

Writing Articles needs thorough knowledge of the whole topic, updated data and all the relevant information of the issue being discussed. Articles on a few current issues (of course of the time when the book was published) have been included by me to help you understand what it takes to write goods Articles.

Article..... 

Missile Man Kalam



A.P.J Abdul Kalam, a Missile man, teacher, people's president, a great statesman, acclaimed scientist, a man of firm conviction and indomitable spirit, famous former President and famous scientist died in Shillong due to sudden cardiac arrest while delivering a lecture at the Indian Institute of Management. A.P.J Abdul kalam was the 11th President of India from 2002 to 2007. He was the First President who came out from the tight security and protocol to meet the people. He had a special love for children and fought to constantly inspire the youths of the country. He will be remembered for his passion, science and innovation and his contributions in the field of Science and Education.

A Missile man

From childhood, A.P.J Abdul Kalam wanted to become a Pilot but circumstances made him a Missile man. He wanted to become a fighter pilot in Air force but missed achieving his dream as he placed ninth in qualifiers, and only eight position were available in the IAF. Abdul Kalam after graduating from the Madras Institute of Technology in 1950 joined the Aeronautical Development Establishment of the Defence Research and Development Organization (DRDO) as a scientist. He started his career by designing a small helicopter for the Indian Army. Between 1970s and 1990s, Kalam made an effort to develop the Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) and SLV-III

projects, both of which proved to be successful. During this period Kalam made an effort to develop the Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) and SLV-III projects, both of which proved to be successful. Kalam also directed two projects 'Project devil and project valiant' which sought to develop ballistic missile from the technology of the successful SLV programme. When Integrated Guided Missile Developed Programme (IGMDP) was launched, Kalam was appointed as the chief executive. Kalam played a major part in developing missiles under the mission including Agni, an intermediate range ballistic missile and Prithvi, the tactical surface-to- surface missile.

Kalam served as the Chief Scientific Adviser to the Prime Minister and Secretary of the Defence Research and Development Organization from July 1992 to December 1999. The Pokharan-II nuclear tests were conducted during this period. He played an intensive political and technological role. A low cost coronary stunt was developed by Kalam along with cardiologist Soma Raju.

In the Role of President

Kalam was affectionately known as the people's President. He was the country's first bachelor President. He was amongst the most respected people of the country who contributed immensely both as a scientist and as a president. He was the third President of India to have been honoured with a Bharat Ratna, India's highest civilian honour before

11th President of India

Tenure	: 25 July 2002- 25 July 2007
Prime Minister	: Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Man Mohan Singh
Vice President	: Krishan Kant, Bhairon Singh Shekhawat
Preceded by	: K.R. Narayanan
Succeeded by	: Pratibha Patil

Personal Details



Father's name	: Jainulabdeen
Mother's name	: Ashiamma
Religion	: Islam
Born	: Avul Pakir Jainulabdeen Abdul Kalam 15 October 1931, Rameswaram, Ramnad District, Madras Presidency, British India (now in Ramanathapuram District, Tamil Nadu, India).
Died	: 27 July 2015, Shillong, Meghalaya (India)
Metric	: Schwartz High School, Ramanathapuram. To continue his studies he used to distribute newspapers.
Graduation	: St. Joseph's College, Tiruchirappalli

- ❖ In 1954, he graduated in Physics from University of Madras.
- ❖ In 1955, he moved to Madras to study aerospace engineering in Madras Institute of Technology.
- ❖ After graduating from the Madras Institute of Technology in 1960, he started his career as a scientist in DRDO.
- ❖ He was also a part of the Indian National Committee for Space Research (INCOSPAR) working under Vikram Sarabhai. He joined this team as a Rocket Engineer.
- ❖ In 1969, he was transferred to the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) where he was the project director of India's first Satellite Launch Vehicle (SLV-III) which successfully deployed the Rohini Satellite in 1980.
- ❖ Kalam served as the Chief Scientific Adviser to the Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee and the Secretary of the Defence Research and Development Organisation from 1992 to 1999.
- ❖ In 1998, the Pokharan-II Nuclear test was conducted under his leadership.
- ❖ He was the Third Personality who was awarded Bharat Ratna in 1997 before becoming the President. Before him only two Dr. Persons Sarvpalli Radhakrishnan

(1954), Dr. Jakir Hussain (1963) was awarded Bharat Ratna.

- ❖ In Presidential election 2002, his opponent was Laxmi Schgal.
- ❖ He was Nominated for 'MTV Youth Icon of the Year' for the year 2003 and 2006.
- ❖ He was the first President who was unmarried and a scientist.

Books :-

- Developments in Fluid Mechanics and Space Technology by APJ Abdul, 1988.
- India 2020 : A Vision for the New Millennium.
- Wings of Fire : An Autobiography.
- Ignited Minds : Unleashing the power within India
- Mission India
- Inspiring thoughts
- Indomitable spirit
- Envisioning an Empowered Nation
- My Journey: Transforming dreams into actions
- Turning points: A Journey through challenges

Film :- I am Kalam

1. Director : Neel Madhav Panda
2. Producer: Shantanu Mishra
3. Actor : Harsh Mayer
4. Story writer : Sanjay Chauhan
5. Musician : Abhishek Ray
6. Date of Release : 5 August 2011

becoming a President. During his tenure he was criticized for his inaction in deciding the fate of 20 out of the 21 mercy petitions submitted to him. In five year tenure Kalam acted on only one mercy plea as president, rejecting the plea of rapist Dhananjay Chatterjee, who was later hanged. He did not take any decision on Afzal Guru, a Kashmiri terrorist who was convicted of conspiracy in the December 2001 attack on the Indian Parliament. He was also criticised for the controversial decision to impose President's Rule in Bihar in 2005. Kalam supported the need of Uniform Civil Code in India keeping in view the population of the country.

Post Presidency

After leaving the office on 20th June 2007, Kalam became a visiting professor at the Indian Institute of Management Shillong, the Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad, honorary fellow of Indian Institute of Science Bangalore, Chancellor of the Indian Institute of Space Science and Technology Thiruvananthapuram, professor of Aerospace Engineering at Anna University, and an adjunct at many other academic and research Institute across India. He taught information technology at the International Institute of Information Technology Hyderabad, and technology at Banaras Hindu University and Anna University.

A.P.J Abdul Kalam against Death Penalty

A.P.J Abdul Kalam was against Death Penalty. In his book 'Turning Points' Mr. Kalam said that one of the most difficult tasks for him as President was to decide on the issue of confirming capital punishment awarded by courts. He felt pain in deciding on such cases as most of them had 'Social and Economic bias'.

Vision 2030

On 31st March 2008, Abdul Kalam addressed the students and Faculty members of Railway Staff College of Vadodara. He presented his Railway vision 2030. He gave his visualization



of Indian Railway in the year 2030. He said till 2030 Indian Railways will have a route length of 88,000 kms. covering all the states in the country and catering to the need of 20 million passengers per day including tourism. The average speed of travel for passenger trains in Railways will be more than 200 km per hour and for goods trains, it would be 150km per hour. Indian railway will be transformed into an inland transportation system providing door to door service seeing multimode transportation system and having 15000 km length of inland waterways for tourism and freight traffic. The accident rate will be less than 0.1 per million kilometer in train. Passengers will feel they are absolutely secure and safe. Indian Railways will be known for its punctuality. The Railway will produce 70,000 tonnes of biodiesel through their own plantation annually. The coach utilization will increase from present 500 kilometers per day to 1500 kilometer per day. Railway system integrates in all the states and Union territories and become a partner in promoting the economic, social and cultural vibrancy of the nation in fulfilling the aspirations of the three sectors of the economy. To have a common SAARC Railway system, Indian railway will work with SAARC countries.

Award

Year of award	Name of award	Awarding Organisation
1981	Padma Bhushan	Government of India
1990	Padma Vibhushan	Government of India
1994	Distinguished fellow	Institute of Directors (India)
1997	Bharat Ratna	Government of India
1997	Indira Gandhi Award for National Integration	Indian National Congress
1998	Veer Savarkar Award	Government of India
2000	Ramanujan Award	Alvars Research Centre, Chennai
2007	Honorary Doctorate of Science	University of Wolverhampton, UK
2007	King Charles II Medal	Royal Society, UK
2007	Honorary Doctorate of Science and Technology	Carnegie Mellon University
2008	Doctor of Science (Honoris Causa)	Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh
2008	Doctor of Engineering (Honoris Causa)	Nanyang Technological University, Singapore
2009	International von Karman Wings Award	California Institute of Technology, USA
2009	Hoover Medal	ASME Foundation USA
2009	Honorary Doctorate	Oakland University
2010	Doctor of Engineering	University of Waterloo
2011	IEEE Honorary Membership	IEEE
2012	Doctor of Laws (Honoris Causa)	Simon Fraser University
2014	Doctor of Science	Edinburgh University, UK

Kalam's formula to tackle terror

APJ Abdul Kalam's formula to tackle terror was 'not to forget and not to forgive.' He mooted the idea of a single intelligence body for the centre and states for this purpose. He also favoured the setting up of an integrated Border Management system to make the borders stronger. He said a network of sensors must be placed at strategic positions along the borders to guard them against infiltration. Kalam was in favour of setting up of National Campaign to Eradicate Terrorism (NCET) to facilitate working together of Intelligence and security machinery both at state and centre to fight terrorism.

An Excellent Person

A.P.J Abdul Kalam was an exceptional personality. He never demanded any exceptional facility when he was a President. As a President he had always a packed schedule. He was workaholic and was a simple man with an innocent smile all the time. He worked till 1.30 and again got up early to do his work. He would never ask for any specific food. He was very polite and would speak very slowly and softly. He was a pure vegetarian and lived a very simple life.

APJ Abdul Kalam's 10 Principles of Inspiring life

1. God helps those who are honest, reliable and hard working because human are the best creation of god.

2. Bring light and happiness in someone's life.
3. Respect elders and teachers and look after your parents. Love your country because without this life is meaningless.
4. Always be on the path of truth because it will lead towards success.
5. Help at least two poor child in their education to become self dependents.
6. Man needs his difficulties because they are necessary to enjoy success.
7. Let us sacrifice our today so that our children can have a better tomorrow.
8. Great dreams of great dreamers are always transcended.
9. To succeed in your mission you must have single minded devotion to your goal.

Kalam's Visit declared 'Science Day' by Swiss

During his period of Presidency, Kalam visited Switzerland on 26th May 2015. This was his four day State Visit. Kalam was the first Indian head of the state visiting Switzerland after a gap of more than 30 years. Before him former President V.V Giri was the last high profile visit to the country. Switzerland was so much impressed by Kalam

that it declared May 26th as the Science Day in honour of President APJ Abdul Kalam's visit. From that day Switzerland celebrate 26th May as 'Science Day' every year.

Awards in Name of Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam

Tamil Nadu Government Instituted a youth award in the name of former President APJ Abdul Kalam on 31st July 2015. The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu J Jayalithaa said that this award will be given on every Independence day to a person from the state who works with exceptional merit in Science, Humanities and for students' welfare. This award will consist of 8 gm Gold, 5 lakh rupees in cash and a citation. She also announced to celebrate the Birthday of Kalam i.e. 15th October as the 'Youth Revival' Day. Nitish Kumar Chief Minister of Bihar declared that the Agriculture University at the Kishanganj will be named after Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam name. The life history of Abdul Kalam will be taught in the school as said by Madhya Pradesh Government. Rajeev Chandrasekhar has demanded for a site to be built in the memory of APJ Abdul Kalam house Rameswaram, the birth place of Kalam.

Heinous Crime

*A girl was raped, I heard in news,
Thanks it's not I, I happily mused.
Why should I bother, why should I care,
I am a good girl, never there.
I have my villa and a personal plane,
The low girls travel by buses and train.
Then came an uncle and few of his friends,
To my villa and played a game.
My soul was shattered, my body bruised.
I felt dirty, pained and misused
I am a girl in Man's world, The heinous of all crimes,
I should have understood this before high time.*

NITI AAYOG

by
Neetu Singh



नीति आयोग

'Niti' a word meaning 'diplomacy', ethics and 'policy', a word beautifully but tactfully explained by Chanakya about the diplomatic ways to run an empire has time and again shaped the 'Rajniiti' of



India since time immemorial even when India was not a country. On Independence Day, PM Mr. Narendra Modi announced the establishment of

NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India) to replace Planning Commission). Niti Aayog will emerge as a think-tank of the Government of India and aims to involve the states in economic policy-making of the country. It shall provide strategic and technical advice to the Central and the State governments. The Prime Minister heads the Aayog as its chairperson. The formation of NITI Aayog was officially announced on 1st January 2015. NITI Aayog includes group of people with authority entrusted by the government to formulate and regulate policies concerning the transformation of India. It is a commission that will help the

Growth Rate in Different Five Years Plans (Based on 2004-05 Prices) and Priority Sector

Plan	Periods	Target Growth	Actual Growth	Priority Sector
First Plan	(1951-56)	2.1	3.6	Agriculture, Irrigation, Electricity
Second Plan	(1956-61)	4.5	4.3	Heavy Industries, Health and Education
Third Plan	(1961-66)	5.6	2.8	Food Grain, Industries
Fourth Plan	(1969-74)	5.7	3.3	Agriculture, Irrigation
Fifth Plan	(1974-79)	4.4	4.8	Public Health, Social Welfare
Sixth Plan	(1980-85)	5.2	5.7	Agriculture, Industries, Energy
Seventh Plan	(1985-90)	5.0	6.0	Energy, Food Grain
Eighth Plan	(1992-97)	5.6	6.8	Human Resources- Education, Health and Employment
Ninth Plan	(1997-02)	6.5	5.4	Social Justice, Rural Development, Employment
Tenth Plan	(2002-07)	8.0	7.6	Employment, Energy Reforms and Social Infrastructure Development
Eleventh Plan	(2007-12)	9.0	8.0	Towards Faster and More Inclusive Growth
Twelfth Plan	(2012-17)	8.0	-	Faster, Sustainable and More Inclusive Growth

government in social and economic issues. Also it's an Institute of think tank with experts in it. The need of forming the Aayog was felt because the 65-year-old Planning Commission has been felt to have become a redundant organization and the contribution was little or negligible. In this context, a 'one size fits all' approach to economic planning was considered obsolete that would pull back India in today's world of cut-throat competition.

The following points have been highlighted regarding the proposal brought under NITI Aayog

- Sustainable development is a way of life. In the changed scenario of New India, new challenges have to be taken head on by the organization dealing with governance and planning and this has to be necessarily based on the basic principles of Indian constitution, our civilization, the deep sources of knowledge that India inherits and the present socio-cultural aspects. The citizens of India today need structural reforms in governance and ethics. This Aayog will hence strive for unprecedented change and reforms in the way the country is being governed.
- It has been mentioned in this proposal that earlier India's concern was only to save its existence but today we have sky rocketing expectations and dreams and today we are endeavouring not only to alleviate poverty but to eliminate it. The

citizens of India hope to achieve development and their betterment by their participation in the governance of the country.

- The strength of India's nationality has come to the fore since a couple of decades. India is a country of diverse languages, beliefs and culture. The diversity is not an obstacle here. It rather strengthens and completes our very existence. Politically too, India has embraced a greater measure of pluralism which has reshaped the federal consensus. States too do not want to be mere appendages of the centre. They too want decisive say in determining the architecture of economic growth and development. If the centre works on single approach of 'one-size-fits-all', often seen in central plannings, needless tension and disharmony prevails which is unwanted when a united national effort is needed. Hence under Niti Aayog, the State governments are expected to play a more significant role than they did in the Planning commission. The Aayog will also seek to put an end to the slow and tardy implementation of policies by fostering better Inter-ministry co-ordination. It will help evolve a shared vision of national development priorities and foster co-operative federalism, recognizing and emphasising the belief that strong states make a strong nation.

Difference between Niti Aayog and Planning Commission

S.No	Niti Aayog	Planning Commission
1.	No power to allocate funds.	Head power to decide allocation of government funds for various programmes at national and state levels
2.	Only a think tank. Cannot impose policies.	Imposed policies on states and decided on allocation of funds with projects it approved.

Framework of Niti Aayog

Chairperson	: Prime Minister
Vice-Chairperson	: Appointed by Prime Minister
Governing Council	: All Chief Ministers and Lieutenant Governors of Union Territories
Members	: Two(2) Full-time
Part-time Members	: Maximum of two from leading universities and other relevant institutions in an ex-officio capacity will be on a rotational basis
Ex-officio Members	: Maximum of four members of the Union Council of Ministers.
Chief Executive Officer	: To be appointed by the Prime Minister for a fixed tenure, in the rank of secretary to the Government of India.
Secretariat as deemed necessary	

Think Tank of Niti Aayog

A big announcement by replacing the 65 year old Planning Commission with NITI (National Institution for Transforming India) Aayog. India origin American economist Arvind Panagariya was appointed first Vice Chairman of the newly created Niti Aayog. Bibek Debroy and V.K Saraswat are appointed full-time members. In addition to four minister were appointed Ex-Officio members.



Arvind Panagariya

Chairperson	: Prime Minister Narendra Modi
CEO	: Sindhu Shree Khullar
Vice Chairperson	: Arvind Panagariya
Ex-Officio Members	: Rajnath Singh, Arun Jaitley, Suresh Prabhu and Radha Mohan Singh
Special Invitees	: Nitin Gadkari, Smriti Zubin Irani and Thawar Chand Gehlot
Full-time Members	: Bibek Debroy & V. K. Saraswat
Governing Council	: All Chief Ministers and Lieutenant Governors of Union Territories

The AIM and Objective of the NITI Aayog

NITI Aayog will seek to provide a critical directional and strategic input into the development process. It will act as a catalyst instead of an instructor. It will develop mechanisms to make credible plans at the village level and aggregate them progressively at higher levels of government. It will ensure that special attention is given to those sections of that society that may be at risk of not being benefitted adequately from economic progress.

The NITI Aayog shall monitor and evaluate the implementation of programmes. In the era of social media and modern technology, focus on technology upgradation and capacity building will be of prime importance. At the heart of the dynamics of transforming India lies technology revolution and increased access

to technology and sharing of information.

The NITI Aayog will aim to accomplish the above mentioned objectives and opportunities by taking the following steps -

- By endeavouring to become an administration paradigm in which the Government is an 'enabler' rather than a 'provider of first and last resort.' The role of the government as a 'player' in the industrial and service sectors will be reduced. Instead the government will focus on enabling legislation, policy making and regulations.
- Ensure that India is an active player in the debates and deliberations on the global commons. Today we reside in a global village where every country is influenced by every other country's

policies not necessarily its immediate neighbours. Global economics and geopolitics are getting increasingly integrated. Hence the need arises to be an active player in the global scenario.

- Ensure that the economically vibrant middle-class remains engaged, and its potential is fully realized. The middle-class along with neo middle-class has extreme potential due to its purchasing power, high education levels, mobility and willingness to push for changes in the country.
- Leverage India's pool of entrepreneurial, scientific and intellectual human capital through appropriate policy initiatives. This capital can help India attain extraordinary heights of success.
- Incorporate the significant geo-economic and geo-political strength of the Non-Resident Indian Community.
- Use urbanization as an opportunity to create a wholesome and secured habitat through the use of modern technology. Since today urbanisation is an irreversible trend, we will have to make it an integral part of our developmental policies.
- Use technology to reduce opacity and potential for misadventures in governance as transparency is a *sine qua non* (that is absolutely needed) for good governance.

The Niti Aayog aims to enable India to face complex challenges in a better manner, through the following:

- Leveraging of India's demographic dividend, and realization of the potential of youth, men and women, through education, skill development, elimination of gender bias, and employment. The youths today have great potential provided productive opportunities are made available to them.
- Elimination of poverty, and the chance for every Indian to live a life of dignity. Self-respect as poverty elimination, remains one of the most important scale which alone can measure the extent of our success as a nation.
- Reddressal of inequalities based on gender bias, caste and economic

disparities. Women and other exploited classes must be provided with a secured environment and conducive atmosphere to help them perform their role in nation building.

- Integrate villages institutionally into the development process as India resides in villages and there the roots of our culture, ethos and sustenance lies.
- Policy support to more than 50 million small businesses, which are a major source of employment creation. Policy making will focus on providing skill, support, access to financing bodies and latest technology.
- Safeguarding of our environmental and ecological assets. It is a well-known fact that we must preserve our environment and ecology if we want life to exist on this planet. Our development agenda must ensure that environment and resources namely water, land and forests are not harmed.
- Niti Aayog will include leaders of India's 29 states and seven union territories. But its full-time staff a Deputy Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and experts will answer directly to the Prime Minister of India, who will be chairman of Niti Aayog.

But all said and done, every coin has two sides of the story. There are points which may not go in favour of the new proposal of the new government. The government's move to replace the Planning Commission with a new institution called 'NITI Aayog' was criticised by opposition parties of India. The Congress sought to know whether the reform introduced by the BJP-led government was premised on any meaningful programme or the move was simply born out of political opposition to the party that ran the Planning Commission for over 60 years. The real issue is 'does the government has a substantive meaningful programme to reform the Planning Commission?' Many believe that the recasting of the Planning Commission was necessitated by the arrogance that besotted it during the Congress/UPA regime. Only time will reveal how effective and pivotal Niti Aayog proves in central planning. The womb of future has the answers.

Politics on Reservation



Recently Reservation stirred the hornet's nest when the Jaat community was given reservation under OBC category by the UPA Government in nine states before the Lok Sabha election in 2014 and



then the Supreme Court scrapped it citing the reason that caste though a prominent factor cannot be the sole factor for determining the backwardness of a class. Similar controversy caused 10-day stand off between the Gujjars and Rajasthan government that ended when the government bowed before the demand providing 5 percent reservation to Gujjars in the special Backward Classes category and another 14 percent reservation for the Economically Backward Classes category among the upper castes.

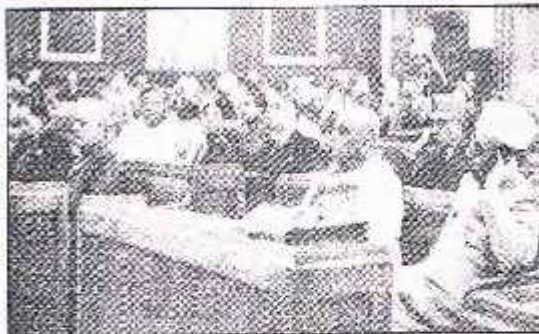
Do we need reservation? This is a controversial question. One section of the society says that reservation divides the society and sows the seed of enmity, conflict, friction and disharmony, while the other section says that reservation is essential to bring the suppressed and the downtrodden to the main stream of the society and for the all round progress of the society. Broadly speaking progress is of two types. The first one ensures the progress of haves only. The rich becomes richer and the poor becomes poorer. This type of progress can be seen in a Capitalist Society. India is a Socialist Country. Here the

Government has to bridge the gap between the haves and the have nots. For this some privileges are given to the weaker section of the society to ensure their progress. In our country this privilege was given in the form of reservation. Article 15 of our Constitution guarantees us Right to Equality which states that the State shall not discriminate against any person on grounds of religion, race, caste etc but Article 16(4) empowers the State to make special provision for reservation in favour of backward classes, which in the opinion of the State are not adequately represented in the services under the State. Besides this Article 15(4) empowers the State to make special provision for socially and educationally backward classes. Now since both types of contrast provisions are there in our Constitution, a need to strike balance between them arises. Recently in the matter of Jaat Reservation the Supreme Court raised a question why communities are being increasingly included in the OBC list and not being removed from the category with the passage of time.

Reservation had been such an issue on which even the Courts have given quite contradictory judgements. In *Balaji versus State of Mysore* the Hon'ble Supreme Court observed that national interest would suffer if qualified and competent students were excluded from admissions while in *Indira Sawhney versus Union of India* popularly known as *Mandal case* the court by 6-3 majority upheld the decision of the Union government to reserve 27% government jobs for OBCs, provided, creamy layer among them are excluded.

Important Events related to Reservation

- 1882** - Hunter Commission appointed Mahatma Jyotirao Phule who made a demand of free and compulsory education for all along with proportionate reservation/representation in government jobs.
- 1902** - In the year 1902, Chatrapati Sahuji Maharaj, Maharaja of Kolhapur in Maharashtra introduced reservation in favour of backward classes to eradicate poverty and give them chance to participate in the state administration. The notification of 1902 created 50% reservation in services for backward classes/communities in the State of Kolhapur. This notification is the first Govt. Order providing for reservation for the welfare of depressed classes in India.
- 1908** - Reservations were introduced in favour of a number of castes and communities that had little share in the administration by the British.
- 1909** - Provisions were made in the Government of India Act 1909 commonly known as the Morley-Minto Reforms.
- 1919** - Provisions were made in the Government of India Act 1919.
- 1921** - Madras Presidency introduces Communal G.O in which reservation of 44 percent for non-Brahmins, 16 percent for Brahmins, 16 percent for Muslims, 16 percent for Anglo-Indians/ Christians and eight percent for Scheduled Castes.
- 1935** - Indian National Congress passes resolution called Poona Pact to allocate separate electoral constituencies for depressed classes. Provisions in Government of India Act 1935.
- 1947** - India obtained Independence. Dr. Ambedkar was appointed chairman of the drafting committee for Indian Constitution.
- 1950** - The Constitution of India came in force on 26th January.



- 1951** - In the case of State of Madras Vs. Smt. Champakam Dorairajan AIR 1951 SC 226, Court pronounced that caste based reservations as per Communal Award violates Article 15(1). 1st constitutional amendment [Art. 15 (4)] introduced to make judgment invalid.
- 1953** - Kalelkar Commission was established to assess the situation of the socially and educationally backward class.
- 1963** - Court put 50% cap on reservations in the case of Balaji vs Mysore AIR 1963 SC 649 Tamil Nadu (69%, under 9th schedule) and Rajasthan 68% exceeded this limit.
- 1979** - Mandal Commission was established to assess the situation of the socially and educationally backward classes.
- 1980** - The commission submitted a report, and recommended changes to the existing quotas, increasing them from 22% to 49.5%. As of 2006, number of castes in Backward class list went up to 2297 which is an increase of 60% from community list prepared by Mandal Commission.
- 1990** - Mandal commission recommendations were implemented in Government Jobs by Vishwanath Pratap Singh.

- 1991** - Narasimha Rao Government introduced 10% separate reservation for Poor among Forward Castes.
- 1994** - Supreme Court advised Tamil Nadu to follow 50% limit.
- 1995** - Parliament by 77th Constitutional amendment inserted Art 16(4) (A) permitting reservation to the Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes in promotions.
- 2005** - In 12th August 2005, The Supreme Court delivered a unanimous judgment by 7 judges on August 12, 2005 in the case of P.A. Inamdar & Ors. Vs. State of Maharashtra & Ors. declaring that the State can't impose its reservation policy on minority and non-minority unaided private colleges, including professional colleges.
- Note** - In 2005, 93rd Constitutional amendment brought for ensuring reservations. To other backward classes and Scheduled castes and Tribes in Private Educational institutions. This effectively reversed the 2005 August Supreme Court judgment.
- 2010** - In 9th March 2010, Women Reservation Bill passed in the Upper house, Rajya Sabha.

Reservation had been surely a blessing for the landless, exploited and weaker sections of the society who were punished for even touching the shadow of a higher class person. They could not go to temple or draw water from the public wells. They were humiliated and

despised. They surely needed help and the provision of reservation proved to be a blessing for them. Now, they can also dream of a bright future. Their caste now is not the criterion determining their profession but only reservation cannot improve their status and their educational standard. It would be better if the Government starts a headstart programme of providing them with facilities such as education based on modern technique and demand, besides food and health care, right from childhood, and thus making them competent to compete with the other sections of the society rather than relying on the clutches of reservation. Reviewing reservation policy from time to time and adopting economic criteria for determining backwardness are also ideas worth giving a second thought.

N.R Narayanmurthy had once said "India is the only country where people fight to be backward". This was seen time and again but recently in Rajasthan and Haryana we saw the most wierd form of demand; the demand to be called backward! It is said "As you sow, so shall you reap". The weeds of division have been sown now and then for temporary political gains. We cannot expect any harmonious result out of it.

According to our Constitution, India is a Socialist Country. Reservation was a tool provided by our Constitution framers to achieve the goal of socialism enshrined in the Preamble of our Constitution. This tool must be used judiciously and not for personal or any political gain. Besides this, ignoring, the advancement of the rest of the society altogether, in zeal to promote the welfare of the state, would be suicidal for a country. Hence, there is a need to strike a balance between progress and welfare.

Article-370

Jammu & Kashmir

The Bhartiya Janta Party's stand during the Lok Sabha election on the necessity of a debate on Article 370 has made this issue hot potato for the same at the eve of election in that state. Article 370 has always been a controversial issue. The traditional position of BJP on Article 370 was defined by Shyama Prasad Mukherjee, the founding president of Bharatiya Jana Sangh. Mukherjee termed the Article as a problematic one and a symbol of incomplete integration of the state with India. He was convinced that Article 370 was the base for advocating a spirit of separation. It was in line with this argument of Mukherjee that Jana Sangh placed the demand for abolition of Article 370. Mr. Narendra Modi however did not raise the demand of abolition of Article 370 during his Jammu Rally. He rather asked for a rational debate. Being a seasoned national leader, he first wants to take the people of the state into confidence and not to thrust something down their throat and that's what is the beauty of a democracy.

Article 370 of the Indian constitution is a temporary provision which grants special autonomous status to Jammu and Kashmir under part XXI of the constitution of India, which deal with temporary, transitional and special provisions giving special status to the state of Jammu and Kashmir under article 370. All the provisions of the state which is applicable to other states are not applicable to J&K. The article says that the provision of Article 238, which was omitted from the constitution in 1956 when Indian states were reorganized, shall not be applicable to the state



of Jammu & Kashmir. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar the principal drafter of the Indian constitution, had refused to draft Article 370.

In 1949, the then Prime Minister Nehru had directed Kashmiri leader Sheikh Abdullah to consult Ambedkar (then law minister) to prepare the draft of a suitable article to be included in the constitution. Article 370 was eventually drafted by Gopalaswami Ayyangar, who was a former diwan to Maharaja Hari Singh of Jammu and Kashmir. Sheikh Abdullah who was appointed as Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir by Maharaja Hari Singh & Jawahar Lal Nehru argued that Article 370 should not be placed under temporary provisions of the constitution.

The 1952 Delhi agreement also specified that the state should have its own flag in addition to the union flag and they should have the same status. This agreement was further ratified by the 1974 agreement between the then Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and the then J&K Prime Minister Sheikh Abdullah. It

was agreed that the head of the state called *Sadar-e-Riyasat* (or Prime Minister) was to be elected by the state legislature. The agreement opposed imposition of article 352, empowering the President to proclaim general emergency in the state. The state legislature has a six year term, unlike other elected bodies, which have a five years period including our Parliament.

According to Article 370-

1. Except for defence, foreign affairs, finance and communications, Parliament needs the State Government consent for applying all other laws. Thus the state residence live under separate set of laws.
2. The Indian Supreme Court has no jurisdiction in J&K.
3. Disrespecting the Tricolour and other national symbol is not a crime in the state.
4. J&K residents enjoy dual citizenship. Women lose their J&K citizenship if they marry residents of any other state. This was infact made clear by an administrative rule. People's Democratic Party Government tried to overturn the court's order by introducing a bill but for some or other reason the bill could not see the light of the day. However in a landmark judgement in October 2002, the full bench of J&K High Court, with one judge dissenting, held that the daughter of a

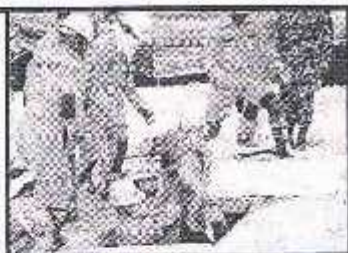
permanent resident status on marrying a person who is not a permanent resident, will enjoy all rights, including property rights.

5. A Pakistani residents gains J&K citizenship if they marry J&K citizen.
6. RTI, RTE, CAG and majority of Indian Laws are not applicable in J&K.
7. Because of Article 370, no outsider can purchase land in Jammu & Kashmir.
8. Under Article 370, the centre has no power to declare financial emergency under article 360 in the state. It can declare emergency only in case of war or external aggression.
9. Under Article 370 the Indian Parliament cannot increase or reduce the borders of the State.

Though a lot of hue and cry is raised on this issue, prime importance must be given to the welfare of the people of Jammu and Kashmir and their betterment. But yes, one thing for sure you utter Article 370 and eye brows are raised.

Hence most of the national parties of India keep this issue at arm's length. Not to mention, the two major parties of Jammu and Kashmir, National Conference (NC) and People's Democratic Party (PDP) as well as the separatists are in the favour of Article 370.

Disaster Management



'Natural Disaster' is an overwhelming ecological disruption causing loss to life, property and livelihood. Disaster involves widespread human, material economic or environmental impacts, which exceed the ability of the affected community or society to cope with the sudden changes that took place in their life. It has been experienced by human beings since time immemorial. Recently, disasters have increased in frequency and intensity due to our interference with the nature. Last month on April 25, 2015, Nepal was hit by a devastating earthquake (also known as Gorkha earthquake) of magnitude 7.8, in which 7,271 people have been confirmed dead and more than 17,000 were injured. The tremors of earthquake were also felt in India, people rushed out of their homes. Around 45 people were killed, and hundreds were injured. Numerous aftershocks were also felt by people in Nepal and India too. This earthquake, has ruptured a piece of the main Himalayan Thrust (MHT). The rupture started at the epicenter, about 80km to the North West of Kathmandu and propagated eastward for about 130km, rupturing the area directly located under the capital city of Nepal. A new earthquake of 7.3 magnitude hit devastated Nepal again on 12th May, 2015. India was the first to send aid to Nepal. PM Narendra Modi monitored the relief efforts personally. Operation "Maitri" deployed two dozen military aircraft and choppers for this purpose. During the last 15 years, the country has experienced 10 major earthquakes that have resulted in over 20,000 deaths. As per the current seismic

zone map of the country, over 59 percent of India's land area is under threat of moderate to severe seismic hazard.

Disasters are also caused by human activities carried by human beings directly. Bhopal Gas tragedy (2-3 December 1984), Chernobyl nuclear disaster, wars, release of CFC (Chlorofluoro carbons), release of greenhouse gases, environmental pollution like noise, air, water and soil are some of them. There are some other activities of human beings that accelerate or intensify disasters indirectly like landslides and flood due to deforestation, unscientific land use and construction activities in fragile areas.

Types of Disaster

There are two types of disaster: Natural disaster that includes floods, hurricanes, earthquake, volcano eruptions, droughts, landslides, emergency diseases Tsunami, wildfire etc. Man-Made and Technical disaster include release of hazardous material in the environment, power service disruption, nuclear power plant and nuclear blast, radiological emergencies, chemical threat biological weapons, cyber attacks, explosion, civil unrest etc. There is a direct correlation. Higher human development are more vulnerable to risk of disaster and hence higher preparedness is needed. India due to its geological formations and geographical locations, is a highly disaster prone country. Its high mountain ranges, long coastline, snowclad high peaks, the perennial rivers in the north combine together to add this problem. India has only two percent total geographical area, which has to support sixteen percent of the total population of the world.

Classification of Natural Disasters

Atmosphere	Blizzards, Thunderstorms, Lightning, Tornadoses, Tropical Cyclone, Drought, Hailstorm, Frost, Heat Wave or Loo, Cold Waves etc.
Terrrestrial	Earthquakes, Volcanic Eruptions, Landslides, Avalanches, Subsidence Soil Erosion.
Aquatic	Floods, Tidal Waves, Ocean Currents, Storm Surge, Tsunami.
Biological	Plants & Animals as colonisers. (Locusts etc) Insects infestation, fungal, bacterial & viral diseases such as bird flu, dengue etc.

Source: N.C.E.R.T

There is a tremendous pressure on Natural resources directly or indirectly which further leads to disaster. Along with human population, India has to support large cattle population which depends on biomass and graze in forest area. Forest cover is 23 percent of total land area and due to over grazing quality of soil is also degrading resulting in soil erosion, silting of rivers, removal of fertile soil and heavy silting of cultivable land. Also, sometimes we see heavy rainfall during the monsoon which further creates problems for people residing in those areas. Northern part of India faces problems of landslides, floods, droughts, avalanches and earthquakes because this region falls under the seismic zones III to V. The Eastern region faces problems of floods due to perennial rivers, Brahmaputra, Ganga etc., heat wave, cyclone, hailstorm, heavy wind and earthquake. The Northeastern region faces the natural disaster in the form of flood, wind outrage, landslides earthquake as this part of the country comes under seismic zone IV and V. The western region faces severe drought,

wind erosion of land and soil, flood, cyclone and earthquake. The Southern region (coastal region) faces cyclones, sea erosion, tsunami, landslides. Islands of Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep are confronted with the problems of sea erosion and Tsunami. In 2005, Volcano in the barren island of Andaman group of islands became active.

The worst affected group is the poor sections of society, who are daily wage-earner. They are the most vulnerable and suffer the loss of their livelihood. Even the psychological traumas caused by the disasters is so severe that they span whole of the life of victim. In some natural disaster like earthquake, Tsunami, cyclones, it is the building structure which becomes the cause of destruction and death. In India, disaster is a state subject. It is also the responsibility of the state to provide every kind of support and assistance to the victim. The Central Government has a facilitating role. With proper coordination with various ministries, it extends all required support and helps to the states, namely defence services, air dropping,

NATIONAL DISASTER RESPONSE FORCE (NDRF)

Formed - 2006

Headquarter - New Delhi

Director General - Om Prakash Singh

Work - The National Disaster Response Force

(NDRF) is a disaster response agency under National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) created by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India. It was established for disaster management and specialised response to natural and man-made disasters. Under the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) it functions at state and central-level and consists of ten battalions of Central Armed Police Forces, including three each of the BSF, CRPF, and two each of the CISF and ITBP.



rescuing, searching, transport relief goods, availability of rail and ferry services, health personnel and medical support. In 1999 a high powered committee on Disaster Management system was set up by the Government of India to look into the existing disaster management system in the country and to suggest measures to improve it. Besides, a Calamity Relief Fund has been constituted with contribution in ratio 3:1 between the centre and the respective State Government. The Eleventh Finance Commission has recommended nearly Rs.11,000 crore for the period spread over five years, while the Twelfth Finance Commission has also recommended Rs. 23,000 crore assistance for the states.

National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) is an agency of the Ministry of Home Affairs, which was established through the Disaster Management Act enacted by the Government of India in 2005. Primary purpose of NDMA is to coordinate response to natural or man-made disaster and for capacity building in disaster resiliency and crisis response. The PM is the defacto Chairperson of NDMA. The agency is responsible for framing policies, laying down guidelines and best practices and coordinating with the State Disaster Management Authorities (SDMAS) to ensure a holistic and distributed approach of disaster management. NDMA also collaborates with the Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

National Police Academy to impart training to administration and police officers in planning and incident response. It monitors and develops guidelines for the local Firefighting Services across the country. It also collaborates with the Ministry of Health and Family welfare in developing emergency health and ambulance services. Specifically, it focuses on capacity building in dealing with mass casualty at local hospitals. NDMA runs various programmes for mitigation and responsiveness for specific situations like National cyclone Risk Management project, School Safety project, Decision support system etc.

The National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) is a disaster response agency under National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) created by the Ministry of Home Affairs Government of India. It was established in 2009 in Delhi, for disaster management and specialized response to natural and man-made disasters. Functioning at State and Central level under NDMA, it consists of ten battalions of Central Armed Police Forces including three each of the BSF, CRPF and two each of the CISF and ITBP. Even in response to the 2015 Nepal earthquake, NDRF teams have been rushed to affected areas in both India and Nepal. In future the key to efficient disaster response will depend primarily on effectiveness of training and re-training of specialized Disaster Response Forces.

Disaster Management in Developed Countries

Like India, most of the countries are also affected by disasters. India is taking various measures for Disaster Management, but still more efforts are required to solve the problem of disaster. In United States, many local municipalities have a separate Office of Emergency Management (OEM) along with personnel and equipment. Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) part of the Department of Homeland security is a federal agency for emergency management. The US and its territories are broken down to ten regions for FEMA's emergency management purposes but it does not override state authorities. The Citizen Corps is an organization of volunteer service programmes, administered locally and coordinated nationally by DHS, which seek to mitigate disasters and prepare the population for emergency response through public education training and outreach. Red cross is also chartered by congress to coordinate disaster response services. The US congress also established the Centre for excellence in Disaster Management and Humanitarian assistance as Principal agency to promote disaster management in Asia-Pacific region. National Responsive Force (NRF) allows the integration of

federal resources with local, county or tribal entities with management of those resource to be handled at the lowest possible level, utilising the National Incident Management System (NIMS). In Australia 'Emergency Management Australia' a principal government agency is formed to tackle the problems of disaster. In Russia, Ministry of Emergency Situations (EMERCOM) is engaged in fire fighting, civil defence and search and rescue after both natural and man made disasters. In UK, Civil contingencies Act 2004 (CCA) was also passed. In Japan, every year there is great loss of life and property due to natural disaster like earthquake and tsunami. The Central Management Council has developed a policy framework for large-scale earthquake Disaster Prevention and Reduction. When tsunami is expected to cause coastal damage, the Japan Meteorological Agency issues a big tsunami warning or advisory warning within 2-3 minutes after the earthquake and this information is immediately transmitted to Disaster Management organisation and media outlets and further forwarded to residents and maritime vessels. Coastal/tide embankments and prevention gates have been also developed.

With this vision, a detailed 'Training Regime for Disaster Response' has been prepared by NDMA/NDRF identifying the specific disaster response training courses and devising a unified, structured and uniform course module as well as syllabus for these training courses. And the State Disaster Response Forces (SDRF) and other stakeholders will be trained on the same line. NDRF personnel are invariably trained in courses like flood Rescue, collapsed structure search and Rescue, Medical first Responders, Rope Rescue, Nuclear Biological and Chemical Emergencies, Dignified Disposal of Dead Bodies etc. NDRF are trained in prestigious institutes like NISA, DRDO, BARC, CME, Army, Navy and Air Force as well in foreign countries like USA, Singapore, China, Finland, Korea, Switzerland etc.

Rehabilitation is an integral part of Disaster Management. When disaster occur administrations measures are terribly inadequate and perhaps this is the most difficult period for the victim. Thus, role of administration does not end with the end of

disasters. It requires proper coordination among various agencies. As we know that disasters are non-routine events that require non routine response. It is the duty of NDMA to generate data and information about disasters, preparing vulnerability zoning maps and spreading awareness among the people about these. Apart from these disaster planning, preparedness and preventive measures are need to be taken care in vulnerable areas. In recent times Disaster Management has assumed great importance. To handle the situations efficiently, we need to be well equipped with latest technologies. Introduction of Disaster Management Bill 2005 and establishment of NDMA and NDRF are positive steps taken by the Government of India.

"Even with all our technology and the inventions that make modern life so much easier than it once was, it takes just one big natural disaster to wipe all that away and remind us that, here on earth, we are still at the mercy of nature."

Ban on Pornography

What is Pornography?

Pornography is the depiction of erotic behaviour (as in pictures or writing) intended to cause sexual excitement and depiction of acts in a sensational manner so as to arouse a quick intense sexual reaction.

A debate

In the 60s and 70s, debates over pornography mirrored the counter-culture's clash with conservative values. In this classic Liberal vs. Conservative encounter, the Liberal argues that there already exist laws to protect people from violence and children from exploitation and that the government has no business getting in the way of people's freedom of expression in democracy. Moral beliefs about sex should not be used to censor individual tastes whereas Conservative demands it should be banned.

Why pornography should be banned?

There are billions of people (children, teenagers, youth, and Old) who are connected from virtual and elusive world of internet. Porn contains that contents which is more artificial than real. It gives a very false image of a very natural process. Porn has long lasting fanciful effects which directly and indirectly are responsible for instigating men to dishonour women. Also, the brutality involved in many rape cases takes its birth from these porn movies. In Indian history, there are many incidents and archaeological sites like Khajuraho temples which present these contents in a very open manner. But these archaeological sites stand testimony to the kind of culture, we propagate and perpetuate. When it comes to morality, it can be felt that Indian morality gets qualified by uncertainty. The link between pornography and crime

moves the issue from a personal concern with moral conduct to a legal concern with civil protection. Robin Morgan's (an American poet, author, political theorist and radical activist) phrase, "pornography is the theory, rape is the practice, even without practice, theory can exist," captures the explicit link between production of pornography and violence against woman. Porn-industry has most devastating impact on the women. What porn does is to present woman as commodity for consumption thus purging the humanity attached to women? Women trafficking, sex slavery, violence against women, rapes and brutal murders thus become a natural outcome. The impact is not limited to women only. Youth who are its consumer base waste their energy in unproductive work. The impact on their moral and ethical fibres is beyond reconstruction. Love gets replaced by lust, care with cruelty and humanity with bestiality. What proponent of individual right forget is the women in porn are mother, sister or daughter of somebody. If they disregard and disrespect other women, how can they demand the respect for their own women? Hence security of entire society would be in peril. Moreover, any individual right can't be above the societal rights. Even our own fundamental right are restricted by decency and morality clause. Simultaneously our fundamental duties demands from us to respect women and renounce practice derogatory to the dignity of women. Flesh trade is one of the oldest yet most disparaging businesses which are bereft of even the minutest streak of humanity. Porn industry has not only glamorised this business but also increased its reach to every nook and corner of society. Four south Indian states—Kerala, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu account for almost 60% of the

pornography cases booked in the country in 2010, 2011 and 2012. Kerala tops the table with 386 cases, while Maharashtra comes in second with 199 cases in the three-year period, according to information accessed from the ministry of home affairs. Kerala, the most literate state in the country, has a huge lead over others in the country when it comes to uploading obscene stories and photos on the internet, as per data from the police. In the year 2012, nearly 25 percent of cases registered for uploading pornographic materials were from Kerala. As many 589 cases were registered in India for uploading lewd videos and images, last year. The highest numbers of cases are registered against children are for misusing social networking sites. Several people use it for taking revenge or breaking up marriages. The much promoted computer literacy is now backfiring with a large number of people including school children getting involved in cyber crimes. If we look at the school students mainly in metropolitan areas, majority of them would be carrying most advanced mobile phones having internet facilities. The parents and teachers should take more responsibility. Parents should not buy mobile phones for minor children. Besides, teachers should take action against the school students who bring mobile phones to school. The catastrophic materials on internet distort the fragile mind brain of children and teenagers. It must be controlled. Though banning porn is an infringement of an individual's privacy, but if we look at the greater good of society, it surely is a better choice than letting porn continues. Hence, in the interest of women, society and for the evolution of a common culture for the nation, porn must be banned.

In this regarding the government of India has given the list of 857 websites it considers pornographic to internet service providers (ISPs) and has banned access to them at least. This came after the Supreme Court refused to order a ban on pornographic websites saying such an order would impinge freedom. Before this, Supreme Court has told that little had been done to prevent child pornography, which is illegal, from being accessed on the web. It is remarkable that even educated and gentle

people also see these pornographic websites and they do not become lustful or rapist generally but the effect of their cultural structures plays a pivotal role on influence of pornography. It is notable that Supreme Court has expressed a serious concern in this regarding and told that this problem is related to each class of our society while hearing a Public Interest Litigation (PIL) filed by a lawyer seeking a curb on pornographic sites on the internet, particularly those showing child pornography.

Why pornography should not be banned?

Last month, while hearing a petition to ban all pornographic sites, chief justice of Supreme Court HL Dattu had said, "Such interim orders cannot be passed by this court. Somebody can come to the court and say 'Look, I am an adult and how can you stop me from watching it within the four walls of my room?' It is a violation of Article 21 (right to personal liberty) of the Constitution. Yes the issue is serious and some steps need to be taken. The Centre has to take a stand, let us see what stand the Centre will take." However, the Centre looks determined to ban porn based on its factually wrong views. But given the information of age, can porn be banned? While whether porn can entirely be banned or not is a debate for another day, India definitely needs porn to stay.

Source of curiosity :-

Discussing sex in India is taboo. Even the mere mention of the word raises many eyebrows. Parents, who ideally, should have sensitive conversations with their children over sex, hardly engage. Therefore, in such a conservative cultural scenario, porn serves as a source of information for teenagers about sex and its various intricacies. Satisfying teenagers' curiosity about sex is important and therefore providing sex education is critical. But the Indian government is opposed even to sex education, as was made clear last year by Union minister Harshvardhan.

Banning porn doesn't reduce crime

In 2013, a petition was filed in the Supreme Court seeking a ban on porn, citing

it as a major cause for crimes against women, which is believed to be the reasoning behind banning porn by the government. However, there is ample evidence that banning porn doesn't lower crime rates. Arundhati Ghosh, a woman activist said, "The more repressed a society is, the more the acts of sexual violence. If you see examples of Congo, Somalia, Afghanistan, Pakistan and India- these are places (where) sexuality is not out in the open and acts of sexual violence are high". Furthermore, research studies in the Czech Republic, Denmark and Japan established that with increasing availability of pornography there was a significant decrease in the number of sex offences.

India lifted ban on internet pornography after criticism

The Indian government directed internet services providers to restore access to those among 857 banned porn and humour websites that did not feature child pornographic contents.

The effort to completely ban pornography is impossible because in the world of internet every thing is connected to everywhere. We can immediately reach from India to Europe as well as Europe to India within seconds. Internet has broken the myth of geographical distance. Pornography has made its special position across cosmopolitan life to remote areas of villages. In an early age where the innocence of children is missing, erotic concocted clips are taking the psychology of young people to the verge of insanity. This point is really very remarkable that our children, teenagers, youth, even uneducated peoples are also involved in the lattice of pornography. Harvard Research says that rape proneness among men is proximately caused not by genetic variation, but by developmental events involving learning. Their analyses indicate that rape-prone men come from harsh developmental backgrounds involving impersonal and short-term social relationships, and backgrounds in which manipulation, coercion, and violence are valid ways of conducting social relationships.

In Britain, where pornography is already more restricted than it is anywhere else in the English-speaking world or in Western Europe,

sexual media is easily smeared for an audience that is seldom given an opportunity to see what really is sold under the name of 'pornography'. The UK is still the only Member State of the European Union that prohibits private imports of adult pornography by consumers coming from other Member States of the European Union. Christians may find pornographic materials morally and socially offensive, but not all pornography is legally prohibited in America. Pornography in the United States of America has existed since the country's origins. Individuals, groups, and companies advocating for the public availability of pornographic materials primarily cite the First Amendment's freedom of expression clauses. However, obscene material is not protected by the First Amendment, though there has been considerable debate and evolution over what is considered obscene. Despite this debate, the legal restrictions prohibiting obscene materials have remained, because protecting society from obscenity is considered a public good. Attempts made to suppress it include: outright bans, prohibitions of its sale, censorship or rating schemes that restrict audience numbers and claims that it is prostitution and thereby subject to regulations governing prostitution.

Furthermore, in 2014 China had started a campaign 'Cleaning the Web 2014' in which 'all online texts, pictures, videos and advertisements with pornographic content had been deleted without exception,' Chinese media stated the intention was "to purify the Internet environment." In 2014, Japan's parliament passed a bill to ban the possession of child pornography. Under the new law, people found with explicit photos or video of children can be imprisoned for up to one year and fined up to 1 million yen (\$10,000). In 2008 Indonesia's parliament too passed an anti-pornography law.

Net Neutrality in India



The debate on Net Neutrality in India started after Airtel, a mobile telephone service provider in India announced in December 2014 to charge additional rates for making voice calls from its network using apps like WhatsApp, Skype etc. In March 2015, TRAI released a formal consultation paper on Regulatory Framework for over-the-top services, seeking comments from the Public. The consultation paper was criticised for being one sided and having confusing statements. It was condemned from various politicians and Indian Internet users. By 24th April 2015, over a million e-mails had been received by TRAI demanding net neutrality.

What is Net Neutrality

When the internet started in 1980s and

1990s, there were no specific rules that guided the Internet Service Providers (ISPs). All service



providers were not supposed to follow the same principle (i.e. to provide unfiltered and unrestricted services). But, mostly because telecom operation were ISPs too, they stuck to the same principle. This principle is known as Net Neutrality. Hence users were able to access any legal website like You tube videos and facebook without any interference from an ISP.




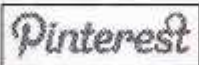







Role of Net Neutrality in shaping the Internet

Net neutrality played a great role in shaping the Internet. The web users are free to connect whatever website or service they want. ISPs do not bother with what kind of content is passing from from servers. This has allowed the internet to grow into a truly global network and had allowed people to freely express themselves and to have access to almost everything they want. Net neutrality has also enabled a level playing field on the internet. A lot of money or connections are not necessary to start a website. If a service is good, it will find favour from web users. The service provider doesn't have to talk to ISPs to put his website online. This has led to creation of Google, Facebook, Twitter and other countless services. All these websites were started as basic websites but they succeeded because net neutrality allowed web users to access these websites in an easy and unhindered way.

Result of no Net Neutrality

If there is no Net Neutrality, the ISPs will have the power to shape the Internet traffic and they will derive extra benefit from it. Several ISPs want a share in the money that Youtube or Netflix make. If there is no net neutrality the ISPs will start charging these companies. Without Net Neutrality, the internet will be 'Package Plans' for consumers. There may be different connection speed for different types of contents, depending on how much you pay for the service. Lack of net neutrality, will also spell ruin for innovation on the web. It is

Famous social sites in the world

S.No.	Sites	Founded	Founder	Monthly Visitors
1.		4 February 2004	Mark Zuckerberg and others	90 crore
2.		21 March 2006	Jack Dorsey, Noah Glass and others	31 crore
3.		5 May 2003	Reid Hoffman, Allen Blue and others	25.5 crore
4.		March 2010	Paul Sciarra	25 crore
5.		22 June 2011	Google	12 crore
6.		February 2007	David Karp	11 crore
7.		6 October 2010	Facebook	10 crore
8.		10 February 2006	Pavel Durov	8 crore
9.		10 February 2004	Ludicorp (Yahoo)	6.5 crore
10.		24 January 2013	Twitter	4.2 crore
11.		2009	Jan Koum and Brian Acton	70 crore

possible that to enable faster access to their website, ISPs will charge web companies. Those who will not pay will find their websites functioning slowly. This means that big companies like Google will be able to pay more to make access to Youtube or Google+ faster for web users. But a new starter that wants to create a different and better video hosting site may not be able to do so. Without net neutrality we are likely to get a web that have silos (a collection of information not available to other programs etc.) in it and to enter each silo, we will have to pay some 'tax' to ISPs.

View of Politician on Net Neutrality

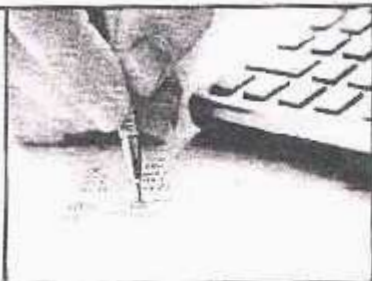
The parliamentarian Tathagata Satpathy and Rajeev Chandrasekhar said that any move to allow telecom operators to charge subscribers separately for using some apps would restrict people's access to internet and will go against the Prime Minister's vision of Digital India. An MP of Odisha representing BJD backed Net Neutrality and said that service providers should treat all data on the internet equally and must not impose differential pricing or discretionary among users, content sites, platforms and apps also known as over-the-top (OTT) services. The

movement for net neutrality gained further strength when Congress vice-president Rahul Gandhi pitched for a debate on this issue in the Lok Sabha. Telecom minister Ravi Shankar Prasad said "Telecom Commission will look into the recommendation of TRAI and will then take final decision."

Will the Concept Net Neutrality Survive

Now when internet is an integral part of the society and incredibly important, with monstrous multinational companies playing like sharks, it is difficult that the concept of Net Neutrality will survive. Without Net Neutrality, radical ideas and start-ups will have lesser chances of unseating old boring companies. Absence of net neutrality will result in the emergence of monopolies or oligopolies which will be unfair for small and budding entrepreneurs. Internet is still a growing phenomenon in India. All steps must be taken to ensure that commercial interests of a few do not come in the way of this digital revolution. It is important that we do not let different pricing and performance creep into the internet. So Net Neutrality should be fully supported. It is a social networking site and essential part of the open internet.

Subsidy and its Relevance



Subsidy is an economic benefit or financial aid provided by a government to remove some types of burden and is often considered to be in the interest of the public. The aim behind providing subsidy is to promote economic welfare. Subsidies come in various forms including direct (Cash grants, interest free loans) and indirect (tax breaks, low interest loans etc.) The most common forms of subsidies are those to the producer or the consumer. The former ensures that the producers are better off if minimum support price is ensured to them and the latter reduces the price of goods and services thus making the price of essential commodities within the reach of common people.

Politics play an important part in subsidization. Subsidy is the subject of discussion once again nowadays as now it seems to hit the debate of it being ethical or unethical. It is been assessed with respect to its challenges in view of India's commitment to world trade body.

Relevance and Importance

Subsidy is a tool not only for financial aid but is as important in the form of financial support to the people of a developing country like India. A country where 70% of the population is in mid income group, the importance of subsidy is further strengthened. Subsidy has many variables like fertilizers, cooking gas or Agricultural loan. There was a constant increase in the allocated funds for subsidy with every passing year of each

financial budget. In 2001 where it was 1,43,570 crore, it rose to 2,60,657 crore in 2014. It constituted 12% of the projected expenditure of the government. Generally it would be equal to 2.2% of GDP. Its relevance cannot be ignored in view of its major share being food subsidy at 41% contribution. Various countries across the world under the banner of commercial organisation/committee have been trying to advocate and convince for removal of subsidies. They see it as an opportunity to healthier competition in various sectors like insurance, banking, agro products and information technology. It has been reviewed and suggested that subsidy should be given at the final stage in form of credit to the account of the beneficiary. The same had been suggested by C. Rangarajan committee and has been a point of discussion and has been instrumental in supporting the government view to cut subsidy in a phased manner over number of years.

Subsidy, its current state and types

There is a sense of confusion and lack of clarity with regards to the continuation of subsidy. There is a lack of transparency in how centre in distributing the subsidy or whether the states are utilising it judiciously or not. Though the highest subsidy is in the food sector yet the process being followed or its actual results or



the quality of food grains being received by the ultimate beneficiary had always been under question. The public distribution system has its limitation and there is a visible financial nexus across different levels. It thus defeats the basic purpose of providing the correct supply at a correct price to the ultimate targeted population. Time and again, it has come to our notice that inefficiency in public distribution system and the callousness shown by the Food Corporation of India have caused the rotting of lakhs of tonnes of foodgrains that have been left out in the open. In the last 68 years, no government has taken the pain to improve the situation.

The second highest subsidy is the fertilizer sector. In the 2014 budget the sum allocated was 72,970 crore and a revised target has been set to reduce it to 60,000 crore by the end of next financial year. The basic thought behind the plan to cut down fertilizer subsidy is because of the major contribution and benefits going to rich farmers instead of the smaller one who were the target beneficiary. Though it is true yet we should not forget that it is because of this subsidy that the price of foodgrains and vegetable has been under control to a large extent. Its withdrawal is likely to affect 70% of the population directly or indirectly. Inflation and rise in food prices have been cutting deep into the pockets of middle income group.

The third highest subsidy is on fuel sector. In this sector, petrol was available at market price but till 2014 diesel and cooking gas, kerosene and CNG were under price control regime of the government. Slowly the government has taken the initiative to deregulate the prices of diesel and other petroleum products. The number of subsidised cylinders has been restricted to 12 for each family and beyond that the consumer shall be liable to pay the extra

Cash Subsidy on LPG

The scheme to transfer cash subsidy directly to the bank account of the LPG user

has been implemented pan-India from 1st January, 2015. This scheme has been named 'Direct Benefit Transfer'. This scheme was



implemented in 54 districts of our country on 15th November, 2014. For the remaining 622 districts, the scheme came into effect from 1st January 2015. According to an official statement, around 15.3 crore consumers will be benefitted by this scheme in the 676 districts of our country. Around 6.5 crore i.e. 43% consumers have enrolled themselves for this scheme. They will henceforth get the subsidy amount directly transferred to their bank accounts. Any consumer who wants to get the benefit of this scheme will have to link his/her Aadhaar number to LPG consumer number and his/her bank account number. If he/she doesn't have an Aadhaar card, he/she will have to link his/her bank account with the 17 digit LPG ID number. Once the Consumer gets registered under this scheme, he/she will have to buy LPG cylinders on market price and the subsidy will be transferred to his bank account.

The Consumer will be intimated his/her status through SMS at every step. Every Consumer will have to register his mobile number with his/her respective gas agency. The consumers have also been suggested that they must accept LPG cylinders only when 'subsidy transfer' has been mentioned in the receipt. Those consumers who do not wish to avail subsidy can keep themselves out of the whole process.

cost. The next important area where subsidy has played a significant role is agriculture. In the Union budget of year 2013, the amount was 7 lakh crore whereas it was revised to 8 lakh crore in the budget plan of 2014.

Current policy on subsidy

Lot of games are being played and the role of subsidy has been under scrutiny both within the country and outside. It has been proposed that the subsidy be reduced to lower down the financial deficit of the budget. The idea is still not convincing since this very subsidy is an important tool and support in developed countries like USA too. In US, the agriculture subsidy stands at 120 billion dollar whereas in our country it is hardly 12 billion dollar. There are many countries across the world that extend subsidy support to their population and especially farmers either directly or indirectly to improve their life style. If we continue to take this idea forward, it would be hard to imagine how such large population of India would cope with sky-rocketing prices not only for daily needs but also for basic food products like vegetables or pulses. The RBI governor has assured that inflation would be under control in next two years. We have to see and feel what exactly comes out in next two years. There is a high level of discontentment across various group of population. The government has tried to pacify the people by introducing the concept of cash subsidy to be directly transferred through bank account to the ultimate beneficiary of such schemes and projects.

Time has come to meet and face the challenges of continuing subsidy across different sectors. It needs to have a balanced approach whereas the principle objectives should not suffer. The ultimate population should not feel a high pinch being added to their daily needs. It has to be constantly reviewed and seen with the changing times. The approach has to be more dynamic and more practical so that it does not affect the larger population which is close to 60%. One should not extend unnecessary subsidy to

profit making industries like airlines or bad debtors of the industry. We have to keep the flame of kitchen burning for 60% of the population who are affected and benefited by this very role of subsidy in a developing country like India. India would continue to support and extend this facility in the benefit of the nation in a balance and progressive manner.

Woman's day !

No woman's day,

First celebrate Man's day.

No appeasing me,

First learn how to behave.

Why treating me specially?

Why not equally?

Am I a species?

Fading gradually!

Worshipping Goddess, killing daughters!

Get lost Hypocrisy, please don't bother.

by
Neetu Singh

Article.....✍

Freedom of Speech

by
Neetu Singh

Freedom
of Speech

India Vis-a-Vis Freedom of Speech

India, the largest and one of the most mature nations of the world has incorporated the freedom of speech in its Constitution, soon after its independence, when our learned leaders sat down to write the rules, principles and the directives on which the country shall be served by its elected representatives. The Constitution of India provides the Right to Freedom, under Articles 19, 20, 21 and 22. The right to Freedom in Articles 19 guarantees the Freedom of Speech and Expression.

Articles 19 states that 'Every citizen has the right to freedom of opinion and expression. This right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media regardless of frontiers.

Why is freedom of Speech a burning issue today ?

Today the world is a global village. The incidents of violation of human rights have their repercussions throughout the world. Recently the freedom of speech saw an unprecedented reaction in France. On 7th January 2015, two assailants stormed the office of the satirical weekly magazine Charlie Hebdo and gunned down 12 people including the Editor-in-chief Stephane Charbonnier and four Cartoonists in retaliation to the Cartoons of Prophet Mohammed published in the weekly. Charlie Hebdo known famously in the Muslim world for its audacity to publish cartoons of the most revered Prophet of the Muslims had been the target of a terrorist attack on 2nd November 2011 too. Since 2006 this weekly magazine has published a series of Cartoons that have offended the Muslim world. Recently the movie PK was opposed by certain sections of Hindu Society



Six of the Charlie Hebdo Staff (circled) killed in the attack

that termed it anti-hindu and certain cases were filed and demonstrations were staged but the High Court of Delhi dismissed the case sending a strong message of 'nipping the growing instances of religious intolerance in the bud'. Down the line few years back, M.F. Hussain controversial paintings of Hindu Goddesses created such an unfavourable situation for him that he had to leave India. Tasleema Naseen's fate too met the same result and she had to leave Bangladesh and then buckling under the minority's pressure, the West Bengal Government and later the Indian Government asked her to leave India bag and baggage. She moved to Sweden. Her fault was that she wrote essays and novels with feminist views and criticism of her religion Islam.

Freedom of Press

Freedom of Press is a cherished right in

most of the democratic countries of the world. The attack on Charlie Hebdo brought this issue again to the forefront. The magazine was sued in 2007 by two French Muslim associations which was rejected by the French Court. Freedom of Press has time and again caused great agitation among the masses of many countries growing into a full-blown revolution. In 2014, the countries at the top in the matter of free press were Finland, Netherland and Norway while with the least free press were Eritrea, North Korea, Turkmenistan and Syria. This 'Press Freedom Index' is published by 'Reporters Without Borders' every year.

Central Board of Film Certification

Central Board of film Certification- CBFC, commonly known as Censor Board, has been in news recently. On 16th January 2015, the Chairperson of the Censor Board, Leela Samson resigned from her post alleging the interference of the



**Central Board of
Film Certification**

Government in the functioning of the Censor Board. After her resignation nine members of the board tendered their resignation jointly. After a few more resignations, only 17 members remained in the board. On 19th January 2015, the government appointed Mr. Penlaj Nihalani as the Chairperson of the board and also nine more members. Thus an almost entirely new Censor Board was put in place by the government.

Functioning of the Censor Board

The functions of the Board are-

- To regulate the public exhibitions of films.
- To assign certifications to films, television shows, television advertisement and publications for exhibitions, sale or hire in India.

The CBFC issues the following certificates presently:-

Theatrical Release Certificates

Certificate	Name	Definition / Notes
U	Universal	Unrestricted Public Exhibition throughout India, suitable for all age groups. Films under this category should not upset children over 4. Such films may contain educational, social comical or family-oriented themes. Films under this category may also contain fantasy violence, very mild sex scenes and/or mild bad language.
UA	Parental Guidance	All ages admitted but it is advised that children below 12 be accompanied by a parent as the theme or content may be considered intense or inappropriate for young children. Films under this category may contain mature themes, sexual references, mild sex scenes, violence with brief gory images and/or infrequent use of crude language.
A	Adults only	Only for adult audiences (18 years or over). Nobody below the

age of 18 may buy/rent an A rated DVD, VHS, UMD or watch a film in the cinema with this rating. Films under this category may contain adult/disturbing themes, frequent crude language, brutal violence with blood and gore, strong sex scenes, and/or scenes of drug abuse which is considered unsuitable for minors.

S	Restricted to any Special Class	This rating signifies that the film is meant for a specialised audience, person such as doctors.
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Freedom of Press in India

The freedom of Press is nowhere mentioned in the Indian Constitution. The Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression has been provided in Article 19 of the Constitution of India. It is understood that Freedom of Speech and Expression in Article 19 of the Indian Constitution includes the freedom of Press. Freedom of the Press includes Freedom of Communication and Expression through different mediums including various electronic media and published materials.

Media Vis-a-vis Freedom of Speech and their responsibility towards the Society

Media is the fourth pillar of the constitution. Amongst the remaining three, the Legislature enacts laws and statutes, the Executive implements them and the Judiciary ensures that all enactments and implementations are done under due process of law. The fourth pillar ensures that the citizens of the country stay enlightened and they perform their social and moral duty in the larger interest of the nation staying within the limitations of Indian constitutional and legal provisions.

Recently the media's impartial deliverance of news came under scanner. They allegedly failed to remain impartial during the 2014 Lok Sabha election. One news channel was termed pro-UPA and the other Pro-BJP. Every now and then we find some ridiculing one religion while the other intruding into the private life of someone in the garb of sensational sting operation. Every day certain advertisements amid news, serial etc. cause great discomfort due to their indecent contents and certain gossips are exaggerated to garner TRP (Television Ratio Point) leaving certain very important news of national and international importance uncovered. People related to electronic and print media must understand the gravity of their responsibilities towards the society. Social Media too is now playing a very crucial role in shaping the society and it is very interesting to note that this media is run by overzealous, gung-ho and impatient youths of the country.

Limitations on Right to Speech

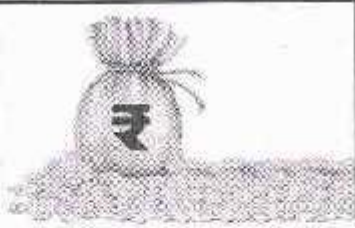
Right to Freedom of Speech granted by the constitutions to we Indians is subject to certain restrictions. Under Indian Law, the freedom of speech and of the Press does not confer any absolute right upon us to express our thoughts absolutely freely. Clause (2) of Article 19 of the Indian Constitution enables the legislature to impose certain restrictions on free speech in the interest of public order, security of state, decency and morality. The following are the grounds on which this freedom is curtailed.

- (i) Security of the State.
- (ii) Friendly relations with foreign States.
- (iii) Public order
- (iv) Decency and morality
- (v) Contempt of court
- (vi) Defamations
- (vii) Incitement to an offence and
- (viii) Sovereignty and integrity of India.

It is crystal clear that the Freedom of Speech enshrined in our constitution does not grant us any absolute right. No person can exercise this right if the exercise of his right infringes the rights of any other person. The reasonableness of restrictions on freedom of speech is decided on case to case basis. Our Constitution guarantees the intervention of the state in case the right is over exercised or exercised in violation to the rights of our fellow countrymen. 'Our right ends when the nose of other citizen starts'. It is said. This sentence itself explains everything.

Article.....✍

Black Money



Black money refers to funds earned on which income and other taxes have not been paid. The total amount of black money deposited in foreign banks by Indians is unknown. Supreme Court, while hearing the petition on black money said that black money is not just simply tax evasion. Instead it is a plunder of the nation in real sense. Before independence Britishers plundered India by draining the wealth of India into their home country. Now it is the politics-business-babu nexus which is plundering the nation of its precious wealth since independence.

Black money has been a hot topic of discussion and it has led to the downfall of the UPA government up to some extent. Certain UPA government's minister and many politicians have been blamed by the opposition for stashing black money abroad and the BJP's commitment to bring it back to India within 100 days raised high hopes among the common people of our country but people with good knowledge on this subject have always been amused by such claims. According to the best of their knowledge, whatever India can do in relation to the banks of foreign countries is subject to the domestic laws of those countries and of international law. In addition, we are bound to secrecy clauses; releasing names (except for prosecution) would violate our undertakings and jeopardize future co-operation. Since 1934, breaking bank secrecy has been a criminal offence in Switzerland whereas tax evasion is not. This must be kept in mind while asking for favour from this country.

In 2010, US-based Global Financial Integrity estimated that 462 billion dollars went out of India between 1948 and 2008. This large amount of money which would have gone in eliminating poverty and strengthening Indian economy had gone out of India. According to recent data released by the Swiss Central bank in June 2014, the magnitude of black money held by Indians in Switzerland increased by 43 percent in 2013 to reach 14000 crore rupees from 9593 crore rupees in 2012.

Negotiations is going on between India and other tax haven countries to release the names of Indians having black money stashed in Switzerland and Government of India. What is worrying is the magnitude of increase when all the nations have witnessed a decline.



Recently, the Swiss government has shown its intention to share the names of Indians having unaccounted money with Government of India. This will go a long way in aiding the SIT on black money headed by Justice (retd.) M. B. Shah to unearth the black money.

On 27th October, 2014, the Indian Government submitted names of three people in an affidavit to the Supreme Court who have black money in foreign countries. They are Pradip Burman of the Dabur group, Rajkot based bullion trader Pankaj Chimanlal Lodhya and directors of Goa based mining company Timblo Pvt. Ltd. Radha Satish Timblo, Chetan S Timblo, Rohan S Timblo, Rohan S Timblo, Anna C Timblo and Mallika R Timblo. The very next day Supreme Court ordered to reveal all the names. Following the order the

Government of India submitted, the names of 627 people in the Supreme court of India in a sealed envelope on 29th October 2014.

However, whether the black money be brought back to India or not, will depend upon the efforts of Narendra Modi led government. In conclusion, black money stashed abroad is the wealth of India and must be brought back and the individuals responsible for this should be nabbed and brought to book. This will help in saving the wealth of the nation from getting plundered.