

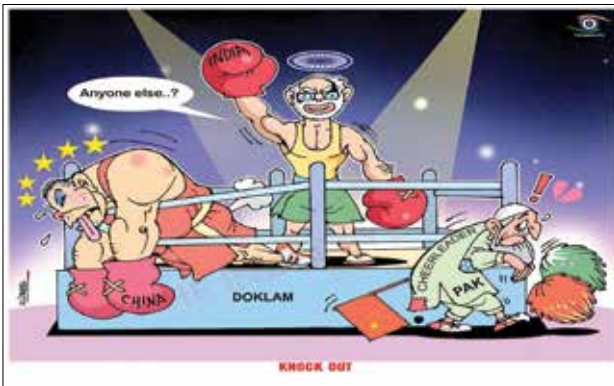


— **Nitin Gadkari**

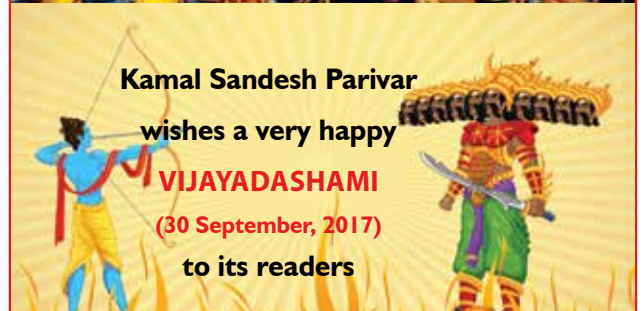
I am happy to have inaugurated 100th #AMRIT store of country in IGMC Shimla Himachal. Drugs & implants of approx more than 300 cr sold at 130 cr through #AMRIT till date, Resulting in saving about 170 Cr to the patients.



— **J. P. Nadda**



Courtesy: Social Media



Politics of lies, deceit and falsehood would further marginalize Congress in national politics

Congress Vice President Rahul Gandhi is nowadays busy competing with communists in the politics of lies, deceit and falsehood. In trying to excel in this art he has no qualms in levelling baseless allegations while refusing to take responsibilities for his absurd utterances. Congress appears to be least aware of the fact that in competing with communists it is touching new lows in public life every day. As people have discarded communists for their doublespeak and politics of falsehood and hate, Congress fate appears no different if Rahul Gandhi continues to take lessons from his communist mentors. It seems improbable that Rahul Gandhi will learn from the repeated rejection of his wild charges against Prime Minister Narendra Modi and BJP by the people as he continues with his faith in the politics of lies and falsehood. The other unfortunate trend is that the entire Congress seems to be following their leader in levelling baseless allegations and unfounded charges. The string of electoral defeats and continuous marginalization of Congress in politics has built layers of frustration in the top Congress leadership pushing them in the blind alley of mindless strategies to counter BJP. It is high time that the Congress

should understand that only an honest introspection and politics based on honesty, service to the nation and commitment to the poor and deprived would be able to rescue them from the morass in which it finds itself currently. Politics of lies, deceit and falsehood would further marginalize it in the national politics.

It is quite understandable as to why a section of media in connivance of some self styled 'secular-liberal-communist' elements seek to target BJP every time an incident takes place in the country. It has been happening since BJP formed government at the centre and nation overwhelmingly voted for Prime Minister Narendra Modi. This section is uncomfortable with people's mandate since then. People have not yet forgotten the 'award wapasi' and 'intolerance debate' which has now no takers in the entire country. The attempts to target BJP in the absence of any credible facts have repeatedly fallen flat eroding the credibility of this section to irreparable extent. At the same time it's a dangerous trend in Indian politics to level unsubstantiated charges against the political opponents on the grounds of ideological differences. The unfortunate murder of Gauri Lankesh in Karnataka became an occasion for her ideological fraternity to launch a smear campaign against RSS/BJP even before the investigation started in the incident. While the Congress government of Karnataka was spared of any responsibility the focus of this section was to somehow gain political mileage out of her murder. The faith in false and baseless allegations of this group is not only self defeating but exposes the kind of politics this group plays over the dead bodies of its own members. It is therefore that today they are not only defeated and isolated lot but getting increasingly marginalized all over the country.

As India is moving ahead, the politics of lies, deceit and falsehood is getting repeatedly defeated. The rise of a confident India can be seen in the BRICS where its stand on terrorism got endorsed by the members who have pledged themselves against terror groups operating from Pakistan. In the Doklam standoff too India held its ground while in Kashmir separatists are increasingly getting isolated. The government has been able to implement path breaking reforms like GST and the country is getting transformed marching towards the vision of New India by 2022. The support of people to Prime Minister Narendra Modi and BJP is overwhelming which is giving sleepless nights to the Congress and its cohorts. While the Congress continues to rely on the false propaganda, politics and lies and deceit in charting its political future, its alliance with communists is becoming politically suicidal for it as it chooses to back their agenda in the country. As long as Congress fails to realize this fact it cannot rescue itself from its imminent decline.

 shivshakti@kamalsandesh.org

AT THE SAME TIME IT'S A DANGEROUS TREND IN INDIAN POLITICS TO LEVEL UNSUBSTANTIATED CHARGES AGAINST THE POLITICAL OPPONENTS ON THE GROUNDS OF IDEOLOGICAL DIFFERENCES. THE UNFORTUNATE MURDER OF GAURI LANKESH IN KARNATAKA BECAME AN OCCASION FOR HER IDEOLOGICAL FRATERNITY TO LAUNCH A SMEAR CAMPAIGN AGAINST RSS/BJP EVEN BEFORE THE INVESTIGATION STARTED IN THE INCIDENT.

BJP will fight 2019 Odisha polls alone: Amit Shah



As part of his 110-day nationwide Pravas to strengthen the party organisation, BJP National President Shri Amit Shah came back to Odisha after two months gap and arrived in Bhubaneswar for three-days 'Vistrit Prasvas' starting from 06 September, 2017. Shri Shah was given a rousing reception when he touched down at the airport in the morning and was taken to the state guest house in a motorcycle rally.

BJP President's first day was filled with meetings with national office-bearers and executive committee members, National Morcha office-bearers, MPs, MLAs, state-level functionaries, former MPs and MLAs, district BJP Presidents and district Prabharis. He addressed a series of meetings and chalked out the party's strategy in the State for the forthcoming elections. After these meeting, there was a discussion with intellectuals from different walks of life at a city hotel in the evening.

Addressing a press conference at the party office in Bhubaneswar on the second day on 07 September, 2017 the BJP National President announced that BJP would fight the next Odisha Assembly polls alone. He also slammed the Naveen Patnaik led BJD government in the state for its incompetence, saying

benefits of over Rs 4 lakh crore given by the Centre to the state had not reached the masses. Shri Amit Shah pitched for a younger leadership to run the state and came down heavily on Chief Minister Naveen Patnaik, saying backwardness and poverty continued due to his government's misrule, inefficiency and corruption.

Shri Shah said BJP will fight the next elections in

Slammed the Naveen Patnaik led BJD government in the state for its incompetence, saying benefits of over Rs 4 lakh crore given by the Centre to the state had not reached the masses.

Odisha alone and there will be no alliance with any other political party. He also added that BJP would win over 120 seats in the 147-member assembly.

Asked how BJP planned to go to 120 from 10 it bagged in 2014, Shri Shah said BJP won over three-fourths of the seats in Uttar Pradesh after getting only 15 per cent votes in the previous poll. He added that the BJP had won 18 per cent votes in this eastern state and received huge support from people in the last panchayat elections held earlier this year, he noted.

Sharpening his attack on the state government, he said that people associated closely with the government were involved in scandals, including the multi-crore chit-fund scam and the mining scam. A BJP government in the state will ensure that no one involved in scams goes free, he said.

Shri Shah slammed the BJD government over malnutrition deaths of tribal children in Nagada in Jajpur district and the lives claimed by Japanese encephalitis in Malkangiri district in South Odisha. All these showed that healthcare services and welfare schemes had collapsed in the state, he added.

Shri Shah also referred to the incident of a tribal man, Dana Majhi, who walked over 12 km carrying the body of his wife on his shoulder from a government hospital in Kalahandi district after being denied a hearse a year ago.

Taking a dig at CM Patnaik, the BJP National President said celebrations on winning the best administrator award given by a news magazine alone was not going to remove backwardness. Odisha lags far behind then other states despite substantial central assistance and support.

Shri Shah said Odisha would be no exception to the BJP's rise across the country as both the BJD and the Congress are on a decline. The BJP wave is sweeping all over the country and the same trend will



MISSION 120+ FOR ODISHA LAUNCHED

Mission 120+ is Shri Amit Shah's strategy to bag more than 120 seats in the Odisha Assembly of 147 seats. As per the strategy BJP National President launched the mission and met around one lakh BJP workers from 36,000 election booths as part of the booth-level contact programme that he spelt out back in July.

Noteworthy, towards Mission 120+, the party has already enrolled about 4,000 active volunteers to work full time on election-related work. Each full-timer is being assigned nine booths in a constituency and tasked with creating a winnable environment for the party.



be witnessed in Odisha, he said.

He said funds to the tune Rs 3,94,994 lakh crore, almost Rs 4 lakh crore, have been announced by the Centre for Odisha for various works. But required support from the state to implement developmental projects is lacking and people have not received due benefits.

When the UPA was in power the state received Rs 68,196 crore as its share of central taxes under the 13th Finance Commission and it had gone to Rs 1,84,070 crore under the 14th Finance Commission report implemented by the Modi government.

The Bharatiya Janata Party is not looking for allies in Odisha and will fight the 2019 Assembly elections alone, party National President Shri Amit Shah said.

On the third and last day of his visit on 08 September, 2017 Shri Amit Shah addressed booth-level workers at a conclave in Bhubaneswar. ■



During a day's Pravas to Mumbai, Maharashtra on 27 August, 2017 BJP National President Shri Amit Shah visited Bandra's Ganesh Mandal, Lalbaughcha Raja Ganesh Mandal and then addressed party Karyakartas gathered at Y B Chavan Pratishthan at Nariman Point. Addressing the Karyakartas Shri Shah said, "The Narendra Modi-led BJP government completed three years in power but not even the Opposition has been able to accuse it of corruption".

Shri Shah lauded the Prime Minister for taking politics beyond considerations of caste, family-dominance, appeasement and vote-banks and mainstreaming the politics of performance in the country.

Shri Shah lambasted the erstwhile Congress-led UPA government for scams worth Rs 12 lakh crore. He said no one from Modi's family or extended family has ever misused his position. There are few leaders

who live by such staunch standards of probity in their personal lives.

In the Manmohan Singh government, every minister considered himself as the Prime Minister and the Prime Minister was never considered as one... Narendra Modi restored the pride of the Prime Minister's position, Shri Shah said, adding that the government was decisive, transparent, speedy, and confident.

Shri Shah said formation of any government is very easy but moulding of party workers from the common man is very difficult. PM Shri Modi has created hundreds of karyakartas and brings back dignity to the organisation which was lost and where leader-centric politics was promoted.

Highlighting Shri Modi's work he said, "Before taking oath as Chief Minister of Gujarat, Shri Narendra Modi had never been elected neither in college election nor as Sarpanch (village chief) of a Gram



Panchayat. He did not have any experience but with his devotion, hard work and commitment, he made BJP as Ajeet (undefeated) party.”

When the politics of the nation was changed from loyalty towards an organisation to loyalty with a certain leader, Shri Modi focused on booth-level party workers, motivated them and bring back stature to the party, he said. “The victory in all elections held in Gujarat right from Gram Pamchayat to Parliament since 1995 is the result of party workers. Moulding of party workers is not as easy as forming governments, Shri Shah said.

Shri Shah said when the previous government was confused over whether to promote agricultural policy or industries, whether to protect welfare of the poor or bring reforms, Modi implemented a policy for the agriculture sector and promoted industries and at the same time bringing reforms in policies.

He further said, “Modi has changed the scale of politics. He reinstated the dignity to the post of Prime Minister which was lost during Dr. Singh as

FORMATION OF ANY GOVERNMENT IS VERY EASY BUT MOULDING OF PARTY WORKERS FROM THE COMMON MAN IS VERY DIFFICULT.

all ministers considered themselves as PM and PM himself was not considered as one,” Shri Shah said.

“HAMARE NARENRABHAI” LAUNCHED

During the inauguration of a book “Hamare Narendrabhai”— a Hindi translation of a Gujarati book by Kishor Makwana on PM Narendra Modi in Mumbai, on 27 August, 2017, BJP National President Shri Amit Shah praised Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, his work and said he is a ‘Vaishwik Neta’ (world leader). The original book in Gujarati was published in 2010 and now it has been translated into Hindi.

Earlier, Maharashtra Chief Minister Shri Devendra Fadnavis, Union Minister for Railways Shri Piyush Goel and BJP Mumbai President Shri Ashish Shelar addressed the gathering and praised PM Shri Narendra Modi’s work, his vision and mission.



“This is the beginning of transformation of developmental politics and due to which Modi has become the leader of the world. When the world stands up during Modi’s speech, it is not respect towards BJP or Modi, it is in respect of the 125 billion people of India,” Shri Amit Shah added. ■

Dr. Mahendra Nath Pandey appointed as UP BJP President

BJP National President Shri Amit Shah appointed Union Minister Dr. Mahendra Nath Pandey (59) as Uttar Pradesh BJP President in place of Deputy Chief Minister Shri Keshav Prasad Maurya on 31 August, 2017.

Dr. Pandey is a Lok Sabha MP from Chandauli Constituency of Uttar Pradesh. The seasoned BJP leader had served as a Minister in previous BJP governments in Uttar Pradesh. He was elected to the Lok Sabha in 2014 from Chandauli constituency, and was appointed in 2016 as a Minister of State for Human Resource Development (HRD), Government of India.



Atal Pension Yojana surges ahead with 62 lakh enrolment

The Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) through its 'One Nation One Pension' Mobilization Campaign has sourced approximately 3.07 lakh APY accounts which led to a total of 62 lakh enrolments under the Atal Pension Yojana (APY) as on date. This campaign was organized all over the country by PFRDA from 2nd August to 19th August 2017 in association with the APY Service Provider Banks. Increasing enrolment is attributed to financialization of assets and driving the people to pension products which has Govt of India implicit guarantee to give an assured pension to the subscriber, spouse and return of corpus to the nominee.

Under the campaign some of the largest banks in the country namely, State Bank of India helped source 51,000 APY accounts and other prominent banks like Canara Bank which has sourced 32,306 APY accounts, Andhra Bank at 29,057 APY accounts, in other private banks category, Karnataka Bank at 2641 APY accounts, in RRB's category, Allahabad UP Gramin Bank at 28,609 accounts followed by Madhya Bihar Gramin Bank at 5,056 APY accounts, Baroda Uttar Pradesh Gramin Bank at 3,013 APY accounts, Kashi Gomti Samyut

Gramin Bank at 2,847 APY accounts & Punjab Gramin Bank at 2,194 APY accounts.

At a time when the interest rate on various financial instruments including Savings Bank is declining, Atal Pension Yojana as a pension scheme offers a guaranteed rate of 8% assured return for the subscribers and also the opportunity of higher earnings in case the rate of return is higher than 8% at the time of maturity, after staying invested in the scheme for 20-42 years. Department of Financial Services in association with Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) has been organizing various APY campaigns to give thrust through which the population not covered by any pension scheme is approached by APY Service Provider banks and Department of Posts to inform about



the salient features and benefits of the APY scheme and are encouraged to get enrolled in the scheme.

The objective of PFRDA is to cover the maximum possible population uncovered by any pension scheme under the APY scheme so that India as a nation can move from a pension less to a pensioned society and the citizens can live a life of dignity in their vulnerable years. ■

21,000 People disclose black money worth Rs 4900 crore under PMGKY

Black money worth 4,900 crore rupees was disclosed by 21 thousand people under the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojna (PMGKY), the stash money declaration window announced by the government post demonetisation. A top government official told PTI that the Income Tax Department has collected a tax of 2,451 crore rupees till now from these declarations. The official said that 4,900 crore rupees black money was disclosed under the PMGKY scheme that closed on March 31 this year. It was informed that these are now the final figures. The I-T department is now following up the legal processes with the declarants in few cases. The scheme was launched in December 2016 by the government to enable people with black money to come clean by paying tax and penalty of 50 per cent.



Uttar Pradesh gets 41,173 more houses under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana(Urban)

Top 10 States account for 82% of total sanctions

Affordable housing in urban areas is gaining momentum in Uttar Pradesh with the State getting 41,173 more houses sanctioned under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban). The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has sanctioned 2,17,900 more houses for six States including Uttar Pradesh taking the total houses sanctioned so far to 26,13,568 with a total investment of 1,39,621 cr. Central assistance of 40,597 cr has been approved for construction of

these houses.

In the latest sanctions, Andhra Pradesh has got 1,20,894 more affordable houses followed by Uttar Pradesh-41,173, Assam-16,700, Gujarat-15,222, Jharkhand-14,017 and Maharashtra-9,894.

Andhra Pradesh is far ahead of others in sanctions under PMAY(Urban) accounting for 20.71% of all the houses sanctioned so far.

Details of top ten States in respect of number of sanctioned houses under PMAY (Urban) are:

S. No.	State	No of affordable Houses sanctioned	Total investment Approved (Rs. Cr)	Central Assistance Approved (Rs. Cr)
1	Andhra Pradesh	5,41,300	31,056	8,138
2	Tamil Nadu	3,35,039	11,987	5,090
3	Madhya Pradesh	2,87,101	19,502	4,415
4	Karnataka	2,03,260	9,282	3,345
5	Gujarat	1,72,816	11,497	2,493
6	West Bengal	1,44,904	5,920	2,186
7	Maharashtra	1,44,165	15,868	2,244
8	Uttar Pradesh	1,20,028	4,767	1,959
9	Jharkhand	95,742	3,561	1,474
10	Bihar	88,375	3,915	1,454

These 10 States account for 82% of the total 26,13,568 houses so far sanctioned under PMAY(Urban).

With the latest sanctions, of the 36 States and Union Territories, all except Delhi, Chandigarh, Goa and Lakshadweep have got houses sanctioned under PMAY(Urban). ■

Kharif Crop Sowing Crosses 1013 Lakh Hectare Area

The total sown area as on 25th August 2017, as per reports received from States, stands at 1013.83 lakh hectare as compared to 1019.60 lakh hectare at this time last year. It is reported that rice has been sown/transplanted in 358.28 lakh ha, pulses in 135.96 lakh ha, coarse cereals in 178.85 lakh ha, sugarcane in 49.78 lakh hectare and cotton in 119.67 lakh ha. ■



GST collection tops Rs 94,000 crore for July from 44 lakh businesses

As many as six lakh more businesses have filed returns and paid taxes in last one week, taking maiden revenue collections from GST to about Rs 94,700 crore. Finance Minister Shri Arun Jaitley stated that 38.38 lakh businesses had filed

returns filed has gone up to 44 lakh and over Rs 2,500 crore more has come in as taxes. The collections so far are from 74 per cent of the total taxpayer base and more people are likely to come in when the final returns are filed in GSTR 1, 2 and 3.



The GST, which unifies more than a dozen central and state levies like excise duty, service tax and VAT, kicked in from July 1 and requires all tax payers to register on the new tax platform, GST Network. 72.5 lakh people have migrated into the GST regime but only 44 lakh have so far filed returns. There are six crore private enterprises in the country which also indicates that there is further scope of widening.

their returns and paid Rs 92,283 crore in taxes for the month of July - the first month of implementation of independent India's biggest tax reform, the GST.

The government had earlier this week extended time for businesses to file returns. Now sales return or GSTR-1 for July will have to be filed by September 10 instead of September 5 earlier and purchase returns or GSTR-2 would be filed by September 25 instead of September 10 earlier. ■

Official sources said since then the number of

GOVERNMENT GIVES GO-AHEAD FOR 5,000 CRORE FDI PROPOSALS

The government has given the go-ahead for 10 FDI proposals that have a potential worth of Rs 5,000 crore for food product and single brand retail trading, including those of Amazon, Grofers and Urban Ladder. Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion also rejected four applications, while another six were either closed or withdrawn. Amazon, which proposes to invest Rs 3,500 crore, got the go ahead to set up a subsidiary company in India with 100 per cent FDI "to engage in the business of retail trading of food products manufactured or produced locally". Grofers' Rs 160 crore proposal "to undertake retail trading, including through e-commerce, of food products manufactured or produced in India with 100 per cent FDI" has also been approved.



The Political Philosophy of Deendayal Upadhyaya

WALTER K. ANDERSEN

DEENDAYAL Upadhyaya played a major role, probably more than any other figure, in shaping the organisation and ideology of the Jana Sangh, a party which last May 1 merged with four others to establish the Janata Party. It could be argued that Upadhyaya's contribution to Indian politics lay primarily in the area of party building. As party secretary for almost fifteen years, he applied his considerable organisational skills to transforming the Jana Sangh into a significant political force. But he was of course also a person with a keen interest in political issues and he made an important contribution to Indian political thought.

BASIC CONCEPT

The idea of Integral Humanism is associated with him and he gave it systematic treatment in four lectures delivered at Poona in April 1965. The elements of his thinking on this matter had already been presented for discussion to the Jana Sangh and was adopted as the party's fundamental ideological statement by the Bharatiya Pratinidhi Sabha meeting at Vijayawada in late January 1965. Upadhyaya began systematically to apply Integral Humanism to practical politics in his presidential address to the Jana Sangh's fourteenth annual session at Calicut in December 1967. His untimely death two months later cut short his further efforts to elaborate on these basic principles. Those in the party who inherited his mantle carried on his efforts in this regard. Consequently, it is a useful exercise to review the concept.

It is the task of the political philosopher to make clear what man's nature truly is and, on this basis, to define the conditions of a good political order. This was the task Upadhyaya set for himself in his Poona lectures on Integral Humanism.

MAN, ROLE IN SOCIETY

Contemporary politics in India, according to Upadhyaya, was based on a partial, if not incorrect, understanding of man and his role in society. The political leadership



of post-independence India, he asserted, had attempted to apply western notions of the good society to Indian conditions, and the results were unsatisfactory. Economic growth was sluggish, unemployment and exploitation had increased, national integration was undermined, and cultural progress was slow. Moreover, he believed that the major schools of western political thought had failed in fundamentally improving the human condition in the West itself.

Nationalism, democracy and socialism, in his opinion, were uncritically accepted by many Indians. Each had a certain merit, but taken alone each provided only a partial solution to the human quest for the good life. Nationalism posed a threat to world peace. Democracy, when linked with capitalism, gave free reign to exploitation. Socialism, the reaction to the linked concept of democracy-capitalism, robbed the individual of dignity and freedom. Each of these political concepts,

he asserted, exacerbated material acquisitiveness, and thus stimulated greed, class antagonism, exploitation and social anarchy. If this is the case, what are the guiding political principles suitable to India?

CENTRAL POLITICAL QUESTION

Upadhyaya proposed that Indian thought provided insights into the solution. Indeed, he argued that every nation, including of course India, had a unique national ideal, shaped by its physical environment and its collective experience, that should inform its political and social life. The philosopher's task then is to enunciate this national ideal, and the politician's duty, properly considered, is to work out ways to implement the ideal for his own time.

The central political question of Indian social thought (and this is true of most social thought) is What is justice

Upadhyaya favoured decentralising political power and the economic system. The same motive led him to support workers control over the means of production, either through individual ownership of small-scale enterprises or cooperative ownership of larger, more complex industries.

And this leads necessarily to the question : What is natural Upadhyaya argues that man is naturally a social animal who seeks collectively to satisfy needs of body (hunger, shelter, desires, etc.), mind and soul. Dharma, properly understood, are those rules which enable man both to satisfy these needs and to live in harmony. Indeed, the satisfaction of human needs is impossible without social harmony. The good society thus is one that functions as an organism in which each person (or group) works to sustain the well-being of the nation. Justice consists in each person doing a socially useful task suited to his or her aptitude.

CHITI

Secondly, he proposes that each national entity has its

own identity (which he labels with the Sanskrit term chiti) —or national culture—that has evolved out of long association together of a people within a specific geographic space. The natural urge of a people is to unite politically within the geographic area historically connected with the nation.

Each nation creates its own institutions to satisfy human needs. Property, guilds (or castes), religious sects, the means of production, even the state are merely instruments of the nation, and thus can be altered by the nation as it responds to changes in the environment. The point is important, for it means that a particular political system or institution is derivative—they are not natural. The state, in Upadhyaya's view, comes into existence by a type of social contract which the nation uses to protect itself and to satisfy basic human needs. If a particular form of government fails to adequately fulfill those goals, the nation then has the right, if not the obligation, to adopt a new form of government. The same applies to any other institution.

APPEAL TO BASE INSTINCTS

Communism and capitalism are consequently illegitimate, for they both stimulate social conflict by appealing to man's baser instincts. Similarly, the present caste system is a flawed institution because it exacerbates social tension, even though it may have been valid in a prior age when conditions were different. He argues that the present economic system, which permits a wide disparity in income and in control over the means of production, is unnatural, for it results in exploitation, physical suffering, and weakens the fraternal bonds that link the nation together. (In its with this view, the Jana Sangh proposed that the maximum income be no more than 10 times the minimum.)

Upadhyaya favoured decentralising political power and the economic system. The same motive led him to support workers control over the means of production, either through individual ownership of small-scale enterprises or cooperative ownership of larger, more complex industries. A similar populist motive can be identified in his call for education in one's mother tongue. English education tended, in his view, to create class distinctions that undermined the sense of community. ■

(Based on paper read on the occasion of Deendayal Upadhyaya Birthday Celebrations in New York on 25th September, 1977)

IDEAL SWAYAMSEVAK

I SHRI GURUJI (M. S. GOLWALKAR)

THE MIND is overcast with grief. The skein of this tragic event will be unravelled by those whose business it is to do so. Whatever their enquiries bring to light, the Sangh has lost in Deendayal Upadhyaya a dedicated worker who had started fulfilling the promise of his youth. Now we are deprived of the rich harvest of his versatile genius.

He occupied the foremost place among those few who realize their duty as Swayamsevak of the Sangh very early in life, and devote their total energies and dedicate their life to the mission of the Sangh. It is expected of a Sangh Swayamsevak that he should develop and keep active all the qualities of a Swayamsevak and remain loyal to the organization ; that he should bear in mind the importance of all the activities of the Sangh and participate in them ; and that he should successfully carry out whatever duties he is asked to perform and in whatever field, as did Deendayalji, who was allocated work in the field of politics. It would not be an exaggeration to say that what is Jana Sangh today is his creation, that its stature in the country is the fruit of his unremitting efforts. To him alone goes the credit of starting from scratch and building up such an imposing organisation from its very foundation up.

He also came to occupy the highest position in the party, although against my will as also his own. I was forced to request him to be president of the party for a short time, say, for about a year, as a stop-gap arrangement. So he agreed, though it was against his grain to seek any position of honour and distinction. He really never wanted this high honour, nor did I wish to burden him with it. But circumstances so contrived that I had to ask him to accept the presidentship. He obeyed like the true Swayamsevak that he was.

As president he brought about a very desirable change in the public mind within a short time. Even the most prominent opponents began to feel that ultimately the political activity that would shape the destiny of the nation was that of the Jana Sangh. Some even began to say that this single individual embodied in himself the strength of the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh that stood behind this party.



The Jana Sangh was born under very difficult circumstances. Its first president, Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherji, it may be said, was a victim of political murder. Dr. Raghuvira, by great good luck of the Jana Sangh, succeeded him. He was a man of indisputable eminence, who could have lent prestige to the party even in foreign lands. But in a few days he met an untimely death. And now, after him, the presidentship of the versatile Deendayalji has ended in this tragic manner.

I went to Kashi to see his mortal remains. But I did not shed tears. I don't know what people must have thought about me, but I remembered the old wisdom enshrined in the Sanskrit saying that a man who believes in the holiness of work does not stop to grieve or rejoice, but continues with his work.

By God's grace I have been able to attain a condition of mind more in harmony with the sentiment of this saying, and I have been able to get over the deep sorrow inherent in this incident. It is not that his place will remain vacant, that no man of his ability can or will be found. We have a tradition of workers who come forward one after the other. No place will remain vacant, no post unmanned.

Let everyone among us make him the ideal for the kind of all-round perfection he had attained. It is not that I ask everyone to enter politics. In fact Deendayalji was the most reluctant politician, and had many times expressed his distress at the kind of work he was being asked to do. He rather preferred his former work of a Sangh Pracharak. I told him that I could see nobody else who would do the work as well as him. It needed his unshakable faith and complete dedication for a man to remain in this mess and yet be untouched by it. ■

(From condolence speech at Jaunpur)

Nine new ministers inducted & four promoted to cabinet rank



P rime Minister Shri Narendra Modi on September 3 inducted 9 new ministers and promoted 4 others to the cabinet rank in his third cabinet reshuffle since 2014.

Among the nine new ministers are Shiv Pratap Shukla, Ashwini Kumar Choubey, Anant Kumar Hegde, R K Singh, Gajendra Singh Shekhawat, Satyapal Singh, Virendra Kumar, Hardeep Puri, and Alphons Kannanthanam .

The ministers who got promotion to the cabinet ranks are petroleum Minister Shri Dharmendra Pradhan, power minister Shri Piyush Goyal, minister of state at the ministry of commerce and industry Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman and minister of state for parliamentary affairs Shri Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi.

Nirmala Sitharaman in the reshuffle became the first full time female Defence Minister of India. Prior to this Sitharaman has served as a Minister of State for Finance and Corporate Affairs under the Ministry of Finance and the Minister for Commerce

and Industry with independent charge.

Seeing the performance of Piyush Goyal he was promoted to Cabinet rank and given railway ministry.

Petroleum Minister Dharmendra Pradhan gets additional charge of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship Ministry.

Minority Affairs Minister Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi has been also promoted to the cabinet rank.

HARDEEP SINGH PURI: The former diplomat has been made MoS (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs. Puri served as India's permanent representative to the United Nations in 2014 and held important positions in Brazil, Japan and Sri Lanka amongst other countries.

ANANT KUMAR HEGDE: An agriculturist by profession, Anant Kumar Hegde is a five-time BJP Lok Sabha MP from Uttara Kannada in Karnataka was made New MoS in the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship



R.K. SINGH: A former home secretary and MP from Arrah Lok Sabha constituency in Bihar has been made MoS (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Power and Ministry of New and Renewable Energy.

ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY: Ashwini Kumar Choubey, a member of Lok Sabha was appointed as a MoS in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. He is currently a member of the parliamentary committee on estimates and standing committee on energy. Read more

GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT: Jodhpur MP has been made the MoS in the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare. Shekhawat is considered to be one of the better-performing MPs in the Lok Sabha. Among the 320 debates that Shekhawat participated in, he discussed issues including manual scavenging, human trafficking, child labour and rehabilitation of farmers.

ALPHONS KANNANTHANAM: The former bureaucrat

has been made MoS (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Tourism and MoS in the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology.

VIRENDRA KUMAR: A Dalit leader from Madhya Pradesh and a six-term Lok Sabha MP, Virendra Kumar has been made the MoS in the Ministry of Women and Child Development as well as MoS in the Ministry of Minority Affairs.

SATYAPAL SINGH: A former Pune police commissioner, Singh has been made MoS in the Ministry of Human Resource Development and the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation. Singh had humbled RLD chief Ajit Singh in his pocket borough of Baghapat in 2014 Lok Sabha polls.

SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA: A Rajya Sabha MP from Uttar Pradesh has been made MoS in the Ministry of Finance and work under Finance Minister Arun Jaitley. ■

Following are new portfolios of Ministers :

SHRI NARENDRA MODI

Prime Minister and also in-charge of: Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions; Department of Atomic Energy; Department of Space; and All important policy issues; and All other portfolios not allocated to any Minister.

CABINET MINISTERS

1. Shri Raj Nath Singh, Minister of Home Affairs
2. Smt. Sushma Swaraj, Minister of External Affairs
3. Shri Arun Jaitley, Minister of Finance; and Minister of Corporate Affairs
4. Shri Nitin Jairam Gadkari, Minister of Road Transport and Highways; Minister of Shipping; and Minister of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation
5. Shri Suresh Prabhu, Minister of Commerce and Industry
6. Shri D.V. Sadananda Gowda, Minister of Statistics and Programme Implementation
7. Sushri Uma Bharati, Minister of Drinking Water and Sanitation
8. Shri Ramvilas Paswan, Minister of Consumer

Affairs, Food and Public Distribution

9. Smt. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi, Minister of Women and Child Development
10. Shri Ananthkumar, Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers; and Minister of Parliamentary Affairs
11. Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad, Minister of Law and Justice; and Minister of Electronics and Information Technology
12. Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda, Minister of Health and Family Welfare
13. Shri Ashok Gajapathi Raju Pusapati, Minister of Civil Aviation
14. Shri Anant Geete, Minister of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises.
15. Smt. Harsimrat Kaur Badal, Minister of Food Processing Industries
16. Shri Narendra Singh Tomar Minister of Rural Development; Minister of Panchayati Raj; and Minister of Mines
17. Shri Chaudhary Birender Singh, Minister of Steel.
18. Shri Jual Oram, Minister of Tribal Affairs
19. Shri Radha Mohan Singh, Minister of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare.

20. Shri Thaawar Chand Gehlot, Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment.
21. Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani, Minister of Textiles; and Minister of Information and Broadcasting.
22. Dr. Harsh Vardhan, Minister of Science and Technology; Minister of Earth Sciences; and Minister of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.
23. Shri Prakash Javadekar, Minister of Human Resource Development
24. Shri Dharmendra Pradhan, Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas; and Minister of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship
25. Shri Piyush Goyal, Minister of Railways; and Minister of Coal
26. Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman, Minister of Defence.
27. Shri Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi, Minister of Minority Affairs

MINISTERS OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE)

1. Rao Inderjit Singh, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Planning; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers
2. Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Labour and Employment
3. Shri Shripad Yesso Naik, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH).
4. Dr. Jitendra Singh, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region; Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office; Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions; Minister of State in the Department of Atomic Energy; and Minister of State in the Department of Space.
5. Dr. Mahesh Sharma, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Culture; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.
6. Shri Giriraj Singh, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.
7. Shri Manoj Sinha, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Communications;



- and Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways.
8. Col. Rajyavardhan Singh Rathore, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
9. Shri Raj Kumar Singh Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Power; and Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy.
10. Shri Hardeep Singh Puri, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.
11. Shri Alphons Kannanthanam, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Tourism; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology.

MINISTERS OF STATE

1. Shri Vijay Goel, Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
2. Shri Radhakrishnan P., Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Shipping
3. Shri S.S. Ahluwalia, Minister of State in the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation
4. Shri Ramesh Chandappa Jigajinagi, Minister of State in the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation
5. Shri Ramdas Athawale, Minister of State in the



- Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
6. Shri Vishnu Deo Sai, Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel
 7. Shri Ram Kripal Yadav, Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Development
 8. Shri Hansraj Gangaram Ahir, Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs
 9. Shri Haribhai Parthibhai Chaudhary, Minister of State in the Ministry of Mines; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Coal
 10. Shri Rajen Gohain, Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways.
 11. General (Retd.) V. K. Singh, Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs.
 12. Shri Parshottam Rupala, Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Panchayati Raj
 13. Shri Krishan Pal, Minister of State in the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
 14. Shri Jaswantsinh Sumanbhai Bhabhor
Minister of State in the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.
 15. Shri Shiv Pratap Shukla, Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance.
 16. Shri Ashwini Kumar Choubey, Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
 17. Shri Sudarshan Bhagat, Minister of State in the Ministry of Tribal Affairs
 18. Shri Upendra Kushwaha, Minister of State in the Ministry of Human Resource Development.
 19. Shri Kiren Rijiju, Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs

20. Dr. Virendra Kumar, Minister of State in the Ministry of Women and Child Development; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Minority Affairs.
21. Shri Anantkumar Hegde, Minister of State in the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship.
22. Shri M. J. Akbar, Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs
23. Sadhvi Niranjana Jyoti, Minister of State in the Ministry of Food Processing Industries
24. Shri Y. S. Chowdary, Minister of State in the Ministry of Science and Technology; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Earth Sciences.
25. Shri Jayant Sinha, Minister of State in the Ministry of Civil Aviation.
26. Shri Babul Supriyo, Minister of State in the Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises.
27. Shri Vijay Sampla, Minister of State in the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.
28. Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal, Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation.
29. Shri Ajay Tamta, Minister of State in the Ministry of Textiles.
30. Smt. Krishna Raj, Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare.
31. Shri Mansukh L. Mandaviya, Minister of State in the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways; Minister of State in the Ministry of Shipping; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers.
32. Smt. Anupriya Patel, Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.
33. Shri C.R. Chaudhary, Minister of State in the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry
34. Shri P.P. Chaudhary, Minister of State in the Ministry of Law and Justice; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.
35. Dr. Subhash Ramrao Bhamre, Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence.
36. Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat, Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare.
37. Dr. Satya Pal Singh, Minister of State in the Ministry of Human Resource Development; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation. ■

“SUPREME COURT JUDGEMENT IN CONSONANCE WITH APPROACH & ACTIONS OF NDA GOVERNMENT”

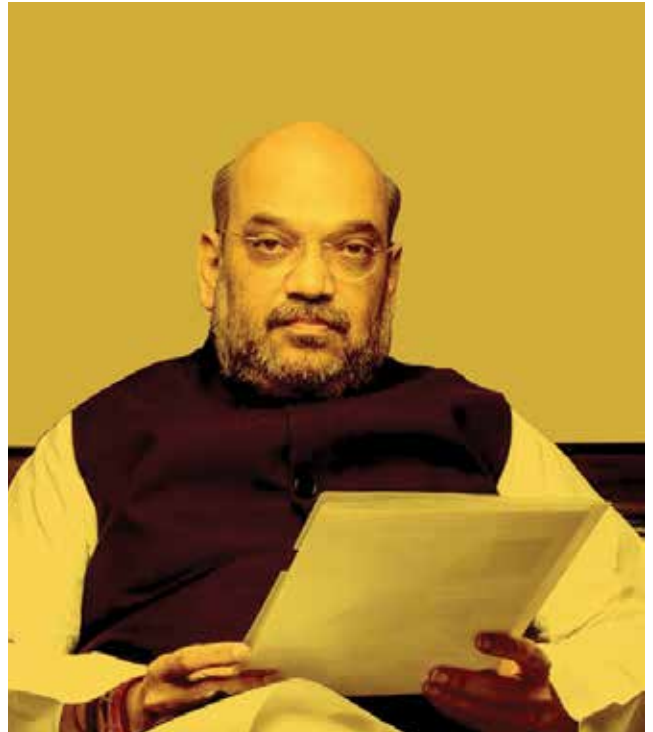
BJP National President Shri Amit Shah shared his thoughts on the Supreme Court's judgement on Privacy on his blog. Full text of his blog is placed below:

Today's (24 August, 2017) judgement of the Supreme Court is a welcome judgement as it strengthens the Fundamental Rights and personal liberty. Our Government is committed to ensuring equitable social delivery, particularly to the poor in consonance to today's judgement by Hon'ble Supreme Court.

While today's judgement is an important one, which also is in accordance with the Government's vision and actions, some mischievous propaganda needs to be busted. Those waxing eloquent today on privacy architecture are the ones who have ensured India does not have a robust privacy law for decades. Those commenting on Aadhar are the same people who did not provide it a legal backing for years!

One of the Hon'ble Judges say in today's judgement of the Hon'ble Supreme Court:

I fully agree with the view expressly overruling the ADM Jabalpur case which was an aberration in the constitutional jurisprudence of our country and the desirability of burying the majority opinion ten fathom deep, with no chance of resurrection. These words should ring a bell to the Congress Party & I hope their in-house eminent lawyers brief the high command on this! These words also summarise how far we have come. These words also hold a mirror to the Congress Party at a time when they are engaging in a false show of jubilation and vindication. It is strange that those who snatched away the Right to Life & Right to Liberty of millions of Indians by imposing emergency are standing today as guardians of our fundamental rights based on misinterpretation of the judgement. It is equally strange that those who brought Section 66A & championed censoring on the Internet are speaking of liberties & rights. Equally important are



the next lines, paving the way for the future:

Let the right of privacy, an inherent right, be unequivocally a fundamental right embedded in part-III of the Constitution of India, but subject to the restrictions specified, relatable to that part. This is the call of today. The old order changeth yielding place to new.

This point on right of privacy being not absolute and subject to various restrictions is also supported by other Judges. This point is also in consonance with the Government stand. Shri Arun Jaitley in the parliament is on record saying:

Is privacy a fundamental right or not? The present Bill pre-supposes and is based on the premise and that it is too late in date to contend that privacy is not a fundamental right. So, I do accept that probably



privacy is a fundamental right. Now, where do you fit privacy as a fundamental right? And that is where I want to clear the misconception due to which these amendments which have been proposed. It is contended and broadly it is now accepted that privacy is a part of the individual liberty.

ANOTHER HON'BLE JUDGE OPINES:

Apart from national security, the state may have justifiable reasons for the collection and storage of data. In a social welfare state, the government embarks upon programmes which provide benefits to impoverished and marginalised sections of society. There is a vital state interest in ensuring that scarce public resources are not dissipated by the diversion of resources to persons who do not qualify as recipients. Allocation of resources for human development is coupled with a legitimate concern that the utilisation of resources should not be siphoned away for extraneous purposes. Data mining with the object of ensuring that resources are properly deployed to legitimate beneficiaries is a valid ground for the state to insist on the collection of authentic data. But, the data which the state has collected has to be utilised for legitimate purposes of the state and ought not to be utilised unauthorisedly for extraneous purposes. This will ensure that the legitimate concerns of the state are duly safeguarded while, at the same time, protecting privacy concerns. Prevention and investigation of crime and protection of the revenue are among the legitimate aims of the state. Digital platforms are a vital tool of ensuring good governance in a social welfare state. Information technology – legitimately deployed is a powerful enabler in the spread of innovation and knowledge. This is also in consonance with the approach of the Government on the importance of not allowing diversion of resources meant for the poor.

HE ALSO SAYS:

Privacy involves hiding information whereas anonymity involves hiding what makes it personal. An unauthorised parting of the medical records of an individual which have been furnished to a hospital will amount to an invasion of privacy. On the other hand, the state may assert a legitimate interest in analysing data borne from hospital records to understand and

deal with a public health epidemic such as malaria or dengue to obviate a serious impact on the population. If the State preserves the anonymity of the individual it could legitimately assert a valid state interest in the preservation of public health to design appropriate policy interventions on the basis of the data available to it.

HON'BLE CHIEF JUSTICE NOTES :

Since the Union government has informed the Court that it has constituted a Committee chaired by Hon'ble

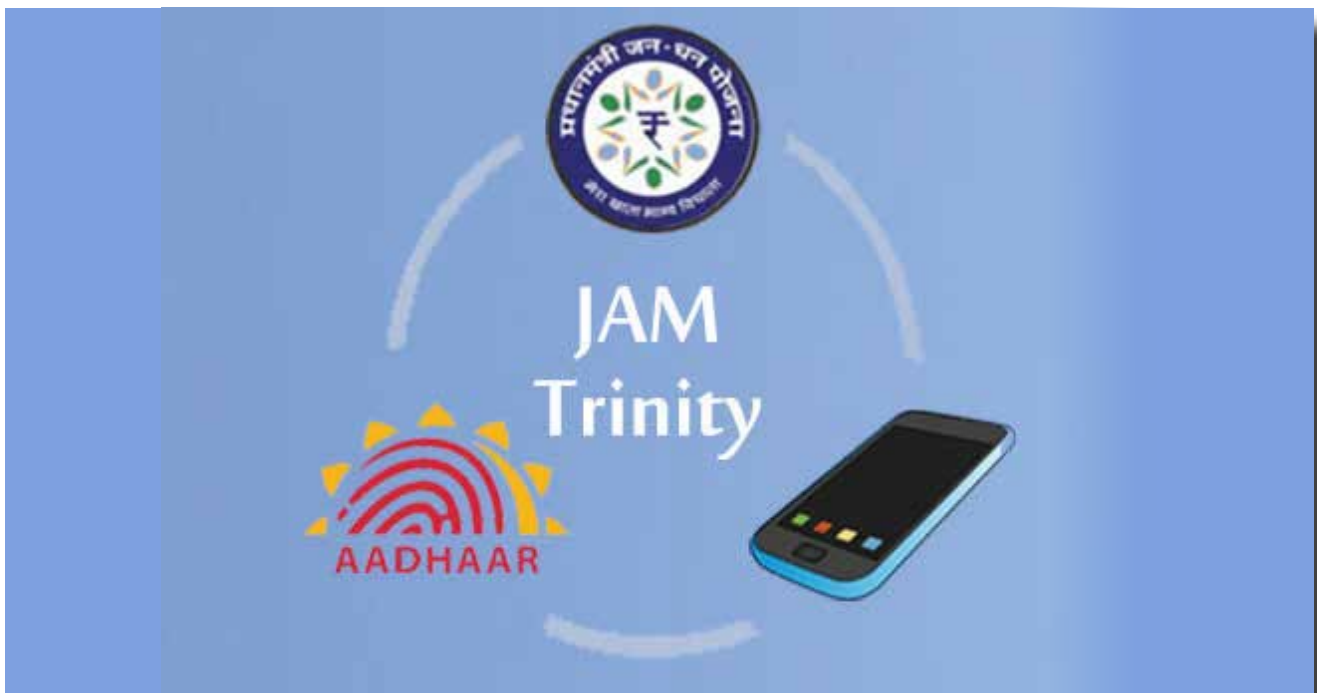
Is privacy a fundamental right or not? The present Bill pre-supposes and is based on the premise and that it is too late in date to contend that privacy is not a fundamental right. So, I do accept that probably privacy is a fundamental right. Now, where do you fit privacy as a fundamental right? And that is where I want to clear the misconception due to which these amendments which have been proposed.

Shri Justice B N Srikrishna, former Judge of this Court, for that purpose, the matter shall be dealt with appropriately by the Union government having due regard to what has been set out in this judgement. BJP fully respects the Right to Privacy and I am sure with the recommendations of Srikrishna committee, we will lay down a robust privacy architecture. We are fully committed to ensure that the poor get their right in terms of service delivery without any diversion. Our Government will ensure equitable social delivery, particularly to the poor in consonance to today's judgement by Hon'ble Supreme Court. ■

(The writer is BJP National President)

“JAN DHAN YOJANA AND THE 1 BILLION-1 BILLION-1 BILLION “JAM” REVOLUTION IT IS UNLEASHING”

The JAM social revolution offers substantial benefits for government, the economy and especially the poor. The poor will have access to financial services and be cushioned against life's major shocks. Government finances will be improved because of the reduced subsidy burden; at the same time, government will also be legitimized and strengthened because it can transfer resources to citizens faster and more reliably and with less leakage.



ARUN JAITLEY

Three years ago today, Prime Minister Narendra Modi announced a flagship program: Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) aimed at providing financial services to the poor. These included opening bank accounts for the poor, giving them electronic means of payment (via RUPAY cards), and placing them in a position to avail themselves of credit and insurance. The vision underlying it was, of course, much broader: nothing short of ending the financial, and hence economic,

digital and social exclusion faced by India's poor. India's poor would not only be able to overcome their economic deprivation but they would also become an integral part of the social mainstream. Three years on, the achievements have been remarkable along many dimensions.

1. Total PMJDY accounts opened increased from 12.55 crore in January 2015 to 29.52 crore as of 16th Aug 2017.

2. The number of rural accounts opened under PMJDY has grown from 7.54 crore in January 2015 to 17.64 crore as of 16th Aug 2017.



3. No. of RuPay cards issued increased from 11.08 crore in January 2015 to 22.71 crore as of 16th Aug 2017.

4. The total balance in beneficiary accounts Rs. 65,844.68 crores and the average balance per account increased from Rs. 837 in January 2015 to Rs. 2231 as of 16th Aug 2017.

5. Zero balance accounts under PMJDY declined from 76.81 % in September 2014 to 21.41 % in August 2017.

6. As of March 2014, women constituted about 28 per cent of all savings accounts, with 33.69 crore accounts. As of March 2017, according to data from top 40 banks and RRBs, women's share has risen to about 40 per cent. This includes 14.49 crore accounts opened by women under PMJDY, out of a total of 43.65 crore women's accounts. This represents a sizeable and rapid growth in financial inclusion of women.

In addition to financial inclusion, the government has taken steps to provide security to the poor via life insurance under the Pradhan Mantra Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) and accident insurance Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY). As on 7th August, 2017, total enrollment was 3.46 crores under the PMJJBY and 10.96 crores under PMSBY. In both schemes, close to 40 percent of the enrollees are women.

The entire network created by the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana has also enabled implementation of the Mudra Yojana. As on 18.8.2017, Rs.3.66 lakh crores have been distributed to 8.77 crore beneficiaries. These monies have all gone into their bank accounts. But as it turned out, PMJDY and the other schemes were only the first step because in turn they have unleashed the "JAM" revolution. JAM, a term coined, and a vision conceptualized, by our Chief Economic Adviser, is nothing short of a social revolution because it has brought together financial inclusion (PMJDY), biometric identification (Aadhaar) and mobile telecommunications. Today, about 52.4 crore unique Aadhaar numbers are linked to 73.62 crore accounts in India. As a result, the poor are able to make payments electronically. Every month now, about 7 crore successful payments are made by the poor using their Aadhaar identification. Above all, the government now makes direct transfer of Rs.

74,000 crore to the financial accounts of 35 crore beneficiaries annually, at more than Rs. 6000 crores per month. These transfers are made under various government anti-poverty and support schemes such as PAHAL, MNREGA, old age pensions, student scholarships etc. Now with the BHIM app and the Unified Payments Interface (UPI), JAM can become fully operational. A secure and seamless digital payments infrastructure has been created so that all Indians, especially the poor can become part of the digital mainstream.

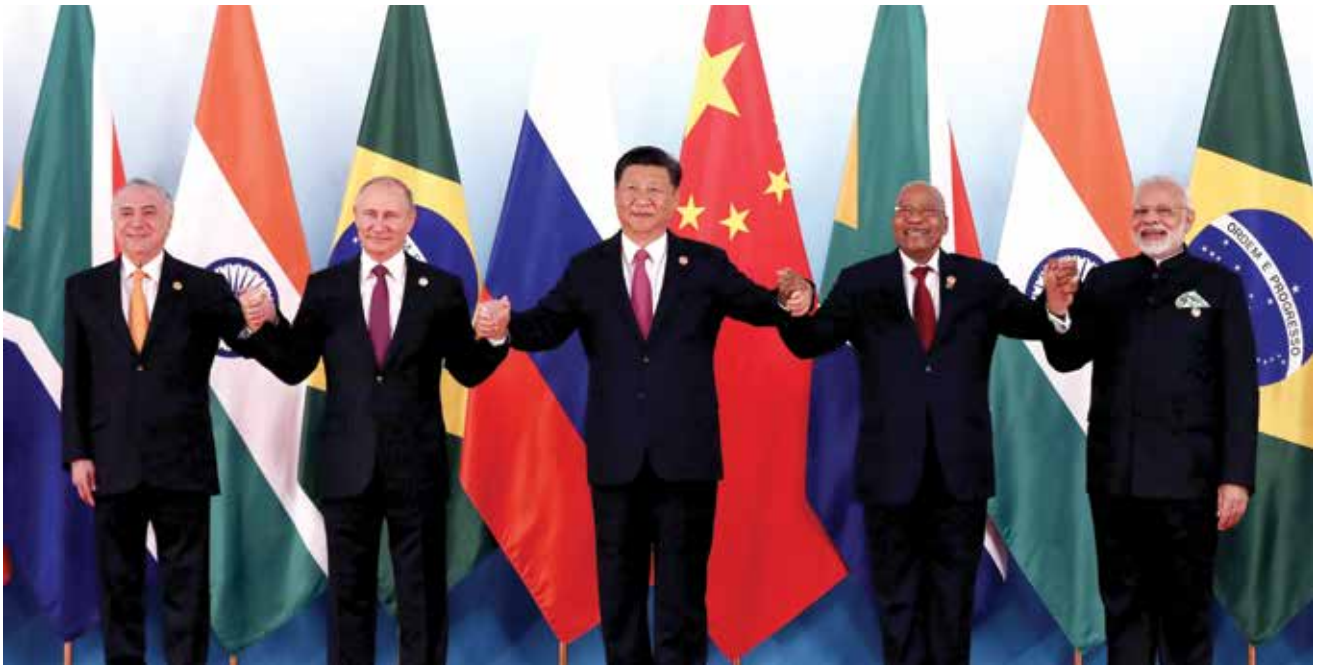
The JAM social revolution offers substantial benefits for government, the economy and especially the poor. The poor will have access to financial services and be cushioned against life's major shocks. Government

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finances will be improved because of the reduced subsidy burden; at the same time, government will also be legitimized and strengthened because it can transfer resources to citizens faster and more reliably and with less leakage. Within reach of the country is what might be called the 1 billion-1 billion-1 billion vision. That is 1 billion unique Aadhaar numbers linked to 1 billion bank accounts and 1 billion mobile phones. Once that is done, all of India can become part of the financial and digital mainstream. Just as GST created one tax, one market, one India, the PMJDY and the JAM revolution can link all Indians into one common financial, economic, and digital space. No Indian will be outside the mainstream. This is nothing short of a social revolution. ■

(The writer is Union Minister of Finance)

BRICS nations ban Lashkar-e-Taiba & Jaish-e-Mohammed



“We...express concern on the security situation in the region and violence caused by the Taliban, ISIL/DAISH, Al-Qaida and its affiliates including Eastern Turkistan Islamic Movement, Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan, the Haqqani Network, Laskar-e-Taiba, Jaish-e-Mohammad, TTP and Hizb-ut-Tahrir.”

The recently held BRICS (Brazil-Russia-India-China-South Africa) summit in China was seen as diplomatic victory for India on the issue of cross border terrorism. The BRICS in its joint statement first time named Pakistan based groups like Lashkar-e-Taiba(LeT) & Jaish-e-Mohammed(JeM) as terrorist groups. Earlier China, a member of UNSC, scuttled the India's move to get JeM's chief Maulana Masood Azhar named a terrorist by the United Nations. Political pundit appreciated Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi's diplomatic acumen to get banned the Pakistan sponsored terrorist outfits among BRICS nations in Xiamen.

Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi attended BRICS summit on September 4,2017. In the 43-page Xiamen declaration, with 17 references to terrorism, made it clear that India has been able to convince others in the grouping about the threat posed by Pakistan-

based organisations as the document also contained references to groups such as the Haqqani Network, Eastern Turkistan Islamic Movement and Pakistani Taliban that have targeted Afghanistan and China.

“We deplore all terrorist attacks worldwide, including attacks in BRICS countries, and condemn terrorism in all its forms...,” said the declaration released after the plenary session of the 9th Brics summit.

“We...express concern on the security situation in the region and violence caused by the Taliban, ISIL/DAISH, Al-Qaida and its affiliates including Eastern Turkistan Islamic Movement, Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan, the Haqqani Network, Laskar-e-Taiba, Jaish-e-Mohammad, TTP and Hizb-ut-Tahrir,” the group said.

On the sidelines of the 9th BRICS summit Prime Minister Narendra Modi and Chinese President Shri Xi

PAKISTAN ADMITS FIRST TIME OUTFITS LIKE LASHKAR-E-TAIBA (LET) AND JAISH-E-MOHAMMAD (JEM) ARE OPERATING FROM ITS SOIL

According to Pakistani media reports Pakistan admitted first time that outfits like Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT) and Jaish-e-Mohammad (JeM) are operating from the country's soil. With international pressure mounting on Pakistan to act against terror groups following a BRICS declaration, Pakistan Foreign Minister Khawaja Asif has for the first time admitted that outfits like Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT) and Jaish-e-Mohammad (JeM) are operating from the country's soil. "We should impose restrictions on activities of elements like LeT and JeM so that we can show the global community that we've put our house in order," Asif said while responding to a BRICS declaration that named several terrorist groups, including the two, as threats to regional security. Asif said Pakistan could no longer afford to "test" its friends on the issue of terrorism. "Friends like China should not be tested every time, particularly in the changed (global) scenario," the minister added.



Jinping held forward looking discussions and called for peace in the border area. It was first substantive bilateral meeting after the Doklam standoff between the two countries.

In a Press conference foreign Secretary Subrahmanyam Jaishankar "Shri Modi and the Chinese President felt that there should be closer communication between the defence and security personnel of India and China. The two leaders reaffirmed that it is in the interest of both India and China to have good relations, he added. During the meeting, both Shri Narendra Modi and Shri Jinping reaffirmed the understanding reached earlier this year at Astana between them to not allow differences to become disputes. They felt that peace and tranquillity in the border areas is a pre-requisite for ties to move forward, Jaishankar said.

Asked if the Doklam standoff had been left behind by the two sides, he said, "It was a forward-looking conversation and not a backward-looking one."

In his initial remarks during the meeting, Shri Modi congratulated the Chinese President on a "very successful" BRICS Summit, saying the conference had been a success in making the grouping more relevant in a fast-changing world.

Shri Jinping told Mr. Modi that the two countries should pursue "healthy, stable bilateral ties", China's state-run Xinhua news agency reported.

China is willing to work with India on the basis of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence (Panchsheel), which were put forward by both the countries, to improve political mutual trust, promote mutually beneficial cooperation, and push Sino-India ties along the right track, Jinping was quoted as saying.

The meeting came amid diplomatic efforts by the two sides to overcome the bitterness caused by the 73-day face-off between their troops in the Doklam area of the Sikkim sector.

The Chinese and the Indian troops were engaged in a standoff since June 16 after the Indian side stopped the construction of a road by the Chinese Army.

Before Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi's visit to China for attending BRICS summit, on August 28 the two countries announced that New Delhi and Beijing have decided on expeditious disengagement of their border troops in the disputed Doklam area. ■

India and Myanmar agree to foster mutually beneficial and deeper defence cooperation



After attending BRICS summit Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi reached at Naypyidaw on September 5 for a two-day trip to Myanmar, It was his first bilateral visit to the country. Myanmar is India's gateway to the East.

Prime Minister Modi was accorded a ceremonial welcome at the Presidential Palace in Nay Pyi Taw on 5th September 2017. He paid a courtesy call on the President of Myanmar, who hosted a State Banquet in his honour. On 6th September 2017, the Indian delegation led by Prime Minister Modi held bilateral talks with the Myanmar delegation led by State Counsellor Daw Aung San Suu Kyi. The talks were held in a warm, cordial and constructive atmosphere as befits the close and friendly relations between the two countries. Thereafter, the State Counsellor and

the Indian Prime Minister witnessed the signing and exchange of various documents between Myanmar and India in the areas of health, culture, capacity building, maritime security and collaboration between key institutions and held a Joint Press Conference.

During the talks, the two leaders reviewed developments since the very successful State visits of the President and the State Counsellor of Myanmar to India in August and October 2016 respectively. They reviewed ongoing official exchanges, economic, trade and cultural ties, as well as people-to-people exchanges that reflect the harmony between Myanmar's independent, active and non-aligned foreign policy and India's pragmatic Act East and Neighbourhood First policies. They pledged to pursue new opportunities to further deepen and



broaden bilateral relations for the mutual benefit of the people of both countries. They reaffirmed their common aspirations for peace, collective prosperity and development of the region and beyond.

The Prime Minister of India appreciated the measures taken by the Government of Myanmar towards peace and national reconciliation and commended the on-going peace process of the Government of Myanmar. He noted that peace and stability in Myanmar are of the highest priority to India and reiterated India's continued support to the Government of Myanmar in consolidating democratic institutions in Myanmar and for the emergence of a democratic Federal Republic.

The two leaders discussed the security situation prevailing along their borders and expressed concern at various incidents of terrorism and extremist-inspired violence that have taken place in their respective territories. Recognizing that terrorism remains one of the most significant threats to peace and stability in the region, both sides condemned terrorism in all its forms and manifestations and agreed that the fight against terrorism should target not only terrorists, terror organisations and networks, but also identify, hold accountable and take strong measures against States and entities that encourage, support or finance terrorism, provide sanctuary to terrorists and terror groups, and falsely extol their virtues. Myanmar condemned the recent barbaric terror attacks during the Amarnath Yatra in India as also various acts of terror perpetrated by terrorists from across the borders. India condemned the recent terrorist attacks in northern Rakhine State, wherein several members of the Myanmar security forces lost their lives. Both sides agreed that terrorism violates human rights and there should, therefore, be no glorification of terrorists as martyrs. They called on the international community to end selective and partial approaches to combating terrorism and, in this regard, jointly called for the expeditious finalization and adoption of a Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism by the United Nations General Assembly.

Recognising that maintenance of security and stability along the common border is essential for the socio-economic development of the peoples of the border areas, Myanmar reaffirmed its respect of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of India and

steadfastly upheld the policy of not allowing any insurgent group to utilise Myanmar's soil to undertake hostile acts against the Indian Government. Myanmar also appreciated Government of India for upholding the same principle.

They also agreed to foster mutually beneficial and deeper defence cooperation between the two countries and, in this context, noted with satisfaction the recent successful visit of the Commander-in-Chief of the Defence Forces of Myanmar to India. Besides institutionalized cooperation through regular coordinated patrolling initiatives, they agreed to focus on bilateral maritime cooperation in non-traditional

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security domains, such as humanitarian assistance and disaster relief, which are critical for safeguarding the Bay of Bengal and the Indian Ocean as global commons.

The two sides shared the view that the situation in Rakhine State had a developmental as well as a security dimension. In this context, they agreed to bring about overall socio-economic development in the State by undertaking both infrastructure and socio-economic projects, particularly in the spheres of education, health, agriculture and allied activities,

agro-processing, community development, construction of small bridges, upgradation of roads, small power projects, livelihood activity, setting up of training centres, promotion of household crafts, conservation of environment and cultural heritage. Myanmar welcomed India's offer of assistance under the Rakhine State Development Programme and the two sides agreed to finalize the implementation modalities within the next few months.

Myanmar thanked India for supporting various projects in Myanmar that enhance bilateral as well as regional connectivity like the Kaladan Multi Modal Transit Transport Project and other road and bridge construction projects as fully funded grant-in-aid projects. Myanmar appreciated the substantial progress made on the Kaladan Multimodal Transit Transport Project with the completion of works on the Sittwe Port and the Paletwa Inland Water Transport Terminal and the handing over of six cargo barges to the Myanmar Port Authority and Inland Water Transport. The two sides agreed to enter into an MoU on appointing a port operator that may include both sides to be responsible for the operation and maintenance of the port in keeping with the practice that has been adopted at other international ports in Myanmar. This would enable the Port and IWT infrastructure to be used commercially and promote development of the surrounding areas even as the final component of the project, the road from Paletwa to Zorinpui, is under construction. Both sides noted with satisfaction that work on the road was already underway and agreed to facilitate movement of project personnel, construction material and equipment across the border through Zorinpui and Paletwa. They also noted that construction work would shortly begin on reconstruction of bridges on the Tamu-Kyigone-Kalewa Road and on the Kalewa-Yargyi sector of the Trilateral Highway. The two sides have agreed upon the alignment of the Rih-Tedim road and the DPR for its construction. Further steps on construction of the Putao-Myitkyina and Alethankyaw-Ahungmaw roads under available LOC would be taken after DPRs are made available by Myanmar. In response to Myanmar's request, India agreed to undertake preparation of DPRs for the Rihkhawdar-Zowkhathar bridge and the Bwaynu bridge.

India also expressed its readiness to extend technical as well as project-specific assistance to conventional as well as renewable energy-based power development projects identified by Government of Myanmar. The two sides noted the current level of bilateral trade and investment and agreed that, while robust, it has potential for growth. In this regard, they emphasized the need to improve market access by removing all trade barriers with a view to facilitate trade between the two countries. They expressed satisfaction with the conclusions reached at the 6th meeting of Myanmar-India Joint Trade Committee held in New Delhi, India in June, 2017 and agreed to continue holding of meetings on Border Trade Committee and Border Haats Committee.

India welcomed Myanmar's desire to seek cooperation with it to develop Myanmar's textile sector covering standardization, inspection and quality recommendations, research & development, human resource development and capacity building.

Myanmar expressed deep appreciation to India for the decision taken by the Government of India to give Myanmar nationals gratis visa in all categories, except e-visa.

The Government of Myanmar thanked India for its decision to grant special pardon to 40 Myanmar nationals who are currently undergoing imprisonment in India for various crimes. This gesture was deeply appreciated by both the Government and the people of Myanmar, especially by the families of those who will be released from Indian jails.

India and Myanmar expressed firm commitment to set an example of good neighbourliness in the region. They emphasized that they must continue to progress together. They therefore agreed to promote shared interests of the peoples of the two countries so as to live together harmoniously and in a mutually beneficial inter-dependent environment.

Prime Minister Modi thanked the President of Myanmar for the warm and gracious hospitality extended to him and his delegation during their stay in Myanmar.

Prime Minister Modi also invited State Counsellor Daw Aung San Suu Kyi to visit India at a mutually convenient time. The State Counsellor of Myanmar expressed her deep appreciation for the invitation. ■



Building a New India Seven-point Strategy to Double Farmers' Income by 2022

I RADHA MOHAN SINGH

To improve the economic condition of the farmers, Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi has set a target. The goal is to double the income of farmers by 2022. For the first time, a prime minister has put such a target in front of the nation for the welfare of farmers. Under the leadership of the Prime Minister, the Agriculture Ministry is working to achieve the target by 2022. The Ministry is working sincerely and honestly to fulfill our Prime Minister's dream. To double the farmer income, a large number of officials and farmers have been taking a pledge at events organized by the KVK since August 15, 2017.

The Ministry is working on a Seven-point Strategy to double farmers' income by 2022. We are working in a planned manner. The first point is to Increase Productivity. It broadly means focusing on irrigation with adequate resources and that is why we have increased the irrigation budget.

India has 142 million hectares agriculture land, out of which only 48% land is under institutional irrigation. With the objective of providing water to every field, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana has been launched on July 1, 2015, and, to provide an end-to-end solution in irrigation supply chains, water resources, network distribution as well as farm level application. We have adopted an overall approach, which combines irrigation with water preservation. The objective is More Crop Per Drop. In addition, the aim is to complete pending medium and large irrigation projects on the priority basis in the next four years. Water harvesting, management, and watershed development projects have been put on the fast track.

The Second point is the Effective use of Inputs, which means increasing production through improved seeds, planting materials, organic farming, Soil Health Card and other schemes. Under this, we are focusing on nutrients and improved seeds. For the first time, a scheme has been launched for organic farming. Similarly, the Government has curbed illegal use of urea and ensured its adequate supply through Neem Coated Urea scheme. In addition, Soil Health Card Scheme has helped in reducing the cultivation cost and increased the production by curbing misuse of fertilizers. Farmers are also getting timely information and advisory services through new technologies such as space technology and online and telecom facilities like Kisan Call Centre and Kisan Suvidha App.

The Third point is Reducing Post-Harvest Losses. One of the biggest problems of the farmers is storage after harvesting as a result they are forced to sell their products at a lower cost. Therefore, the government is encouraging farmers to use warehouses and avoid distressed sales. Loans against negotiable warehouse receipts are being provided with interest subvention benefits. To protect farmers from losses, the government is focusing on storage facilities and integrated cold chains in rural areas.

The Fourth point is Value Addition. The government is also promoting quality through food processing. Our government has launched Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana. Under this scheme, food-processing capabilities will be developed by working on the forward and backward linkage of agro processing cluster, which will benefit 20 lakh farmers and create employment opportunities for about 5, 00,000.

The Fifth point is Reforms in Agriculture Marketing.

We want to ensure that a large part of the profit reaches the farmer and the role of intermediaries minimizes. Therefore, the Government is emphasizing on the need of reforms in agriculture marketing. e-NAM has been launched with three reforms and so far, 455 mandis have been linked to this platform. Online trading has begun on various mandis. In addition, the government has circulated model Agricultural Produce Market Committee (APMC) Act, which includes private market yards and direct marketing. Farmers are also being organized as Farmer Producer Organization. This not only helps them in achieving economy of scale but also increase their bargaining power.

The Sixth point is Risk, Security, and Assistance. The government has initiated Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) to reduce the possible risks. The scheme is a security shield for farmers' income. The lowest rate has been fixed for Kharif and Rabi crops. Maximum rate is 2% and 1.5% respectively. The scheme covers standing crops as well as pre-sowing to post-harvesting losses and 25% of the claim is settled immediately online. Under PMFBY many states have started using remote sensing technology and drones to estimate losses and settle claims without much delay. New technologies like smartphones are being used for harvesting. From this Kharif season, the

farmers can avail customer service center and online banking facilities to deposit their premiums.

The Government has revised the norms for assistance from SDRF and NDRF. Now, the government is providing compensation if at least 33% of the crop is damaged. Compensation amount has been increased 1.5 times.

To reduce climate change impact, various tolerant species and animal species have been developed. Contingency plans for affected districts have also been prepared.

The Seventh and the last point is Allied Activities. Under this, we are focusing on horticulture, dairy, poultry, beekeeping, fisheries, white revolution, blue revolution, agroforestry, integrated farming and rural backyard poultry development to increase the income of the farmers. We will increase the income of farmers through allied activities. Partially, it will be done through poultry, beekeeping, animal husbandry, dairy development, and fishery. We are encouraging farmers to utilize uncultivated areas for peripheral and boundary plantation to grow trees for wood and to produce solar cells.

We are also emphasizing on horticulture, agroforestry, and integrated agriculture. ■

(The writer is Union Minister of Agriculture, GoI)

PM undertakes aerial survey of flood affected areas in Bihar

Announces immediate relief worth Rs.500 crore

P rime Minister Shri Narendra Modi undertook an aerial survey of the flood affected areas in Bihar on August 26 ; He took stock of the relief, rehabilitation and compensation measures in detail with the State Chief Minister Shri Nitish Kumar, Deputy Chief Minister Shri Sushil Modi and senior state officials in Purnea.

The Prime Minister assured all possible assistance to the state, He announced immediate assistance worth Rs.500 crore.

The Prime Minister assured that a central team will visit the state soon to assess the extent of damage and relief. He directed that insurance companies must



dispatch their observers quickly to the flood hit areas to assess the farmer's claims related to crop insurance and provide them relief at the earliest.

He also directed the road and surface transport ministry to take effective steps for the repair of roads damaged by the flood. Center will also provide all possible

assistance to the state for early restoration of the power infrastructure affected by the flood.

Financial assistance worth Rs.2 lakh will be provided to the family of each of the deceased while assistance worth Rs. 50,000 will be provided to the persons who are seriously injured in the flood hit areas. ■

‘Let us take the message, Swachhata Hi Seva (Cleanliness is Service) to each and every home’

P rime Minister Shri Narendra Modi in his monthly radio programme on August 27 addressed the nation. While addressing the nation he said violence in the name of faith will not be tolerated. In the Constitution given to us by Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar there is every provision for ensuring justice for each and every person.

Here, we are publishing the highlights of ‘MANN KI BAAT’:

- Ours is the country of Buddha and Gandhi, it is the land of Sardar Patel who gave up their all for the unity of the nation. For centuries, our forefathers have imbibed community values, nonviolence, mutual respect – these are inherent to us.
- We have been hearing and saying Ahimsa Parmo Dharmah from our childhood. In my address from the ramparts of the Red Fort, I had said that violence in the name of faith will not be tolerated, whether it is communal belief systems, whether it is subscribing to political ideologies, whether it is allegiance to a person or customs and traditions.
- No one has the right to take the law into one’s own hands in the name of one’s beliefs. In the

We have been hearing and saying Ahimsa Parmo Dharmah from our childhood. In my address from the ramparts of the Red Fort, I had said that violence in the name of faith will not be tolerated, whether it is communal belief systems, whether it is subscribing to political ideologies, whether it is allegiance to a person or customs and traditions.



Constitution given to us by Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar there is every provision for ensuring justice for each and every person.

Ganesh Chaturthi is being celebrated with great fervor all across the country. When we speak of Ganesh Chaturthi, it is but natural to talk about Sarvajanic Ganeshotsav, that is, community celebrations of the Ganesh Festival. This tradition was established by Bal Gangadhar Tilak 125 years ago, and it was 125 years ago that Sarvajanic Ganeshotsav became a symbol of India’s struggle for freedom. And after Independence, this festival has become a vehicle of raising social and educational awareness.

- The festival of Onam is being celebrated in Kerela. Of the numerous colourful festivals of India, Onam is a prime festival of Kerela.
- And I would like to mention to my countrymen, that festivals like Navaratri in Gujarat, or Durga Utsav in Bengal are tremendous tourist attractions. Other festivals of our country too, provide an opportunity to attract foreign visitors. We should think about what more can be done in this direction.
- In this series of festivals, Eid-ul-Zuha will be celebrated in a few days from now. Heartiest felicitations and best wishes to all countrymen on the occasion of Eid-ul-Zuha. Festivals are of

course symbols of faith and belief; in the New India, we should transform them into symbols of cleanliness as well.

- The ecofriendly Ganpati, in this Ganesh Festival has turned into a huge campaign. If you go on YouTube, you will see that children in every home are making earthen Ganesh idols and are colouring them.
- Media houses too, are making a great effort in training people, inspiring them and guiding them towards ecofriendly Ganesh idols. What a massive transformation this has been; a pleasant one at that. And as I mentioned, our country is blessed with millions and millions of the brightest of brains. And it is nice to see all sorts of new innovations. Someone told me about a gentleman who is an engineer and who has collected and combined special varieties of clay, to give training in making Ganesh idols.

I would like to reiterate, let's resolve to celebrate, 2nd October Gandhi Jayanti this year as Swachh Do Aktoobar, Clean 2nd October. And to this end beginning 15th September let us take the mantra, the message, Swachhata Hi Seva, Cleanliness is Service to each and every home.

- The campaign for Cleanliness which was initiated three years ago will be marking its third anniversary on the 2nd of October. And the positive results are now being seen. Toilets have increased from 39% to almost 67% of the population. More than two lakh thirty thousand villages have declared themselves open defecation free.
- I call upon you to begin a campaign, Swachhata Hi Seva, Cleanliness is Service, at least fifteen-twenty days prior to Gandhi Jayanti on 2nd October – on the lines of the age-old belief,

Jal Seva Yahi Prabhu Seva, Service to Water is Service to God. Let's create an environment of cleanliness in the entire country.

- I would like to reiterate, let's resolve to celebrate, 2nd October Gandhi Jayanti this year as Swachh Do Aktoobar, Clean 2nd October. And to this end beginning 15th September let us take the mantra, the message, Swachhata Hi Seva, Cleanliness is Service to each and every home. Take one or another step towards cleanliness. Make your effort to be a part of it.
- The country celebrates National Sports Day on the 29th of August. This is the birth anniversary of the great hockey player, hockey wizard, Major Dhyan Chand ji. His contribution to hockey was unparalleled. I am reminding you of this because I want the younger generation of our country to take part in sports. Sports should become a part of our lives.
- Young friends, the Sports Ministry is launching a Sports Talent Search Portal to search for sporting talent and to groom them. Any talented child who has an achievement in sports, can upload his biodata or video on this portal.
- Let's welcome the young visitors from all across the world with the festival of Sports, let's enjoy the sport, and create a conducive sporting atmosphere in the country. I speak about sports today, and just last week, a heartwarming incident took place, which I would like to share with my countrymen. I had the opportunity to meet some young daughters, some of who, were born in the Himalayas, who had absolutely no connection with the sea. Six of these young daughters are in the Navy. Their grit and zeal, is inspiring for all of us. These six young women will embark on a voyage across the seas, in a small boat, INS Tarini. The expedition has been named, Navika Sagar Parikrama. They will circumnavigate the globe and return home, after many months. Sometimes they will spend 40 days on the seas in one go; at times, thirty. Our six daughters riding the waves of the high seas, with courage, is the first instance of its kind in the world. Each and every Indian would be proud of these daughters. I salute their valour and I have asked them to share their experiences with the entire country. ■



FROM NEWSPAPERS

PM MODI'S 10 COMMITMENTS FOR GLOBAL TRANSFORMATION

Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi has suggested that the BRICS nations make 10 commitments to play a more effective role in global transformation. He was speaking at the Dialogue of Emerging Markets and Developing Countries as part of the 9th BRICS Summit in Xiamen, China. He said that India's development agenda was based on the notion of 'sabka saath sabka vikaas' (collective effort, inclusive growth). He said that BRICS, which represents almost half of the humanity, can achieve global transformation with a proactive approach, policies and action based on 10 "noble commitments". The commitments include creating a safer world, creating a greener world, creating an enabled world, creating an inclusive world, creating a digital world, creating a skilled world, creating a healthier world, creating an equitable world, creating a connected world and creating a harmonious world.

-(Times of India)

NEW NITI AAYOG STRATEGY FOR NATIONAL NUTRITION MISSION

The government's premier policy think-tank NITI Aayog on 05 September, 2017 came out with the National Nutrition Strategy, seeking to put nutrition at the forefront of the narrative of the national development agenda. It aims at ensuring every child, adolescent girl and woman attains optimal nutritional status by 2022. According to the strategy document, the Integrated Child Development Services Mission would be expanded to form a national nutrition mission along the lines of National Health Mission under the Ministry of Women and Child Development.

-(Hindustan Times)

31 DECEMBER NEW DEADLINE FOR LINKING AADHAAR-PAN

In a good news for tax payers, the Union government on 31 August, 2017 extended by four months, the

deadline to link Aadhaar and PAN till 31 December. The deadline for linking PAN with Aadhaar for taxpayers was to end on August, 31. This move comes at a time when a further extension has been granted for furnishing Aadhaar to avail benefits of social welfare schemes. Incidentally, December, 31 is also the deadline for people to link their bank accounts with Aadhaar.

-(Economic times)

GOVERNMENT EXTENDS OBC CREAMY LAYER CRITERIA TO PSUs

Central Government has extended OBC creamy layer criteria to PSUs as the Cabinet has approved norms for establishing equivalence of posts in CPSUs, banks and insurance institutions with posts in government for claiming benefit of OBC reservation. The decision was taken at a Cabinet meeting chaired by Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi in New Delhi. Talking to reporters after the meeting, Finance Minister Shri Arun Jaitley said, the move will ensure that the children of those serving in lower categories in PSUs and other institutions can get the benefit of OBC reservation at par with children of people serving in lower categories in government.

-(TIMES OF INDIA)

SRI LANKA HAILS PM NARENDRA MODI'S SWACHH BHARAT DRIVE

Inspired by the Indian government's cleanliness initiative Swachh Bharat, Sri Lanka said it will establish a regional centre for research and development to improve access to toilets in South Asia. City Planning and Water Supply minister Rauff Hakeem praised Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi for his ambitious programme and said Sanitation has become the most challenging social service priority in the South Asian region. The minister said Sri Lanka will also host a three-day meeting to review progress in improving access to proper sanitation in South Asian countries.

-(Financial Express)

OUR DISTINGUISHED LIFE MEMBERS

SHRI NARENDRA MODI

Prime Minister of India

Shri Amit Shah

BJP National President

Shri Arun Jaitley

Union Minister of Finance & Defence

Shri Radha Mohan Singh

Union Minister of Agriculture

Shri Prakash Javadekar

Union Minister of Human Resource Development

Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda

Union Minister of Health

Smt. Maneka Sanjay Gandhi

Union Minister for Women & Child Development

Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal

Union Minister of State for Finance & Corporate Affairs

Shri Vishnudeo Sai

Minister of State for Steel

Shri Babul Supriyo

Union Minister of State for Heavy Industries

Shri Manohar Parrikar

Chief Minister of Goa

Shri Bhupender Yadav

National BJP General Secretary & MP (Rajya Sabha)

Shri Arun Singh

BJP National General Secretary

Shri Shanta Kumar

Former CM & MP (Lok Sabha)

Shri Gopal Narayan Singh

MP(Rajya Sabha)

Dr. Gokaraju Ganga Raju

Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha)

Shri Mahesh Poddor

MP (Rajya Sbha)

Shri Anil Shirole

MP (Lok Sabha)

Shri Manoj Rajoria

MP (Lok Sabha)

Dr. Ravindra Kumar Rai

MP (Lok Sabha)

Shri Dilipkumar Gandhi

MP (Lok Sabha)

Shri Gopal Krishna Agarwal

National Spokesperson, BJP

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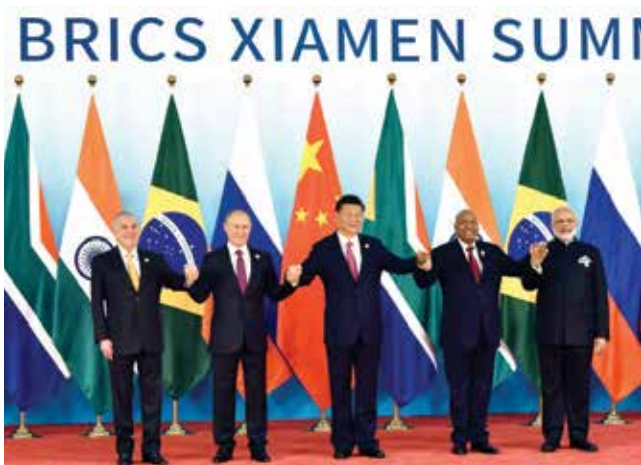
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Ph.: 011-23381428 Fax: 011-23387887 E-mail: kamalsandesh@yahoo.co.in

KAMAL SANDESH - DEDICATED TO NATIONAL CAUSE



Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi delivering his statement at the Dialogue of Emerging Markets and Developing Countries, during the 9th BRICS Summit in Xiamen, China



Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi in the BRICS Family Photograph with other Leaders, at the 9th BRICS summit in Xiamen, China



Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi with the State Counsellor of Myanmar, Ms. Aung San Suu Kyi, at Presidential Palace in Naypyidaw, Myanmar




Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi visiting the Shwedagon Pagoda in Yangon, Myanmar



Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi during his visit to Kalibari Temple in Yangon, Myanmar

INSTILLING NEW LIFE IN FIELDS AND FARMS OF ODISHA



HEALTHY SOIL, WEALTHY FARMERS

SOIL HEALTH CARDS

- Rs. 10.03 crore funds released in 2014-17
- 19.26 lakh Soil Health Cards issued by 1 May 2017
- 9 Soil Testing Laboratories established

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY)

- An assistance of Rs. 29.29 crores
- From 2014-15 to 2016-17, an area of 19,349 hectares brought under micro irrigation

eNAM National Agricultural Marketing (e-NAM)


- 9 Mandi's integrated on e-NAM portal
- Rs. 1.63 crore agricultural commodities traded

Source : Agency Report

[/AmitShah.Official](#) [/AmitShah](#) [/AmitShahOfficial](#) [www.amitshah.co.in](#)


Demonetisation Success:

Unprecedented increase in Tax Compliance



- 56 Lakh new tax payers added
- No of Returns filed Increase 24.7% compared to 9.9% in previous year
- Advance tax collections of Personal Income Tax grow at 41.79% over same period of last year
- Personal Income Tax under Self Assessment Tax grow at 34.25% over same period last year

MODI GOVERNMENT TRANSFORMING LIVES THROUGH FINANCIAL EMPOWERMENT IN ODISHA




PRADHAN MANTRI JAN-DHAN YOJANA EMPOWERING THE POOR 'BANKING THE UNBANKED'

- Total Beneficiaries 1.21 crore
- Balance in beneficiary account Rs. 2,947 crore
- No. of RuPay cards issued 92.12 lakh

Source : Agency Report

[/AmitShah.Official](#) [/AmitShah](#) [/AmitShahOfficial](#) [www.amitshah.co.in](#)

Ensuring Jan Suraksha for Every Indian



Jan Dhan to Jan Suraksha - Financial Inclusion to Financial Security

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- Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana - insurance for death/disability due to accidents
- Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana - for life insurance.
- Atal Pension Yojana - Pension plan for tension-free old-age.

Over 14.99 crore people covered by the combined Jan Suraksha portfolio*