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Cover Story

## TALL ORDER

While the Centre's Step to Defang Article 370 Is A Brave Move To End Its Rampant 'Misuse', Restoring Normalcy In The Valley Would Require A Much More Valiant Attempt



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## New Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh in India

**M**odi 2.0 has changed the landscape of Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh completely. The divisive Article 370 and discriminatory Article 35A has become history. These were the two instruments which the separatists and the so-called mainstream leaders in Kashmir used to the hilt for almost seven decades to subvert the polity both from within and outside and create a feeling among Kashmiri Muslims that they were different and that they were a race apart, who deserved a special and separate status within the Union. These were the two Articles which Pakistan and anti-India forces in Kashmir used 24X7 to mislead the international community that Jammu & Kashmir was an unsettled issue between India, Pakistan and Kashmiri Muslims. These two Articles plus the Civil Secretariat, the State Legislature, the Police, the Law and the Revenue Departments were the instruments which the Kashmir-based Abdullaha and



Muftis exploited to the hilt to convert Jammu and Ladakh into Kashmir's colonies and render the people of these two provinces unreal and ineffective for all practical purposes. These were the instruments which the political elites exploited to the hilt to change demographics of Jammu and Ladakh to create Kashmir-like situation there and further the separatists' nefarious break-India agenda and frighten the non-Muslim minorities, including Hindus, Buddhists, Sikhs and Jains.

The state of Jammu & Kashmir has also been broken into two Union Territories – UT of Jammu & Kashmir and UT of Ladakh. All the three regions are now handled and governed directly by New Delhi or the Union Home Ministry. The most striking aspect of the whole prevailing political situation in Jammu and Ladakh is the hostile attitude of the people to the negative politics being played by parties like the Congress. All in all, it can be said that the Narendra Modi Government has changed the nature of discourse on Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh. This augurs well for the people of the UT of Jammu & Kashmir and UT of Ladakh and the nation as a whole. It augurs well all the more because the Modi Government has put things in perspective and given every one to understand that Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh are not disputed territories and that the only issue which still remains unresolved between India and Pakistan is the political future of PoJK and Gilgit-Baltistan. India's foreign policy vis-à-vis Pakistan has undergone a radical change. The bulk of the international community is backing PM Narendra Modi and his Pakistan policy and his policy towards the strategic regions of Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh. PM Narendra Modi, Home Minister Amit Shah and Defence Minister Rajnath Singh speak in one language and warn irresponsible Pakistan, epicenter of global terrorism, that it must behave failing which appropriate action would be taken.

Meanwhile in Delhi: BJP has lost Sushma Swaraj and Arun Jaitley in the month of Aug 2019. Congress starlet P Chidambaram is arrested by CBI in corruption cases. Modi 2.0 has escalated fight against corruption on multiple fronts and the Modi government is facing a major challenge on economic front wherein the GDP has dropped to 5%. Modi government has announced several measures to boost the economy but sadly the present government lacks world class economist to navigate the Indian economy to a new high.

—Prashant Tewari,  
Editor-in-Chief

SEPTEMBER 2019

COVER STORY

## Paradise Regained?

Kashmir is a saga of selfish dynasts destroying own people

**P 5-11**



**12** THE HIDDEN AGENDA

**16** A strong willed PM has transformed India

**20** Kick-starting an economic revival

**24** Global Media on Namo 2.0 success

**23** Chowkidar big sault on corruption begins

**29** Trade & Terror

**46** WOMAN of SUBSTANCE

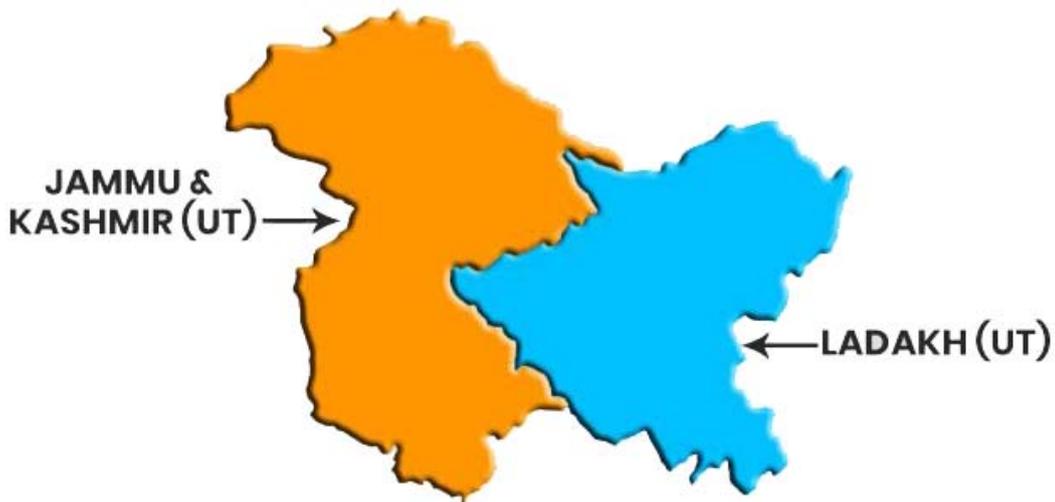
**44**

Making impact in unconventional field – Kamyra DJ



# PARADISE REGAINED?

Kashmir is a saga of selfish dynasts destroying own people



Prashant Tewari

**I**T is axiomatic that the state of Jammu and Kashmir became an independent state as soon as it was released from its allegiance to the British Crown under the Indian Independence Act. The Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir became the repository of all power under this Act which created the two Dominions of India and Pakistan. The Maharaja was free to decide whether he would accede to any one of the two Dominions. Meanwhile, Jinnah visualized Kashmir as a part of Pakistan and dreamt of its bracing climate and its Mughal Gardens as the Governor General of Pakistan. He thought it was almost in his pocket: whether it came to him willingly or was taken by force was immaterial. The British had promised it to him: it was a majority Muslim area and it had no approach to India except through Pakistan.

Being sure of his ground, Jinnah first made an approach to the Maharaja for accession of the state to Pakistan in a very persuasive and friendly manner. In fact he lured then Prime Minister of Kashmir Mr Kak to bring Kashmir in Pakistan. But Maharaja remained

firm on the ground that either the state will enjoy independent status or it will merge with Indian Dominion.

So far as India was concerned, she was indifferent on the subject, though she would have been happy if Kashmir had acceded to India. Mahatma Gandhi visited Kashmir before 15 Aug 1947 to persuade Maharaja to accede to India but he remained non committal for India, if Maharaja had decided to accede to India or to Pakistan before the 15 Aug 1947, much of the trouble and bitterness may well have been avoided. But he was fondling with the idea of independence and was relying on his Dogra forces to achieve this end. However, he was completely adverse to the idea of acceding

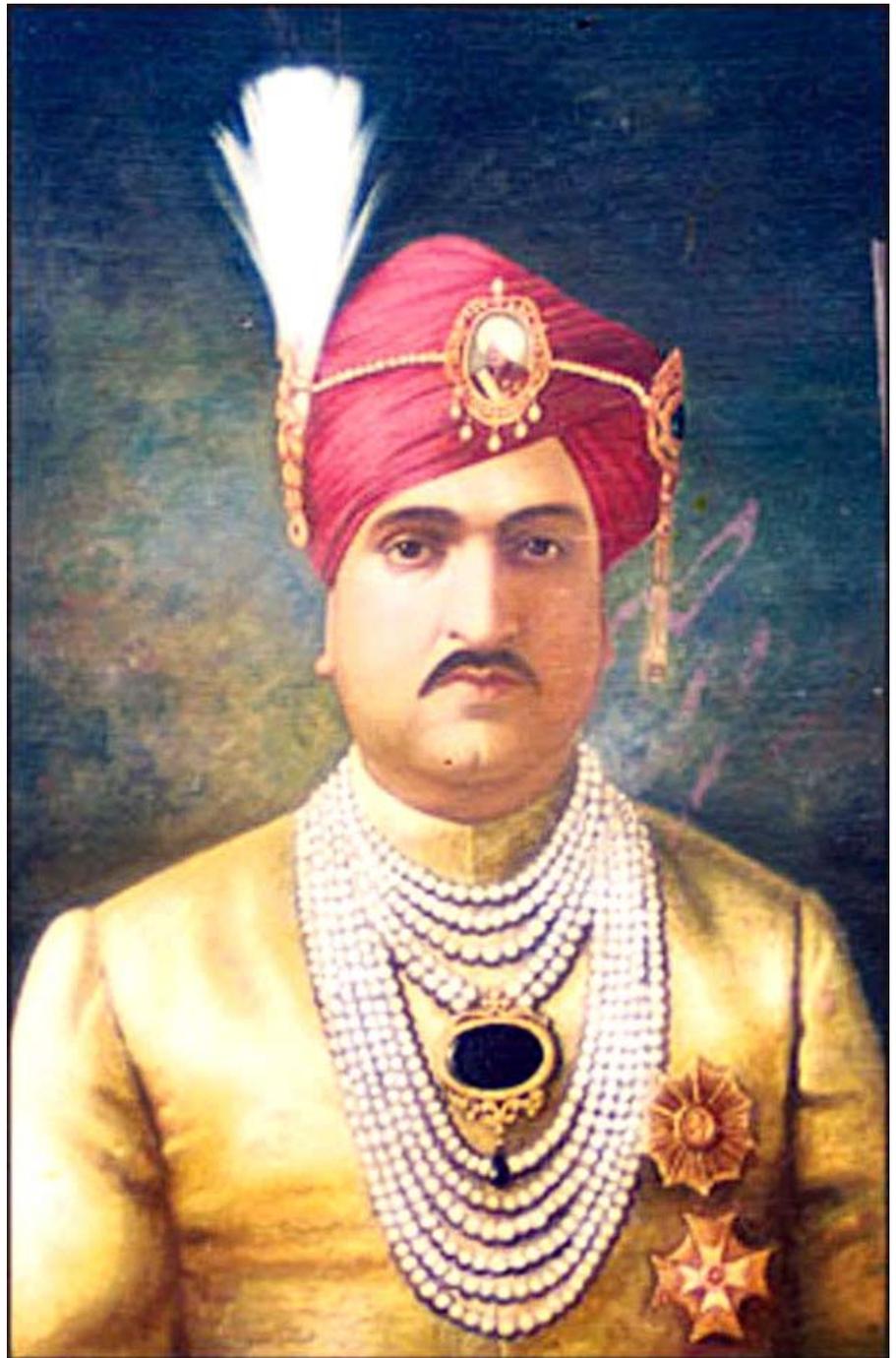
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**Mahatma Gandhi visited Kashmir before 15 Aug 1947 to persuade Maharaja to accede to India but he remained non committal for India, if Maharaja had decided to accede to India or to Pakistan before the 15 Aug 1947, much of the trouble and bitterness may well have been avoided.**

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to Pakistan as it would have involved the complete destruction of the Hindu population of the state and seizure of all that they had, including abduction of women.

Meanwhile Sheikh Abdullah with his deputy Bakshi took over the leadership of the National Conference Party was the only political party of the state. The National Conference leaders were favorable to the states accession to Indian. Maharaja felt that there was no option for him but to accede to India. However, India continued indifferent approach for Kashmir. Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Patel preferred the situation where Kashmir accession must come voluntarily to India. Pandit Nehru was keen on Maharaja handing over the power to Shiekh Abdullah than



about accession. In his view, once the state administration had gone to popular hands, the question of accession could be appropriately discussed with the popular government.

The biggest hurdle to resolving the Kashmir issue has been that business of "plebiscite" which Pakistan as well as other India baiters including so called liberals has often raised. The origin of that apprehension can be traced to the letter of October 27, 1947 which Lord Mountbatten wrote to Maharaja Hari Singh of Kashmir after the latter had signed his acceptance on the Instrument of Accession on October 26, 1947. that letter of Mountbatten was a personal letter, and it was in reply to the

Maharaja's letter of October 26 stating that "a grave emergency" had arisen in his state and acknowledging that the Indian Dominion "cannot send the help asked for" without his state acceding to India. Accordingly on October 26, the Maharaja attached the Instrument of Accession for acceptance. In his letter Mountbatten wrote, " ... my government has decided to accept the accession of Kashmir state to the dominion of India. In consistence with their policy that in the case of any state where the issue of accession has been the subject of dispute, the question of accession should be decided in accordance with the wishes of the people of the state, it is my government's wish, that, as soon

as law and order have been restored in Kashmir and its soil cleared of the invader, the question of the state's accession should be settled by a reference to the people."

That statement of Lord Mountbatten was to evoke an almost violent reaction from M C Mahajan, who was the prime minister of Kashmir at the time of its accession and later became Chief Justice of India. In his *Accession of Kashmir to India (The Inside Story)*, the learned judge wrote: "The Indian Independence Act did not envisage conditional accession. It could not envisage such a situation as it would be outside the Parliament's policy. It wanted to keep no Indian state in a state of suspense. It conferred on the rulers of the Indian states absolute power in their discretion to accede to either of the two dominions. The dominion's governor general had the power to accept the accession or reject the offer but he had no power to keep the question open or attach conditions to it..."

Moreover, Lord Mountbatten's let-

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ter spoke of the policy of a reference to the people "where the issue of accession has been the subject of dispute." Now, with regard to Jammu and Kashmir in October 1947, there was absolutely no dispute about its accession. Neither Pakistan nor India was laying a legitimate, contestable claim to the state. Neither India nor Pakistan was disputing the maharaja's sovereign right to

take the decision he wanted. If there were at all any "dispute," it existed only in the maharaja's mind as to whether to accede to India or to Pakistan or remain independent.

Circumstances compelled his dithering mind to take the decision, but he was not bound to obtain his people's concurrence of it, before or after. In a monarchical form of government, it is



the monarch who personifies and represents the state. That too was not in dispute. What is also not in dispute is the Himalayan bungle created by Nehru's government of the time. On January 27, 1948, India and Pakistan submitted a draft proposal to the president of the United Nations Security Council on the appropriate methods of solving the Kashmir dispute. According to the Security Council verbatim reports cited by Justice Anand, the Indian representative on the floor of the Security Council made it appear that the final status of Kashmir was to be determined by plebiscite although the legal nature of Kashmir's accession was the foundation of India's case. Pakistan has since seized upon and used this point for its benefit. The plebiscite virus was sown and quickly took root.

According to a philosophy and social action publication of 1994, India's Commitment to Kashmir, edited by Dhirendra Sharma, there are several statements made by Jawaharlal Nehru to the effect that the question of Kashmir's accession to India must finally be decided in accordance with

the wishes of the people. These cover a period between October 27, 1947 and August 7, 1952. In one of these statements, Nehru made reference to a "referendum" and in another to a "plebiscite." While Nehru may well have made all the above referred statements in his wonted moralistic-cum-idealistic vision of world affairs, there is reason to wonder today whether, in those turbulent five years of India's independence, he had grasped the factual and legal position of Kashmir's signed accession to India. Take, for instance, the broadcast of November 2, 1947 he made on All India Radio. According to the publication mentioned above, Nehru is supposed to

have said that "where there is a dispute about the accession of a state to either dominion, the decision must be made by the people of the state. It was in accordance with this policy that we added a proviso to the Instrument of Accession to Kashmir."

The above statement stands faulted on two counts. Firstly, Kashmir's legal accession to India was never in dispute. Pakistan never challenged the legality

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in the Security Council debates. Secondly, Nehru was wrong to believe that the Instrument of Accession which the maharaja of Kashmir signed on October 26, 1947 contained a special proviso. However, before he approached the UN, Nehru went to Lahore on December 8, 1947, to plead with his counterpart, Liaquat Ali Khan, to initiate steps to de-escalate tensions by issuing an appeal to the Pakistani intruders in Kashmir to withdraw. According to VP Menon, Secretary in the States Department at that time, Khan pleaded helplessness on the ground that he

ran a moderate Government that was already under attack by the media for its failure to fully back the Azad Kashmir movement. If he issued such an appeal, there was every danger of his Government being dislodged by a more extremist political entity. Instead, Liaquat Ali Khan said "it would be better for India to withdraw its forces and appoint an impartial administration in the state". Nehru returned empty-handed from Lahore and thereafter decided to go to the UN. This hurt India's interests on two counts: One, it internationalised the Kashmir dispute; and two, it stopped the Indian Army from finishing the job of throwing out the intruders. In fact, it



is said that the ceasefire was ordered at a time when the Army needed just a few more days to complete its task. Further, the decision to beseech the UN showed India up as a weak state that needed third party intervention to throw out an aggressor. It led to the UN setting up a Commission and posting its observers along the ceasefire line and encouraged the US and other Western nations to meddle in India internal affairs.

We have Justice Anand's doctoral thesis in support of this refutation of Nehru's understanding. Justice Anand has stated that "this Instrument of Accession (signed by the Maharaja of Kashmir) was in no way different from that executed by some 500 other states. It was unconditional, voluntary and absolute. It was not subject to any exceptions. As such, it bound the state of Jammu and Kashmir and India to-



gether legally and constitutionally.” Did Nehru have the legal authority to agree to a plebiscite proposal in the Security Council? Did he have the constitutional authority to commit India to a plebiscite as he is reported to have done in his address to our Parliament on June 26, 1952?

The answer given by M C Mahajan, former chief justice of India, is revealing. In his *Accession of Kashmir to India (The Inside Story)*, the learned chief justice stated: “I do not see what constitutional power the Indian government had to enter into such an agreement with Pakistan on the floor of the Security Council and how such an understanding can be considered as binding ... on the state of Jammu and Kashmir which had independent status before accession.” Justice Anand puts a seal on the subject by opining that with

the accession of Kashmir to India being constitutionally valid, “it excludes the possibility of a plebiscite for determining the status of Kashmir.”

Years later, the problem in Kashmir, is often represented primarily as a matter between India and Pakistan and framed around the issues of the legitimacy of Kashmir’s accession to India at independence. But this is not the problem today, as circumstances since the accession have changed such that the insurgency is now largely fueled by increasingly hardliner Pakistan state. The ethnic and religious diversity in the state of Jammu and Kashmir, which is divided into three regions, has contributed to the complexity of the Kashmir problem. Jammu has 25.93 per cent of the area and 45 per cent of the population. Against this, the Kashmir region’s population in 2011 was 68,88,475 of

which 96.40 per cent was Muslim. Though it has only 15.73 per cent of the state’s area, the Kashmir region holds 52 per cent of the population. Ladakh has 58.33 per cent of the area and accounts for 2.18 per cent of the population. A mere 2,74,289 people reside in Ladakh, of which 46.40 per cent are Muslims, 12.11 per cent Hindus and 39.67 per cent are Buddhist. The challenge for the current regime is to correct the imbalance of population verses landmass ratio to comprehensively offer equal opportunities for all regions and communities. The current violence cycle of the insurgency was started in late 1980s, it began as an ethnic issue. However, over the years the insurgency has been carefully and deliberately cultivated into a religious one. This created an environment of intolerance, intimidation, and ultimately violence throughout the val-

ley that only exasperated other existing tensions—a situation that led to the exodus of the Kashmiri Hindu Pandits from the region. Revitalizing the economy in the valley, would help address some of these problems. Describing the government’s control over most of the enterprises in the region, he noted that hiring in the valley was at a virtual standstill. To address this problem, he advocated a more open private sector to provide Kashmiris with a greater stake in their future. Further, a vibrant economy overall, he noted, would remedy the crisis of high unemployment that currently afflicts Kashmir—a situation that clearly propels young Kashmiris toward insurgent movements, much as it has in many other conflict zones around the globe.

With Narendra Modi securing majority in the second term and Amit Shah at the helm of affairs as the Union home minister, the Narendra Modi government will now take on the Kashmir issue much more assertively than it did in its first term. One of the key shifts in the new government’s approach to Kashmir is that while prior to May 2019 the focus was on dealing with separatists with an iron hand, the focus now is to make the Kashmiri separatist and dynast leaders irrelevant altogether. NSA Ajit Doval has pushed for the muscular policy in dealing with the present crisis in the valley with fair success but India

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was missing a bold Home Minister in Modi 1.0 to translate Doval initiative at legislative platform. Amit Shah is likely to bridge this gap in Modi 2.0 leading to appropriate legislation in the Parliament.

The Modi government is of the firm view that the National Conference (NC), the Peoples Democratic Party (PDP) and

outfits like All India Hurriyat Conference have no influence beyond a handful of districts in the Valley. And, the top leadership of these parties has not allowed new leadership to emerge from the grassroots level. These parties and outfits have been given undue weight by planners in India due to feudal polity of the state influencing ruling elite in New Delhi, which doesn’t actually match their outreach or impact. The local body elections were boycotted by both the NC and the PDP but people turned out in large numbers with overall voting percentage at an impressive 74 per cent. The most visible impact of this boycott was confined to only four districts of South Kashmir – Shopian, Kulgam, Anantnag and Pulwama. It was proof of the limited influence of the PDP and the NC. So, the ‘New Kashmir Policy’ will focus more on building up a non-PDP, non-NC leadership from the grassroots level. Amit Shah, in his recent Rajya Sabha speech, said that he will crush “Pakistan-sponsored terrorism with the help of locals”. Shah’s outreach to the people of Jammu and Kashmir will ensure that political intermediaries, who want to maintain the status quo in the state, will soon become irrelevant. For the last seven decades, successive governments relied on a certain set of leaders from a handful of families in the region to solve the Kashmir problem – namely the Maharaja, the Abdullahs,





the Muftis and the Nehru-Gandhis. The Modi government is of the view that the time has come for the people of Kashmir to move away from these families—they are not part of the solution, but actually, a part of the problem.

The Modi government has a new multi-pronged Kashmir policy. It is imperative that Pakistan must be exposed in the international community for its role for fueling an arms conflict with an external state. It is an act of war according to the United Nation charter; India must seek sanctions on the Pakistan state for its misdeeds.

On the domestic front, the first part of the policy involves scaling up military action against terrorists in Kashmir. The second part of this policy involves the relentless pursuit of individuals and outfits who claim to be self-styled representatives of the Kashmiri Muslims, and support radicalism, directly or indirectly. No one will be spared, however influential. The National Investigation Agency's summons to the grandson of Hurriyat leader Syed Ali Geelani in relation to a terror funding case is proof of the Modi government's steadfast commitment to this new policy. The NIA has already seized assets worth about Rs 1,400 crore and has launched an investigation in 21 cases, Home Minister Amit Shah said in Parliament. The Central Board of Direct Taxes and Enforcement Directorate are working overtime in the state identifying, tracking and shutting down all means to fund ter-

rorist activities. A massive crackdown on Jamaat-e-Islami has already begun. The outfit has a strong influence in south Kashmir and is largely held responsible for turning the four districts in the region into the hub of terrorism. This crackdown is going to get stronger in days to come until the outfit is made completely redundant.

Similarly, tougher action is being taken against separatists, not just cosmetic ones. Many of these leaders have been shifted to prisons outside Srinagar to places like Jhajjar and Hisar in Haryana and Tihar prison in Delhi. This is to ensure that the Valley does not come under their influence. In a nutshell, the Centre is sending a message that it doesn't consider the existing separatist leadership in the Valley to be the bona fide representative of the common people. It rather prefers to deal with people directly through the administrative apparatus by making it more robust and efficient.

One important shift in the new Kashmir policy is the redefining of 'Kashmiriyat'. There is a big push to ensure that 'Kashmiriyat' doesn't remain confined to merely Kashmiri Muslims. For Modi government, 'Kashmiriyat' is an all-inclusive concept—it takes into account the culture, traditions and stakes of Gujjar Bakarwals, Pahadis, Baltis, Dogras, Buddhists and Kashmiri Pandits. The writing on the wall is clear: Narendra Modi and Amit Shah are discarding the old guard in the state

and building a new leadership from the grassroots. And the abolishing of 35A shall facilitate larger integration of J&K with rest of the country. As India is marching ahead towards 5 trillion dollar economy, the policy maker must not exclude J&K state from the fruits of development just to please few feudal families threatening the state of India of the false repercussions. J&K has been a victim of protecting the rights of few political families rather than the people, and then one of the tallest Indian leader Shyama Prasad Mukherjee has correctly predicted in 1952 that Indian state must abandon Prince and Czars of Kashmir to let it freely integrate with the union of India to blossom in a prosperous integrated society.

With this background: history is scripted by Narendra Modi led BJP government on 5 Aug 2019 when in a stunning move, home minister Amit Shah announced in the Indian parliament regarding abrogation of article 370 and 35A leading to J&K state complete integration with the union of India. The paradise lost is regained by the country and Narendra Modi and Amit Shah must be complimented for securing an outstanding victory to integrate the country comprehensively.

***(Writer is a regular columnist in prominent national newspapers and Editor-in-chief of Opinion Express)***

# THE HIDDEN AGENDA

The inside story of Article 370 from Looking Back - the autobiography of Mehr Chand Mahajan, Prime Minister of Kashmir & Former Chief Justice of India

Yogi Mahajan

**W**hen the future Prime Minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru attempted to enter Jammu & Kashmir to visit his protégé, Sheikh Abdulla languishing in jail, its erstwhile ruler, Maharaja Hari Singh banned him from setting foot in his territory. Nehru defied the ban. The Maharaja promptly arrested him and threw him in jail. The heir apparent of Kashmir was aghast, "How could my father do such a thing to the future Prime Minister of the world's largest democracy!" The heir apparent was right, the Maharaja did not borrow from Kautilay; he borrowed from his sixth sense. His sixth sense foiled Jinnah's attempts on his life twice. Perhaps, once again his sixth sense warned that the man he had thrown in jail was to throw him out of Kashmir. The Nehru-Sheikh Abdulla axis was to script the drama of the Maharaja's exile.

Unlike the other 564 princely states, Kashmir was purchased by the Maharaja's ancestor, a Dogra chief, for 75 lakhs from the British. The sale deed allowed the State to have internal autonomy. Thereby, J&K people were the subjects of the Maharaja and not of the British colony. In 1947 the British granted the Maharaja the right to join either India or Pakistan. Legally speaking the question of accession depended entirely on the choice of the Maharaja and the people of the state had no right to question his decision.

The main players, Jinnah and the National conference wooed the Maharaja to accede to their respective countries. Jinnah bribed, coerced and even threatened the Maharaja, but the Maharaja had dreams of his own; he toyed with the idea of an Independent sover-

eign state. After all, Kashmir was bigger than Switzerland! But, Lord Mountbatten was not amused; he had a hidden agenda, he had promised Jinnah Kashmir, and the only way to keep that

promise was to arm twist the Maharaja to accede according to public opinion; the majority Muslims.

(The correspondence in the India Office Records Library in London re-



veals the hidden agenda. The creation of Pakistan was to create an Islamic shield to contain Soviet expansion. Because of the strategic location of Kashmir Britain wanted it should accede to Pakistan.)

When Mountbatten made his entry on the stage to accomplish the British hidden agenda, the Maharaja's sixth sense got an inkling of it, and the meeting was called off under the pretext of Maharaja's ill health. As Mountbatten failed in his mission, Jinnah became desperate, and decided to forcefully grab the treasure. He armed the tribal raiders to invade Kashmir. The state had modest forces but forty percent of it comprised of Muslims, and they switched sides. Though, the Dogras fought valiantly to the last man, they were hugely outnumbered. The state did not even have dynamite to blow the Jhelleum Bridge behind, and that al-

lowed the raiders to reach the gates of Srinagar. To save Srinagar Mehr Chand Mahajan explained to the Maharaja, "If Srinagar is lost we would lose the whole of J&K. the only way to save Srinagar is to accede to India".

To mend fences with Nehru, the Maharaja released Sheikh Abdulla from jail, and on the 24th October sent his deputy Prime Minister Batra with the letter of accession. But Nehru did not accept the accession. Had Nehru accepted it and deployed the Indian forces on the 24th, the rape and carnage that followed could have been avoided. Why did Nehru hesitate? Again, the answer was to be found in the British papers; On the 25th Nehru sent a telegram to Attlee to forewarn him of India's stand to take action. In reply Attlee urged Nehru not to send troops to Kashmir.

On 26th October Mahajan flew to Delhi to implore Nehru for immediate

military intervention. However, Nehru put on a nonchalant air, and stated that in the absence of a Stand- Still agreement with India the Indian Union could not intervene unless Kashmir acceded to India, and moreover, it was not possible to send troops at the spur of the moment.

Mahajan pleaded, "Give us the military force we need. Take the accession but the army must fly to save Srinagar this evening or else I will go to Lahore and negotiate terms with Jinnah."

Nehru angrily rebutted, "Mahajan Go away!"

Sardar Patel intervened, "Of course Mahajan, you are not going to Pakistan!"

Sheikh Abdulla who was listening to the conversation in the adjacent room passed a piece of paper to Nehru asking him to concede to Mahajan's request. After reading the paper Nehru's atti-



tude changed and promised help. As most of the roads were blocked by the invading forces, securing the dangerous Srinagar airport was the only alternative. Jinnah was sure that an airlift was impossible, and hence looked forward to celebrating Eid in Srinagar.

On the 27th the Indian army surprised Jinnah, and made the impossible possible. Despite the odds, the Sikh regiment managed to land in Srinagar and saved it just at the nick of time. Thereafter, it advanced to reclaim the occupied territories. On 1st November 1948, against military advice Nehru declared unilateral ceasefire, and thus the remaining territory lapsed into Pakistan occupied Kashmir.

After the Maharaja formally signed unconditional accession of Kashmir to India, he was appointed as the constitutional head of the state, and the administration passed to Sheikh Abdulla. The following month, the Prime Minister of Pakistan, Liaqat Ali Khan came to New Delhi to settle pending disputes including the Kashmir dispute. Lord Mountbatten got the chance to press his hidden agenda, and at his behest Nehru agreed for plebiscite to ascertain the view of the Kashmiri people on the question of accession.

Mehr Chand Mahajan who was present at the meeting, records in his autobiography, "I strongly objected thereto, because with a mass of illiterate people such a course had no meaning. They could always be carried away by appeal to religious feelings, 'would you go to the Mosque or the temple'. Plebiscite in my view has no meaning after the Maharaja had acceded to India in terms of the Indian Independence Act. This act of accession was complete and conclusive."

Sardar Patel concurred with Mahajan and the conference failed.

The British government stated its position on the Kashmir issue in a telegram to the Indian High Commission; "The Government of India made provocative mistakes in accepting provisionally the accession of Kashmir to India. Military help could have been sent without accepting the accession of the state."

Thus, it was clear that Britain wanted Kashmir to go to Pakistan, and it did not give up its effort. Lord Mountbatten prevailed upon Nehru to lodge a complaint against Pakistan in the Security Council. Mahajan was an outstanding judge of the Lahore High Court, and because of his astute judgments and wisdom he was nominated to the Radcliff Boundary Commission. He could clearly read the devious intent of Lord Montbatten; after all

whose creation was Jinnah anyway! Mahajan dissuaded Nehru, "It is a naïve belief that the Security Council would stop Pakistan's blatant aggression of Kashmir. On the contrary Pakistan would use this opportunity to press for plebiscite."

But Nehru was mesmerized by the Mountbattens, and lodged the complaint against Pakistan in the Security Council. As predicted by Mahajan, Pakistan took full advantage of it and made counter-complaints demanding plebiscite. The Security Council favored a neutral administration in Kashmir in preparation of the plebiscite. Nehru regretted his decision.

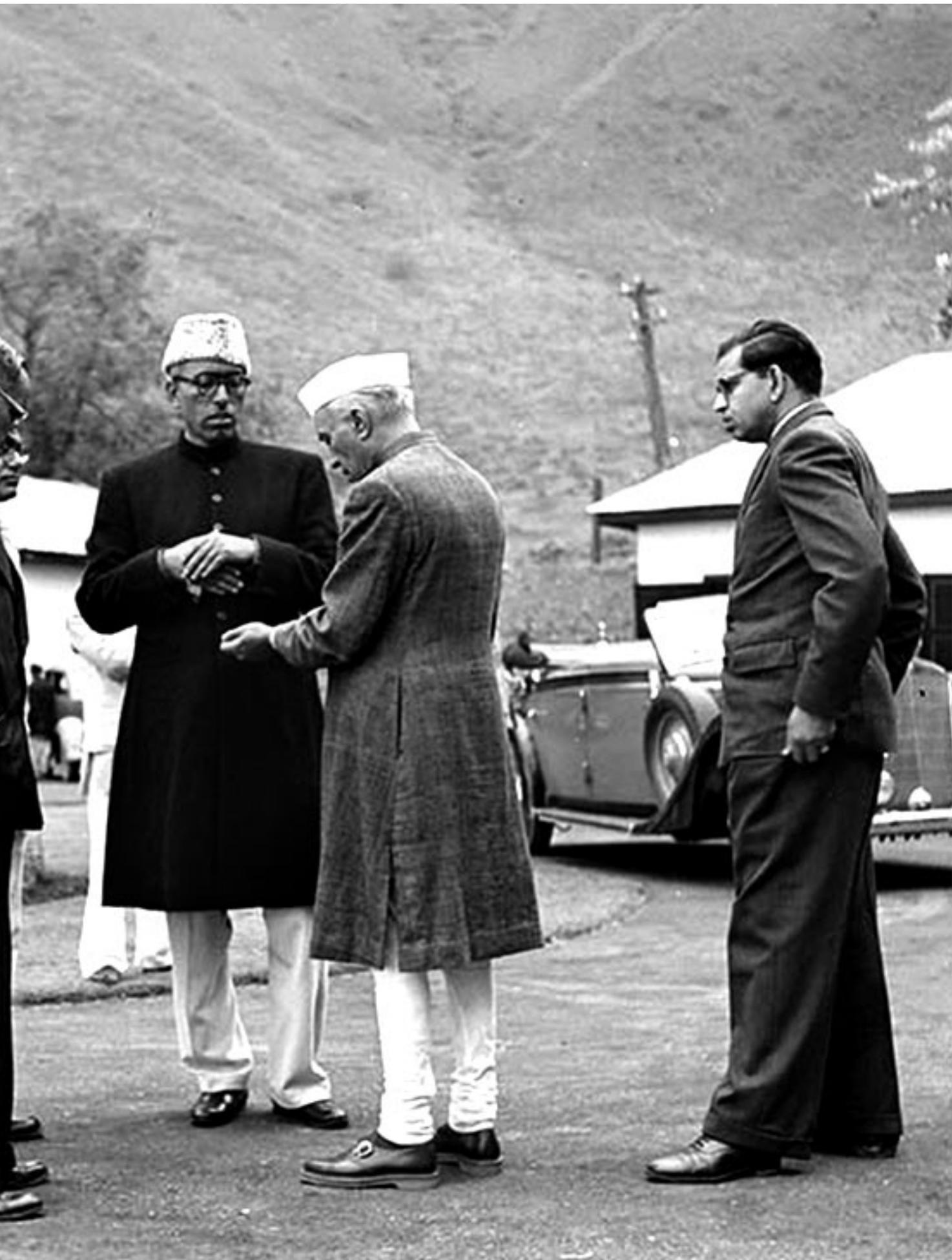
After Sheikh Abdulla was appointed the head of administration, Mehr Chand Mahajan thought it prudent to resign and resume his position in the High Court. Thereafter, the only remaining hurdle left in the Sheikh's burning ambition for power was the Maharaja. Not long before, the Nehru- Abdulla axis got the Maharaja to abdicate. Mahajan warned Nehru that once the Maharaja was out of the way there would be nothing to stop the Sheikh from grabbing absolute power. Events proved he was right; the mantra of plebiscite worked its magic on the crowds, and also held India in ransom. The Sheikh bid goodbye to democracy and became like Hitler. As Pakistan kept calling the plebiscite card in the UN, it fueled the sentiments of the

Kashmiri crowds, and the situation in the valley was further estranged from mainland India. It was a catch 22 situation. To diffuse the situation Nehru had to find a way to silence the plebiscite mantra, and Nehru found it by dangling the carrot of sec 35A based on Article 370. The Sheikh got his pound of flesh and gave up the plebiscite mantra. (Five years on Nehru imprisoned the Sheikh)

On 4th January 1954 Mehr Chand Mahajan rose to become the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India. He apprised Nehru that Article 35A, had not been brought in place as per the Constitutional provision. Article 370 was inserted in the constitution through a presidential order, and should have been done by a parliamentary amendment under Article 368. Fact of the matter was that the Article was detrimental to the economic development of the state. But the curse of the Nehru-Abdullah axis had been cast on the valley, and it was only exorcized seventy years later!

*( Writer is a youngest son of late Chief Justice Mehr Chand Mahajan )*





# A strong willed PM has transformed India

Home minister Amit Shah says that the goal of Narendra Modi govt is not retaining power, but it is focused on long-term transformations

India has seen 17 Lok Sabha elections, 22 governments and 15 PMs since independence. No doubt, each of these regimes have contributed to nation building, but had a very limited impact on long term destiny of our country. Congress, which has ruled for 55 years in all, has had eight opportunities to serve India with full majority governments, but not even ten measures stand out that would be remembered for ushering in transformational change. The Vajpayee government took

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The Narendra Modi-led government has since rewritten the grammar of change. In the last 63 months, dozens of signature policy initiatives have not only brought about significant qualitative improvement in people's lives, but also pitch forked India as a global growth engine, cementing its status of eminence among the world's leading nations.

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serious initiatives to jolt the status quo only to see its policy interventions thwarted because of lack of numbers in Parliament.

In many ways, 2014 marks a point of inflection in India's governance and policy paradigm. For the first time a non-Congress government won a full majority in the Lok Sabha. The Narendra Modi-led government has since rewritten the grammar of change. In

the last 63 months, dozens of signature policy initiatives have not only brought about significant qualitative improvement in people's lives, but also pitch forked India as a global growth engine, cementing its status of eminence among the world's leading nations.

The hallmark of Prime Minister Narendra Modi has been his strong willed approach. The nullification of Article 370 and abolition of Article 35A, despite the opposition's inexplicable resistance, as also the lack of majority in the Rajya Sabha, exemplify this determination. Article 370 in its original form and Article 35A were not compatible with India's development aspirations, as these severely restricted the state's progress and, also, promoted separatism. Terrorism has killed more than 41,000 people in the state, while a few families merily pocketed the bulk of central government aid, pushing an entire generation into poverty.

The peculiar brand of appeasement politics, coupled with lack of political will, ensured that no leader dared to change the "special status" of J&K perpetuated through Articles 370 and 35A. The Modi government's decision on Article 370 and Article 35A, and the passage of the relevant Bills in both houses of Parliament illustrate Modi's resolve and political statesmanship to actualise the "one nation-one Constitution" principle, and lead Jammu and Kashmir into a new era of development.

Likewise, moves such as demonetisation, GST, abolition of the evil practice of triple talaq, air strike and surgical strike on terror launch pads across the border, one rank one pension, direct benefit transfer (DBT), institutionalisation of chief of defence staff (CDS), UAPA amendment bill and constitutional status to OBC Commission, which were hitherto seen as difficult asks, were executed by the Modi government. These moves certainly make him the most strong willed prime minister India has ever seen.

Successive governments since independence have implemented a policy

matrix through a binary prism: rich-poor, industry-agriculture, and cities-villages. This approach presented a set of self-imposed contradictions. For instance, there evolved a perplexing strand of thought that the poor can develop only if the interest of rich is compromised and vice versa. Modi has demolished this baffling attitude by making a clarion call: "There are only two classes: the poor and those who want to eradicate poverty."

Ensuring ease of living has been the primary pillar of the Modi government's governance doctrine. Jan Dhan, Mudra,



DBT, house for all, electricity for all, LPG for all, crop insurance scheme, increased MSP for farmers, pension schemes for small entrepreneurs and working class, and Kisan Samman Nidhi: all epitomise this approach. In addition specific policy initiatives have been taken for the development of historically marginalised social segments such as SC, ST, OBC and women.

Modi has always believed that a country cannot advance if the business community does not lead this progress. His emphasis on the role of wealth creators in a nation's growth underlines the importance this government attaches to the business community. From overhauling a creaky banking system, clamping down on corruption, enhancing investments in infrastructure, to GST and procedural simplification – all have turned India into a much easier place to do business. India remains the world's fastest growing major economy and is cantering towards the \$5 trillion GDP mark.

Under Modi's stewardship India's

status on the world stage has grown by leaps and bounds. When India carried out surgical strikes and air strikes on terror launch pads in Pakistan, the world's leading nations stood by us, while our neighbour was, and continues to remain, isolated. Recognition of Yoga International Day, UN's Champion of Earth Award to Modi, leading role in International Solar Alliance initiative, successful launch of Chandrayaan and highest number of simultaneous satellite launches from India are some examples of India's growing international stature.

National security remains non-negotiable for this government. The decision to appoint a CDS, modernisation of the armed forces as well as successful launch of anti-satellite missile demonstrates the government's steadfast focus to protect India on all fronts: land, sky, sea and space. The decision to implement the long-standing demand for OROP also mirrors the government's firmness to keep the morale of India's soldiers high.

The contrast between previous administrations and the Modi government is clear. While earlier governments' decisions were primarily guided by the sole objective of retaining power, the Modi government is focused on pushing changes of long-term significance, no matter if they don't seem popular in the near run. This has resulted in courageous policy and legislative moves even in the face of widely perceived political risks. PM's popularity shows that when tough measures are taken with popular welfare as the sole consideration, people reward you with wholesome support. The overwhelming mandate in 2019 that bettered even the 2014 record is a testimony to this. And the people faith in Modi government will grow in the coming months due to the various pro active steps taken by Modi 2.0 on corruption.

***By Amit Shah:  
Home Minister of India & BJP  
Party President***



# GENTAL GIANTS

A tribute to Arun Jaitley, Sushma Swaraj by a Karyakarta

**W**ith Manohar Parikher and Anant Kumar perishes recently, two prominent central faces of the BJP— Arun Jaitley and Sushma Swaraj — bid adieu to the world in the same month. They were so diametrically different yet so essentially integral to the party they represented. As a party functionary who worked with both of them puts it, Sushma and Jaitley were like two banks of a river that never crossed each other's paths, thus helping the party steer clear of obstructions. The brain-and-heart combo of the BJP that Arun Jaitley and Sushma Swaraj were respectively, they carved their political careers in the same party, with respective potentials and persona.

While Jaitley had Akhil Bharatiya Vidyarthi Parishad background, Sushma came from the socialist stable. But neither of them was considered close to the core in the Sangh family. They had distinct liberal identities in a party of hardliners. Both were darlings of media. Jaitley had his elaborate media durbars till the end of his tenure as finance minister. Sushma, though was a private person, kept in touch with a group of journalists, mostly the women journalists who covered the External Affairs Ministry and the BJP, as she believed in the cause of women and rejoiced in their empowerment.

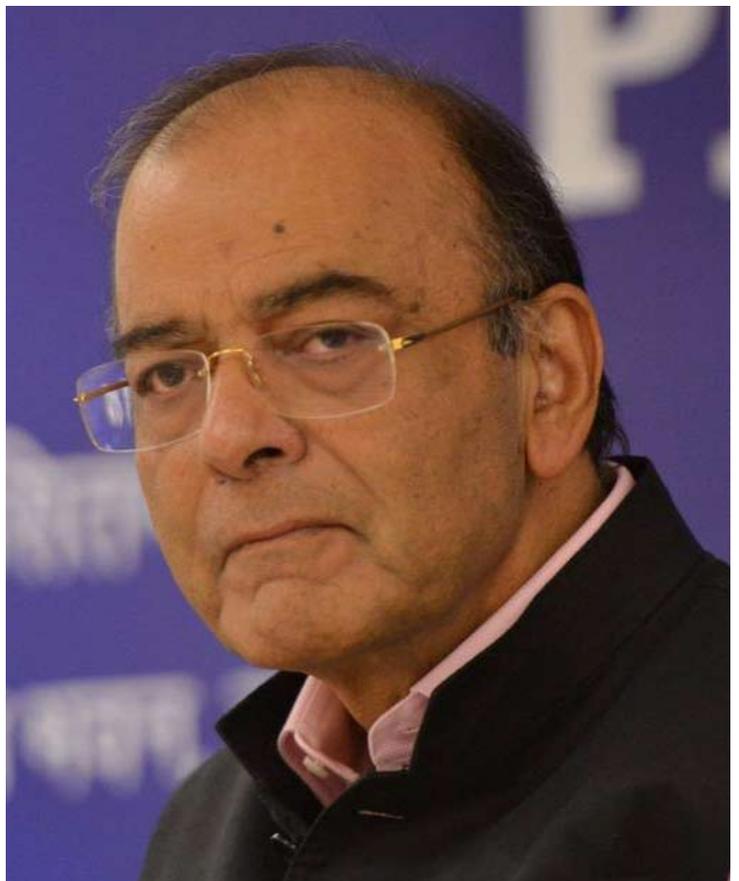
Jaitley and Sushma are best-remembered for their roles as Finance Minister and External Affairs Minister till May 2019, Leaders of Opposition in Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha respectively when the party went out of power in 2004. And before that, for their role as the finest and fiercest spokespersons of the party.

Sushma got away with her fiercest attack on Sonia Gandhi, threatening to shave her head and live like a widow if the then Congress President became Prime Minister in 2004. Many Congress leaders praised her as the “best PM candidate BJP could have had”. On the other hand, Jaitley, the chief strategist of BJP, despite his suave manner and sweet tongue, remained at the centre of Opposition's attack and respect.

While Jaitley was one of the first in the party to back Narendra Modi's PM candidature, Sushma didn't hide her initial reluctance to do so. Jaitley played a key role in Modi's designation as BJP's PM candidate, which involved sidelining of party veterans LK Advani and MM Joshi. Sushma was then on the other side. The phenomenal rise of BJP in 2014 can largely be credited to Jaitley's strategy of pushing the candidature of Narendra Modi that scripted history.

It is admirable for the party to be on the upsurge despite losing several prominent faces recently due to the popular acceptability of PM Narendra Modi and organizational skills of Amit Shah. RSS must be credited for building the solid cadre and quality leadership.

**By Subhash Ojha: He is member of BJP and prominent emerging leader of UP.**





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# Kick-starting an economic revival

Factors affecting India's economic growth can be addressed only by second generation, systemic reform

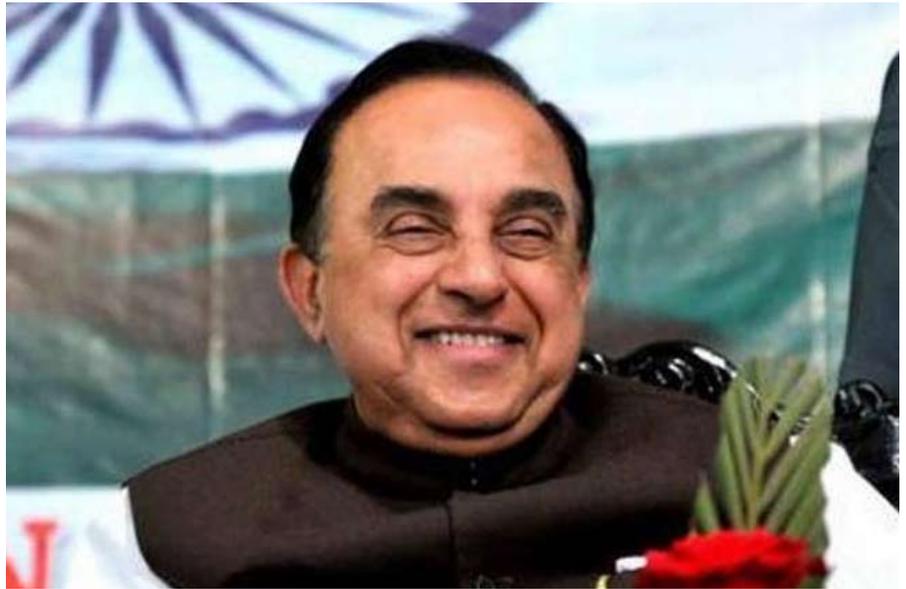
Subramanian Swamy

**T**he factors hampering Indian economic growth can be addressed only by second generation, systemic reform that makes the economy an efficient, competitive one and which minimises the inefficiency, squandering and corruption in the deployment of the country's vast resources

When Narendra Modi took oath as Prime Minister on May 26, 2014, there were great expectations from him making decisive moves to put the economy back in recovery mode and on to a high growth trajectory of a '10+' per cent per year growth rate. It is '10+' because the Finance Ministry had chosen to use Paasche's Index instead of Laspeyres Index to calculate growth rate, which, under present inflationary conditions, will artificially raise growth rate figures (see Paul Samuelson and Subramanian Swamy, "Invariant Economic Index numbers and Canonical Duality", *American Economic Review*, 1974, and also *Economic Journal*, 1984 for the reasons.)

Hence, what I have been stating in the past, of a 10 per cent growth rate target as being desirable is now, by the Finance Ministry's revaluation of index numbers, more than a 10 per cent target now, perhaps even 12 per cent.

The blueprint for such a recovery, to a '10+' growth rate, had already been prepared before the general election, and the steps to be taken were documented by a committee of the Bharatiya Janata Party. Nitin Gadkari, now Union Minister for Road Transport, Highways and Shipping, had been entrusted with task. On his suggestion, I had collaborated with a number of committed intellectuals to produce a 'Vision Document 2020', a road map for Mr. Modi to implement as soon as he became the



Prime Minister. These steps have still to be taken.

## Regressive markers

The regressive markers in the projected path of the economy today make it worrisome as these indicate that if not rectified soon, the Indian economy can go into a tailspin. Though these mark-

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Hence, what I have been stating in the past, of a 10 per cent growth rate target as being desirable is now, by the Finance Ministry's revaluation of index numbers, more than a 10 per cent target now, perhaps even 12 per cent.

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ers are a consequence of the disastrous tenure of the previous government, now nearly a year on, they cease to be a credible excuse.

Some of these markers are: the Basel III norms for banks (effective from 2018) which require Rs.2,40,000 crore for capitalisation. Moreover, to retain 51 per cent of the equity of public sector banks by the government, it will need, this financial year, Rs.1,21,000 crore. The 2015-16 Budget has provided for only Rs.11,200 crore, which is not even a tenth of this. With rising non-performing assets of banks, there is a risk of a banking crash much like the 1997-98 East Asian crash.

This year, the rainfall deficit affecting 67 per cent of the single crop farmers, will cause inflationary pressures and a substantial shortfall in production, thus causing more misery to the farmer. While rainfall is in nobody's control, the economy, even today, lacks the necessary financial cushion to absorb the liabilities arising from crop failure and farmer destitution.

The rupee is on the edge of a fall as



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The fall in the rupee was a little moderated three months ago, but for the wrong reason: the increased inflow of funds from the subversive, corroding, money-laundering Participatory Notes (PN) derivative. But PNs are hot money derivatives and so can be pulled out anytime to cause a further devaluation of the rupee.

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it happened in 2012-13. This is because there has been a large-scale sell-off or dumping of shares of Indian companies purchased by foreign investors earlier last year. Some foreign direct investment (FDI) companies have also pulled out. The fall in the rupee was a little moderated three months ago, but for the wrong reason: the increased inflow of funds from the subversive, corroding, money-laundering Participatory Notes (PN) derivative. But PNs are hot money derivatives and so can be pulled out anytime to cause a further devaluation of the rupee.

All these destabilising trends have

had a profound impact on the stock market. One of these is in the form of market valuations now being well below the long-term average and even below the level in 2013. Therefore, it is no surprise that the top 10 corporate entities have reached a stage where their annual profits do not cover even their yearly debt repayments.

### **Negative factors**

While India has demonstrated impressive prowess in IT, biotechnology, automobile ancillaries and pharmaceuticals, and has also accelerated its growth rate to become the third largest

nation in terms of GDP at PPP rates, nevertheless, it still has a backward, agricultural sector employing 62 per cent of the labour force and where farmers are ending their lives unable to repay their loans.

The Indian economy is also saddled with a national unemployment rate that is over 15 per cent of the adult labour force, and a prevalence of child labour arising out of nearly 50 per cent of children not making it to school beyond standard five, a deeply malfunctioning primary and secondary educational system, 300 million illiterates and 250 million people in a dire state of poverty.

Moreover, India's educated youth is skill deficient, risk averse in attitude and largely unemployable in the cutting-edge manufacturing sector. According to Macaulay's Minute on Education, our universities still produce clerks for government administration and not innovators of the future.

Besides these, India's infrastructure is in a pathetic state, with frequent power breakdowns even in metropolitan cities, a dangerously unhealthy water supply system in urban areas, and a very poor road network where there



are gaping holes even on the National Highways.

India's infrastructure requires about \$150 billion to make it world class, while the education system needs six per cent of GDP instead of 2.8 per cent today.

### Need for reform

These problems can be addressed only by comprehensive, second generation, systemic reform that makes the economy an efficient, competitive market oriented one that leverages our potentialities (such as our civilizational heritage of innovative intellect), and which minimises the inefficiency, squandering and corruption in the deployment of our vast resources.

India has much potential today to become a booming economy; it has a demographic dividend of a young population of average age of 28 years compared to China's 35 years, the U.S.'s 38 years, Europe's 46 years and Japan's 49 years.

Internationally, Indian agriculture has the lowest yield in land and live-stock-based milk products whose yield can easily be raised judging by the per-

formance in experimental agricultural plots of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI) and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and by also borrowing agricultural techniques from Israel. Indian agriculture and milk products are also internationally at a low cost of production. With proper infrastructure and packaging, India can certainly become a global player in agricultural exports.

Even though India is also gifted with a full 12 months a year of farm-friendly weather, it grows just one crop a year in over 75 per cent of arable land when it can grow three crops a year. It also has the advantage of a highly competitive, skilled labour force and low wage rates at the national level, the advantages of which have been already proved to the world by the outsourcing phenomenon. What is needed is a bold commitment of sufficient resources to harvest this potential.

An open competitive market system can find these resources as has been demonstrated in the auction of the 2G Spectrum licences if the quality of governance and accountability is improved.

A transparent policy regime, auctioning of natural resources (if it is used for commercial private enterprise), and the unearthing of the vast \$1.5 trillion in black money stashed abroad will enable the government to marshal sufficient resources for a massive investment in a second generation economic reform while reducing the tax burden on people.

As an economist, the only advice I can give the Modi government is to take some steps that will raise the morale of the consumer and investor. That means income tax abolition and reducing the annual interest rate to nine per cent.

The good news is that the built-in potential in the economy is easy to tap for revival, as is the basic resilience of the Indian people to face any situation as demonstrated from past crises.

Only one year of the mandate has elapsed, so there is still time to make the necessary course correction and put India on a fast, 12 per cent growth trajectory.

*(Subramanian Swamy is a former Professor of Economics and Union Cabinet Minister)*

# CHOWKIDAR BIG ASSAULT ON CORRUPTION BEGINS

Inspired by relentless crusade of Dr Subramaniam Swamy,  
Modi 2.0 begins its decisive battle against graft



**W**ith 303 seats under his belt, new home minister Amit Shah in control of Ministry of Home Affairs, cocktail of mutual friends ends with the exit of Aurn Jaitley and Sushma Swaraj, scores of judicial setbacks for corrupt leaders, aggressive vocal 24x7 media, large population access to social media handle – Modi 2.0 has launched a major offence against corruption toeing the line perused by Dr Subramanian Swamy since long. The dramatic arrest of former Union minister P. Chidambaram on money laundering allegations linked to the decade-old INX Media case, which was hushed up by Chidambaram’s good friends has expectedly left the Congress party red-faced. The Congress party has unflinchingly stood behind its veteran leader. Rahul Gandhi and Priyanka Gandhi Vadra have dubbed the CBI & Enforcement Directorate’s pursuit of the former Finance and Home minister as a case of political vendetta. The public expression of solidarity within the Congress for one of its most prominent leaders, however, has another dimension – one that justifies why the party’s most celebrated legal minds – Abhishek Manu Singhvi, Kapil Sibal, Vivek Tankha, Salman Khurshid – are now putting every legal trick up their sleeves to test in an attempt to ‘free Chidambaram’ with no success in sight.

The “actual fear” within the party is that Chidambaram’s arrest may be just the first of several possible arrests – or at least the impression of an impending arrest – of top line Congress leaders that agen-

cies like the CBI and ED may now push for. Among them are Congress interim president Sonia Gandhi, Rahul Gandhi, party veterans Motilal Vora, Oscar Fernandes – all awaiting final disposal by the Supreme Court of a tax assessment case linked to the National Herald matter. These leaders are currently on bail in the case in the case filed Subramanian Swamy. There's also the lurking possibility that Chidambaram's son and Sivaganga MP Karti Chidambaram (co-Accused in the cases registered against father and mother) may face the same fate as his father soon, as he too is being investigated by the CBI and ED for similar offences in the INX Media case.

Sources within the Congress are sure of the tax assessment case against Sonia and Rahul Gandhi in the Supreme Court and by the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT) gives the mother-son duo some protection from an adverse action for the time being will be pushed by the Modi government soon. With the increased mandate Narendra Modi got (in the Lok Sabha polls), the targeting of political rivals will be fiercer now. Chidambaram's arrest is clearly a warning to others. Investigative agencies more aggressive focus is Sonia Gandhi's son-in-law Robert Vadra in the many dubious land deal cases he is embroiled in. "Vadra, it looks like now, will be next. During the 2014 elections, Modi made Vadra's land deals a poll issue, but the investigations didn't proceed at a fast pace over the past five years because of the presence of a prominent BJP leader close to the Gandhi family but his demise will alter the entire situation now. Then, just before the Lok Sabha polls, the agencies started calling Vadra for questioning," the pace of investigation will be fast tracked.

There has also been a buzz within the party that former Haryana Chief Minister Bhupinder Singh Hooda's banner of revolt against the Congress has "something to do with the investigations against him in fraudulent land allotment cases." A party leader told media that Hooda was "under pressure to break away from the Congress before the Haryana assembly polls due in October" and that "if he decides to stay on and lead the party's campaign, the perception is that the investigation against him will be expedited." Hooda is currently facing probe and accused in many cases related land allotments in Haryana, including the land allotment for National Herald case.

Congress's D.K. Shivakumar, an ac-



cused in at least four cases of corruption, forgery and criminal conspiracy. Less than a year ago, the MLA from Kanakapura was accused of destroying evidence in connection with multiple tax

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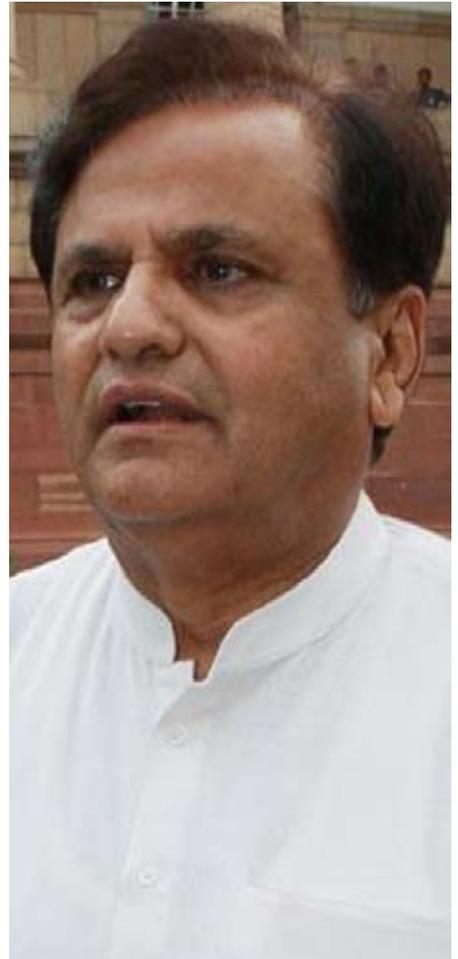
**The CBI has booked Madhya Pradesh Chief Minister Kamal Nath's nephew Ratul Puri, the then former executive director of Moser Baer and others in connection with a Rs-354 crore bank fraud case filed by Central Bank of India officials.**

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evasion cases. While IT officials claimed to have unearthed somewhere between Rs.10 to Rs.300 crores in undisclosed income from his residences, the former energy minister of Karnataka insisted that he was being targeted by the Modi

government. His declared assets have increased from Rs.251 crores in 2013 to Rs.840 crores. ED has summoned him for money laundering case. He is likely to be prosecuted next for tax violations and money laundering..

The CBI has booked Madhya Pradesh Chief Minister Kamal Nath's nephew Ratul Puri, the then former executive director of Moser Baer and others in connection with a Rs-354 crore bank fraud case filed by Central Bank of India officials. Besides Ratul and the company, his father and Managing Director Deepak Puri, Directors Nita Puri (Ratul's mother and Kamal Nath's sister), Sanjay Jain and Vineet Sharma have also been booked by the agency for alleged criminal conspiracy, cheating, forgery and corruption. Ratul had resigned from the post of executive director in 2012, while his parents continue to be on the board, the bank said in a statement. The company is involved in the manufacture of optical storage media like compact discs, DVDs, solid state storage devices. The case has been registered based on a complaint from Central Bank of India. The company was taking loans from various banks since 2009 and went for debt restructuring a number of times, the bank has alleged



in the complaint which is now part of the CBI FIR. When it was unable to pay the debt, a forensic audit was done and the account was declared as “fraud” by the Central Bank of India on April 20, 2019, it has alleged.

Congress insiders say that putting up a vociferous defence of Chidambaram may also serve another political purpose – that of building up the argument of “political targeting of Opposition through pliable investigative agencies”. Chidambaram was caught by BJP leader Subramanian Swamy in Aircel-Maxis money trail to son’s firms in late 2012. Probe in Aircel-Maxis firm lead to open and shut case INX Media bribery case. Though Chidambaram managed certain freindly elements in Modi Government, irrepressible Swamy with the help of his huge Army of “patriotic” people exposed the Income Tax and ED findings of Chidambaram family’s secret assets in 14 countries and 21 hidden foreign bank accounts in 2016. This explosive expose by Swamy neutralized Chidambaram’s friends in BJP Government and Prime Minister Ordered for strict action.

A leader said, “in case any other senior leaders are harassed or arrested in the coming weeks or months, the party can then go to the people and say that

the Modi government is using CBI and ED to jail all rivals...strengthen the charge of an undeclared Emergency.” Whether any of these fears of Congressmen prove true or not is anybody’s guess but, for now, Chidambaram’s arrest has certainly shaken up the Congress party, still recovering from the shock of its Lok Sabha debacle. While Chidambaram’s arrest has, so far, not attracted much solidarity from other constituents of the Opposition, Congress sources say efforts are on to get these parties on board to “protest against the use of CBI and ED by the government to lock up political rivals”. After all, several senior leaders of these parties too are facing investigations in various cases or corruption.

Now the agencies have started knocking the door of Ahmed Patel in Sandesara-Sterling Group related bank frauds and money laundering. Apart from him, his son Faizal and son-in-law Irfan also caught in the 1000s of crores worth money laundering case of the fugitive Sandesara family.

“There are over a dozen leaders in the BJP who have a slew of corruption cases against them, but the agencies are not interested in probing them. Many of these leaders joined the BJP in recent years after quitting parties like the Congress,

Trinamool or TDP. The cases against these leaders, like Himanta Biswa Sarma and Mukul Roy, were registered when they were not in the BJP. The BJP used to call them criminals. After they joined the BJP, the investigations stopped. What has happened with Chidambaram... a 10-year-old case in which he was not even named in the FIR... it is all political vendetta (sic),” another Congress leader said. But the hard reality is that every government in the past has misused the investigative agencies to score political points, hence to blame the current BJP government may be just an academic exercise. Modi 2.0 has launched the offence against Lalu Yadav, Akhilesh Yadav, VirBhadra Singh, Chandrababu Naidu, top leaders of NCP, DMK, AL-DMK, TMC, INLD to name the few because of the criticism faced by Modi 1.0 for being soft on corruption. Team Modi Shah has gripped the entire governance to unleash the war on corruption. Today, people are happy and mood in the country in positive in favour of the action taken by the investigative agencies to secure country’s wealth.

**By J Gopikrishnan: He is India’s leading investigative journalist and bureau head in the national daily – The Pioneer**



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# Of Tiger & The Rising Sun

Potential in Indo-Japan symbiotic ties, marketing yet to be tapped

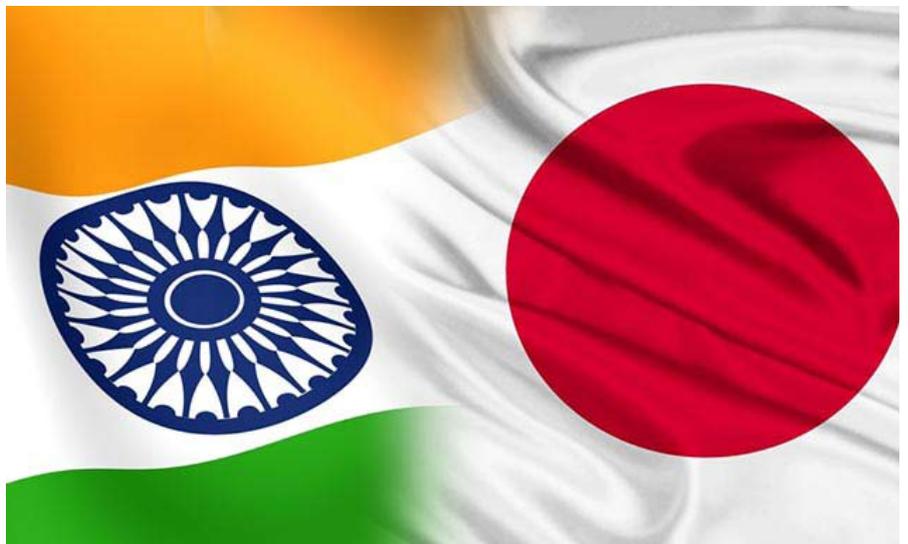
**S**anjeev Sinha prides himself on being a pioneer. The longtime Japan resident is hoping that he can help Japan and India to pioneer a relationship that better benefits not only both countries, but also the greater global community. From humble beginnings in a small town in India, Sinha began taking the path less chosen early on. “I have somehow had the serendipity to do new things. I was the first person from my hometown to go to the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT Kanpur),” he said. But this was only the beginning. He said encouragement from his elder brother, who faced the challenges of a poor countryside upbringing, drove him to excel and be the first person from his region in the desert town of Barmer to go to the prestigious university.

Sinha continued to go down the path less chosen. When he graduated with an integrated Master of Science in physics, he elected to cross the ocean to Japan. “It was like I took the wrong flight. When I was graduating, many people were thinking about going to the U.S., not Japan. That hasn’t changed much.

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Sinha continued to go down the path less chosen. When he graduated with an integrated Master of Science in physics, he elected to cross the ocean to Japan. “It was like I took the wrong flight. When I was graduating, many people were thinking about going to the U.S., not Japan. That hasn’t changed much. It remains hard to attract people from India to Japan,”

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It remains hard to attract people from India to Japan,” he said. While others in his generation were looking west with dreams of making a move to the U.S., Sinha looked in the other direction. “I like to explore new things. That has always been my nature. I wanted to try something new. Japan fascinated me in terms (of) technology, particularly AI (artificial intelligence) and robotics. So, what brought me here was exploring new frontiers,” he said.

After a stint in Japan spent “exploring new frontiers” in AI in 1996, he moved on to the financial sector, working at Goldman Sachs, Mizuho Securities and UBS before becoming chief country representative for Tata Asset Management. Today, Sinha is president of the India Japan Partnership Fund and Group, a corporate group of 30 companies he started in 2008. Operating in the capacity of a director at each

of these companies, he plays a central role coordinating their businesses. “I was also the first to create a company like this dedicated to India-Japan relations. We have a big group ... that way we can confidently help Japanese companies go to India and companies in India come to Japan. We are quite broad and have a very holistic approach,” he said.

Sinha believes a stronger India-Japan partnership has unrealized potential just waiting to be tapped; in short, the nations have complementary qualities that make them something akin to a match made in heaven. “Japan lacks human and natural resources. India has both and is good at global marketing, but lacks two things — capital and technology. Japan has both. This makes the countries a very good match,” said Sinha. He believes the pair can develop a symbiotic relationship if Japan brings

capital and technology to India and uses India's resources and the country as a global marketing platform, not just a market to hawk its wares. Sinha added that Indians are eminently suited to both global marketing and navigating multicultural situations, and for this reason are sought after by multinational companies in the U.S. and Japan.

"That is the strength of Indians, and something that tends to be lacking in Japan. Indians are very good at intercultural communication," he said. "I think the reason is that Indians tend to think very deeply about everything. That is why differences in culture are not a big hurdle for Indians." However, while Sinha envisions a future of cascading mutual benefits, a few challenges have kept this win-win relationship in check. "I feel that in India-Japan relations there is a chicken and egg problem. There are not many Indians in Ja-

pan, and vice-versa. So, people in India don't know about Japan, and people in Japan don't know about India," he said. "There is not much interaction so things are not happening."

The lack of mutual exposure may partially explain it, but he says cultural differences in approaches between the countries that can also slow things down — a second Catch-22. "The Japanese don't start until there is a plan, and Indians don't plan much and love to be spontaneous," he said. Sinha shared that working in four different corporate cultures of the world — European, Indian, American and Japanese — has taught him a few things.

"In Japan consensus building takes a long time. Every department of a firm has to approve a decision. Japan depends on very meticulous and intense planning that I feel is too rigid for the modern situation. This approach works



## Bridging birth land and adopted home

**BY MICK CORLISS**

Sanjeev Sinha's life has taken him from the small, rural Barmer district of Rajasthan, India, to the gleaming skyscrapers of Tokyo. During more than two decades in Japan, he has promoted bilateral interactions among industrialists, politicians and others in the land of his birth and his adopted homeland. After bouncing around the financial sector at major banks and investment banks, he struck out on his own by establishing the India Japan Partnership Fund and Group. The group's 30 companies coordinate activities as they serve as a gateway and facilitate the business of companies in India and elsewhere. He has helped Indian startups find financing from Japanese tech companies and remains dedicated to serving as a bridge that can help forge win-win relationships between India and Japan. He has also authored four books that shed light on doing business in India and advocates a closer economic relationship to benefit both nations.

**COURTESY – THE JAPAN TIMES**

fine in Japan ... but now the world is so dynamic and volatile. If you spend so much time on planning, by the time you finish your plan, the world has changed," he said. Nevertheless, over the past decades Japan and India have created a solid rapport at the leadership level. He stressed that Japan is the nation that Indians typically say they trust the most. Sinha seems to believe the political will for pushing ahead with a win-win relationship is there. A case in point is the Indian bullet train that Japan will help finance to run between Ahmedabad and Mumbai, but which — unlike a Japanese shinkansen — is running behind schedule. "The countries need a push to move the relationship forward and this project could be that push," he said.

*Inputs and article shared by Sanjeev Sinha from Tokyo Japan*

# TRADE & TERROR

THE 4th WAVE OF GLOBALIZATION 2020  
AND SURVIVAL OF INDIA WITH ITS  
PEACEFUL NEIGHBOURS WHO ARE NOW  
MORE UNITED AS ONE WHILE MANY  
WESTERN COUNTRIES CONTINUE  
INCREASING TERRORISM AND  
ESCALATING TRADE WARS



**Joginder (Jo) Singh Biring**

“**T**he 4th Wave of Globalization 2020” – A Multi Polar Eastern World against the British (Now Broken Kingdom) Their Home grown funded terrorist exports and their Trade Wars against the Eastern Countries

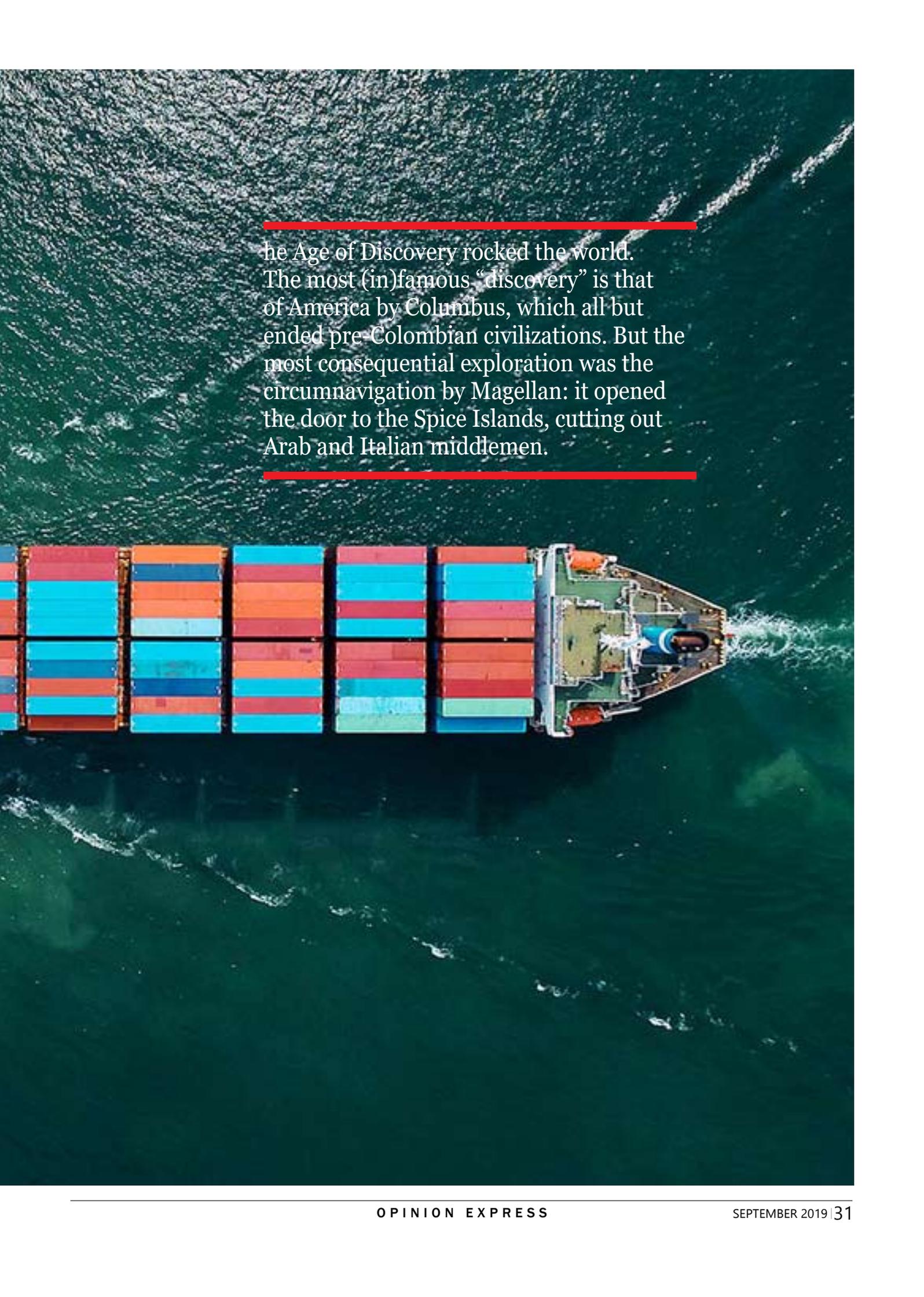
As we are entering a new, digital-driven era of globalization – we call it “The 4th Wave of Globalization 2020” as on this Earth up until today in the World, The Age of Discovery and The 3 stages of Globalization have so far been as follows:

## Age of Discovery (15th-18th centuries)

Truly global trade kicked off in the Age of Discovery. It was in this era, from the end of the 15th century onwards, that European explorers connected East and West – and accidentally discovered the Americas. It was the largest genocide and holocaust in human history as the Peaceful Native American people lost their land, peaceful ways of life and traditional values as the European invaders enslaved them, waged wars and continued stealing by preaching their twisted versions of Christianity. Aided by the discoveries of the so-called “Scientific Revolution” in the fields of astronomy, mechanics, physics and shipping, the Portuguese, Spanish and later the Dutch and the English first “discovered”, then subjugated, and finally integrated new lands in their economies.

The Age of Discovery rocked the world. The most (in)famous “discovery” is that of America by Columbus, which all but ended pre-Columbian civilizations. But the most consequential exploration was the circumnavigation by Magellan: it opened the door to the Spice Islands, cutting out Arab and Italian middlemen. Trade once again remained small compared to total GDP, it certainly altered people’s lives. Potatoes, tomatoes, coffee and chocolate were introduced in Europe, and the price of spices fell steeply. Yet economists today still don’t truly regard this era as one of true globalization. Trade certainly started to become global, and it had even been the main reason for starting the Age of Discovery. But the resulting global economy was still very much siloed and lopsided. The European empires set up global supply chains, but mostly with those colonies they owned. Moreover, their colonial model was chiefly one of exploitation, including the shameful legacy of the slave trade where the Jewish and British ship owners companies were hugely involved in the transportation and sales to Europeans living in occupied lands in the USA/Caribbean Islands. The empires thus created both a mercantilist and a colonial economy, but not a truly globalized one.





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## The First wave of globalization (19th century-1914)

This started to change with the first wave of globalization, which roughly occurred over the century ending in 1914. By the end of the 18th century, Great Britain had started to dominate the world both geographically, through the establishment of the British Empire (as it murdered and enslaved 100s of millions of peaceful people), and technologically, with innovations like the steam engine, the industrial weaving machine and more. It was the era of the First Industrial Revolution.

The “British” Industrial Revolution made for a fantastic twin engine of global trade. On the one hand, steamships and trains could transport goods over thousands of miles, both within countries and across countries. On the other hand, its industrialization allowed Britain to make, slave trade, rape, kill and steal other countries products/resources that were in demand all over the world, like iron, textiles and manufactured goods.

The resulting globalization was obvious in the numbers. For about a century, trade grew on average 3% per year. That growth rate propelled exports from a share of 6% of global GDP in the early 19th century, to 14% on the eve of World War I. Those with the means in New York, Paris, London or Berlin could also invest in internationally active joint stock companies. One of those, the French Compagnie de Suez,

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## The “British” Industrial Revolution made for a fantastic twin engine of global trade. On the one hand, steamships and trains could transport goods over thousands of miles, both within countries and across countries.

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constructed the Suez Canal, connecting the Mediterranean with the Indian Ocean and opened yet another artery of world trade. Others built railways in India, or managed mines in African colonies. Foreign direct investment, too, was globalizing.

While Britain was the country that benefited most from this globalization, as it had the most capital, technology and more treacherous murderous ways. The invention of the refrigerated cargo ship or “reefer ship” in the 1870s, for example, allowed for countries like Argentina and Uruguay, to enter their golden age. They started to mass export meat, from cattle grown on their vast lands. Other countries, too, started to specialize their production in those fields in which they were most competitive.

But the first wave of globalization and industrialization also coincided with darker events, too. By the end of the 19th century, the Khan Academy notes, “most globalizing and industrialized European nations grabbed for a piece of Africa, and by 1900 the only independent country left on the continent was Ethiopia”. In a similarly negative vein, large countries like India, China, Mexico or Japan, which were previously powers to reckon with, were not either not able or not allowed to adapt to the industrial and global trends. Either the Western powers put restraints on their independent development, or they were otherwise outcompeted because of their lack of access to capital or technology. Finally, many workers in the industrialized nations also did not benefit from globalization, their work commoditized by industrial machinery, or their output undercut by foreign imports.

## The world wars

It was a situation that was bound to end in a major crisis, and it did. In 1914, the outbreak of World War I brought an end to just about everything the burgeoning high society of the West had gotten so used to, including globalization. The ravage was complete. Millions of soldiers died in battle, millions of civilians died as collateral damage, war replaced trade, destruction replaced construction, and countries closed their borders yet again.

In the years between the world wars,





the financial markets, which were still connected in a global web, caused a further breakdown of the global economy and its links. The Great Depression in the US led to the end of the boom in South America, and a run on the banks in many other parts of the world. Another world war followed in 1939-1945. By the end of World War II, trade as a percentage of world GDP had fallen to 5% – a level not seen in more than a hundred years.

### **The Second and third wave of globalization**

The story of globalization, however, was not over. The end of the World War II marked a new beginning for the global economy. Under the leadership of a new hegemon, the United States of America, and aided by the technologies of the Second Industrial Revolution, like the car and the plane, global trade started to rise once again. At first, this happened in two separate tracks, as the Iron Curtain divided the world into two spheres of influence. But as of 1989, when the Iron Curtain fell, globalization became a truly global phenomenon.

In the early decades after World War II, institutions like the European Union, and other free trade vehicles championed by the US were responsible for much of the increase in international trade. In the Soviet Union, there was a similar increase in trade, albeit through centralized planning rather

than the free market. The effect was profound. Worldwide, trade once again rose to 1914 levels: in 1989, export once again counted for 14% of global GDP. It was paired with a steep rise in middle-class incomes in the West.

Then, when the wall dividing East and West fell in Germany, and the Soviet Union collapsed, globalization became an all-conquering force. The newly created World Trade Organization (WTO) encouraged nations all over the world to enter into free-trade agreements, and most of them did, including many newly independent ones. In 2001, even China, which for the better part of the 20th century had been a secluded, agrarian economy, became a member of the WTO, and started to manufacture for the world. In this “new” world, the US set the tone and led the way, but many others benefited in their slipstream.

At the same time, a new technology from the Third Industrial Revolution, the internet, connected people all over the world in an even more direct way. The orders Keynes could place by phone in 1914 could now be placed over the internet. Instead of having them delivered in a few weeks, they would arrive at one’s doorstep in a few days. What was more, the internet also allowed for a further global integration of value chains. You could do R&D in one country, sourcing in others, production in yet another, and distribution all over the world.

The result has been a globalization on steroids. In the 2000s, global exports reached a milestone, as they rose to about a quarter of global GDP. Trade, the sum of imports and exports, consequently grew to about half of world GDP. In some countries, like Singapore, Belgium, or others, trade is worth much



more than 100% of GDP. A majority of global population has benefited from this: more people than ever before belong to the global middle class and hundreds of millions achieved that status by participating in the global economy.

### **The 4th Wave of Globalization 2020**

That brings us to today 2019, when a new wave of globalization is once again upon us. In a world increasingly dominated by two global powers, the US and China, the new frontier of globalization is the cyber world. The digital economy, in its infancy during the third wave of globalization, is now becoming a force to reckon with through e-commerce, digital services, 3D printing. It is further enabled by artificial intelligence, but threatened by cross-border hacking and cyber attacks.

At the same time, a negative global-

ization is expanding too, through the global effect of climate change. Pollution in one part of the world leads to extreme weather events in another. And the cutting of forests in the few “green lungs” the world has left, like the Amazon rainforest, has a further devastating effect on not just the world’s biodiversity, but its capacity to cope with hazardous greenhouse gas emissions.

But as this new wave of globalization is reaching our shores, many of the world’s people are turning their backs on it. In the West particularly, many middle-class workers are fed up with a political and economic system that resulted in economic inequality, social instability, and – in some countries – mass immigration, even if it also led to economic growth and cheaper products. Protectionism, trade wars and immigration stops are once again the order of the day in many countries.

As a percentage of GDP, global exports have stalled and even started to go in reverse slightly. As a political ideology, “globalism”, or the idea that one should take a global perspective, is on the wane. And internationally, the power that propelled the world to its highest level of globalization ever, the United States, is backing away from its role as policeman and trade champion of the world.

It was in this world that Chinese president Xi Jinping addressed the topic globalization in a speech in Davos Switzerland in January 2017. “Some blame economic globalization for the chaos in the world,” he said. “It has now become the Pandora’s box in the eyes of many.” But, he continued, “We came to the conclusion that integration into the global economy is a historical trend. [It] is the big ocean that you cannot escape from.” He went on to propose a more



will be left without any clear vision or focus. Many more of them will continue sinking into further debts, exporting more home grown terrorism, creating more illegal wars that imports more mass immigration to their Countries and their banks/businesses fail and fall into more bankruptcies. That will be their ways of living life and can only be stopped IF their general public stops supporting/voting for incompetent two faced politician fools to lead their Countries in the New World where the Eastern World has become much wiser, educated and peacefully united. The British/Broken Kingdom's "Divide and Rule" games are finished. The British "Broken Kingdom" public are presently getting ready to select their next clueless clown (AKA Pointless Politician), who cries with laughter while making the innocent people cry in many more new painful ways.

India under PM Narendra Modi and his new ministers MUST strengthen and maintain peaceful relations with all its neighbouring Countries in the East without India/Indians being enslaved, raped and robbed again by any British company/British person.

We at The WHS Group of Companies have activated more of our Peaceful Protection Patrols and World Smartechno C8 IND Humint Hit Squads throughout India as we monitor track British Companies, British people based in/doing business in India. IF we catch any of them breaking Indian Laws, avoiding tax regulations, creating financial scams, black money laundering, creating or funding terrorism/Communal riots, committing rapes/drug dealing/human trafficking in India we will take them out of India in more ways than one!

It is the duty of all Indians and NRIs to be more alert and more attentive to details when dealing with any British company/British person in India and Overseas so that you do not fall victim to their two faced scams or deceits that destroy and tarnish Our Motherland India and hurt our innocent Indian people/children.

The 4th Wave Of Globalization 2020 is now where Eastern exports increase and more peaceful lawful ways of living life are adhered too as new products of media, arts, fashion, music, technology, eco tech and many more things of peaceful profitable benefit increase across the Western World. Hopefully it will stop many in the Western World from sending/increasing the export of their illegal wars and stop their Home grown Ter-

rorists many of them white Christians, who convert to Islam so that they can tarnish/disrespect the religion of Islam. Many of these white Christian converts to Islam are nurtured and funded by the West's so-called Intelligence services.

The People of today must remember, must respect, honour and value the great spiritual leaders, magnificent writers, artists and musicians who have walked this Earth and who all left and shared messages of peace love unity and Universal God vibrations which expressed(still express when you read,

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**India under PM Narendra Modi and his new ministers MUST strengthen and maintain peaceful relations with all its neighbouring Countries in the East without India/Indians being enslaved, raped and robbed again by any British company/British person.**

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listen and learn more attentively without rushing around or become distracted by the mindless crap that mentally compressed heartless fools bombard you with) that we are all one no matter which colour your skin or type of clothes or whichever place you reside on this Earth. The 4th Wave of Globalization 2020 is the end of many bad things in the Western World in more ways than one. Hopefully it will not be the end of all people/this planet in this ever more deadly and dangerous World War 3 that we find ourselves in today.

For the sake of all innocent children and peaceful people in this world, IRRESPECTIVE OF ONES COUNTRY, CULTURE OR RELIGIOUS BELIEFS we must be more humane towards each other as well as more caring for this Earth. It is not hard to make a decision when you know what your "True" Values are.

**The Global Chairman  
Group President of The  
Worldhomelandsecurity/  
Smartechno Group Of Companies  
[www.worldhomelandsecurity.one](http://www.worldhomelandsecurity.one)**

inclusive globalization, and to rally nations to join in China's new project for international trade, "Belt and Road".

It was in this world, too, that Alibaba a few months later opened its Silk Road headquarters in Xi'an. It was meant as the logistical backbone for the e-commerce giant along the new "Belt and Road" But if the old Silk Road thrived on the exports of luxurious silk by camel and donkey, the new Alibaba Xi'an facility would be enabling a globalization of an entirely different kind. It would double up as a big data college for its Alibaba Cloud services.

Technological progress, like globalization, is something you can't run away from, it seems. But it is ever changing.

So how will the 4th Wave of Globalization 2020 evolve? The last 6 months of 2019 take us into the New Year of 2020 where many more in the Western World (Especially The Broken Kingdom)

# THE BLONDE BOMBSHELL WINS BIG

Kapil Dudakia

On 23rd July 2019, the Rt Hon Boris Johnson MP was elected by more than 66% of those who voted as the next leader of the Conservative Party in the UK. The direct result of that momentous decision being that on 24th July Her Majesty the Queen duly appointed him as her Prime Minister.

**So how did we get here and what does this mean for the UK and the rest of the world?**

Ever since the debate about the UK leaving the European Union (EU) became a manifestation within British society, it became apparent that increasingly the electorate had become impatient with the EU and more importantly, they had lost trust and confidence in the EU project. So, when the then Prime Minister the Rt Hon David Cameron MP gave the nation a once in lifetime referendum to decide whether the UK should remain a member of the EU, or to withdraw, the country erupted into a national debate that both sides wanted to win. It was a fierce contest between the 'Remainers' and the 'Brexiters', and dare I say, both sides threw everything into their preferred narrative including the proverbial kitchen sink. Like any contest, to get the core message across you require a lead person. Someone who connects the message with the mindset of the voters. In this contest whilst we had on one side

almost the whole of the then Government machinery as well as the opposition politicians all united to fight to remain in the EU, you had on the other side a small group of dedicated people who had a message and were clear in their presentation. This message for Brexit was spearheaded by Boris Johnson. He became the face of Brexit, supported well by a small team of articulate politicians and others. They cut through the white noise of the Remainers and the biased media and to the horror of the ruling class, and of course the stubborn EU, the British people voted to leave.

PM Cameron resigned immediately, and the Rt Hon Theresa May MP was duly elected as his replacement. There was only one problem. She was a 'Remainer' and in her heart did not want the UK to leave the EU. What followed was three years of shambolic negotiations with the EU to agree on a 'withdrawal agreement'. She failed in almost

## KONVERSATIONS WITH KAPIL

every aspect of Brexit because she made a fundamental error of entering a negotiation with a mindset of appeasing to the EU and not fulfilling the mandate of the people. It all came to a head in 2019 and as the months passed it became clear the Prime Minister had lost the confidence of the nation and her party in delivering Brexit. As she declared her resignation there was renewed hope in the nation that maybe the Conservative Party will select someone who believed in Brexit and can deliver it with sincerity.

And our story come alive as a result of this momentous decision. Alexander Boris de Pfeffel Johnson was born in the 60s. He had a privileged background

and went to leading private schools. Let us be very clear, he may come across as someone who does not take things seriously, and many in the UK as well as internationally assume that he might not be all that bright, that would be a huge error of judgement. PM Johnson is intelligent and shrewd in equal measure. He has an instinct for politics that you cannot teach or learn. He came into politics from a career in journalism. His first major triumph, he beat Ken Livingstone to become the Mayor of London. No Conservative politician stood any chance of winning in London. This capital city with its higher proportion of ethnic minorities has a huge predisposition to be a Labour Party strong hold. Couple that with the fact he was facing Ken Livingstone, the man who championed Labour against PM Thatcher, and a darling of the London electorate. And guess what, the Boris factor was like a tsunami. He persuaded the London electorate to elect him and elect him they did. He became the Mayor twice in a row. Unprecedented by any Conservative politician. People should have learnt their lesson at that time, that here is a man who has the will and the determination to take on huge challenges, and he always bets on himself to win. That is a winning mentality that again you cannot teach or learn. It's in his very DNA.

So, on 24th July PM Johnson took office. He entered 10 Downing Street and you could sense in the air, that something special was about to happen and take everyone by surprise. No sooner had he got his feet under the table and news started filtering out, PM Johnson had already sorted out most of his frontline Cabinet. Within a few hours he declared the key positions.



Chancellor of the Exchequer:	<b>Rt Hon Sajid Javid MP</b>
Foreign Secretary and First Secretary of State:	<b>Rt Hon Dominic Raab MP</b>
Home Secretary:	<b>Rt Hon Priti Patel MP</b>
Secretary of State for Defence:	<b>Rt Hon Ben Wallace MP</b>
Secretary of State International Development:	<b>Rt Hon Alok Sharma MP</b>
Minister without Portfolio (Cabinet Office):	<b>James Cleverly MP</b>
Chief Secretary to the Treasury:	<b>Rt Hon Rishi Sunak MP</b>

PM Johnson had proved his critics wrong yet again. In one masterstroke, he appointed not only an intelligent and competent Cabinet, but one that reflected equalities and diversity in its true sense. This is the Conservative Party that has become the first British political Party to appoint such a diverse front bench in the most powerful positions. We must remember it was after all the Conservatives that gave the UK it only two female leaders and Prime Ministers, so PM Johnson has taken the Party forward and way beyond all the other political Parties put together.

In what can only be seen as an astonishing own goal, the politicians on the left (and the Labour Party) attacked the new Cabinet and in effect called the ethnic Cabinet members – not ethnic enough. The reality of the racist underbelly of the left was exposed for everyone to see. Can you imagine, here we have got some outstanding politicians in the Conservative Party, promoted to some of the most senior positions because of their competence, and we end up with the left exhibiting their racism for all to see. There is a clear message for the BAME communities in the UK. If you think the left are your friends, then you are seriously misguided. The left will tolerate ethnic minorities as long as they tow the line. Their objective is the enslavement of the BAME and to hijack the equalities agenda. However, today their inherent racism has been exposed for once and for all. It's for the electorate now to understand this and take appropriate action.

Back to the developments at Number 10. As the news filtered to the media gathered outside, one could sense both shock and awe at what was unfolding. No one had predicted that PM Johnson would enter Number 10 and ruthlessly change the very make up of the Cabinet as well as the rest of Government machinery. This was a Brexit Prime Minister. He was not fooling around anymore, and in a matter of a few hours his actions sent a message to both the nation as well as to the EU, Great Britain is ready for Brexit come what may. He had made sure



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that everyone on his team had signed up for his vision of Brexit and of the new emerging UK post Brexit.

### **So, where does this leave the UK now?**

There are relatively few options. My advice to everyone, don't believe much of the rhetoric you might see and hear from the media and the biased journo's – they have confused the debate with so much fake information that many are left confused. So, what are these options?

- PM Johnson secures a viable deal with the EU which is presented to Parliament and they accept it. Job done.

- The EU does not offer a viable deal – in which case 31st October UK will leave the EU without a deal. Again, job done.

- If there is a viable deal and Parliament rejects it – then on 31st October, the UK will leave the EU without a deal. Again, job done.

People will debate 101 other scenarios, none of them matter. It's great discussion points for the Westminster crowd, but nationally it won't mean anything. The bottom-line UK will exit

the EU on 31st October 2019.

What PM Johnson has done is within a few days established a totally new dialogue. One that states that he is planning for and ready for a no-deal. This has for the first time taken the EU bureaucrats off guard. Their intransigence to date left the UK with an unpalatable deal which was rejected on three occasions by Parliament. However, with the prospect of a no-deal looming, even those in the EU with the biggest of egos are now shaking in their boots. They know that a no-deal is bad for everyone. Yes, the UK will suffer for several years, but it is in a much better shape than the vast majority of the 27 countries in the EU. Those countries are already in difficult economic cycles. If a no-deal becomes a reality it will cripple the EU at the grassroots. The bureaucrats are playing a dangerous game, but I suspect as we approach the deadline of the 31st October, leaders of many of these 27 countries will openly go against the EU leadership. The cracks are there to be seen already and in time either the EU relents and accepts a deal worthy of both sides, or it will go into an abyss of its own making.

### **How will this affect the UK?**

There is no doubt that a no-deal will impact the nation adversely. However, the freedom to pick and choose what the UK does around the world presents opportunities that hitherto had been denied because of EU regulations. There are nations already lining up to get into trade deals with the UK. Yes, I accept these will not be perfect from day one, but the fact that there are major countries willing to enter those deal is a great positive step. We have the likes of the USA, India, Australia already for a more productive relationship.

The UK has already sorted out continuity deals with: Central America, Andean countries, Norway and Iceland, Caribbean countries, Pacific Islands, Liechtenstein, Israel, Palestinian Authority, Switzerland, The Faroe Islands, Eastern and Southern Africa, South Korea and Chile. With mutual recognition agreements with the United States, Australia and New Zealand.

It's a start and dare I say; I can see this list increasing very quickly over the coming months.

So why have I presented these two lists to you? Firstly, to establish the lay

If the EU don't do a deal and they create a situation whereby all these countries could potentially have serious difficulties with their exports to the UK, you can see how this will play out with the population of each of those nations.

## 15 of United Kingdom's top trading partners in terms of export sales in 2018

United States	<b>US\$64.4 billion (13.3% of total UK exports)</b>
Germany	<b>\$47 billion (9.7%)</b>
Netherlands	<b>\$33.3 billion (6.9%)</b>
France	<b>\$31.8 billion (6.6%)</b>
Ireland	<b>\$28.3 billion (5.9%)</b>
China	<b>\$27.5 billion (5.7%)</b>
Switzerland	<b>\$25.4 billion (5.2%)</b>
Belgium	<b>\$19.1 billion (4%)</b>
Italy	<b>\$14.1 billion (2.9%)</b>
Spain	<b>\$13.9 billion (2.9%)</b>
Hong Kong	<b>\$10.3 billion (2.1%)</b>
United Arab Emirates	<b>\$10 billion (2.1%)</b>
Turkey	<b>\$9.5 billion (2%)</b>
Japan	<b>\$8.3 billion (1.7%)</b>
South Korea	<b>\$7.8 billion (1.6%)</b>

### United Kingdom incurred the highest trade deficits with the following countries:

Germany	<b>US\$44.5 billion (country-specific trade deficit in 2018)</b>
China	<b>\$35.3 billion</b>
Netherlands	<b>\$22.1 billion</b>
Norway	<b>\$20.9 billion</b>
Belgium	<b>\$15.8 billion</b>
Italy	<b>\$11.7 billion</b>
Poland	<b>\$7.6 billion</b>
Spain	<b>\$7.1 billion</b>
Canada	<b>\$6.4 billion</b>
Russia	<b>\$6.1 billion</b>

of the land as it were so you, the reader, can decide what is important to you. My reading is quite simple, look at the trade deficits and you will note that many of the EU countries are dependent on selling their goods to the UK. If the EU don't do a deal and they create a situation whereby all these countries could potentially have serious difficulties with their exports to the UK, you can see how this will play out with the population of each of those nations.

We have reached the point in the game of jeopardy where the ultimate question is being asked by the UK to the EU. Are you willing to be so stubborn that we end with a no-deal and face the consequences of a nightmare for most of the EU countries? When push comes to a shove, one side will have to bend. And I don't believe PM Johnson will bend any further. The ball is now firmly in the EU courts. My advice to them would be quite simple, do not underestimate PM Johnson and his resolve. The UK is no longer willing to be pushed around and it would be to the advantage of the EU to cool things down and give a palatable deal. This is now their last chance. Miss this opportunity and the game is up.

So, is this new Johnson Government only about Brexit? I don't think so. By his very nature PM Johnson is very much in the centre of politics. There are those who wish to paint him and his Cabinet as far-right. Nothing can be further from the truth. Yes, he expresses some positions that are at a tangent to what one might assume, and yes, he uses very colourful language that can divide opinion, but that is the makeup of the man. It's either take it or leave. With respect to the domestic agenda it seems to me his focus will be on:

- The public services.
- Immigration and its management.
- Defence.
- Housing and regeneration.
- Transport.
- And of course, the economy.

You can see from his front bench he has got big hitters who are not shy of speaking their minds also and will put forward challenging and interesting policies.

PM Johnson has hit the road running. His team had spent months planning what to do in such a scenario, and when the opportunity arose this time, they were ready to take advantage. He has caught both his own Party as well as the country off guard. The playful Boris was underestimated by too many in the media, and too many career politicians who have lost touch with the electorate.

His first speech outside Number 10 was a campaigning cry to rally the troops. He is ready with his Cabinet not only to take on Brexit, but he wants to be ready for the General Election.

Earlier this year the newly formed Brexit Party led by Nigel Farage gave a thumping to all the other Parties in the EU elections. They wiped the floor and became the most successful new Party. The shockwaves it sent out were and are very clear. Ignore the will of the people on Brexit at your peril.

PM Johnson has therefore positioned his Party correctly now. He has redefined what they stand for and how it fits this new paradigm in British politics. On the centre right you have the Tories and the Brexit Party. And on the left you have the Liberal Democrats, Labour and the Greens. The only reason to vote for the Brexit Party is Brexit frankly. Therefore, PM Johnson in one simple precision move has taken away that reason by placing the Tories as the champions for Brexit. The Parties on the left are all fighting for the same electorate. By so doing, that vote will get shared such that no one Party on the left will have enough in our 'First Past the Post' election system to secure a majority. The only question that remains now is, will the Tories have secured enough votes by the next election whereby they command a total majority? In my view, if they deliver Brexit and focus on a progressive grassroots' domestic agenda, they will win power and do so with a clear majority. Well you heard it here first folks.

Politics in the UK is in full blown fluidity. I accept that most commentators, including yours truly, are all in a difficult situation to figure out what lies ahead. I have given a perspective based on my drone surveillance from the above of what I believe is happening at the grassroots. Time will tell how much of this becomes a reality, but what I am sure about, the UK enters an era of incredible opportunity. Can we take those opportunities and harness the power of our people? Well that is the big question of our time today.

**Twitter: @kk\_OEG**



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The journey of passion continues with your blessings as we enter our 20s

# MAKING IMPACT IN UNCONVENTIONAL FIELD – KAMYA DJ

**D**J Kamyia born in Ghaziabad but in a progressive family inherits a versatile spirit of the country. She connects her instantly with the crowd she plays for. Her cognitive ability to multi task and master the genres music is given in the music world but what sets her DNA rolling is our very own bollywood and electronic music. She is a trained professional from DJ Nasha's Academy but on the console what cajoles the crowd is the sheer passion for music which she holds in her heart and the pulse of the crowd which she understands so well.

She tops the top Dj charts in India along with 150 club performances with over 800+ seismic events which includes geographies like- Usa (Beverly

tured in radio boom box- Sudan Africa, Ketru Rice Radio – Houston, L.A Radio And Radio City -UAE.

From the top of the world map to the south of it, DJ Kamyia has sprinkled her musical magic in the continents. She is only Indian female DJ from India to perform in Beverly hills –Los Angeles Hollywood along with other American cities repeatedly and further spreading her wings in Australia, Phillipines, Korea, Malaysia, Dubai, Doha, Muscat, Bahrain, Africa, Hong-Kong, Thailand. Her domain acumen is not confined to just clubs but she has also collaborated with consummated artists on stage like Farhan Akhtar, Salim Sulaiman, Neeti Mohan, Badshah, Yo Yo Honey Singh, Imraan Khan, Jazz Dhama and our

with which ignorance, unconventional binds people, To her, what only matters is how she can be better with every passing day than yesterday, to her she is her only competition, She can be proud of the actions of a stranger and can be happy for the success of a person she has never shaken hands with.

Later in life, she wishes to be a Politician and work in service for the people and country. Surely her fierce, helpful, compassionate, Independent and strong personality is all the more reasons for her to be a politician.

- DJ Kamyia is a Disc Jockey Since 2008

- She is Professionally trained at DJ Nasha's Work Station in Mumbai

- Specialized in Harmonic Mixing and Beat blending with live percussions

- She is India's First and Only female Dhol player.

#### **Favorite Genres**

- Bollywood Music
- House Music

#### **Awards and Achievements**

1. She is the only female DJ from India to receive an award for being an enabler to women for sustaining livelihoods.
2. Awarded by zoom Delhi magazine as the best DJ

3. Official mix for the movie Soorma

4. T.V project- smash up for Diljit Dosanjh and Akhil for 9Xtashan music channel

5. Radio interviews on Houston (USA) radio, Australian radio, Middle East radio and Sudan Africa radio boom box.

6. Performed over 150 nightclubs with over 800+ seismic performance, featured in top radio channels both nationally or internationally.

#### **Why DJ as a career?**

My love for music, my life: I would rather say that I pushed myself to chase my imagination. The entire concept one person binding so many people together with music is what inspired me since

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She has been invited to promote her global shows and mixes on Air as a part of the marketing campaign. She is one of the top favourites in the top national radio channels in India like 93.5 Red FM & Radio Mirchi 98.3. On the global net she has repeatedly featured in radio boom box- Sudan Africa, Ketru Rice Radio – Houston, L.A Radio And Radio City -UAE.

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Hills, La, Houston-Texas, Washington Dc And Virginia), Australia (Sydney & Melbourne), Africa (Dar E Salam , Tanzania) , Asia (Honkong, Bankok), Middle East (Dubai, Doha, Muscat, Bahrain) and has been the Bagpiper to a crowd as big as 25000+ people. In addition, she has featured in top radio shows both nationally and internationally and her mixes are often queued non-stop on these shows. She has been invited to promote her global shows and mixes on Air as a part of the marketing campaign. She is one of the top favourites in the top national radio channels in India like 93.5 Red FM & Radio Mirchi 98.3. On the global net she has repeatedly fea-

own 'captain cool' M.S Dhoni. She has also diversified into brand promotions events for luxury and worldwide brands like Mercedes, Bmw, Virgin Atlantic, Reliance, Microsoft, Infosys, Hp, Embassies Of Slovakia, United Kingdom and German and is an active performer in college fests.

For it's the passion for music in this Diva's soul which causes the flames in very heart of the crowds plays for. Amidst the bustle of electronic music world is DJ Kamyia whose DNA is pure and pure music. The diva owes her success to her strong rooted beliefs where success and fulfillment to her means being liberated, She is free from ties



I am a total people's person.

If you had to switch your profession to another genre, what would it be?

I keep switching my style every now and then.. I get bored quickly of monotony. However if I have to switch my genre, currently I would prefer to play TRAP and TECH HOUSE., however bollywood remains my all time favourite. It is just SO MUCH FUN to make people dance on bollywood, It's a treat to watch honestly. Off course, I would like to be a accomplished politician later in my life because I see all the traits that are ideal for politics in me..

### **How your style is different from other DJs?**

Every DJ is different with their style and performance and so am I.. My energy , my presence on the stage is what makes me different.. I am a total fun person on console.. I love making people dance like its their last and mine too you can say I am fearless DJ on the console.

### **How do you get the crowd pumped?**

The crowd gets pumped up if the DJ is pumped up. And the DJ have to look great in order attract crowd. To begin with, a shout out for the crowd to bring in the grand energy and some of their current favourite numbers so that they feel familiar to music and dance.

### **What is your USP?**

I am the first and only female dhol player in India so far...besides that I have played internationally a lot of times for the crowd with the strength of starting from 10000 till 30000, hence I am a professional at handling big scale events.

*Article and interview  
by Anshuman Dogra –  
Bureau Chief New Delhi.*

# WOMAN of SUBSTANCE

Priya Priyadarshini Jain wears many hats at the same time, with aplomb

**H**ouse of Lords, The United Kingdom Parliament, London. One of the most blissful day in the life of Priya Priyadarshini Jain for being honored and felicitated as the “Indian Woman of Influence” on this remarkable occasion. The day also marked the grand launch of coffee table book on ‘50 most influential Indian women worldwide’ featuring her as one of the most prominent personality from India.

“Indian Woman of Influence Awards” had awardees from various countries like Britain, India, USA, Spain, Scotland etc who were selected on the basis of their achievements in their respective fields and contribution towards the nation building. The awards were presented by the Barons of the UK Parliament in the glittering presence of respected Member of Parliament, their families and the elite section of London. It was indeed a memorable moment for each and every recipient as this being one of the life time events of their life.

## About indian woman of influence awards

‘Indian Women of Influence Awards’ was held at House of Lords, UK Parliament on 25th June 2019. The award recognized the power of Indian women residing in different parts of the world. This award assures that women of In-

dian origin are the leaders in their respective fields in the countries they presently live. The award ceremony was also concurred with the official launch of coffee table book on ‘50 most influential Indian women worldwide’ which featured top Indian women’s like former President of India Pratibha Patil, Nita Ambani, Baroness Smith, MP Caroline, Hema Malini, Shilpa Shetty, Pinky Anand, Shivani Mehra along with Priya Priyadarshini Jain and others.

## Pj-the personality

Priya Priyadarshini Jain is a Delhi-based successful entrepreneur, fashionista and philanthropist, who enjoy high regard in India and Britain. She possesses many qualities which makes her different from others. Her charismatic personality has mantra of success, achievement, wealth, philanthropy, beauty, glamour, intellect, name & fame.

While accepting the award at the UK Parliament, she owed this award to her late legendary father Mr. D.K. Jain who was a pioneer in the field of education and business. She has inherited high values, skill & zeal of entrepreneurship from the deeds and thoughts of her father. As Priya Priyadarshini Jain rightly says, “You may be born rich, you may have an illustrious and much wealthy legacy but to get further success and

reputation you have to have vision and hard work. You have to set your own goal. You have to pave your own path. You have to believe in yourself. Think thousand times before you take decision but once started never look back.”

Priya believes in nation building and her interest for the same can be noticed through her articles on Skill India & Ayushman Bharat being published in many magazines and newspapers. She is a great admirer and follower of Narendra Modi, the Prime Minister of India. She once said that the vision and dedication of the PM to make “New India” have made an everlasting impact on her.”

## Impact in India

As an Indian it’s certainly a moment of pride for me that I have been chosen as one of the awardees among the 50 top Indian women globally. It will add value to my philanthropy and will certainly initiate more such works that helps more and more people for betterment.

## Her mission & vision

Priya revealed that she had started to pen a book on Narendra Modi. Though, at this point of time she was reluctant to divulge more details about the proposed book. But upon request, she said that “This book will not be on his life and political activities, rather this book will be a document. It will present the views of beneficiaries of different programmes announced by the Prime Minister Mr. Modi.”

## Message to girls & women to change the society

I would like to advice all girls and women that believe in yourself and do whatever you want to do to achieve your ambitions. Today, the world has different perception towards us and sky is the limit. So, be positive and achieve your goals and strengthen yourself do something bigger and better and bring a change in the society.

*Report filed by Kapil Dudakia  
– United Kingdom Bureau Head  
of Opinion Express*



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Priya believes in nation building and her interest for the same can be noticed through her articles on Skill India & Ayushman Bharat being published in many magazines and newspapers.

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# GOPIO Chairman And President Meet With Indian President Ram Nath Kovind

## GOPIO Convention In Varanasi A Success - Five Conference Sessions Discussed Strengthening Global Connections of Indian Diaspora

**P**resident Ram Nath Kovind delivered the Valedictory Address at the Pravasi Bharatiya Divas in Varanasi on January 23rd. GOPIO Chairman Dr. Thomas Abraham and President Sunny Kulathakal called on the President. Dr. Abraham briefed him about GOPIO and some of the Diaspora issues as well as how the Diaspora can be mobilized for India's benefit. Dr. Abraham and Mr Kulathakal presented President Kovind a copy of the book, Global Indian Diaspora - GOPIO Making an Impact.

GOPIO joined hands with diaspora community in prayers and rallies in solidarity with India

GOPIO joined hands with other community groups in prayers and rallies around the world. Here are coverage in some of the countries.

### USA | Southern California

A community meeting of various Indian American Associations was held at the Sanatan Dharma Temple to show their solidarity against the Pulwama attack. It was on 14 February 2019, a convoy of vehicles carrying security personnel on the Jammu Srinagar National Highway was attacked by a vehicle-borne suicide bomber at Lethpora in the Pulwama district, in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The attack resulted in the deaths of 45 Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) personnel.

45 candles were lit in the memory of the departed souls. There were speeches, poems and religious shlokas rendered on the occasion. This cowardly terrorist attack was condemned by all speakers and they hoped for lasting peace for future.

The names of the leaders include B U Patel, Vijay Patil, Ajoy Dube, Ashok Patnaik, PK Nayak, Sudip Gorakhshakar, Arvind Joshi, Kamlesh Chauhan, Sachin Amin, Ashok Madan, Kanaksinh Zala, Anil Parekh, Dr Gadasalli, Gopal Chaturvedi, Abdul Gani Shaikh, Manek



Mrs. Savita Kovind, Dr. Thomas Abraham, President Kovind and Sunny Kulathakal

Bhujawala, Dilip Butani, Anju Garg, Pranav Desai, Aparna Hande, Dr Nehru and Abhinav Mehta.

### New York

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45 candles were lit in the memory of the departed souls. There were speeches, poems and religious shlokas rendered on the occasion

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GOPIO-New York joined hands with Long island Indian community for a solidarity meeting on February 17th to condemn terrorist attack on Indian soldiers. It was initiated by Mr. Kamlesh Mehta, Chairman and Publisher of South Asian Times and put together by Mr. Jasbir Jay Singh and Mukesh Modi of India Day Parade of USA. Several other Indian community groups participated in the event which had several speakers. The Indian Consulate was represented by Deputy Consul General Shatrugna Sinha.

### EUROPE

GOPIO France Paris joined with other associations and organisations of France strongly condemning the terrorist attack in Pulwama at Jammu Kashmir on February 14, 2019 where 40 CRPF personnel were killed and many more injured. GOPIO France came out on February 24, 2019 near the Eiffel Tower, Espalanade Trocadero, Paris to protest against the terrorism and to say « NO » to violence.

GOPIO France considers that terrorism is an awful crime against freedom and democracy that affect us all. There are no words enough to condemn this dastardly act and this can never be excused or justified. We extend our condolences to the families of the victims of this extremely tragic event and offer prayers for the speedy recovery of those injured.

GOPIO France share the universal belief that terror will not succeed as the will of decent people shall overcome such criminal acts. We fully support all measures to bring security, calm and confidence to the people and urge all efforts to prevent similar attacks in the future. It is time now to put up a united front against terrorism.

*Report filed by MM Upadhya-ya from Varanasi*

# MILLENNIAL QUERIES

A book that answers all questions related to adulating years

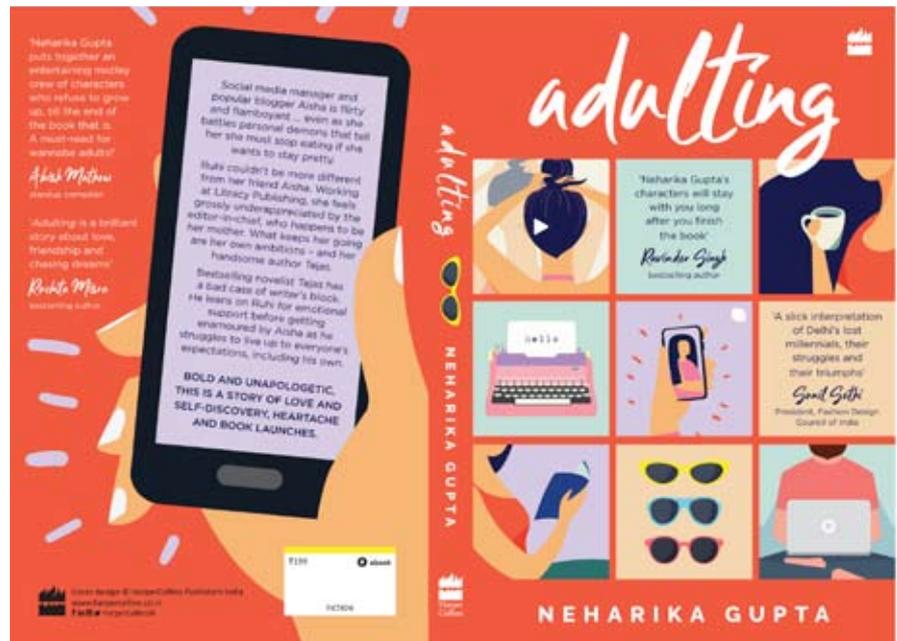
**C**rash-dieting, confidence no-brainers and creative dating come alive in the millennial novel of our times. *Adulting*, though a fiction book, answers the very real questions every millennial has. From love to creativity and confidence, this book shows young people how to meet every challenge with sass and a smile. And most of all, that they are not alone in their perils.

*Adulting* is set in contemporary Delhi and follows the lives of three

Aisha, Ruhi and Tejas's lives take a dramatic turn amidst the backdrop of the Mountain Echoes Literary Festival in Bhutan which sets the stage for the rest of the book. Their loyalties are further tested when a #metoo incident at work threatens their relationships, putting their very jobs at stake.

privileged youngsters – Aisha, Ruhi and Tejas. Aisha is a social media influencer who has to deal with body shaming comments by her followers. Ruhi is a books editor at an upcoming publishing house, who tends to live more in the stories in her head rather than the real world; she has to come to terms with her own identity. Tejas, successful author is dealing with major writer's block and tries every trick in the book to stop himself from being a one-hit wonder.

Aisha, Ruhi and Tejas's lives take a dramatic turn amidst the backdrop of the Mountain Echoes Literary Festival in Bhutan which sets the stage for the rest of the book. Their loyalties are further tested when a #metoo incident at work threatens their relationships,



putting their very jobs at stake. Set in the publishing world of Delhi, this entertaining new novel takes you through edit meetings, book launches and literary festivals, painting a world that is witty and sparkling even as it shows you that it's not all glitz and glam.

Bold and unapologetic, this is a story of love and self-discovery, heartache and books.

**Adulting** : The millennial story of our times

**Publisher:** HarperCollins India  
**Genre:** Contemporary Fiction  
**Date of publication:** Book will be available in bookstores August 25th, 2019 onwards  
**Booking available:** Amazon and Flipkart

## About the author

Neharika Gupta is a martial arts practitioner, yogi, poet and writer. She was born in 1991 and went to school at Amity International, Noida. She holds a B.A. (H) in English Literature from Lady Shri Ram College for Women and an M.A. in Creative Writing from Bath Spa University, UK. She worked in publishing for a year before shifting to writing full-time. She lives in Delhi with her parents and three dogs. She also writes at [neharikagupta.com](http://neharikagupta.com)

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**Instagram:** [instagram.com/neharikagupta23](https://www.instagram.com/neharikagupta23)

## Quote from the author

A book promising to withstand the test of time with challenges I have faced and still see young people facing today, be it body-image, creativity or confidence.

## Quotes from the book

“You don't need to bend backwards to please anyone. You have to love yourself first. Only then are you worth loving.” - Aisha on Ruhi's identity crisis

“Why does growing bigger make me feel so small.” - Aisha on gaining weight

agupta23@gmail.com Email: [guptaneharika@gmail.com](mailto:guptaneharika@gmail.com)

**Book review by Sanjay Mendiratta**

# 'FASHION IS MORE THAN CLOTHES'

**Name- Farrah Kader**

**Profession:** Actor / Model / Influencer

**Work experience :**

**Film:** Project Marathwada '2016  
Down Town (Amazon Prime US/UK) '2018

**Music Video:** 'Falling through' by Sanea Takea. Released by interscope media '2019

**Reality Show:** Arre Ho Ja Regender

**Upcoming:** Web show for Zee5

**Published in Solis Magazine, International**

- Picton Magazine, International
- Evon Magazine, International
- Cover Story for Shuba Magazine, International
- Chiiz Magazine, India
- Lafiesta, India
- TMM magazine, India
- Opinion Express, India

**Upcoming editorials:**

- Ellements Magazine, International
- Creators Magazine, International
- Elegant Magazine, International
- Marjen Magazine, International



**Eloquent and confident fashion girl Farrah spoke to Nithya Ramesh - Fashion & Entertainment bureau. Here she talks about the personal and professional challenges and reveals her business plans**

**Q What & who inspired you to be in the entertainment & fashion industry?**

Until you really are a fan, you don't understand the depth of what it is, how talented those women & men are in entertainment & fashion. It is mayhem and chaos and crazy and, obviously glamorous but It's an amazing art! It's incredible! Part of the inspiration came from my insistence on my own fallibility.

Sometimes I'm the most awkward person in the world in my body and my skin. Sometimes I'm far too confident; I think it's a constant journey, "Do Not

Fear Your Fear."

**Q How do you compare Indian fashion industry with the present global benchmark?**

Fashion for me is far more than the clothes i'm wearing. Fashion should be full of energy and spirit & totally fearless. I have a sense of the absurd and unique sense of style. Rebellion is compelling and, crucially, likeable; I think Indian Fashion houses pull is comparable to that of global.

**Q (Confidence) - from where you draw breathtaking confidence to shoot brilliant yet bold shoots?**

I am, as far as it is possible for me to be, an anti-model, i often seems a bit bemused by my own success. In addition to being a model, actress, influencer and daredevil, i'm also an

entrepreneur now. I'm not just talking about baring for baring, I'm talking about experience, When i was 12, everything I hadn't dealt with bubbled up to the surface, I had no coping skills. Instead of being able to breathe or take a moment, i experienced several severe mental breakdowns. Looking back, I'm like, 'Oh, maybe I shouldn't have been put in that position, But I wasn't put in it; it just happened. Although i got through my darkest days, it still numbs me and my budding career, served as an outlet. The confidence is really just is very authentic and natural because it is something that reminds me to speak up about something. It has given me the strength or the power of my voice. I also think it made me-feel beautiful and feel strong in myself, and that is so important right now!!!



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