

# Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee Research Foundation



# The Nationalist

Issue : May, 2016



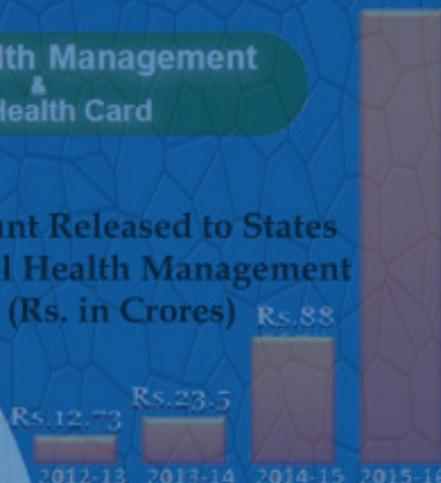
## Special Article

- New Era of Financial Reform:  
The Bankruptcy And Insolvency Code 2016
- India seeking to redefine its relations with Iran



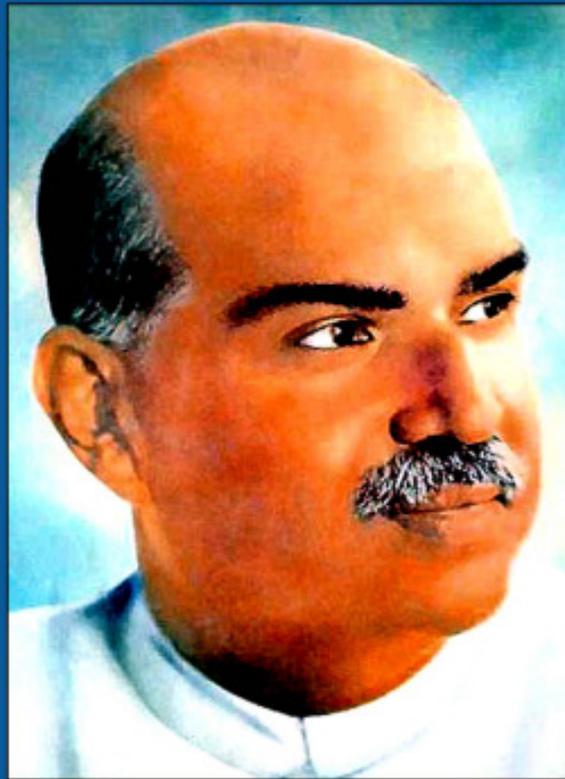
### Soil Health Management & Soil Health Card

Amount Released to States  
for Soil Health Management  
(Rs. in Crores)



Rs. 453.85  
crores  
released to the  
states in last 2 years  
as against Rs. 36.23  
crores during 2012-13  
and 2013-14

## Education, Educational Institutions



"...There was a time when political struggles between the peoples' representatives and a foreign Government affected the peace and normal activities of our schools and colleges. Today, after freedom, the situation has undergone complete transformation. Whatever grievances one may have against the Government of the day, - and in no country can there be a system of administration which will be free from abuses or weaknesses, - the remedy does not lie in merely appealing to the emotions and sentiments of the student community. According to their age they will no doubt study the great problems - economic and political - which are awaiting solution. Let them, by all means, be conversant with the implications of these problems, according to their own capacity and judgment. As adult voters, they will even exercise their franchise. But in a free country teachers and students, as such, must not be used as pawns in the game of party politics. They should be encouraged to devote their entire energy to the great task of strengthening the foundations of the institutions, of which they are members, and raising the standard and quality of their work. We are living in age of intense competition today. We can only hope to regain for ourselves the position that we once occupied in this great land of ours, if we can truly and correctly build and administer our educational institutions freed from all narrowness and partisanship. The future of our country lies in our devising and executing properly balanced scheme of national education which will represent the highest traditions of our culture and civilisation and at the same time absorb the best that the West can give..."

*- Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee, July 1950*

# The Nationalist

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- ▶ भारतीय जनता पार्टी के राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष श्री अमित शाह द्वारा केरल के कुन्नूर, कोझीकोड और थिरुपुर की रैली में दिए गए संबोधन के मुख्य बिंदु

## A Strong Foundation for BJP

# Congress's Lack of Direction & Left's Growing Irrelevance



The Assembly elections results of 19th May are a decisive pointer to the cluelessness and lack of direction of the Congress Party, especially under the tutelage and control of its first "dynasty." With all his melodrama, cheap pot-shots, tactics of stalling Parliament and lending support to forces and formations that called for India's destruction, Congress vice-president Rahul Gandhi could not pull it off. In fact, the Congress's loss can only be attributed to the maverick and jerky style of politics that its vice president follows and especially to the support he had lent to the anti-India forces that called for the country's dismemberment.

Rahul Gandhi went out of his way to express solidarity with lumpens who called for "Bharat ki Barbadi" and spat on the vision of the "motherland" while berating the emotions that express themselves through a worship of the mother country. He underestimated the galvanising power of nationalism among the ordinary people, his action of defiant support to the anti-India elements did not take into account the emotions of the multitude who still feel an innate and palpable identity with the vision, concept and physical contours of India. The lumpens, in whose support Rahul Gandhi galloped, are of course nowhere to be seen now, having forsaken him to mourn all by himself his most recent political debacle they have receded, for the moment, into their ideological burrows.

Ever since the summer of 2014, the Congress under the Gandhi's has been misreading the public mood. It had calculated that uncontrolled opposition to a government which had won the largest mandate

in three decades and in it to the leader, who had made that mandate possible, would pay rich dividends and bring about a paralysis of governance that would directly benefit the Congress. The Assembly election results of May 2016, two years after the BJP led Narendra Modi government came to power, have proved the Congress wrong. As BJP president Amit Shah said, people want to see action in terms of governance, delivery and performance and the present results have actually inaugurated a new era of "performance based politics." Those who do not perform, or do not allow others with a legitimate mandate to perform would, themselves eventually perish politically. The Congress's fate this summer is a reflection of that. The politics of aspiration cannot be arrested through petty obstructionism goaded by the constricted aims of protecting an individual or a family.

The results are also a stark and sharp reminder to the Congress leadership that its future does not lie in being beholden to the "family" anymore and that its eventual survival depends on respecting and nurturing a leadership that grows through and is connected to the soil and roots of India, a leadership which has a connect and bonding to the people and does not live in a false paradise of its own making that is limited to the Lyutens zone of the national capital.

For the BJP, the summer verdict of 2016, has established it as a pan-India party and the dream of making an entry in the Northeast of India has been accomplished with aplomb. Years of hard work, years of toil at the grassroots, often under the most trying conditions, years of connecting with the people and struggling along with them to highlight their issues in the region have finally yielded results. Those who had written off Amit Shah after the Bihar elections, those pundits who had revelled at the thought of his loss need to also now record that it was under Amit Shah that the BJP finally won and decisively won Assam, a feat that instantly turned it into a party that had now stamped its footprints across the whole of India, literally from Kanyakumari to Kashmir and from Somnath to Kamrup.

In West Bengal and Kerala the BJP has made inroads and after years of struggle succeeded in registering its presence, this in itself is a first step and in any case the BJP leadership was clear that in these two states the objective was to register a presence within the Assembly. That the BJP could make inroads in these states despite the adverse circumstances - in Kerala, for example, Communists goons repeatedly attacked and threatened BJP workers and leaders - is itself a sign of its resilience and determination to stamp its symbol all across the country. Both in West Bengal and in Kerala the BJP has ramped up a vote share of over 10% as well.

The Communists in West Bengal have been shown the door, their opportunism and political duplicity has been exposed and rejected by the people. Its alliance with the "bourgeois" Congress smacked of revisionism and

could not deliver anything respectable. West Bengal for all practical purposes has rejected and banished the Communists for at least quite a while. In fact, except for Kerala, the comrades have been made irrelevant nationally. Their attempts to raise a bogey of "intolerance", "communalism", and "conflict" through coteries of self-styled intellectuals and drum-beaters from across the various lounges of the privileged Lyutens clubs made it oblivious to the real pulse of India.

Neither the communists support for "Barbadi lumpens", neither their demand for "privilege motions" when exposed in Parliament on their support to these elements, neither their relentless propaganda against Prime Minister Modi in the country and through international forums could propel them to greater power. What is required, for them now is to engage in serious introspection - ideology has definitely gone for a toss and cadres have been left confused. For the cadres to see the communist parties in an opportunistic alliance with the Congress in West Bengal and in a battle with the same party in Kerala decimated any pretence of ideology based politics. The Communist parties have actually emerged the masters of barter politics shorn of any dialectical or ideological pretensions.

The Results have again made a course correction for national politics, further marginalising the Congress, cornering the Left and pushing it towards greater irrelevance while giving the BJP a stronger foundation, as Amit Shah observed, "It has laid a strong foundation for victory in 2019."

– Dr. Anirban Ganguly,  
Director, SPMRF

# Salient points of PM Modi's address at the International Convention on Universal Message of Simhasth at Ujjain



► हम उस सिद्धांतों में पले-बढ़े हैं कि जहां शरीर तो आता और जाता है। आत्मा के अमरत्व के साथ जुड़े हुए हम लोग हैं और उसके कारण हमारी आत्मा की सोच न हमें काल से बंधने देती है, न हमें काल का गुलाम बनने देती है लेकिन उसके कारण एक ऐसी स्थिति पैदा हुई कि हमारी इस महान परंपरा, ये हजारों साल पुरानी संस्कृति, इसके कई पहलू, वो परंपराएँ किस सामाजिक संदर्भ में शुरू हुई, किस काल के गर्भ में पैदा हुई, किस विचार मंथन में से बीजारोपण हुआ, वो करीब-करीब अलब्य है और उसके कारण ये कुंभ मेले की परंपरा कैसे प्रारंभ हुई होगी उसके विषय में अनेक प्रकार के विभिन्न मत प्रचलित हैं, कालखंड भी बड़ा, बहुत बड़ा अंतराल वाला है। कोई कहेगा हजार साल पहले, कोई कहेगा 2 हजार साल पहले लेकिन इतना निश्चित है कि ये परंपरा मानव जीवन की सांस्कृतिक यात्रा की पुरातन व्यवस्थाओं में से एक है।

► मैं तर्क से और अनुमान से कह सकता हूँ कि समाज वेदता, संत-महंत, ऋषि, मुनि जो हर पल समाज के सुख-दुख की चर्चा और चिंता करते थे। समाज के भाग्य और भविष्य के लिए नई-नई विधाओं का अन्वेषण करते थे, Innovation करते थे।

► एक बार प्रयागराज के कुंभ मेले में बैठते थे, एक Final decision लिया जाता था सबके द्वारा मिलकर के कि पिछले 12 साल में समाज यहां-यहां गया, यहां पहुंचा। अब अगले 12 साल के लिए समाज के लिए दिशा क्या होगी, समाज की कार्यशैली क्या होगी किन चीजों की प्राथमिकता होगी और जब कुंभ से जाते थे तो लोग उस एजेंडा को लेकर के अपने-अपने स्थान पर पहुंचते थे और हर तीन साल के बाद जबकि कभी नासिक में, कभी उज्जैन में, कभी हरिद्वार में कुंभ का मेला लगता था तो उसका mid-term appraisal

होता था कि भई प्रयागराज में जो निर्णय हम करके गए थे तीन साल में क्या अनुभव आया और हिंदुस्तान के कोने-कोने से लोग आते थे।

► उज्जैन के इस कुंभ में संतों के आशीर्वाद से एक नया प्रयास प्रारंभ हुआ है और ये नया प्रयास एक प्रकार से उस सदियों पुरानी व्यवस्था का ही एक **Modern edition** है और जिसमें वर्तमान समझ में, वैश्विक संदर्भ में मानव जाति के लिए क्या चुनौतियां हैं, मानव कल्याण के मार्ग क्या हो सकते हैं। बदलते हुए युग में काल बाह्य चीजों को छोड़ने की हिम्मत कैसे आए, पुरानी चीजों को बोझ लेकर के चलकर के आदमी थक जाता है। उन पुरानी काल बाह्य चीजों को छोड़कर के एक नए विश्वास, नई ताजगी के साथ कैसे आगे बढ़ जाए, उसका एक छोटा सा प्रयास इस विचार महाकुंभ के अंदर हुआ है।

► हम वो लोग हैं, जहां हमारी छोटी-छोटी चीज बड़ी समझने जैसी है। हम उस संस्कार सरिता से निकले हुए लोग हैं। जहां एक भिक्षुक भी भिक्षा मांगने के लिए जाता है, तो भी उसके मिहिल मुंह से निकलता है 'जो दे उसका भी भला जो न दे उसका भी भला'। ये छोटी बात नहीं है। ये एक वो संस्कार परम्परा का परिणाम है कि एक भिक्षुक मुंह से भी शब्द निकलता है 'देगा उसका भी भला जो नहीं देगा उसका भी भला'। यानी मूल चिंतन तत्वभाव यह है कि सबका भला हो सबका कल्याण हो। ये हर प्रकार से हमारी रगों में भरा पड़ा है। हमी तो लोग हैं जिनको सिखाया गया है। तेन तत्तेन भूजीथा। क्या तर के ही भोगेगा ये अप्रतीम आनन्द होता है। ये हमारी रगों में भरा पड़ा है। जो हमारी रगों में है, वो क्या हमारे जीवन आचरण से अछूता तो नहीं हो रहा है। इतनी महान परम्परा को कहीं हम खो तो नहीं दे रहे हैं। लेकिन कभी उसको जगजोड़ा किया जाए कि अनुभव आता है कि नहीं आज भी ये सामर्थ हमारे देश में पड़ा है।

► किसी समय इस देश के प्रधानमंत्री लालबहादुर शास्त्री ने देश को आह्वान किया था

कि सप्ताह में एक दिन शाम का खाना छोड़ दीजिए। देश को अन्न की जरूरत है। और इस देश के कोटी-कोटी लोगों ने तेन त्यक्तेन भूजीथा इसको अपने जीवन में चरितार्थ करके, करके दिखाया था।

► ज्ञान को न पूरब होता है न पश्चिम होता है। ज्ञान को न बीती हुई कल होती है, ज्ञान को न आने वाली कल होती है। ज्ञान अजरा अमर होता है और हर काल में उपकारक होता है। ये हमारी परम्परा रही है और इसलिए विश्व में जो भी श्रेष्ठ है इसको लेना, पाना, पचाना **internalize** करना ये हमलोगों को सदियों से आदत रही है।

► हम एक ऐसे समाज के लोग हैं। जहां विविधताएं भी हैं और कभी-कभी बाहर वाले व्यक्ति को **conflict** भी नजर आता है। लेकिन दुनिया जो **conflict management** को लेकर के इतनी सैमिनार कर रही है, लेकिन रास्ते नहीं मिल रहे। हमलोग हैं **inherent conflict management** का हमें सिखाया गया है। वरना दो **extreme** हम कभी भी नहीं सोच सकते थे। हम भगवान राम की पूजा करते हैं, जिन्होंने पिता की आज्ञा का पालन किया था। और हम वो लोग हैं, जो प्रहलाद की भी पूजा करते हैं, जिसने पिता की आज्ञा की अवमानना की थी। इतना बड़ा **conflict**, एक वो महापुरुष जिसने पिता की आज्ञा को माना वो भी हमारे पूजनीय और एक दूसरा महापुरुष जिसने पिता की आज्ञा का अनादर किया वो भी हमारा महापुरुष।

► हम हठबाधिता से बंधे हुए लोग नहीं हैं। हम दर्शन के जुड़े हुए लोग हैं। और दर्शन, दर्शन तपी तपाईं विचारों की प्रक्रिया और जीवन शैली में से निचोड़ के रूप में निकलता रहता है। जो समयानुकूल उसका विस्तार होता जाता है। उसका एक व्यापक रूप समय में आता है। और इसलिए हम उस दर्शन की परम्पराओं से निकले हुए लोग हैं जो दर्शन आज भी हमें इस जीवन को जीने के लिए प्रेरणा देता है।

► हमने वैज्ञानिक आधार पर अपनी बातों को दुनिया के सामने रखना पड़ेगा। और इसलिये यही तो कुम्भ के काल में ये विचार-विमर्श आवश्यकता

है, जो हमारे मूल्यों की, हमारे विचारों की धार निकाल सके।

► चीजों में परम्पराएं क्यों रुकावट बननी चाहिए। ये पुनर्विचार करने की आवश्यकता है और इसलिए परम्पराओं के नाम पर अवैज्ञानिक तरीके से बदले हुए युग को, बदले हुए समाज को मूल्य के स्थान पर जीवित रखते हुए उसको मोड़ना, बदलना दिशा देना ये हम सबका कर्तव्य बनता है, हम सबका दायित्व बनता है। और उस दायित्व को अगर हम निभाते हैं तो मुझे विश्वास है कि हम समस्याओं का समाधान खोज सकते हैं।

► आज विश्व दो संकटों से गुजर रहा है। एक तरफ ग्लोबल वार्मिंग दूसरी तरफ आतंकवाद। क्या उपाय है इसका। आखिर इसके मूल पर कौन सी चीजें पड़ी हैं। **holier than** जीवन तेरे रास्ते से मेरा रास्ता ज्यादा सही है। यही तो भाव है जो **conflict** की ओर हमें घसीटता ले चला जा रहा है। विस्तारवाद यही तो है जो हमें **conflict** की ओर ले जा रहा है। युग बदल चुका है। विस्तारवाद समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं है। हम हॉरीजॉन्टल की तरह ही जाएं समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं है। हमें वर्टिकल जाने की आवश्यकता है अपने भीतर को ऊपर उठाने की आवश्यकता है, व्यवस्थाओं को आधुनिक करने की आवश्यकता है। नई ऊंचाइयों को पार करने के लिए उन मूल्यों को स्वीकार करने की आवश्यकता होती है और इसलिये समय रहते हुए मूलभूत चिंतन के प्रकाश में, समय के संदर्भ में आवश्यकताओं की उपज के रूप में नई विधाओं को जन्म देना होगा। वेद सब कुछ है लेकिन उसके बाद भी हमी लोग हैं जिन्होंने वेद के प्रकाश में उपनिषदों का निर्माण किया। उपनिषद में बहुत कुछ है। लेकिन समय रहते हमने भी वेद के प्रकाश में उपनिषद, उपनिषद के प्रकाश में समृति और स्मृति को जन्म दिया और समृति और स्मृतियां, जो उस कालखंड को दिशा देती है, उसके आधार पर हम चलें। आज हम में किसी को वेद के नाम भी मालूम नहीं होंगे। लेकिन वेद के प्रकाश में उपनिषद, उपनिषद के प्रकाश में श्रुति और समृति

वो आज भी हमें दिशा देती हैं। समय की मांग है कि अगर 21वीं सदी में मानव जाति का कल्याण करना है तो चाहे वेद के प्रकाश में उपनिषद रही हो, उपनिषद के प्रकाश में समृति और श्रुति रही हो, तो समृति और श्रुति के प्रकाश में 21वीं सदी के मानव के कल्याण के लिए किन चीजों की जरूरत है ये 51 अमृत बिन्दु शायद पूर्णतयः न हो कुछ कमियां उसमें भी हो सकती हैं। क्या हम कुम्भ के मेले में ऐसे अमृत बिन्दु निकाल कर के आ सकते हैं।

► सहज रूप से हमारे जीवन में प्रकृति का प्रेम, प्रकृति के साथ संघर्ष नहीं, सहजीवन के संस्कार हमें मिले हैं और इसलिए जिन बिंदुओं को लेकर के आज हम चलना चाहते हैं। उन बिंदुओं पर विश्वास रखते हुए और जो काल बाह्य है उसको छोड़ना पड़ेगा। हम काल बाह्य चीजों के बोझ के बीच जी नहीं सकते हैं और बदलाव कोई बड़ा संकट है, ये डर भी मैं नहीं मानता हूं कि हमारी ताकत का परिचय देता है। अरे बदलाव आने दो, बदलाव ही तो जीवन होता है। मरी पड़ी जिंदगी में बदलाव नहीं होता है, जिंदा दिल जीवन में ही तो बदलाव होता है, बदलाव को स्वीकार करना चाहिए। हम सर्वसमावेशक लोग हैं, हम सबको जोड़ने वाले लोग हैं। ये सबको जोड़ने का हमारा सामर्थ्य है, ये कहीं कमजोर तो नहीं हो रहा अगर हम कमजोर हो गए तो हम जोड़ने का दायित्व नहीं निभा पाएंगे और शायद हमारे सिवा कोई जोड़ पाएगा कि नहीं पाएगा ये कहना कठिन है इसलिए हमारा वैश्विक दायित्व बनता है कि जोड़ने के लिए भी हमारे भीतर जो विशिष्ट गुणों की आवश्यकता है उन गुणों को हमें विकसित करना होगा क्योंकि संकट से भरे जन-जीवन को सुलभ बनाना हम लोगों ने दायित्व लिया हुआ है और हमारी इस ऋषियों-मुनियों की परंपरा ज्ञान के भंडार हैं, अनुभव की एक महान परंपरा रही है, उसके आधार पर हम इसको लेकर के चलेंगे तो मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि जो अपेक्षाएं हैं, वो पूरी होंगी। ●

# Salient points of PM Modi's address at the launch of 'Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana' at Ballia, Uttar Pradesh



▶ आज एक मई है, पूरा विश्व आज श्रमिक दिवस के रूप में मनाया जाता है। मजदूर दिवस के रूप में मनाया जाता है। और आज देश का ये 'मजदूर नम्बर एक' देश के सभी श्रमिकों को उनके पुरुषार्थ को, उनके परिश्रम को, राष्ट्र को आगे बढ़ाने में उनके अविरोध योगदान को कोटि-कोटि अभिनन्दन करता है। उस महान परम्परा को प्रणाम करता है। भाइयों-बहनों दुनिया में एक नारा चलता था। जिस नारे में राजनीति की बू स्वाभाविक थी। और वो नारा चल रहा था। दुनिया के मजदूर एक था, दुनिया के मजदूर एक हो जाओ, और वर्ग संघर्ष के लिए मजदूरों को एक करने के आह्वान हुआ करते थे। 21वीं सदी की आवश्यकताएं अलग हैं, 21वीं सदी की स्थितियां अलग हैं और इसलिये 21वीं सदी का मंत्र एक ही हो सकता है 'विश्व के मजदूरों विश्व के श्रमिकों आओ हम दुनिया को एक करें दुनिया को

जोड़ दें' ये नारा 21वीं सदी का होना चाहिए। वो एक वक्त था 'Labourers of the World, Unite', आज वक्त है 'Labourers, Unite the World' ये बदलाव इस मंत्र के साथ। आज दुनिया को जोड़ने की जरूरत है। और दुनिया को जोड़ने के लिए अगर सबसे बड़ा कोई chemical है, सबसे बड़ा ऊर्जावान कोई cementing force है, तो वो मजदूर का पसीना है। उस पसीने में एक ऐसी ताकत है, जो दुनिया को जोड़ सकता है।

▶ हमने मजदूरों के लिए भी श्रम कानूनों में, श्रमिकों की सरकार के साथ संबंधों में, एक आमूलचूल परिवर्तन लाया है। अनेक बदलाव लाए हैं। मेरे प्यारे भाइयों-बहनों आपको जानकर के दुःख होगा, पीड़ा होगी, आश्चर्य भी होगा कि हमारे देश में सरकार से जिनको पैशन मिलता था, इस देश में तीस लाख से ज्यादा श्रमिक

ऐसे थे, जिसको पेंशन किसी को 15 रुपया महीने का, किसी को 100 रुपया, किसी को 50 रुपया इतना पेंशन मिलता था। हमने आकर के इन तीस लाख से ज्यादा मेरे श्रमिकों परिवारों को **minimum** 1000 रुपया पेंशन देने का निर्णय कर लिया, लागू कर दिया और उस गरीब परिवार को वो पेंशन मिलने लग गया।

- ▶ हमारे यहां कभी कभार गरीबों के लिये योजनाओं की चर्चाएं बहुत होती हैं और उनकी भलाई के लिए काम करने की बातें भी बहुत होती हैं। हमने आने के बाद एक श्रम सुविधा पोर्टल चालू किया, जिसके तहत आठ महत्वपूर्ण श्रम कानूनों को एकत्र कर के उसका सरलीकरण करने का काम कर लिया। पहली बार देश के श्रमिकों को एक **Labour Identity Number (LIN)** ये नम्बर दिया गया, ताकि हमारे श्रमिक की पहचान बन जाए। इतना ही नहीं हमारे देश के श्रमिकों को पूरे देश में **Opportunity** प्राप्त हो। इसलिए **NCSP** इसकी हमने एक **National Career Service Portal**, इसकी शुरुआत की। ताकि जिसको रोजगार देना है और जिसको रोजगार लेना है दोनों के बीच एक सरलता से तालमेल हो सके।
- ▶ बोनस का कानून हमारे देश में सालों से है। बोनस का कानून यह था कि 10 हजार रुपये से अगर कम आवक है और कंपनी बोनस देना चाहती है तो उसी को मिलेगा। आज के जमाने में 10 हजार रुपये की आय कुछ नहीं होती है। और उसके कारण अधिकतम श्रमिकों को बोनस नहीं मिलता था। हमने आकर के निर्णय किया कि **minimum income** 10 हजार से बढ़ाकर के 21 हजार रुपया कर दी जाए। इतना ही नहीं पहले बोनस सिर्फ साढ़े तीन हजार रुपया मिलता था। हमने निर्णय किया कि ये बोनस उपदपउनउ सात हजार रुपया मिलेगा और उससे भी ज्यादा उसका पाने का हक बनता है तो वो भी उसको मिलेगा।
- ▶ हमारा श्रमिक एक जगह से दूसरी जगह पर

नौकरी चला जाता था, तो उसके जो पीएफ वगैरह के पैसे कटते थे उसका कोई हिसाब ही नहीं रहता था। वो गरीब मजदूर बेचारा पुरानी जगह पर लेने के लिए वापस नहीं जाता था। सरकार के खजाने में करीब 27 हजार करोड़ रुपया इन मेरे गरीबों के पड़े हुए थे। कोई सरकार उसकी सूंघ लेने को तैयार नहीं था। हमने आकर के सभी मजदूरों को ऐसे कानून में बांध दिया कि मजदूर जहां जाएगा उसके साथ उसके ये **Provident Fund** के पैसे भी साथ-साथ चले जाएंगे। और उसको जब जरूरत पड़ेगी वो पैसे ले सकता है।

- ▶ हमने कहा था गरीबों के लिए जो सब्सिडी छोड़ेगा वो पैसे सरकार की तिजोरी में नहीं जाएगी। वो पैसे गरीबों के घर में जाएंगे। एक साल में ये इतिहासिक रिकॉर्ड है भाइयों 1955 से, रसोई गैस देने का काम चल रहा है। इतने सालों में 13 करोड़ परिवारों को रसोई गैस मिला। हमने एक साल में तीन करोड़ से ज्यादा परिवारों को रसोई का गैस दे दिया। जिन लोगों ने सब्सिडी छोड़ी थी वो गैस सिलिंडर गरीब के घर में पहुंच गया।
- ▶ हमारी कोशिश ये है जो गैस की सब्सिडी दी जाएगी वो भी उन महिलाओं के नाम दी जाएगी, उनका जो प्रधानमंत्री जनधन अकाउंट है, उसी में सब्सिडी जमा होगी ताकि वो पैसे किसी ओर के हाथ न लग जाए, उस मां के हाथ में ही पैसे लग जाए ये भी व्यवस्था की।
- ▶ पिछली किसी भी सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश के विकास के लिए जितना काम नहीं किया होगा, इतनी धनराशि आज भारत सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश में लगा रही है। क्योंकि हम चाहते हैं कि देश को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए हमारे जो गरीब राज्य हैं वो तेजी से तरक्की करें। और इसलिये हम काम में लगे हैं। गंगा सफाई का अभियान जनता की भागीदारी से सफल होगा। और इसलिये जन भागीदारी के साथ जन-जन संकल्प करें। ●

# New Era of Financial Reform: The Bankruptcy And Insolvency Code 2016

 Bhupender Yadav

**R**ecently the Joint Committee, which is dealing with the issue on the Insolvency and Bankruptcy has submitted on the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code 2015. This is important because the biggest fear before starting



business in India is generally to deal with multiple laws, specially in case, if one realizes that the business investment was the wrong choice then one has to deal with the scattered laws. Present government has realized that ease of doing business is not only about convenient entry into the market, it is equally important to have easy exit or restricting of the debt if one realizes that there is less probability to continue with the same setup.

After submission of the Joint Parliamentary committee report, the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code 2016 is before House. It will be important to see what is expected from the Code at the time when Indian market is struggling to handle the issue of bad debt and non repayment etc. It was

genuinely expected from the government, which is constantly talking about economic reform as its one of the focus agenda that there must be provision for assurance of getting the money back when creditor has valid reason for withdrawing the money from the investment

because such flexibility will encourage investors to invest in Indian market without fear of non-payment.

One of the most important reform this Code is bringing while giving the solution for everything relating to the insolvency and bankruptcy under one legislation. The Code is going to make substantive changes in eleven enactments and repeal few to avoid any conflicting situation. There is also provision to takeaway jurisdiction of the civil court to ensure fast and effective process in timely manner. The Specialised adjudicating authorities like NCLT and DRT are going to be adjudicating authorities to deal with special corporate issue in effective and efficient way.

Code prescribes the time limit for procedures at every stage to ensure the

result in 180 days but Code has also taken care the force majeure and made provision of one time extension of 90 days in certain circumstances. There is also provision for fast track option which is in the time limit of 90 days with only one extension of 45 days if necessary because in today's fast world, its not important that there is law to ensure repayment of debt, it is also important to ensure timely repayment.

This is not all, to ensure effective implementation of the procedure prescribed under that Code, there is provision for establishment of new Board to deal with this specialized matter because the strong Financial Institutions have a major role in sustainability of the economy of any country which is going to be ensured after enactment of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code in India.

Another unique feature of the code is that it gives right to operational creditor to initiate procedure and the right is not limited to big creditors only who can say that they want their money back, the operational creditor also have saying in the procedure. Workmen and other employees have priority as per this Code. This Code is here to say that enough playing around with scattered laws and living a lavish life with unlimited debt, now there is a limit of waiting for repayment of debt. In short, either re-structure, repay or windup.

One of the new and unique feature of this Code is to establish an Information Utility for collection of all

authentic information at one place. It is a new concept in India, which is going to facilitate one to check the information before investing and consequently going to become an aid to ensure one's investment is secured. Information Utility will collect, collate, authenticate and disseminate financial information to facilitate insolvency, liquidation & bankruptcy.

The Code makes provision for the creation of a class of professionals, who will be specialized in dealing with such matters and will be accessible to the persons who need it because they will be registered with the agency as 'Insolvency Resolution Professionals', they are the professionals, who will ensure an efficient, effective and professional handling of repayment of debt.

One of the most important challenges before investors was to deal with the situation where one has bad debt in India but the property was situated outside Indian jurisdiction. The code has made provision to tackle issues of cross border insolvency. If one cannot repay their debt then the asset situated outside Indian territory can also be considered and used for repayment if the Indian property is not sufficient. For this purpose two provisions are included but details may come in subsequent rules as this issue requires cooperation of the other country and detail procedures to execute it. In short, creditors are secured in India and the time has come for a new economic era, where India is going to attract investors more than ever.

*(M.P. Rajya Sabha, Chairman, JPC on Bankruptcy and Insolvency Code)*

# India seeking to redefine its relations with Iran

✎ Virendra Gupta

Iran has always been an important player in the volatile Middle East region. In the past, despite economic hardships, it has sought to maintain an aggressive posture in the region. With a noticeable thaw in its relations with the United States and lifting of US sanctions, its confidence and activism is bound to gather further traction.

Iran has the second largest economy in the Middle East and our economic interests there are fairly obvious. It is also a part of our extended neighbourhood and is critical to the pursuit of our security interests in Afghanistan and in Central Asia. In the past, India and Iran have supported the Northern Alliance in Afghanistan against Taliban. However, despite these extensive linkages and presence of strong historic and cultural relations with Iran, there appears to be misgivings in certain quarters that we may have neglected Iran somewhat in the last decade or so. There is a 'new Iran' in the offing and the Narendra Modi government appears fully intent on reversing that perception. India has fielded a string of high level visits



to Iran which would culminate in Prime Minister Modi's visit later this month and the import of priority attention being provided by India to its engagement with Iran would not be lost on the Iranian leadership.

Petroleum Minister Dharmendra Pradhan visited Iran last month (April 2016) to have detailed discussions on a host of projects in the energy sector which is an area of priority concern in our engagement with Iran. He flagged India's interest in the development of Farzad-B gas field which was discovered by ONGC Videsh led consortium in 2008. It is estimated to have reserves of 12.50 trillion cft of gas which could last for three decades. Because of sanctions, no further work could be undertaken in that field. Iran has kept this field out of the auction basket and the chances of India acquiring the rights to commercially develop this field appear bright. Minister Pradhan also reiterated India's commitment to invest upto US\$ 20 billion in upstream projects in Iran. In that context, he also visited the Chabahar

port Special Economic Zone and requested allocation of suitable land in the SEZ for those projects.

Iran was the second largest crude oil supplier to India in 2008-09 with our imports reaching nearly 450,000 bpd. We continued to import sizeable quantities of oil from Iran even after the imposition of comprehensive sanctions by US in 2010, despite American protestations, but it became increasingly difficult to sustain those levels and our imports came down to half of the earlier offtake. With the lifting of sanctions and aggressive push by the government to ramp up its engagement with Iran, our refiners both in the public and private sectors are getting ready for larger intake of Iranian crude supplies and indications are that our overall import in the current year might well go beyond the pre-sanctions level.

We are also interested in securing long term supplies of gas from Iran at competitive prices. Pricing issue no doubt is a difficult one but should get resolved in the near future. This was one of the priority issues for Minister Pradhan in Iran and he also had preliminary discussions concerning various options for evacuation of gas to India. One of the ideas on the table involves a 1400 km undersea gas pipeline from Chabahar port to Gujarat coast completely bypassing Pakistan since proposals for routing of oil/gas pipelines through Pakistan have not been able to gather much traction because of continuing security and political difficulties.

We have expressed interest in taking up the development of Chabahar port. Its strategic significance lies in providing access to Afghanistan and Central Asia and in that sense it could well be regarded as a counterpoint to the Chinese involvement in the development of Gwadar port in Pakistan. We have already agreed to a concessional funding of US \$ 150m for development of jetties and berths at the port and would be prepared to consider additional Line of Credit of US\$ 400m for a railway link between Chabahar port and Zahedan. India has simultaneously also expressed interest in starting work on the International North South Transport Corridor (INSTC) which would contribute to better connectivity in the region.

Foreign Minister Sushma Swaraj's visit to Iran within days of Pradhan's visit has definitely helped us to raise the pitch for economic and infrastructure projects at the political level and to flag our interest in raising the relations to a strategic level by strengthening our cooperation in counterterrorism and maritime security areas. She was able to secure an assurance from President Rouhani that Iran was willing to be a "reliable partner" for India's energy needs. Rouhani also spoke of Chabahar port as a "defining partnership" between India and Iran.

Having come under severe economic stress during the sanctions, the Iranian government appears keen

on a quick turnaround for which foreign investment in the energy sector would be critical. Indian approaches in this regard may therefore receive welcome and favourable response in Tehran but we would need to be prompt in decision making at our end since there is bound to be a lot of competition particularly from the Chinese and European companies.

Even though PM Manmohan Singh visited Iran in 2012 to participate in the NAM Summit, Modi's trip would constitute the first full-fledged bilateral official visit after 15 years, the last one having been undertaken significantly by Vajpayee who is regarded as a role model by Modi in so far as pragmatic approach to international affairs, bereft of ideological constraints, is concerned.

A number of economic projects lined up by India are expected to be sealed during PM Modi's visit. The requisite groundwork for those has already been undertaken by Ministers Pradhan and Swaraj. Modi is also expected to meet Iran's supreme leader Ayatollah Khomeini and that should help in developing requisite political understanding to take the

relations forward and underscore the strategic connect.

Most importantly, Modi's visit would serve to underscore India's desire to play a balancing role between Saudi Arabia and Iran. We have considerable strategic and economic interests in both the countries and that would require extremely tight rope walking. The whole region is getting rapidly engulfed in the sectarian Shia - Sunni conflict and we must steer clear of it, given the presence of a large Shia and Sunni population in our own country and also since involvement of any kind in the sectarian conflict would bring us face to face with the emerging rivalry between USA and Russia.

In line with Modi's pragmatic approach in foreign affairs, India's Iran outreach is significant and holds potential. ●

*(Virendra Gupta retired from the Indian Foreign Service recently after having served as Indian Ambassador in several countries including South Africa. He also founded and headed the Energy Security Division in the MEA in 2007.)*

# **Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code 2016: Promoting Investments, Entrepreneurship & Ease of Doing Business**

• Siddharth Singh

**#TransformingIndia**

**'Reform to Transform' the Economy  
Parliament passes Insolvency & Bankruptcy Code**

**Features**

- Time-bound settlement of insolvency
- Faster turnaround of businesses
- Disqualify anyone declared bankrupt from holding public office
- Creation of Bankruptcy regulator

**BANKRUPTCY LAW**

**Benefits**

- Protect Workers security fund and wages as top priority
- Database of serial defaulters
- New class of Insolvency professionals
- Significantly improve 'Ease of Doing Business'

**MyGovIndia** [www.transformingindia.mygov.in](http://www.transformingindia.mygov.in) Date : 12th May, 2016

**P**arliament passed the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code 2016 in the second half of the Budget session which is a very vital reform that will make it much easier to do business in

India. India will now have a new bankruptcy law that will ensure time-bound settlement of insolvency, enable faster turnaround of businesses and create a database of serial

defaulters. The new code is focused on the creation of a complementary ecosystem including insolvency professionals, information utilities and a bankruptcy regulator. Along with the proposed changes in India's two debt recovery and enforcement laws, it will be critical in resolving India's bad debt problem.

The new code will replace existing bankruptcy laws and cover individuals, companies, limited liability partnerships and partnership firms. It will amend laws including the Companies Act to become the overarching legislation to deal with corporate insolvency. It will also help creditors recover loans faster. The move is also expected to help India move up from its current rank of 130 in the World Bank's ease of doing business index, since all reforms undertaken by 31 May are incorporated in the next ranking. On the parameter of resolving insolvency, India is ranked 136 among 189 countries. At present, it takes more than four years to resolve a case of bankruptcy in India, according to the World Bank. The new code seeks to reduce this time to less than a year.

The new act also proposes the creation of a new class of insolvency professionals that will specialize in helping sick companies. It also provides for creation of information utilities that will collate all information about debtors to prevent serial defaulters from misusing the system. The act proposes to set up the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of

India to act as a regulator of these utilities and professionals. It also proposes to use the existing infrastructure of National Company Law tribunals and debt recovery tribunals to address corporate insolvency and individual insolvency, respectively.

The bankruptcy code has provisions to address cross-border insolvency through bilateral agreements with other countries. It also proposes shorter, aggressive time frames for every step in the insolvency process—right from filing a bankruptcy application to the time available for filing claims and appeals in the debt recovery tribunals, National Company Law Tribunals and courts.

Bankruptcy applications will now have to be filed within three months; earlier, it was six months.

To protect workers' interests, the code has provisions to ensure that the money due to workers and employees from the provident fund, the pension fund and gratuity fund shouldn't be included in the estate of the bankrupt company or individual. Further, workers' salaries for up to 24 months will get first priority in case of liquidation of assets of a company, ahead of secured creditors.

There are also provisions in the new act to disqualify anyone declared bankrupt from holding public office, thereby ensuring that politicians and government officials cannot hold any public office if declared bankrupt.

The main objective of the new law is to promote entrepreneurship, availability of credit, and balance the interests of all stakeholders by consolidating and amending the laws relating to reorganization and insolvency resolution of corporate persons, partnership firms and individuals in a time bound manner.

The law aims to consolidate the laws relating to insolvency of companies and limited liability entities, unlimited liability partnerships and individuals, presently contained in a number of legislations, into a single legislation. Such consolidation will provide for a greater clarity in law and facilitate the application of consistent and coherent provisions to different stakeholders affected by business failure or inability to pay debt.

### **The salient features of the law are as follows:**

- ▶ Clear, coherent and speedy process for early identification of financial distress and resolution of companies and limited liability entities if the underlying business is found to be viable.
- ▶ Two distinct processes for resolution of individuals, namely- “Fresh Start” and “Insolvency Resolution”.
- ▶ Debt Recovery Tribunal and National Company Law Tribunal to act as Adjudicating Authority and deal with the cases related to insolvency,

liquidation and bankruptcy process in respect of individuals and unlimited partnership firms and in respect of companies and limited liabilities entities respectively.

- ▶ Establishment of an Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India to exercise regulatory oversight over insolvency professionals, insolvency professional agencies and information utilities.
- ▶ Insolvency professionals would handle the commercial aspects of insolvency resolution process. Insolvency professional agencies will develop professional standards, code of ethics and be the first level regulator for insolvency professionals members leading to development of a competitive industry for such professionals.
- ▶ Information utilities would collect, collate, authenticate and disseminate financial information to be used in insolvency, liquidation and bankruptcy proceedings.
- ▶ Enabling provisions to deal with cross border insolvency.

The essential idea of the new law is that when a firm defaults on its debt, control shifts from the shareholders / promoters to a Committee of Creditors, who have 180 days in which to evaluate

proposals from various players about resuscitating the company or taking it into liquidation. When decisions are taken in a time-bound manner, there is a greater chance that the firm can be saved as a going concern, and the productive resources of the economy (the labour and the capital) can be put to the best use. This is in complete departure with the experience under the SICA regime where there were delays leading to destruction of the value of the firm.

The vision of the new law is to encourage entrepreneurship and innovation. Some business ventures will always fail, but they will be handled rapidly and swiftly. Entrepreneurs and lenders will be able to move on, instead of being bogged down with decisions taken in the past.

**A key innovation of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code is four pillars of institutional infrastructure.**

- ▶ The first pillar of institutional infrastructure is a class of regulated persons, the 'Insolvency Professionals'. They would play a key role in the efficient working of the bankruptcy process. They would be regulated by 'Insolvency Professional Agencies'.
- ▶ The second pillar of institutional infrastructure is a new industry of 'Information Utilities'. These would store facts about lenders and terms of lending in electronic databases.

This would eliminate delays and disputes about facts when default does take place.

- ▶ The third pillar of institutional infrastructure is in adjudication. The NCLT will be the forum where firm insolvency will be heard and DRTs will be the forum where individual insolvencies will be heard. These institutions, along with their Appellate bodies, viz., NCLAT and DRATs will be adequately strengthened so as to achieve world class functioning of the bankruptcy process.
- ▶ The fourth pillar of institutional infrastructure is a regulator viz., 'The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India'. This body will have regulatory oversight over the Insolvency Professional, Insolvency Professional agencies and information utilities.

**Conclusion:** The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code is thus a comprehensive and systemic reform, which will give a quantum leap to the functioning of the credit market. It would take India from among relatively weak insolvency regimes to becoming one of the world's best insolvency regimes. It lays the foundations for the development of the corporate bond market, which would finance the infrastructure projects of the future. The passing of this Code and implementation of the same will give a big boost to ease of doing business in India. ●

# #Achhe Din: Initiatives taken by Modi Government for welfare of farmers have started showing positive results

• Siddharth Singh

Initiatives taken by the Central Government for the welfare of farmers have started showing positive results. Government has launched a number of programmes for the welfare of the farmers since May 2014 which resulted in positive changes in the lives of farmers. Some of the highlights of schemes in this respect are as follows:

## **Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana:**

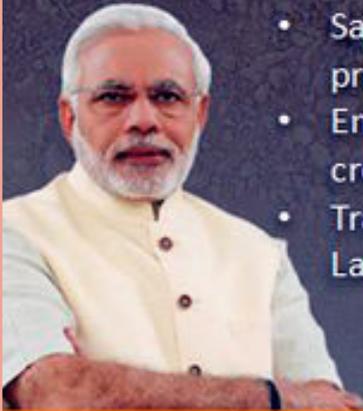
It was launched to provide relief to the farmers due to poor monsoon. Under this scheme emphasis are being put on “water to each and every farm” that is to say to provide facilities of irrigation to each and every farmer along with enhancement of water conservation skills. The Government of India has shown its commitment to encourage

investment in the field of irrigation on water conservation and regional level along with the management concerned. Under an assured irrigation scheme, emphasis is being laid on cultivable land,

**MODI GOVT'S WORK IS ON WAR FOOTING**

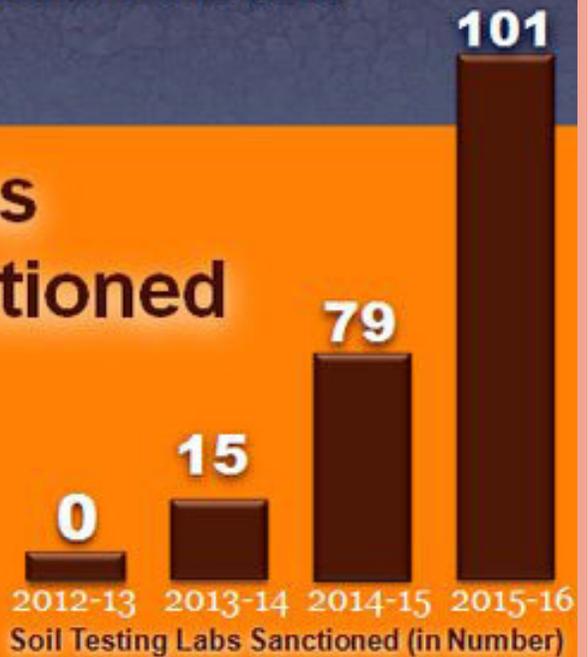
- SOIL HEALTH CARD**
  - 4.75 Crore Soil Health Cards made in 2 years.
  - 9.25 Crore Soil Health Cards to be distributed this year.
- PRADHAN MANTRI FASAL BIMA YOJNA**
  - Full protection of crop ensured.
  - Maximum premium 2% for Kharif and 1.5 % for Rabi . Lowest ever premium rates.
- PRADHAN MANTRI KRISHI SINCHAYEE YOJNA**
  - 9.7 lakh hectare area brought under irrigation in 2 years.
  - Target to bring 7 lakh hectare area under irrigation this year.
- NATIONAL AGRICULTURE MARKET**
  - Farmers will get maximum price for their produce.
  - Income of farmers will go up and middlemen will be eliminated.
- RASHTRIYA GOKUL MISSION**
  - Protection of indigenous cattle breeds.
  - Added source of income for farmers created.

# Soil Testing Labs



- Sanction of Soil Test Labs 12 times more than in the two years of previous Government.
- Employment potential for 30,000 samplers, 10,000 technicians created.
- Training Modules developed for soil samplers, Lab Assistant and Lab Analyst by Agriculture Skill Council of India (ASCI)

## Soil Testing Labs (Static + Mobile) Sanctioned



RadhamohanBJP

improvement in the skill of water conservation on the field, precision irrigation encouragement to the sophisticated technology to save water, to enhance the potentiality of aquifer, to use the waste water of Municipal Corporation etc., through this process irrigation projects are being promoted through private investment.

### Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana:

To promote bio-farming in the country, NDA Government launched an initiative in 2015. According to the scheme, the farmers are being encouraged to adopt

bio-farming by making clusters in the country. To be benefited from this scheme at least a cluster of 50 farmers is required along with an area of land with 50 acres. Under this scheme, every farmer is provided Rs. 20,000/- per acre for the span of three years. Farmers are utilizing this amount for the purchase of bio-seeds, harvesting and to transport the agricultural products to the local market.

### Soil Health Card Scheme:

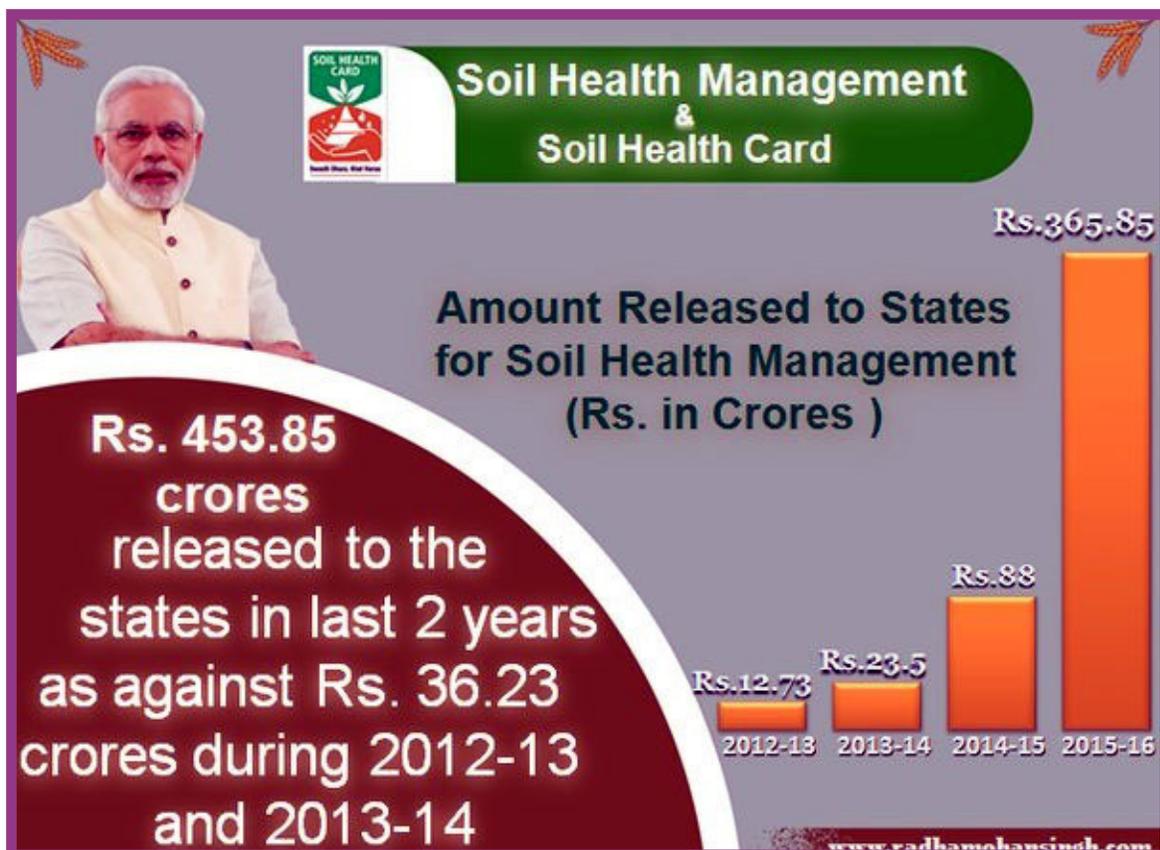
Government also had initiated Soil Health Card scheme to provide farmers Soil Health Card in a mission mode. This

card contains the knowhow of the new trend in the soil and accordingly the required quantity of fertilizers. Through that farmers will be capable enough to obtain more products on their farms. Through this card, the farmers will know the fertility of their fields. The expert will sort out the problem concerned with soil. Though these cards farmers will also monitor the change of quality related to the soil after prolong use of the farms in the agriculture process and they will benefit from the soil card to maintain the health of the soil.

### Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna:

Government of India had also launched Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna to provide relief to the farmers inflicted with the loss of crop damage. This is truly a farmer welfare scheme. Under this

scheme, the burden of premium has been reduced and their cases are being sorted out expeditiously. Apart from the losses inflicted by crop damage, the provision has been made with this scheme to relieve the farmers from the losses in the aftermath of harvesting. This scheme provides assessment of local calamities along with a list on unseasonal rain form, land slide and floods. Under this scheme the farmers are supposed to pay 2% for Kharif and 1.5% for Rabi. Rest of the premium will be deposited by the Government. The Government has not prescribed any extent for subsidy. The remaining premium is 90% that will be paid by the Government. Under this scheme, remote sensing, smart phone and drone use is mandatory for the expeditious assessment of the crop damage.



### **National Agriculture Market (e-NAM):**

National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) is all India electronic trading portal which aims at forming a unified national market for agricultural products by making a network for the markets related to the existing Agricultural Product Marketing Committee (APMC). The government made up its mind to develop a National Agriculture Market so as to transport the agricultural product from one market to another in a smooth way, to save the producers from a number of market duties and to provide agricultural product to the consumers on a fair price. By September, 2016 e-NAM will cover more than 200 agricultural market and by March, 2018 such methodology will be developed for 585 markets which will facilitate the transportation of agricultural products to the market. At present the farmers sell out their products through the Mandis or Bazar Committees which levy a number of duties on their products. Now, there will be only one license for the whole State and duty will be levied only on one point. Electronic auction will be conducted to know about the prices. It will facilitate the way to convert the whole state to one market. Farmers will obtain more alternative to sell out their products. The transparency will be increased due to online platform and farmers will get better return.

The digital technology is facilitating the linking with the others and the sharing of our thoughts on different points. PM Modi has also shown his keenness in imparting the benefits of digital India on farmers for which a virtual platform is being prepared as National Agriculture

Market. Simultaneously a provision has been made for soil testing laboratories in the vicinity of selected mandis which will facilitate the farmers for soil testing.

### **India emergence campaign through village emergence:**

Government of India has launched a campaign named as India's emergence through the emergence of villages so as to improve the means of livelihood amongst the rural, to accelerate rural development process to strengthen Panchayati Raj across the country to establish social equality to create awareness about the agricultural schemes.

### **My Village My Pride:**

A new scheme has been initiated by the Modi Government to provide the methodology of scientific farming and a new technology to every village. For this purpose, all experts working in agricultural universities and ICAR Institutes spreads all over the country have been invited. Under this Scheme, 20,000 agriculture scientists have been engaged to adopt a village and spread the awareness on the need to adopt ways of sophisticated scientific farming and their implementation. 78 scientist of NRRI are in touch with farmers after having selected almost 92 villages. They are providing multi-dimensional information and sophisticated benefits to the farmers within a prescribed time frame. ●

*(Siddharth Singh is Research Scholar in Jawaharlal Nehru University. His Email ID is sidd4india@gmail.com Twitter: @Sid4india)*

## Increasing productivity of working in both Houses of Parliament

The Government's persistent outreach to opposition and other parties resulted in better functioning of Parliament despite heat generated on some issues. Government did reach out to the opposition and other parties "through sustained coordination, communication and cooperation" on various issues.

If we see an account of the efforts made by the Government towards legislation and functioning of Parliament over the last two years, then the number of sittings of both the Houses and Bills passed by the Lower House have improved during this period. Lok Sabha held 75 sittings and passed 48 Bills per year as against 70 sittings and 45 Bills per year during 2004-14. Rajya Sabha held 71 sittings and passed over 41 Bills per year as against 67 sittings and 45 Bills per year during 2004-14 as per the official records. In total, Lok Sabha has passed 96 Bills and Rajya Sabha cleared 83 Bills during the last two years of Modi Government.

Out of the 8 sessions of the 16<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha so far, productivity of the House (working hours as against available time) has been more than 100% in respect of six sessions. Productivity of Rajya Sabha has been more than 100% in respect of 2 sessions and over 80% in case of another three sessions during the last two years.

Regarding the current Budget session that concluded recently, the session has been by and large productive and fruitful despite the heat generated on some issues of wider implications. Despite contentious issues being raised in the Parliament, legislative work is being transacted. Lok Sabha did not witness even a single forced adjournment due to interruptions during this budget session and disruptions declining in the Rajya Sabha over the last two sessions. Lok Sabha worked for 14 hours 32 minutes beyond scheduled hours, amounting to more than two sittings, resulting in early completion of legislative work. The productivity of Lok Sabha during this Session has been 117.58% and that of Rajya Sabha at 86.68%. Ten Bills were passed in Lok Sabha and 12 in Rajya Sabha.

Major Bills passed during this Session included –The Finance Bill and the Railways Appropriation Bill, the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Bill, the Industries (Development and Regulation) Bill and the Anti-Hijacking Bill, passed by both the Houses and the Compensatory Afforestation Bill, passed by Lok Sabha. 44 Bills are pending in Rajya Sabha for consideration and passing while it is 11 in case of Lok Sabha.

*(SPMRF Desk)*

# EMBRACE OF CIVILISATIONAL INDIA

✍ Anirban Ganguly



**F**rench *philosophe* Voltaire was convinced that all knowledge came to the West from India and yet he lamented how badly the Western nations treated the civilisations and people of the East in their quest for gold and glory. “*Nous avons montré*” (we have shown) wrote Voltaire, “*combien nous le surpassons en*

*méchanceté, et combien nous leur sommes inférieurs en sagesse*”, (how superior we are to them, ie Indians, in wickedness and how inferior we are to them in wisdom). Voltaire’s views, in his time and later, were also echoed by a number of Western thinkers, who looked to India for the light of knowledge and liberation especially

from ignorance and a mode of living that had increasingly begun to lose its balance and cohesion. This reference to the innate Bharatiya wisdom sagesse that Voltaire made, was palpably felt as one neared Ujjain and the centre of the ongoing Kumbh, the river Kshipra, in Madhya Pradesh.

As one walked in the night throughout the Kumbha Kshetra and mingled and got lost in the circumambulating surge of pilgrims from far and wide one felt that intense impulse of devotion, of an inner quest that has defined India's civilisational march over the millennia and expressed through the urge for a holy dip in the divine waters of the sacred river, in their thirst to listen with rapt attention to the discourse of the gathered saints and sages and in their aspiration to wash away negativities and emerge cleansed to face anew the challenges of life.

*Dharma*, that indescribable and untranslatable word, defined their actions on such occasions. One saw India in a microcosm in this region during these days no irritation, no intolerance, no disregard for nature, no impatience was visible in the thronging multitude as people moved around. It was a sight that the certified intellectual, infatuated with deconstructionism, would find hard to comprehend leave, alone describe or analyse. For minds that are irretrievably afflicted with the attitude of 'repudiation' this would be a hard sight to absorb.

For thousands of years, intuitively and at times with the help of the seasons and the almanac, throngs of people have moved across India, unceasingly and unfailingly to take a holy dip in different parts of the continent on different occasion, not only delineating a cultural and spiritual unity but also breathing fresh energy into the civilisational flow of which they were an integral and inseparable part.

Sri Aurobindo observed in his essays on Indian culture, the religious life of the people in India "was more intense than that of any other country; they drank in with remarkable facility the thoughts of the philosophers and the influence of the saints... they were taught by the *Sannyasins* and sang the songs of the Bhaktas and the bauls..." Or as KV Rangaswami Aiyangar wrote in his masterly introduction to the *Tirthavivecana-kanda*, a discussion on the *tirthas* and their undertakings in the eighth part of Bhatta Lakshmidhara's *Krytakalpataru*, "Where political ambitions united or divided the country, pilgrimage wrought a unity based on religion, and a faith in certain eternal verities. Long before wise statesmanship attempted or accomplished Indian unification, Akhand Hindusthan had sprung from the wandering of pilgrims."

One saw that 'Akhand Hindusthan', unsullied by 'isms', unaffected by deconstructionism or repudiation, unconcerned with what the 'educated' thought of such an inexplicable behaviour of trudging

miles to bathe in a river at a particular time and on a certain day. One saw how the people 'drank with remarkable facility' the thought of the saints during the sessions of *kathas* that were held throughout the day at regular intervals. The inane and insipid debates of urban India; the ludicrous assertions by some – of an India in conflict; the false spectres of intolerance; and the imbecile and perfidious arguments often thrown up by certified 'degree holders', seemed far away, as if in a haze with no link to the roots in the soil on which the pilgrims trudged. Prime Minister Narendra Modi was right when he said, referring to this unique congregation, that every day a population as large as a small European country comes and takes the holy dip and that its organisation and paraphernalia is worth several case studies by leading universities of the world. But then, most in the West, with notable exceptions, who study India, are so obsessed with trying to deconstruct her that they have no inclination to do so, or deliberately ignore those activities that articulate and affirm civilisational India.

One of the defining features of this Simhastha Kumbh in Ujjain was the International Vichar Mahakumbh – Vaicharik Kumbh – which saw the convergence of saints, *mathadipathis*, intellectuals, scholars, public personalities and citizens from across India and the world. Much as in the yore when gatherings of the Kumbh threw up new ideas, new positions and

radiated a message of action across most of the continent, the Vichar Mahakumbh also had, as its objective, the proclamation of a 'Universal Message of Simhastha 2016'.

Both RSS Sarsanghchalak Mohan Bhagwat in his inaugural address and Prime Minister Modi in his valedictory address stressed on the uniqueness of the Kumbh, which in the past, held among its many activities, sessions of intellectual churning where new ideas, fresh directions were given to society. In fact, Prime Minister Modi made a very interesting analogy when he pointed out how a mega Kumbh took place every 12 years while in the interim, at the interval of every three years, *ardha*-Kumbhs took place at various locations across the country. These mini-Kumbhs, he pointed out, were a mechanism of making a mid-term appraisal of the progress of the resolves made during the Maha Kumbh. He called upon all the gathered spiritual leaders to organise every year a week-long 'vichar kumbh' in their respective areas and organisations so that the intellectual churning for the betterment of society is kept alive.

Themes like climate change, women empowerment, sustainable consumption, *Dharma*-inspired living, sanitation, value education, challenges of global warming, water scarcity, agriculture, health of rivers were deliberated upon. The 51 point Declaration released at the end of the deliberations in the presence of Prime

Minister Modi, Sri Lankan President Maithripala Sirisena and a host of other leaders and intellectuals from India's neighbourhood and beyond covered almost all aspects with which the global community is currently grappling. It was a holistic document exuding an integral vision that calls upon the world community to join hands.

As Prime Minister Modi said, "What is happening here is the birth of a new effort, a modern edition of what would happen in the yesteryears, 51 elixir points of this Simhastha declaration, will start a new discourse not only in India but around the world." ●

## PM appreciates arrangements at Ujjain Simhasth

Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi has appreciated the extensive arrangements made for devotees and tourists at Ujjain Simhasth. In a series of tweets after meeting the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh Shri Shivraj Singh Chouhan yesterday in New Delhi, PM also said that he was delighted to know about the usage of technology and the focus on cleanliness at Simhasth.

"Had an excellent meeting with MP CM @ChouhanShivraj. He talked at length about extensive arrangements at @Simhasth.

Was delighted to know about the usage of technology in @Simhasth. Focus on cleanliness, both on the land and water is appreciable.

Its gladdening that devotees and tourists visiting @Simhasth will witness cultural programmes that celebrate our great culture and rich history.", the Prime Minister tweeted.

Courtesy: <http://pmindia.gov.in/>

# Status of Skill Development Programmes under Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship

**N**ational Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, 2015 targets to skill/reskill about 40 crore persons by 2022 in the country. The Central Government has launched over 40 skill development schemes which is being implemented by Ministries/Departments to achieve these targets. These schemes on one hand seek to cater to demands for skilled manpower and on the other hand attempt to reduce skill gaps quantitatively. The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) has taken several steps to enhance the quality in skill development which are as under:

- ▶ The National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship 2015 provides an umbrella framework to all skilling activities including skill development scheme/programme being carried out within the country.
- ▶ National Skill Development Mission which seeks to converge, coordinate, implement and monitor skilling activities on a pan-India basis;
- ▶ Common Norms for all skill development programmes across Central Ministries/Departments.



- ▶ There are Sector Skill Councils (SSCs) which assess skill needs of various job roles in a particular sector in consultation with the industry and develop job specific standards called Qualification Packs – National Occupational Standards (QP-NOS).
- ▶ National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) to organize qualifications according to series of level of knowledge, skills and aptitude.
- ▶ Strategic partnerships have also been undertaken between MSDE and other Ministries/ Departments in the Central Government, to collaborate on scaling up skill training activities in specific sectors and leveraging existing infrastructure.
- ▶ MSDE has also signed MoUs with Germany, UK, China and Australia, to scale up apprenticeships support, training of trainees, curriculum development, ensure benchmarking of standards and create Centres of Excellence in skill training across the country.

## Progress in Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) is a flagship skill development scheme of Government of India. The scheme is being implemented by National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC). As on 25<sup>th</sup> April, 2016, a total of 17.58 lakh candidates have been trained and 5.77 lakh have been certified and 81978 placed under PMKVY.

A State/UT wise list of candidates enrolled, trained and certified is given is:

State	Total Enrolled	Total Trainings Completed	Total Certified
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	194	194	16
Andhra Pradesh	123826	122866	43281
Arunachal Pradesh	1017	1017	75
Assam	31224	30783	1217
Bihar	89566	87159	22190
Chandigarh	4795	4649	1895
Chhattisgarh	36691	35528	10110
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	258	258	34
Daman and Diu	230	230	43
Delhi	75051	72632	25507

## NATIONAL AGENDA

Goa	499	499	64
Gujarat	43544	42251	11704
Haryana	81611	79983	26466
Himachal Pradesh	22738	22573	9557
Jammu and Kashmir	17913	17505	4003
Jharkhand	26488	25609	8526
Karnataka	73494	73004	21419
Kerala	14689	14587	4121
Madhya Pradesh	159086	156096	47831
Maharashtra	84454	81766	27524
Manipur	1328	1328	564
Meghalaya	1661	1661	10
Mizoram	1030	1012	0
Nagaland	1271	1271	244
Odisha	56822	55924	15217
Puducherry	7070	7010	3409
Punjab	72413	69295	23533
Rajasthan	112452	111235	40300
Sikkim	886	859	237
Tamil Nadu	151591	150244	64393
Telangana	97933	96475	39443
Tripura	14018	13958	5002
Uttar Pradesh	256279	252304	78189
Uttarakhand	13675	13573	5047
West Bengal	118045	113397	36093
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1793842</b>	<b>1758735</b>	<b>577264</b>

(SPMRF Desk)

## **Initiatives undertaken by the Ministry of Tourism in the recent past for development and promotion of Tourism**

**A** total of 70,045 tourists arrived in India in April 2016 on e-Tourist Visa as compared to 19,139 during the month of April 2015 registering a growth of 266%. Commencing from 27th November 2014 e-Tourist Visa facility was available until 25th February 2016 for citizens of 113 countries arriving at 16 Airports in India. The Government of India has extended this scheme for citizens of 37 more countries w.e.f 26th February 2016 taking the tally to 150 countries.

Initiatives undertaken by the Ministry of Tourism in the recent past for development and promotion of tourism and attract more tourists in the country are as below:

- ▶ Introduction of facility of e-Tourist Visa for the citizens of 150 countries at 16 airports including extension of Visa on Arrival facility to the nationals of Japan.
- ▶ Launch of 24x7 Toll Free Multi-Lingual Tourist Info Line handling ten international languages besides Hindi and English.
- ▶ The Ministry of Tourism has launched 'Welcome Booklet' with information on Dos and Don'ts for tourists, contact

details of India Tourism domestic offices and Tourist Helpline Number for distribution at immigration counters to tourists arriving at international airports.

- ▶ Launch of Swachh Paryatan App.
- ▶ Promotion of India as a holistic destination in the international markets under the Incredible India brand-line.
- ▶ Organization of biennial International Buddhist Conclave.
- ▶ Organization of Annual International Tourism Mart for promotion of tourism in North Eastern States.
- ▶ Promotion of activities in tourist generating markets overseas through the India Tourism Offices abroad with active participation in International Tourism Events.
- ▶ Financial assistance to Stakeholders and Tourism Departments of States/Union Territories for undertaking promotional activities under the Marketing Development Assistance Scheme.

*(SPMRF Desk)*

# यही हैं अच्छे दिनों के संकेत

✍ अमित शाह

कें

द्व में नरेंद्र मोदी की सरकार 26 मई को दो साल का कार्यकाल पूरा कर रही है। नरेंद्र मोदी के नेतृत्व में राष्ट्रीय जनतांत्रिक गठबंधन की जबर्दस्त जीत के तीन मुख्य आधार रहे— समाज के सबसे निचले तबके का विकास, भ्रष्टाचार को जड़ से उखाड़ना व उद्योग-धंधों को पारदर्शी व सहज बनाना।

भले ही इन तीनों मद्दों पर सफलता को लेकर लोगों की राय अलग-अलग हों, लेकिन इतना स्पष्ट है कि मोदी सरकार इन तीनों ही मोर्चों पर मजबूती के साथ आगे बढ़ रही है।

वे दिन बीत गए, जब केंद्र सरकार प्रत्येक मोर्चे पर चारों तरफ से भ्रष्टाचार के आरोपों से घिरी रहती थी। स्पेक्ट्रम बेचने से लेकर राष्ट्रमंडल खेलों के आयोजन तक और हेलीकॉप्टर की खरीद से लेकर कोयला खदानों की नीलामी जैसे हरके काम में यूपीए सरकार पर भ्रष्टाचार के गंभीर आरोप लगे। लेकिन बीते दो वर्षों में हमें मूलभूत बदलाव देखने को मिले हैं। मोदी सरकार ने बेदाग प्रशासन दिया है और उसके ऊपर भ्रष्टाचार का एक भी आरोप नहीं लगा है। सिर्फ ट्विटर के जरिये विदेश में फंसे भारतीयों को शीघ्रता से मदद मिलना हो या रेल में यात्रा कर रही लाचार मां के भूखे बच्चे के लिए दूध की व्यवस्था का होना या फिर सुदूर गांव में रहने वालों को गैस सिलेंडर उपलब्ध कराना, ऐसे अनगिनत उदाहरण मोदी सरकार की आम आदमी के प्रति जवाबदेही के जीते-जागते प्रमाण हैं।

आर्थिक विकास को गति देने के लिए यूपीए सरकार से विरासत में मिली जर्जर अर्थव्यवस्था को पुनः पटरी पर लाने का काम किया गया है। जब



मोदी सरकार सत्ता में आई, तब देश की आर्थिक विकास दर तेजी से नीचे जा रही थी। वैश्विक आर्थिक मंदी के बावजूद मोदी सरकार के अथक प्रयासों का ही परिणाम है कि विकास दर में सुधार आया और वर्तमान वित्तीय वर्ष में

इसके 7.5 प्रतिशत के ऊपर जाने की संभावना बनी है। नीतिगत सुधारों की वजह से निवेशकों का एक बार फिर से भारत पर विश्वास लौटा है, जबकि विपक्ष लगातार जीएसटी जैसे विधेयकों पर संसद में अवरोध पैदा कर रहा है।

लेकिन इन सारे अवरोधों का सामना करते हुए सरकार ने न सिर्फ अर्थव्यवस्था को मजबूती दी है, बल्कि अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर भारत की छवि को पुनर्स्थापित भी किया है। जन-धन योजना, मुद्रा योजना, स्टैंडअप इंडिया, फसल बीमा योजना, स्किल इंडिया और मेक-इन-इंडिया जैसे अनेक कार्यक्रमों ने आमजन के जीवन को छुआ है। जहां ग्राम ज्योति योजना से हर गांव को रोशन करने का काम तेजी से हो रहा है, वहीं वर्षों से भ्रष्टाचार झेल रहे राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों को पटरी पर लाकर प्रतिदिन 18 किमी सड़कें बनाई जा रही हैं।

विपक्ष सरकार पर रोजगार सृजन न कर पाने का आरोप लगाते समय भूल जाता है कि भारत का स्वरूप ऐसा है कि सरकारी नौकरी द्वारा बेरोजगारी नहीं दूर की जा सकती। इसीलिए प्रधानमंत्री मोदी ने स्टैंडअप इंडिया, मुद्रा योजना, स्किल इंडिया और मेक-इन-इंडिया जैसे कार्यक्रम बनाए। इनसे करोड़ों कुशल, अर्द्ध-कुशल और यहां तक कि दैनिक श्रमिकों को भी रोजगार के अवसर मिलने की संभावना बनी है। स्टैंडअप इंडिया के जरिये दलित, आदिवासी

और महिलाओं जैसे उपेक्षित वर्ग को भी उद्यमी बनने का अवसर मिल रहा है। सरकार कैसे अपने काम के दायरे में आमजन को ला सकती है, इसका एक उदाहरण पेट्रोलियम व प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय है।

पहले इस मंत्रालय का अधिकांश काम कॉरपोरेट और बड़े वाणिज्यिक हितों तक सीमित था। लेकिन अब यह मंत्रालय पहल, 'गिव इट अप' और उज्ज्वला जैसे कार्यक्रमों के जरिये जन-कल्याण का मंत्रालय बन गया है।

केंद्र सरकार द्वारा दी जाने वाली सब्सिडी का एक बड़ा हिस्सा हमेशा से बिचौलियों व भ्रष्टाचारियों की झोली में जाता रहा है। इस पर लगाम कसने के लिए जन-धन योजना में खुले खातों का लाभ लेते हुए पेट्रोलियम मंत्रालय ने 'पहल' योजना शुरू की। इस योजना के तहत सरकार ने एलपीजी ग्राहकों को बाजार कीमत पर गैस सिलेंडर उपलब्ध कराना शुरू किया और सब्सिडी का पैसा सीधे उनके बैंक खातों में जाने लगा। इससे एलपीजी पर मिलने वाली सब्सिडी की चोरी रुक गई।

कमर्शियल क्षेत्र में सब्सिडी वाले एलपीजी सिलेंडरों की कालाबाजारी पर भी रोक लगी। अब तक 15-20 करोड़ परिवार पहल से जुड़ चुके हैं, जिनके बैंक खातों में 32,307 करोड़ रुपये की सब्सिडी सीधे जमा की गई है। पहल के चलते पिछले वित्त वर्ष में सरकार की 14,672 करोड़ रुपये की बचत हुई।

पहल की सफलता के बाद प्रधानमंत्री ने 'गिव इट अप' योजना की घोषणा की, जिसके तहत उन्होंने लोगों से एलपीजी पर मिलने वाली सब्सिडी का स्वेच्छा से त्याग करने का आग्रह किया। यह प्रयास रंग लाया और अब तक एक करोड़ से भी अधिक परिवार अपनी एलपीजी सब्सिडी का त्याग कर चुके हैं, जिससे सरकारी खजाने में भारी बचत हुई है।

संपन्न परिवारों के साथ-साथ 'गिव इट अप' में मध्यवर्गीय परिवारों की भी भारी भागेदारी रही। 'गिव इट अप' की सफलता जहां नरेंद्र मोदी को ऐसा अनूठा राष्ट्रनेता साबित करती है, जिनकी बात को देश का हर नागरिक गंभीरता से लेता है। पूर्व प्रधानमंत्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री भी कुछ ऐसी ही

शख्सियत थे, जिनके आह्वान पर लोगों ने एक पहर भूखे रहकर अनाज के संकट से लड़ने में देश की मदद की थी।

पहल और 'गिव इट अप' के तहत हुई बचत को भारत सरकार ने अपने खजाने में न रखकर गरीबों को रसोई गैस का लाभ पहुंचाने के लिए प्रधानमंत्री उज्ज्वला योजना की शुरुआत की है। इसके तहत 2019 तक गरीबी रेखा के नीचे रहने वाले पांच करोड़ परिवारों को मुक्त गैस सिलेंडर देने का लक्ष्य रखा गया है। उत्तर प्रदेश के बलिया जिले से शुरू हुई उज्ज्वला योजना में पहले वर्ष में 2,000 करोड़ रुपये के अनुदान से करीब डेढ़ करोड़ परिवारों को लाभ मिलेगा। इस योजना के लिए सरकार ने 8,000 करोड़ रुपये आवंटित किए हैं। विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन की एक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, साल 2012 में भारत में लगभग 12 लाख मौतें घरेलू प्रदूषण की वजह से हुईं।

इस रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, फेफड़े, आंख व हृदय की बीमारियों के लिए घरेलू धुआं ही जिम्मेदार है। इस धुएं का गरीबों, खासकर महिलाओं और बच्चों पर होने वाला प्रभाव भयावह है। उज्ज्वला देश के गरीबों की स्वास्थ्य सुरक्षा के नजरिये से तो वरदान साबित होगी ही, साथ ही महिलाओं और बच्चों को जंगलों में लकड़ियां और उपले चुनने से मुक्ति मिलने से उनकी सुरक्षा को भी बल मिलेगा।

कांग्रेस उपाध्यक्ष राहुल गांधी ने गरीब कलावती के घर जाकर फोटो तो खिंचवाई, लेकिन शायद वह उन जैसी महिलाओं की संवेदना को समझ नहीं पाए, क्योंकि उन्होंने कभी रसोई के धुएं से निकले आंसुओं का दर्द नहीं महसूस किया। प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने गरीबी निकट से देखी है और आभाव का जीवन जिया है। शायद यही कारण है कि उन्हें उज्ज्वला जैसा कार्यक्रम बनाने के लिए किसी कलावती के घर जाकर फोटो खिंचवाने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ी। किसी गरीब महिला को धुएं के आंसुओं से छुटकारा दिलाना, किसी गरीब को फेफड़े, आंख और दिल की बीमारी से बचाना ही शायद मोदी सरकार में आए अच्छे दिनों के संकेत हैं। ●

साभार: हिन्दुस्तान, १६ मई २०१६

# श्री आदि शंकराचार्य का प्रेरक व्यक्तित्व

✍ भूपेन्द्र यादव



**श्री** आदि शंकराचार्य का आठवीं सदी में आगमन भारत देश के लिये सांस्कृतिक पुनर्जागरण का ही एक ऐसा पड़ाव है जिसने उस काल में विस्मृत हो रहे वैदिक धर्म को न सिर्फ पुनः प्रतिष्ठित किया बल्कि हम भारतीयों को ज्ञान मार्ग की ओर उन्मुख किया।

आचार्य शंकर की जन्म तिथि वैशाख शुक्ल पंचमी स्वीकार की जाती है जो इस वर्ष 11 मई को है इसे शंकराचार्य जयन्ती के रूप में मनाया जाता है। दर्शन सदैव प्रासंगिक होता है उसमें सत्य के वे सूत्र होते हैं जो प्रत्येक काल और परिस्थिति में हमें उचित दिशा दिखाते हैं। आचार्य शंकर की जीवन अवधि मात्र 32 वर्ष की है उनके जीवन की घटनाएँ, उनकी अद्भुत मेधा, उनकी उत्कृष्ट लेखनी, पूरे भारत वर्ष का भ्रमण, चार मठों की चार दिशाओं में स्थापना विस्मित कर देने वाली है परन्तु इस

विस्मय को यदि हम मात्र दैव संयोग और चमत्कारिक घटना के रूप में ही वर्णित कर आचार्य का स्मरण करेंगे तो हमारी समस्याओं और विपन्नता का समाधान नहीं हो पायेगा इसलिये उन्हें आज हमारे समाज व देश की समस्याओं के परिपेक्ष्य में समझना एवं प्रेरणा प्राप्त करना आवश्यक है।

भारतीय समाज बहुजातीय, बहुभाषीय, बहुपंथिक, बहुधार्मिक समाज है परन्तु यह सांस्कृतिक दृष्टि से एक है। बहुधा इसे बहुसांस्कृतिक समाज कहने व दिखाने का प्रयास होता है जो इस देश को बाँटने और एकसूत्र में बांधने के प्रयासों को रोकने का कार्य करता है। यह ऐतिहासिक तथ्य है कि भारत में बाहर से विभिन्न जातियों, नस्लों और मजहबों का आगमन हुआ पर भारत भूमि पर रहकर सत्ता के संघर्ष से भिन्न समाज में समन्वित संस्कृति फली फूली। हमारी संस्कृति को बाहरी

दर्शन तथा अध्यवेत्ता मिली—जुली संस्कृति कहने की गलती कर सकते हैं परन्तु हम जिस जीवन शैली को जीते हैं वह मिली—जुली नहीं मेल—जोल की संस्कृति है। यदि यह मिली जुली संस्कृति होती तो इसका अस्तित्व संघर्षों एवं युद्धों से नष्ट हो गया होता। इससे नवीन सृजन नहीं हो पाता, परन्तु यह जीवित प्रवाह है। सभी दृष्टियों के विचारक स्वीकारते हैं कि भारत की समन्वयवादी गंगा—जमना तहजीब को मध्यकालीन सन्तों ने प्रगाढ़ किया परन्तु यह ध्यान देने योग्य तथ्य है कि इन सन्तों की रचनाओं की पृष्ठभूमि में एकतत्त्ववाद, ब्रह्म एवं जीव की एकता, संसार का माया रूप, अज्ञान का निराकरण, छूताछूत पाखण्ड का विरोध प्रमुख रहा। इस साहित्य की पृष्ठभूमि का अध्ययन किया जाय तो आचार्य शंकर के ब्रह्मवाद एवं मायावाद का प्रभाव दिखाई देगा यही आचार्य शंकर का भारत के सांस्कृतिक उन्नयन में अभूतपूर्व योगदान है।

श्री आदिशंकराचार्य मात्र दार्शनिक या सन्यासी नहीं थे वे भारत की विचार परम्परा को पुनः प्राण देने वाले समाज सुधारक थे। विशुद्ध अद्वैतवाद का दर्शन उनके तर्क एवं तर्कातीत अनुभव से सिद्ध था परन्तु इसे उन्होंने किसी राज्य सत्ता के आश्रय से या बलप्रयोग से अथवा भयग्रस्त करने वाले धार्मिक पाखण्ड से स्थापित नहीं किया। उनमें ज्ञान के प्रति अटूट निष्ठा थी शास्त्रानुसार शिक्षण प्राप्त कर भी उनकी ज्ञानयात्रा समाप्त नहीं हुई अपने गुरु गोविन्दपाद के आदेशानुसार शास्त्रीय ज्ञान की व्यावहारिक सत्यता का अनुभव जानने वे काशी पधारे। उस समय भारतभूमि पर लगभग 80 के करीब जीवित सम्प्रदाय थे उन सभी को शास्त्रार्थ में पराजित कर वैदिक धर्म की स्थापना का उद्देश्य शैक्षणिक धार्मिक वाद—विवाद में विजय मात्र नहीं था अपितु जीव हित के साथ समाज हित में निर्णय लेने का साहस समाज में पैदा करना था इसे हम उनके जीवन—दर्शन में जिये गये पलों से समझ सकते हैं।

बचपन में जब वे इकलौते पुत्र होते हुए भी

माता की आज्ञा से सन्यास पर निकले तो आस—पास के लोगो ने माता को असहाय छोड़कर सन्यास ग्रहण करने पर प्रतिवाद किया तो उनका उत्तर हमसे एक अच्छे समाज की अपेक्षा करता है। उनका उत्तर था “आप सब लोग मेरी माँ के प्रति इतनी सहानुभूति रखते हैं यह जानकर प्रसन्ता हुई और हृदय में विश्वास भी दृढ़ हुआ कि मेरी अनुपस्थिति में आप लोग अपनी सहृदयता से उनकी सेवा करेंगे।” वृहत्तर कल्याण के लिए अपने सीमित उद्देश्यों से टकराव भगवान् श्री राम, श्री कृष्ण, गौतम बुद्ध, महावीर स्वामी सभी के जीवन में रहा है परन्तु इन सभी का समाज में, मानवता में, अच्छाइयों में विश्वास रहा। ये शंकालु इर्ष्यालु नहीं रहे और तभी सीमित उद्देश्यों के धर्म संकट से निकलकर वृहत्तर कल्याण की ओर बढ़े। उक्त घटना का अर्थ यह नहीं है वे निष्ठुर हो गए। आचार्य शंकर कभी लकीर के फकीर नहीं बने परम्परा की सुदृढ़ता के लिए उन्होंने संवेदनाओं एवं भावनाओं को कुचला नहीं और मातृ भक्ति सदैव उनके हृदय में रही। इसी हेतु सन्यास के तत्कालीन नियमों को तोड़ते हुये उन्होंने माता का दाह संस्कार स्वयं किया। यह उनके लिये आसान नहीं था तत्कालीन समाज ने उनका विरोध किया परन्तु निष्पक्ष तर्क और वैराग्यपालन करने वाला सन्यासी संवेदना शून्य नहीं हो सकता इसका आचार्य श्री ने प्रमाण दिया। शंकराचार्य के कर्तृत्व और जीवन यात्रा को देखने पर हम पाते हैं कि वैदिक धर्म को उन्होंने समय की मांग, व्यक्ति की रुचि एवं जिज्ञासा तथा समाज के कल्याण को सर्वोपरि भावना के रूप में व्याख्यापित किया। आत्म ज्ञान एवं मोक्ष के प्रति उत्कट भावना ने उन्हें मात्र नौ वर्ष की आयु में सन्यास आश्रम में प्रवेश करा दिया। कदाचित् यह आश्रम व्यवस्था का व्यतिक्रम है यदि ऐसा वे उस समय कर सकते हैं तो आज हम जाति, अंधविश्वास से जकड़ी परम्पराओं और आडम्बरपूर्ण कर्मकाण्ड को क्यों नहीं छोड़ सकते?

इसी प्रकार का महत्वपूर्ण प्रसंग काशी का है जब वे गंगास्नान कर निकले तो उन्होंने सामने से

आते हुये चाण्डाल से दूर हटने एवं अस्पृश्य होने की बात कही परन्तु चाण्डाल का प्रत्युत्तर था "किसे हटने को कह रहे हो देह को या आत्मा को? यदि देह को तो देह तो जड़ है कैसे हट सकती है और आत्मा को तो आत्मा तो सर्वव्यापी, सतत् शुद्ध स्वभाव है तुम्हारे एवं मेरे ब्रह्मस्वरूप होने में तात्विक भेद क्या है?"

कहा जाता है चाण्डाल का यह उत्तर आचार्य को लज्जित कर गया और उन्होंने अपनी भूल स्वीकारते हुये उसे अपना गुरु स्वीकारा क्योंकि व्यावहारिक दृष्टि के क्षेत्र में सम्पूर्ण सृष्टि और जीवों के ब्रह्मरूप होने का अर्थ वे अब वास्तव में जान पाये थे । अद्वैत ब्रह्मवाद का तात्विक दर्शन यदि व्यवहार में जीया जाये तो मेरा—उसका जातिभेद, लिंगभेद, धर्मभेद, संस्कृतिभेद, नस्लभेद तथा मनुष्य एवं मनुष्योत्तर जैविक व अजैविक प्राणियों के भेद को जीने से हमे रोकता है और एकात्मकता का भाव प्रसारित करता है यह पूर्णमानवतावादी दर्शन है जिसमें हिंसा, विद्वेष छूताछूत का कोई स्थान नहीं है ।

वर्तमान में लैंगिक समानता की मांग समाज में सक्रिय रूप से उठाई जा रही है इस दृष्टि से ध्यान देने योग्य है कि मीमांसा दर्शन के उस समय के श्रेष्ठ आचार्य मण्डन मिश्र एवं आचार्य शंकर के शास्त्रार्थ में निर्णायक मण्डन मिश्र की पत्नी देवी भारती थी। जब हमारे शंकराचार्य स्त्री के विदुषी होने, निर्णायक होने को स्वीकारते है तो हमारे समाज में महिलाओं की स्थिति दोगम दर्जे की एवं अस्पृश्य कैसे हुई? यह विचार का विषय है। सन्यासी का सन्यास उसे इन्द्रियो को नियन्त्रित करने का आग्रह करता है, स्त्री के तिरस्कार का नहीं।

शंकराचार्य ने वैदिक कर्मकाण्ड के शुद्ध आचरण पक्ष को चुनौती दी और यज्ञ के वास्तविक अर्थ को जिसमें जीव एवं समाज का हित है को हमारे सामने प्रकट किया । उनमें अपने वैचारिक विरोधियों के प्रति सम्मान व प्रेम था अपने गुरु को शास्त्रार्थ में हराकर ग्लानिभाव से आत्मदाह करने वाले मीमांसा दर्शन के आचार्य कुमारिल भट्ट को भी वे

रोकने का प्रयास करते है तथा श्राद्ध में सन्यासी की उपस्थिति का विरोध करने वाले आचार्य मण्डन मिश्र को भी तर्क से समझाते है कि जिन नियमों की कोई सार्थकता नहीं है जो मनुष्य में आत्मज्ञान, समाज कल्याण एवं मोक्ष के लिये प्रवृत्त करने वाली नहीं है उन्हें त्याग देना चाहिए। कापालिक एवं बौद्ध तांत्रिकों को भी वे बलि की निरर्थकता के बारे में तर्क सहित उत्तर देते है।

श्री आदि शंकराचार्य ने तत्कालीन हिन्दू समाज को एकजुट किया तथा शैव, शाक्त, वैष्णवों का द्वन्द समाप्त कर पंचदेवोपासना का मार्ग प्रशस्त किया। पूरे भारत का भ्रमण कर आक्रमणग्रस्त मन्दिरों में विग्रह स्थापना कर लोगों में धार्मिक आस्था का संचार किया। यह धार्मिक आस्था कर्मकाण्डपरक न होकर हृदय को शुद्ध व निर्मल करने का साधन रूप थी जो कठिन परिस्थितियों से जुझते समाज की आवश्यकता है। उन्होंने जन सामान्य की उचित तर्कसंगत धारणाओं को स्वीकार किया और अपनी समझ, रुचि, क्षमता एवं समाज के अनुकूल निष्ठा पालन का आग्रह किया। 'भजगोविन्दम् मूढमते' उसी दृष्टि का परिचय देता है। शास्त्रार्थ में विजयी होने के पश्चात् उन्होंने स्वयं के सर्वोपरि होने की घोषणा नहीं की बल्कि ज्ञान की यह परम्परा निरन्तर चलती रहे इसके लिये सन्यासी संघ एवं चारो दिशाओं में चार मठो की स्थापना की। उन्होंने आचार्य बादरायण के ब्रह्मसूत्र पर भाष्य लिखा तथा अपने शिष्यों को उस पर वार्तिक लिखने का आग्रह किया क्योंकि उनका मानना था कि समय, देश काल रुचि एवं सामाजिक आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप ग्रन्थ लिखे जाते रहने चाहिए। आज आवश्यकता है कि हमारे विश्वविद्यालय शंकराचार्य की इस इच्छा को पूरी करने के साधन बने। शास्त्रार्थ की जिस परम्परा की उन्होंने ऊँचाई दी उसे पुनः हमारे विश्वविद्यालयो एवं महाविद्यालयों में विकसित किया जाए और समाज एवं मानवता के हित में भविष्य में समाज को दिशा देने वाले ग्रन्थो की रचना की जाए। ●

(लेखक भाजपा के राज्यसभा सांसद हैं)

## Poverty – Its Dividends for the Congress Party’s Reigning Family

✍ Ajay Thakur

**O**ur country’s landscape is dotted with the innumerable memorial of the longest reigning post-independence family. It is strange that we are worshipping some of the worst economic managers in post-colonial history who gave nothing but fancy slogans and condemned millions to immense misery. As per United Nations Population Database Between 1947 to 1990, when the country grew at an average rate of 3.5%, the people living in poverty increased by 221m. Over the same period, Indonesia grew by 6 percent, Thailand 7 per cent and South Korea 9 per cent. In 1960 South Korea’s income was around four times more than India’s, but by 1990 it was 20 times more.

Rahul Gandhi, while addressing students of the Norse Monjee Institute of Management Studies (NMIMS) in Mumbai said that the Chinese people have paid a disproportionate price for its economic progress. ‘Millions of people paid for it with their lives (In China). We didn’t kill millions of people. I am much happier to live in India. China is a stronger country but India will move ahead’. The question is when and at what price? The tragedy is that Rahul can’t go beyond off the cuff remarks prepared by his speech writers.

Rahul is right that millions died in China, most of them during Mao’s Cultural Revolution. The economic revival came much later, in 1978. But even then many had to pay the price for China’s thirst for splintering growth. Though, the economic reforms which were initiated in 1978 have lifted more than 500 million people out of poverty - an unprecedented feat achieved in just three decades, it has come at a price. Soviet Union under Stalin’s Gulags: Forced Labour Camps in Siberia also paid a disproportionate price for his experiment with Communist system.

But either he is ignorant or guilty of glaring oversight about India. Unlike China the Indian state didn’t actively participate in genocide of its people, but its courtship with socialism was disastrous. Indians did suffer and die in comparable numbers if not more. Socialist-secular raj, established by Pandit Nehru and nurtured by Indira Gandhi cannot be absolved of the blame for much of the death and despair which millions of Indians had to suffer due to pathetic Human Development Index which was a direct consequence of poor economic growth witnessed during this period.

Swaminathan Aiyar in a paper in 2009 in Cato titled: “Socialism Kills:

The Human Cost of Delayed Economic Reforms in India”, explained that economic reforms could have started in 1971 as conditions were ripe, but were delayed for a decade and tangible reforms came much later, in 1991. This delay had an enormous cost. Had the economic reforms started a decade earlier, observes Aiyar

“.....14.5 million more children would have survived, 261 million more Indians would have become literate, and 109 million more people would have risen above the poverty line.” The delay in economic reform represents an enormous social tragedy. It drives home the point that India’s socialist era, which claimed it would deliver growth with social justice, delivered neither. During the “family’s” reign in terms of absolute numbers India fared much worse than China even on this count.

Obviously Rahul would not read this paper and nobody in his party dare to advise him to do so. But the people of India have the right to know about the passive death and misery that Rahul Gandhi’s and family inflicted on millions of poor. He and his supplicants are trying to make a case in support of tall claims and brandishing his party’s false pro-poor credentials with such brazenness.

*Amartya Sen talks of “More than 100 Million Women Are Missing,” New York Review of Books, December 20, 1990. Will Rahul try to understand what Sen meant in the above statement.*

Due to Nehru’s infatuation with

Soviet model of centralized planning and control, captains of business and industry received no encouragement from him to develop a genuine feeling of participation in the patriotic task of nation building. He did not realize that production of private sector also constitutes national wealth which should have been given due recognition. Besides reserving a number of items of production for the State, free enterprise was further fettered with control and regulation, leading to the establishment of what Rajagopalachari described as “Permit Raj”. India’s vibrant entrepreneurial culture was smothered and stifled by restrictive economic policies that seriously undermined development.

Nehru knew that a proliferation of permits and licenses would open up a vast field for corruption and nepotism. At the very commencement of planning, both he and his government knew that evil had already grown like a cancer in the country’s body economy. The germs of corruption were firmly planted during this period and manifested fully during UPA rule in every walk of life. The first plan document admits, ‘Perhaps the most conspicuous area of corruption has been those in which businessmen had to apply for permits and licenses. Supervision and vigilance within the administration were inadequate and illegitimate gains were undoubtedly made.’ The document goes on to say ‘in this connection, the growth of the

practice among the business firms of employing relations or friends of influential persons as “contact man” needs to be discouraged.

Ignoring the overwhelming evidence Indira continued with her father’s legacy with the zeal of neophyte, condemning millions of Indians to poverty. Indira Gandhi used the slogan ‘Garibi Hatao’ 35 years back to win votes and Congress has not been able to abandon it. But this was just a slogan to fool gullible and poor people. It took us over four decades of License Raj to rebel against state control and monopoly, and move towards economic freedom and competition. During her reign more than half of India’s then 870 million people lived on less than the World Bank’s current estimate for extreme poverty of \$1.90 a day.

However in the two decades since the 1991 reforms average growth accelerated to 6.5% and 113m people were lifted out of poverty. In a normal scenario Congress should have elevated Narshimha Rao to sainthood and quietly banished the discredited ghosts of the Family. But Family ensured that Rao was not even allowed to be cremated in Delhi, leave aside erecting a memorial befitting his contribution to peoples’ and the country’s prosperity. As a part of a diabolical design, every effort was made, to systematically erase his name from the national memory.

Ashutosh Varshney Sol Goldman Professor of International Studies Brown University attributes the spate

of scams which rocked the country to nexus of business and politics, which were exposed by then Controller & Auditor General. The UPA regime opened a virtual floodgate of scams - 2G, Coal block allocation, Commonwealth Games, Change of Land Use Haryana, Antrix-Devas deal .etc. Some estimated the value of scams in vicinity of a million crore.

It was political élites power to grant permissions and licenses that generated huge ill-gotten wealth, not innovative business ideas. They remind me of the loot of Robert Clive but with one major distinction that beyond a point he could not take the opprobrium and committed suicide but here even conclusive conviction in disproportionate income cases has little and no impact.

Disastrous policies and false promises have been the primary cause of farmers’ suicides. Rahul Gandhi is incapable of introspection on whether his Family’s policies really worked to lift the majority of the people economically. Unfortunately as in any monarchy the king is always right and that is what is practiced in the Congress Party. Sycophancy rather than competence has been systematically promoted in it from the days of Nehru.

*The Family controlled Congress party’s impact on economic policy remains negative. Contrast, for instance, Manmohan Singh’s record under Rao with his record under Sonia Gandhi. As Rao’s finance minister, Singh was able to inject a new life and*

*vibrancy in our economy. As as a Sonia Gandhi annointed prime minister, he burdened it with too many wasteful welfare programmes and too few growth-inducing policies.*

The UPA-enacted the Land Acquisition Act has begun to do serious economic damage by inhibiting the creation of jobs in precisely the areas where jobs can be created fastest, infrastructure and construction, both of which need land as a basic input. So it has become impossible to create jobs for the poor who need it most .This step is being touted as landmark achievement in the interest of poor Taking advantage of its numerical superiority in Rajya Sabha Congress has prevented the passage of GST which can boost growth rate up to 2%.

The biggest challenge which our country is facing at the moment is of underdevelopment and its insidious manifestations. Over 300 million people are living under abject poverty because of various economic policies followed since independence which ushered in an era of license/permit and inspector raj. This was direct consequence of high level of state and central control exercised on the industrial and business sectors of the country.

Our leader's primary task now, and for the foreseeable future, is to transform and improve the lives of the large numbers of our compatriots who live in poverty, with disease, hunger and illiteracy as their companions in life. A democratic, humane, just

society must do everything to end poverty and create equitable opportunity. Therefore, welfare of the poor is a critical democratic function, especially in a desperately poor society like ours. This is the true meaning of a welfare state.

But purveyors of poverty and those who have benefitted from controlled capitalism over several decades without question will do everything to sabotage it as it is their final battle which they cannot afford to lose as this would spell the end dynastic politics. Only the ignorant and those trying to make both ends meet, will vote an empty slogan of socialism and secularism. Minorities have fared much worse during the reign of the champions of their welfare and security.

Mark Tully in his book "No full Stops in India" writes "Nehru Dynasty has stood like a Banyan Tree, overshadowing the people and the institutions of India, and all Indians know that nothing grows under the Banyan Tree." Let us not undermine the capabilities of this termite ridden old Banyan tree which will still try to stop anyone from growing to the extent that it may turn the soil upside down before falling down. ●

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# मालेगाँव मामले में खुलने लगी परतें

शिवानन्द द्विवेदी



वर्ष 2008 में हुए मालेगाँव ब्लास्ट मामले गिरफ्तार साध्वी प्रज्ञा सहित अन्य पांच आरोपियों को राष्ट्रीय जांच एजेंसी ने क्लीन चिट दे दी है। एनआईएन ने अदालत में आरोप-पत्र दाखिल करते हुए इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि साध्वी प्रज्ञा के खिलाफ कोई सुबूत उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। लिहाजा अब यह तय हो गया था कि लगभग साढ़े सात साल से जेल में बंद साध्वी प्रज्ञा बाहर आएँगी। गौरतलब है कि साध्वी प्रज्ञा और कर्नल पुरोहित सहित अन्य आरोपियों को एटीएस द्वारा मकोका के तहत जेल में बंद रखा गया था, जिसे एनआईए ने बेहद गलत बताया है और कर्नल पुरोहित के उपर से मकोका हटाने की बात कही है। एनआईए द्वारा दाखिल वर्तमान आरोप-पत्र एवं एटीएस द्वारा मकोका के तहत गिरफ्तार किये गये साध्वी प्रज्ञा सहित अन्य आरोपियों से जुड़े इस मामले को समझने के लिए कई दृष्टिकोणों से मामले के देखने की जरूरत है। चूँकि जब 29 सितम्बर को मालेगाँव धमाका हुआ उसके बाद यह मामला एटीएस के पास चला गया और शुरुआती कार्रवाई एटीएस ने की थी। जब यह मामला चल रहा था तब एटीएस चीफ हेमंत करकरे थे, जो 26/11 मामले में आतंकियों का शिकार बने। वर्ष 2011 में यह मामला राष्ट्रीय जांच एजेंसी के अंतर्गत आ गया और अपनी जांच में एनआईए ने एटीएस की तमाम कार्यवाहियों को सिरे से गलत ठहराते हुए खारिज किया है। एनआईए ने माना है कि महज एक मोटर साइकिल को आधार बनाकर किसी को मकोका के तहत इतने वर्षों तक जेल में नहीं रखा जा सकता है। दरअसल इस पूरे मामले का अगर बहुआयामी विश्लेषण करें तो यह एक

देश के अंदर की राजनीतिक साजिश के साथ-साथ अन्तरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर भी हिन्दुओं को लेकर एक गलत अवधारणा विकसित करने की कोशिश के रूप में नजर आता है। चूँकि मालेगाँव ब्लास्ट के बाद अमेरिका का न्यूयार्क टाइम्स, लन्दन का बेलफास्ट-टेलीग्राफ एवं बीबीसी ने 'हिन्दू टेरिज्म' शब्द का इस्तेमाल किया। न्यूयार्क टाइम्स ने स्पष्ट शब्दों में लिखा था 'कि 110 करोड़ की जनसंख्या वाले हिन्दू बहुल देश में पहली बार पुलिस ने हिन्दू आतंकी संगठनों से जुड़े लोगों को गिरफ्तार करने की बात कहीं है।; गौर करना होगा कि उधर विदेशी मीडिया हिन्दू आतंकवाद शब्द को स्थापित करने में बढ़-चढ़कर काम रही थी तो वहीं देश के कांग्रेस-नीत सरकार के मंत्री और घटक दल 'हिन्दू आतंकवाद' शब्द को स्थापित करने की कोशिश में लग गये थे। यूपीए के तत्कालीन कृषि मंत्री शरद पवार अपने भाषणों में हिन्दू संगठनों पर निशाना साध रहे थे। शरद पवार का जिक्र इसलिए जरूरी है क्योंकि महाराष्ट्र में तब कांग्रेस-एनसीपी की सरकार थी और गृहमंत्रालय एनसीपी के पास था। शरद पवार ने भाषण में स्पष्ट कहा था कि हिन्दू संगठनों को बख्शा नहीं जाना चाहिए। मुंबई एटीएस ने इन्हीं शब्दों को अमल किया और बिना पुख्ता साक्ष्य के साध्वी प्रज्ञा को गिरफ्तार कर लिया। आरोप के तहत मुकदमा चलाने की बजाय मकोका के तहत उन्हें जेल में डाल दिया गया। मुंबई एटीएस ने साध्वी प्रज्ञा की गिरफ्तारी की तारीख भी गलत बताई। हिन्दू संगठनों से हुई इस गिरफ्तारी के बाद अन्तरराष्ट्रीय मीडिया तो 'हिन्दू आतंकवाद' को स्थापित करने में लग ही गयी, देश का सेक्युलर खेमा भी जोर-शोर से सक्रीय हो

गया। इस घटना के बाद मुंबई में 26/11 की आतंकी वारदात होती है और तत्कालीन प्रधानमंत्री डॉ मनमोहन सिंह दुनिया में यह कहते फिरते हैं कि यह पाकिस्तान की साजिश है, जबकि कांग्रेस नेता दिग्विजय सिंह एक किताब '26/11 आरएसएस साजिश' का न सिर्फ विमोचन करते हैं बल्कि यहाँ तक कह देते हैं कि हेमंत करकरे ने उन्हें फोन पर बताया कि उनको हिन्दू संगठनों से धमकियाँ मिल रही हैं। कहीं न कहीं दिग्विजय सिंह यह गलत ढंग से साबित करना चाहते थे कि 26/11 का हमला संघ की देन है और हेमंत करकरे को हिन्दू संगठनों ने मारा है। हालांकि आज जब एनआईए ने अपने आरोप पत्र में एटीएस पर ही तमाम सवाल

खड़े किये हैं तो एक बड़ा सवाल दिग्विजय सिंह से यह पूछा जाना चाहिए कि आखिर मुंबई एटीएस चीफ हेमंत करकरे किस प्रोटोकॉल के तहत कांग्रेस महासचिव दिग्विजय सिंह से अपना दुखड़ा रो रहे थे ? चूँकि जब हेमंत करकरे से बातचीत का दावा दिग्विजय सिंह किये हैं, उस दौरान दिग्विजय सिंह न तो देश के गृहमंत्री थे और न ही सरकार में थे। वे कांग्रेस पार्टी के महासचिव थे। भला एक एटीएस चीफ एक राजनीतिक दल के नेता से अपना दुखड़ा क्यों साझा कर रहा था ? यह गंभीर

सवाल दिग्विजय सिंह से पूछा जाना चाहिए। यह संदेह बेजा नहीं है कि कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं कि एटीएस को कैसे काम करना है, इसका निर्देश कांग्रेस मुख्यालय से जा रहा था ? ऐसा इसलिए कहना पड़ रहा है क्योंकि कांग्रेस नेता दिग्विजय सिंह के दावे के अनुसार तत्कालीन एटीएस चीफ हेमंत करकरे कांग्रेस नेता के संपर्क में थे और

बिना किसी पुख्ता आरोप के साध्वी प्रज्ञा को इतने वर्षों तक जेल में रखा गया और उन्हें प्रताड़ित किया गया। सिर्फ 'हिन्दू आतंकवाद' की अवधारणा को सही साबित करने और वोटबैंक को दुरुस्त करने के लिए साजिश इतना बड़ा झूठ रचा गया। हालांकि लाख प्रयासों के बावजूद अभी तक एक भी हिन्दू आतंकवादी साबित कर पाने में ये लोग नाकाम रहे हैं। सबकुछ बता देने वाला गूगल भी एक हिन्दू आतंकवादी खोज पाने में नाकाम ही है। अगर वाकई साध्वी प्रज्ञा के खिलाफ सुबूत होते तो कांग्रेस के छः साल के कार्यकाल में तो कम से कम उन साक्ष्यों को रखा गया होता! लेकिन नहीं, कोई साक्ष्य नहीं, कोई सुबूत नहीं और कोई आधार नहीं बन पाने की स्थिति में साध्वी को मकोका के तहत बंद किया गया। एनआईए की वर्तमान चार्ज शीट ने छद्म सेक्युलरिज्म की कांग्रेसी राजनीति को एकबार फिर बेपर्दा किया है। साध्वी को जब साढ़े सात साल बिना किसी पुख्ता आरोप के जेल में रखा गया था तो एक भी मानवाधिकारवादी के बोल नहीं फूटे, एक भी महिलावादी संगठन को इसबात का दर्द नहीं हुआ कि एक महिला को बिना किसी आरोप के क्यों प्रताड़ित किया जा रहा!

एनआईए ने यह दावा किया है कि कर्नल पुरोहित के घर आरडीएक्स एटीएस ने ही रखवाया था। एनआईए ने बाकायदे उस सब-इंस्पेक्टर शेखर बागडे का नाम लिया है जिसने कर्नल पुरोहित और चतुर्वेदी के घर आरडीएक्स रखा था। यह सब कुछ किसके इशारे पर हो रहा था, इसकी जांच अवश्य होनी चाहिए। हालांकि गौर करना जरूरी है कि इधर राजनीति के मैदान से कांग्रेस और उसके सहयोगी 'हिन्दू आतंकवाद' शब्द को स्थापित करने की फिराक में जी-जान से जुटे थे तो वहीं

केंद्र सरकार के तत्कालीन गृहमंत्री पी. चिदम्बरम ने 'भगवा आतंकवाद' के पता चलने की बात कहकर इसे सरकारी स्वीकारोक्ति दे दी। इतना ही नहीं बल्कि 2013 में कांग्रेस-नीत सरकार के तत्कालीन गृहमंत्री सुशील शिंदे ने भी 'भगवा आतंकवाद' शब्द का प्रयोग किया। ये सबकुछ महज एक संयोग वश हो रहा था, ऐसा नहीं माना जा सकता है। जिस ढंग से कांग्रेस के नेता, सेक्युलर खेमे के प्रोफेसर्स एवं अन्तरराष्ट्रीय मीडिया के एक खास धड़े ने एक ही शब्द को वर्षों तक पकड़े रखा, इससे यह साबित होता है कि ये संयोग नहीं बल्कि साजिशन किया गया कृत्य था। आज जब एनआईए ने इस मामले के तमाम पहलुओं को सामने रखा है तो इसबात की जांच भी होनी चाहिए कि वो कौन लोग हैं जो साजिश की बुनियाद रच रहे थे। वो कौन लोग हैं जो राजनीति पृष्ठभूमि के होने के बावजूद गैर-जरूरी ढंग से मालेगाँव मामले पर एटीएस चीफ हेमंत करकरे के संपर्क में थे ?

इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि बिना किसी पुख्ता आरोप के साध्वी प्रज्ञा को इतने वर्षों तक जेल में रखा गया और उन्हें प्रताड़ित किया गया। सिर्फ 'हिन्दू आतंकवाद' की अवधारणा को सही साबित करने और वोटबैंक को दुरुस्त करने के लिए साजिशन इतना बड़ा झूठ रचा गया। हालांकि लाख प्रयासों के बावजूद अभी तक एक भी हिन्दू आतंकवादी साबित कर पाने में ये लोग नाकाम रहे हैं। सबकुछ बता देने वाला गूगल भी एक हिन्दू आतंकवादी खोज पाने में नाकाम ही है। अगर वाकई साध्वी प्रज्ञा के खिलाफ सुबूत होते तो कांग्रेस के छः साल के कार्यकाल में तो कम से कम उन साक्ष्यों को रखा गया होता! लेकिन नहीं,

कोई साक्ष्य नहीं, कोई सुबूत नहीं और कोई आधार नहीं बन पाने की स्थिति में साध्वी को मकोका के तहत बंद किया गया। एनआईए की वर्तमान चार्ज शीट ने छद्म सेक्युलरिज्म की कांग्रेसी राजनीति को एकबार फिर बेपर्दा किया है। साध्वी को जब साढ़े सात साल बिना किसी पुख्ता आरोप के जेल में रखा गया था तो एक भी मानवाधिकारवादी के बोल नहीं फूटे, एक भी महिलावादी संगठन को इसबात का दर्द नहीं हुआ कि एक महिला को बिना किसी आरोप के क्यों प्रताड़ित किया जा रहा! दरअसल इन मानवाधिकारवादियों एवं महिलावादियों के रिहाई मंच की सच्चाई यही है कि ये फंड पोषित एक खास एजेंडे के लिए काम करने वाले लोग हैं जो सेक्युलरिज्म का बाना ओढ़कर देश में बंटवारे की राजनीति को हवा देते हैं। एकबार फिर साध्वी के बहाने देश के सामने इनका चेहरा बेपर्दा हुआ है। हालाँकि इतना पर्याप्त नहीं हैं। साध्वी को फंसाने वालों की जांच भी जरूरी है। जिन्होंने हिन्दू आतंकवाद के इस झूठ को सच साबित करने की बेजा कोशिश की उनपर भी मुकदमा चलाया जाना चाहिए। साजिशों के बूते सियासत करने की अपनी पुरानी परम्परा से कांग्रेस अभी बाज नहीं आ रही है। यही वजह है कि देश अब उनके असलियत को पहचानने लगा है। अब इसमें कोई शक नहीं रहा कि महज 'हिन्दू आतंकवाद' शब्द को स्थापित करने के लिए संगठित रूप से सेक्युलरिज्म के तथाकथित ठेकदार इस साजिश को अंजाम दे रहे थे, जिसमे साध्वी प्रज्ञा सहित न जाने कितने लोग वर्षों पीड़ित रहे। ●

**(लेखक परिचय: डॉ श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी रिसर्च फाउन्डेशन में रिसर्च फेलो हैं)**

# Political Paradigm of West Bengal: A Tryst with Dichotomy

✍ Jay Prakash Majumdar

**T**he history of Bengal for the last 250 years can be surmised by the famous lines of Charles Dickens in his classic "A Tale of Two Cities":

*It was the best of times, it was the worst of times, it was the age of wisdom, it was the age of foolishness, it was the epoch of belief, it was the epoch of incredulity, it was the season of Light, it was the season of Darkness, it was the spring of hope, it was the winter of despair, we had everything before us, we had nothing before us, we were all going direct to Heaven, we were all going direct the other way. .*

Starting from the pre-independence era of undivided Bengal, a plethora of super talented people and visionaries had had sprung from its soil to enrich and influence the entire Indian sub-continent, if not the world at large. Brilliant minds in every spheres of human endeavor had made Bengal a "place with a difference". This unending supply chain of had a blinding effect not only on the history of Bengal but also on the history of India. The Bengal Renaissance started with Raja Ram Mohan Roy in 1772, if we keep Sri Chaitanya Mahaprabhu

out of this golden era, and lasted till the untimely demise of Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee in 1953 - an unparalleled saga of glory and achievements for nearly 200 years.

Very few similar conglomerations of talents have ever been chronicled in the history of mankind - keeping in mind the account of European Renaissances. Like in Europe, the decadence in Bengal that followed was rapid and swift. In an international symposium held two years ago, a reputed scholar quipped telling me that the Almighty had given so much during 200 years that now She or He has exhausted the stock of resources - at least for Bengal!

So in the light of the law of equality, every good time has its end - and sometimes a bitter end as perceived by Dickens. Glorious times followed by "worst of times". One after another tragic events awaited Bengal- West Bengal. Two blows poured in almost simultaneously. First one was the irreparable wound of partition, based on religious divide. The harsh fate of partition was soon followed by the parochial

proliferation of communist dogmatism. That was the second blow. Rule of mediocrity sunk its roots. It's a matter of interesting area of social research that how a land, which was the abode of nationalistic movements of India, switched over its character to a so called "Internationalism" through the influence of the imported ideology of communism. After independence, within a small span of two decades, the birthplace of nationalism gave rise to communism - with the majority of the communist leaders & mentors being the displaced people from the erstwhile East Pakistan. There is no gainsaying the fact that the Rise and Fall of an empire is but a natural process. It happened with Greece, Rome, Florence and several colonial powers. However, in the case of Bengal, once the decadence set in, avoidable cultural vandalism followed. And it still continues. Alas!

From that continuation, the third blow for West Bengal was in the form of the political choice of people. It became one of the States where a tradition of anti-Center, anti-Indian political psyche was introduced by the Left parties. As a result the major part of the post independence period, more than 40 years, saw the state's ruling party at loggerheads with the ruling party at the Centre. Centre-State commonality of ruling parties was a

rarity. Mutual allegations and confrontations was the rule of the day rather than sustained road maps of development. Center-State synergy became a farfetched idea for West Bengal and common people suffered due to their own choice. And that also still continues. Alas!

The fourth blow: The politics of violence. Despite having a high spirited revolutionary movement during the freedom struggle, Bengal was always an abode of peace and spiritual discourse. Philosophies of Chaitanya, Ramkrishna Paramhansa, Vivekananda and Rabindranath co-existed with that of Netaji or Surjya Sen - in the classic example of "*Joto Math - Toto Path*" (*as many views that many paths*). But during the last fifty years of communist penetration and hegemony, politics and violence have embroiled so much that social nomenclature has accepted violence as the natural ally of politics. During the last five years of promised "*Paribartan*" of Ms. Mamata Banerjee, violence has been made itself to be institutionalized in all the social parameters, let alone politics. This is the other tragedy continues to haunt Bengal and is growing. Alas!

That takes us to the two most crucial dichotomies of Bengal: One is unexplainable continuation with the known course of devastation and the other is fashionable disagreement with

the nationalistic outlook. Both are ruinous. First, the 5 years of Naxalite movements followed by 34 years of Left rule has ensured not only the destruction of the cultural supremacy of Bengal but also ensured the curbing of famed free thinking process of the Bengalis. Excellence in any field, unless politically correct, was discouraged. Secondly, successive generations have not experienced or witnessed any inclusion of a word called "Indian". They were taught all about Delhi's act of deprivation, instead of being taught to be proud of being Indian. Rhetoric of inculcating the idea of a mythical revolution was more fashionable than knowing all about the rich Indian heritage. What a waste of youth power through several generations under the pretext of being Left, Ultra Left or even super Ultra Left.

The West Bengal Assembly election of 2016 has just been completed after a grueling ordeal of electioneering of more than a month. Again a State level party with an autocratic leader has

won – again the pseudo-secular forces have capitalized on the safe vote bank of minority hallucinations – again the bloody violence continues unabated with the so called democratic festival – and again Bengalis are thinking why the curse continues with us!

The only silver lining out of such impenetrable dark cloud is that a political party established by the last of the stalwarts of the Bengal Renaissances, namely Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee, has ultimately made its sure footed dent on the political realm of Bengal. Let us wait now and see if the cycle of Bengal's fate comes back to the highest echelons of its former self, with all the prowess, pride and power with this "Party of the Soil". ●

*(The author, the son of a freedom fighter is presently Vice President & Spokesperson of the West Bengal State BJP. He studied in Jadavpur University and has written extensively on political, economical & social issues besides his subject of Science.)*

# Indian Railways: Setting new records in every fields since last two years

Indian Railways has commissioned around 4800 kilometer of Broad Gauge track in last two financial years including about 1200 Km New Lines, 1900 Km Gauge Conversion and 1700 Km Doubling. As compared to this, Railways have been commissioning at an average of about 1530 Km in the previous five years.

In current financial year, Indian Railways is set to commission over 2800 Km Broad Gauge track at the rate of over 7.7 Km per day. In the North East, Indian Railways commissioned about 900 km of Broad Gauge in last two years of Modi Government, leaving only about 50 Km MG lines to be converted in 2016-17. In addition, a 132 Km part of 3rd alternative connectivity route to Northeast (i.e. New Maynaguri – Jogighopa) was also commissioned.

**Road Over and Road Under Bridges:** 2132 ROBs/RUBs were completed in last

two years, at an average of 1066 per year, as compared to an average of 763 per year in previous five years.

**Elimination of Unmanned Level Crossings:** 2433 unmanned level crossings were eliminated in last two years, at an average of 1217 per year, as compared to 1139 per year in previous five years. Elimination of Level Crossings is becoming more and more difficult with time, as those identified for easy elimination have already been eliminated.

SPMRF Desk



## Foodgrains worth Rs 10, 000 crore better targeted with computerisation of PDS

In order to make PDS system totally transparent, the Modi Government is implementing End-to-end Computerisation of Targeted-PDS Operations. As a result, a large number of bogus ration cards have been eliminated by the States during last two years of NDA regime which

of all States; Online Allocation of foodgrains to ration dealers is being made in 25 States. Supply-Chain has been computerized in 12 States/UTs and online grievance redressal facility or toll-free helpline have been started in all States/UTs. Central Government has also requested States



has enabled better targeting of about Rs.10,000 crores' foodgrains. Central Government is continuously perusing State Governments to make PDS modern and consumer friendly, a project with the cost of Rs. 884 crore has been taken up for computerization. Significant achievements have been made so far. Ration cards have been completely digitised in all States and card details are available on transparency portal

to seed Aadhaar numbers in Ration Card database. At present overall seeding stands at 54.79% at the national level. For checking of leakage and diversions, Central Government is also pursuing with States/UTs to automate Fair Price Shops by stalling biometric devices. So far, more than 1, 11,772 FPSs have been automated across the country, and this count is likely to be increased to 3, 06,526 FPSs by March, 2017.

*SPMRF Desk*

## Prime Minister Modi's Bodh Gaya Initiative: foreign policy of multi-alignment & multi-engagement

✍ Dr. Anirban Ganguly

**I**t was in September 2015 that Prime Minister Modi initiated a wide and intricate outreach to countries that have been shaped by the ideals and legacy of Buddha. It would be interesting, thus, to once again look at that effort in the backdrop of the Lumbini conference this May. Through an international initiative on the theme of *Samvad-Hindu-Buddhist Initiative for Conflict Avoidance and Environment Consciousness*, hosted by the Vivekananda International Foundation, India in collaboration with the International Buddhist Confederation (IBC), stated the aspiration to work for regional stability, prosperity and harmony based on the ancient Indic wisdom that worked to avoid conflict and to re-establish the balance between nature and mankind on a relation that was non-exploitative and based on mutual respect, admiration and yearnings for assimilation. As PM Modi described it, the conference "was conceptualised on shifting the paradigm from conflict resolution to conflict avoidance and from environmental regulation to environmental consciousness."

It was in this conference that Modi

first talked of 'climate justice' - to ensure which each nation of the region inspire by the Indic philosophies had to delve into their thought repositories and based on it, shape a framework of cooperation and joint action. He said,

I want to say that we, the present generation, have the responsibility to act as a trustee of the rich natural wealth for the future generations. The issue is not merely about climate change; it is about climate justice. Again I repeat is not the issue of climate change, it is about climate justice. In my view, the most adversely affected by climate change are the poor and the downtrodden. When a natural disaster strikes, they are hit the hardest. When there are floods, they are rendered homeless; during a quake, their homes are destroyed; during droughts, they are affected; and during extreme cold too, the homeless suffer the most. We can't let climate change keep affecting people in this manner. Which is why I believe the discourse must shift focus from climate change to climate justice.

On the need for *Samvad* - dialogue PM Modi argued that the Indic wisdom - Hindu and Buddhist - could evolve a new mechanism of conflict-

avoidance,

Promotion of dialogue – calls for a shift from ideological approach to a philosophic one. Without proper dialogue, neither of the two themes of conflict avoidance is possible, or workable. The severe limitations in our conflict resolution mechanisms are becoming more and more obvious. We need significant, collective and strategic efforts to prevent bloodshed and violence. It is, thus, no surprise that the world is taking note of Buddhism. This is also a recognition of the historical Asian traditions and values, which can be used to shift the paradigm to conflict avoidance, to move from the path of ideology to philosophy...All of us here have a cardinal duty to ensure that our future generations lead a life of peace, dignity and mutual respect. We need to sow the seeds of a conflict-free world and, in this endeavour; faiths of Buddhism and Hinduism have a great contribution.

This conference thus ideated the theme and objective of reaching out to the entire Southeast Asian region through the message of Buddha and the Indic philosophical corpus which had attracted this region over millennia and had enhanced its engagement with civilisational India. In fact PM Modi clearly saw, “that without embracing the path and ideals shown by Gautam Buddha, this century cannot be an Asian century!”

In order to take the outreach further and give it a certain concrete momentum, Modi joined the entire international assemblage of thinkers, philosophers, monks, diplomats and practitioners in Bodh Gaya, mediated with them under the sacred Bodhi Tree and reiterated India’s timeless message of dialogue, harmonious living and reverence for nature and for the earth. PM Modi, in his valedictory address before the international gathering made a few significant points which need reiteration because these are closely identified with India’s soft power goals or civilisational belief.

“On the issue of conflicts – most of which are being driven by religious intolerance – the participants in the conference seem to have agreed that while there is no problem about the freedom to practise one’s religion, it is when the radical elements try to force their own ideologies on others, that the potential for conflict arises. On the issue of environment, the conference seems to have agreed that the philosophic underpinning of the Dharma, which stresses the protection of natural heritage, is critical for sustainable development. I may add that the United Nations too has arrived at the view that sustainable development is achievable only through aligning development to the local culture of the people.”

But perhaps the most significant aspect of this entire soft exercise was the release of the Bodh Gaya

Declaration. Bodh Gaya was declared as the “seat of enlightenment for the world of Buddhism and Buddhist civilisation that have inspired all religions of the world.” The declaration, with the Prime Minister’s sanction, stated that “A Buddhist spiritual and civilizational institution that will bring together and make the entire Buddhist world participate in this momentous task will be built in Bodh Gaya in the coming three years” that “Hindu civilizational and spiritual institutions will be invited to work with this new Buddhist institution to share the responsibility for global peace and harmony” that “Buddhist spiritual leaders will approach governments of all Buddhist nations to support this monumental and noble task of developing Bodh Gaya as an International Centre of Buddhism for the enlightenment of all humankind” and called upon India to provide support for creating such a vibrant centre of civilisational cooperation.

The very spot where Siddhartha transformed into Sakyamuni thus holds the potential to elevate itself into a radiating power house of light and knowledge and as in the ancient times, like a lighthouse attract civilisations from across the globe. With a rising and renewed interest in Indian traditions and knowledge systems across the world, with the launching of the Indic and Buddhist Studies University at Sanchi in Madhya Pradesh – an effort that has

silently taken shape away from the glare of false propaganda – India can develop a formidably vibrant Buddhist circuit of knowledge, experience and practise. It could evolve into a circuit that would make India, once again, the centre of Buddhist thought and a genuine repository of Sakyamuni’s legacy. India’s image as a benefactor and promoter of knowledge and as a power with profound regard for local knowledge systems and ways of living can go a long way in further strengthening this web of Indic and Buddhist knowledge across countries and institutions and create the civilisational spiritual highway.

The Bodhgaya initiative was an expression of the innovation that has permeated India’s soft power engagement and diplomacy ever since Prime Minister Modi took over. India’s objective in these two intervening years has been to activated her past civilisational linkages and to re-state and re-structure them to the exigencies of the present where India’s seeks to pursue a pragmatic foreign policy of multi-alignment and multi-engagement through which she seeks a genuine and co-equal partnership with those nations and civilisations that had great affinity and proximity to her in the past. The vision that the Bodhgaya Declaration articulated may thus begin to be worked out with determination and vision. ●

*(Courtesy: The Pioneer,  
11.5.2016)*

### भारतीय जनता पार्टी के राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष श्री अमित शाह द्वारा केरल के कुन्नूर, कोझीकोड और थिसुर की रैली में दिए गए संबोधन के मुख्य बिंदु



**का**ंग्रेस पर कड़ा प्रहार करते हुए भाजपा अध्यक्ष ने कहा कि दुनिया भर से वामपंथी ताकतों का खात्मा हो चुका है और भारत से कांग्रेस का। श्री शाह ने कहा, "मैं कांग्रेस अध्यक्ष श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यूपीए के 10 वर्षों के शासनकाल में 12 लाख करोड़ रुपये के घोटालों के सिवाय देश के विकास और लोगों की भलाई के लिए क्या किया?" श्री शाह ने कहा कि कांग्रेस के शासनकाल में, हर जगह अंतरिक्ष से लेकर पाताल तक, चाहे वह अंतरिक्ष में एंट्रिक्स-देवास घोटाला हो, हवा में टूजी, एयर इंडिया प्लेन एवं अगस्ता-वेस्टलैंड घोटाला हो, जमीन पर आदर्श सोसायटी, कॉमनवेल्थ एवं बोफोर्स घोटाला हो, जल में सबमरीन घोटाला हो या फिर पाताल में कोयला घोटाला – बस घोटाले ही घोटाले हुए। उन्होंने कहा कि भ्रष्टाचार और घोटाले की पर्यायवाची कांग्रेस को देश में कहीं भी एक भी मिनट के लिए शासन का हक नहीं है।

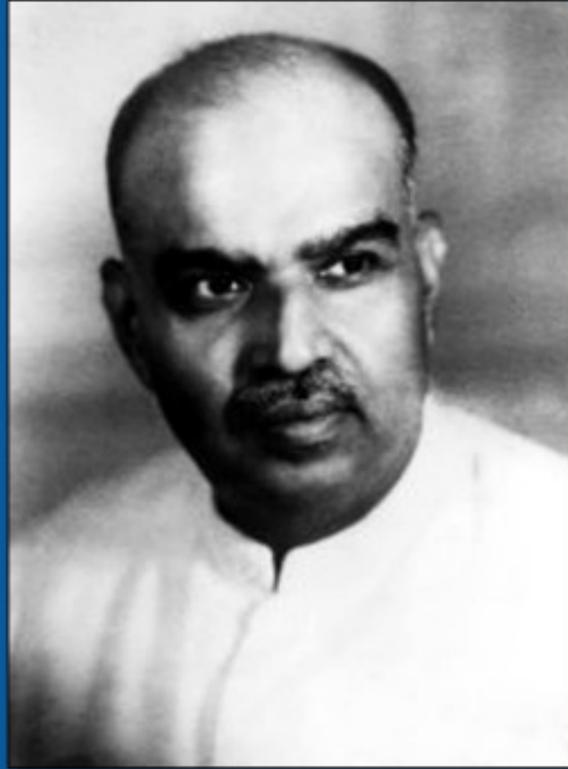
श्री शाह ने कहा कि प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी के नेतृत्व में केंद्र में हमारी सरकार के आये हुए 2 साल होने को आये लेकिन हम पर भ्रष्टाचार का एक भी आरोप अब तक नहीं लगा है। उन्होंने कहा कि हम भ्रष्टाचार-मुक्त और सुशासन-युक्त भारत के नवनिर्माण के लिए कृतसंकल्पित हैं।

भाजपा अध्यक्ष ने कहा कि कुन्नूर सहित केरल के अन्य हिस्से में भाजपा और संघ के सैकड़ों स्वयंसेवकों

की हत्या की गई, हमारे हजारों कार्यकर्ता लेट के अत्याचार से पीड़ित हुए लेकिन केरल की राज्य सरकारें और केंद्र की कांग्रेस सरकार मूकदर्शक बनी रही। उन्होंने जोर देकर जनता से पूछा कि भारत माता की जय कहना गुनाह है क्या, अपनी विचारधारा पर चलते हुए सबके विकास की बात करना गुनाह है क्या?

उन्होंने कहा कि प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी के नेतृत्व में पिछले दो वर्षों से केंद्र की भाजपा सरकार देश के गाँव, गरीब और किसानों की भलाई के लिए अनवरत काम कर रही है। उन्होंने कहा कि हमने गरीबों के लिए बैंक अकाउंट खोले, स्वरोजगार के लिए मुद्रा योजना शुरू की, देश के आम लोगों को सामाजिक सुरक्षा कवच दिया, उज्ज्वला योजना के माध्यम से देश के पांच करोड़ गरीब परिवारों को फ्री गैस कनेक्शन दिया जा रहा है, किसानों के लिए प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना, स्वायत्त हेल्थ कार्ड, सिंचाई योजना और ई-मंडी योजना शुरू की, इसी तरह बेरोजगारी को खत्म करने के उद्देश्य से स्टार्टअप इंडिया, स्टैंडअप इंडिया, रिकल इंडिया और मेक इन इंडिया जैसे इनिशिएटिव्स की शुरुआत की। उन्होंने कहा कि हम पंडित दीन दयाल उपाध्याय ग्राम ज्योति योजना के तहत हर गाँव में 24 घंटे बिजली पहुंचाने की योजना पर काम कर रहे हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि हमारा एक मात्र मकसद विकास के जरिये गरीबों की सेवा और उनके जीवन-स्तर में सुधार लाना है।●





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

**- Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee**  
*Convocation Address delivered at Gurukul Kangri  
Viswavidyalaya, Haridwar, 1943*