



Chhatrashakti

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छात्रशक्ति

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- Judicial activism : boon or bane ● क्या यह सब क्रिकेट है?
- Poverty - some realities ! ● Budget - the in and out

छात्रसंघ चुनावों में विद्यार्थी परिषद की विजय

उत्तर प्रदेश छात्रसंघ चुनावों में गत कई वर्षोंकी परंपरा अखिल भारतीय विद्यार्थी परिषद ने इस वर्ष भी अबाधित रखते हुए शानदार विजय प्राप्त किया।

काशी हिंदू विश्वविद्यालय में विद्यार्थी परिषद के जे. पी. एस. राठीर अध्यक्षपदपर चुन लिये गए। काशी हिंदू विश्वविद्यालय में विद्यार्थी परिषदने आईसा इस मूलतत्ववादी संगठन को करारा झटका दिया। जहाँ आईसा के अध्यक्षपद उम्मीदवार केवल 1300 मत बटोर सके उनकी तुलना में विद्यार्थी परिषद के जे. पी. एस. राठीर को दुगुने से ज्यादा 2700 मत प्राप्त हुए, और विद्यार्थी परिषद ने एक ऐतिहासिक विजय हासिल की।

अवध विश्वविद्यालय साकेत परिसर में जटाराकर सिंह अध्यक्ष तथा पवनकुमार मिश्र महामंत्री पद के लिये चुने गये।

जागतिक गणतंत्रवादी विश्वविद्यालय में जातिगत गठजोड़ जोड़तोड़ के आधारपर छात्रों को उकसाने वाले बी.एस.पी. को हराकर विद्यार्थी परिषद ने विजय दर्ज की। इस विश्वविद्यालय में केवल अध्यक्ष पद के लिये चुनाव होते हैं, और अध्यक्ष कार्यकारी बनाते हैं। विद्यार्थी परिषद के राजेश शुक्ल ने बड़े अंतर से यह अध्यक्षपद का चुनाव जीता। कानपुर विश्वविद्यालय डी. ए.वी. परिसर में वि.वि. छात्रसंघ महामंत्री के नाते विद्यार्थी परिषद के कृष्ण दिक्षित ने चुनाव जीतकर विद्यार्थी परिषद का प्रभाव कायम रखा।

विश्वविद्यालय के परिसरोंके अन्य चुनावों में भी अखिल भारतीय विद्यार्थी परिषद के फैन्स ने 60% से ज्यादा सफलता प्राप्त की है। इन सभी छात्रसंघ चुनावों में भाग विजय के परिणामस्वरूप राष्ट्रवादी राक्षसों छात्रसंघों में मजबूत बनी है, और राजनीति से प्रेरित, जातिगत विद्वेष फैलाकर अपना स्थान जमाने के अन्य संगठनों के नापाक इरादे फिर एक बार परास्त हुए हैं।

नेताजी सुभाष की संघर्ष यात्रा का स्मरण

अ.भा.वि.प. उदयपुर द्वारा शैक्षिक अराजकता, राजनीतिक अपराधीकरण, भ्रष्टाचार तथा देश की असुरक्षा के खिलाफ 23 जन. 1996 को नेताजी सुभाषचंद्र बोस की 100 वी जयन्ति पर उदयपुर जिला व महानगर ने 1200 छात्रों को रैली निकाली तथा छात्र सभा आयोजित की।

जनसभा को संबोधित करते हुए विद्यार्थी परिषद की राष्ट्रीय मंत्री सुश्री नेता कौल ने शंकर, दूरसंचार, चीनी इसमें हुए भोटाले तथा हवाला कांड के लिए केंद्र सरकार को जिम्मेदार ठहराया। उन्होंने छात्रों से जागरूक होकर नेताओं के हाथों देश को बेचने से बचाने का आह्वान किया।

जनसंघर्ष मोर्चा राजस्थान प्रदेश के संयोजक तुलसीनारायण सिंह ने देश की अंतर्गत सुरक्षा की स्थिति पर चिंता प्रकट की। उन्होंने पुरूलिया में हथियार गिरावे जाने की विस्तृत व्याख्या करते हुए इस बात पर रोष व्यक्त किया कि केंद्र सरकार उस बात को दवाने की चेष्टा कर रही है। उन्होंने हवालाकांड को जॉन सीवीआई निष्पक्षता से करेगी इस पर अविश्वास व्यक्त किया।

वक्ताओंने सुभाषजी के प्रखर संघर्ष को स्मरण कराया। अ.भा.वि.प. उदयपुर विभाग के सह प्रमुख श्री. महेंद्र उपाध्याय ने मौजूदा शिक्षापद्धति में व्याप्त अराजकता पर विस्तार से चर्चा की।

छात्र युवा संमेलनों में देश की सुरक्षा का संकल्प

अखिल भारतीय विद्यार्थी परिषदद्वारा विदर्भ (महाराष्ट्र) प्रदेश में आयोजित 32 छात्र-युवा संमेलनों में सहभागी हजारों छात्रों ने देश की सुरक्षा के लिये संघर्ष करने की अपनी कर्तव्यता का पुनरुच्चारण किया।

शेगाव में संमेलन के बाद आयोजित जन सभा को विद्यार्थी परिषद के राष्ट्रीय मंत्री श्री. मुरलीधरन ने संबोधित किया। आज देश में व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार, देश की सुरक्षा के समस्त उत्पन्न खतरों की चर्चा करते हुए स्पष्ट ही इस स्थिति को बदल सकते हैं ऐसा संकल्प उन्होंने प्रकट किया।

स्वामी विवेकानंद की पावन स्मृति का पुनःस्मरण करते हुए इन छात्र युवा संमेलनोंने 'पढाई के साथ लडाई' की विद्यार्थी परिषद की भूमिका से पूर्ण सहमति जतायी।

वरुड, हिगणघाट, भंडारा, मूल शेगाव, भद्रावती आदि स्थानों के संमेलनों में उत्साह उमंग और आत्मविश्वास का दर्शन हो रहा था। सभी संमेलनों में शिक्षा, स्वदेशी, सुरक्षा और भ्रष्टाचार इन मुद्दों चर्चा के साथ-साथ प्रस्ताव भी पारित किया गया।



स्कूल बोर्ड भिवाणी पर अभाविप हरियाणा प्रदेश द्वारा आयोजित रैली का नेतृत्व करते हुए विद्यार्थी परिषद के राष्ट्रीय उपाध्यक्ष ओमप्रकाश धनखंड और हरियाणा प्रदेश मंत्री विजित पाली

EDITORIAL . . .

Dear Reader,

Chhatrashakti completes one year of its republication with this issue. For the *Chhatrashakti* team this was a year when it had to gain the confidence of its readers and well-wishers. All being beginners, tried to understand and learn through the method of trial and error. We are aware of our shortcomings. But we do have the confidence that we will be able to overcome with your continued patronage co-operation and encouragement which we received benevolently during the past one year.

We request all our subscribers to continue their subscription for the next year also. We take this opportunity to request you to enroll one more subscriber other than yourself. The necessary forms are attached with this issue.

Expecting your patronage.

Cover : Shweta Kaul, National Secretary, addressing a student rally at Udaipur

Editorial Desk

V. Muraleedharan
Sharadmani Marathe
V. Sangeetha
Prachi Moghe
Kedar Thosar

W meet again on the eve of the elections to the 11th Lok Sabha. The nation goes to the polls on the backdrop of a series of shocking scandals.

The last and the worst being the "hawala" racket has thrown up crucial issues that may get drowned in the din of electioneering. First and foremost is the utter sluggishness of the CBI in handling "hanky-panky" of such greivous proportions, till it was bulldozed into action by the Supreme Court. We shudder at what skeletons may fall out if more such CBI cupboards were prised open!

The selectivity in filing of chargesheets has lent credence to the belief that guns for political gains are being shot from the CBI shoulders. If further erosion of faith in the executive is to be stopped, it is imperative that the investigation is carried on with greater transparency, speed and impartiality to take the case to its logical conclusion and ensure punishment to all those guilty.

What is being lost, in the heat and dust generated by the scandal, is the information on the source of the phenomenally huge amount of illegal funds being pumped into the country through politicians. The crucial question as to whose interests were sought to be protected by the funds has not even been touched with any seriousness.

Lastly and most importantly, the hawala underlines the urgent need to restructure the rules, regulations and procedures that make up the system to elect representatives of the public to our sovereign legislature. Unless the system is made more realistic, no amount of judicial activism can curb the deceit and fraud which form the very base of the functioning of the world's largest democracy.

The voter of this democracy has with his uncanny wisdom proven time and again, that public sentiment in favour of moral integrity can easily overthrow the shackles of money and muscle power. The 27th day of April 1996, shall, we hope, stand testimony to this wisdom. Till then, we wish all our readers all the very best for their impending examinations.

Punch





Perspective

Prof. Bal Apte.

What Constitutes our nation? It is legacy of the British empire? Were we given our nationhood by the unification of this country by the British rule? Are we a nation in the making? Did this process start with our independence or with the promulgation of our constitution? Is it a conglomeration of nationalities which tend to disintegrate? Is this country on the verge of disintegration?

What is the identity of this nation? Do the identities of caste, province, language predominate our existence? What is the role of religious denominations?

Beyond territories & authority

There was intellectual confusion in respect of answers to these question until a few years ago. But today, it is becoming increasingly clear that mere territories or mere unified authority do not make a nation. It is also clear that even before the concept of a nation and nation state was born in the western world, the people of this country lived as a nation, in all aspects of the definition of nationhood. The cultural content coupled with filial attachment with entire land from the Himalayas to the Ocean gave nationhood to the people of this country who were recognised by the world as Hindus. This common bond of culture, of value-systems and a common perception of relationships of man and man, man and nature, man and God gives all of us in this country our common Identity. This is the

The Question of Identity - II

essence of our nation-hood.

What is the effect of the diversities that exist here? These diversities with certain divisive tones badly effect the unity and harmony of the social existence. The caste identity becomes a source of enmity; language also creates ill-will; quarrels afflict inter-state relationships; exploitation in the name of caste pollutes and destroys harmony.

Diversities cannot balkanise

And yet, it can be assertively stated that these divisions cannot balkanise this country. The national bonds are for more powerful as well as resilient. We ought to worry about the divisive forces, and yet we need not worry about any disintegration. All deliberate and willful attempts to divide the people of this country have miserably failed. The frenzy of muslim communalism has also failed to achieve this. The end result of such fundamentalist communalism is the consolidation of nationalist forces and a new awakening in the muslim masses.

A citizen may be acutely aware of his language, his region, may be his caste. He cannot be termed anti-national only because of this. This small identity by itself does not militate against the wider national identity. The people of this country have time and again shown that lesser identities do not blur their understanding of their national identity, which is essentially pan-Indian.

The two-nation theory which divided this country has failed. Islam could not hold together East and

West Pakistan; and the truncated Pakistan is facing further disintegration. The process of national awareness amongst the muslim masses of this country has slowly begun. The fire breathing militancy of their leadership is proving counter productive.

The Hindu assertion of this decade and the new awareness about ignorance, poverty, bigotry and social injustice among masses will help the various religious denominations in this country to appreciate their main-stream nationhood. The process is slow and is fraught with conflicts and pitfalls. Yet the process is bound to take its own logical course during the next twenty-five years.

Spiritual and cultural awareness

This awareness of roots is a part of the universal quest for roots and identity. Over emphasis on secularism and scientific achievement resulted in the 'deconstruction of man' during the Twentieth Century. The next century will herald a spiritual awareness of existence and a cultural awareness of relationships. In that sense religious sentiments will grow and a new relationship with nature will develop. Materialism will be shown its proper place.

International understanding and brotherhood cannot be achieved by illusory internationalism: the failures of communism and Islam have proven this. People with their own new-found and cherished national identities can understand and co-operate with each other better. That will be the achievement of the next century.



Budget- What is it ?

Raj Kumar Bhatia

On 28th February the Finance Minister of India presented the interim budget of the Central Government to the Parliament. The budget is an annual exercise done by the Government which comprises of the proposals of the Government with respect to its earnings and expenditures for the forthcoming financial year. On behalf of the Government, the Finance Minister puts forward various schemes and methods of raising and spending of funds at the Government level. The Parliament holds a discussion on the proposal and gives its approval after making changes in them, if necessary. Parliament's approval is a constitutional obligation though in essence the Government gets the budget approved i.e. passed easily on the strength of its majority in Parliament. Nevertheless, the discussion is held and if felt desirable by the Government, amendments are made in the proposals.

The budget becomes a matter of interest both for ordinary, and enlightened citizens. For ordinary citizens budget is important because changes in tax structure and administered prices are made normally at this time. Some new taxes are levied and old are withdrawn, tax rates are changed and changes in those prices of goods and services which are decided at the Government level are announced.

The ordinary person then tries to assess whether he has been a beneficiary or a loser. Newspaper headlines scream "T.V., VCRs dearer" "Cosmetics, plastic goods cheaper" "Income -tax exemption up by Rs. 10,000/-" etc.

Macroeconomic Problems

The enlightened citizens, including politicians, businessmen, analysts and opinion makers scrutinise the budget from the viewpoint of the likely gains and losses to the economy as a whole. Both from the sides of the Government as well as of its supporters and critics the budget is analysed with respect to its likely impact on the economy. Though fund raising and spending is a routine thing that a Government does, yet of late the budget has been considered as an important tool for solving the problems of an economy and therefore the Government has been expected to use it in such a way that larger economic objectives of the country are served rather than defeated through it. When the Government presents the budget it also puts forward its arguments in its favour. The supporters and critics then come out with their evaluations, which are avidly absorbed by the public. Famous lawyer Nani Palkhivala's speech on the budget is held in a stadium in Mumbai! No political party loses this golden

opportunity to criticise the incumbent Government. Share prices show dramatic changes reflecting the sentiment of the brokers over the budget.

In recent years the budget has also become a statement on the government's stance on foreign trade, and foreign investment. It also reflects the priorities of funding institutions like the World Bank and IMF. Signals are thus sent to companies wanting an entry into the Indian Market.

Fiscal (tax) policy

The role of the Government in economic affairs of a country has been a matter of intense debate and all shades of opinion are expressed in this regard. But nowadays there is a general consensus that the Government has to play its role for the solution of macroeconomic problems like unemployment, poverty, disparity, inflation, balance of payments disequilibrium etc. and for achieving higher rate of growth. For this role the Government has available to itself the various policies such as monetary policy, fiscal policy, free market policy etc. and policy instruments such as money supply, budget, private sector, public sector, foreign trade rules and foreign exchange rates etc. Of the policies at the disposal of the Government, the fiscal policy relates to income and expenditure policy of the

Government and the budget is its policy instrument brought into operation at intervals. Since taxation forms a much talked about component of the budget, in popular parlance budget becomes a synonym of tax policy, which in its turn becomes the popular synonym of fiscal policy.

In our country every year the budget is presented to the Parliament in the end of the month of February and after approval it becomes effective with the commencement of the financial year on 1st April. The budget presented recently was not a full budget but was an interim one. It is also called 'vote on account budget'. This was done because the present Government has a tenure of few months left and the country is likely to hold Lok Sabha election in April or May when a new Government will come into existence. As per the law of the country, the Government can present the budget only for the period for which it has been elected. Therefore the present Government has presented a budget for a period of four months only. The new Government which will be formed after Lok Sabha elections will have to present its own budget.

Railway Budget

The presentation of the budget is preceded by two other important acts. One, a separate Railway budget is presented, and two, economic survey is presented. In our country railways is a very huge network which affects the lives of lakhs of people. Railways is a government undertaking of a

special nature. In legal terms it is a 'departmental undertaking'. Other than railways, there are some other departmental undertakings also like post and telegraph and telecommunications etc. As such the proposals of earnings and expenditures of the departmental undertakings are taken care of in the general budget itself and the same thing can be done in the case of railways also. But since no other department is as big as the railways, especially with respect to its gigantic financial aspects and massive public involvement, a practice has been adopted of presenting railway budget separately.

In the field of economics, one year period is a standard measure to gauge the gains and losses on several fronts, be it at personal or household level or at the level of a firm or industry or in the areas of production of goods and services or at the level of a state or the country. In the business world assessment of gains and losses of performance of a firm is made with the help of annual income and expenditure account, profit and loss account and the balance sheet etc. Similar assessment is made for the whole economy also.

Economic Survey

The country's financial year, like that of a firm, comes an end on 31st March. The economic survey is an exercise done at the Government level and it is an analytical presentation of the performance of the whole country in the outgoing financial year. It comprises of achievements and shortcomings of

the economy during the year. It has been customary for the Government to come out with economic survey just before the presentation of the budget.

Government fund raising

When presented, the budget contrains proposals of fund raising by way of taxation, borrowings and non-tax earnings etc. and of funds spending on various nonplan schemes. Often as per the budget proposals, there occurs a gap between earnings and expenditures. When proposed earnings are less than the expenditure, the budget is called a deficit budget whereas in the opposite case it becomes a surplus budget. Quite often, in India the first case has applied. In such a situation, to meet the shortfall of earnings, the Government makes the supplementary efforts of raising funds by various means. Such means often include foreign borrowings and creation of new money.

(Rajkumar Dhatta is the former National President of ABVP)

(Contd. from page no. 10)

University, Dr. Gopalkrishna Reddy wanted the educational sector to take the lead and set the right tone towards eradication of corruption and criminalisation of politics.

Mr. P. Chandrasekhar All India steering committee member of the morcha and Mr. Ramanamurthy leader of the unit also spoke.

Poverty : Fifty years of diagnosis and remedy

Sharadmani Marathe.

On March 19 there was a news on regional news bulletin on doordarshan covering Vice President of India addressing some of the routine functions. The news reader read ... "... vice president of India Shri R.K.Narayan said that the prime objective of new economic policy and globalization is to eradicate poverty from this land ..." and so on. The similar statements were repeatedly made throughout last about fifty years by various political leaders, prime ministers, presidents and vice-presidents. There were slogans like "Socialistic Economy" or "Garibi Hatao" instead of recent "globalization" but the other contents were almost same. Various politicians, some of them very towering, came and went; but poverty remained where it was. Instead of getting eradicated it opted for getting expanded manifold. People also got themselves trained to live with such slogans and with poverty simultaneously. And now as the general elections for Lok Sabha are declared the politicians of all category and quality will initiate high decibel sloganeering against poor poverty. I feel this is the right time to initiate a debate on this issue.

About Rural Poverty

Majority of the Indian population is directly dependent on agriculture or agro based occupations. Of this population at least 47 % are living below poverty line. It is very

simplicistic to state that the root cause of poverty of a person is laziness, or vices like alcohol or gambling. Some attribute poverty to outdated agricultural techniques which, also, is not the whole truth. Almost 55 % of the total cultivable land of India is concentrated in the hands of 12 % landowners. There is similar disparity in the distribution of water as well. Almost two third of the total cultivable land is dependent on rain water. In Maharashtra irrigation projects are designed to irrigate 26 lac acres of total 2 crore acres of cultivable land but in practice they just irrigate 7 to 8 lacs acres. Sixty percent of available water is consumed by just four lac acres of sugarcane farms. Agricultural labourers in the rain fed dry land areas get 80 to 100 days of employment. Even in horticulture land areas this figure is 180 to 200 days. It is very clear from above information why there is panic displacement of population towards cities in search of livelihood.

About Urban Poverty

In 1973-74 total number of people below poverty line was 29.15 crores. In 1989-90 this figure was reduced to 21.08 crores. Surprisingly total number of people below poverty line in urban areas remained almost unchanged. It was 4.73 crores in 1973-74 and was marginally reduced to 4.22 crores in 1989-90. More surprisingly urban population

constituted just 17.3 % of total population in 1973-74 but in 1989-90 this percentage is 25.7 %. These figures clearly indicate that there is impropportionate hike in urban population in this period. Comparing figures of 1951 rural population increased little more than double but urban population has become almost 3.5 times in the same period. It shows there is continuous displacement of population to the urban areas. In the decade of 1978-88 percentage of salaried employment against total employment was reduced to 42.7 % from 44.2 %. In the same period percentage of temporary and casual employment against total employment was increased from 15.5 % to 16.8 %. It is well-known fact that the poor work in this casual and temporary employment sector. Twenty percent of urban male and 36 % of urban females are illiterate. Out of total houses in urban area only 37 % can be called as *pucca makan*. A recent survey carried out in Pune shows that municipal schools in the heart of the city do not get full enrollment, on the other hand municipal schools in the suburbs are over crowded. It is indication of displacement of poor from central part of the city to the suburbs. The state of urban poor man is very pathetic. He has to live in slums. Face scarcity of water. He is deprived of essential services like health because public hospitals and medical centers

are always overcrowded. His children just do not go to school or get dropped out of it.

50 Years of cure

In 1947, just after the independence, we felt that as the British imperialism was no longer existing, the problem of poverty would be easily solved. Planners under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru were of the opinion that-

1. As the economic development and growth in overall production will take place magnitude of poverty will get reduced automatically.

2. Benefits of growth of production and market will get spread automatically thus ending the vicious circle of unemployment- disparity-poverty.

Unfortunately this has not happened. It was realised after 1965 that poverty will not be eradicated automatically with the overall growth in economy. It was evident that economic growth can take place leaving poverty as it is. This realisation resulted in change in governmental policies slightly. Schemes like Employment Guarantee Schemes, Subsidies on various items like Seeds, Fertilizers are some of the examples of this. These measures either were not sufficient or were not properly implemented. Shri Rajiv Gandhi, in his tenure of P.M., once said on the floor of the Lok Sabha that only 15 % of the money spent on such schemes reach the poor population. Remaining 85 % is siphoned by, what he called them, power brokers.

What next ?

It is very clear to us that despite all efforts we, as a nation, have failed to do anything substantial to eradicate

poverty in the last fifty years. It should be clear to everybody that 'trickle down' theory will not work. The problem of poverty can not be termed as "General" and "Long-term" problem. It is a severe and immediate problem affecting almost half of the population and therefore has to be given proper and immediate attention. There is a need to evaluate the magnitude of the problem more honestly.

It is generally assumed that a person who earns the food equivalent less than 2250 calories per day is below poverty line. What is the state of a person who is just able to secure equivalent of 2300 calories or even 3000?. Technically he will be above poverty line but his living will be equally miserable. For years the sole motive of economic policy has remained the growth of industrial and agricultural production. Is this correct and sufficient? Is it not equally important and urgent to chalk out plans on war footing to arrange food, drinking water, decentralised and people oriented primary health service, primary education, employment and enactment to implement land reforms?

What is going to be a fate of poor in the new 'haven' of globalisation, liberalisation and economic reforms? Industries coming up in this new phase will be labour intensive or capital intensive? Local industries in the rural areas will be encouraged or will get swallowed by the giant players in the market? How can poor afford the services like education, health when they are privatised? Is it not very sweeping to say that economic benefits of the new economic policy will be diverted to

programs of eradication of poverty?

The peoples' representatives in the next Loksabha will have to search honestly the answers of such questions arising in the minds of common Indians. Are we going to take our country in the 21st century along with tens of crores of our fellow citizens who are living below or just above the line of poverty. In that case all our economic reforms will become irrelevant. Let us not forget that poverty is part and parcel of our economy.

(Sharadmani Marathe is the former National Treasurer of ABVP and as a developmental activist is closely associated with SFD)

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(... 15 वे)

क्या यह खेल है? इस विश्वकप में मैन हारने-जीतने के लिये, खराब प्रदर्शन के लिये खिलाड़ियों को रिश्त लेने-देने के आरोप भी हुए वह मिथ्यारोप सिद्ध हो ऐसी सभी खेलप्रेमियों की सदिच्छा है।

इस विश्वकप में आयोजन और प्रसारण से लेकर Official drink तक और ईट से लेकर मंच तक प्रत्येक चीज को पैसों में तोला गया, उसका सौदा किया गया, यह एक विदारक सत्य है। कुछ पूर्व खिलाड़ियों ने इन बातोंपर कड़ी आपत्ती प्रकट की है, नागजी जतायी है। संभवतः इन्हीं खिलाड़ियोंपर Unprofessionals का लेबल लगाया जाएगा। क्या क्रिकेटप्रेमियों की फिर से एक रोमांचक, रोचक खेल देखने की अपेक्षा पूर्ण हो सकेगी? खेलते समय एक विजयशक्ति का Spirit होते हुए भी, क्रिकेट का मैदान 'युद्धभूमि' नहीं है यह बात इन आयोजक और खिलाड़ियों को कोई समझाएंगे? और क्या दर्शक भी संयम बरतते हुए खेल का लुत्फ उठाएंगे? ऐसेही कुछ पन्न मन में उठते हैं। और साथ-साथ क्रिकेट-क्रिकेट बना रहे, हर खेल-खेल ही बना रहे यह अपेक्षा भी!

* * * * *



Pharmacy Students demonstrating in front of collector's office

PHARMACY STUDENT AGITATION IN GULBARGA

The pharmacy students of Gulbarga University under the banner of ABVP agitating against the modifications made in the examination system attained a major victory when the Pharmacy Council of India, decided to revert back to the previous system of examinations.

The agitation which started on Feb. 5th and went on for about one

and half months also raised the demands for according first preference to pharmacy students in pharmaceutical Industries, providing facilities to lecturers in pharmacy colleges as per PCI and AICTE stipulations and making the recognition of pharmacy colleges by PCI statutory.

Concern Over Deterioration Of Values

The 8th State Conference of Tamil Nadu ABVP held at Ambathur, on the outskirts of Madras expressed serious concern over the deterioration in Education. A survey conducted by the ABVP in 137 colleges spread over 18 districts in five university area which formed the basis of a symposium in the conference revealed a deterioration in values among the management, staff and students. As a remedy the symposium suggested stringent steps to maintain campus discipline, prevent intrusion of outsiders in the name of politics, caste and religion in college affairs and selection of teachers properly on merit.

Earlier, the conference was inaugurated by the National President Dr. Manohar Rao, by lighting the lamp.

The conference through a resolution on the educational scene, blamed the state government for its apathy towards the higher education. It urged the state govt. to create an Educational Development Fund to assist Higher Education. Through another resolution, the conference expressed its serious concern over growing social tensions in South Tamil Nadu and urged the student community not to become the victims of the vested interest groups who are whipping up caste clashes.

The conference elected Prof. P. Subbaiah as president and V. Balaji as secretary for one more term.

(cont. from column 1)
of the seminar. The programme started with the introductory remarks made by K.S. Jayanth, State secretary.

CALL FOR REVAMPING OF LEGAL EDUCATION

Bangalore : A one day seminar on 'legal-education in Karnataka-problems and solutions' organised by ABVP has given a call for a detailed discussion on the functioning of Bar Council of India and its efforts in improving the standards of legal education.

The seminar inaugurated by B.V. Acharya, former Advocate General of Karnataka dealt in depth about the various aspects of legal education in the state. The seminar attended by many advocates, academicians, principals, students and representatives of student organisations expressed its anxiety and concern over the deteriorating standards in Law Colleges, legal education and legal practitioners.

The Seminar demanded the suspension and withdrawal of the recent proposal of 225 days of pre-enrollment training introduced by Bar Council of India. Instead, the seminar demanded a comprehensive pacjed to be brought about after necessary consultation and discussions.

Among those who participated in the seminar include Prof. V. Nagaraj of National Law School of India, Bangalore, Shri Radhakrishna Rao, (Bangalore Institute of Legal Studies) and Shri. Ashwathnarayan (Member, Karnataka State Bar Council), Dr. M.K. Sridhar, State Preesident, ABVP Karnataka was the moderator

(cont. in column 2)

Encouraging Innovation - The ABVP Way

Imagine a student engineer stating assertively that he intends patenting his "Portable bike". No, this is not from some Hindi Film. It actually happens, every year, in "Dipex" the state-level competition of working models held by ABVP in Maharashtra. The activity, beginning as an encouragement to innovation has gone on to become an increasingly effective forum for liaison between the industry and the college. The vital-statistics of Dipex-96 held in Pune in Feb. 96 speak volumes about the need for such activity.

From another angle, as Dr. Vijay Bhatkar, Managing Director, C-DAC, put it in his inaugural speech, no nation can survive on borrowed technology. It is indigenously developed technology alone that will usher in an era of competitiveness in world markets. The existing centralised research net-works, can never keep up with the mind boggling pace at which new technology is hitting the markets today. It is only if every student is given the chance to create and innovate that we stand a chance of dominance in the emerging world order.

Dr. Bhatkar's sentiments probably echoed in the minds of industry big-wigs. Their response was encouraging. Major group heads like those of Jain Pipes, Nirlep, V.I.P., Nath, Bajaj Auto, Bedekars, Camlin etc. showed a personal interest in the event. The Director of Technical

Education, Maharashtra, even dispatched a communique to all principals to encourage participation in "Dipex-96". Dr. V.G. Bhide, the scientist of International repute and ex-V.C. of Pune varsity made it a point not only to visit "Dipex" but also to chat personally with the participants.

Watchdog panels to check corruption mooted

Visakhapatnam : Eradication of corruption in public life would be possible only if people asserted themselves by electing only those candidates with a clean record and free from the stain of ill-gotten wealth. Mr. T. S. Rao, former Director-General of Police, said at a seminar on 'Corruption and criminalisation of politics' organised by the Jana Sangarsha Morcha.

Mr. Rao said corruption had assumed menacing proportions and

ABVP has once again showed what a student organisation can achieve. "Srujan" the forum for entrepreneurship development is a step forward. It will be a beacon to those young and upcoming entrepreneurs who want to strike their own trail.

felt that if that was not controlled "It will eat into the vitals of the democratic system."

Recalling the Nav Nirman Movement of the youth in Gujarat in the early seventies, he said such a movement was necessary at the national level to set standards in public life and expressed his happiness that judiciary had taken upon the task of ensuring probity.

The Vice-Chancellor Andhra

(Contd. in page no. 6)



T.S. Rao (Retd. D.G.P. and convener JSM Andhra Pradesh) delivering a lecture in the seminar. Others on the dais are P. Chandrashekhara, National Secretary ABVP, Dr. M. Gopal Krishna Reddy (V.C. Andhra University) and Prof. Venkat Rao (College of Law A.U.)

Amidst the stinking tales of hawala, emanating from the garbage of politics in the nation's capital, which once more exposed the skeletons of the politician-businessman nexus, the nation's prestigious institute, the Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) presented a picture of hope and expectations. The university perceived to become one of the centres of the best brains in country, even though during the last few years have lost much of its charm and steeped down in its stature by churning out bureaucrats, journalists and teachers, in that order rather than academicians and intellectuals who can storm the country's intellectual arena promised that all in not lost.

The JNU is experiencing an upsurge of nationalist forces during these days. ABVP struck severe blows to the leftists one after another during a period of hardly a month baffling them to no ends. These chain of incidents have shown one and all that the 'Red' are fighting a battle with their backs to the wall in this university which was considered to be a bastion of theirs till not long ago.

With the covert support of the leftists, the university was slowly turning to be den of antinationals and secessionists. Kashmir terrorists like 'Aazm Inquilab' used to come in the campus and demand support for the 'Liberation of Kashmir' and go scot-free. The leftist leaders of the campus were ready to go to the extent

of even providing full support to them.

During the first week of February, the campus saw posters against Indian army and withdrawal of army rule from Kashmir. On the very same topic a seminar also was slated to be held on Feb. 6. On the eve of the seminar, an undated, unnamed pamphlet which openly condemned the Indian army, advocated the multination theory and called for the disintegration of the nation, was distributed in the campus. 'The struggle in Kashmir is that of national liberation' was the tone of the pamphlet. The leftists were behind the whole machiavellian act.

When matters reached this far, the JNU student community under the leadership of ABVP reacted to the whole situation and demanded the administration not to allow the university premises to be converted into a centre for anti-national propaganda. The administration remained callous and the students had no other go but to resort to a dharna outside the School of Social Sciences (SSS) auditorium where the proposed seminar was to be held.

The leftist goons attempted to remove the students physically and even started beating them up. This led to some ugly scenes. In spite of repeated bids by them, the determined students did not allow the seminar to take place. Leftists tried to shift the venue and hold it at an open place in the campus at night.

There too the JNU students acted spontaneously and stopped the anti-nationalist propaganda.

At this stage ABVP conducted a massive signature campaign in the student community, which saw around 600 students supporting the demand for convening a University General Body Meeting (UGBM) to discuss and debate the anti-national activity of 6th Feb.

During the same period one more incident had happened which exposed the myth of JNU to be a leftist stronghold.

On one night some ABVP workers were surprised to see outsiders hovering around the Students' Activity Centre (SAC) which houses the JNUSU (JNU Students' Union) Office. Closer enquiry revealed that they were there for preparing the posters, festoons and banners for a rally soon to be held by the leftists in the capital. This blatant misuse of the JNUSU Office, for political purposes infuriated the students who laid seige to the building the very same night, demanding immediate action. The students did not budge till the authorities reached the spot and locked the premises of the JNUSU office and gave the assurance of action on those responsible. This was another shock to the leftists who were now seeing the change as clear as day light. They realised that the soil is fast slipping from under their

(Contd. in page no. 15...)

राष्ट्रीय मुद्दों पर मौन तोड़ने का आह्वान

वाराणसी : 19 मार्च। सम्पूर्ण क्रान्ति के प्रतीक स्मृति दिवस पर काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय में जुटे छात्र नेताओं ने राष्ट्रीय मुद्दों पर छात्रों के रूख में आयी उदात्तता पर चिन्ता व्यक्त की। काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय छात्रसंघ के तत्वावधान में आयोजित छात्रसंघ पदाधिकारियों के इस सम्मेलन में वक्ताओं ने देश में व्याप्त भ्रष्टाचार, शिक्षा के व्यवसायीकरण तथा राजनीति में अपराधियों के बोलबाले के खिलाफ एकजुट होकर लड़ाई लड़ने के लिए छात्र समुदाय से आह्वान किया। इसके अतिरिक्त छात्र हितों से सम्बन्धित प्रस्ताव भी सम्मेलन में पारित हुए। सम्मेलन में देश भर के लगभग तीन दर्जन छात्रसंघों के सौ से अधिक प्रतिनिधियों ने शिरकत की।

18 मार्च 1974 को सम्पूर्ण क्रान्ति के नारे से शुरू हुए जयप्रकाश आन्दोलन की याद में आयोजित छात्रसंघ प्रतिनिधि सम्मेलन के मुख्य अतिथि के रूप में विचार व्यक्त करते हुए अखिल भारतीय विद्यार्थी परिषद के राष्ट्रीय संगठनमंत्री दत्तात्रेय होसबाले ने कहा कि छात्रों को इस बात पर विचार करना चाहिए कि इस सदी के अन्त तक भारत का स्वरूप क्या होगा। देश के 9 करोड़ लोग क्या उस वक्त भी गरीब कहलाते रहेंगे? दत्तात्रेय ने कहा कि जिस देश में हर चीज विदेश से ही आती हो तो फिर देश की स्वतंत्रता कैसी?

सम्मेलन में विचार व्यक्त करते हुए अखिल भारतीय विद्यार्थी परिषद के पूर्व राष्ट्रीय महामंत्री हरेन्द्र कुमार ने इस बात पर चिन्ता व्यक्त की कि देश की अर्थव्यवस्था चौपट हो चुकी है फिर भी आन्दोलन नहीं हो रहा है।

जितेन्द्र सिंह, धर्मेन्द्र, राजेश शुक्ल, जटाशंकर, रजनिश जिन्दल, राजकुमार शर्मा आदि छात्र नेताओं ने भी अपने विचार व्यक्त किये।



Dr. Manohar Rao, National President ABVP addressing the delegates in the Tamil Nadu State Conference

विद्यार्थी परिषद द्वारा आहूत वि.वि. बन्द सफल

उदयपुर: अखिल भारतीय विद्यार्थी परिषद एवं केन्द्रीय छात्रसंघ द्वारा आयोजित बन्द पूर्णतया सफल रहा।

केन्द्रीय छात्रसंघ द्वारा आयोजित कजरी 96 में मि. यूनिवर्सिटी तथा मिस यूनिवर्सिटी प्रतियोगिता में उद्योगिका द्वारा छात्राओं के प्रति अप्त्लील शब्दों का प्रयोग, तथा एक विवादित छात्रनेता को मंच पर स्थान देने का छात्र विरोध प्रकट कर रहे थे। तभी छात्रसंघ पदाधिकारियों द्वारा छात्रों के साथ मारपीट तथा गाली गलौच की गई एवं पुलिस प्रशासन द्वारा लाठीचार्ज किया गया। जिसके विरोध में विद्यार्थी परिषद तथा छात्रसंघ द्वारा बन्द का आह्वान किया गया।

छात्रों के लिए नयी व्यवस्था का विरोध

जयपुर: राजस्थान विश्वविद्यालय के प्रशासनिक भवन में छात्रों के प्रवेश के लिए लागू की गयी नयी व्यवस्था का अखिल भारतीय विद्यार्थी परिषद के कार्यकर्ताओं ने विरोध किया। परिषद कार्यकर्ताओं ने विरोधस्वरूप विश्वविद्यालय परिसर में घंटे भर तक उग्र प्रदर्शन किया। परिषद के कार्यकर्ता प्रशासनिक भवन में घुसने में कामयाब हो गये। और पुलिस उन्हें ले गयी।

उल्लेखनीय है कि विश्वविद्यालय प्रशासन ने कुछ दिन पहले प्रशासनिक भवन में छात्रों के प्रवेश के लिए नयी व्यवस्था लागू की है, जिसके तहत इस भवन में छात्र दोपहर दो बजे से पहले प्रवेश नहीं कर सकते और छात्र आवश्यक पूछताछ के लिए भवन खिडकियों से ही सम्पर्क कर सकते हैं।

परिषद का आरोप है कि इन खिडकियों में कभी भी कर्मचारी उपलब्ध नहीं रहते, जिससे छात्रों को आवश्यक कार्यों के लिए इधर उधर भटकना पड़ता है।

JUDICIAL ACTIVISM

Vijay Vaidya

The last few years have seen several unprecedented judicial pronouncements which have brought the judges and courts in the limelight. The decisive dividing line between the judiciary and executive/legislature seems to be obliterated giving an impression that the judiciary is taking over the running of the country. A fear is also expressed that unlike the legislature, the judiciary is not liable to seek any mandate from the people and its transgression into areas of public policy is a matter of serious concern to the stability of democracy in this country. The legislature on the other hand is at least accountable to the people every five years and hence this accountability is what democracy is all about.

Strong judiciary fills the void?

The court's interference in the matters of public interest has been watched with a mixed reaction. A large section is convinced that the executive has become so weak and ineffective that the void can only be filled in by the strong judicial pronouncements. The inability of the executive to instill confidence in the day to day functioning of the government can be seen from the nature of matters where the courts have sought to exercise writs. The courts have called for closure of polluting Industries in several states, a function which ought to have been performed by the Pollution Control

Boards, courts have repeatedly called upon the various Industries to implement welfare measures, the overseeing of which was not done by the commissioners of Labour and of course, it was only on the directions of the court that the hawala scandal or the Gawala scandal set the investigating agencies in motion. Be it matters pertaining to implementation of commitments pertaining to child labour, working conditions and safety standards of workmen in the mines or the health of undertrials in prisons the social activism per se can neither be faulted nor objected. Public-spirited citizens and NGOs have taken recourse to courts due to the permissive application of the principles of locus standi especially in view of crisis of confidence in the political process.

Active judiciary is anti-democratic?

Another view doing the rounds is that the judiciary is holding the country to ransom and the doctrine of active judiciary is anti-democratic whereby a handful of enlightened persons arbiter on what constitutes the common good and thrust it on the people. There is indeed substance in this fear, especially when courts are used to short-circuit the political process or when political parties use courts to play 'football' to settle issues of ideological differences. This fear is indeed neither hypothetical nor unjustified. The courts have sometimes trivialized

their role by indulging in public gestures like directing supply of biryani to the terrorists in Hazaratbal or agreeing to arbitrate over the Ayodhya dispute. The dangers of the judiciary overindulging in public life can also not be overlooked. If the mood in the judiciary is to arrogate to itself the powers of the policy makers and not restrict it to the correction of administrative malafides then the balance envisaged in the constitution would be upset.

The important role of the legislature in the governance of this country needs reaffirming through the process of public opinion building. This is a difficult task as the frustrations of the people and their distrust of politicians is well known. Many rules, regulations and procedures have become outdated and need correction through legislative process and this alone will stop the people from taking recourse to courts. Students and other social organizations will have to assert themselves in the process of lobbying and opinion building to check the moral laxity of the political class and the cynicism that has engulfed the entire society. A failure on this count will only result in serious possibility of crumbling of democracy in the country. If democracy were to collapse, the judiciary may have no role left active or otherwise.

(Vijay Vaidya is a lawyer by profession and is also the Chairman of World Organisation of Students and Youth)

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क्या यह सब क्रिकेट है?

केदार ठोसर

श्रीलंका विश्वकप विजेता, क्रिकेट 1996। निरंतर विजय प्राप्त करते हुए एक प्रभावशाली लक्ष्य श्रीलंका टीम ने प्राप्त किया, वे निश्चयही बधाई के पात्र है।

भारत का प्रदर्शन कुलमिलाकर धूप छाव जैसा रहा। पाकिस्तानपर रोमहर्षक विजय, कुछ पराजय, सेमीफायनल मैच में श्रीलंका के हाथों एक करारा झटका और भारत का विश्वविजय का सपना बिखर गया। उपलब्धि के तौरपर, अपनी शानदार बल्लेबाजी के आधारपर सचिन तेंडुलकरने 500 से ज्यादा रनों की बौछार कर रिकार्ड के साथ बल्लेबाजी में प्रथम स्थान अर्जित किया। भारत की गंदबाजी का मुख्य अस्त्र बने स्पिन गंदबाज अनिल कुम्बले ने करिश्माई 15 विकेटे चटककर गंदबाजी में शीर्षस्थान प्राप्त किया।

1983 में एक तरह से साधारणसी भारतीय क्रिकेट टीम ने 'टीम भावना' और जिगर के बलबूतेपर विश्वकप जीता और 1996 में हमारी कागजपर एकदम मजबूत टीम ने बिखरे-बिखरे व्यक्तित्वों के कारण शर्मनाक पराजय का मुंह देखा। दूसरी तरफ ऑस्ट्रेलिया और श्रीलंका ने 'प्रोफेशनल' अंदाज से अपने सभी मैच खेले। श्रीलंका के सनत जयसूरिया को उनके बेहतरीन ऑल राउंड खेल के कारण 'सर्वोत्तम खिलाड़ी' का सम्मान प्राप्त हुआ।

कलकत्ता के विश्वप्रसिद्ध इडन गार्डन्स पर सेमीफायनल मैच के नाजुक क्षणों में कुछ दर्शकों ने मैदान में बोटले आदि फेंककर भारतीय टीम के निराशाजनक प्रदर्शनपर रोष प्रकट किया। एक स्वाभाविक भावना का गलत तरह से प्रदर्शन हुआ, और श्रीलंका को 'वन बाय डिफॉल्ट' घोषित किया गया। कुछ दर्शकों के बेकाबु वर्तन के कारण समूचे क्रिकेट जगत में भारत को उपदेश के कड़वे घूंट पिलाना प्रारंभ हुआ। आश्चर्य कि उनमें सरफराज नवाज जैसे पूर्व पाकिस्तानी खिलाड़ी भी हमें Sportsman Spirit का पाठ पढ़ाने में सहभागी हुए। लेकिन, भारत को 'खिलाडूवृत्ती' (Sportsman Spirit) पढ़ाये

ऐसा समय अभी आया नहीं है, और शायद वह आना संभव नहीं है। ये सब टिप्पणीकर भूल गये की शीशे के घर में रहनेवालों ने दूसरों के घरोंपर पत्थर नहीं फेंकने चाहिये।

ऐसी कुछ मनसनीखोज घटनाओं के अलावा अन्य कई कारणों से इस विश्वकप की चर्चा चली। विज्ञापन, प्रायोजक, दिन-रात के मैच, पुरस्कार आदि। करोड़ों क्रिकेटप्रेमी दूरदर्शन, स्टार टीवी व अन्य चैनल्सपर विश्वकप श्रृंखला देख रहे थे। और मैं मानता हू कि सबके मन में इसी भावना के तरंग उठ रहे थे कि क्या यह सब क्रिकेट के साथ आवश्यक है? हर ओवर के बाद और प्रत्येक विकेट पतन के बाद तुरंत 'रिप्ले' और गंदबाज के रिकार्डिंग के स्थानपर विज्ञापन प्रविष्ट होते थे। दूरदर्शन का 'रूकवट के लिये खेद है' हम सहन कर सकते हैं। लेकिन तकनीकों खराबी का स्थान विचार की खराबी ने लिया है; पैसा ही अहम् बात हो चुकी है और इसी कारण से पेप्सी-कोकाकोला विज्ञापन युद्ध हम देख रहे थे। मूलतः भारत 'बज्रमान' (आयोजक) होने के बावजूद इस विश्वकप का प्रायोजक 'विल्स' को बनाया गया। अन्तर्वस्त्र से शराबतक किसी भी बेहूदा विज्ञापन से इन चैनलों ने परहेज नहीं रखा। पहली बार कुछ प्रसिद्ध पूर्व क्रिकेटर्स के हस्ताक्षरवाले बल्ले बड़े पैमानेपर बेचने की बात भी हम देख सुन रहे थे।

वेस्ट इंडिज और ऑस्ट्रेलिया ने श्रीलंका में खेलने से इन्कार किया। सुरक्षा यह उसका कारण था। श्रीलंका को दुःख होना स्वाभाविक है जैसा अन्य देशों को भी हुआ। लेकिन इस कारण से ऑस्ट्रेलिया के साथ फायनल मैच के लिये 50 रन के बाद निकाले हर रन के लिये श्रीलंकाई बल्लेबाज को 1000 रु. देने की घोषणा, हर विकेट और हर कैच को पैसे में तोलने की घोषणा के कारण यह मैच नहीं, युद्ध का सौदा हुआ। सबके मन में प्रश्न आया,

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feet. They decided not to allow this any more come what may and to go to any extent to arrest the trend even if it is at the cost of flouting all democratic norms.

As per this plan JNUSU arbitrarily rejected the requisition for a UGBM even after continuous pressure from the section of councillors of the union owing allegiance to the nationalistic philosophy. Instead they convened a UGBM on March 1 and set its own agenda crushing all democratic norms. Agitated students demanded that the issue of Kashmir be included in the agenda. But the leftist led JNUSU butchered democracy and dictated the resolution without any democratic participation of the student community. ABVP condemned the unconstitutional, undemocratic UGBM and demanded the resignation of dictatorial office bearers of JNUSU who went to the extent of demanding expulsion and rustication of nationalist students.

It is tragic that JNU administration has always acted in a partisan manner favouring leftists in the campus. They cannot escape from their own act of allowing the premises to be converted into centre for anti-national, terrorist propaganda.

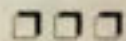
In this entire sequence of incidents ABVP has emerged the cynosure of the student community. The days are not far away when nationalist forces will sway the campus and throw out the leftist-anti national brigade lock stock and barrel.

(with reports from Pushkar Mishra, JNU)

Make politicians accountable, says Ms. Bedi

Bangalore: Magasaysay Award winner and Delhi's A.C.P. (Training) Kiran Bedi, urged a public interest litigation should be filed in the Supreme Court seeking a "no vote" choice in the ballot paper to enable the people to voice their protest against the wrong candidates. People should make politicians accountable so that they should learn to behave properly in public life. She delivered an inspiring speech at a public meeting of 'Janasangharsha' in Bangalore on 31st Jan. 96. A meeting was organised on the occasion of inauguration ceremony of Janasangha Morcha, a forum for fighting against corruption and criminalisation of politics. The forum has eminent personalities like Yellappa Reddy, former environment secretary, Kannada activist Dr. Chidananda Murthy, space scientist Dr. U. R. Rao, former Chief Justice of Punjab-Haryana High Court Mr. Rama Jois on panel. Dr. M. Chidanandamurthy, President of the Kannada Shakti Kendra asked the activists of J.S. to visit all parts of the state to urge the people to fight against social injustice and corruption.

Artist Mr. B.K.S. Varma sketched a picture of Chamundi destroying Mahisasura with a string depicting the hidden power of common people which can destroy the evils.



Dr. K.G. Adiyodi delivering the inaugural address in the discussion. Others on the dias are Cherian Philip (Kerala Desiyavedi), O. Rajgopal -M.P., P. Prameswaran and P. Krishnadas.

Call to Curb role of money in polls

Kochi : A call to introduce electoral reforms so as to curb the role of money in elections was made by different participants at a discussion on criminalisation of politics organised by the Akhil Bharatiya Vidyarthi Parishad here.

Presiding over the function, Cochin University Vice-Chancellor K.G. Adiyodi said one thing that is admitted by all the accused in the hawala racket is that they are "not angels but politicians with human failings." Politics would regain sanctity only if politicians became angels, he said.

Participating in the discussion, BJP Vice-President O.Rajagopal said

his party had been for long pressing for electoral reforms. He said the Rao Government is not only harbouring the criminals and the corrupt, but is also bent on defaming political leaders in the opposition.

Mr. P. Parameswaran, Director, Bharatiya Vichara Kendra, said politics has been reduced to an "art and craft for wresting and keeping power through fair or foul means."

He said the lack of balance and harmony in the working of the four pillars of democracy such as the Executive, Legislature, Judiciary, and the Press is responsible for the present degradation of values in politics.