



**WILL NDA
GOVERNMENT
SURVIVE?**



**DOES
CONSTITUTION
ALLOW JOB
RESERVATION FOR
MUSLIMS?**



Transcending Boundaries

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aseema
EDITORIAL

West Bengal had in fact long been a safe haven for Bangladeshi criminals trying to escape police.

Everything came to light soon after an MP from Bangladesh was killed in a hotel in Kolkata.

A daily newspaper in Bangladesh published a shocking truth. It put out a long list of criminals who were hiding in West Bengal in an attempt to avoid arrest back home.

Aseema also spoke to a few police officers in West Bengal to verify the authenticity of the article published in the Bangladesh news daily.

More shocking was the fact that many of these criminals are living in cities like Dubai carrying an Indian passport.

Bangladesh may be trying for their extradition, but that cannot be successful as long as they carry an Indian passport.

This edition also carries an interesting article about how India's space startup made headlines around the world by preparing a rocket engine in a span of 3 days.

The parliamentary elections were indeed shocking. BJP not only failed to get a majority to form the government on its own, it even lost the parliamentary seat where Ayodhya is located.

We have brought out an article giving you a deeper insight into what went wrong with the BJP camp in Uttar Pradesh.

There is also an analytical piece as to whether the current NDA government will complete full five years term.

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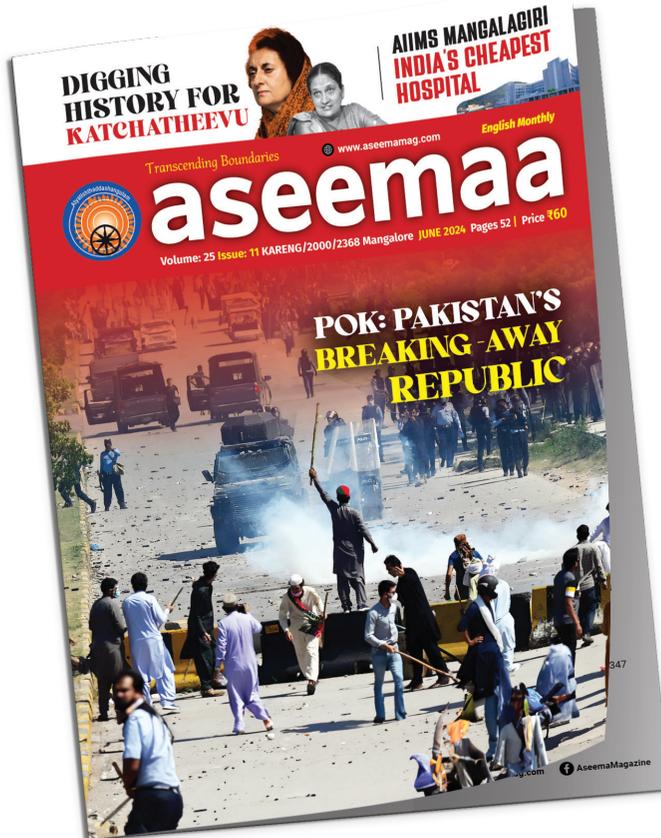
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📘 AseemaMagazine



aseemaa Readers opinion



I hope this letter finds you well. I am writing to express my admiration for Aseemaa magazine. The design and page layouts are visually engaging and well-organized, making for an enjoyable reading experience.

The quality of the political articles is exceptional. The depth of analysis, diversity of perspectives, and thorough research set Aseemaa apart. Each article offers insightful and thought-provoking views on the political landscape.

In an era of media scrutiny, Aseemaa stands out for its journalistic integrity and excellence. Thank you to the editorial team for your hard work and dedication. I look forward to many more issues.

| Gourav Krishna
Interior Designer



share your opinion: editoraseema@gmail.com



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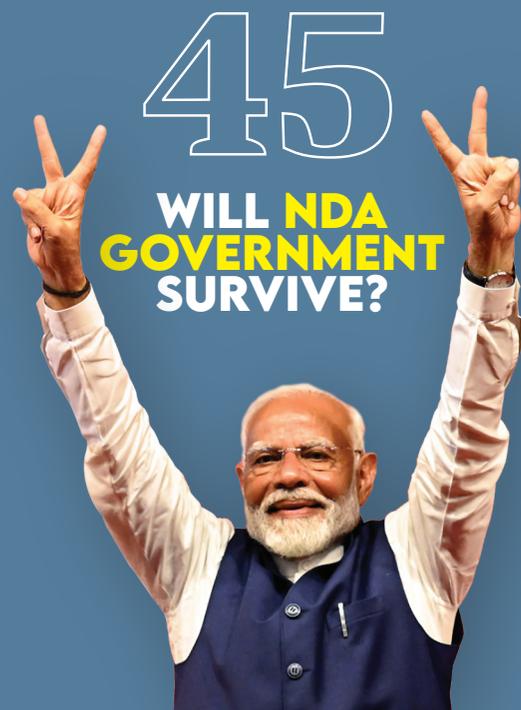
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PRODUCE AMMONIA & MAKE MONEY

GREEN HYDROGEN AND GREEN AMMONIA SET TO FUEL INDIA'S ECONOMY

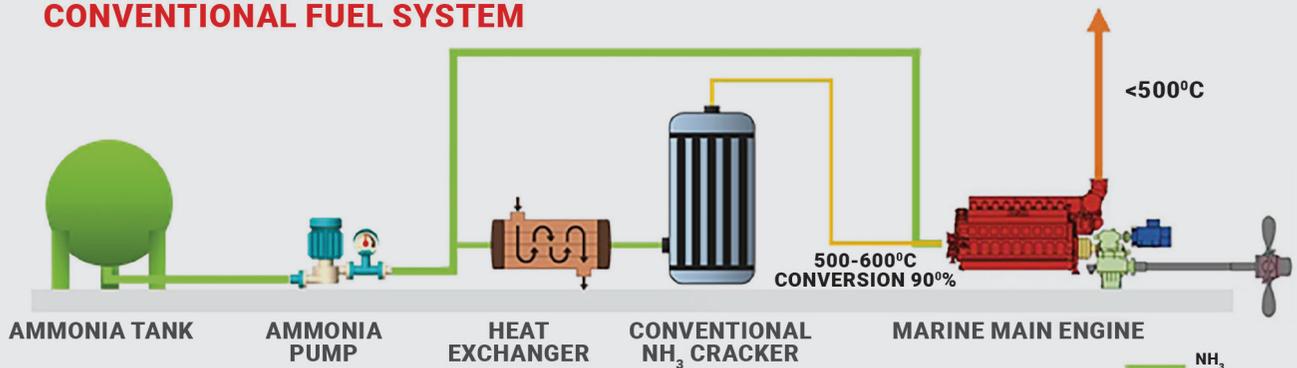
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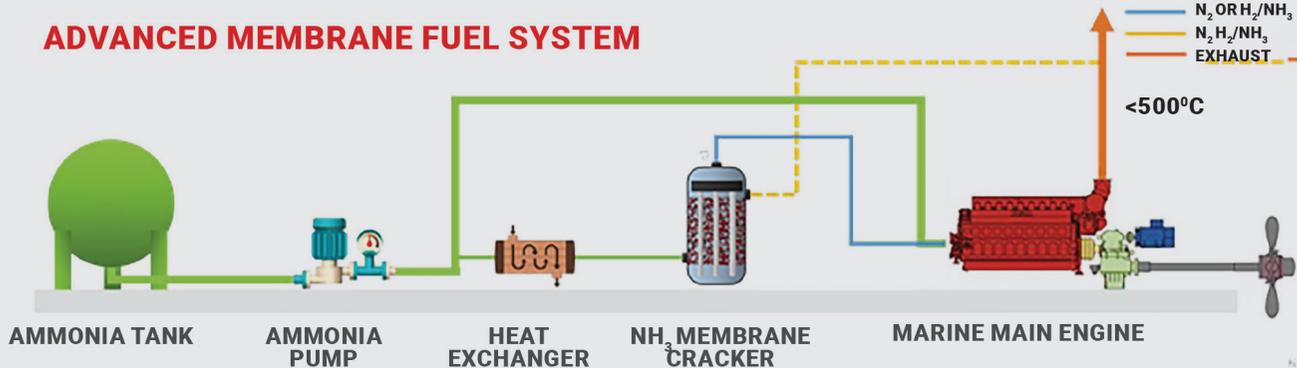
As hydrogen emerges as the fuel of the future, green ammonia is becoming increasingly important. This is because ammonia can serve as a storage and transportation medium for hydrogen. Traditionally, ammonia has been primarily used to produce chemical fertilizers. However, green ammonia, generated from clean energy sources like solar and wind power, is now on the rise.

Researchers and entrepreneurs believe that green ammonia could become a major clean fuel for electricity generation and maritime shipping. Additionally, with the anticipated increase in hydrogen-

CONVENTIONAL FUEL SYSTEM



ADVANCED MEMBRANE FUEL SYSTEM



Cracking process of Ammonia

Slowly and steadily, Indian companies are ramping up green ammonia production. The world has long known that ammonia can be used to store and transport hydrogen, which Prime Minister Narendra Modi says will be the new petrol in India. Recently, it has become possible for common households to produce green ammonia using solar power at home, potentially providing a new source of income.

GREEN AMMONIA

New petrol and new source of income

Conversion of ammonia into hydrogen at a rate of 1 million tons annually using a large-scale cracker

Green tech firm Hygenco Green Energies has signed a deal to build a massive 11 lakh tonne green ammonia plant in Odisha. Tata Steel has also signed a development agreement with the Special Economic Zone (SEZ) in Gopalpur, where a new industrial park will be built on 3,000 acres.

VEHICLES RUNNING ON AMMONIA

Ammonia burns slowly and is harder to ignite than regular fuels; most ammonia engines need a bit of diesel or hydrogen to get started. If these engines leak unburned ammonia, it can be toxic. Additionally, ammonia engines tend to produce nitrogen oxides, which are potent greenhouse gases. However, catalytic converters can address this issue. Major engine manufacturers, like German MAN Energy Solutions and Swiss WinGD, are developing ammonia-fueled engines and kits to retrofit older engines. They expect to have the first production ship running on ammonia by 2024. Meanwhile, startups are also working on this technology. William Northrop founded Aja Power Systems to commercialize his ammonia-powered engine technology.

powered vehicles, green ammonia will be crucial for hydrogen storage and transport.

A 2021 International Energy Agency report indicates that the adoption of zero-emission vehicles needs to hit 100% by 2050. It suggests that hydrogen fuel should constitute about 30% of global fuel consumption by mid-century. The report also envisions a future where cars are powered by batteries and airplanes run on biofuels.

In the country, 30% of electricity comes from hydro, wind, and solar sources, while 70% is generated using coal. Over 80% of the railway system, a major mass transportation network, relies on electricity. Many

states have low power generation capacity and must import power from other states. Green ammonia could serve as a substitute in this context, providing an alternative to coal for power generation. Currently, the country lacks facilities to store electricity, producing only what is needed for immediate consumption due to underdeveloped battery technology. Excess resources cannot be stored. In such scenarios, green ammonia offers a viable alternative. Hydrogen can be produced, stored as ammonia, and used in place of coal in power plants.

While batteries are efficient for storing small amounts of electricity for short durations, a 2020 Oxford Institute of Energy Studies report highlights that for large-scale, long-term energy storage, liquid ammonia is unmatched. Countries like Japan, Australia, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom have national plans to use green ammonia to store and export their renewable energy surpluses. Emphasizing its development within the country is crucial.

How to Liquefy hydrogen into ammonia?

Ammonia in gaseous form can be easily liquefied at room temperature with low pressures for transport. Upon arrival, ammonia undergoes a "cracking" process to separate hydrogen and nitrogen. The hydrogen can then be transported via natural gas pipelines and used in



industrial processes or as an alternative fuel for heavy transport (trucks, trains, ships, aviation).

The Port of Rotterdam study found it feasible to convert ammonia into hydrogen at a rate of 1 million tons annually using a large-scale cracker. Mitsubishi Heavy Industries and Nippon Shokubai are developing an efficient ammonia cracking system to utilize hydrogen, supporting efforts to establish a hydrogen and ammonia supply chain.

Producing green ammonia is energy-intensive, primarily using electricity to extract hydrogen from water. One ton of hydrogen requires 50-55 MWh of electricity, with an additional 9.9 MWh needed for ammonia production. This process requires 1-2 MWh of power and around 10-12 MWh of electricity per ton of ammonia.

Raining investments in India

Green tech firm Hygenco Green Energies has signed a deal to build a massive

11 lakh tonne green ammonia plant in Odisha. The company plans to invest 20,625 crore in renewable hydrogen projects over the next three years.

Hygenco aims to export most of the green ammonia produced at the plant and is in talks with various investors to support this plan. Tata Steel has also signed a development agreement with the Special Economic Zone (SEZ) in Gopalpur, where a new industrial park will be built on 3,000 acres.

The green ammonia plant will be developed in phases, with the first phase expected to be ready by December 2026. Gopalpur Industrial Park, designated as an SEZ, offers businesses lower tariffs and a unique tax regime.

The Odisha government approved Hygenco's ammonia project in February, allowing it to operate within the SEZ. Earlier this year, Hygenco launched India's first commercial-scale green hydrogen project in Hisar, producing 75 tonnes a year.



Why use Ammonia in the first place?

Pure hydrogen (H₂) was once hailed as the fuel of the future, but it comes with significant challenges. As a liquid, it must be kept at around -250 degrees Celsius. As a gas, it requires high-pressure storage, and in the air, it becomes explosive. Ammonia (NH₃), however, is a liquid that is easy to store and has an energy density that is half that of conventional fuels. While ammonia is toxic, there is already a well-established global infrastructure for its production, storage, and transportation.

Additionally, ammonia is adaptable to a variety of systems.

Traditionally, ammonia is produced by steaming hydrogen from natural gas and combining it with nitrogen from the air at high pressure and temperatures of several hundred degrees Celsius. This method, known as the Haber-Bosch process, after the Nobel Prize-winning chemist who developed it in the early 1900s, typically emits about 2 tons of CO₂ for every ton of usable ammonia.

To reduce carbon emissions in ammonia production, natural gas can be replaced by renewable electricity to split water and produce hydrogen. The rest of the Haber-Bosch process remains unchanged but is powered by renewable electricity.

As of 2018, pilot wind-powered green ammonia plants are operational in Britain and Japan. CF Industries in the United States, currently the world's largest ammonia producer, plans to establish a significant green ammonia plant in

Donaldsonville, Louisiana, by 2023, with a production capacity of 20,000 tons per year. In Australia, Yara's Pilbara ammonia plant aims to produce 3,500 tons of green ammonia annually by the end of 2022, with plans to increase production 50-fold by 2030. A major project in Saudi Arabia aims to open a plant by 2025, producing 1.2 million tons of green ammonia per year. These plants will rely on dedicated wind or solar farms for their power.

Generate Renewable energy at home



Green ammonia production for electricity generation can be achieved by leveraging the Central Government's solar rooftop scheme. Under this initiative, the government provides a 40% subsidy for installing solar panels on residential roofs. This makes rooftop solar projects highly cost-effective, especially as electricity prices continue to rise.

With the 40% subsidy, residents can turn their houses in power plants. The subsidy applies up to three kilowatts. For example, if a 10-kilowatt unit is installed, the subsidy covers 40% of the first 3 kilowatts and 20% for the subsequent 7 kilowatts. Financing options are available through banks for those who need financial support.

Utilizing these subsidies and loans to produce green electricity not only benefits individual households but also contributes positively to society's energy needs. It is this green electricity is used to generate green hydrogen and green ammonia. 

Why BJP Lost Uttar Pradesh?



No one expected the BJP to secure fewer than 40 parliamentary seats in Uttar Pradesh, a state considered a stronghold for the party. However, the results were disappointing.

Even more disheartening, the party lost the Faizabad constituency, home to Ayodhya.

Parikshit Dhume

When the Ram Temple in Ayodhya was finally built, after a decades-long legal battle, on Ram Janmabhoomi, clearing all the legal hurdles, many believed that this historic episode would galvanise the Hindu voters and help the BJP return to victory with a thumping majority in Uttar Pradesh.

However, this significant event did not translate into a substantial advantage.

Shocking, but true, the BJP suffered a major setback in Uttar Pradesh's Faizabad constituency, Ayodhya is located.

The Samajwadi Party's Awadhesh Prasad, a nine-time MLA and former Minister from the Pasi (Scheduled Caste) community, defeated two-time BJP MP Lallu Singh by over 55,000 votes,



2019 elections, the voter turnout in Uttar Pradesh was 59.21 percent, while this year it decreased to 56.92 percent. Compared to the previous election, the BJP's vote share dropped significantly from 49.97% in 2019 to approximately 41.37% this time.

'AbkiBaar 400 Paar' Slogan backfired

prompting the BJP to reflect deeply on its strategy.

Uttar Pradesh, the state where Prime Minister Narendra Modi chose to get elected to the Lower House of Parliament thrice, has disappointed the BJP by reducing the saffron party's seats by half from the 2019 elections.

In UP, the BJP bagged 33 seats, as against 62 in the 2019 elections. The Samajwadi Party and Congress Party's performance in the state has put the INDIA Bloc's seat numbers ahead of the NDA's.

The outcome of the Uttar Pradesh Lok Sabha elections is even more surprising, considering that all major exit polls predicted the BJP's victory in 62-74 constituencies.

Immediately after the UP debacle, the BJP made an initial fact-finding effort. The BJP's Uttar Pradesh unit identified several key issues behind the party's poor performance and among the prominent factors cited are an element

of overconfidence, a lack of co-ordination among different party wings, including candidates and the sitting MLAs, and complacency within the BJP cadre.

If one tries to decode the BJP's UP debacle, it is evident that the downturn happened because of several nuanced reasons.

In-fights, Over-confidence and Complacency

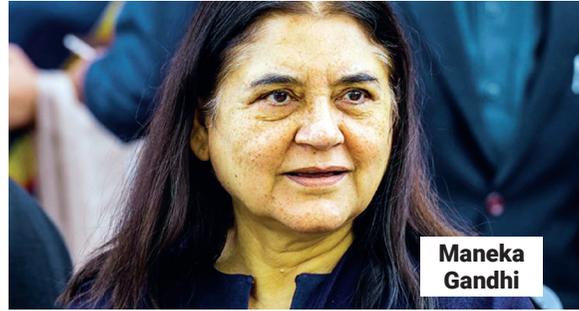
Episodes of infights between various entities within the party demonstrably impacted their overall performance, suggesting a lack of co-ordinated effort across the party.

The fact-finding team (BJP Gen Secretary GL Shikla and Hardoi MLA Ashish Singh) that came to Saharanpur to take feedback on the possible reasons for Sharanpur BJP candidate Raghav





**Mahendra
Nath Pandey**



**Maneka
Gandhi**

Notably, the BJP and its allies performed much below expectation, winning just 36 out of 80 LS seats in UP, while the main opposition Samajwadi Party took a formidable jump of 32 seats increasing the tally from five in 2019 to 37 in 2024. Meanwhile, the Congress, the other partner of the INIDA bloc improved its rally from one in 2019 to six in 2024, reclaiming its bastion of Amethi and retaining Rai Bareilly.

Lakhanpal's defeat too got a glimpse of this when the supporters of Lakhanpal and Deoband MLA Brijesh Singh started shouting slogans against each other.

Almost all the losing candidates lamented the absence of backing from the incumbent MLAs. There is a claim that the state leadership's lack of connection with the ground workers de-motivated them all around the state, making them less eager to work. Additionally, it was clear that the candidates and the state leadership were overconfident and complacent, thinking that they would win and that "Brand Modi"

would work its magic once again.

Political analysts say that the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh, the mother organisation of the BJP, this time refrained from working for the BJP in the state and this too took a disastrous toll on the party's performance.

Candidate selection

In many constituencies, BJP workers felt that candidates were imposed on them. Local leaders were found complaining about the fact that their objections were brushed aside while deciding the candidate list. Despite negative feedback from party workers, the BJP could not gauge the anti-incumbency against its MPs. It had initially decided to deny tickets to 30% of the MPs but eventually ended up replacing just 14 MPs.

Protests by farmers and other sections of society amplified the anger against the party in many pockets of the state. The decision to go ahead with candidates despite local opposition cost the party heavily in at least 10-15 seats. The simmering discontent of the Rajput community in western UP coupled with INDIAAlliance following BJP's strategy of giving more tickets to non-Yadav OBCs (Kushwaha, Maurya, Saini and Shakya to name a few) resulted in major losses to the BJP in the state.

The neglect of party workers resulted

The Ayodhya division comprises Faizabad, Amethi, Ambedkar Nagar, Sultanpur and Barabanki districts, and the BJP was drubbed in all the five constituencies. While Lallu Singh tasted defeat in Faizabad, Smriti Irani was defeated in Amethi, Maneka Gandhi lost in Sultanpur, Ritesh Pandey lost in Ambedkarnagar and in Barabanki, BJP's Raj Rani Rawat lost. Political analysts claim that the BJP was blind to the brewing discontent among the people of Ayodhya, whose houses were either entirely or partially demolished to make way for the 13-kilometer, 20-meter-wide Ram Path, which leads to the recently built temple. In addition, historic temples including Dashrath Mahal, which was formerly thought to be the birthplace of Ram, Janki Shukla Mandir, and Lal Mohariya Chah Bhaiyya Dharsmshala were destroyed. There was inadequate compensation given to the residents who lost their homes and land. The displaced inhabitants have not yet received legal rights to the land that the State government granted them elsewhere.

in low voter turnout. Disappointed and indifferent workers voted for the party but did not mobilise others to vote. In the 2019 elections, the voter turnout in Uttar Pradesh was 59.21 percent, while this year it decreased to 56.92 percent. Compared to the previous election, the BJP's vote share dropped significantly from 49.97% in 2019 to approximately 41.37% this time.

Political observers surmise that the BJP

voters did not show up at the polling booths on election day. They assumed that the BJP would still win because of the "Modi Factor," even if they did not cast ballots. Conversely, anti-BJP voters voted against the BJP candidates in their respective constituencies.

For party loyalists who expected proper recognition, the influx of leaders from other parties and their quick promotion and ticketing were a major demotivator.

"400 Paar" and Change in constitution/ reservation backfired

INDIA Bloc, the opposition alliance, successfully spun the narrative that PM Modi's slogan of 'AbkiBaar 400Paar' implies amending the constitution to end reservations. Some BJP MPs' statements claiming that winning 400+ seats would allow the BJP to change the constitution raised concerns among Dalit and backward voters.

Many BJP workers in Ayodhya and other parts of eastern UP admit that the BJP's "400 paar" slogan backfired. Traditionally, Dalit voters in the state who otherwise voted for the BSP had shifted loyalty to the BJP in the last two elections. However, this time they opted for INDIA Bloc candidates. This led to a substantial decrease in the BJP's seats in Lok Sabha.

Going back to Faizabad constituency, it is evident that the same fear played in the voters' psyche, which led to the victory of SP's Awadhesh Prasad, hailing from the SC community. The caste equation in Faizabad is being seen as the major reason behind the BJP's loss. Ayodhya has the highest number of OBC voters, with Kurmis and Yadavs forming the largest chunk. OBCs

In the 2024 Lok Sabha elections, several prominent BJP leaders lost their seats in Uttar Pradesh, marking a significant setback for the party in the state. Notable among them were:



Smriti Irani

The Union Minister and high-profile BJP leader lost her seat in Amethi to Congress candidate Kishori Lal Sharma by a substantial margin of over 139,000 votes. This was a significant loss, as Irani had previously won the seat in 2019 by defeating Rahul Gandhi.



Maneka Gandhi (Sultanpur)

The Sultanpur constituency in Uttar Pradesh witnessed a closely contested election, with Rambhual Nishad of the Samajwadi Party emerging victorious. Nishad secured 444,330 votes, defeating his nearest rival, Maneka Sanjay Gandhi of the Bharatiya Janata Party, by a margin of 43,174 votes.



Mahendra Nath Pandey

The Union Minister of Heavy Industries was defeated in the Chandauli constituency. This loss is particularly noteworthy given his prominent role in the government.



Kaushal Kishore

Serving as the Minister of State for Housing and Urban Affairs, Kaushal Kishore lost the Mohanlalganj seat to the Samajwadi Party leader and former UP Minister RK Chaudhary by a margin of 70,292 votes.



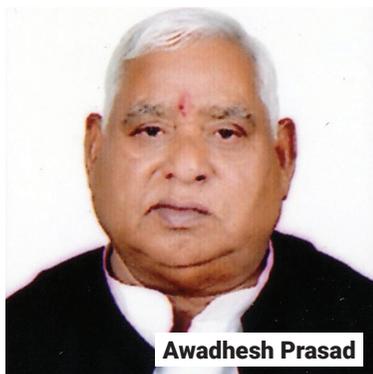
Sanjeev Balyan

Sanjeev Balyan from Muzaffarnagar (24,672 votes), Ajay Mishra Teni from Lakhimpur Kheri (34,329 votes), Sadhvi Niranjana Jyoti from Fatehpur (33,199 votes), and Bhanu Pratap Singh Verma from Jalaun SC reserved seat (53,898 votes) too lost.

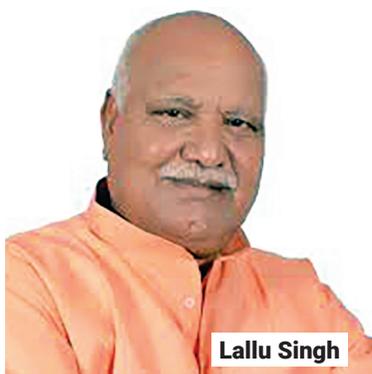


Dinesh Pratap Singh & Jai Veer Singh

The two ministers in the UP government who lost were Dinesh Pratap Singh (against Congress leader Rahul Gandhi in Rae Bareilly by over 3.90 lakh votes), and Jai Veer Singh against SP leader Dimple Yadav in Mainpuri by over 2.21 lakh votes.



Awadhesh Prasad



Lallu Singh



Ashish Kumar Singh

constitute 22% of the electorate and Dalits 21%. Among the Dalits, the Pasi community has the most voters. The winning candidate, Awadhesh Prasad, comes from the Pasi community. The Samajwadi Party, led by Akhilesh Yadav seems to have got the caste equation right and this seems to have worked to the party's advantage largely.

It was a wise choice for the SP to field Prasad from a general category seat. The campaign's tone was established by its caste narrative, which was made evident in the slogan "Na Mathura, na Kashi, abkibaarAwadheshPassi." This narrative moved voters away from the BJP's religious rhetoric and towards social equations. As a result, Faizabad elected a Scheduled Caste MP to the Lok Sabha for the first time since 1957.

Muslims also comprise 18% of the electorate. Together, these three communities make up 50% of the electorate and this time, the OBCs, Dalits, and Muslims joined hands to present a remarkable victory to the Samajwadi Party.

Fear of Changing CM Yogi

The false perception gained ground that the Modi-Shah duo wanted to replace Yogi Adityanath as chief minister of UP as he was seen as a potential contender for the top job in the future. This seems to have played a huge role in affecting the BJP's fortunes adversely in the state. This narrative gained ground after the late 2023 state elections when the BJP appointed relatively unknown

faces as chief ministers in Rajasthan, Haryana, and Madhya Pradesh. Yogi has earned a reputation for himself as an honest administrator credited with improving the law-and-order situation in the state. His no-nonsense attitude has made him a popular figure and people were upset with the idea of him being sidelined in BJP's scheme of things.

'KhataKhat,Phata Phat' Promises by Opposition

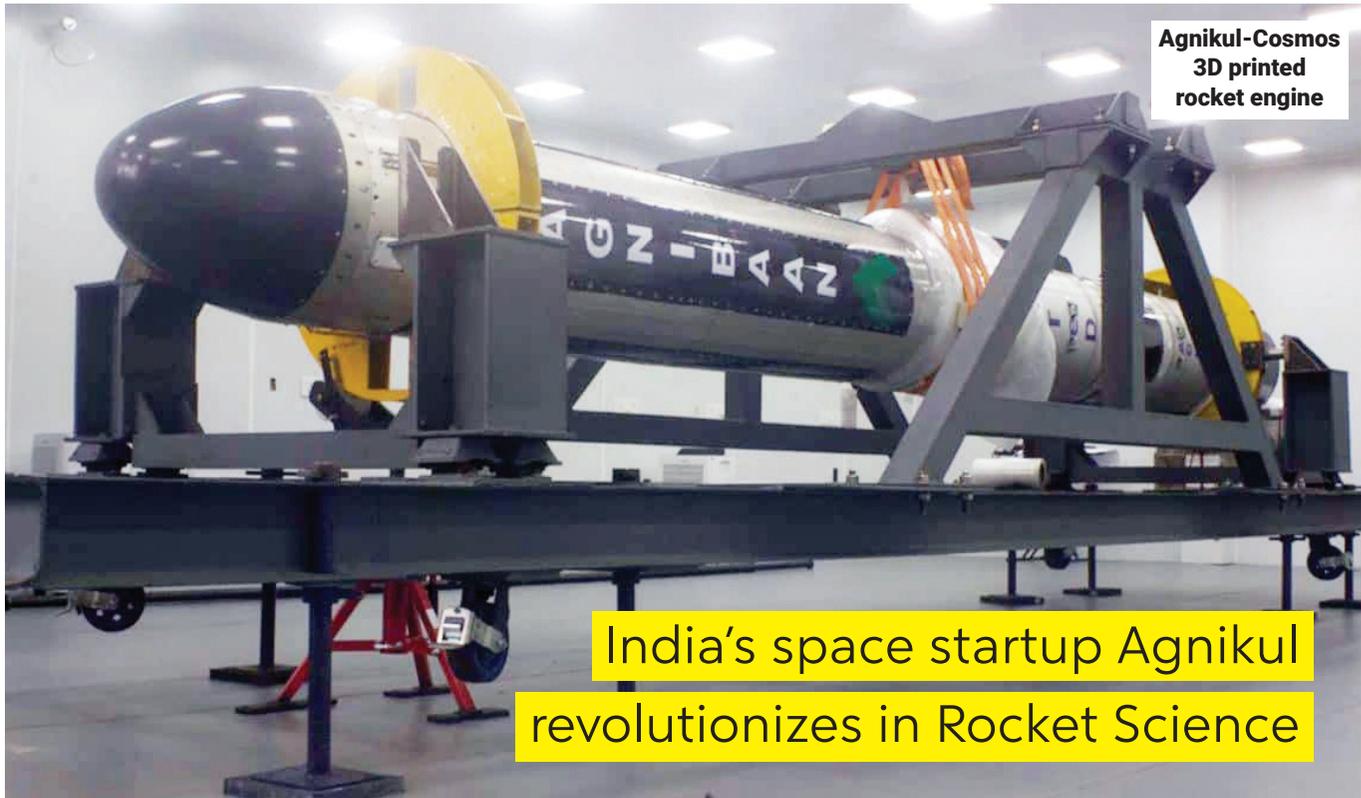
The Congress' promise of a monthly guarantee of Rs 8,500 attracted the beneficiary classes. After a decade out of power, the Congress cadre came out in full swing taking the promises made by their leader Rahul Gandhi to every household. Promises made in the form of 'Guarantee cards' were given to the voters to make them believe that they would immediately start receiving money as soon as the elections were over. Therefore, you could see many women and marginalised voters lining up outside the Congress offices in UP and other parts of the country to get the benefit.

Conclusion

In summary, the UP verdict in the 2024 parliamentary polls provides the BJP with valuable insights into voter expectations, coalition dynamics, leadership choices, and the evolving socio-political landscape. Adapting to these lessons can strengthen the party's position not just in UP but also nationally.



Agnikul's Rocket Science



Agnikul-Cosmos
3D printed
rocket engine

India's space startup Agnikul
revolutionizes in Rocket Science

India's space sector made a significant leap in May when a startup produced a rocket engine in just three days, a process that typically takes at least three months elsewhere in the world. This achievement demonstrated for the first time that 3D printing technology is well-suited for building rocket engines. Additionally, the production costs are so low that even economically weaker countries in Africa could afford to launch their own satellites. For India, this represents a new economic opportunity comparable to the IT services industry.

📍 Shankar Shyanbhag

A Chennai-based space startup has shown the world that the country's expertise in rocket science is insurmountable. The startup, Agnikul Cosmos, slashed rocket engine production time from the typical three months to a mere three days.

Founded in 2018 at IIT Chennai, Agnikul Cosmos recently launched a rocket featuring their 3D printed engine in collaboration with the ISRO. The rocket, named 'Agniban', was launched from the country's only private launch pad at Sriharikota, owned by Agnikul



Agnikul Cosmos Co Founder Srinath Ravichandran and Moin SPM

Cosmos, the parent company of Agnikul.

The rocket's propulsion is powered by the 'Agnikul Agnilite' engine, hailed as the world's first fully 3D printed rocket engine. "This innovative engine, produced entirely through 3D printing technology, eliminates the need for welding parts together, maintaining precision throughout manufacturing with computer-aided design and 3D scanning," explained Sathyanarayanan R, a consultant at Agnicool Cosmos.

This advancement significantly reduces both the time and cost of engine production. A 3D printed engine can be prepared in just 72 hours, compared to the usual 2 to 3 months. Additionally, 3D printing costs only a fraction of conventional manufacturing, making it feasible to produce two engines per week at the 'Agnicool Rocket Factory' located at the Research Park of IIT Chennai.

What is more interesting is Agnikul's method ensures rockets are manufactured with precision using computer design and 3D scanners. The engines are constructed as single-component, three-dimensional axial models, eliminating the need for welding to join parts together.

The Agniban rocket can carry satellites weighing between 30 and 300 kg. While the recent launch to a sub-Earth orbit was without a satellite, it demonstrated the rocket's capability to lift up to 300 kg to heights of 700 km. Further testing is planned in the coming months.

The innovative use of kerosene and liquid oxygen marks another first for Agnikul. The semi-cryogenic engine, utilizing liquid oxygen and kerosene instead of liquid hydrogen, requires less storage space and operates at normal temperatures, enhancing payload capacity and thrust capabilities.

The first stage may feature four to seven engines, and a smaller second stage can be added for specific project needs. Agnicool can conduct launches from over ten current locations, with plans to expand to more than 25 in the future.

The success of Agnikul Cosmos marks a major technological leap for the country, setting a new benchmark in the global space industry and reinforcing the country's capabilities in space technology and innovation.

Space Sector is Gold Mine

Space sector, particularly the business of

launching satellites is gold mine for India's economy in terms of revenue. These days, the country's space sector is rocketing forward, fueled by a combination of government initiatives and private enterprise.

With a goal to capture a larger slice of the global launch industry pie, India is opening its doors to private players. This move is expected to propel India's space economy, already a significant player at over 2% of the global market.

By August last year, funding had already surpassed 511 crore, a remarkable 60% increase year-on-year. This follows a steady climb from 231 crore in 2020 and a total of 289 crore invested between 2010 and 2019.

The momentum is undeniable, with funding jumping another 17% in 2022, reaching 923 crore. Experts predict this trend will continue, with the space launch market reaching a staggering 3.9 lakh crore by 2032.

Analysts credit this leap to the 2020 privatization reforms, placing India at number seven globally in space



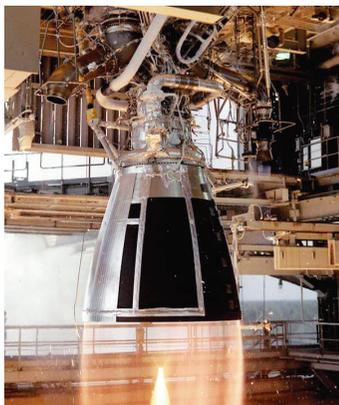
Satya Chakrvarthy

tech funding. Private companies are now playing a vital role, developing, producing, and assembling rockets and satellites, fostering a dynamic innovation ecosystem.

These companies are at the forefront of launching communication satellites that deliver phone signals, broadband, and 5G services to users across the country. The government is further stoking the fire by planning a Production Linked Incentive (PLI) program specifically for satellite manufacturing.

To further accelerate the space journey, the government recently announced relaxed regulations for foreign businesses. These companies can now invest up to 100% of their profits back into satellite system production without seeking government approval.

Additionally, foreign companies building satellites in India will enjoy streamlined approval processes, with up to 74% foreign investment allowed without clearance, and up to 49% for launch vehicle investments.



Rocket engine produced in three days

By August last year, funding had already surpassed 511 crore, a remarkable 60% increase year-on-year. This follows a steady climb from 231 crore in 2020 and a total of 289 crore invested between 2010 and 2019. The momentum is undeniable, with funding jumping another 17% in 2022, reaching 923 crore. Experts predict this trend will continue, with the space launch market reaching a staggering 3.9 lakh crore by 2032.

INTERESTING STORIES

Mango Tree Grows 22 Varieties, Courtesy of Former Mechanic Turned Farmer



In a remarkable horticultural achievement, Kakasaheb Sawant, an ex-auto mechanic turned farmer, has successfully cultivated 22 different varieties of mangoes on a single tree. Residing in the Sangli district of Maharashtra, Kakasaheb left his mechanical trade 15 years ago to pursue his passion for mango farming, despite skepticism from local farmers who typically grow grapes and pomegranates.

Farmers from across the region now visit Kakasaheb's farm to learn about his innovative techniques. Some of the renowned mango varieties on his tree include Sindhu, Amrapali, Alphonso, Baramashi,

Dudhpedha, Sonpari, Dasherri, and Taiwan. With a goal of growing 100 varieties on one tree in the next decade, he continues to research different types of mangoes to achieve this ambitious target.

"When I planted mangoes, people laughed at me because they thought mangoes could only be grown in the Konkan, famous for its Hapus," Kakasaheb shared. Now, his 10-acre farm yields around 40 tonnes of mangoes annually. Additionally, he operates a successful nursery, earning up to Rs. 2 crore per year by selling around 4 lakh mango saplings, priced between Rs. 80 and Rs. 500 each.



INTERESTING STORIES

Magic and Sorcery

The Ultimate Cure on Siquijor Island

If you have issues, magic and sorcery might just be the answer! On the mysterious Siquijor Island in the Philippines, these ancient arts are used to cure diseases and solve problems, drawing visitors from all over Southeast Asia.

Since ancient times, Siquijor has been renowned for its healing practices involving witchcraft and charms. Filipinos, in particular, flock to the island to experience these unique and mystical methods.

The island's healing traditions blend shamanic practices with Catholic rites introduced by the Spanish in the 16th century. These methods include potions, exorcisms, and herbal fumigation. Shamanism, practiced by indigenous peoples, involves a belief in a world inhabited by gods, demons, and ancestral spirits.

Diseases on Siquijor are believed to stem from one of three sources:

1. **Angry Spirits:** "The first reason is the world of angry spirits," explains guide Luis Nathaniel Borongan to the BBC. "Evil spirits roam among us, inhabiting springs, forests, and oceans. If we disturb their realm, they may retaliate with disease, curses, or even death."
2. **Witchcraft:** The second cause is witchcraft. "This takes many forms, including haplit (using a voodoo doll) and barang (sending insects to harm people and their crops)," Borongan says.

3. **Naturally Occurring Diseases:** The third category includes common ailments and mysterious disturbances alike. These are treated by a 'mannambal' (healer), who addresses everything from sore throats to ghostly afflictions.

The sages and healers of Siquijor are believed to possess miraculous powers, and those who seek their help rarely leave disappointed. This belief has turned the island into a magnet for tourists.



"International visitors to the island need only ask the tourist office or a local taxi driver; they will guide you to the healers," says Borongan. "These healers believe they are gifted by God and are available to everyone, not just a select few."



One of the Indo-Bangladesh borders in West Bengal.



Cover Story

WEST BENGAL: SAFE HAVEN FOR CRIMINALS

For the **underworld** of Bangladesh,
West Bengal is the headquarters

📍 **Shubhankar Mukerjee**

Last June, tragedy struck Zaridharla village in Gitaldah on the Bangladesh border of West Bengal's Cooch Behar district when Babu Haque, a local laborer, was fatally shot. As West Bengal police delved into the case, they uncovered a surprising twist: Babu Haque, embroiled in a political dispute with the BJP, was actually Abdur Rahman, a Bangladeshi citizen.



One of the Indo-Bangladesh borders in West Bengal.

After a Bangladeshi MP was murdered in West Bengal, the Bangladeshi newspaper 'Daily Protidiner Bangladesha' published a bombshell report detailing how many criminals with arrest warrants are hiding in neighboring India. The list of such criminals is very long. One of them was even hanged in Dhaka, after proven guilty of terrorism. Another is still jailed in India after admitting to carrying out bomb blasts in Bangalore and Bihar.

20,000

Get all the necessary Indian residential documents



He had all the documents to prove that he is an Indian citizen, including Aadhar card. Finally his Bangladeshi passport revealed his true identity.

Earlier in May, Bangladeshi MP Anwarul Azim Anar was murdered in Kolkata. The assassin turned out to be Aminur Rahman, also known as Mukul, a notorious criminal in Bangladesh. Aminur fled to India when the anti-extremism campaign began in Bangladesh.

These call came to light after Bangladeshi newspaper 'Daily Protidiner Bangladesha' published a bombshell report detailing how many criminals with arrest warrants are hiding in India.

Interestingly, the paper also interviewed a gangster, who revealed that any Bangladeshi can obtain crucial Indian residential documents for just 20,000. "First, you have to purchase an Aadhaar card and a phone number. Every



STF arrested these Bangladeshi criminals with Indian ID cards from Bangalore.

Interestingly, the paper also interviewed a gangster, who revealed that any Bangladeshi can obtain crucial Indian residential documents for just 20,000. “First, you have to purchase an Aadhaar card and a phone number. Every three months thereafter, you can acquire all other documents, including voter IDs. Local elected representatives also distribute ration cards, allowing you to receive free food there,” he explained.

three months thereafter, you can acquire all other documents, including voter IDs. Local elected representatives also distribute ration cards, allowing you to

receive free food there,” he explained.

The article begins with the story of Aminur, the key accused in the murder of MP Anwarul Azim. In India, Aminur maintained regular contact with contractors bidding for government infrastructure projects, as well as with politicians. Mukul is currently hiding in Italy, but he holds an Indian passport. He has business interests in both India and Nepal. Adopting a new identity, he now wears a jobba and owns two luxurious five-storey houses on Goshala Road in Kushtia town, Dhaka.

Mukul has several cases of murder, extortion, and kidnapping filed against him in various police stations. His criminal career began while he was studying at Islamia College, and he was first arrested by the police in 1990. After being released on bail, he founded Ganamukti Fauj, with Shaheen and Lipton as his second-in-command. This

gang terrorized the area, killing dozens of political leaders and businessmen.

Upon reaching India, it was easy for him to continue his criminal career. His victims include BNP leaders VC Shahid and Bachchu, contractors Jamu and Habib, Babu of Kushtia Thanapara, Kaya UP Chairman and Awami League leader Jamil Hossain Bachchu, businessman Bakul Saudagar.

To invoke fear in the hearts of his enemy, he even ordered the assassins to place the severed heads of three persons in front of PWD office in Dhaka, which had always been a hangout for contractors like him to obtain lucrative government projects. Those politicians and bureaucrats refused to give him contracts became his enemies. He is so notorious that he even made public statements, claiming responsibility for the murders.

Aarav Khan or Rabiul Islam

Rabiul Islam, also known as Arav Khan, accused of killing a police officer in Dhaka, initially hid in India to avoid arrest. He then moved to Dubai using an Indian passport. It is also known that he got married in India before relocating to Dubai. Arav Khan's real name is Rabiul Islam, and he is an accused in the murder case of Special Branch (SB) Inspector Mamun Imran Khan. Mamun was killed on July 8, 2018, and his half-burnt body was discovered in the forests of Gazipur the next day. On March 31, 2019, the police filed a charge sheet against ten people, including the absconding Rabiul alias Arav.

Arav Khan is well-known as a gold trader in Dubai. On March 15 of last year, he opened a gold shop called Arav Jewelers in Dubai with a grand ceremony,

attended by cricketer Shakib Al Hasan and many celebrities from the Bangladeshi entertainment world. This event brought Arav into the spotlight, leading to the exposure of his criminal activities. Despite this, he continues to deceive people by offering various prizes and lotteries on Facebook Live.

Inspector Sohail

Banani Police Station Inspector (Investigation) Sohail Rana fled to India after embezzling money from e-commerce company E-Orange. On September 3, 2021, Sohail Rana was caught by the BSF in Changrabanda, Cooch Behar, West Bengal. He is accused of embezzling crores of rupees from E-Orange.

Shivshankar became PK

The notorious money launderer PK Halder changed his name in India. In September 2019, PK Halder came into the spotlight when the anti-casino and anti-money laundering operation started across Bangladesh. He fled to India through the Benapole-Petrapole border the same





Crime Branch has arrested five Bangladeshi criminals – gang leader Farooq, Kabir, Zakir, Indadul and Aslam – after a brief exchange of fire.

month. Once there, he adopted the identity of Sivashankar and fraudulently obtained Indian citizenship along with a ration card, voter ID card, PAN card, and Aadhaar card. After being apprehended by the country's intelligence agencies, PK Halder admitted to fraudulently obtaining Indian citizenship and residing there under the false identity.

Ali Ahmed became the killer Majed

Captain Abdul Majed, an absconding convict sentenced to death in the Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman murder case, hid in India for 25 years under a false identity. On March 16, 2020, he re-entered Bangladesh through the Mymensingh border area. The Counter Terrorism and Transnational Crime (CTTC) unit arrested him in the Mirpur area of the capital at midnight on April 6, based on secret information about his return. In India, Abdul Majed had assumed the name Ali Ahmed while living in the Bihari-dominated area of Bedford Lane, where he obtained all necessary Indian citizenship documents under this alias. Following his arrest, he was hanged on April 12, completing all formalities within six days.

Nooravi Became Tamal Chowdhury in India

Chittagong's notorious terrorist Nooravi, also known as Maxon, was arrested by the Kolkata Police on February 7 last year. He was apprehended at a house in the Dunlop Northern Park area of North Twenty Four Parganas. Nooravi, who was sentenced to 21 years in an arms case, was hiding in Kolkata under the identity of Tamal Chowdhury with a fake passport and visa. He had obtained identity documents and a passport as an Indian citizen through a broker. After his arrest, the police discovered that Asim Chowdhury had changed both his and his father's names to conceal his identity. Sarwar Babla and Nooravi Maxon were close associates of the top terrorist Sajjad, and they were also arrested with sophisticated weapons like AK-47s.

Noor Hossain

Noor Hossain, one of the accused in the seven murder case of Narayanganj in April 2014, was arrested on June 1, 2015, from a building in Baguihati, Kolkata. On November 12 of that year, the Indian government handed him over to Bangladesh. Certain individuals in India had allowed Noor Hossain to stay there in exchange for money.

Mullah Masood

Mullah Masood, a top terrorist listed by the Bangladesh Police, was also hiding in India. His name was included in various lists of fugitive terrorists submitted by Bangladesh to India over the years, and there is also an Interpol red notice against him. In 2015, Mullah Masood, who is accused in at least 10 murder cases in Bangladesh, was arrested in West Bengal, India. He had fled to India in 2001 when



Surat police claimed to have nabbed ten people, including nine Bangladeshi citizens and busted a Bangladeshi network involved in human trafficking in India.

the government announced a bounty for 23 top terrorists. Masood, involved in terrorist activities in Dhaka's Moghbazar area, is known as 'Mullah Masood' due to his madrasa education.

Indian jailer Subrata Bain

Until 2003, Subrata Bain was the head of Seven Star Group, an influential gang in Dhaka's criminal world. This accused in 30 cases left the country in 2003 to hide in India to avoid arrest. This top terrorist listed by Bangladesh Police was arrested in India in 2012. He has been in Indian jail since his arrest.

Jisan was also in Kolkata

Jisan Ahmed gained notoriety in 2003 after killing two police inspectors at Malibagh's Sunrise Hotel. He fled to India in 2005 and was arrested by the Kolkata Police in 2009. After his release, he

continued to oversee extortion operations in Dhaka even while residing in Kolkata. Jisan eventually moved to Dubai using an Indian passport under the alias Akbar. Despite his relocation, various crimes, including extortion and tender manipulation, continue to be committed in his name.

Tarek Rana became Tanvirul Islam

Bangladesh's top terrorist Tanvirul Islam initially fled to India and later moved to other countries. He obtained an Indian passport under the name Tarek Rana. Reports emerged that he passed away in Malaysia on April 12 of this year. The NCB Interpol at the police headquarters in Bangladesh has sent an inquiry to their counterparts in Kuala Lumpur seeking information about him. However, Interpol has not yet confirmed any details regarding his reported death.



A butcher who was arrested in connection with the murder of Bangladeshi MP Anwarul Azim Anar being produced at a local court at Barasat in North 24 Parganas district-



Bangladesh policemen escort a man (3L) allegedly convicted in the murder case of Mohammad Anwarul Azim.

Terrorist bomb sites are also in India

On February 26, 2014, Jahidul Islam Mizan, also known as Boma Mizan, killed a policeman and kidnapped three senior JMB leaders by attacking a prison van in Trishal, Mymensingh. Following the incident, Mizan fled and sought refuge in India. He was apprehended by the National Investigation Agency (NIA) of India in August 2018 in Bengaluru for allegedly orchestrating JMB militant activities there. Mizan, currently serving a life sentence in Bangladesh, is also implicated in bomb blast cases in Buddha Gaya, Bihar, and Burdwan, West Bengal, according to the agency.

TikTok baby arrested

Kerala Police arrested a Bangladeshi youth on May 28 last year on charges related to the incident after a video of sexually assaulting a young woman went viral. The young man's name is Hridoy Babu aka TikTok Babu. His address is Moghbazar, Dhaka. The victim of torture is

also a resident of the same area.

Bangabandhu's killer Moslehuddin

After the arrest of Bangabandhu's self-confessed killer Abdul Majed in Calcutta, it has been revealed that another fugitive, Risaldar Moslehuddin, was also hiding in India. He was located in North 24 Parganas under the alias Sameer Kumar Dutt, known locally as 'Datta Doctor'.

Maqbool, who killed two people in India

Bangladesh's top terrorist Maqbul Hossain Mukul has instilled fear not only in Bangladesh but also in India. Accused of participating in 17 murders in Bangladesh, Mukul went into hiding in West Bengal's 24 Parganas and allegedly committed at least two murders there. Mukul is said to have killed two individuals named Shoaib Khandkar and Ajibur Rahman in Hellencha village. His connection to the August 21 grenade attack on Bangabandhu Avenue has also been uncovered.



POLITICAL DYNASTY

Sambhavi Choudhury

Met one of India's youngest MPs, Shambhavi Choudhury. A Lok Janshakti Party (LJP) leader, Choudhury contested from Bihar's Samastipur and defeated the Congress party's Sunny Hazari by 1,87,251 votes.

This 25-year-old MP is a third-generation politician. Her father, Ashok Choudhury is a JDU leader and cabinet minister in the Bihar government led by Nitish Kumar. Her grandfather, Mahavir Choudhury was a Congress leader.

She completed a Master of Arts (Sociology) from the Delhi School of Economics in 2022. Despite hailing from a political family, Choudhury believes that no father can win a mandate for his daughter.

She strongly hit back at RJD leader and Leader of Opposition in Bihar



Sambhavi Choudhury

📍 Kunal Chatterjee



Birth the country's new political dynasties

If you are the child of a senior politician, entering parliament or the state legislative assembly can be a breeze. This highlights a crisis in Indian democracy. Recently, several fortunate sons and daughters, some as young as 25, have won elections with the support of their influential fathers. Here are eight such young individuals from notable political families.

Legislative Assembly Tejashwi Yadav for calling the ministries allotted to Bihar MPs in the new cabinet of NDA government led by Narendra Modi as small and calling it a toy. She retorted saying that no ministry is a toy. For working ministers, every ministry is big and important. "What matters is the work," Shambhavi Chaudhary said.

She is the daughter-in-law of Acharya Kishore Kunal, a social reformer and former IPS officer.

Sagar Khandre



Sagar Khandre

This 26-year-old Sagar Khandre, won the Bidar seat on a Congress ticket, by defeating Union Minister Bhagwant Khooba by a margin of 1.29

lakh votes in maiden election. Khandre got 6,66,317 votes in the constituency, which is 53.6 percent of the total votes. Although Khandre is the youngest candidate in Karnataka contesting this year, he has a strong political legacy on his shoulders. His father, Ishwar Khandre is currently serving as the Forest and Environment Minister of Karnataka. Khandre is also the grandson of Centurion Congress leader Bhimanna Khandre.

Khoobha had previously won the seat twice in a row for the BJP. In 2019, he defeated Congress candidate Ishwar Khandre by a margin of 1,16,834 votes. In 2014, Khooba defeated former Karnataka Chief Minister N Dharam Singh by a margin of 92,192 votes. However, according to several media reports, the Union minister faced opposition

from a section of party leaders over his candidature along with anti-incumbency

in the constituency.



Pushpendra Saroj

Pushpendra Saroj

Samajwadi Party candidate Pushpendra Saroj, who won the

election from UP's Kaushambi reserved seat, is the country's youngest MP. He turned 25 just two weeks before the announcement of the election dates in March this year. Pushpendra Saroj defeated BJP's veteran leader, Vinod Sonkar, who was an MP from here for 10 consecutive years, by more than one lakh votes.

Pushpendra Saroj is the son of senior Samajwadi Party leader, national general secretary, and UP's cabinet minister Indrajit Saroj. He returned from London a few days ago after completing his studies.

According to Pushpendra, the work done by his father, Indrajit Saroj from making Kaushambi a district to bringing the series of developments there has played a very important role in his victory. Pushpendra Saroj has also expressed his gratitude to Kunda MLA and Jansatta Dal President Raghuraj Pratap Singh alias Raja Bhaiya. Kunda and Babaganj area, which is under Raja Bhaiya's influence, also come under Kaushambi Lok Sabha. Raja Bhaiya had supported Pushpendra Saroj in this seat. His supporters had campaigned for Pushpendra and also got him votes.

Priyanka Jarkiholi

In a historic victory, Congress candidate and minister Satish Jarkiholi's daughter, Priyanka Jarkiholi has won the Chikkodi seat, defeating sitting MP and BJP leader Annasaheb Jole. This victory makes her the youngest tribal woman to enter parliament from an unreserved seat in Karnataka since independence.

At the age of 27 years, 1 month, and 18 days, Priyanka Jarkiholi's Lok Sabha election marks several milestones. She is the first woman from the tribal community to win an unreserved seat in Karnataka. Additionally, she is the second leader from a reserved community to achieve such a victory, after Kotturu Hariharappa Ranganath's tenure as Lok Sabha member from Chitradurga in 1984-89. Priyanka's success came in the region, where the BJP won all the seats except Chikkodi in Karnataka. Her victory improves the Congress party's tally in the 2024 elections, despite the BJP-JD(S) maintaining majority control in Karnataka.

Born into a politically influential family, Priyanka Jarkiholi's portfolio is notable. She holds an MBA and has significant business interests in the tourism, sugar, mining and infrastructure sectors with shares in 14 companies. She acknowledges her privileged upbringing and her unique position as the only daughter of the second generation of the Jarkiholi clan, which has dominated politics in the district since the late 90s.



Priyanka emphasised the importance of increasing women's participation in politics and advocated for women to play a more important role in influencing governance and legislative action. Priyanka Jarkiholi's entry into Parliament is important for youth, tribal

and women's representation in Indian politics. Her victory underlines the evolving landscape of Karnataka's political leadership and the wider implications of diversity and inclusion in governance.

Iqra Hasan

The 2024 Lok Sabha election was exciting. There was a close contest between the INDIAAlliance and NDA. In Uttar Pradesh, the alliance has a huge lead in the seats. But, the Kairana Lok Sabha seat is being discussed the most because of a 27-year-old lady named Iqra Hasan Chaudhary. The BJP has dominated the Kairana Lok Sabha seat, but this time Iqra Hasan turned the tables.



Iqra Hasan and politics have had a relationship for

centuries. She is the granddaughter of former MP Akhtar Hasan and the daughter of former MP Munawwar Hasan and Tabassum Hasan. Samajwadi Party chief Akhilesh Yadav expressed confidence in Iqra and made her a candidate from Kairana. Iqra also respected his trust and won the seat. This is Iqra Hasan's first Lok Sabha election. Iqra's early education was in Kairana, but she did her 12th at Queen's Mary School, Delhi. After this, she graduated from Lady

Shri Ram College. She has an LLB from Delhi University. She went to London for further studies. Furthermore, she has a post-graduation in International Law and Politics from the University of London.

Iqra came into the limelight for opposing CAA, and after the arrest of her brother Nahid Hasan on January 15, 2022, before surrendering in court in a case related to gangsters. After this incident, she came forward to take over the reins of her family's politics. Iqra contested the District Panchayat member election for the first time in the year 2016, but she had to face defeat by 5,000 votes. However, she did not give up and remained active in Kairana politics. Iqra has become the youngest MP in Western UP. It is said that her simplicity won the hearts of the voters. Iqra Hasan says that the development of the region is her priority, and she will repay the voters' love by developing the region.

Priya Saroj

Priya Saroj is a lawyer in the Supreme Court and the daughter of current Samajwadi Party MLA Toofani Saroj.

Priya Saroj has defeated BP Saroj by 35,850 votes. In this way, the new MP of Machhlishahr, Priya Saroj is carrying the political legacy of her father forward. In the 2014 Lok Sabha elections, Toofani Saroj contested from the SP but lost, and this time, SP chief Akhilesh Yadav gave a chance to his daughter Priya Saroj. Priya Saroj also campaigned for other SP candidates in the Lok Sabha elections. Priya was seen touring on several occasions with



Priya Saroj

Akhilesh Yadav's daughter Aditi Yadav.

Priya Saroj has studied LLB from a university in Noida. She has graduated from Delhi University. Her father, Toofani Saroj, was an MP from Machhlishahr and Saidpur from 1999 to 2014. He lost in the Modi wave in 2014. Priya Saroj is originally from Karkhiyan village of Pindra tehsil of Varanasi. Before contesting the

elections, she has been actively participating in SP programmes for years. She plays an important role in her father's political activism. She is also very active on social media, and more than 1 lakh people follow her on Instagram.

Misa Bharti

Lalu Prasad Yadav's

daughter Misa Bharti's dream of reaching the Lok Sabha has finally come true. She has won from Patliputra parliamentary constituency and is excited about the victory.

Misa said that she is indebted to the people of Patliputra and that she will live up to the expectations with which the people have chosen her. She defeated BJP candidate Ramkripal Yadav by more than



Misa Bharti

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71,000 votes. Misa got 5,48,625 votes and Ramkripal Yadav got 4,77,024 votes, thus avenging her father RJD supremo Lalu Prasad Yadav's defeat in 2009.

A total of 22 candidates were in the fray in Patliputra and 5069 NOTA votes were cast. This region has Danapur, Maner, Phulwari, Masaurhi, Paliganj, and Bikram assembly constituencies. There was tough competition here earlier too. In 2019, 57.23 percent voting took place. There were 25 candidates. At that time, the then MP from the BJP, Ramkripal Yadav defeated Misa Bharti by more than 39,000 votes.

In 2008, the first Patna Lok Sabha seat was divided into Patna Sahib and Patliputra. Since then, this is the first time that an RJD candidate has won the Patliputra Lok Sabha seat. Earlier, Misa Bharti's father, RJD supremo Lalu Prasad, was also defeated by JDU's Ranjan Prasad Yadav by a huge margin from this seat.

Misa Bharti's father, Lalu Yadav, mother, Rabri Devi, and brothers Tejaswi and Tej Pratap campaigned vigorously for her victory. Rahul Gandhi also held a rally, and as a result, Misa Bharti was successful in wooing voters.

Bansuri Swaraj

It was indeed a bold move by the Bharatiya Janata Party to field electoral debutant Bansuri Swaraj in the New Delhi constituency, dropping two-time MP from New Delhi and veteran leader Meenakshi Lekhi. So, who is Bansuri Swaraj, who got an opportunity to contest in the constituency where prominent leaders like former PM Atal Bihari Vajpayee and deputy PM Lal Krishna Advani once contested?

Bansuri is the daughter of former foreign affairs minister late Sushma Swaraj and former governor of Mizoram and Supreme Court senior advocate Swaraj Kaushal. Bansuri is a lawyer herself. She is the co-convener of the BJP's legal cell. She did her undergraduate studies at the University of Warwick with BA (hons) in English Literature and studied law at BPP Law School in London. Furthermore, she qualified as a Barrister at Law and was called to the bar at the Inn of Inner Temple, London. She then pursued a Masters from St Catherine's College at the University of Oxford. She has an experience of over 16 years as a lawyer.





DOES CONSTITUTION ALLOW JOB RESERVATION FOR MUSLIMS?

According to the constitution, job reservations are exclusively available to Hindu caste members. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are categorized within Hinduism. Followers of Abrahamic religions, such as Islam and Christianity, argue they lack caste divisions seen in Hinduism. When an SC or ST member converts to another religion, they cease to be recognized as Dalit or SC/ST under this provision.

📍 N V Kamath

Congress and its allies are pushing for job reservations for Muslims. During one of his election rallies, Prime Minister Narendra Modi pledged that as long as he is alive, he will not allow the Constitutionally-mandated reservations for SC/STs and BCs to be reallocated to Muslims. Do you understand why he made this statement?

PM Modi emphasized that the Constitution's framers decided against religion-based quotas, reserving them only for SC/ST/BCs. This is accurate. The Constitution does not provide for reservations solely based on religion. However, it does give the government special powers to include certain classes or castes under reserved categories.

The SC/ST reservation was introduced by the Government of India to uplift a part of society that had been exploited and deprived of fair opportunities. SCs are part of the Hindu community that faced untouchability and other inhuman practices, necessitating measures to help this marginalized section integrate into mainstream society. This situation does not exist in other religions in the same way, which is why these reservations are specific to certain neglected communities within Hinduism.

Is Reservation against “The principle of Equality?”

The Constitution shifted from equality, meaning equal treatment for all, to equity, which ensures fairness through differential treatment for some groups. The Supreme Court has stated that equality is a dynamic concept with various aspects and cannot

Different states have varying parameters for Muslim reservations under OBCs

- In Karnataka, out of 32% total reservations, Muslims have a 4% quota.
- In Kerala, the entire Muslim community receives OBC reservations, with 8% of the 30% OBC quota reserved for them.
- In Tamil Nadu, about 95% of Muslim communities are under reservation, receiving 3.5% based on social and educational backwardness.
- In Bihar, most Muslims fall under the Most Backward category.
- In Andhra Pradesh, Muslims have a 9.5% reservation under OBC, though a previous 5% reservation was struck down by the High Court in the undivided state.
- In Telangana, a proposed 12% reservation for Muslims is part of the 50% OBC reservation introduced in 2017. Sachar Committee Report?

be restricted within traditional limits (EP Royappa vs State of Tamil Nadu, 1973).

Consider some Constitutional provisions on equality with exceptions:

Article 15(1) states: “The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them.” This means no discrimination based on these grounds, but allows special provisions under certain circumstances.

Article 15(4) allows the State to make



T. Devadasan Vs. Union of India

The judgment was about carrying forward the unfilled seats for reserved category to the next year. The Court said that the same can not be carried forward.

addressing it, but it remains unresolved.

Followers of Abrahamic religions, such as Islam and Christianity, assert that they do not have caste distinctions like Hindus do. If a member of an SC or ST converts to another religion, they are no longer considered Dalit or SC/ST because of this. Therefore, reservations

special provisions for socially and educationally backward classes or for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Article 16(1) guarantees: “There shall be equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters of employment under the State.”

Article 16(2) adds: “No citizen shall, on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, or any of them, be ineligible for any office under the State.”

Article 16(3) allows: “The State can make provisions for reservation of appointments for any backward class not adequately represented in State services.”

These provisions enable the State to reserve appointments. However, reservations based solely on religion, such as those proposed for Muslims in some political manifestos, may contradict the Constitution's spirit. This issue has been debated both politically and judicially, with various committees

cannot be extended to religions other than Hinduism.

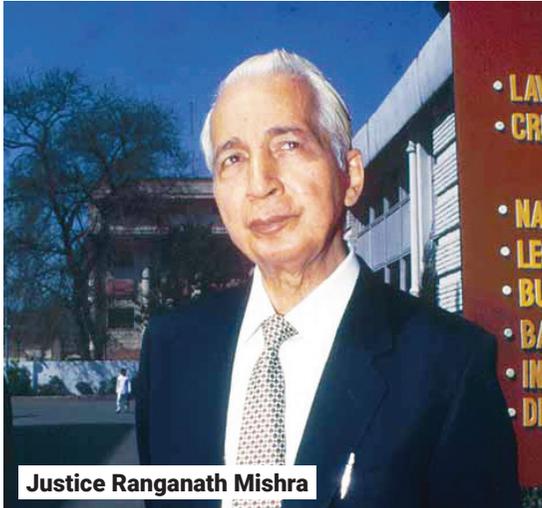
Current Reservation Policy in India

Under the current reservation policy in government recruitment, SCs, STs, and OBCs receive reserved seats. In All India direct recruitments, 15% of seats are reserved for SCs, 7.5% for STs, and 27% for OBCs. For other types of recruitment, the reservations are 16.66%, 7.5%, and 25.84%, respectively.

Some Muslim castes receive reservations not because they are Muslim, but because they are classified within the backward class. This reservation is given without reducing the quota for SCs, STs, and OBCs by creating a sub-quota within the OBC category.

A Supreme Court Constitutional bench ruled

In 2005, then-Prime Minister Manmohan Singh appointed a seven-member committee, led by former Chief Justice of the Delhi High Court Rajinder Sachar, to examine the social, economic, and educational conditions of Muslims in India. The committee submitted its 403-page report in 2006. Out of the 76 recommendations, 72 were approved by the government.



Justice Ranganath Mishra

The judgments of the Apex Courts What do they say?

The Constitution of India provides for the establishment of society without social injustice, exploitation under Articles 15,16,17 and 46. We will now ponder over what has been said by our Honourable Apex Court in the matter of reservation.

that the reservation for OBCs must exclude the "creamy layer," those in the OBC category with an annual income of ₹8 lakhs or more.

The quota for Muslim reservations in government jobs and educational institutions was reportedly first introduced by the H. D. Devegowda government in Karnataka in 1995 by creating a distinct clause, 2B, within the OBC category. Many Muslim communities are included in the Central and State OBC lists.

A 2003 National Sample Survey Organisation survey reveals that Muslim OBCs make up about 41% of the total Muslim population. The Central list of OBCs, published on 24.8.2010, provides

What Justice Ranganath Mishra Committee said?

The Justice Ranganath Mishra Committee, also known as the National Commission for Religious and Linguistic Minorities, was established by the Government of India in October 2004 to investigate issues concerning religious and linguistic minorities in the country.

The committee submitted its report in 2007, proposing several significant recommendations:

- Introducing a 10% reservation for Muslims and 5% for other minorities in government jobs.
- Implementing similar quotas in all higher educational institutions for undergraduate and higher levels.
- Allocating 8.4% reservation for religious minorities, primarily Muslims, from within the existing 27% OBC quota.
- Extending reservation benefits to converted Dalit Muslims and Dalit Christians.
- Urging that SC status be made religion-neutral, similar to STs, and completely dissociated from religion.

Justice O. Chinnappa Reddy Commission

It's the third Backward Class Commission headed by Justice O. Chinnappa Reddy. Some of its observations and recommendations in respect of Muslims are enumerated below.

- It categorised Muslims as educationally and socially backward.
- The economic plight of Muslims is close to that of SCs in many educational parameters.
- It recommended exclusive educational reservations for Muslims under Art. 15(4) of the Constitution.

Here we may note that Justice Sachar Committee which was appointed in 2006 had come to similar conclusions earlier.

The State of Madras Vs. Champakam Dorairajan 1951

The Apex Court set aside the Government order providing for caste-based reservations in Medical and Engineering colleges.

This is one of the paragraphs under the heading Is Reservation against “The principle of Equality?”

Article 15(1) states: “The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them.” This means no discrimination based on these grounds, but allows special provisions under certain circumstances.

Article 15(4) allows the State to make special provisions for socially and educationally backward classes or for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Article 16(1) guarantees: “There shall be equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters of employment under the State.”

Article 16(2) adds: “No citizen shall, on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, or any of them, be ineligible for any office under the State.”

Article 16(3) allows: “The State can make provisions for reservation of appointments for any backward class not adequately represented in State services.”

nine judges in the Supreme Court.

In this case the Reservation proposed under Mandal Commission was challenged. The Supreme Court’s judgment on some key issues in the case is as below:

- The Court upheld a ceiling of 50% in reservations.
- It denied reservations in promotions
- It laid down indicators to ascertain backwardness.

But the Parliament through 77th Constitutional amendment of 1995 added 16 (4-A) for reservation in promotions. Subsequently, through 81st Constitutional amendment of 2000 the Parliament added 16(4-B) for carrying forward unfilled seats.

However the Apex Court held these amendments as Constitutionally valid in the case of M. Nagaraj Vs. Union of India in 2006.

E.V.Chinnaiah Vs. State of A.P.& others

In 2004 the Supreme Court in the judgment given by its seven judges Constitutional Bench in the above case has confirmed that SCs is a homogeneous class and there can not be any sub divisions among them.

The Supreme Court has stated about those who have already had the benefit of reservation as follows:

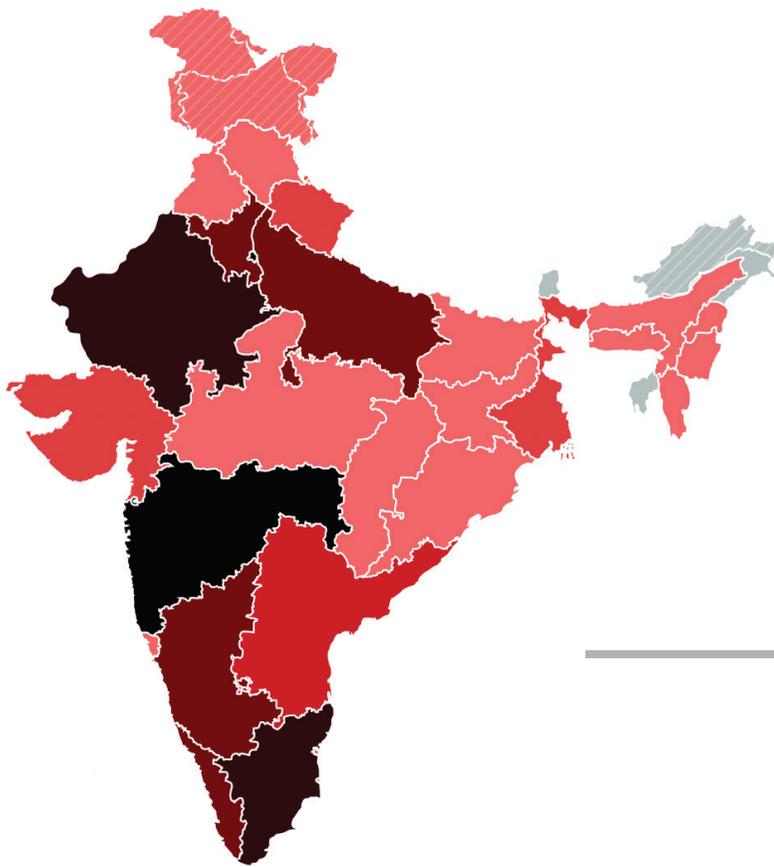
“ Those among the backward castes who were entitled to reservations and had benefitted from it should move out of the

state-wise details of included Muslim communities.

Key findings of the committee included a higher birth rate among Muslims compared to Hindus. Despite Muslims making up 14% of India’s population, they constitute only 2.5% of the bureaucracy. The report also noted that a large majority of Muslims did not prioritize education.

Indira Sawhneys Vs. Union of India 1992

It is a historic case decided by a Bench of



● **15%**
 In All India direct recruitments, 15% of seats are reserved for SCs

● **27%**
 7.5% for STs, and 27% for OBCs.
 For other types of recruitment

● **25.84%**
 The reservations are 16.66%, 7.5%, and 25.84%, respectively.

M. R. Balaji Vs The State of Mysore 1963

The reservation of 68% of seats for various backward classes by the State of Mysore was challenged in the Court. It was held that reservation should be below 50%.

reserved category and make way for the more backward among them to avail the benefits of the affirmative action. “

Conclusion

In a diverse country like India, determining the criteria for reservation is challenging. While it is generally agreed that indicators should span across social, economic, educational, and political statuses to gauge backwardness for reservation, our complex society may have additional indicators yet to be included.

Justice Bela M. Trivedi's remarks in November 2022 are pertinent here. In a case supporting the 103rd Constitutional amendment introducing reservation for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS), she suggested that a time limit should be set for reservations in India to pave the way towards a casteless and classless society.

Another judge in the same case, Justice J. B. Pardiwala, referenced Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's view that reservations were intended for a period of ten years and not longer.

In conclusion, the provision for reservations should only be made in exceptional circumstances. It should not be used to appease any religious, caste, or creed groups for political gains.



CONGRESS DISAPPEARS IN ARUNACHAL



Sela Tunnel in Tawang district

📍 Kunal Chatterjee

Arunachal Pradesh, known as the “land of the rising sun,” sided with the BJP in the recent assembly polls, marking a landmark “saffron landslide.” The BJP secured victory without opposition in ten of the 60 seats, including those contested by Chief Minister Pema Khandu and Deputy CM Chauna Main. Overall, the BJP won 46 out of 60 seats.

This electoral achievement in Arunachal Pradesh not only signifies the BJP’s unprecedented success in the state’s electoral history, but also solidifies its dominance across

The Congress party has almost disappeared in Arunachal Pradesh. The age-old party dominated the state until 2016, but its decline began after Khandu and 42 members left. Now, it has only one representative in Bameng, West Arunachal. The party is struggling even to field candidates, managing only 19 this time, and its vote share has dropped from 16.85% in 2019 to 5.56%.

the northeastern region. It underscores the party's increasing sway and popularity among voters in Arunachal Pradesh, as evidenced by its ability to retain power for three consecutive terms.

Nevertheless, it is crucial to examine how the BJP achieved this historic victory in a northeastern state, which was a Congress stronghold till about a decade ago. Arunachal Pradesh, known for its diverse ethnic and linguistic communities, presents a unique political landscape. The BJP's success can be attributed to several elements, the foremost among them the prevailing sentiment among Arunachal's electorate to support the ruling party at the centre.

However, several strategic factors also played a significant role in contributing to the BJP's historic victory. The BJP centred its campaign around development and effective governance, emphasising infrastructure projects and the central government's actions to address China's

territorial claims concerning Arunachal Pradesh.

The BJP relied on the development initiatives of the central and state governments. The Centre took several infrastructure development projects along the Line of Actual Control to improve border security. Recently, Prime Minister Narendra Modi inaugurated the Sela Tunnel in Tawang district, which will ensure all-weather connectivity to Tawang and forward areas and facilitate the smooth movement of troops. PM Modi has promised project worth several crores for the development of the northeastern state.

By touching upon these issues, the party strongly appealed to the voters seeking tangible improvements in their daily lives.

Local Issues and Stable Governance

The party focused on local issues, development projects and inclusive governance, resonating well with the electorate. The voters believed that the BJP's victory would bring continuity and stability in the governance of Arunachal Pradesh. With a clear majority, the party can efficiently implement its policies and development projects focusing on economic development, infrastructure, and social welfare. The high voter turnout and BJP's decisive victory indicate strong public support for their governance model in Arunachal. Expert analysis suggests that the party's focus on local issues and development initiatives was key in gaining voters' confidence.

Social Welfare and Education

The BJP's policies have improved



social welfare and cultural preservation. Initiatives aimed at women empowerment, youth development and promoting cultural heritage will further play a key role in shaping the social landscape of the state. The party plans to launch comprehensive education reforms to improve the quality of education in the state. These include building new schools, upgrading existing facilities and implementing modern teaching methods.

Health Care

Improving health infrastructure has also helped the BJP retain power. The party aims to build new hospitals, improve medical services, and ensure access to quality healthcare for all residents. The BJP's environmental policies focus on conservation and sustainable development. Initiatives include protecting natural reserves, promoting green energy, and addressing the effects of climate change. Effective water resources management was important and the BJP aims to implement projects for water conservation, ensuring sustainable use of water resources.

Security/ Law and Order

Another important aspect of the victory was strengthening the law and order. The party

plans to implement measures to reduce crime rates, improve police services and ensure a safe environment for all citizens. The BJP's policies aimed to promote women's rights and empowerment. These include initiatives to support women's education, healthcare, and economic opportunities.

Digital Initiatives and Youth

Involving youth in development projects was a major focus. The BJP created employment opportunities, supported entrepreneurship, and engaged youth in community-building activities. The BJP aimed to promote technological advancement in Arunachal Pradesh. This includes promoting digital initiatives, improving internet connectivity, and supporting technology-based startups.

Boost to Tourism

In a key step to boost connectivity in the Northeast, PM Narendra Modi inaugurated the first greenfield airport in Arunachal Pradesh, Donyi Polo Airport, Itanagar. The name of the airport reflects the traditions and rich cultural heritage of Arunachal Pradesh and its age-old indigenous reverence for the Sun ('Donyi') and the Moon ('Polo').

The airport has been developed in an

area of over 690 acres, at a cost of more than Rs. 640 crores. With a 2300 m runway, the airport is suitable for all weather day operations. This is a major development, which will boost trade and tourism in the region. The BJP also plans to further promote Arunachal Pradesh's natural beauty and cultural heritage, attract more tourists, and boost the local economy. Supporting farmers and increasing agricultural productivity was also another benefit. The BJP plans to introduce modern agricultural technology, provide financial assistance to farmers, and ensure food security.

Industrial Development

The party effectively campaigned about how it aims to expand industrial activities in the state. These include developing industrial areas, attracting investments, and creating employment opportunities. They improved transport and connectivity and plan to expand the road and rail network, making transport more efficient and accessible.

Khandu Factor

Another crucial factor contributing to the BJP's victory in Arunachal Pradesh was the strategic campaigning and strong leadership of Chief Minister Pema Khandu. His efforts resonated deeply with the sentiments of the people. Khandu maintained a significant presence and actively engaged with the residents of Arunachal Pradesh. His ability to connect with various ethnic and linguistic communities helped build trust and support for the BJP. Under his leadership, the state experienced political stability, a key concern for voters seeking continuity and effective governance. This



stability was especially appealing given the broader regional and national political dynamics. Additionally, Khandu's effective management of numerous challenges, including infrastructure development, environmental conservation, and socio-economic welfare, enhanced the BJP's image as a responsive and capable governing party.

Itanagar has experienced significant political tensions in the past. Arunachal Pradesh was once a stronghold of the Congress party. In 2011, Pema Khandu's father and then Chief Minister Dorjee Khandu died in a helicopter crash. This event triggered unrest within the Congress party. Gerbom Gamlin initially became the Chief Minister, but factional conflicts arose within the party. Eventually, Nabam Tuki assumed power with the backing of the Congress High Command. In the 2014 elections, the Congress party won 42 seats, and Tuki was reappointed as Chief Minister.

However, rebel Congress MLAs, led by Kalikho Pul and including Pema Khandu, ousted Nabam Tuki and formed a government with BJP support. Although Tuki briefly regained power under President's rule, Pema and his supporters demanded a change, leading to Tuki being replaced as Chief Minister. Under Pema's leadership, most of the MLAs switched to

Vote share dropped: 16.85% in 2019 to 5.56%.

the People's Party of Arunachal (PPA), forming a new government. After winning the 2014 assembly elections, the Congress initially governed Arunachal Pradesh, but Pema Khandu and most of the MLAs later joined the BJP. In the 2019 elections, the BJP secured an absolute majority. Despite the presence of opposition parties like the Congress and NPP, opinion polls predicted, and the election confirmed, a decisive victory for the BJP.

Congress Decimated

A major outcome of the election is that the Congress party, which once ruled the state until Chief Minister Khandu and his 42 MLAs left in 2016, has been nearly wiped out. Currently, it has only one legislator remaining in the Bameng seat in West Arunachal. The party struggled to field candidates, managing only 19, and saw its vote share plummet from 16.85 percent in 2019 to 5.56 percent this time. This loss of confidence severely impacted Congress, with many leaders shifting to the BJP, attributing their switch to the effective leadership of Prime Minister Narendra Modi and Chief Minister Khandu.

Communal Card at Play

Evidently, for the first time, this election also witnessed an attempt to polarise people on a religious basis. The Arunachal Christian Forum (ACF), a powerful Christian organisation comprising

various church denominations, openly urged believers to vote against the BJP.

However, the election results have proven that such a hate-driven agenda did not have takers.

In a March 26 circular, the Arunachal Christian Forum (ACF) listed six issues to support its "ongoing democratic movement against the current regime". The issues include the government's alleged move to repeal

Arunachal Pradesh's Freedom of Religion Act of 1978 and to revoke the Scheduled Tribe status of Christians.

In another circular issued on April 3, the ACF urged all its members and communal organizations to work for the two Congress candidates and extend their full support. The forum has warned of necessary action against any member who acts against its official decisions. Christians constitute over 30.26% of the state's population and the BJP's fear was about the possible polarisation of the Christian vote in favour of the Congress.

Chief Minister Pema Khandu slammed the Congress for allegedly playing the religious card and expressed concern over the "politicization of religion".

The BJP's victory in the 2024 Arunachal Pradesh Assembly elections is an important milestone in the state's political journey. With a clear mandate, the party is set to implement its vision of growth, stability, and prosperity for all residents.

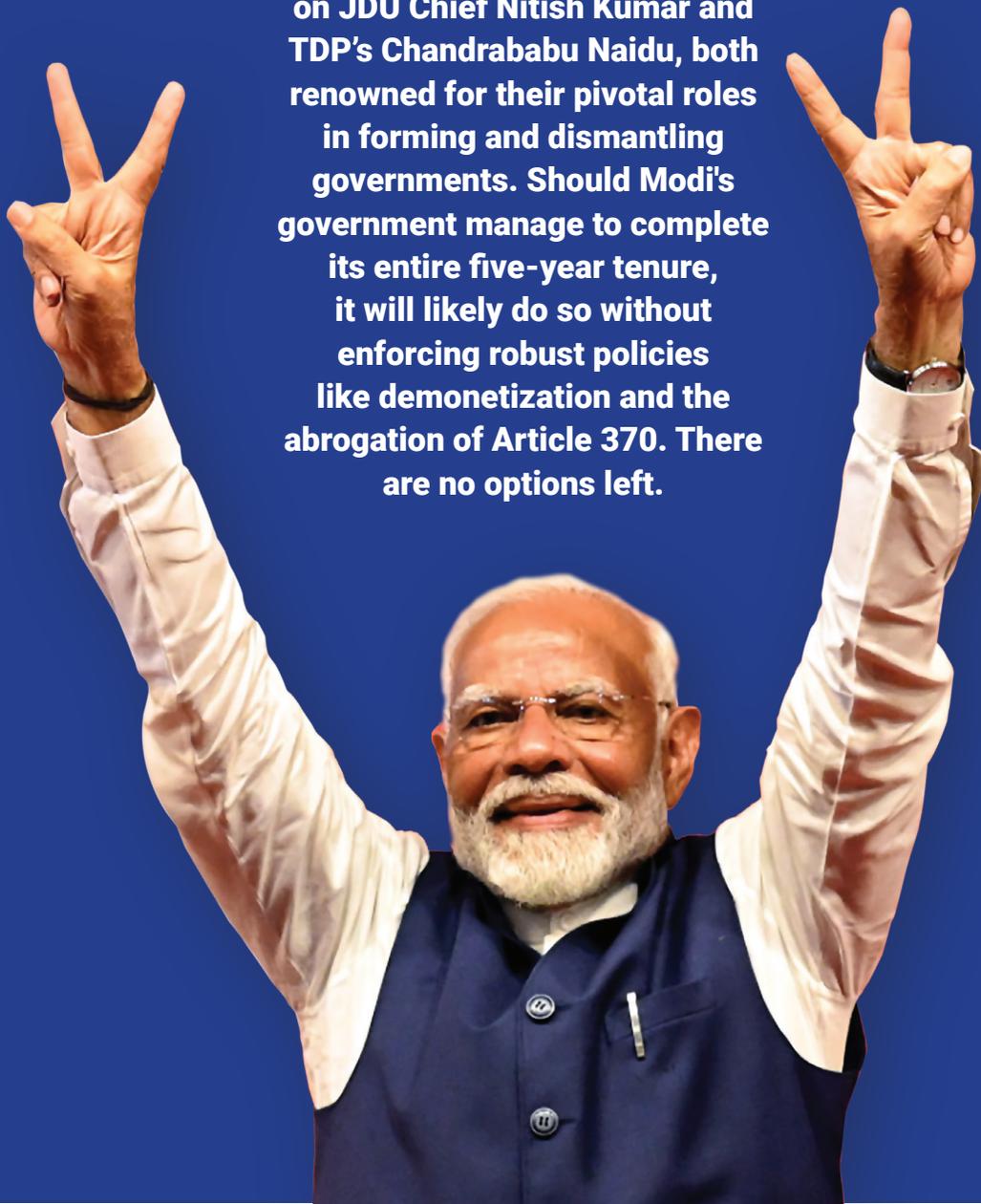
The airport as been developed in an area of over 690 acres, at a cost of more than Rs. 640 crores. With a 2300 m runway, the airport is suitable for all weather day operations.



WILL NDA GOVERNMENT SURVIVE?

HANDLING NITISH AND NAIDU IS NOT A JOKE

The Narendra Modi government presently relies significantly on JDU Chief Nitish Kumar and TDP's Chandrababu Naidu, both renowned for their pivotal roles in forming and dismantling governments. Should Modi's government manage to complete its entire five-year tenure, it will likely do so without enforcing robust policies like demonetization and the abrogation of Article 370. There are no options left.



🕒 **Balaji Subramanian**

The recent Lok Sabha election results have defied all predictions. The BJP, which anticipated a sweeping majority, emerged as the largest party but fell short of the required numbers to form a government independently. As a result, the BJP now relies heavily on its NDA alliance partners to govern.

Currently, a coalition government dubbed the "Dosti government" has been established, but there are concerns about its stability. The BJP's inability to secure a full majority means it must depend on allies within the NDA.

The opposition Congress, under the banner of the All India Union, has gained significant strength this time. Despite this, the NDA 3.0, led by Narendra Modi, holds the crucial numbers for forming the government. However, this is contingent on the support from the JDU, led by Bihar CM Nitish Kumar, and the TDP, led by Andhra Pradesh CM Chandrababu Naidu.

With the election results announced on June 4, 2024, expectations were turned on their head. The NDA, and particularly the BJP, did not achieve the anticipated majority. Meanwhile, the strengthened opposition has posed a formidable challenge.

A lingering concern is the BJP's dependence on its allies, JDU and TDP, to maintain the government. The crucial question is whether Nitish Kumar and Chandrababu Naidu will remain loyal to the NDA amidst these uncertainties. Both leaders are now seen as key power



Jagan Mohan Reddy

brokers for the next five years.

Out of the NDA's total 293 seats, the BJP has secured 240. The support of the TDP, with 16 seats, and the JDU, with 12 seats, is crucial given the lack of a simple majority. Nitish Kumar, known for his opportunistic shifts, and Chandrababu Naidu, who recently regained power in Andhra Pradesh, hold significant influence.

While the BJP has a commanding presence, the reliance on its allies casts doubt on the government's stability over the next five years.

For the past decade, Modi and the BJP have enjoyed a comfortable majority within the National Democratic Alliance, enabling them to



Nitish Kumar

implement their agenda and fulfill electoral promises seamlessly. However, with only 240 seats, they now face strong opposition ready to challenge them.

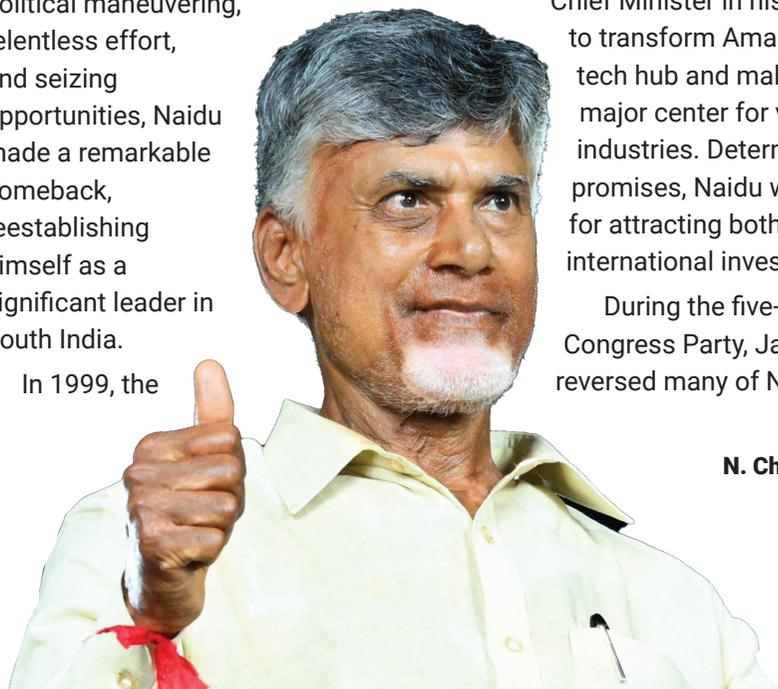
Recognizing the BJP's struggle to secure a government, opposition members sought to woo NDA coalition parties to block Narendra Modi from securing a third term as Prime Minister. However, when Chandrababu Naidu and Nitish Kumar jointly reaffirmed their commitment to the pre-election alliance, the opposition's efforts to prevent Modi's premiership and form their own government came to a halt.

Will Naidu Stay with NDA?

In 2019, Chandrababu Naidu parted ways with the BJP-led National Democratic Alliance (NDA), frustrated by the lack of response to the issue of Special Category Status (SCS) for Andhra Pradesh. Following this departure, he harshly criticized the Modi-led government and the BJP. The exit from the NDA saw his party, the Telugu Desam Party (TDP), suffer a crushing defeat to the YSR Congress Party, led by Y.S. Jagan Mohan Reddy.

For the next five years, Naidu experienced a period of political insignificance, with many believing his career was over. However, through astute political maneuvering, relentless effort, and seizing opportunities, Naidu made a remarkable comeback, reestablishing himself as a significant leader in South India.

In 1999, the



Pawan Kalyan

TDP supported the Atal Bihari Vajpayee-led NDA government with 29 MPs but chose not to join the government, providing outside support instead—a move praised as a smart political strategy. This time, however, Naidu has secured the position of Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister after winning from the Kuppam assembly constituency, with his party's MPs actively participating in the NDA government cabinet.

Naidu's vision includes the construction of a new capital, Amaravati, near Vijayawada on the southern bank of the Krishna River—a dream that still drives him. Achieving this vision requires support from the central government, which is also committed to providing a stable and economically strong administration.

Despite having a majority, Naidu has allied with Pawan Kalyan, a rising star in Andhra politics, appointing him as Deputy Chief Minister in his cabinet. Naidu aims to transform Amaravati into India's next tech hub and make Andhra Pradesh a major center for various manufacturing industries. Determined to fulfill his promises, Naidu wants to be recognized for attracting both domestic and international investments to the region.

During the five-year rule of the YSR Congress Party, Jagan Mohan Reddy reversed many of Naidu's policies and

N. Chandrababu Naidu

It is Inevitable for Nitish to Stay with BJP

Bihar Chief Minister Nitish Kumar stands out as a remarkable leader in historical context, though he has struggled to become a dominant national figure. With Bihar assembly elections looming next year, Kumar needs to strengthen his influence within the state. He understands that becoming Prime Minister is unlikely and is now focused on solidifying his position locally, aiming to be the "big fish in a small pond." The BJP holds a strategic advantage over Nitish Kumar. He lacks the numerical strength to dictate terms in Parliament and can't afford to oppose the BJP in Bihar politics. If tensions rise, Amit Shah might withdraw BJP's support in the state assembly without hesitation. Kumar is acutely aware that aligning with the Rashtriya Janata Dal (RJD), led by Lalu Prasad Yadav and his heir Tejashwi, could spell the end of his political career in Bihar.

initiatives as CM. In a dramatic turn of events, Naidu was arrested on September 9, 2023, and held in judicial custody for 53 days. This arrest played a significant role in shaping the general election outcome, propelling Naidu back into the political spotlight.

For now, the BJP remains secure until the Bihar elections in October or November 2025. Nitish Kumar is expected to maintain an uncomplicated alliance with the BJP, providing Modi and Shah ample time to pursue their political objectives elsewhere.

For the BJP, dealing with Nitish Kumar is straightforward as they recognize he plays a crucial role in their political strategy.

The Internal Struggles of the India Alliance

The India alliance is currently embroiled in internal conflicts, primarily because they are unable to form a central government. With upcoming assembly elections in Maharashtra, Haryana, Jharkhand, and Delhi, battles are set to unfold at the state level, providing a chance to win Rajya Sabha seats. Maharashtra, in particular, is crucial, contributing nineteen Rajya Sabha seats and holding the largest financial base in the Union.

Modi and Amit Shah, leading the BJP, are known for their strategic acumen and rarely repeat mistakes. Extensive polling has already been conducted, and the data analyzed. The cabinet remains largely unchanged, signaling continuity and stability, which has positively impacted the stock market.

Leaders anticipate a turbulent monsoon session, with Modi and Shah prepared for significant opposition from the Congress party and its unofficial leader, Rahul Gandhi.

Conclusion

The 2024 election has proven to be a challenging journey for Prime Minister Narendra Modi. He has meticulously crafted his political strategy, yet his comfort lies in the fact that his alliance partners desire stability. This fortunate position is amplified by his opponents' internal conflicts. Meanwhile, the BJP aims to increase its Lok Sabha seats, with Modi and Shah prepared to call for early elections if necessary.





Miraculous Necklace Saves Man in Shootout



In a dramatic twist of fate, an unnamed man narrowly escaped death in a shootout when his chain necklace took a bullet meant for his neck. The .22 caliber bullet, fired during a heated argument, lodged itself in the necklace, leaving the man with only minor puncture wounds.

According to Colorado Police, who later shared photos of the life-saving chain on their Facebook page, “We’d say he really dodged a bullet - but in reality, he LODGED a bullet. This silver chain - approximately 10mm in width - is likely the only reason the victim of a shooting we responded to yesterday is still alive.”

Upon closer examination, police officers discovered something intriguing about the necklace. Despite its silver appearance, it was likely not made of pure silver, a soft metal that typically wouldn’t stop a bullet. This anomaly might have been what saved the man’s life.

The shooter, whose identity remains undisclosed, was arrested at the scene and charged with attempted murder.



Man in China Accidentally Buys Military Secrets for Less Than \$1



In an unexpected turn of events, a man in China purchased four books at a neighborhood recycling station for less than a dollar, mistaking them for military-related publications due to his enthusiasm for the subject. To his astonishment, these were not ordinary books but contained sensitive military secrets.

Mr. Zhang was commended by the Ministry of State Security for his quick thinking and responsibility in contacting the hotline to report his findings. "Mr. Zhang thought to himself that he had 'bought' the country's military secrets and brought them home," read a post from the ministry, "but if someone with ulterior motives had bought them, the consequences would be unimaginable!"

The powerful state security agency shared this story on social media to

attract new audiences and emphasize the importance of vigilance. Some of the books, including those found by Mr. Zhang, were even in comic-style formats, making the potential breach all the more alarming. The ministry noted that had these books fallen into the wrong hands, it could have been disastrous.

A former employee of a state-owned company, Mr. Zhang has a keen interest in collecting military newspapers and periodicals. He discovered two bags of new books at the recycling station and bought four of them for just 6 yuan (about 85 cents). When he reported his discovery, state security agents promptly intervened. Their investigation revealed that individuals responsible for shredding the books had sold them as paper waste, weighing 30 kilograms, for a mere 20 yuan (\$2.75).





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