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BJP-LED GOVERNMENT IN GOA WINS TRUST VOTE



BJP GOVERNMENTS TAKE OATH IN UP AND UTTARAKHAND



400 TRINAMOOL CONGRESS MEMBERS JOIN BJP IN TRIPURA

UNION CABINET APPROVES DRAFT GST BILLS

INDIA'S NATIONAL HEALTH POLICY IS SET TO BUILD A HEALTHY AND STRONG NATION



Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi pays tribute to Bhagat Singh, Rajguru & Sukhdev on their martyrdom day



UP Chief Minister Shri Adityanath Yogi meets PM Shri Narendra Modi in New Delhi



Uttarakhand Chief Minister Shri Trivendra Rawat calls on the Prime Minister

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@narendramodi

On #WorldWaterDay lets pledge to save every drop of water. When Jan Shakti has made up their mind, we can successfully preserve Jal Shakti.

@nitin_gadkari

CCEA has approved over Rs. 6000cr of investment for the development of NHs in North-East, a major step forward in the Act East Policy(1/2).



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Deendayal Upadhyaya -as an alternative thinker, who, when everyone was busy with communism, capitalism, came up with an ideology of 'humanism'.



— **Amit Shah**

Terrorism is a global menace which can be dealt through greater cooperation among the nations. We have to accept the comprehensive definition of terrorism given by the United Nations. The nations which violate this definition should be punished and ostracised.

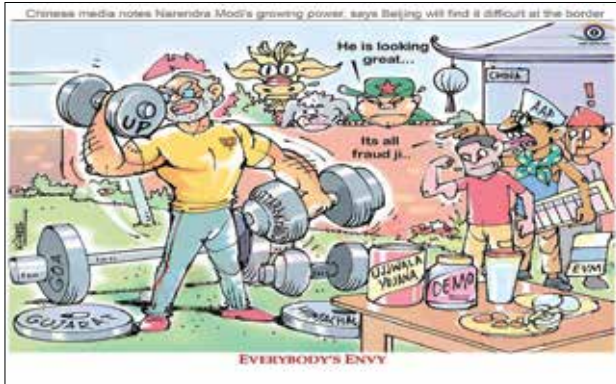


— **Rajnath Singh**

Many urban development projects are not progressing due to the failure of Delhi Govt to act on them.



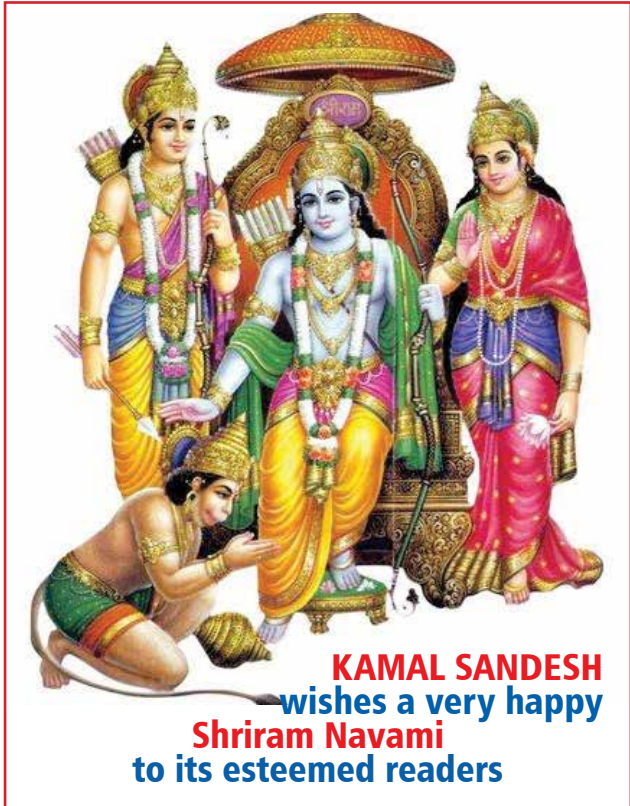
— **M Venkaiah Naidu**



Courtesy: Social Media



Courtesy: Mail Today



A victory for politics of performance and development

After Goa and Manipur, BJP governments have assumed charge in Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand. Adityanath Yogi has been sworn-in as chief minister of Uttar Pradesh and Trivendra Singh Rawat has taken oath as Chief Minister of Uttarakhand. An era of corruption, misrule and non-performance has ended in these states and people are expecting BJP governments to fulfill the aspirations of the people. The BJP governments have started on a very positive note and people are experiencing changes in the air. In Uttar Pradesh, Gayatri Prajapati, a minister in the outgoing Akhilesh Yadav government, whom police could not trace even in the face of Supreme Court order, was arrested immediately with the change of government. The entire government machinery is brimming with newfound confidence and bracing up to perform their duties with utmost sincerity and commitment. The mere change of government has sent a signal to the bureaucracy and police to perform their duties without fear or favour as they can now sense the change in political culture and the expectations of the new governments. A perceptible change in work culture can be felt in every nook and corner of these states.

The results of the assembly elections have sent many important messages to all the political parties. The scale and magnitude of mandate leaves no space to dispute the overwhelming aspirations of the people towards increasing expectations for development, performance and visionary leadership capable of moving beyond the redundant ideas and myopic vision. SP-BSP-Congress had to pay dearly for their habit to see society divided along caste, religious and regional lines and to exploit that division to further political ends. Their divisive politics wrapped in hollow rhetoric now stands thoroughly rejected by the people. The repeated resort to deceit and lie in attacking BJP and refusal to acknowledge the achievements of NDA government led by Prime Minister Narendra Modi also resulted in their political rout. In Uttar Pradesh, the people could not tolerate the drumming up of so called achievements by Akhilesh government in the face of its glaring failure on all fronts. Similarly, the corruption of Harish Rawat government in Uttarakhand and non-performance of Congress government in Manipur led to their defeat in these elections. The message to Congress-SP-BSP is clear – now people cannot be fooled by creating divisions in the society and constructing false narrative of fear and distrust. At the same time banking on negative politics of anti-BJPism is set to further marginalize them to the periphery of Indian politics. But rarely anyone will doubt the inability of Congress leadership to take lessons from these messages.

The credit for heralding the era of the politics of good governance and development undoubtedly goes to BJP. In the dynamic and visionary leadership of Prime Minister Narendra Modi the party has earned immense faith of the people and hope for a new India has now become driving force of the national life. The overwhelming support of the people has made

opposition so frustrated that they are even questioning the EVM machines. The support seems unbelievable for the opponents and critics feel shocked and crushed. It's the power of performance, honesty, probity, commitment and dedication to the cause in public life that every criticism is answered by the people even more strongly than before. The magic of transformation which is sweeping across India through an umbrella of numerous pro-poor, pro-farmer, pro-backward and deprived sections, pro-SC and ST classes and youth and women oriented schemes is making every individual aspire for bright future in a strong and developed India. BJP National President Amit Shah has rightly emphasized that it is the politics of performance and development that should be on the agenda of national politics. He could see the victory of BJP much before and even challenged the critics to take these elections as referendum on Modi government's performance. As the BJP wins this round of assembly elections, it's the victory of politics of performance and development which portends well for the future of Indian democracy. ■

BJP NATIONAL PRESIDENT AMIT SHAH HAS RIGHTLY EMPHASIZED THAT IT IS THE POLITICS OF PERFORMANCE AND DEVELOPMENT THAT SHOULD BE ON THE AGENDA OF NATIONAL POLITICS. HE COULD SEE THE VICTORY OF BJP MUCH BEFORE AND EVEN CHALLENGED THE CRITICS TO TAKE THESE ELECTIONS AS REFERENDUM ON MODI GOVERNMENT'S PERFORMANCE.




BJP forms government in UP after historic victory

Adityanath Yogi takes oath as new Chief Minister

Five times Member of Parliament from Gorakhpur constituency Shri Adityanath Yogi was sworn-in as the 21st Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh and the fourth from the BJP on 19 March, 2017 ending a 15-year hiatus. Before Shri Adityanath, Shri Kalyan Singh, Shri Ram Prakash Gupta and Shri Rajnath Singh of BJP had served as UP Chief Ministers.

BJP state President Shri Keshav Prasad Maurya and party's National Vice President Shri Dinesh Sharma were sworn-in as Deputy Chief Ministers by Governor Shri Ram Naik at a grand ceremony at Kanshiram Smriti Upvan in Lucknow. Besides Shri Keshav Maurya and Shri Dinesh Sharma the Governor also administered oath of office and secrecy to 22 Cabinet Ministers. The other cabinet ministers sworn-in include Shri Surya Pratap Shahi, Shri Suresh Kumar Khanna, Shri Swami Prasad Maurya, Shri Satish Mahana, Shri Rajesh Agarwal, Shri Rita Bahuguna Joshi, Shri Dara Singh Chauhan, Shri Dharampal Singh, Shri SP Singh

 [@narendramodi](https://twitter.com/narendramodi)
Congratulations to Yogi Adityanath Ji, Keshav Prasad Maurya Ji, Dinesh Sharma Ji & all those who took oath today. Best wishes for serving UP.

Baghel and Shri Satyadev Pachauri.

The rest of the Cabinet Ministers are Shri Ramapati Shastri, Shri Jai Prakash Singh, Shri Om Prakash Rajbhar, Shri Brijesh Pathak, Shri Lakshmi Narain Chowdhury, Shri Chetan Chauhan, Shri Srikant Sharma, Shri Rajendra Pratap Singh alias Moti Singh, Shri Siddharth Nath Singh, Shri Mukut Bihari Verma, Shri Ashutosh Tondon and Shri Nand Gopal Gupta Nandi.

The governor also administered the oath of office and secrecy to nine Ministers of State (Independent Charge). They are Shri Anupma Jaiswal, Shri Suresh Rana, Shri Upendra Tiwari, Shri Mahendra Kumar



Adityanath Yogi : An Introduction

Shri Adityanath Yogi was born as Ajay Singh Bisht into a Garhwali family on 5 June 1972 in the village of Panchur, in Pauri Garhwal district of Uttarakhand (formerly in Uttar Pradesh). His father Shri Anand Singh Bisht was a forest ranger. He completed his Bachelor's Degree in Mathematics from the Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University in Uttarakhand.

He left home around 1990s to join the Ayodhya Ram temple movement. He came under the influence of Mahant Avidyanath, the Chief Priest of the Gorakhnath Math, and became his

disciple. Subsequently he was given the name 'Yogi Adityanath' and designated as the successor of the Mahant Avidyanath. While based in Gorakhpur after his initiation, Shri Adityanath has often visited his ancestral village, establishing a school there in 1998. Shri Adityanath became a the head priest of Gorakhnath Math and was promoted to the rank of Mahant of Guru Gorakhnath Temple, following the death of Mahant Aavidyanath on 12 September 2014. Shri Adityanath Yogi was made Peethadhishwar of Gorakhnath Temple amid traditional rituals of the Nath sect on 14 September 2014.



Shri Adityanath was the youngest member of the 12th Lok Sabha at the age of 26. After his first electoral win, he started the 'Hindu Yuva Vahini'. He has been elected to the Parliament from Gorakhpur for five consecutive terms (in 1998, 1999, 2004, 2009 and 2014 elections). Shri Yogi's attendance in Lok Sabha was 77% and he has asked 284 questions, participated in 56 debates and introduced three private member Bills in the 16th Lok Sabha.



[@AmitShah](#)

उ.प्र के नवनिर्वाचित मुख्यमंत्री योगी श्री आदित्यनाथ, उपमुख्यमंत्री श्री केशव प्रसाद मौर्या और श्री दिनेश शर्मा एवं समस्त मंत्रिमंडल को बधाई।

Singh, Shri Swatantra Dev Singh, Shri Bhupendra Singh Chowdhury, Shri Dharam Singh Saini, Shri Anil Rajbhar and Smt. Swati Singh.

The thirteen Ministers of State who took oath are Smt. Gulab Devi, Shri Jai Prakash Nishad, Smt. Archana Pandey, Shri Jai Kumar Singh Jacky, Shri Atul Garg, Shri Ranvendra Pratap Singh alias Dhunni Singh, Shri Nilkanth Tiwari, Shri Mohsin Raza, Shri Girish Chandra Shri Yadav, Baldev Olekh, Shri Mannu Kori, Sandeep Singh and Shri Suresh Pasi. With this, the Adityanath government has 24 cabinet ministers, including two Deputy CMs, nine MoS (Independent

Charge) and 13 Ministers of State.

Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, BJP National President Shri Amit Shah, Home Minister Shri Rajnath Singh, party senior leader Shri L K Advani, Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi, Several BJP Chief Ministers, all senior leaders of the party and thousands of Karyakartas were present at the ceremony, which was also attended by outgoing Chief Minister Akhilesh Yadav and SP senior leader Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav.

After taking oath as the new Chief Minister in his first brief media interaction at the Raj Bhawan he said, "I would follow Shri Narendra Modi's slogan 'sab ka saath, sab ka vikas' and ensure all round development of the country's most populous state. I am confident that the state will march on the path of development". He also said BJP government's efforts would be to provide good governance in the state.

Noteworthy, before Shri Adityanath Yogi, Shri Kalyan Singh, Shri Ram Prakash Gupta and Shri Rajnath Singh of BJP had served as Uttar Pradesh Chief Ministers.

Shri C B Gupta, Shri Charan Singh, Shri N D Tewari, Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav and Sushri Mayawati have served as Chief Minister more than once. Sushri Mayawati has the distinction of holding the post four times, while Shri Mulayam was CM thrice. Sushri Mayawati and Shri Akhilesh Yadav have to their credit having completed a full five-year term. The BSP supremo has also served the shortest term of four months when she first took over the reins in 1995.

In the Congress era of 1960s and 70s, the state had witnessed leaders like of Shri G B Pant, Shri Sampuranand, Shri C B Gupta, Shri Sucheta Kriplani, Shri T N Singh, Shri Kamalapati Tripathi, Shri Hemvati Nandan Bahuguna, Shri V P Singh, Shri Sripati Misra and Shri Vir Bahadur Singh holding the high office. Of them, Shri C B Gupta became Chief Minister three times. Shri Charan Singh, Shri Ram Naresh Yadav and Shri Banarsi Das served as non-Congress Chief Ministers with Shri Yadav and Shri Das holding reins of the state during the Janata Party rule. Shri Charan Singh, who served as CM twice, represented Bhartiya Kranti Dal. ■

Trivendra Singh Rawat sworn-in as the new CM of Uttarakhand



Shri Trivendra Singh Rawat was sworn-in as Uttarakhand Chief Minister on 18 March, 2017 after a massive victory of the party in the assembly elections. The BJP decimated the Congress in the Assembly election, winning 57 of the 70 seats. Governor Shri K K Paul administered the oath of office and secrecy to the 56-year-old Shri Rawat and nine ministers at a ceremony at the Parade Grounds in Dehradun. The ceremony was attended by Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, BJP National President Shri Amit Shah and other national and state party leaders.

Shri Rawat is the fifth BJP Chief Minister in Uttarakhand. Shri Satpal Maharaj, Shri Harak Singh Rawat, Shri Madan Kaushik, Shri Arvind Pandey, Shri Subodh Uniyal, Shri Yashpal Arya and Shri Prakash Pant have been made Cabinet ministers. Smt. Rekha Arya and Shri Dhan Singh Rawat took oath as ministers of state.

Coupled with his administrative, organizational skills and experience, Shri Rawat emerged as the top

leader in the state after a massive victory of the party.

After taking oath as the CM Shri Rawat said, “My own belief is that people in the state want opportunities that will help them grow. Therefore, our focus is going to be on development of the hills as well as the plains by providing suitable opportunities for people”.

 @narendramodi

Congratulations to Shri Trivendra Singh Rawat & the entire team sworn-in today. Am sure they will work hard & fulfil people's aspirations.

 @AmitShah

उत्तराखण्ड के नवनिर्वाचित मुख्यमंत्री श्री त्रिवेंद्र सिंह रावत जी एवं उनके मंत्रिमंडल के सभी साथियों को हार्दिक बधाई।

@narendramodi

The new Uttarakhand government will return the tremendous affection shown by the people of the state with record development.



Prime Minister Shri Narendra, BJP National President Shri Amit Shah, Union Home Minister Shri Rajnath Singh, Haryana CM Shri Manohar Lal Khattar Singh, Union Ministers Sushri Uma Bharti, Shri Narendra Singh Tomar, Shri JP Nadda, Shri Dharmendra Pradhan. Senior BJP National Vice Presidents Shri Shyam Jaju, BJP General Secretaries Shri Kailash Vijayvargiya and Sushri Saroj Pandey, MoS Shri VK Singh also reaches to attend the swearing-in ceremony.

Outgoing CM Harish Rawat also reaches the Parade Ground to attend the swearing-in ceremony. His predecessors Vijay Bahuguna, Bhagat Singh Koshyari, Ramesh Pokhariyal Nishank and BC Khanduriji are also present. ■

Trivendra Singh Rawat : An Introduction

Shri Rawat was born in December 1960 in the village of Khairasain in the Kotdwar tehsil, in Pauri Garhwal district of Uttarakhand (formerly in Uttar Pradesh).

He was the ninth and youngest child in the family.

He obtained his Master's Degree in Journalism from Birla Campus in Srinagar affiliated to the Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University.

He joined the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh in 1979 before becoming its Pracharak for the Dehradun region in 1985.

Subsequently, he joined the Bharatiya Janata Party.

He was made BJP's organizing secretary for Uttarakhand.

He was also actively involved in the Uttarakhand movement, during which he was arrested several times.

After the region received statehood in 2000, Shri Rawat was made the state BJP President.

He was elected from Doiwala in the State's first legislative assembly elections in 2002. He retained his seat in the 2007 elections and served as the State's Minister of Agriculture.

As National Secretary of the Bharatiya Janata Party, he served as in-charge of Jharkhand State. In 2017 Shri Trivendra won from the Assembly constituency of Doiwala.

BJP-led government in Goa wins trust vote



Two days after Bharatiya Janata Party leader Shri Manohar Parrikar was sworn-in as the Chief Minister of Goa, the BJP-led government won the crucial floor test. The BJP government on 16 March, 2017 won the floor test during the one-day session of the Goa assembly with 22 MLAs voting for it. The Congress got 16 votes. NCP's Churchill Alemao also supported Shri Parrikar's motion in Goa Assembly.

Shri Manohar Parrikar after winning the trust vote said, "We have proved before the people of India, we had support of 23 and we proved it on the floor of House."

Shri Parrikar on the need of a deputy CM said, "It is a government of coalition and decision in this regard will be taken by the coalition." Wild allegations being made on horse-trading. Everyone voluntarily came and voted, none of them were kept in a hotel room or secluded common place as was the case of opposition," he said.

Shri Parrikar said the coalition will come up with

a common minimum programme by April 14. He said, "I am the first one to have a coalition with my side which lasted full term, we will last full term this time too".

He said Digvijaya Singh's claims that they have numbers, debunked. Right from the beginning they did not have numbers.

Congress MLA Vishwajit Rane son of former Chief Minister Pratap Singh Rane skipped the voting. He had been disgruntled on various issues with the party.

Noteworthy, Shri Parrikar was appointed as CM by Goa Governor Smt. Mridula Sinha after he staked claim to form the government in the State. After hearing a case to stay his oath taking, the Supreme Court directed that a floor test be held in the Assembly on 16 March to determine if Shri Parrikar enjoyed the majority support. The apex court bench comprising of Chief Justice Jagdish Singh Khehar, Justice Ranjan Gogoi and Justice RK Agrawal rejected the Congress's plea to stay the oath taking of Shri Parrikar as Goa Chief Minister. ■



BJP-led government in Manipur wins trust vote

Manipur Chief Minister Shri Biren Singh on 20 March, 2017 won the trust vote in the Manipur Assembly. BJP-led government bagged 32 votes in the 60-member Manipur Assembly. Earlier, Shri Yumnam Khemchand Singh of BJP was elected as the new Speaker of Manipur Legislative Assembly. Shri Khemchand, a legislator from Singjamei constituency, was elected Speaker by voice vote when the House assembled ahead of the floor test by Shri N Biren Singh government.

Noteworthy, on March 15, Shri N. Biren Singh was sworn-in as Chief Minister of Manipur. The oath of office was administered by Governor Dr. Najma Heptulla. Eight others were also sworn-in, taking the number of Ministers in the BJP-led government to nine.

Shri Yumnan Joykumar Singh of the National

People's Party (NPP) was appointed as the Deputy Chief Minister. The lawmaker from the Uripok Assembly constituency is a former Director General of Police from the State.

Three other MLAs from the NPP also find a place in the Cabinet, which also includes Losi Dikho from the Naga People's Front (NPF). He won from the Mao Assembly segment.

Both the NPP and the NPF have four MLAs each, who have given their support to the BJP. Shri Karan Shyam, only MLA from the Lok Jan Shakti Party, was also sworn-in as a Minister. Among the BJP MLAs, only Shri T. Biswajit Singh, MLA from Thongu, has been inducted into the Cabinet. Shri T. Shyamkumar, Congress MLA from Andro, was also in the list of Ministers. ■

400 Trinamool Congress members including many TMC stalwarts join BJP in Tripura

In a major development in the state politics, four hundred Trinamool Congress members, including 16 of the total 65 state committee members of the TMC, joined BJP on 24 March, 2017. The TMC members who joined the BJP also include former Chairman of the Tripura Unit of Trinamool Congress, Shri Ratan Chakraborty.

The BJP President of Tripura Shri Biplab Deb and Union Minister of state for Railways, Shri Rajen Gohain, jointly handed over the party flag to Shri Chakraborty.

BJP President Shri Biplab Deb said it's a big boost for Bharatiya Janata Party in Tripura and huge setback to Mamata Banerjee-led Trinamool Congress (TMC).

Shri Ratan Chakraborty told a press conference that BJP is the only political party in the country, which attached maximum importance to develop the backward north eastern region. I have full confidence that BJP would be able to free the state from the clutches of CPI-M and form a government in the 2018 elections to give relief to the people”.

Stating that he joined BJP unconditionally, Shri



Chakraborty said, I would strengthen the party by bringing more TMC workers under the BJP banner.

Shri Nitai Chowdhuri, a state committee member of TMC, who joined the BJP said, altogether 16 members of the state committee of the total 65 have joined the BJP.

Union Minister of state for Railways Shri Rajen Gohain said, “The BJP would get absolute majority in the upcoming 2018 state elections in Tripura and the ruling CPI-M would be washed away in a B JPtunami.” ■

Former Karnataka CM S M Krishna joins BJP

Former Karnataka Chief Minister Shri S M Krishna joined the BJP in the presence of BJP National President Shri Amit Shah and flanked by Union Ministers Shri Ananth Kumar, Shri D.V. Sadananda Gowda, Shri Ramesh Jigajinagi, former Karnataka Home Minister Shri R. Ashok and BJP General Secretary and Karnataka In-Charge Shri Muralidhar Rao on 22 March, 2017 at BJP Central headquarters in New Delhi.

Shri Krishna said that a great new India is emerging in front of me under the leadership of Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi and with the able assistance of BJP National President Shri Amit Shah. He further



added that, “as a former Foreign Minister I was aware of the jealousy with which India is being watched by other countries as it emerges and re-emerges.” But it's a matter of satisfaction that now the country is in safe hands of PM Shri Modi. ■

NATIONAL HEALTH POLICY, 2017 APPROVED BY CABINET **Focuses on Preventive & Promotive Health Care and Universal access to good quality health**

National health policy, 2017 approved by the Union cabinet on March 16 focuses on preventive and promotive health care and universal access to good quality health care services. The Policy seeks to reach everyone in a comprehensive integrated way to move towards wellness. It aims at achieving universal health coverage and delivering quality health care services to all at affordable cost.

This Policy looks at problems and solutions holistically with private sector as strategic partners. It seeks to promote quality of care, focus is on emerging diseases and investment in promotive and preventive healthcare. The policy is patient centric and quality driven. It addresses health security and make in India for drugs and devices.

The main objective of the National Health Policy 2017 is to achieve the highest possible level of good health and well-being, through a preventive and promotive health care orientation in all developmental policies, and to achieve universal access to good quality health care services without anyone having to face financial hardship as a consequence.

The NHP, 2017 advocates a positive and proactive engagement with the private sector for critical gap filling towards achieving national goals.

The policy assigns specific quantitative targets aimed at reduction of disease prevalence/incidence, for health status and programme impact, health system performance and system strengthening. It seeks to strengthen the health, surveillance system and establish registries for diseases of public health importance, by 2020. It also seeks to align other policies for medical devices and equipment with public health goals.

The primary aim of the National Health Policy, 2017, is to inform, clarify, strengthen and prioritize the role of the Government in shaping health systems in all its dimensions- investment in health, organization and financing of healthcare services, prevention of



diseases and promotion of good health through cross sectoral action, access to technologies, developing human resources, encouraging medical pluralism, building the knowledge base required for better health, financial protection strategies and regulation and progressive assurance for health. The policy emphasizes reorienting and strengthening the Public Health Institutions across the country, so as to provide universal access to free drugs, diagnostics and other essential healthcare.

The broad principles of the policy is centered on Professionalism, Integrity and Ethics, Equity, Affordability, Universality, Patient Centered & Quality of Care, Accountability and pluralism.

It seeks to ensure improved access and affordability of quality secondary and tertiary care services through a combination of public hospitals and strategic purchasing in healthcare deficit areas from accredited non-governmental healthcare providers, achieve significant reduction in out of pocket expenditure due to healthcare costs, reinforce trust in public healthcare system and influence operation and growth of private healthcare industry as well as medical technologies in alignment with public health goals.

The policy affirms commitment to pre-emptive care



Some important features of National Health Policy, 2017 as follow:

- For the first time after 2002, health policy is being renewed in the country.
- In order to provide access and financial protection at secondary and tertiary care levels, the policy proposes free drugs, free diagnostics and free emergency care services in all public hospitals.
- The policy envisages strategic purchase of secondary and tertiary care services as a short term measure to supplement and fill critical gaps in the health system.
- It envisages private sector collaboration for strategic purchasing, capacity building, skill development programmes, awareness generation, developing sustainable networks for community to strengthen mental health services, and disaster management. The policy also advocates financial and non-incentives for encouraging the private sector participation.
- The policy proposes raising public health expenditure to 2.5% of the GDP in a time bound manner.
- Policy envisages providing larger package of assured comprehensive primary health care through the Health and Wellness Centers'.
- This policy denotes important change from very selective to comprehensive primary health care package which includes geriatric health care, palliative care and rehabilitative care services.
- The policy advocates allocating major proportion (upto two-thirds or more) of resources to primary care followed by secondary and tertiary care. The policy aspires to provide at the district level most of the secondary care which is currently provided at a medical college hospital.
- Now patients will be given the right to get treatment in private hospitals. People will be allowed to go to government or private hospital for treatment from experts. Under the health insurance scheme, private hospitals will be given the amount to be paid for such treatment. In this case, the money spent on making new hospitals will be spent directly on the treatment. At present, 80% of the doctors in the country and 60% in the case of hospital recruitment belong to the private sector. But most people who go to the private sector have to pay it out of their pockets.
- Under the new policy, for the first time, special emphasis will be given on the upgradation of district hospitals, while the framework for implementing the programs will also be decided.
- So far under PHC, immunization, pre-birth investigation and some other investigations were involved. The new policy will also include screening of diseases that are not created by touch.

(aimed at pre-empting the occurrence of diseases) to achieve optimum levels of child and adolescent health. The policy envisages school health programmes as a major focus area as also health and hygiene being made a part of the school curriculum.

In order to leverage the pluralistic health care legacy, the policy recommends mainstreaming the different health systems. Towards mainstreaming the potential of AYUSH the policy envisages better access to AYUSH remedies through co-location in public facilities. Yoga would also be introduced much more widely in school and work places as part of promotion of good health.

The policy supports voluntary service in rural and under-served areas on pro-bono basis by recognized

healthcare professionals under a 'giving back to society' initiative.

The policy advocates extensive deployment of digital tools for improving the efficiency and outcome of the healthcare system and proposes establishment of National Digital Health Authority (NDHA) to regulate, develop and deploy digital health across the continuum of care.

The policy advocates a progressively incremental assurance based approach.

The last health policy was formulated in 2002. The socio economic and epidemiological changes since then necessitated the formulation of a New National Health Policy to address the current and emerging challenges. ■

UNION CABINET APPROVES DRAFT GST BILLS

The Union Cabinet chaired by Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi on March 20 approved four supplementary bills that would have to be passed in Parliament before the Goods and Services Bill (GST) will be rolled out. The Cabinet has given its nod to IGST (Integrated Goods and Services Tax Bill 2017), UTGST (Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Bill 2017), CGST (The Central Goods and Services Tax Bill 2017) and compensation bills (The Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to the States) Bill 2017) that would pave the way for the largest tax reform in the country. The government expects to roll out GST in July this year.

The above four Bills have been earlier approved by the GST Council after thorough, clause by clause, discussion over 12 meetings of the Council held in the last six months.

The CGST Bill makes provisions for levy and collection of tax on intra-state supply of goods or services for both by the Central Government. On the other hand, IGST Bill makes provisions for levy and collection of tax on inter-state supply of goods or services or both by the Central Government. The UTGST Bill makes provisions for levy on collection of tax on intra-UT supply of goods and services in the Union Territories without legislature. Union Territory GST is akin to States Goods and Services Tax (SGST) which shall be levied and collected by the States/Union Territories on intra-state supply of goods or services or both.

The Compensation Bill provides for compensation to the states for loss of revenue arising on account of implementation of the goods and services tax for a period of five years as per section 18 of the Constitution (One Hundred and First Amendment) Act, 2016.

Sources said the four legislations would be taken up for discussion together in Parliament. Once approved by Parliament, the states would start taking their SGST

bill for discussion and passage in the respective state assemblies. The GST Council, in its previous two meetings, had given approval to the four legislations as also the State-GST (S-GST) bill. While the S-GST has to be passed by each of the state legislative assemblies, the four other laws have to be approved by Parliament.

Passage of all the legislations would pave the way for introduction of Goods and Services Tax (GST) from July 1. The government is hoping the C-GST, I-GST, UT-GST and the GST Compensation laws will be approved in the current session of Parliament and the S-GST by each of the state legislatures soon.

While a composite GST will be levied on sale of goods or rendering of services after the new indirect tax regime is rolled out, the revenue would be split between the Centre and the states in almost equal proportion.

This is because central taxes like excise and service tax and state levies like VAT will be subsumed in the GST. While the C-GST will give powers to the Centre to levy GST on goods and services after Union levies like excise and service tax are subsumed, the I—GST is to be levied on

inter-state supplies.

The S-GST will allow states to levy the tax after VAT and other state levies are subsumed in the GST. The UT-GST will also go to Parliament for approval.

The Council has already finalised a four-tier tax structure of 5, 12, 18 and 28 per cent, but the model GST law has kept the peak rate at 40 per cent (20 per cent to be levied by the Centre and an equal amount by the states) to obviate the need for approaching Parliament for any change in rates in future. Similarly, the cess to be levied on top of peak rate on selected demerit goods like luxury cars for creation of a corpus that will be used for compensating states for any loss of revenue from GST implementation in the first five years, has been capped at 15 per cent. ■



The MAN and the THOUGHT

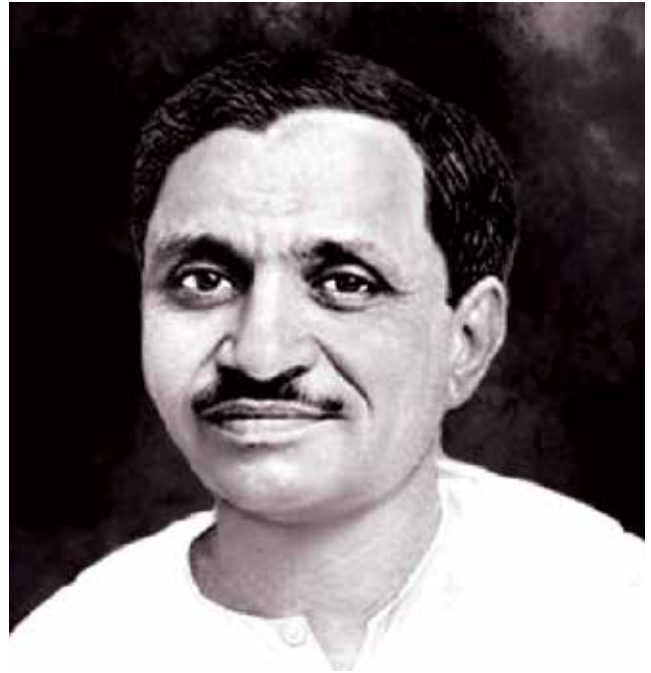
Whatever work he undertook, he immersed himself in it with single-mindedness. It was his inborn nature to perform every piece of work beautifully and perfectly. He was always first in his class or college or university, but never in his life did personal ambition raise its head.

I NANAJI DESHMUKH

THE life of Deendayal Upadhyaya illustrates the fact that an ordinary man can rise to extraordinary heights. He was born in a very poor family. But on account of his brilliant intellect and diligent application became an illustrious person. While he was a student in Agra College we used to live together. One day we went to the market to purchase vegetables. We bought them, paid the money to the vendor and were returning to our room. As we were nearing our room he discovered that a bad coin that was in his pocket for the past few days was missing. He felt worried that he might have paid the false coin to the vegetable vendor, though unknowingly. He said to me, "Let us go back. By mistake I have given a false coin to the vendor. Let us take it back and give her a genuine one in return." When we went back to the vendor she was busy selling vegetables. When she was told about the false coin, she answered, "Let it go ; where can I search out your coin ?" But Deendayalji did not agree. From the small heap of coins he searched out the false coin and replaced it by a genuine one. Seeing this the vegetable vendor was struck with wonder. Deendayalji returned quite happy. Such was the intensity of his honesty,

MANY-FACETED PERSONALITY

Whatever work he undertook, he immersed himself in it with single-mindedness. It was his inborn nature to perform every piece of work beautifully and perfectly. He was always first in his



class or college or university, but never in his life did personal ambition raise its head. Independence of the country and well-being of the society, these were his only ambitions. To these he dedicated his entire life. On the auspicious occasion of the country's independence, he exclaimed, "Now a great responsibility has come upon our shoulders. We will have to make greater sacrifices and put in greater efforts

**WE WILL HAVE TO MAKE GREATER
SACRIFICES AND PUT IN GREATER
EFFORTS FOR THE RECONSTRUCTION
OF THE COUNTRY THAN WE DID FOR
ITS INDEPENDENCE.**

for the reconstruction of the country than we did for its independence. Till now we had only to agitate. But now we have to mobilise the entire energy of our youth into constructive

and creative channels. Then alone will our country

become great and will we become worthy citizens of Bharat.”

Deendayalji was gifted with a manyfaceted personality. He was an extraordinarily successful organiser and had the knack of keeping people together. His role in the growth and development of the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh in Uttar Pradesh was very significant.

In 1946 he entered the field of journalism. He successfully edited monthlies, weeklies, and dailies, thus giving proof of his competence as a journalist. At the same time he produced works of great literary merit and established himself as a Hindi writer of great eminence.

Inspired by Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee, he joined politics in 1951. To begin with, the field of his activity was Uttar Pradesh. But within the short span of one year he emerged as a political leader of all-India stature. Before long he came to be known as an original thinker and was counted among national leaders.

Integral Humanism

is his contribution to Indian politics. According to the Western biologist Charles Darwin, the world is a battle-field where survival of the fittest is the prevailing law. Karl Marx, the materialist disciple of Hegel, described nature as dialectical and human society as one full of class struggles. Diving deep into these philosophies Deendayalji came to the conclusion that the Law of the Jungle cannot be the Dharma of nature as a whole, much less of human society. The truth is, the apparently hostile forces are in fact complementary. Their existence depends on each other. In human society too the interests of individuals and classes are interdependent and complementary. Mutual hostility of class interests is indicative not of culture (Sanskriti) but a deformation (Vikriti) of it. It is not human nature but the symptom of an ailment. A single aspect can never be the whole truth. Only by examining every aspect can truth be ascertained. This

is the speciality of the integral philosophy which was propounded by Deendayal Upadhyaya. According to him, the philosophy of class conflict will make man only an enemy of others or else a slave.

WHERE WEST WENT WRONG

The individualist thinkers of the West neglect society and the Marxist thinkers ignore the individual. According to them the interest of society and that of the individual are mutually contradictory. But Deendayalji said that if we examine the arrangement in nature, we will know that it is not hatred and hostility, but mutual dependence, harmony and complementing each other which prevailed in nature. Nature's balance is maintained by the mutually dependent action of 'give and take'. Happiness of life depends upon establishing oneness with this order of nature.

Therefore, according to Bharatiya culture, the basis of social structure is this mutual accord and mutual assistance. It asserts that the development of the individual should

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keep in view the simultaneous development of other individuals as well as the advancement of society as a whole.

The political and economic thought of Deendayalji is very clear. He upheld an order of society where neither influence nor a lack of Artha or wealth existed. By lack of Artha he meant poverty and rightlessness. By effect of Artha he meant unchecked authority and worship of wealth. Neither poverty nor affluence was desirable for a healthy development of man. Capitalism and communism are both dominated by undue importance of wealth. Wealth was, like State power, according to Deendayalji, only a means and not an end in itself. He was in favour of production to meet basic needs and not in favour of creating needs for the consumption of goods produced. —to be continued...

(Based on radio talk by Shri Nanaji Deshmukh, The then General Secretary of Janata Party, on 25th September, 1977)

Dr. B R Ambedkar: The Nationalist and Nation builder

Dr Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar represents a multifaceted personality contributing immensely to enrich various facets of Indian national life. As the nation celebrates his 124th birth anniversary on April 14, 2015, the people remember him as the chief architect of the Indian constitution, a social revolutionary and a Dalit thinker.

Apart from earning a number of doctorates from prestigious Columbia University and the London School of Economics for his study and research in law, economics and political science, he wrote fearlessly on various issues as an academician and as a political activist.

As a political activist and as a mass leader, Babasaheb was raising issues far ahead of his times, hence a radical approach was required to galvanise support for his agenda of social reform so as to bring the issue of caste discrimination and untouchability to the central focus. As an academician, he tried to frame scholarly and well researched responses on the burning issues of the day which remain relevant even today.

After his return from the USA – where, on a scholarship grant from Sahyaji Rao III, the Gaikwad ruler of Baroda, he went for his doctoral studies and obtained degrees in economics and political science – he joined service of Baroda state. He simultaneously started working as a social activist fighting against caste discrimination and untouchability then widely prevalent in Indian society. His activism and scholarly espousal of the cause of the deprived and oppressed sections soon saw him emerging as a political leader of national stature.

So far, Babasaheb's writings in India have been selectively read within a particular framework showing him as a champion of deprived and oppressed sections of Indian society. He is seen as a chief architect of Indian constitution who laid the foundation of liberal democracy in the country expecting the state to take welfare measures in the interest of weaker sections of



the society.

But other side of his personality remains unexplored. The academician and thinker in him, his advocacy for exchange of population at the time of partition, his concerns for preserving cultural contours of Indian civilization, his decision to embrace Buddhism not only as a political act but as a result of a honest spiritual quest, his rejection of Islam, Christianity and Marxism and his reading of India's past – and many more such other dimensions of Babasaheb's personality still await to be studied, researched and explored.

Speaking on the third reading of the draft constitution, Babasheb said in voice choked with emotion, "On 26th January 1950 India will be an independent country (cheers). What would happen to her independence? Will she maintain her independence or will she loose it again? This is the first thought that comes to my mind. It is not that India was never an independent country. The point is that she once lost the independence she had. Will she lose it a second time?"

He further answers his own question emphasizing that these apprehensions were rooted in the history of India wherein the country had to face the ignominy of defeat and suffer at the hands of conquerors due to

treachery of its own people. He said on the occasion, “What perturbs me greatly is the fact that not only India has once before lost her Independence, but she lost it by the infidelity and treachery of some of her own people. In the Invasion of Sind by Mahommed-Bin-Kasim, the military commanders of King Dahar accepted bribes from the agents of Mahommed-Bin-Kasim and refused to fight on the side of their King. It was Jaichand, who invited Mahommed Ghori to invade India and fight against Prithvi Raj and promised him the help of himself and the Solanki kings.

When Shivaji was fighting for the liberation of Hindus, the other Maratha noblemen and the Rajput kings were fighting the battle on the side of Mughal emperors. When the British were trying to destroy the Sikh Rulers, Gulab Singh, their principal commander sat silent and did not help to save the Sikh kingdom.

He had very convincing answers on the question of whether the democratic Constitution will survive the test of time. He said, “It is not that India did not know what democracy is? There was a time when India was studded with republics and even where there were monarchies, they were either elected or limited. They were never absolute. It is not that India did not know Parliaments or Parliamentary procedure. A study of the Buddhist Bhikshu Sanghas discloses that not only there were Parliaments – for the Sanghas were nothing

but Parliaments – but the Sanghas knew and observed all the rules of modern Parliamentary procedures, be it about seating arrangements, rules regarding Motions, Resolutions, Quorum, Whip, Counting of votes, voting by Ballot, Censure Motion, Regularization, Res Judicata, etc. Although these rules of Parliamentary Procedure were applied by the Buddha to the meetings of the Sanghas, he must have borrowed them from the rules of the political Assemblies functioning in the country in his time.”

Exhorting the people of India to guard the hard earned independence, he said, “Will history repeat itself? It is this thought which fills me with anxiety. This anxiety is deepened by the realization of the fact that in addition to our old enemies in the form of castes and creeds, we are going to have many political parties with diverse and opposing political creeds. Will Indians place the country above their creed or will they place creed above country? I do not know. But this much is certain that if the parties place creed above country, our independence will be put in jeopardy a second time and probably be lost forever. This eventually we must all resolutely guard against.”

While the country feels indebted for his immense contributions in the nation building process, many other aspects of his multifaceted personality remain yet to be explored. ■

BJP leader Kithaganahalli Vasu hacked to death in Bengaluru

BJP Karyakarta, Dalit leader and Bommasandra Municipality councilor, Bengaluru Shri Srinivas Prasad, popularly known as Kithaganahalli Vasu was hacked to death on 23 March, 2017 morning by unidentified assailants.

He was on his way for morning walk when miscreants attacked him at around 5 am. He was stabbed with sharp weapons, Bengaluru rural superintendent of police said.

BJP MLA from Malleswaram constituency CN Ashwathnarayan said this murder is condemnable. It is a complete failure of the law and order in the state. He said we have repeatedly been seeing an increase in



murders, dacoities, sexual assaults on women and the government is completely failed to stop all this. ■

Union Cabinet approves amendment to ‘The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009’



The Union Cabinet chaired by the Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi has approved the amendment to Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 on 22 March, 2017. This will ensure that all teachers, in position as on 31st March, 2015, acquire the minimum qualifications prescribed by the academic authority to extend the period for such training for four years up to 31st March, 2019.

This will enable the in-service untrained elementary teachers to complete their training and ensure that all teachers at the elementary level in the country have a certain minimum standard of qualifications. This would also ensure that all Teachers would attain minimum qualifications as considered necessary to maintain the standard of teaching quality. This would ultimately result in improvement in overall quality of teachers, teaching processes and consequently learning outcomes of children. This will reinforce the Government's emphasis on improvement of quality of elementary education.

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, is effective from 1st April, 2010. It envisages free and compulsory elementary education to every child in the age group of 6-14 years. The Proviso to Section 23(2) of the Act specifies that all teachers at elementary level who, at the commencement of this Act, did not possess the minimum qualifications as laid down under the RTE Act, need to acquire these within a period of five years i.e., 31st March, 2015.

However, several State governments have reported that out of a total number of 66.41 lakh teachers at the elementary level, 11.00 lakh are still untrained (of this, 5.12 lakh are in Government and Aided Schools and 5.98 lakh are in private schools). In order to ensure that all teachers, in position as on 31st March, 2015, acquire the minimum qualifications prescribed by the academic authority, it is necessary to carry out appropriate amendment in the RTE Act, 2009 to extend the period for such training for four years up to 31st March, 2019. ■

India's National Health Policy is set to build a healthy and strong nation



I JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA

Over the last 10 years, India has made noteworthy strides in health. We built an extensive, sophisticated system to deliver multiple doses of polio vaccine to every child in this vast country, eradicating the disease. Nationwide, our infant and maternal mortality rates have declined by more than one-third. We have learned to manufacture high quality drugs that are exported to the rest of the globe; an estimated 20 percent of the generic drugs supplied globally is produced in India.

While we have much to be proud of, we know that we can do much better. Health outcomes can improve further, and out of pocket expenses on health can reduce, to better protect citizens from financial risk. We can build on progress to reach the goal of an India in which every citizen lives a healthy and productive life. The National Health Policy, developed after extensive consultations with the State Governments and other stakeholders aims to shape our health system in all

its dimensions- investment in health, organization and financing, prevention of diseases and promotion of good health; by access to technologies, developing human resources, encouraging medical pluralism, building knowledge for better health, financial protection and regulation. The policy is aimed at reaching healthcare in an assured manner to all, particularly to the underserved and underprivileged.

Fortunately, we have made significant advances which puts us in an excellent position to address the needs the health system isn't meeting yet—starting with strengthening and delivering good quality maternal and child health care and ensuring availability of emergency care, and moving on eventually to create robust infrastructure and capabilities to deliver universal health coverage. We have clearly prioritized four investments, through which we can build the Indian health system of the future.

The first is our focus on prevention of diseases, promoting good health and assuring quality comprehensive primary care to all. The emphasis, therefore, is to move away from Sick-Care to Wellness., and s Seven areas for inter-sectoral action including peoples' campaign under "Swasth Nagrik Abhiyan" has been introduced so that people stay healthy and rely less on hospital care. The need is also to shift from selective primary healthcare services to assured comprehensive primary healthcare with two way referrals which include care for major NCDs, mental health, geriatric care, palliative care and rehabilitative care. As a critical element, the Policy proposes to raise public health expenditure to 2.5% of the GDP in a time-bound manner with allocating major proportion (two-thirds or more) of resources to primary care.

The second critical focus of this Policy is strengthening and designing our health systems such that affordable health is made available to all, through free access to universal comprehensive primary



health care, to free drugs, diagnostics and essential and emergency services in government hospitals, and strategic purchasing through government financed insurance programs. Prioritizing the health of mothers and children to facilitate access within the 'golden hour', the Policy aims to ensure availability of 2000 beds per one million populations across all is geographies distributed.

Empowering citizens and providing quality patient care is our third critical pillar. Hospitals will undergo periodic measurements and will be certified on level of quality. The policy recommends establishing mechanisms for speedy resolution of dispute, and of National Healthcare Standards Organization to develop evidence based standard guidelines and mechanisms for speedy resolution of dispute. Resource allocation to government hospitals will be made to ensure responsive to quantity, diversity and quality of caseloads.

The fourth pillar of our health Policy is focused on leveraging the power of India's innovation, technology and ICT capability. The policy advocates the need to

incentivize local manufacturing to promote customized indigenous products such that health care is made more accessible and affordable for our citizens, while simultaneously generating employment. The Policy recommends establishing federated national health information architecture, consistent with Metadata and Data Standards (MDDS), introduces use of Electronic Health Records (EHR), use of digital tools for AYUSH services by AYUSH practitioners, for traditional community level healthcare providers and for household level preventive, promotive and curative practices.

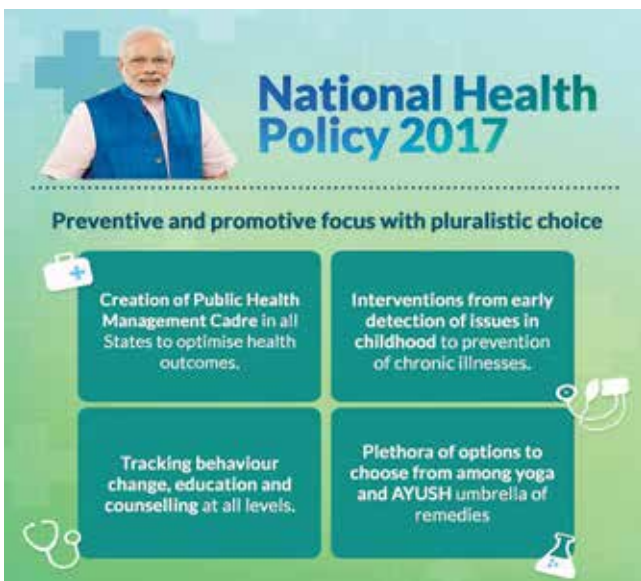
Additionally, to address shortage of specialized care especially in some states, besides upgrading district hospitals to medical colleges, use of technology to scale initiatives such as tele-consultation which will link tertiary care institutions (medical colleges) to district and sub-district hospitals with secondary care facilities, will ensure that excellent medical care reaches at the remotest locations. To build capacity and knowledge at the last mile, the policy promotes utilization of National Knowledge Network for Tele-education, Tele-CME, Tele-consultations and access to digital library.

Holding ourselves to account to meet a clear set of measurable health sector goals relating to mortality and morbidity on life expectancy and a healthy life, on reducing mortality and disease prevention and incidence, the Government of India is committed to the health future of all its individuals.

By recognizing and prioritizing the role of the government in shaping and delivering equitable quality health to all, we have announced the National Health Policy 2017, and are committed to implementing it working in close cooperation with the state governments, in a time-bound manner with clear deliverables and milestones so that Indians stay healthy and reach their full potential. ■

(Writer is the Union Minister of Health & Family Welfare)

THE POLICY RECOMMENDS ESTABLISHING MECHANISMS FOR SPEEDY RESOLUTION OF DISPUTE, AND OF NATIONAL HEALTHCARE STANDARDS ORGANIZATION TO DEVELOP EVIDENCE BASED STANDARD GUIDELINES OFFER CARE.





BJP's unprecedented performance led to the formation of government in Manipur for the first time. BJP National President Shri Amit Shah had appointed Union Minister of Human Resource Development Shri Prakash Javadekar as election in-charge for the Manipur Assembly election. Associate Editor of Kamal Sandesh **Vikash Anand** talked to **Shri Prakash Javadekar** at length on the election strategy and issues raised during campaigning in the state. Here, excerpt of the interview is being published for our esteemed readers:

LEADERSHIP OF MODIJI, EFFICIENT PARTY ORGANIZATION UNDER AMIT SHAHJI & EFFORTS TO TAKE EVERYONE TOGETHER LED TO FORMATION OF BJP GOVT IN MANIPUR: JAVADEKAR

First of all, congratulations for formation of first BJP led government in Manipur.

I dedicate this congratulation to all our party activists. The people of Manipur have reposed faith in us which was made possible by the hard work of our party karyakartas.

In the last assembly, BJP had only two seats in which one MLA left and joined the Congress party. Now, the BJP has formed the government in the State. BJP emerged as the party which shared largest vote percentage. How this huge transformation was made possible?

I was election in-charge of BJP in Manipur in 2012 and this election too. The people liked Modi ji's good

governance. The vote share in this assembly election in Manipur is much higher than earlier elections including 2014 Lok Sabha elections. The people of Manipur felt much more attracted towards BJP by three-four measures taken by the BJP government at Center. In Manipur there was always scarcity of LPG gas. The people had to pay 1500 rupees per cylinder in black market. With the formation of our government at center this scarcity was ended and supply was made sufficient and regular. Along with this the supply of petrol and kerosene was also regularized. Now people get gas at its original price and the black marketing has ended. Second thing is that the Manipur people used to get rice at 5.60 rupees per kilo. Our Central government



through a scheme has provided rice at 3 rupees per kg. Some problems came in proper execution of the scheme due to the congress government in the state. But people were happy with declaration of the scheme. The plan and schemes for northeastern states prepared by Union government led by Modiji also left impact on the people of the state. On the other side, the people got disenchanted with the Congress. Manipuri people had no faith in the parties like Trinmool Congress, CPI etc. Due to all these factors, the people got attracted towards the BJP. Even they voted for BJP in local bodies elections in the state. That changed the mood of the people of the state.

Other thing the people appreciated was two highways. As Manipur is a landlocked state so other transportation facilities are not available. Other only option is airways. Therefore Shri Nitin Gadkari announced Rs 22,000

crore for these highways. The project included widening of national as well as state highways besides restoration, reconstruction and rehabilitation of roads

and construction of two major bridges along National Highway 37. Along with this 15 kms railway line was laid down inside the state. Now transportation of goods have started smoothly. Within two years the line will come to Imphal. After 70 years of independence water is available to only 15% of population in Imphal. That, too is available in a week. To solve this problem we have made schemes.

The State was facing economic blockade which had halted economic activities in Manipur. The congress was spreading rumors that BJP was responsible for blockade. How BJP countered this conspiracy?

Actually it was a conspiracy hatched by the congress party government for diverting attention from its failure.

And second rumor was regarding NSCN(IM) framework agreement. The congress termed it as threat on territorial integrity of the Manipur?

There is no detail about the framework agreement.

Congress Chief Minister tried to spread rumor about the agreement. Congress Chief Minister Okram Ibobi Singh tried playing the card of dividing the people. He always tries before every elections to create divide and conflicts among Nagas, Kukis and Meiteis. Even people held Ibobi Singh accountable for economic blockade. The rumour fuelled anger among Meitei people. Then, we spread the message that in framework agreement there is nothing like compromising with the territorial integrity of Manipur. Our National President announced from Delhi that there will be no compromise with the territorial integrity of Manipur. Shri Amit Shahji gave slogan of band-free, blockade-free and corruption-free Manipur.

After that, the rally of Modiji was organized in Manipur. On the day of rally insurgents groups called for total bandh and declared ban on Modiji's rally.

In spite of this, lakhs of people thronged to the meeting to listen to their leader Modiji and gave befitting reply to terror outfits and made the rally a grand success. He said one thing in the rally

that previous government was known for 10% and BJP government would be of 0%. He declared 100% governance and 0% commission. Under the leadership of Modiji, efficient party organization under the guidance of Amit Shah ji and efforts to take everyone together led to the formation of BJP government in the state.

Do you think AFPSA was an issue in the elections?

AFPSA was not an issue in the elections. We promised to give good governance, effective law and order, development and to create employment in the state. In spite of being a small state, the mandate in Manipur is very important to us. Manipur has become fifth state in north-east after Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Sikkim, where we have formed governments along with our allies. Our next target is Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram. We are thankful to all those parties who are supporting us in the region. ■

MANIPUR HAS BECOME FIFTH STATE GOVERNMENT IN NORTH-EAST AFTER ASSAM, ARUNACHAL PRADESH, NAGALAND AND SIKKIM, WHERE WE HAVE FORMED GOVERNMENTS ALONG WITH OUR ALLIES.

The poor have embraced Modi, and the vote-merchants still don't get it

I M JAKBAR

Blood, famously, has no religion. Poverty goes a step further: it has neither caste nor creed. What separates haves from have-nots, the satisfied and opulent from the economically battered, is not where they were born but how they live.

For too long, the manipulative power brokers of Indian politics have curtained the truth about poverty and aborted aspirations behind a screen of ancient or manufactured identity. What started in the 1950s as minority vote-banks expanded into an electoral industry in which identity, splitting with the fecund insanity of an amoeba, was driven into ever-smaller enclosures and sold, wholesale, by vote-merchants to political parties in a currency called insecurity.

Elections became an exercise in human mathematics. Leaders like Lalu Prasad Yadav (to offer only the most gratuitous example) actually laughed away good governance as irrelevant to their success.

Why did the voter participate in this fixed game? There will always be more than one reason, but we need to consider the long trail of disillusion that came in the long wake of Indira Gandhi's indelible slogan: 'Garibi Hatao'. Her promise wilted into an illusion, and alternative options arose to fill the vacuum.

Homegrown socialists brought caste to the forefront. And Congress became synonymous with dynasty, corruption and privilege. Where poverty was concerned, Congress became a talk shop. Its rhetoric degenerated from effective to glib, and has now become an incomprehensible stutter.

The poor have finally found a leader who is doing something about their hopes: Narendra Modi.

Two quotations define his vision of government. In his very first speech to Parliament, he marked the horizon. The era of poverty alleviation was over, he said, and the age of poverty elimination had begun. The



second message, articulated in moving language during his first address from the Red Fort, was that governance was nothing if it was not about improving the quality of life for the poor every day. One recalls the scoff and sneer with which his opponents, including some of the elite which clusters within Lutyens' Delhi, reacted.

But if you want to understand the results of Uttar Pradesh, take a look at facts. The Prime Minister started Mudra as a scheme of economic empowerment through self-reliance, creating jobs below the radar of conventional statistics. In 2015-16, UP alone took 33,45,382 loans worth Rs 12,275 crores. In the next year, 28,60,243 collateral-free loans worth Rs 10,755 crores were sanctioned for UP. This money, moreover, did not go into unstable or punctured pockets; it went into bank accounts, and began to prove to the poor the efficacy of a parallel programme, Jan Dhan.

More than 40 million Jan Dhan accounts were opened in the state, 25 million of them in rural areas. Over one million people have taken insurance at a premium as low as Rs 12 under the Suraksha Bima Yojana. Over 52 lakh homes that never believed LPG would come in their lifetimes, have received deposit-free connections in UP. There is better sanitation thanks to lakhs of new toilets, particularly for impoverished women. This list is only indicative, not exhaustive. It slowly began to sink into the consciousness of people



that Modi believed in delivery.

Jan Dhan will prove, when books are written about it (and we may not have to wait too long now), as the most transformative reform in banking history, shifting the central mission and purpose of this system. Banks are partners in development, but that is not the new question. It is, development for whom? Banks must become servants of the people rather than mere masters of the economy. Indira Gandhi nationalised banks in the name of the poor, but the poor had to wait till Narendra Modi became Prime Minister before banks opened their doors to them.

Once again, when Jan Dhan began, the jeers were loud on television channels, the parlour of opinion-makers. Opposition leaders chortled: there is no money in these accounts ha ha ha! They could not see that, for the first time, accounts were being opened for precisely those with no money.

Today direct benefits do not have to crawl through sticky sets of fingers before they reach the beneficiary. They can go straight to an account.

Why did so much of the political and media establishment refuse to recognise such dramatic change? The status quo, happy with its status and attendant benefits, tends to be change-resistant; it will even shut its eyes to a revolution in the hope that this will pass unnoticed. What surprised me most, however, was the huge misreading of demonetisation, when the evidence to the contrary was so widespread. Did anyone hear the marriage songs in Bihar last winter? Local bards had packed improvised songs with gleeful lines noting frantic efforts to unload cash from hidden gunny bags. For me, a municipal election in Chandigarh after demonetisation was a herald to UP. Votes from huts and shanties shifted to BJP from Congress.

Of course, any round of elections in states is a massive enterprise that needs skilful management. BJP party chief Amit Shah has proved to be the brilliant partner that Prime Minister Modi needs, working with

meticulous commitment to build and modernise the party, unaffected by hiccups, and ensuring that the core message of development for all was never lost in the din. Indian democracy is noisy.

Politicians who did not recognise the reinvention of electoral mobilisation are bewildered. Above all, they cannot understand how Muslims have voted for Narendra Modi. BJP won 104 constituencies with a substantial Muslim presence; it could not have done so without getting some Muslim votes. Mayawati, an important national leader who has been chief minister of UP, claimed that this was only possible through fraud. Self-delusion is not analysis. Her mind is still in the grip of brokers who hand over votes on election day in order to fatten themselves for the next five years. Muslims publicly welcomed the Prime Minister in Varanasi; and Muslim women have become the first

positive responders to the PM. This is among the reasons why this UP result is a seminal point in democracy's narrative.

Muslims can see for themselves that Mudra loans or insurance or

LPG are as available to them as anyone else, on the basis of poverty, and not faith. They can see now that the myths circulated about the PM in 2014 were lies designed for election. They note that Prime Minister Narendra Modi was received with extraordinary warmth in Saudi Arabia; that the Crown Prince of UAE was guest of honour at our Republic Day celebrations; and that relations with other Muslim nations are improving at an excellent pace. In other words, there is no discrimination in either domestic or foreign policy. The PM means what he says, 'sab ka saath, sab ka vikas'.

But this election was not about religion; it was about India, and the elimination of its inherited curse, poverty. It was about good governance. It was about a Prime Minister who will not tolerate corruption. It was about the people, not conventional politicians. ■

(The writer is Union Minister of State for External Affairs, Gol)

THIS ELECTION WAS NOT ABOUT RELIGION; IT WAS ABOUT INDIA, AND THE ELIMINATION OF ITS INHERITED CURSE, POVERTY. IT WAS ABOUT GOOD GOVERNANCE.

PM MODI`S SPECIAL AFFECTION FOR UTTRAKHAND IS ALSO A FACTOR IN LANDSLIDE VICTORY IN THE STATE: SHYAM JAJU

The BJP registered a landslide victory in Uttarakhand assembly elections. In an interview with Kamal Sandesh`s Associate Editor Sanjeev Sinha, the party in-charge of Uttarakhand Shri Shyam Jaju discussed the factors & issues which helped in scripting history in assembly elections of Uttarakhand. We are publishing excerpt of the interview for our esteemed readers:



What are the factors which led to the landslide victory of BJP in Uttarakhand?

In the electoral history of Uttarakhand the BJP`s victory is unprecedented. The party has got one-sided mandate. The period of political instability, which affects the development, in the Devbhumi is over. With huge victory of BJP the state has come out from political instability to political stability. In the recently held assembly elections in five states the winning rate of the BJP is the highest in Uttarakhand. In Lok Sabha elections, too, after Gujarat the highest vote share of BJP was in Uttarakhand. All our Candidates had won the Lok sabha elections. The entire credit goes to the country`s most popular leader Shri Narendra Modi, his strategy has worked and our National President Shri Amit Shah`s personal attention to the state has brought BJP government in Uttarakhand. Under the guidance of the party president BJP workers` hard work, as the party is cadre based party, so strong government was made possible.

What kind of planning was made by BJP for elections?

Our Prime Minister has special affection with Uttarakhand. It is known as Devbhumi and land of valiants. Narendra Modi government at center gave 17,000 crores without considering which party`s government is in power in the state. After that 12,000 crore was given for Char Dham Mahamarg Vikas Pariyojna. The Prime Minister has solved one rank one pension problem. These steps had natural impact on Uttarakhand. PM Narendra Modiji himself addressed four public meetings in the state. Amit Shahji also addressed several public meetings. Our national leaders Rajnath Singhji, Thawar Chand Gehlot ji, Krishnapal Gurjarji, Smruti Iraniji and other leaders of the party also campaigned intensively. Contribution of former chief ministers Shri Bhagat Singh Koshiyari, Shri BC Khanduri, Shri Ramesh Pokhariyal Nishank, Shri Vijay Bahgunaji naturally contributed in consolidating support for BJP. In nut



shell campaigning was very good and effective.

Which issues were being raised by BJP during election campaign?

During the campaign we raised the issue of corruption of the ruling Congress party. We organised various movements against the Congress party's corruption. Prime Minister appealed to the people of Uttarakhand to vote for the government which ensures that 'pahad ka paani aur pahad ki jawani' remains in the state and

serves to the people of the hills. Atalji had dreamt of making Uttarakhand a developed and beautiful hilly state. BJP gave the slogan 'Atal ji Ka kam hai adhura, Narendra

Modi kareng pura' - incomplete work of Atalji will be completed by Narendra Modi. To fulfill the dream of Atalji is our top priority. Even now, many villages in the state have no road, there is no proper primary health center and no availability of doctors. Condition of primary school is not good. And situation of hilly areas have worsened. That is why we see more migration from hilly areas of the state. Our top priorities are to check the migration as well as to promote tourism, as

EVEN NOW, MANY VILLAGES IN THE STATE HAVE NO ROAD, THERE IS NO PROPER PRIMARY HEALTH CENTER AND NO AVAILABILITY OF DOCTORS. CONDITION OF PRIMARY SCHOOL IS NOT GOOD.

Uttarakhand is mainly a tourism based economy.

Will new BJP Government review the decision taken by previous congress government?

Previous Congress government had not taken many decisions; the government was being run by single man. As a result many prominent leaders of the Congress party have left the party. Now a very strong and competent alternative is in the helm of affairs of the state.

What is your say on the issue of demonetization raised by the Congress during elections?

The decision of demonetization has benefitted the nation

and its people. Yes, People had to face difficulties for few days. But ultimately people of our country felt that Modi's intention and decision are very clear. Therefore, poor and rich all voted for us. In many places in the hills of Uttarakhand there is no bank. People face more difficulties than any other places. In spite of this they voted for the BJP. Our party belongs to farmers and poor. Our party takes care of the interest of the common man. ■

Under 'Make In India Campaign' Chinese companies show significant interest to invest in India

Under 'Make In India Campaign' Chinese companies have shown significant interest to invest in India in a wide range of sectors since the launch of Make in India campaign. As per data maintained by DIPP/RBI, between April, 2000 and December, 2016, cumulative FDI inflows from China were INR 9,933.87 crores. Of the cumulative FDI equity inflows, 77.9% have been received since 2014 as detailed below:-

2014-2015 : INR 3,066.24 Crores

2015-2016 : INR 2,975.14 Crores

2016-2017 (till December, 2016) : INR 1,696.96 Crores

An MoU between the Ministry of Commerce of the

People's Republic of China and Ministry of Commerce & Industry of India has been signed on cooperation on Industrial Parks in India on 30th June, 2014 in Beijing.

Pursuant thereto, Joint Working Group (JWG) of the Indian side was constituted on 16th July, 2014 to act as the nodal point to identify and agree upon the detailed modalities for implementing cooperation under the said agreement, and to periodically review progress. Three JWG meetings have so far been held. The last meeting of JWG was held on 2.11.2016 at Beijing, China. It was decided during the meeting that both sides will encourage all stakeholders to expedite the implementation for which all necessary facilitation would be provided. ■

A bilingual portal that makes it convenient for citizens to file RTI requests re-launched

A bilingual portal that makes it convenient for citizens to file RTI requests and first appeals online, was re-launched on March 17 with participation of nearly 2,000 public authorities.

Citizens can operate the portal in English and Hindi and make payment of RTI fee online and additional payments through SBI gateways.

Minister of State for Personnel Jitendra Singh said the portal, first launched in 2013, was upgraded and it had only 477 public authorities aligned with it on April 1, 2016, which now has gone up to 1,840.

Out of the five action points selected by the Niti Aayog, all public authorities registered with the Central Information Commission (CIC) will have to be aligned with it by June 30, 2017.

An additional 198 public authorities under the Delhi government have adopted the RTI portal and the total public authorities aligned with the RTI portal would touch 2,038.

Singh said the portal is in line with Prime Minister Narendra Modi's vision of Digital India.

“The emphasis of the government has always been on transparency and good governance. The government is persuading the states to implement the



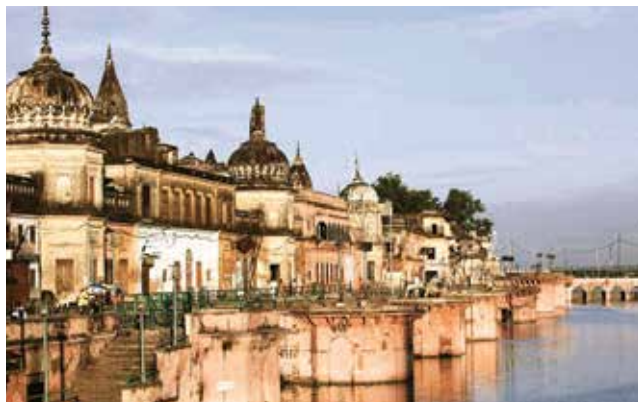
RTI Online portal,” he said.

The minister said as close to 90 per cent internet usage is through mobile, mobile app for RTI is planned to be rolled out in near future.

The remaining public authorities including those from Union Territories of Puducherry and Chandigarh will be aligned with the RTI online portal by April 30, 2017.

Majority of the aligned public authorities are under the Ministry of Heavy Industries, Department of Financial Services, and Ministries of Railways, Power, Steel and Health and Family Welfare, among others. (PTI) ■

BJP Govt in UP approves pending proposal of Modigovt to build Ramayan Museum in Ayodhya



After two days of his appointment as Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh Yogi Adityanath on March 21 cleared the Narendra Modi government's proposal to build a Ramayana Museum in Ayodhya. The proposal, which was stalled during Akhilesh Yadav regime, has been given green signal by new Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath. BJP government in the state led by Adityanath has cleared 20 acres of land for Ramayana museum in the city. The museum will cost of Rs 154 crore. The move will give impetus to the tourism in the state. ■



Progress of humanity incomplete without empowerment of women: PM

P rime Minister Shri Narendra Modi's thoughts and vision on women have always been very clear. He is convinced this matter is not about 'Women Development' anymore but is of 'Women-Led Development' within which a wide spectrum of issues from economic development to social justice are covered. The deep sense of concern and responsibility he feels towards the situation of women has directly resulted in the Indian government taking many strides to provide them an equal and equitable platform in every aspect. This is demonstrated by a host of government initiatives ranging from Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bandhan Yojana to Sukanya Samridhi Yojana, from Beti Bachao Beti Padhao campaign to Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana.

The aim of 'Beti Bachao Beti Padhao' campaign is to foster gender equality and to empower the girl child through renewed stress on her education. This campaign that was started due to the Prime Minister Narendra Modi's sense of initiative in this matter, has already started resulting in positive outcomes. There's a marked improvement in sex ratio not only in states like Haryana, but also at the overall national level. The Prime Minister said, "Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao is

moving forward with rapid strides. This is no longer just a government programme. It has now become a campaign of public education. It has become a people's movement."

The concern towards the future of our daughters led to the conception of the Sukanya Samridhi Yojana whose objective is to ensure much-needed financial security to them. Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bandhan Yojana that was started to boost social security and life insurance has benefited women the most. The Prime Minister also made an appeal to people to consider gifting this scheme to women instead of gifting presents on festive occasions. He said, "The progress of humanity is incomplete without the empowerment of women. The issue is no longer Women Development but it is Women-Led Development."

The primary beneficiaries of the programmes of the government have been the poor, and even among the poor it has been the women. Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana was conceived for those poor households in which our helpless mothers and daughters have been forced to inhale harmful smoke in their kitchens. Under this scheme about 1.75 crore deposit-free LPG connections have already been released against the ambitious overall target of 5 crore connections. The Union

Government has decided that maternity benefits must reach every single mother. Per this scheme, every mother of a new-born will get a cash aid of Rs. 6000. This is aimed at reducing malnourishment among mothers so that health outcomes for upcoming generations can also be impacted positively. Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan also ensures free health check-ups which provide great convenience to pregnant women. The 9th of every month has been fixed for this free health check-up for pregnant women.

The government is working towards ensuring employment opportunities, creating a conducive atmosphere for them at workplaces, ensuring motherhood and career prospects do not hamper each other and enabling more valuable contributions from women to the world at large. The government is also working towards safety and security by exploring the provision of a panic button and smartphones that can come to the aid of women along with facilities like GPS. Prime Minister Narendra Modi observed, "It's important to understand ourselves and our strengths. When it comes to multi task activities, nobody can beat women. Such is the strength and we must be very proud of it." ■

Under NAM 3590 hospitals & 25,732 Dispensaries provide AYUSH medical treatment in the country

The Central Government, through Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National AYUSH Mission (NAM), extends support for promotion of AYUSH healthcare to the States/UTs for co-location of AYUSH facilities at Primary Health Centres (PHCs), Community Health Centres (CHCs) and District Hospitals (DHs) for development of infrastructure, purchase of equipment & furniture and supply of essential AYUSH medicines. NAM also extends support for development of AYUSH educational institution, Quality control of Ayurveda, Siddha, Unani & Homoeopathy (ASU & H) drugs and Medicinal Plants. Further, under National Health Mission (NHM), support is provided to States/UTs for strengthening their healthcare systems including for mainstreaming of AYUSH based on the requirements posed by the States/UTs in their Programme Implementation Plans (PIPs). These supports also include support for engagement of AYUSH doctors/paramedics in public health facilities.

A total of 3590 hospitals providing AYUSH medical treatment in the country were functional as on March 1,2016. These include 2820 hospitals of Ayurveda, 256 of Unani, 273 Siddha hospitals, 7 of Yoga, 30 of Naturopathy and 203 homoeopathy



hospitals. The number of AYUSH dispensaries in the country as on 01.04.2016 were 25,732. The number of AYUSH registered practitioners in the country as on 01.01.2016 were 7,71,468.

Replying to supplementary question, Shri Shripad Naik said in Lok Sabhathat the AYUSH Ministry has set up National Institutes and Research Centres in a few States which will be extended to other states gradually. Post Graduate courses in AYUSH medicine have been started in these National institutes to meet the demand for good quality professionals, the Minister explained. Shri Shripad Naik also said that the AYUSH Ministry is working with the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare to provide AYUSH Medicines at the 3000 Government medical stores across the country. ■

National Mission for Manuscripts launched by NDA govt in 2003 documented about 42 lakh Manuscripts till date



As per our estimates India has the largest collection of Manuscripts. For documentation, conservation /preservation and digitization of Manuscripts project, National Mission for Manuscripts (NMM) was launched by then NDA government in 2003. Till date it has documented about 42 lakh Manuscripts in different scripts and languages. For conservation of Manuscripts, Manuscripts Conservation Centres (MCCs) have been established by NMM all over the country, which conduct preventive and curative conservation of Manuscripts requiring conservation in their region. ■

5.66 crore cards have been distributed to farmers

The Government has introduced Soil Health Card Scheme in all States/UTs with an aim to assist all State Governments to evaluate fertility in all farm holdings across the country and issue soil health cards to farmers regularly in a cycle of 2 years. Soil Health Cards provide information to farmers on nutrient status of their soil along with recommendations on appropriate dosage of nutrients to be applied for improving soil health and its fertility.

Against the target of 2.53 crore soil samples, the States have collected 2.71 crore samples and tested 2.05 crore samples to print about 11 crore soil health cards. As on March 14, 2017, 5.66 crore cards have been distributed to farmers.

A study conducted by National Productivity Council (NPC) in 2016 has shown that 84% of farmers have expressed that they have applied the nutrients recommendations suggested in soil health card that



have proven to be beneficial to them in reducing the cost of cultivation and improving productivity of crops.

State-wise number of soil samples collected, analysed and number of soil health cards issued to farmers. ■

33% Sub Quota for Women in Allotment of Catering of Indian Railways

With a view to empower women NDA government has launched New Catering Policy 2017. Minister of Railways Shri Suresh Prabhakar Prabhhu said, there are many new features in the new Catering policy, special provisions for women have also been made in it. Under this policy, a Sub Quota of 33% for women in allotment of each of the reserved catering units is being introduced on Indian Railways in order to extend economic empowerment for women. It is also in compliance with the announcement made in Railway Budget 2016-17. ■



Owning a House Becomes Easier for Army Personnel

Now, Owning a house for Army personnel has become easier in India. Army personnel by virtue of deployment in remote areas find it extremely difficult to invest time in buying a good house, therefore, to fulfill this essential need and meet the aspirations, AWHO has come up with a pragmatic business model called the 'Private Industry Collaborative Business Model' which will facilitate acquiring houses from reputed private builders at discounted prices for Army personnel & Veer Naris. A Pilot Project is being undertaken in Delhi/ NCR and based on its success, similar ventures will be executed in other locations. Major advantages of this concept are detailed market research to identify the most suitable builder/ project, negotiations for price reduction, due diligence and buyer friendly terms & conditions. Prop Equity, a leading Real Estate Data & Analytics Consultant firm has been selected after a prolonged process to undertake the facilitation process forward. ■

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KAMAL SANDESH - DEDICATED TO NATIONAL CAUSE



BJP National President Shri Amit Shah flanked by BJP General Secretary (Org) Shri Ramlal, National General Secretaries Shri Arun Singh and Shri Kailsh Vijayvargiya addressing the National Meeting on Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyay Birth Centenary Year at 11, Ashoka Road



Uttarakhand Chief Minister Shri Trivendra Singh Rawat meets BJP National President Shri Amit Shah at his residence in New Delhi



Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister Shri Adityanath Yogi meets BJP National President Shri Amit Shah at his residence in New Delhi

Prime Minister SHRI NARENDRA MODI becomes Life Member of KAMAL SANDESH!



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APPEAL

You will be glad to know that BJP National President Shri Amit Shah inaugurated the membership campaign of Kamal Sandesh on 6th December 2016 at BJP National Headquarters, New Delhi. Kamal Sandesh is published as a fortnightly magazine in Hindi and English languages.

It is a matter of great honour for us that our Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi has become a Life Member of Kamal Sandesh (Hindi+English) by giving a cheque of Rs. 5000/-. We are also proud to have Hon'ble Finance Minister Shri Arun Jaitley, Defence Minister Shri Manohar Parrikar, HRD Minister Shri Prakash Javadekar along with many union ministers, ministers from states, MPs, MLAs, party office bearers and functionaries as our life members.

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