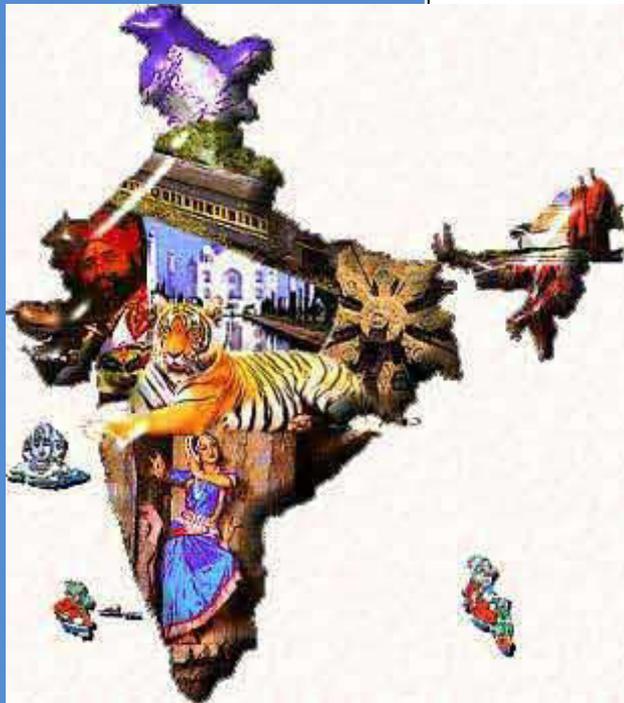


# AMK

## RESOURCE WORLD

### Essays



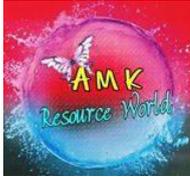
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## Essays on Current Topics

### Probable Essay topics for Karnataka State PSI Recruitment 2018

1. North-eastern India. Special attention needed.
2. Nuclear power plants in India. Whether India should focus more on them, etc.
3. Attack on Africans in India.
4. Farmer suicides.
5. PM Modi's agricultural schemes.
6. Demonetization
7. Prohibition on liquor and its effects.
8. 100% FDI in ecommerce.
9. Freedom of expression versus nationalism.
10. Digitisation and Indian democracy.
11. Pros and cons of 2017 Union Budget.
12. Pollution in India. Environmental crisis.
13. India's responsiveness to natural disasters like flooding, etc.
14. Make in India.
15. Swachh Bharat Abhiyan
16. Beef politics.
17. India against terrorism.
18. Energy security in India.
19. Syrian crisis.
20. Jallikattu protests in Tamil Nadu.
21. Intolerance debate in campus.
22. Social media versus conventional media.
23. India's educational system.
24. Relevance of Gandhi today.
25. Pros and cons of a cashless economy.
26. Relevance of SAARC today.

27. Relevance of BRICS.
28. Water disputes between Indian states.
29. Value education in India and corruption.
30. Trial by media.
31. Tiger conservation in India.
32. Development and Green India.
33. Poverty and crime.
34. "I know not with what weapons World War III will be fought, but World War IV will be fought with sticks and stones." (Albert Einstein)
35. Inclusion of women in the armed forces. More combat roles for women.
36. Superstition in India.
37. Is socialism relevant?
38. "Good fences make good neighbours." (Robert Frost)
39. Freedom of press in India.
40. India's role in the changing global order.
41. Poverty and gender equality.
42. Beti Bachao.
43. "If you educate a man you educate an individual, but if you educate a woman you educate a family." (Kwegyir-Aggrey)
44. Juvenile crime in India.
45. Crime against women in India.
46. Should there be priority for India's space missions amidst pressing issues like poverty, unemployment, etc.?
47. Corruption in the armed forces.
48. Scrapping of the Planning Commission.
49. "No country for old men."
50. "The death of dogma is the birth of morality." (Emmanuel Kant)

### Essays on Current topics

#### Did Ball tempering issue derailed the reputation of the Australian Cricket Team?– Comment

Ball tampering, an issue which came in limelight recently when Cameron Bancroft, an Australian cricketer tried to alter the condition of the ball by rubbing its one side with the sandpaper made out of a yellow tape; has faced a lot of criticism from the lovers of a highly reputed game called cricket. Australian cricket team which is one of the first two teams to play this gentlemen's game has faced a lot of disdain when Bancroft incident was spotted

and it was found that it was a part of the team plan executed by Captain Steve Smith Vice-captain David Warner and batting specialist Cameron Bancroft. Captain and Vice-captain have been charged with the ban of a year while Bancroft with 9 months.

Ball tampering is an incident when a player tries to alter the condition of the ball to change the aerodynamics of the ball trajectory. The ball gets a lot of swing by itself when it is new and its surface is shiny but when its shine wears off it stops swinging much and makes it easy for the batsman to play the ball. To keep getting the swing, fielding team tries to keep shine of one side of the ball intact so that bowler can get reverse swing i.e. swing in opposite direction viz. an inswinger will now be an outswinger and vice versa for which they are allowed to use sweat or saliva; and rough the other side as much as possible but not by rubbing any strange object. After doing this ball moves in the direction of the shiny surface as it is heavy because of fluid used. But in the aforementioned event, Bancroft tried to make one side of the ball rough using sandpaper made out a yellow tape which is not allowed as per rule.

Australian cricket team which has started this sport and cricket has been a part of their culture over years and have a reputation of producing cricketers of Bradman and Steve Waugh stature and have dominated this game for a long period of time. But this incident which was executed against South African cricket team has shamed the reputed team and has made a dark spot on the bright reputation of one of the oldest savior of this gentleman game.

It is not the first incident of ball tampering. Several times in the past such incidents have taken place when players tried to alter the condition of the ball, for example, an incident, when Shahid Afridi bite the ball to change the shape of the ball. Cricket having the reputation of a gentleman game needs to maintain the game spirit and any such incident should not be tolerated. This incident has surely put a dark spot on Australian team reputation but the ban which followed shows that the oldest savior of the sport will not tolerate any such incident and has given a strict message to the offenders of the game and has warned not to cross the limit in the heat of the moment. It was a bit harsh to ban a player for 1 year when his career was on peak(Smith was no. 1 player in test ranking and Warner was also in great form. But sometimes the patient needs bitter medicine. This incident has put a dark spot which will haunt Australian cricket for a long time but is a great lesson for other offenders who are ready to cross any limit for winning the game. Hope this incident will act like a blessing in disguise and gentlemen's game will cherish to a new height after this incident.

**Is it possible to solve Cauvery water dispute between Tamilnadu and Karnataka?**

“If there is a war to happen, it will be for water” on behalf of this statement we should understand that nobody have the right to claim the ownership for water. The Problem

Kaveri is a river originating from Kodak district in Karnataka and flows mainly through Karnataka and Tamilnadu. Unlike Ganga and Brahmaputra it is formed from monsoon rainfalls. 70% of the river is situated in Karnataka and rest 30% in Tamilnadu. The conflict started from the agreement made between former Madras Presidency and Kingdom of Mysore. A significant feature of the agreement was that it restricted extending area that was irrigated using Kaveri River. Since the river originated from Karnataka, they argued that the agreement was made in favour of Tamilnadu. On the other side Tamilnadu pleaded Karnataka not to change the existing pattern as their millions of agriculture land were dependent on Kaveri River.

***Tamil Nadu vs Karnataka***

Due to these problems the Government of India in 1976 kept Jagjivan Ram, the then Irrigation minister to find the facts behind this issue. Discussions were made between two states and a new group was made called Cauvery Fact Finding Committee (CFFC). They made a final draft which was finally acceptable between two states. Later when Tamilnadu came under President's rule they rejected the draft. The meetings between these two states were of no use and the dispute continued.

***How it Impact Two States?***

Since 1892 Kaveri River has been the backbone of disagreement between the two states Tamilnadu and Karnataka. According to Karnataka the distribution of river has to be made equally under International rules. But Tamilnadu went on with the agreement of 1924. Also, Tamilnadu opposed the construction of dams in the River by Karnataka. They in turn stopped the supply of water to Tamilnadu. This made a great impact. The both states faced strikes, started dharnas and protested very strongly.

***Water Crisis***

Since, Kaveri River is completely depending upon monsoon rainfalls; there is a chance for drought if water is not available much. This affects both the states. If Karnataka tries to build a dam the whole agricultural sector of Tamilnadu will be tampered. This in turn makes the lives of thousands of farmers under a great danger. This can also affect Kerala and Pondicherry as they share the River's basin.

In 1986 the farmer's association in Tanjavur district in Tamilnadu reached Supreme Court for an order to make an end to this problem. In 1990 the Supreme Court while going

through this case directed the two states to complete negotiations by April 24. When negotiations failed the Supreme Court said the Government to constitute a body to settle the dispute. The tribunal was headed by Mr.V.P Singh with Chittatosh Mukherjee (Retired Chief Justice of Bombay High Court) as Chairman and N.S Rao (Retired Judge of Patna High Court) and S.D Agarwala (Retired Judge of Allahabad High Court) as members. The tribunal calculated the flow of water in the years 1980-1990 and concluded that about 215 thousand million cubic feet water reached Tamilnadu and made a meantime order of allowing Tamilnadu with 215 TMC of Kaveri's water which Karnataka has to ensure. The tribunal also ordered not to increase the irrigation land of any states.

The order passed by the tribunal made a large social issue. Many people were killed and institutions in both the states remained closed. The Karnataka Government rejected the order made by the tribunal but the Supreme court made the decision of tribunal as the final one. The drawback of tribunal's order started in the year 1995. Karnataka received only small amount of monsoon rainfall. So the state was unable to fulfill the order. By the time Tamilnadu approached Supreme Court for 30TMC of water. But Karnataka was not ready to give that much amount of water since monsoon rainfalls were less. So the tribunal came to an order to provide Tamilnadu with 6 TMC of water which was not a big deal.

To make a final order, the tribunal passed its 1000 paged report on Feb 5, 2007. In the report they have allocated the shares as follows;

419 TMC for Tamilnadu

270TMC for Karnataka

30TMC for Kerala

7 TMC for Pondicherry

The tribunal allocated a total of 740TMC which included 10 TMC for environmental usage and 4 TMC for outlets to sea. The order also says that if there is a shortage of water the amount will be reduced proportionally. The 3 states Kerala, Tamilnadu and Pondicherry were satisfied by the order made on Feb 5, 2007. On the other hand Karnataka feels that they have been not considered. The whole state stood against the tribunal's orders. The Karnataka government said that they will file a reversed petition considering the order as shocking and unacceptable.

### *Solution for the problem*

Indus River is shared among India, China and Pakistan. Even countries with great enmity share water from rivers. They don't face any problems. As states in a democratic and

independent country Karnataka and Tamilnadu can solve their problem if they are ready to get rid of it. Since Tamilnadu faces water shortage they can think of rainwater harvesting, water recycling, increasing water table level by water harvesting pits etc.

### Does Karnataka really need its own flag?

The march to Karnataka elections 2018 are near by in future and at this point of junction the political parties are busy in flaring up the emotions and commotions among the people by pronouncing the statements that render majority in the elections . The genesis of this is tactic is not new to Indian election scenario but it gained much steam in the present context .

The India is glorified and heralded as unity in diversity in the international arena for its outstanding contribution for the progress and development of all religions and languages that inhabited in the country. The Indian constitution explicitly espouses the noble ideals and cherished goals that are incorporated in the statute book for the welfare of the each and every section of the country.

The elections in the democracy for every 5 years span is not new but it is a regular phenomenon that occur but here in the context where the situation is invited to expose the content is new phenomenon because the Indian National flag was adopted by the constituent assembly on 22nd,July 1947. The political parties are striving a lot to win in the elections and for that they are doing lot of mal practices.

The political parties are confronting a grave situation in Karnataka elections 2018 because the ruling Siddaramaiah government is heading the congress and another side BJP is opposing the congress and seriously mulling various options to win the elections. The both parties are in neck-to-neck election campaign and busy in deploring against each other and encouraging defections in other parties. The ruling Congress government is one step ahead against opposition in garnering centre of attention by using divisive tactics such as pleading for minority status to Lingayats religion , raising the separate flag for Karnataka state etc are some of the notable things.

There are few examples in the history of Indian elections where some political leaders raised these type of issues in midst of elections when they feel that they are going to lose the ground to opposition at this point of high time they feel that this tactics will reap desired results in elections. But, contrary to this perception there are numerous instances where the political parties with this ideologies were wiped out from political stage within a short span.

The Karnataka state is the integral part of India and formed on 1st November 1956 along with other states and eulogized as software capital of India. The people of Karnataka are

demanding for separate flag but there are demanding for education, health, economic empowerment etc but the immature politicians didn't comprehend the plight of the people problems and giving different color to this. The political parties had become habitual for them to divide the people on basis of caste ,creed, sex ,nationality etc and ask votes.

The election commission of India should bring political reforms in elections and should impose strict rules and regulations on the candidates those who are contested in the elections without affecting the individual liberty to campaign on behalf of the party. Secondly, the election commission of India should disqualify the candidates those spread venomous speeches, provoking messages , going against the democratic system of the India etc should be strictly punished according to the Representative act of people 1951. Hope the positive atmosphere will drive the plight of elections.

### What is the cause for decrease in the forest cover in India?

"it takes drop by drop to fill a pitcher and it takes tree by tree to form a forest" every single tree is important. Although India stands 10th globally for its forest cover, The carbon level is increasing day by day. As we study survey of FSI the forest cover since 1987 to 2015 we can see that till 2001 the forest cover was reducing where after 2001 it started increasing. According to recent study the forest cover of India is 7,08,273 sqkm or 24.39% of total area of India. In last 2 years it has increased by 1%, overall percentage is increasing but very dense and mid dense forests are wiping off which is matter of discussion.

#### CAUSES:-

1. **INCREASING POPULATION:** - India is 2nd most populated country hence there is no doubt it has increased need for food, shelter, other facilities and requirements. So many trees has been cut off to meet all the needs of the increasing population, to expand the land for constructions. India being country of villages it has large scale use of wood fuel, which meets 40% of energy needs of the country.
2. **COMMERCIAL USE :** - Trees has been cut for timber and pulp, timber being used for furniture and other goods and pulp being used for papers. For example it takes 12 trees to make 1 ton of 100% non recycled news print and India is home for 82,237 News papers we can imagine how many trees are cut daily.
3. **URBANISATION & INCREASING INDUSTRIES :-** With time the small villages of India are changing. well modernized and lavish buildings, concrete floors outside and fuming industries taking over small houses. lets take example of smart city projects where it will give hold on previously unused and remote areas, so many trees will be cut. As the smart city is important forests and trees are also important, lets make

urban forests which will filter harmful pollutants from air and acts as carbon sink for industries lets take example of Haryana where in last 30 years, forests nearly two third the size of Haryana have been lost in 23,716 industrial projects and encroachments, it is example of only one state we can imagine how much trees must have been cut to build industries all over India.

4. **MINING:-** Mining industry can be taken as independent cause out of all industries. We can take example of Mahan coal mining where the ancient Indian forests are at verge of wiping off In Madhya Pradesh. protests being made to stop it. Villagers walked towards the forests. Mining affects forest cover but also affects the lives of people who are dependent on these forests, and the gas or metals which come out of the mining, poison the surrounding trees, soil and air after which the trees eventually die.
5. **EFFECTS OF AGRICULTURE:-** Trees were being cut to increase the area of cultivation from years. Shifting cultivation is another cause where, after the deforestation lands are used till they loose fertility and left like that only. Slash and burn method is another thing where forests are affected in large scale, they are burnt for cultivation.
6. **CONSTRUCTION OF DAMS AND RESERVOIRS:-** It not only affects the lives of neighboring people but also gives hold on remote areas where several trees will be cut in order to build the roadways and expand them.
7. **NATURAL DISASTERS** like fire also consumes more or little amount of forests.

#### **EFFECTS.-**

1. Increase in carbon foot print
2. Loss of home to wild life.
3. Air pollution, green house effect, global warming, decreased amount of rain.

#### **WHAT CAN BE DONE?**

1. Control the population, as it is said HUM DO HAMARA EK, It should be said that HUM TEEN HAMARA EK-a tree for every house
2. In agriculture we can do agroforestry, mixed cultivation.
3. Not only limiting the area of the mining but it should be brought to action.
4. Industries should sign an agreement for reforestation.
5. Alternatives for production of paper,tree free paper.

### Will the Indian Real Estate Industry Back to Track on 2018?

The above theme is need of the hour in the present context where there are innumerable prejudices in the market about the real estate industry in India before the advent of the 2016 year . There are myriad problems that are confronting the real estate sector in the contemporary situation.

The real estate sector gained the steam after the integration of Indian economy with global economy by bringing the international companies which are having lot of experience to our fore front balance of payment crisis and to liberalized the economy for growth and development. The Globalization espouses the concept of URBANIZATION and SMART CITIES for the rapid development of the country and to fulfill the purchasing of houses for this accumulating population in this cities REAL ESTATE sector is playing a pivotal role in the arena. In this backdrop the 2016 year is need to be deciphered and also noteworthy to enunciate in the present context because the two important acts of Government of India intended to this sector and one among them is RERA (REAL ESTATE REGULATION AND DEVELOPMENT) 2016, ACT and another one is DEMONETIZATION.

The advent of RERA act in the REAL ESTATE sector is to bring transparency in this sector, choke off the illegal methods, streamlining the process from end to end user, investing huge amounts of illegal money through round tripping, curtail the Benami transaction accounts, break of the middle men, online registration etc are the long term measures to bring the positive euphoria in the market and it naturally brushed off the misconceptions that was persisted in this sector.

The DEMONETIZATION, that was initiated by the Government of India on 8th November 2016 gave a big shock to real estate sector and the ripples of this effect is viewed in every nook and cranny of the country . The population of India is ramping up day-to-day in the present society and every body is migrating to urban areas for lively hood and in tandem with this government is also promoting the concept of SMART CITIES for rapid development. This conception among the people is persuading them to opt towards real estate sector because constructing a house is hectic process and it needs lot of permissions, material costs etc and in order to avoid this rigmarole process it is best to purchase a FLAT in the apartment which is vicinity to us. These naturally fascinated lot of corporate companies to park their heavy investment in this sector to earn the lump sum profits.

The speculation in the Indian real estate sector before the DEMONETIZATION is in boom and due to that there are exorbitant prices in the market . Due to this speculation phenomenon the middle class and marginal people in the society scare to ponder about this one. The real estate sector in 2018 is making a headway in the economy due to the various

factors that are prompting to this and there are various factors that propel the growth and development in this sector that was proposed by the union budget 2018 such as giving industry status to this sector, affording loans etc are well calibrated and intended to derive the growth and development.

The Real estate sector in 2018 is having conducive environment for further growth and development in the country and this will intends to provide houses at affordable prices.

### **Is Saudi Arabia modernising with the recent reforms?**

The most important notable events in the history of Islamic world is the recent developments that are undertaken by the Saudi Arabia government to change the outmoded picture of the country with new reforms by creating a positive euphoria among Saudi Arabia in the World. This is the dramatic step taken by the Prince of Saudi Arabia to disband the old customs and incepting modern values and culture in the society.

The Saudi Arabia is renowned for its orthodox Muslim ideology and deep rooted customs and traditions in the society and especially on the women by forbidding them with minimum basic rights such as covering there face with Hijab, there are not allowed to move freely in the society , education was not allowed to them , Patriarch society is persisted there etc are rigorous traditions that was imposed on them . The Sunni Islamic ideology dominated in Saudi Arabia and it is spearheading Wahhabism through its tentacles all over the world.

The economy of the Saudi Arabia is dominated by exporting Oil to various parts of the World and it is renowned has one of largest exporter of Oil in the world. The Society in the Saudi Arabia is so harsh and rigid towards its traditions and culture and it is glorified as exporting Wahhabism to all over the world. The discomforting fact that was emanated in the US Federal Court, where the Law Department sued Saudi Arabia, over it monetary funding 9/11 attackers and this incident created ruckus among the two nations recently.

The Saudi Arabia Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman after ascending the throne brought a remarkable changes in the country and also intended to reform country economy. The changes which the new prince after ascending the throne had brought are remarkable in the Saudi Arabia where he lifted the ban on girls education and allowed to work in companies also, ban was lifted on women self driving, ban was lifted on women watching football games in stadium, allowed the girls to play games and also to have physical education, etc are few were the reforms are intended. These reforms naturally have a big impact in the Patriarchal society of Saudi Arabia and it are guided to empower the women in the society.

The Prince Salman also intended to bring the reforms in the economy were he had brought “National Transformative Programme 2020”, and the kingdom’s “vision’s 2030”, where he outlined in July 2017. This vision aims to capitalize the youth of country to get employment opportunities and to entertain the women with modern music etc had brought MODERN FACE OF ISLAM” in the world. The United Nations organization had recognized the reforms that are undertaken by the Saudi Arabia in the country and appreciated it by selecting the Saudi Arabia for four year tenure in UN Human rights committee.

The reforms and measures that are undertaken by the Saudi Arabia Crown Prince to rewrite history of his country is highly commendable and deserves noteworthy in the history of Islamic world. These reforms naturally a wake up call to the orthodox muslim countries that are still alive where science and technology and spurring its progress in modern world. There is a great saying the history of world,

#### **42 Indian Languages and dialect stare at extinction – Comment?**

The above theme of the subject is extremely pivotal in the contemporary situation where all the countries in the World are integrated with one another in the Globalization era for trespass in trade and investment among each other . In this process all the countries giving importance to the International business language i. e English for communication purpose with each others.

The advent of British with their mother dialect English in the India subcontinent paved the way for domination of English in every aspect of our life stretching from running in administration, school education, day to day correspondence etc dominated the Indian subcontinent by brutal suppressing the vernacular languages at that time. The Lord William Bentinck paved the English education act of 1835 in India to spearheaded the English imperialism and hegemony in every nook and cranny of the country. The 1920 session of All India congress committee keeping in view of various sections of the society reservations on languages that was persisted in India it gave in principal approach to form states on language basis after Indian independence.

The founding framers of the constitution of our country keeping the heterogeneous society ,admixture of dialects ,caste, creed etc in mind and incorporated articles that was specially safeguard and preserve the interest of the minorities dialects . The Indian constitution espouses Article 29 and Article 30 to safeguard and protect the interest of minorities dialects while drafting the India constitution. The Government of India after post-independent era noticed the dialects that are on extinction and incorporated them in 71st and 92nd constitutional amendments such as Sindhi, Nepali, bodo etc in the 8th schedule of the Indian constitution.

The Government of India after post-independent though assured protection of language that are on extinction but it allocated nothing in the budget and in regard to that it heeded the advise of the majority people in the country and turn down the request of minorities in order to gain political mileage. The Government makes hefty promises in safeguarding the interest of marginalized minorities in the society but after winning the elections they actions are null and void in this regard. The Governments after the post –independent India failed to constitute a commission to look after this contentious issue.

The medium of education in India espoused the majority language in their respective curriculum and failed to comprehend the languages on extinction. The rural and urban people are taking there education in English medium or else in there mother tongue only. The languages on extinction lost luster in the competition with the international language i.e English due to its imperialistic tendencies and dominating in every aspect of our life. The another main benefactor that contributes to this extinction is the usage of these languages by the common man is also dwindling day-to-day . The entire World is transformed into IT village and every thing in this is run on English only but not on vernacular languages.

The Government of India ,should constitute a separate commission on this issue and devolve the powers to it to protect and safeguard the dialects that are on extinction. The Government on the other hand should allocate the adequate funds on the languages that are on extinction and should encourage the scholars to do research on this subject. The Government of India should entitle the Archaeological department to do survey on the scripts, inscriptions etc that belonged to these extinct languages and make them to preserve it for research purpose. Hope the Government will act accordingly in line with the Indian constitution and dwell its role as per required in this context.

### **What are the Pros and cons of solar energy?**

Sun is the ultimate source of life and is available in abundance. Solar energy has come up as alternate source of fuel. With increasing pollution levels and depleting fossil fuels solar energy has gained significance. It is tapped with the help of solar panels and used to generate electricity, to distil water, to heat water, for cooking. In 2018 budget, government of India has allocated 48000 crore rupees to set up solar pumps which will generate about 28GW of energy. This energy will be used to power irrigation pumps. India already has a solar capacity of 14.7 GW. Solar energy would help in achieving sustainable development goals of clean environment, sustainable use of energy, good health and well being.

Tapping solar energy has many advantages. Most obvious is its availability in abundance. the sun is going to be there for about more than 5 billion years. Amount of solar energy earth receives is 20,000 times of what is needed to fulfill earth's energy needs. It is a

renewable source of energy with no byproducts which would harm environment. Not much expertise is required to install solar panel setup. Because of this fact many people have ventured into installing solar capacities. Government of India provides support in the form of basic training and financial support as well. It reduces the cost of electricity generation. the electricity can be generated as long as the sun is out. Countries like Germany has also developed ways to store electricity generated via solar. It is low maintenance as well. further, it's not just electricity generation it is used for, it is used for heating purposes, distilling water, cooking etc.

However , there are few concerns that needs to be worked on, so as to make it more viable option as a source of energy. Initial cost of installation is high, especially for bigger setups. It requires a lot of space for setting up panels. Also, it is weather dependent. On cloudy days , energy cannot be tapped. although solar energy can be stored but the cost is very high. it will be better to use normal electricity on days when it cannot be tapped. A future problem may arise regarding disposal of solar panels once obsolete. waste management may become a cause of concern. Also, manufacturing of solar panels release some toxic chemicals. so in a way it pollutes the environment as well. In particular for India, pace of increasing solar capacity has been reduced by a few hurdles like lack of power transmission infrastructure, increasing cost of solar panels and lackluster power demand. Also, state governments want to renegotiate older power purchase agreements after introduction of GST. Also, sector expects another policy change due to imposition of Anti-Dumping Duties on imported panels.

Hence, it is absolutely right to conclude that solar energy has great potential of becoming the prime source of human fuel needs. With more research and innovation , all the cons relating to tapping of solar energy can be diminished.

### **How can India become self-sufficient in Defence Sector ?**

Since time immemorial, India has been a witness to many invasions and attacks by foreign elements. Today, defense determines, not only how a nation can protect itself during wars but also the amount of sphere of influence it can exert both regionally and globally. It is therefore, crucial that India must always be self-sufficient in defending itself by building a robust defense sector.

In its recent past, as an independent nation, India has been involved in wars with Pakistan and China. While it won the wars in 1965, 1971 and 1999, it faced a defeat in 1962 against China. India has therefore learnt many lessons with these wars which emphasize the need to build a strong defense force. The 21st century defense sector however, is an altogether different. With growing threats of terrorism, cyber attacks and hostility in many

parts of the world, defense sector needs to be ahead of these threats. India also shares a vast border with many countries like Pakistan, Bangladesh and China. The ever volatile situations in Kashmir and in parts of the North East are also a source of threat to peace and security. Apart from these, India also faces many homegrown terror elements ranging from Naxalites, Maoists and other terror networks like Indian Mujahideen. Many of these groups are also supported by foreign hostile neighbours.

All these threats and rising incidences of skirmishes on the border with China(Doklam incident) make it necessary that India be ready to tackle them. Also, as India advances economically, it is equally vulnerable to cyber threats like hacking, denial of service and ransoms which can slowdown as well potentially lockdown many vital services.

Building a modernized defense sector requires self sufficiency in technology, research and infrastructure. Also, India needs to be aware of the latest developments happening around globally which pose new challenges as well provide new opportunities to upgrade itself. One of the challenges India has faced in becoming self-sufficiency in defense is technology. It took more than three decades before India successfully built its first fighter aircraft 'Tejas'. Delays in clearances, procurement and production have also hampered the capabilities of the three forces. Many of the aircrafts like MiGs and helicopters like Cheetah and Chetak have been found to be obsolete for operations. Apart from these, corruption, bureaucratic culture, lack of coordination and delays in finalizing of defense deals have been a bane in building a cutting edge defense sector. There have also been instances of administrative issues like poor food being served, work culture due to buddy system and disparity in gender balance in the forces. Human resource capital is an essential element of any modern defense sector.

How can then India build a strong defense force? India needs to invest in human capital, research and technology. Apart from DRDO, CSIR and IITs, India needs good research facilities and institutions that can contribute in generating state of the art research. The various public sector undertakings also have been lagging in modernizing both equipment and building sophisticated weapons on their own. Thus India is the largest arms importer, spending annually more than 3.6 billion dollars, more than combined imports of China and Pakistan. Except for missilery like Brahmos and communication systems, the contribution of defense PSUs has not been able to build self reliance in defense production. The answer therefore lies in reform, private sector entry and consequentially, competitiveness. The new defense procurement policy (DPP-2016) is a step in right direction which is aligned with the Make In India objective stressing on indigenization and manufacturing locally. It is said that as a thumb rule, it takes 7 to 10 years from realization to procurement of defence equipments. This has to be brought down by increasing coordination and reducing red

tapism as well as promoting local manufacturing. Budget-2018 has talked about Defense manufacturing corridors and recently the government has announced one to be started in Uttar Pradesh. There is a need to develop local manufacturing and maintenance abilities on an urgent basis so that India doesn't have to rely on either used weaponry or equipment or get outdated equipments. For example, Russia will charge 125 crore for repairing the damaged nuclear submarine INS chakra. Developing local manufacturing can help India save its import bills and spend on welfare projects too.

Apart from these, there is also a need to reform the forces. Around the world, armies are now focused on creating a lean but technologically sound and ready force. The Shekatkar committee recommendations have highlighted the importance of creating such a force and the same are being implemented. Coordination among the three forces is another issue and this must be improved by a unified command which can have oversight of the overall security scenario of the country. It is also necessary that the defense forces engage with the civilian population to win their trust, especially in areas like Kashmir and the North-East where there has been backlash against AFSPA Act. Cases which involve excessive high handedness, use of unnecessary force and violation of human rights by the army must be dealt promptly, as noted by the Supreme Court. Development is therefore vital to check any influence of hostile neighbors in these regions. Integrated checkpoints and developing infrastructure to promote employment must be taken up in these areas which are largely underdeveloped due to difficult terrain and other reasons.

Finally, defense sector must also focus on the wars of future which will be fought not at the battlefields but remotely from elsewhere. Use of drones, cyberspace, artificial intelligence are the future of defense sector. Many countries like Isreal, UK, US and even China have been spending heavily in these sectors. India too must catch up and promote collaboration between the forces, the industry and the academia so that not only India has defensive but offensive capabilities as well. Today, wars are not as common as the use of deterrence and India has to develop the balancing act of using it to its advantage.

The future battles will not only require valor and heroism, they will also need state of the art reconnaissance abilities, superior cyber security and modern weaponry. India has to live with two of its hostile neighbors as well as with many others who play the China card to their advantage. A robust defense procurement policy with indigenized manufacturing abilities boosted by cutting edge research and development is the need of the hour. This will go a long way in India's outreach as global player in security and peace.

**Has the Budget 2018 lost its excitement, with the introduction of GST?**

'The expectations from the Budget are relatively subdued because the major portion under indirect tax has gone under GST. But, still on direct tax front and the duty structure under customs or even imports under the FDA route, the Budget has many issues to address for the industry.'

**INTRODUCTION:**

When the Goods and Services Tax (GST) came into force on July 1, 2017, it subsumed a host of indirect taxes that were levied. Taxes like Central Excise duty, State VAT, Service tax, luxury tax and others are all gone, which has also led many to question if Budget 2018 would be as exciting as before.

Now if you look at proposals which are going to be under the GST regime, those are going to be for customs and more procedural in nature. Coming to GST, all the provisions have been the same and the last amendments were made some nine months back. Procedures have changed, but some changes in law are needed and that has not happened

**The Union Budgets have lost most of its sheen after GST.**

After the implementation of GST, Government of India has lost the power to change the rates of Central Excise, Service Tax as these are now part of GST and only GST Council can alter the rates.

Hence, you can't expect any change the prices of goods or service after the budget, as Customs duties are more or less remaining same over last couple of years.

The only thing which people are waiting are the changes in the income tax exemption limits and the Income Tax slabs.

However, even if the IT exemption is raised from 2,50,000 to 3,00,000, the net benefit would be only Rs 2500 per annum or Rs 200 per month.

With the Government's continuous push towards speedy initiation of IT, digitisation and various technology-driven initiatives, we are very positive about the upcoming Union Budget 2018-19.

Industry friendly moves like the simplification of Customs procedures and relief in GST rates are among our key expectations.

We would also hope that in this budget the Government will take the spirit of Make in India several notches higher by introducing efficient policies to promote domestic manufacturing of future-proof technological IT products.

**PROS:**

Certainly this Budget will reassure and bring back the lost confidence amongst NBFCs. We appreciate the government's move for reducing the tax burden on MSMEs.

The measures for addressing the Non Performing Assets will ignite a ray of hope across the industry.

We are glad about the government's decision to double the Allocation to Digital India scheme to Rs 3073 crore which will accelerate the transformation of India into a digital economy.

**CONS:**

What makes this Budget ugly is the fact that the government breached the fiscal deficit target of 3.2 per cent and will close the fiscal at 3.5 per cent. Sure, the FRBM allows such latitude up to 0.5 per cent. But this balance sheet will also fail to deliver the 3.2 per cent target next year as well (deficit projected at 3.3 per cent).

Not sticking to the fiscal roadmap has consequences. For one, global credit ratings agencies will look at it unfavourably and a lower rating has a bearing on foreign investments.

Higher fiscal deficit also raises government borrowings, which in turn crowds borrowings the private sector can take.

Besides, it causes inflation and generally leads to the government raising taxes to make up for the shortfall. That's the last thing the government can afford now.

**CONCLUSION:**

As anticipated this is certainly a well balanced Budget keeping in mind the politics, election and solid long term economic growth. We did see a good emphasis on rural economy and could term this as an inclusive budget for the lower strata of society.

At the same time, the development of the country as a whole continued to be the focus of the Financial Minister, with favourable announcements for the infrastructure and tourism industry. Reduction in corporate taxes is definitely a good initiative, given the impact GST has had on some sectors.

Continued focus on infrastructure, digital initiatives and education sectors shows the long-term approach of the government. While the implementation of some of financial tools like GST have been successful, the complete impact on GDP and controls can only be measured over a period of 1-2 years.

The government has to provide alternate channels so that common people and entrepreneurs don't suffer. The revenue tools need to be better defined and not mixed with funding for MSMEs/SMEs/Start-ups.

Moreover, with major states bound for polls this year, observers expect the budget to be weighed in favour of the farm sector at a time when data shows a dip in agriculture growth and the sector under stress.

I also support introduction of long term capital gain tax as this is one way to track and control tax evasion by many. Overall this is definitely a positive budget for the nation and the economy.

### **What are the positive and negative impacts of GST?**

The theme is very crucial at this point of confluence where there are different factors that laid great emphasis in indirect tax reform and it was eulogized has one of the biggest every reform in India's Indirect taxes. The acronym for above elucidation is termed has GST which means Goods And Service tax. The above said reform plays a crucial role in improving the collection of taxes and also brought transparency in this complex system.

The Government of India tried its level best in implementing the GST from July 1st 2017, where it had undergone paranoia to bring political consensus among different political parties for implementation. Though the committee was constituted in this regard in 1999 by NDA lead A. B. Vajpayee government but it crossed to took up to until now. The earlier period is termed has uncertainty in indirect tax reform where double taxation was prevalent such has sales tax, octroi tax etc . Because, the manufacturers and sellers ( retail level ) have to pay the money . In order to derive a solution, the Government had brought the new tax reform and after the implementing this modification the ease of doing business was increased.

One among the positive impacts of the GST is that it brought the transparency in the India's indirect tax reform. Moreover, consolidated the various taxes such has sales tax, central excise, VAT and the tax payers are initiated to pay one tax. The GST is protected by the GSTN integrated tax platform to deal with all aspects of GST. The implementation of the new system, has increased the rank of the country in the category of doing business report published by the world bank and positioned itself at 30th rank. It removed the multiple tax system that was replaced with a new one. But, GST has two parts, central GST and state GST. GST is applied only at final point of consumption and now the entire tax regime is corruption free and transparent.

Some of the negative impacts of GST are that the system is claimed to have inflicted damage to the real estate sector and also brought lots of confusion in the market due to the multiple tax slab system. There will be a heavy loss to some states such has Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu etc where the maximum number of companies and factories are present and this would dwindle the amount in indirect taxes. The intention of GST is to have an uniform rate

system that was prevalent in all over the world, but contradicting to the presumption it was constituted into five tax slab systems. There were apprehensions among some business sectors such as Gold, textiles etc where implementation of the GST would be hindered for their business because due to surge in the price. The other impacts which it holds is increasing prices of service sector such as banking, telecom, airline etc. It will take some time for the people to get acquainted with the new system that was unleashed in the middle of the year. It is against the ONE NATION ONE TAX where multiple tax slabs are available. There are critics who blasted the government on the GST issue because the economists are claiming that it had slow down the economy .

The Government of India's intention to launch GST is to bring transparency and efficiency in tax administration. It is eulogized by the Government of India has long term reform.

### **Why India is not developed as a great scientific power?**

The above lines signify that if a nation wishes to change its fortunes, it must create, build and innovate. India too, needs to do the same, if it aspires to be a global power. As we complete two decades of this century, great changes are taking place around the world. It is also very clear that these changes are being led by science and technology which is the main force. However, India is yet to establish itself as a technology and knowledge powerhouse while many others that became independent along with her.

Ancient India was known to be a centre for knowledge. India was a land for scholars and world class universities like Nalanda, Taxila and even learned people from far-off lands visited the country to study here. Sushruta Samhita, one of the important surviving ancient treatises on medicine and the foundational text of Ayurveda, shows how India was a leader in science and discoveries. Aryabhatta's contributions like calculation of Pi value, explanation of solar and lunar eclipse and Charaka's treatise on medicine show that ancient India had a great scientific appetite. However, with time, the thirst for knowledge is found waning during the middle ages and India got entangled in many other issues. The presence of caste system, gender discrimination and outdated social customs caused a drag in India's quest for knowledge. On the other hand, Europe and the western world were coming under the influence of renaissance. They had come out of dark ages and there was a fresh school of thought based on scientific reasoning, rationality and humanism. This was followed by scientific discoveries and inventions. Thus began the discovery of faraway lands of North America and far-east. Eventually they brought colonies under their control as they relied on modern warfare and better equipment than their colonial counterparts. India too fell into the hands of the East India Company due to its own shortcomings in technology and modern political thought.

While India's history shows a fall in scientific innovation, its post-independence scientific achievements have been encouraging. Today she is one of the leaders in space program and has won many accolades like being successful in sending a Mars Orbiter Mission in first attempt, that too at comparatively lower costs than its peers. The space program has also been known to be commercially successful as India has set many records in sending large number of satellites for a variety of international customers. Likewise, India is also known for its peaceful nuclear power programme as well as being a responsible nuclear power. Though all these achievements celebrate India's growing scientific expertise, there are also many shortcomings which make India short of achieving a leading scientific power status.

While there has been a growth in spending on research and development, the total expenditure on R&D continues to be less than 1% of GDP and has shown a decline since the last decade. Other peers like Brazil and China have invested more than this amount. The state of Indian higher education has also shown a lag. Only three universities have found a place in top 200 of QS world ranking-2018, for universities. Also, though the All India State of Higher Education report (AISHE 2016-17) shows a rise of GER in tertiary education, however this is still lesser than economies like China. There are various other reasons which have been a cause of concern. Universities lack autonomy and appointments to higher posts like Vice-chancellors are based on political leanings. Rampant corruption and bureaucratic ways of approaching scientific education and training has also been a bane on reforming the way scientific research is done in India. While there have been a rise in number of universities imparting technical education in the fields on engineering and sciences, a lack of quality impedes their capabilities. Critics have also argued about the role of UGC and AICTE in this regard, which have been found to be unable to maintain standards required in these institutions. However, no other reason compares as much as the poor state of Primary and secondary education. The Annual state of Education report-2017 has shown the dismal state of affairs, where students have been found to lack the basic numerical and literacy skills. Apart from this, the gender divide continues to keep girls enrollment falling with age. Thus unless the basic education level is sufficed, it is difficult to promote an environment of learning and applying skills needed for advancing scientific research in the country.

Along with the state of school education many other reasons are responsible for India's lag in technology and research. Apart from DRDO, ISRO, IISc, the country does not has other research organizations of repute. In addition to this, India lacks a technology transfer legislation that would enable the commercialization of the valuable research done in University labs. Many developed and developing countries have a legislation in place to foster relationship between industry and academia. The number of patents filed by India is also very less than advanced economies while new entrants like China are pushing through with new innovations like Quantum computing and other latest technologies. Therefore a

mix of low spending, lack of basic skills in education and better policies that promote innovation are some of the reasons as to why India is yet to become a scientific power.

The government has taken a few steps to improve this state of affairs. A Higher Education Financing Authority has been set up to boost infrastructure, state of the art laboratories in key institutions like the IITs. The government has also come out with the concept of 'Institutions of eminence' to promote autonomy to institutions for making it to world's best universities list. Other steps include Atal Innovation Mission and Atal Tinkering labs to inculcate scientific learning and innovation at school level. Structural reforms are being carried out through various measures like creation of National Testing agency, NEET and reforming MCI through National Medical Commission bill. While these are progressive and have opened a new step in enhancing learning and research quality, much more is needed to be done.

There is a need to increase spending on higher education and research in institutions. Reputed Foreign universities must be encouraged to open their branches here. Industry and academia must work together to find solutions to problems that need technological solutions. Appointments to various institutions known for their quality, must be made transparent and a merit based one. Schemes like Make in India, Digital India must converge in a way that promotes domestic innovation, learning and training. Finally a legislation needs to be enacted to promote transfer of the knowledge from research labs to industries for commercialization. This will encourage researchers, help funding and boost entrepreneurship and consequently the employment scenario in the country.

As an engine of growth, the potential of technology is endless. New technologies like Artificial Intelligence, Internet of things, Crypto-currencies, self driving cars, quantum computing and many others are going to alter the way we connect, transact, communicate and even travel. Also, the rise of incidences of climate change and environmental disasters show that scientific progress will decide the fate of agriculture, livelihoods and urbanization. India must work towards transforming itself from being a net consumer of technology to producer as knowledge will be the only tool to stay ahead and perhaps even afloat too, in future.

### **India a loser in most of the sports apart from cricket?**

How many medals do India bring home from the Olympics for its 1.3 billion people at home? This is a big question to ask to the second most populous nation of the world, to the fastest growing economy even surpassing Brazil, to the emerging superpower in space technology. If India does so well in all other fields then why not sports. But, cricket is the one sport which has much fanfare and India is quite successful in many occasions. Most of

the Indian kids grow up just trying their hands on the game, but unfortunately neither their parents nor their teachers introduce other sports to them. Indian parents should nurture a mentality to stop their children from opting sports as a career. They want their kids only to become a doctor, engineer, accountant and not an Olympian.

Even the athlete parents don't want their kids to pursue career in sports and this is a major setback. The reasons for this shrewd attitude towards sports are that sportspersons are not funded for their requirements and trainings, they are left at the mercy of crowd funding, and sportspersons from other sports apart from cricket do not earn much in India. Instead of practicing for the game our players have to approach private companies to sponsor them. Dipa Karmakar, only Indian gymnast to qualify in 36 years from India had to be dependent on crowd funding for her training and tournaments.

India lacks much behind to other nations in providing the world class infrastructure matching international standards. India has only one Formula 1 Race course that too it got a few years back. None of the table tennis stadium in India is of international standards.

The fund crunch in the sports sector is the major problem same is manifested in lack of excellent coaches to train our athletes. Most of our sportspersons have to make use of nature's settings to brush up their skills instead of having a well-planned stadium or court. Indians have a large basket of sports to choose from like Himalayas can help to nurture many winter sports, peninsular India can help inculcate water sports, thus a proper help from government's part is needed.

India's major population has low economic status hence many children have lack of nutrition and access to basic amenities. This may hinder the growth of new budding athletes within them. Therefore, the Indian government has a long way to go in order to reap fruitful benefits in the field of sports. The talent has to come from the masses, if the future generations are nurtured well.

In order to build a sporting India, there is a much needed on the part of the government to pull the talented kids in the arena and also parents shall play their role to let children free to choose their career even if its sports. In fact, schools curriculums shall be modified to provide due weightage to sports. One notable example is Mission XI Millions for FIFA, which is a sport's quota implemented in certain colleges for admission. Such schemes are laudable by government. Hope these small steps by the concerned people helps to bring home large number of medals from the Olympics, commonwealth games and other world tournaments.

### Do privacy issues outweigh the important benefits of Aadhaar Card?

Aadhaar Card is a rectangular paper that gives its holder i.e Indian resident, a unique 12 digit number along with displaying the details of the holder's residence, blood group, retina scan and thumb imprint which is known as biometric and demographic data. Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI), a statutory authority established in by the Government of India earlier a part of Planning Commission now Niti Aayog is responsible for collecting all this data and storing it as a part of the enactment.

Why Aadhaar ? What is the purpose ? India is a huge country with the second largest population in the world. We have crores of people who do not listed in our system in any way thus the government mechanism is unable to help them or track the benefits to the grass root level. We have large streams of immigrant who flow from our neighbouring countries of Nepal and Bangladesh etc that causes several internal threats including terrorism.

Aadhaar as a biometric ID system views India in future as a country where each resident is accounted with a unique ID and hence aims for inclusion in necessity to address several problems including financial inclusivity, unemployment, benefits of government schemes. Currently, the Supreme Court has decided that non-possession of Aadhaar Card cannot be used to prevent subsidies or benefits to the public.

Currently, India has approximately more than a billion Aadhaar Card holders accounting for the largest biometric ID card system and it will just keep rising. We see the current government's anxiousness bordering impatience urging its citizens to link Aadhaar Card with bank accounts, mobile numbers, income tax filing along with the increasing number of Govt welfare schemes etc. Now, why should a person be reluctant to quote his or her Aadhaar number to so many agencies that are stored on so many different servers that are vulnerable to the core? The answer is simple... Right to privacy and the fear of losing it.

Though the landmark judgment of the Supreme Court recognized privacy as one of the rights of an individual it has kept open several ends to ensure legislature and executive participation. Aadhaar Card necessarily is all our information in one place. Linking it to all other devices like bank accounts and mobile numbers means that our information is replicated on several servers and accessed by a lot of virtual hands. These hands can easily hack any system and procure the information to sell it to third parties. It can be misused to no extent for the user's preference. A group of petitioners has already approached the Supreme Court and the bench has already heard arguments from both the sides of the on-going case.

Yes, Aadhaar information about millions of people stored on government and private agencies are not completely safe. That doesn't mean that the idea of Aadhaar should be

scrapped. The benefits of the Aadhaar far exceed the potential threats arising from the safety issues. Technical experts from all over the world had said that Aadhaar Card would be a nightmare to execute and implement. But since those claims, India has successfully managed to reach through executing it so far. And now the implementation and security have become two different coins. With the implementation of the system, with the help of grass root level officers, various schemes and subsidies are linked through Aadhaar with online. This ensures benefits directly credited to the bank accounts with authenticity and enabling financial inclusion.

Security is ensured with the powerful central server where biometric and other data remain virtually safe with agreements of confidentiality and data protection with third party servers to prevent the data breach. In case of leak, methods to mitigate the following mishap must be made well in advance.

A stream is an origin and nobody predicts it to reach the sea after fighting all the obstacles in front of it. Similarly, Aadhaar Card is a key to more financially and socially inclusive and safe society that can't be aborted for a few solvable technical constraints.

### **What growing Hindu Religious chauvinism means to the Indian nation?**

India is a multi-cultural and multi-religious country. It is the meeting point of various religions, faith, ethos, cultures, traditions etc. Thus the current status of India, is due to its multi-cultural traits. Moreover, our trait of secularism is a very feature to the multi-cultural society. At the dawn of independence, India was bifurcated into two-- India and Pakistan. Later in 1971, Bangladesh was created out of Pakistan. These two countries, i.e, Pakistan and Bangladesh are the neighbours and both these countries state religion is Islam. In this way, India's geo-politics is to a large extent is determined by these two Islamic states of Pakistan and Bangladesh. Moreover India's foreign policy as well as its diplomacy is much influenced by the activities of economic power-house China. China's diabolic stand against India in its foreign policy and its positive tilt towards Pakistan has also led to insecurity in the Indian sub-continent. All in all, the geo-polity of India too has a lot to do with growing Hindu chauvinism in India.

But the fuel to the fire of growing Hindu Religious chauvinism has also been added by the increasing tensions of Indo-Pak conflicts as well as Pakistan sponsored illegal infiltration and its associated terrorism. This Hindu Religious chauvinist has through their nefarious plans has been able to add a religious colour to the Islamic terror that the country has seen. All in all, the geo-polity of the country and the sense of insecurity among the masses (which the Hindu chauvinist terms as the growing dominance of Islamic ideologue via mainly by the means of terrorism on a majority of the country which are Hindus) are the two among

the various factors for the growth of Hindu Religious chauvinism in India. Along with it, the mass infiltration of Bangladeshis through the Indo-Bangladesh bordering states like Assam, Tripura and the other North Eastern bordering States and West Bengal vis-a-vis its effect on the demography of these states and the associated socio-religious politics can also be termed as to have a leaf in Hindu Religious chauvinism in the country.

Now the question that arises is What growing Hindu Religious chauvinism means to the Indian nation? The greatest repercussion of Hindu Religious chauvinism in our country is the growing inter-religious disbelief among the countrymen. The chord which used to join the masses irrespective of religion, caste and creed has if not totally broken down but has certainly become brittle. What used to exist earlier was a feeling of mutual trust and understanding among the people of our country has now been replaced by disbelief and mutual miss-understanding among one religion with that of the other.

The growing Hindu chauvinistic elements through their deeds have been able to strike the chord which hurts the most. The overall results of all these are the growing intolerance and anarchy as a whole in the society. Besides, these factors have made religious discontentment among the masses synonymous with their chauvinistic plans. All things considered, if we want to make the country a multi-coloured garland which becomes the confluence of various religious faiths and traditions. The only way to do it is by replacing intolerance, hatred and anarchy in the society by promoting tolerance, love and harmony in the society. In this endeavour, we need to see the issues involving the various facets of the society via the lens of our historical precedents of multi-cultural and secular traditions. On the contrary, most of the people by dancing to the tune of these Hindu Religious chauvinists tend to give religious colour to every problem that creep up in the society.

At this juncture, when our whole society is at a cross road, we need to promote a sense of religious amity among the masses. In this regard, we need to discard religious bigotry and welcome one and all and thereby engulfing each one of us under one identity that is we are one and our only identity is that of an Indian. When our very identity will shed religious colour and rather engulf the growth of Indian nationalism as our motto of life for one and all. Then only we will be able to make great strides as a nation. It is rightly said, 'religion divides but faith unites'. So our only faith as an Indian should be to promote nationalism by overcoming the fissiparous tendencies of the fissiparous forces.

### **Will the new economic measures take the Indian Economy in the Right Direction?**

The description of above objective is extremely pivotal in enunciating the measures taken by the Government of India to resurrect the state of the economy in the right track to attain the rapid growth and development. The intentions of these measures is to generate a

conducive atmosphere in the economy and to fascinate the foreign investment into the country.

There are myriad problems that are persisting in the economy and are become has stumbling blocks for the development of the country. Though few are inherited from the previous government and new are added to this manifold by the incumbent government to put the economy on the right track but it crippled the economy so much. The major problem which attained the limelight is the NPA i.e Non-performing assets which are overhanging on bank's balance sheets. This had crippled the growth of capital to GDP ratio so much that it reached the lowest ebb in the decade. The other policy measures by the incumbent government had made the situation miserable for the common men, small and medium scale sectors by implementing the Demonetization and GST in the economy. Both the measures have created immense ruckus in the economy and lead to terrible havoc.

The Government after completing 4 years of service in the office took the stock of the situation that was persisted in the economy where GDP pegged at low rate in the decade, sluggish in exports ,low generation of employment etc are rampant. The Government came ahead to redress the situation that was lingering the economy and appointed Prime Minister, Economic Advisory Council under the able stewardship of Bibek Debroy to examine the situation and to recommend a slew of measures to invigorate the economy with rapid growth rate. The Government heeded to the recommendations of this body and pronounced a series of measures to boost the wheel of growth in the economy by announcing highest percentage of GDP to the infrastructure sector. This naturally leads to the generation of the employment and also improves the infrastructure sector meteorically. The Government on the other side is mulling seriously to ramp up the private investment in the economy by inducing the Recapitalization bonds to the Public sector banks which are overhanging with NPA's .

The other feather in the cap of Government is by implementing the GST on 1ST July 2017, which is eulogized has biggest indirect ever tax reform in the independent India. This reform smoothenes the multiplicity of the tax structure in the India by implementing 4 different tax slabs for the convenience of the people and keeping in view of the reform, the Government is intended to bring another reform in Direct Taxes and for this a committee was appointed under Narendra Modi, to bring transparency in Direct tax reforms.

The Government also simplified the FDI rules to attract more foreign investment into the country and this will immensely help to generate more employment in the economy. The international rating agencies such has Moody's , S&P's etc had lifted the India to BAA2 status with STABLE outlook. The agencies recognized the facts and measures taken by the Government of India to refresh the economy and redress their perception. Another feather

in the cap of India is it was positioned at 100th place in Ease of doing business reported by the Bretton Wood institution. The other research credited about the India is that it will overtake UK and France in 2018 and establish itself has the largest economy in the world and place in top 5 countries. The positive euphoria in the economy is the steering the India in this world of Globalization.

### **Can India can become Open Defecation free by 2019, if so how?**

To practice of defecating in open as like field, bushes, forest, open bodies of water etc. at the place of toilet is known as open defecation. Defecating in open is very ancient system. It was believed that defecating in open less harm when done in areas with low population. With development and urbanization, open defecating become a challenge, public health issues and human dignity also.

### **Data and place of India in world**

According to most recent Swachhta status report by NSSO, more than half of the population of the nation defecates in open. It is a major public health and sanitation problem. And in rural areas, about 65% of the rural population defecates in open. The condition of India is bad as compare to Indonesia, Nigeria, Bangladesh and even Pakistan. Surprisingly, only 5% of population of Bangladesh and about 25% of Pakistan whose get independence after India

### **Why mandatory to eliminate open defecation**

Open defecation is a major cause if fatal diarrrhea. Everyday about 2000 children aged less than five succumbed to diarrrhea and on every 40 second, a life is lost due to diarrrhea which is cause of open defecation. It is depressive that all needless is suffering from diarrrhea is actually preventable. It may cause of rape.

### **If so, how?**

Eliminating open defecation in India by 2nd October 2019- the 150 birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi- is one the key aims of swachh bharat abhiyan movement launched by the prime minister of India Narendra Modi two years ago on Gandhi Jayanti. If Hariyana and Uttrakhand become open defecation free under tenure of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, if 1.2 crores could be built since 2014-2015, then we can say that india can be open defecation free by 2019. Following are the some keys:

#### **1. Changing mindset of people**

In villege, despite having toilet, people practice defecating in open because they think that it works as strong fertilizer and organic manure as compare to all. So, first of all, we will have to change the mindset of the people (villagers) and they should know that succumbing children to diarrrhea and loosing their life is more harmful than open defecation works as a organic manure and strong fertilizer.

## 2. Making toilet attractive

We can make toilet sexy, so that people want to have them. When one say 'toilet', people often think that dark, dirty and smelly place. Instead, we need them to think, toilet as rooms of happiness and cleanliness.

## 3. Piping water supply

Piped water supply is one of the most essential of construction of toilet. It needs to be ensure that piped water supply should be continuous and available for the rest of the toilets to be built.

## 4. Drainage system

Absence of proper drainage means that fecal waste accumulate near the toilet area, resulting in health hazards. Laying of new and better drainage system is essential to built the toilet in urban areas.

### Conclusion.

Open defecation is cause of health hazard, rape, human dignity etc. The question is that will India be able to open defecation free by 2019? If so, how? Yes, India is able to do. It can be eliminated by 2019 because, when 1.2 crores toilet can be built since 2014-2015, then india has ability to become open defecation free by 2019. Government and people, both will have to come forward and walk matching step by step to eliminate this.

### Has demonetization and goods and service tax brought financial reform in the country?

The Demonetization and Goods and service tax brought undeniable alterations in the country. The intention of the both reforms are not same but it varies in its form and composition. The above said reforms brought transparency and by increasing the purview of formal sector by bringing informal sector into its ambit.

The three years of Narendra Modi lead Government brought so many reforms to revive the economy but the prominent among them and which attained the centre of attraction is Demonetization and GST.

The another side RBI also in response to the business environment in the market it improved the availability of credit to the business .The Government of India brought Insolvency and Bankruptcy code bill for the companies those who are defaulted by the Banks and also it brought Labour reforms bill in the country in view of vast population.

India improved its ranking in ease of doing business from 140th to 100th place in the World Bank report. This spectacular achievement will have tremendous impact on the India in foreign countries. This position will pave the way for International credit rating agencies such has Moodys,Goldman sachs etc will provide positive ratings to us. These measures will

help to integrate with the Globalization speedily so that it will generate lot of employment and business. The NITI AAYOG taking the spirit and success of the World Bank has decided to rank the states according to there performance. This will improve the states to implement the reforms in administration and also strengthen the transparency in the system.

The Government of India to took surprise decision on 8th November 2016 to Demonetize the high value paper currency in the economy that was in circulation, because the composition of this money is sky rocketing from year to year due to counterfeiting of currency by the Pakistan ISI agency and its proxies .

The illegal money entering into our country through various roots and making inroads into the India. The Demonetization acted has short in the arm of the Government which intended to give blow to anti-national activities and other menace of violence. The Demonetization had choked the funding routes to the terror organizations, it curbed the menace of Black money to a certain extent, and also over a period of time it reduces the inflation. The other factor which gives a big relief it intended to reduce the composition of cash in the economy to a great extent. The Demonetization had paved way for Digitalization where Government of India intends to dwindle the composition of cash in the economy for that it gave impetus to online transactions and E-PoS machines for merchants to have online transactions.

The another important reform that attained the attained is the GST. It is the biggest ever tax reform in the independence India where multiple tax system persisted and had became the hindrance for the growth of business in the country.

The GST reform was first mulled by NDA Government under able leadership of A.B.Vajpayee and for this he constituted a committee under Asim Dasgupta an MP from West Bengal in 1998.The successive Governments gave full support to the GST committee ,but the NDA lead Government under the stewardship the dynamic leadership Narendra Modi rolled out GST on 1st July 2017 and eulogized has the biggest ever indirect tax reform in the country.

The GST was intended to bring 'One country ,One tax', policy for uniform tax rate throughout the country but it was rolled out on 5 different tax slab rates. The GST used to break the multi tax system in federal Government and used to spur the indirect tax system.

The Demonetization and GST are the two biggest reforms which were addressed by the Government one after the another to stimulate the growth and development in the country. These are glorified are biggest financial reforms by the Government of India after 1991 reforms initiated at that time. These are intended to simplify the system that was outmoded, bringing Digitalization and bringing informal sector into formal sector. These reforms

yielded the desirable results and attained the attention of the International credit rating agencies.

### **How much Ethics and Integrity play a role in the conduct of Public servants in India?**

In a 2014 survey, India has been ranked 79th out of 176 countries in the Corruption Index. Its largest contributors to corruption being social spending schemes and other social welfare projects. Since its birth, India has been haunted by some unscrupulous and deceitful public servants who have sneaked away lakhs of public money. Massive infrastructural projects, industrialization, and construction undertakings have been scarred by charges of fraud and misconduct; more often than not, on the part of the public officials involved in them. Scams and fraudulent schemes have risen dramatically. How then can a young, vibrant and diverse country of one billion people envision itself a global superpower in the coming years?

Ethics are a set of values and principles of right conduct; it guides behavior. Integrity, on the other hand, is the quality of moral uprightness and ethical standards. These standards ensure a consistent, just and fair approach to decision-making; the Indian Constitution lays down the conduct of civil servants in several parts. For example; Article 14 prohibits civil servants from denying equality to any citizen as it stands for equality before the law, Article 38 makes it obligatory for public servants to behave ethically but the brutal truth behind all these articles is that an unethical state cannot ensure equality or fair play. The Centre, based on consultations with the state governments three years ago issued the All India Services (Conduct) Amendment Rules, 2014 which states that member of the service shall take decisions solely based on merit and in public interest.

Every civil servant of the state carries the torch of protecting, preserving and efficiently allocating public resources. Honesty and Integrity are of paramount importance. A public servant takes decisions on growth and development, day to day administration which affect the poor, illiterates, marginal and at times elite too. The people trust their government to take the right steps and work for the betterment of the society as a whole. This trust is not tangible; it's not demarcated or written in paper, it is an implied value meant to be an inherent part of the system. It is not uncommon in a position of power to get dissuaded, to fall prey to bribery and ethical concerns. Ethical dilemmas faced by public servants in India range from administrative discretion, corruption, nepotism and information leak. What is really needed here is a re-sensitization of the code of conduct for all levels of public officials, strong action for those guilty and more transparencies in the system. Other ways, especially for the political executive, includes improving accountability through government procedures of questions, debates, increasing responsibility through

transparency in public matters with RTI, Media, public forums, and voluntary sections discussions in daily life. Strengthening ombudsman institutions like Lokpal, Lokayukta, Vigilance teams etc.

One could argue about the importance of a code of conduct and the need for our civil servants to adhere to them however these principles are self-taught. They should come from within the individual i.e. officials should be motivated enough to walk on the path of truth. This will come when they understand the importance of their job; one that could change or break lives of those scores of Indians in their immediate jurisdiction.

### Should India accept Rohingya Refugees

The Rohingya are the world's biggest stateless ethnic group. There are about a million of them, most of whom live in northern Rakhine state of Myanmar. They are Muslim by religion. The Rohingya trace their origins in Rakhine to the 15th century or earlier, but official name for them today is "Bengali", intended to underline that they came to Rakhine as part of the British East India Company after it defeated the Burmese king in 1826. Under Myanmar's discriminatory 1982 citizenship law, only those who trace their residence in the country to before 1823 or Kachin, Kayah, Karen, Chin, Mon, Rakhine and Shan ethnic groups, qualify for full citizenship. Myanmar's official list of "national races" consist of 135 communities but do not recognize Rohingya as one of them.

An estimated 300000 plus Rohingya refugees from Rakhine state in Myanmar have fled to neighboring Bangladesh in just about a fortnight. This latest wave of refugees is a direct result of the crackdown by security forces in Myanmar after attacks by a terror group, Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army (ARSA) on August 2017 that killed a dozen security personnel.

Myanmar's army has carried out "clearance operations" in the north of the western state to root out insurgents accused of deadly raids on police border post.

### Response by International Community

UN has described the "Rohingya of Myanmar as one of the world's most persecuted people in the world". The economic backwardness of Myanmar, presence of two powers i.e. India and China and low strategic importance in terms of resources, made western countries reluctant to get involved in this humanitarian crisis. Sheikh Hasina, Bangladesh PM, at UN general assembly speech urged international community for creating a "safe zones" for the Rohingya in Myanmar, but she failed to obtain any diplomatic backing from major and great powers. Suu Kyi has been criticized internationally for her attitude towards the Rohingya, and there have been calls for withdrawing the Nobel Peace Prize awarded to her for her fight for the restoration of democracy in Myanmar. International Pressure

compelled her to appoint commission under former UN secretary Kofi Annan. Though her office has welcomed the report but the powerful military has, however, more or less rejected the report.

### **India should accept Rohingya Refugees**

India should come forward to help the refugees. The reasons are 3-fold: maintain a tradition of generosity, economic and strategic factors.

A welcoming nation, not only as a major power in the region but also as the largest democracy in the world, there are expectations that India should extend help to the fleeing Rohingya, at least on humanitarian grounds, and contribute to help resolve the conundrum. India has been historically known to be benevolent to refugees. During the late 1980s and early 1990s, it welcomed thousands of refugees from Myanmar. New Delhi not only provided basic necessities such as food and shelter but also provided refugees the necessary logistics to continue their pro-democratic movement from India. Another extant example of India's magnanimity in welcoming refugees is the presence of approximately 120,000 Tibetan refugees, residing in different parts of India. It is understandable about the concerns in some quarters in India that the Islamist terrorist groups may expand their networks through some hardline Rohingya. Bombings in Bodh Gaya in 2013 has been considered as the revenge attack by Rohingyas against the Buddhist majority in Myanmar.

Projects at stake, peace and stability in the Rakhine state is important for India's economic investment. The continued violence in Rakhine state is affecting India's Kaladan Multi-Modal Transit Transport project, aimed at developing transport infrastructure in south-west Myanmar and India's northeast.

### **India shouldn't accept Rohingya Refugee**

Refugees are the most vulnerable section, they can be easily exploited, threatened and forced into activities that they may not willing to do. They need food, shelter, protection, healthcare, education, counselling, training, jobs and slow integration. India being itself a developing country and acc. To UNDP India has 51% people living under Multi-Dimensional poverty, couldn't have the sources to guarantee all of that.

India, being a highly diverse country has also learnt some lessons from the past. Most refugees from the neighboring countries have some cultural and linguistic similarities to one or more of its own states (ex. Bangladesh-West Bengal, Sri Lankan Tamils- Tamil Nadu). The refugees often leave the camps and enter the largely unrecorded general population and eventually find ways to become an Indian citizen (during elections for exchange of votes or through other ways illegally, yes agents that facilitate this have been arrested in the past).

### Change in India's stand

India has been criticized for showing lack of interest in Rohingya issue and just focusing on economic interest. Indian government was also planning to deport back 40000 illegal Rohingyas living in India. The concern was that these illegal migrants might get influenced by terrorist organization, but except a case of theft reported in Jaipur in which a Rohingya was convicted no other police case has been registered against Rohingyas in India.

Burdened by the swarm of refugees at a time when the country is also battling floods and disappointed with India's stand, Bangladesh finally decided to let its displeasure be known. Therefore, India has now decided to modify its stand and acknowledge the concerns related to the outflow of refugees. The statement issued by the ministry of external affairs still stops short of censuring the Suu Kyi government for the reasons enumerated earlier.

But the modification is due to another set of reasons. One, like Myanmar, Bangladesh too is important to India's counter-insurgency efforts and Act East policy. Two, the massive rush of refugees has triggered a domestic backlash by the opposition against the Sheikh Hasina government, which is perceived to lean towards India. An unhelpful Indian attitude would only deplete Hasina's position in Bangladesh and strengthen her rival Khaleda Zia, who is known for taking anti-India stands. Three, there has been a history of Hasina's rivals-Zia's Bangladesh Nationalist Party and Jamaat-e-Islami-working with Pakistan's rogue and anti-India intelligence agency, the Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI)

### Conclusion

India is caught in a difficult spot. It is not trying to balance the contradictory interests of Myanmar and Bangladesh, it has its own reasons to worry about the onslaught of refugees. India realizes that no. of Rohingyas will also land up in its own territory. It fears radicalization of this group. India is facing a difficult choice between letting an "errant" regime creates problems in the neighborhood and inviting greater Chinese involvement in the region by accepting coercive tactics. A perception of India's unhelpful attitude should not become a reason for Zia upstaging Hasina in the 2018 elections.

India's philosophy of VasudhaivaKutumbkamthat promotes the feeling of 'one world' and "Athithi Devo Bhava" that teaches us that guest is a god and should be treated with utmost respect in order to fulfill "Athithi Rina" i.e. debt toward guest. India since centuries has accepted the persecuted communities, for ex. Persians, Jews, Tibetans, Sikhs etc. and these communities has not only helped India to become a colorful society but has contributed to develop "cultural pluralism" and made Indians "tolerant" towards other religion and accept them as their brothers and sisters.

When there are growing calls from the international community to the Myanmar government to end violence in Rakhine state and address the Rohingya conundrum, it would not be a wise strategic move for India to ignore them. While the government may take a conscious decision to publicly support Myanmar's leader Aung San Suu Kyi, at the same time it should gently prod her government to adopt a positive attitude toward resolving the Rohingya problem with the help of the international community.

### **India GDP growth rate slumps to 5.7 per cent – Comment**

GDP is the Gross Domestic Product, which is the financial measure of the market value of the total goods and services in a particular period of time. GDP is considered as the main important growth rate of a country. We can access the growth of a country through GDP rate. It provides the total value of the goods and services of a country. We can find GDP in three ways;

1. Production approach
2. Income approach
3. Expenditure approach

In production approach method the calculations are mainly based on the total output products of a country.

In income method, different manners are considering in this method such as salary, wages, incentives etc..

In expenditure method, expenditure is the basis of this method.

$GDP = \text{compensation of employees} + \text{gross operating surplus} + \text{gross mixed income} + \text{taxes less subsidies on production and imports}$ .

Our country is now going through in a very bad condition. Because our GDP rate fallen in the very lowest stage. Around 2 per cent fallen in rate. It shows the under development of a country. Mainly, the decline is caused by two major factors,

The one is "Demonetisation and other is the implementation of GST.

These are adversely affected the economic condition of the country.

The immediate demonetisation process affect the all level performance and activities of the country. According to the latest Central Statistics office, the rate is declined. It affect different sectors of the country such as manufacturing, mining, transport, communication, hotels, trade, real estate and different professional services. The construction and manufacturing sectors was the hardest hit by demonetisation. The construction sector

growth was declined from 6 to 3.7 per cent and the manufacturing growth declined from 12.7 to 8.2 in the following periods.

The agriculture sector growth came down to 5.2 per cent from 6.9.

The agriculture sector performance was also affected by the demonetisation and GST. There happen a massive increase in the price of seeds and fertilizers and the farmers are get unable to handle these additional expenses. The major and the principle reason of this decline in a fall in manufacturing sector, which saw a growth of 1.2 per cent during the quarter, sold by the chief statistician T.C.A. Anant. The Gross value added is largely contributed by the private manufacturing sector. The 74 per cent of the GVA comes from the corporate sector. The real estate sector is adversely affected by these reforms because the money funding and transactions are completely dead in this sector mostly. The lands and properties demands are fallen very badly. The Foreign direct investment and foreign institutional investments are dramatically decreased by these decisions.

The GST reform is also made a huge impact in this situation because the massive increase in the price of the basic items of a citizen. So the demand and supply is cut down very pathetically. Share markets and other important markets growths are declined by these reforms. The NIFTY and SENSEX are cut down because of these initiatives. But the other side of GST; it is a transparent tax method because it avoid many other taxes it emphasis single market and single tax method and it's a integrated taxes , it would make possible the taxation burden to be split equitably between manufacturing and services and another important problem is , the GST implementation make garments and cloths could become expensive.

The demonetisation is mainly focus to abolish the black money and corruption. But according to the reserve bank of india; about 99 per cent of money is returned back to the banks. There is a huge amount of expenses incurred in this demonetisation process.

In my opinion , is the demonitisation and GST are successful? ,I think it is not much successful. May be it would success in future but currently it's not much effective. So these are the main problems of the decline of our GDP rate. These all problems must resolve and make our economy with full fire, successful and people friendly

### **Why agriculture is important to the country's economy ?**

"India lives in village and agriculture is the soul of Indian Economy."- Mahatma Gandhi. In India every second home have given its word for agriculture. Two-thirds of the population calculate on agriculture as their occupation.

Unlike western countries where every men, women and children had been engaged in industrial work, in history, in India every family member had toiled upon the farming field with ploughs and bullock carts.

So we can get a picture from history that agriculture have always been the right hand of the Indian economy. This is primarily because India is an unexampled assembly of diversified geography.

India is a subcontinent shielded by the mighty mountains and the vast ocean. The diversified types of the soil enriched by the silt of the plethoric waterbodies is an unique gift in itself.

Hence when we have the iron in the fire then whats the harm in moulding it! If we dont psych up the agricultural sector, if we dont let it be all over the place, then it will be our unreasonableness.

Secondly , for the elephantine sized population of the country, agriculture is the soft spot. Hence it has to be of the first rank like service sector or any other developing sector till date. The strive to dish out approximately 1.324 billion mouths has compelled the government to map out schemes like National Food Security Mission, Antodaya Anna Yojana for which agriculture is the state of the art.

Thirdly India uses commercial crops like silk, cotton, fish, milk and jute as a medium to bring home the foreign currencies. Unlike China who uses its financial supremacy to enter countries, India uses this soft corner to set foot in countries like Africa.

Another fact of substance is why a major part of the Indian population have made agriculture the base of the pyramid of the Indian Economy? This is mainly because Agriculture has lower investment and is drought proofing. Secondly when we refer to history, nearly eighty nine percent of the bonded labours were in agriculture, who mainly belonged to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and were kept in bondage by rich agricultural landholders. "The kernel of bondlies in unrepayable debts and loss of freedom to seek alternate employment through market process." This was the condition in the past and till date , "History repeats itself."

Lastly "Man is guided by the stomach. He walks and the stomach goes first and the head goes afterwards. Have you not seen that? It will be ages for the head to go first." This was said by Swami Vivekananda ages and ages before. The hourglass have got inverted and re-inverted, and till date no change! Do you see any change? India is in that state where ninety percent the Indian children go to government schools or atleast they are sent over there by their parents because of the mid-day meals seems like a magnet, doesnt it? "Right to Education"; Article 21A , all these are fighting chances which have been facilitated by the

government but no law can fight ones battle. Thus we can comprehend that agriculture that agriculture is equal to a roof for millions of poor, which in turn is equal to core of Indian population. Hence the statement is: Agriculture is the backbone of the Indian Economy.

The core of the Indian population relies and is engaged in this occupation. Commercial crops like tea coffee, cotton, helps India to earn foreign currency. Agriculture is necessary to feed 1.324 billion people of the country.

### **Demonitization – What were the gains and the losses**

Demonetisation can be defined as an economic policy of stripping a currency unit of its recognition as legal tender. In other words, after demonetization of a certain currency it can no longer possess the value it used to hold.

After nine months of Prime Minister Narendra Modi's announcement of banning Rs.500 and Rs.1000 currency notes, on November 8 of the last year, it is still a controversy that – is demonetisation, a success or a failure? Or, more specifically, what are the gains and losses of demonetisation?

Though primary purpose of demonetisation was to unleash the country from the 'grip of corruption and black money', it was also implemented with an intention to cease terror funding and curb counterfeit currency.

**Premises** By banning total Rs.15.44 lakh crore which accounted 86 per cent of India's total currency, it was expected that a sizeable amount of these banned high-value currencies would not return into the banking system, but would remain at the hands of holders. The amount of this scrapped currency notes (was estimated to be between Rs.3–5 lakh crore) would be used in various public welfare schemes and infrastructure development projects. It was also anticipated that the counterfeit currencies either would be caught or would become useless pieces of paper.

**Result** Although demonetization is not a big disaster like the global crisis of 2007, it still acted as a liquidity shock across the nation, disrupting the entire economy.

According to RBI's annual report, as much as 98.96 per cent of banned currency has returned to central bank, only a piffling amount of Rs.16,000 crore didn't come back.

The purpose reducing counterfeit currency does not seem to be served as well. In 2015, the amount of total detected counterfeit currency in circulation by National Investigating Agency was Rs.400 crore, while the total value of the fake money that has come to the bank is Rs.41 crore, which is nowhere near the former amount.

### Ray of Hope

- Because of demonetisation, the huge amount of money, which has been unbanked, has come into the banking system. This cash came back to the banks, will be taxed and that's a obvious gain. If most of the black money is detected, the economist SurjitBhallahas calculated, the additional revenue in the first year will be Rs.2.5 lakh crore with a further increase of Rs.1.5 lakh crore in perpetuity.
- Finance Ministry said, terrorist financing has stopped almost entirely, because of demonetisation of special bank notes.
- Severe cash crunch caused by 'NoteBandi', led people to lean more and more on digital transaction. Measures have been taken by government to promote cashless economy as well.

### Dilemma and Discord

- The actual motive behind banning high value bank notes, however, is quite unachieved. Till now, the Reserve Bank of India cannot detect the total amount of black money. Lakhs of accounts are under scrutiny. The number of the such accounts is huge for CBDT to scrutinize and it mighttake years to complete the whole scrutiny process.
- Government has claimed that terror funding is stopped, but no proof has been provided.
- In November, shortage of papercurrency led people to bank upon digital transaction, but it dipped roughly thereafter, which means demonetisation isn't completely successful in reducing people's dependence on hard cash. Let's have a look in the statistics below:

	November	December	July
<b>No. of transactions (million)</b>	671.49	957.50	862.38
<b>In value terms (Lakh Crore)</b>	94	149	107

That means, the use of cash diminished initially, but has been steadily increasing with waning effect of note shortage.

**Conclusion** Experts say, there is a little impact of demonetisation on black economy, since only 1 per cent of black wealth is kept as cash. The process of demonetisation was carried out without preparation and caused big loses to the informal sectors.

All in all, it affected most ominously to those who never possessed any black money. The beneficial spin-offs of demonetization could have been achieved by other and less-self-defeating ways.

Though, India has achieved significant gains in various field, especially after liberalization, the prosperity of our country is still shackled in the chains of corruption, illicit activities, tax evasion, opaqueness and inefficiency of administration etc. Few people believe, to settle all these factors lagging our nation behind, once and for all, a huge disruption was needed and demonetization did just that.

### **Which is better; corrupt but secular political parties or corruption less but communal political parties**

Both corruption and communalism in India are national malaises. So both these malaises must be discarded by the Indian masses. Corrupt but secular political parties will have a devastating impact on the economy of the country. As will corruption less but communal political parties will have a negative impact on the psychology of the masses. The Indian masses should accept probity in life as their ultimate goal of their lives by discarding both corruption and communalism. So both the corrupt as well as communal elements of the society should be severely punished which even includes political parties.

The negative impact of corruption in India has its roots in Indian society since a time immemorial. So has the positive impact of communal harmony via the spirit of secularism has its existence since the time when our country India and its identity as a civilisation sprang up. In fact secularism has more to do with our multiculturalism.

Our society is a multi-religious and multi-cultural society, whose very seeds have been sown by the spirit of secularism. India is the birth place of many religions of the world like, Hinduism, Buddhism, and Jainism etc. So our society imbibes the spirit of all major religions of the world. Thus making India a multi-religious and multi-cultural country...

This multiculturalism and multi-religious identity of ours is a very tribute to our existence as an independent nation, India. India what it is today is only due to its trait of respecting all major religions of the world. This is a major lesson taught by the Indian civilisation to the world being.

The lesson is of 'Vasudeva Kutumbakam' i.e., the whole world is one family. If the whole world becomes one family in the true sense of the term, certainly the two pillars of the family among the main pillars of this family are respectively, secularism via the spirit of tolerance and probity in life among the members of this family constituted by corruption free individuals.

Corruption has more to do with greed than with need. Thus corruption and greediness are the two sides of the same coin. At the same time, corruption should not have a narrow connotation with only last for money. The definition of corruption is not exhaustive. So its implications are ever increasing. So, in a simple way ill-feeling for others which also includes another person's belief, faith and religion is also engulfed by the very term corruption. So, under the ambit of the term, corruption come religious hatred.

As religious hatred and religious ill-feeling also engulfs or comes under the term corruption. So corruption and communalism are sometimes coterminous. As corruption is an expression of human folly, so is communalism.

Therefore in a country like India, corrupt practises as well as communal mindset both should be discarded. Rather we should welcome corruption less as well as secular political parties. The ultimate impact of these types of parties will have a lasting impact on the lives of the Indian masses. This can bring probity in public life. As a whole, such political parties will ultimately take our country to not only a path of rapid development but also in the long run increase gross happiness in the country If all round development is the goal of any political party, then the way ahead for it is corruption less as well as an ideology which is guided by the spirit of secularism. I think, probity in life has more to do with love and respect for all religions, faith etc.,. On the other hand, all round development has to do more with fellow feeling among the countrymen, then, only with developing the economy in monetary terms. So, if our goal is inclusive growth, then, the way ahead to lead this growth is corruption less as well as secular political parties.

### **Government alone will benefit from the GST or traders and consumers also- Discuss.**

Goods and sales tax is commodity pricing technique. Industrial circles are a market phenomenon. Today's market dominion will be monopoly tomorrow. Commodity pricing ends in Integration of markets. Price rise is neutralized in the demonetization. For the first time in world, demonetization showed success. Our tax system has many slabs, that the middle class sustain to aspirational level. Digital world & machine intelligence causes fear or phobia. India today hails the MNC business. The behavior of markets integrates MNC with the price rise and GST. Our economy in a nutshell, is weak to advantages of the reforms. In a bird's eye view, GST is newer reforms. In record, GST is profit-motivated.

The acceptance of GST is an opportunity. No ISMs or philosophies causes reforms to continue the trends and makes people to unite with states. Autonomy in the fiscal scenes is the GST policy. Today newspapers are dictionaries. Newspapers are heralds of history. If the value of our assets increases, GST is the only solution. Old is gold. Urbanization and the GST

make people rich. Poverty is reduced in India and the incidences are recorded. GST is a giant leap forward. People forget their own problems if the assets are maximum.

Improvements in our education system are cut-throat. The next -generation of Gandhism is Swadeshi-global. One India , make in India ,save the world makes india to the output level. In cities there are hubs. The middle men and average Indians are a great strength to the world. In world population, they decide the business models. GST means Go safe tax. New generation gems arise from India due to GST and price rise. GST can solve many problems.

Religion & the rise of capitalism solve and adjust with lifestyle.

Market changes our lifestyle.

Insurance is under the population pressures.

GST & Insurance are related in the stoxx.

Urban markets are assets related.

Assets multiply with the planning of taxes.

Urban living Index (ULI ) is unit -linked.

Growth models are derived from GST.

Mini supermarkets are the avenues of GST. Big businesses are integrated under GST. The ease of doing business (EDB) needs banking support. Open markets are strengths to the marginalized world. In the small supermarkets business is accountable. Our GNP may be increased due to GST. The incidence of GST on the Builders market is journal-wise studied.

Many discussions are taken place in the panorama of GST. The administrative autonomy reflects the policy framework to on -the -tax. The GST benefit are many and everyday each one. GST is a legal encounter to the accountants and taxperpetrators for the tax filing. Private firms are a venture and capital centers. The commercial capital of states needs more tax reforms and tax officers. Tax increases the insurances incidences. Due to tax problems Insurance advisors multiplies in number and in coverage's.

Our entire policy framework needs public support and PPP models. The PPP models can be extended to PPPP models .That means Public -Private-Proprietary-partnership -models. In end we extend our policy to the world and global level.

### **India- China border tension – Is it a sign of a war?.**

India, was from the outset, very keen to build a trustworthy relationship with China, with whom it shares its boundaries in the North East Frontier, present Arunachal Pradesh and parts of Jammu Kashmir.

The Indian government, headed by Jawaharlal Nehru was very supportive of China being admitted to the UN Security Council as a permanent member. But this friendship got a blow when India decided to give asylum to the Dalai Lama of Tibet when a big revolt broke out there. Further, the Chinese aggression in 1962 made the situation worse. Both countries have never been able to reach a consensus on the border issues.

India and China have a total boundary of around 4,050 km, divided into three sectors. With 2,150 km of border in the Western sector, the two countries differ over the boundary line that separates Jammu and Kashmir from Xinjiang province in China. India accuses China of illegally occupying the Aksai Chin area and some other parts of Ladakh. The 1962 war saw a fierce fighting between the two forces here.

The Middle sector is a generally peaceful area. Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand share their borders with China in this sector. Further east, the 1,140 km boundary is contentious and is historically referred to as the McMahon Line, after Henry McMahon, the foreign secretary of British India and the chief negotiator of the 1914 Simla Convention. The Chinese do not accept this line as the legitimate boundary between India and China because the convention was signed by India and the Tibet, which the Chinese do not consider to be sovereign. China claims the whole of Arunachal Pradesh as its territory.

The latest cause of escalation of tension between the two powers came to light when China refused entry to around 50 pilgrims who were scheduled to travel to KailashMansarovar through the Nathu- La pass in Sikkim. The development comes amid strains in bilateral ties between India and China over a host of issues, including CPEC and India's NSG bid. Quoting official reports, China had bulldozed an old bunker of the Indian Army at the tri-junction of India, Bhutan and China in Sikkim. China, on its part has alleged that Indian soldiers crossed into its territory to interfere with its construction activities. The incident took place in the Doklam tri-junction area, where India had earlier opposed to China building a road to Bhutan.

This recent stand-off is the longest border incident since the Sumdorong Chu crisis in 1987. The 2013 Depsang face-off and the 2014 stand-off at Chumar were both resolved diplomatically through on-the-ground meetings and those through the foreign ministries in Delhi and Beijing, with quiet diplomacy resulting in a simultaneous withdrawal. Both countries also have a working mechanism for consultation and coordination on border affairs that has so far helped to address border issues.

This is the first time that China is demanding an unconditional withdrawal of Indian troops as a precondition for diplomacy. With India and China appearing to prepare for a long-haul by sending in reinforcements, both sides have their guns down till now.

India's Foreign Secretary, S. Jaishankar has maintained that there is no cause for worry and that there have been similar situations in the past that have been well-handled. Former National Security Adviser, Shiv Shankar Menon says that the neighbours need a new strategic dialogue to recalibrate their relationship. This spat might also be the assertion of power in the neighbourhood. China has become belligerent and India has jumped in to fight for Bhutan's sovereignty. This has raised speculations about the new power politics that has gripped the region.

This is not a cause for worry for a full-fledged war. Both countries are nuclear powers. This will surely act as a deterrent. China should not expect the repetition of India's 1962 debacle. A war with India is not economically viable for China. Its economy is slowing down and there are internal disturbances. India has significantly strengthened its position in the region and beyond.

India's growing friendship with USA, their recent naval exercise in the Indian Ocean with Japan, and a favourable demographic dividend are reasons enough for China not to escalate tensions with India.

India has its share of weaknesses- a weak financial and tax structure and a developing infrastructure, but it has been sober in its responses to its Chinese counterparts. It has to be understood that even if there is a war between these neighbours, nobody wins a war of such magnitude, for surely there will be many other players who will jump in. Therefore, India might be a David to the Chinese Goliath, given the bonhomie and friendship that India shares with the other super-powers of the world. A war is best avoided.

### **What are the implications of Cattle trade legislation??**

On 23rd May 2017, the Government of India brought in an amendment to the Prevention of Cruelty Act, 1960 in the form of Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Regulation of Livestock Markets) Rules, 2017.

The new ruling decrees measures such as establishment of Animal Market Committees at the District level and the local level, the authorized inspection by these committees and registration of existing animal markets. The aforementioned rules also prohibit the cruelty towards animals and safeguard their proper maintenance.

But the rule has been subject to widespread criticism due to rules 13 and 22 which are predicted to have disastrous consequences on the economic life of India.

Rule 13 prohibits trade in 'unfit animals and animals likely to give birth' and Rule 22 imposes 'restrictions on the sale of cattle' by banning sale of cattle in animal markets for the purpose of slaughter.

Such a restriction on slaughter of cattle is not only a glaring reminder of the Hindutva agenda of the current government but also, more importantly a direct threat to the livestock economy of the country.

From 2002-03, there has been a rise in the monetary contribution of animal husbandry by 5-13% in response to less productive agriculture due to erratic monsoons. This implies an increasing population dependent on animal husbandry.

Farmers often rear their cattle for milk, manure and work, and then sell their cattle when they are no longer capable of working on fields or producing milk, after which new cattle are purchased.

But with the criminalization of slaughter, the farmers cannot sell their cattle for slaughter in the animal markets. Farmers are burdened with incapacitated, old and infirm cattle with no utility in agricultural production.

The new notification also has adverse effects on dairy farming. Most of the male calves and unproductive cows are sold for slaughter. Now, the milk producer cannot get rid of unproductive cattle, they will have to be fed for the rest of her life. Hence, this will lead to the increase of cost of upkeep of cattle thus, increasing the price of milk. The rules also say that "no person shall bring a cattle to an animal market" unless a written declaration is furnished "stating that the cattle has not been brought to market for sale for slaughter".

Such a ruling will have a crippling effect on the beef trade of India. India is the world's largest beef exporter (19.6%) according to the data released by US Department of Agriculture. India's buffalo meat exports have been growing at an average of 14% every year since 2011. But the new regulations pose a number of problems for this industry. Most of the cattle trade for slaughter takes place through animal markets. It is not possible for small farmers to sell their cattle to large scale slaughterhouses due to problems of transportation. Hence it is convenient for them to sell unproductive and old cattle in the nearest animal markets.

It is not possible for individual farmers to sell their spent animals for slaughter without going to the nearest animal market. This will not only result in the diminishing number of small-scale slaughterhouses but also paucity of raw materials for large scale slaughterhouses and a huge loss in revenues from beef exports.

The consequences of Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Regulation of Livestock Markets) Rules, 2017 entail several other implications. The new rulings state "no person shall bring cattle to an animal market unless upon arrival he has furnished a written declaration signed by the owner of the cattle or his duly authorized agent".

They also require registration of local animal markets to the local animal market committees. Such technicalities and paperwork might be difficult for small farmers and cattle- dealers.

The Kerala High Court received a petition naming the notification to be 'ultra vires' and 'unsustainable in law' as it 'directly affects the petitioner's right to trade under Article 19(1) (g) of the Constitution of India'.

However, the Bench observed that there was no ban on slaughtering of cattle. The rules only banned selling of cattle at animal markets. The rules did not stop one from selling cattle outside the market.

In conclusion, there can be no denial that the new cattle legislation directly violates the right to food of the citizens of India and challenges the right to livelihood of a huge number of beef traders and leather workers.

However, we must remain optimistic about the fact that this new legislation is aimed at preventing cruelty towards cattle and regulating animal markets to ensure a proper production cycle.

### **How to tackle-farmer's-suicide-issue**

#### **Introduction**

Agriculture in India is the predominant occupation of the majority. With more than half of the population depending on agriculture as primary occupation, India is the second largest country in terms of arable area. However farmers in India, like many other countries, are bound to live an intensely hard life. In spite of being feeders of the entire nation, they live in misery and poverty, which many times leads them to end their lives.

#### **Causes of Farmer's Suicide**

The primary cause of farmer's suicide is their poverty. The inception of miserable condition of farmers dates back to the colonial era when the British imposed hard hitting revenue system. Be it Permanent Settlement, Ryotwari or Mahalwari, all were aimed at extracting more and more revenue. This exorbitant revenue created a new class of moneylenders. After independence, efforts have been made by government for farmers to end the vicious cycle of debt trap by controlling moneylenders, yet this system is quite prevalent in villages. A major reason for this is inability of government to provide financial benefits to needy farmers through institutional means. Instead it has been found that a major portion of institutional loans is taken by big and rich farmers who instead use it for non-agricultural purpose. In absence of institutional loans, small farmers are forced to go to moneylenders, who usually charge more interest. However in case of crop failure or low price for crops,

when these farmers are unable to repay loan, they are harassed, which many times forces them to end their life.

Another big reason for the poverty of farmers is their unawareness towards what crop to grow according to the weather and soil condition, which may pay them high. Below threshold production or crop failure brings low to no remunerations, which causes piling up of interest on the loans taken. This again brings heavy exploitation of the farmers, again forcing them to end their life.

### **Solution**

The solution to the problem lies in increasing the agricultural production, proper payments to farmers against their crops and for financial help, encouragement of institutional loans through banks.

The increase in production would ultimately improve their financial conditions. It would also prevent them from getting into debt trap of moneylenders. For this steps must be taken to encourage the farmers to grow crops according to weather predictions and soil conditions. Also steps must be taken to improve the quality of land by proper use of manure. Some significant steps in this direction are Soil Health card, PradhanMantriKrishiSinchaiYojna, cutting of Montanso Royalty by 70% etc. Optimum use of technology must be made to increase the crop production. For this better quality and genetically modified seeds must be provided. After harvesting, provision must be made for proper store houses. Removal of intermediaries and direct to market schemes must be encouraged. This would definitely improve their financial conditions.

Even in case if they have to resort to borrowing, encouragement must be made towards institutional loans through banks. Strict watch must be kept that the loan is being provided to needy farmers only and that too used for agricultural purpose only.

In case of crop failure or below production, financial assistance may be provided to them. A humanitarian approach must be applied during the recovery of loans from them. If required concession on loan repayment may be provided.

An important requirement is that government schemes must be so formed that they can be applied generically over the entire area, equally benefitting all. If schemes are not made benefitting all, they tend to create two specific classes- one exploiting and the other exploited. The exploited class generally consists of small farmers or agricultural peasants, who in absence of any safeguard tend to commit suicide.

In addition, avenues for alternative source of income must be provided to farmers, so that in case of crop failure, they may be able to sustain their livelihood.

## Conclusion

Farmers are the food providers of the nation. In words of Samuel Johnson,

"Farmers not only gives riches to a nation, but the only riches she can call her own".

Their contribution in making of nation can never be under estimated. However on one hand their life is poverty ridden and pitiful, on the other hand, the remaining population is becoming luxurious. It is high time when steps must be taken to improve their condition and provide them with protection from exploitation, else their alienation may prove disastrous to the country as well as individual.

## Triple talaq – is doing away with it really going to empower Muslim women or is maintenance the bigger issue?

Triple talaq, as it is commonly called, is an ancient and controversial Islamic practice where a man divorces a woman by saying the word talaq, the Arabic word for divorce, three times. Sometimes, it's even delivered by phone or text message.

In theory, it should take three months to take effect. In practice, it is often instantaneous -- the woman forced out of the house with barely a moment's notice.

India, home to the second largest Muslim population in the world, is among the few that do not ban the practice. Other countries with majority Muslim populations like Pakistan and Indonesia have outlawed the practice for years.

In Islam, marriage is a social contract with clear conditions to be noted down in a nikahnama (marriage contract). Not only this, it provides for affirmative provisions for a bride such as mehr (dower).

Triple talaq is mentioned nowhere in the Quran, and perhaps, this is the reason why it is illegal in most Muslim countries. The Quran gives equal right to both husband and wife to seek divorce.

But it nowhere allows instant divorce, for it treats marriage as a serious social relationship, entered into by two individuals. There are a number of verses in the Quran that call for attempts to reconcile in the case of marital discord.

## It really going to empower Muslim women.

There is a verse calling for mediators, from families of both sides, if reconciliation between husband and wife is not working out. The verses clearly call for reconciliation and mediation process to be carried out over a period of 90 days. Allah has ordered the man or

the husband to carry out this process. Divorce can happen at the end of this time period if the process does not lead to any reconciliation.

So, the question of unilateral or instant divorce, does not arise. This makes the practice of triple talaq, as practiced in our country, totally un-Quranic. The Quran is the greatest source of guidance for Muslims. Besides, Muslims draw lot of inspiration and learning from the Sunnah or the life teachings of the Prophet.

There is a widely known incident when the Prophet of Islam was tremendously displeased and reprimanded a man for divorcing his wife in an instant. No wonder, world over triple talaq is not accepted by Muslims. The Shia community in India, too, does not hold it as valid.

Triple talaq, happens not because of religion but, patriarchy and power play masquerading as religion. It is important that ordinary Muslim women and men are educated about the Quranic principles of justice and fairness concerning divorce.

It is important that everybody learns about triple talaq being un-Quranic. Only then can these false notions manufactured by the conservative patriarchal bodies be exposed for what they are - un-Qurani and unjustified. Only then can the bluff of the so-called personal law boards, be called wrong, as is happening now. Prevalence of triple talaq is the most pre-eminent illustration of legal discrimination against Indian Muslim women.

The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955; the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 and the consistent amendments to the Christian Marriage and Divorce Act which has been amended as recently as 2005, have enabled women from different communities to obtain legal justice to a considerable extent.

#### CONCLUSION:

While it is imperative that communities move towards reform and address the concerns raised by women of the community equally, there is a need to strengthen the provisions of secular laws to address what are essentially civil matters.

It is necessary to draw a distinction between laws relating to marriage and family from what is argued to be the essence of religion and its practice.

Women especially stand to lose if they become pawns in power games especially in present times, in a context where the rhetoric of identity politics gets shriller and there is a strong possibility of it being hijacked by anti-democratic forces.

Clearly, the debates on women's life and experiences and opposition to the movement for equal rights go back a long way into history.

Constitutionally speaking, it is clear that triple talaq is a gross violation of the rights of women citizens. The right to religious freedom applies equally to women and men.

It nowhere gives male citizens the permission to oppress female citizens. Muslim women have been denied their Quranic rights owing to misinterpretations and interference of patriarchal orthodox bodies.

We are confident that the courts will make this long-pending correction and give justice to the Muslim women of the country.

### **Religious Nationalism has established its supremacy in India after UP election–Agree or Disagree**

The existence of a nation is characterized by its ability to govern itself, taking along all the various racial, linguistic and religious factions, thus molding them into a unified peoples. It is in this above said unified approach that the nation realizes itself. Only in the existence of the nation does the term 'nationalism' assume substance.

Admitting the rise of the idea of 'Religious Nationalism' in India post the Uttar Pradesh elections would be a grave error, for discrimination on religious lines goes against the very character of a nation and therefore nationalism. Thus it would not be prudent to intertwine nationalism with religion. The recently concluded Uttar Pradesh elections resulted in a national party forming the government in the state with a monumental three-fourth majority. In a state of mammoth proportions like Uttar Pradesh– which equals the country of Brazil in population– it is impossible to win such distinct and overwhelming majority by rolling out a propaganda on religious lines. This is justified by the fact that the religious composition of Uttar Pradesh is in a manner where it is impossible for any certain religious group to hold sway over the socio-cultural and political functioning of the state.

The present Uttar Pradesh government sits in the assembly commanding a staggering 324 seats of the total assembly strength of 403. The situation obviously points to a popular wave of tsunamic proportions– transcending all religious differences– in favour of the afore-said party. The election results signal that the people voted for what they believed was prudent after a careful study of the winning party's poll promises and election manifesto. It must be emphasized that this mandate signals the strength of democracy, which has been asserted time and again through the many successful elections held in India. More than a month has traversed since the Uttar Pradesh elections and it can be safely said the situation in the country is peaceful and no power capable of disrupting the religious balance of India has shown its face.

Rise of religious supremacy is impossible in a strongly democratic country like India, where the people would rather toil hard for the nation's progress than engage in useless violence. Accusations and barbs proclaiming the rise of religious fanatics capable of usurping power and bringing in dictatorial politics have been hurled from the shadows. Such veiled attacks, which are the life bread of every opposition since the advent of politics, have however, no effect on the modern day Indian. His tryst with time has opened his eyes to the ground realities and his imminent problems to an extent that today, he rejects and abhors false and tiring rhetoric. The peace-loving people of the country, thus, live a life with perfect harmony among religions.

It is true that India has seen confrontations among its diverse population with regard to differences in ideologies, religion, language, race and so on. But such instances have always been isolated and the democratic system of the country had succeeded in containing these, thus preventing an escalation to a pan-India level. Therein lies the success and strength of the Indian democracy.

It is with shame that we acknowledge the presence of certain groups and people, who carrying their Indian passports raise a storm in a tea cup, creating false propagandas that Indian democracy has been usurped by certain religious forces. It is a crime to thus undermine our democratic system, which has been founded by the toils of the millions who fought and died for our nation's rise. People who propagate such malicious ideas are a part of certain anti-social and anti-national forces, who in turn are the real threat to the country's democratic establishment. Trying to catch the eye of the world community, they run down the country's reputation among her international peers, thus trying to destabilize India culturally, economically and politically. Such fringe elements are the true curse to the nation's progress. The valiant and prudent Indian citizen has however learned to keep at arm's length, these malicious spectres, whose voice had haunted and held sway over their thoughts in the past.

India's nationalism draws its roots from the fundamental principles of democracy and has no place for religious appeasement and fanaticism. Statements hinting the rise of religious nationalism are thus unwarranted and our fast progressing country doesn't have time to ill spend on it. Through our strong democratic principles we are on a path of development to found a new India- one that our youth have always dreamt of.

### **Necessity of censorship in the age of internet- Comment**

Censorship is defined as the suppression or prohibition of any parts of books, films, news etc. that are considered obscene, politically unacceptable or a threat to security. But the present day technology "Internet" is definitely carving a niche out for it as far as censorship

is concerned. We all live in an era where technology reigns supreme and Internet is the king of that supremacy. It's rising globalism and wide gaining popularity proves its facets in the world of Technology.

In the age of Internet we cannot pay hide and seek with any information or media content. As it provides one with immense scopes to haunt for one's own desires. Censorship in the age of Internet violates one's freedom of expression and thought. One can stop the expression of views on the Internet but doing this are we justifying the importance of Internet which is supposed to be free and open to all.

But the thing that is taking the form of heated argument is the Internet's matter content or its information accessibility which in other terms might be called "Censorship". Internet is such an advent of Technology similar to an open book where information has its network without any boundary, In such a vast sea of information it is very difficult to manage 'Censorship' which means to keep a check on the contents of the various sites to check what information is being displayed on the networking sites how it is affecting the youth, what is necessary and what is not which in total is a time consuming process but what haunts one more is the fact that who is going to keep an eye on the entire process.

The answer might be a person, a group or more aptly a committee but will the decisions be acceptable because arguments or debates are nothing rather creates conflicts among the people which indicates that people are never of the same opinion, different people have different views, different mind-set and different ways and means of analysing a particular situation, that is why the universe is not of likeminded people but people of different likes.

Thus what should be censored or what should not be censored is totally people's choice and is very difficult to decide. Moreover we cannot deny the rights of an individual freedom of speech and expression.

There are certain things in life which requires proper age to understand to know or to learn and censorship is necessary to cover up those issues for certain age group but Internet is such a vast sea that the age is no longer a matter of concern in that sea just like a tiny pebble if thrown into the sea remains unnoticed of its fall same is the case with the age factor.

Studies indicate that merely 10% of the people use it in negative sense but what about the rest 90% of the people, why should they suffer for other's deeds. It is very easy to make a halt to one's views but the halt is not only made in sight but the halt is made in one's mind as well.

On one hand we speak of progression, globalization and broad minded views and on the other we speak about Censorship. It is not at all justified.

No one has forced us to see censored contents news or events or videos. It completely stands out of one's own wish and as far as ideologies of safe environment for children are concerned then people must know what are the pros and cons of the safe environment. Children must be made aware of both positive and Negative sides of that safe environment.

Digital Media is our toy the way we play with it the same result we are expected to get from it. Thus I personally feel that Censorship in the age of Internet is not at all necessary.

### **Jallikatu Protest in Chennai- In Retrospect and Prospects**

Jallikattu also known as eru thazhuvuthal and manju virattu is a bull taming sport during Pongal in Tamilnadu whose evidence was mentioned even in Sangam literature.

Controversy originated when central government added bull to the prohibited list of animals which cannot be trained for entertainment. SC upheld this decision in 2012.

Recently there were large scale demonstrations against the ban in TN especially in Chennai from all sections of people.

#### **Arguments in favor.**

1. Safeguarding cultural traditions which are guaranteed under Art 25 of the constitution
2. Because of the practice many bulls are been taken care properly which would have turned into beef otherwise

#### **Arguments against.**

1. Cruelty to bulls in training them for the sport
2. Unsafe conditions during sport may sometimes lead to injury/loss of human lives

Situation is result of lack of effort from both state and central governments to saturate the issue at the earliest. After 2012, state government did not take sufficient measures to lift the ban. When the protests reached its peak, it hurriedly passed an ordinance against SC's ruling, which did not satisfy the protesters who could realize that ordinance valid for 6 months is only a temporary solution. Though Animal Welfare Board of India confirmed it is not going to challenge the ordinance by TN government, chances are very high that PCA may challenge it which might trigger the protests and start the problem all over.

Instead of making sure that the protests did not turn violent, government ordered the police to use force to evacuate people from Marina beach to make preparations for republic day.

Instead of using the opportunity for constructive criticism, opposition also sought to aid the protests for its political advantage.

What is more disturbing is the fact that there were anti national activities and slogans by supporters of LTTE. All this shows a clear lack of governance and strong leadership.

But the protests show a larger picture than just against banning Jallikattu.

Tamil Nadu has always been against the domination from North India in all aspects starting from demand in constituent assembly to block Hindi as national language to Dravida movement which reached its peak during 1960s to recent opposition to GST. Later because of strong leadership provided by DMK and AIADMK heads and state's ability to pioneer in many social welfare schemes, the movement got saturated to some extent. Again the insecurity started rising because of political vacuum created by the death of AIADMK leader Ms. J. Jayalalitha, DMK leader Karunanidhi's prolonged illness.

Other reasons: Because of various economic problems among youth, governments not had been able to provide sufficient relief to recent floods, TN's ever growing water crisis and center's attitude towards resolving Kaveri river water dispute between TN and KA.

So the frustrated youth and middle class especially, fed up with in-efficient governance and insecurity caused by political vacuum participated in the protests in large scale.

#### Way ahead.

1. Though SC's ruling was over ridden previously in some cases (ex: Shahbano by Rajiv Gandhi) the practice should be avoided at large by governments. Instead a consensus building mechanism should be prepared from all the sides concerned
2. All governments should show strong leadership by adhering to law of the land. Even if succumbing to pressure gives short term benefits, people start losing confidence in the executive in the long run (as has happened in Nagaland recently)
3. Making ordinances to override central laws or SC judgments should be is against constitutional values. It might encourage other states also to follow (Ex: KA government also issued an order lifting the ban on Kambala (buffalo race))
4. The executive should try to get the nerve of protesters at the earliest and try to initiate dialogue instead of using force which might increase the violence at later stage
5. Opposition parties should support what is best for the population at large but not take political advantage and worsening the situation
6. SC should refer all such matters where a conflict between fundamental rights and other laws arises to a constitutional bench for permanent solution

7. This kind of incidents can be avoided by sustainable economic development and inclusive growth

### **Merits and demerits of cashless economy**

Cashless economy in layman terms signifies all transactions are being done digitally based on point of sale machines, where movement of physical money is minimal. Thanks to Sri Narendra Modi, the hon'ble PM of our country for taking such unquenching step with an aim to curb black money, reduction in corruption from grassroot level and demolishing Hawala like evils that still exist in some pockets. On 8, Nov of the very last year he decided to demonitise Rs.500 and Rs.1000 notes in general circulation declaring them as they are no longer in tender. To avoid transactional dilemmas cashless transaction system was launched. An unbiased discussion on such an issue includes both positive points and negative points as well.

### **Merits of Cashless economy**

Major advantage could be cited as no problem of counterfeit currency, as someone will be able to do so by mitigating bans of handling cash. Second, the theft nuisance from handful cash will be minimum. Third, there will be fewer mismatches of paper currency and on other side production of goods and services which can delimit inflation (too much price chasing too few goods). Third, payments through distant places become easier. But there is no one to one relationship between cashless system and corruption. For instance Germany, whose Corruption Perception Index (CPI) scores around 81 in a cash intensive economy and in Kenya, the same accounts for 25 for cash extensive economy, both are not comparable. Most important thing determining benefit of cashless economy solely lies with the socio economic condition of any state. It must evolve from very structural set up. From USA, India must learn a thing. Cashless promotion was there from 52 years but it was a gradual process, which took due time to acclimatize from all sections. But in India it was all of a sudden.

Enhanced digital economy and digital commerce can amend its pace. Improvement in tax compliance can be seen since most of private sector companies adulterate their balance sheets when it comes to submit their receipts and statements at audit time. Paper works are not at par immune to provide a genuine data regarding annual turn over but cashless transactions can keep a copy of the same if data are merely secured by certified cyber agencies.

### Demerits of Cashless economy

Literacy is a big vagary in our country. According a recent survey conducted by ASER( Asserted school education report), 50.6% of class 5th students are unable to perform class 2nd algebra. Anyone intended to go cashless need to be well acquainted with its pros and cons. One should be in a state to afford those devices which perform cashless transactions. In such stages demonitisation will only promote avoiding wastage of economic prosperity , upto some extent corruption but has nothing to do with setting up a cashless economy. Money earned out by devious means may albeit covinnance of political and administrative sects to perform their task harmoniously. But payments to corrupted influenced, tax evasion and base erosion in profit shifting (BEPS) is not fully achieved.

A logic arises when a moment comes when the production amplifies so much that it can't exceed transaction with manifold ramifications. Crime is easily committed in fraud, illegal, and unscrupulous social activities where anyone can in any instance throw money to let his work done. Politicians generally perform their tasks whether legal or illegal in circulating physical cash which amounts about 28% (nearly 4.2 lac crores) of total in the country. Logically it can curb corruption and facilitate easy execution of transactions, emanate theft consequences but accommodating each and every section of society into the grasp of going cashless sounds not so good. Again, Cyber hacking is also a threat for those perform cashless transactions. Privacy concerns are even indomitable ( eg Hitachi Private Services regime when about 33 million debit card accounts have been hacked. Ola Cab services even tried to refuse cashless payment sure at some point of time.

For instance someone (particularly myself) who desires to have a petties of Rs.15 have to pay Rs.2.50 as transaction cost and that goes directly to shopkeepers pocket which is not in favour of curbing black marketing .Inference drawn from this is transactional tax is not an indirect tax and does not comply with the regime of GST. Internet users which is only about 43% of total populations in a good demographic dividend is a meagre compared to 15% who have active broadband connections at their working places.

### What has govt done so far

Raipur, Chattisgarh has become the first state to go utmost cashless with installation of about 1500 POS ( point of sale) machines.

Meityy has launched an official channel "DigiShalla" , an initiative taken by govt of India under the aegis of Ministry of Information Technology and Ministry of Human resource development in the state of Haryana also adds to this.

e-Vendors have been installed in Gujarat and Chattisgarh to promote cashless transactions in day to day goods and services.

VISHAKHA (Vitiya Sakhsharata Abhiyan) has been launched the very last year to promote digital literacy.

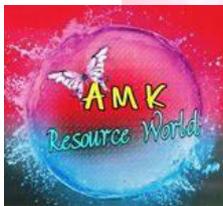
NOFN measures literally induce secure transactional copies at each and every point of deals.

### Way Forward

Despite of such steps, India still lags a lot behind to be cherished by cashless economy due to illiteracy ,less knowledge about technologies, and a more like expression being delivered when someone is asked to swipe his debit card. Govt rather taking all of sudden such step , should have to wait for at least 2 to 3 years to at least acquaint people about such initiative. Separate grievances cell like permanent Consumer Guarantee Protection Fund to be established with prior appellate authority to be appointed.

"Lies a small line of intricacy between CASHLESS economy and LESSCASH economy which needs to be demarcated, else vagaries will be threat, since everything flows downhill".

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