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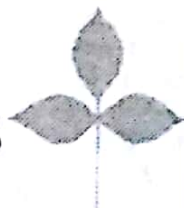


BULLETIN

OF THE

CENTRE FOR POLICY STUDIES

(SANKAR FOUNDATION)



TIME FOR REFLECTION

August 15—a time for celebration, time for stock-taking and, of course, for rededicating ourselves to the noble task of making India strong and stable. More than the routine celebratory ceremonies and familiar rhetoric is the urgent need for sober reflection on the happenings during the last one year and for an assessment of the challenges ahead. The fifth conflict thrust on India since 1947 is fortunately over. 407 precious lives have been lost in the Kargil conflict and the number of wounded and disabled jawans and demoralised families is distressingly high. During the last ten years over 4000 people have lost their lives due to insurgency, besides the 1100 soldiers killed in Sri Lanka in the IPKF operations. The scourge of terrorism continues to haunt India, almost in every part of the country.

The silver lining is the solidarity displayed by the people of India, literally and certainly not metaphorically, from Kashmir to Kanyakumari. Irrespective of caste, creed and region all the people of India have saluted the brave jawans and officers and stood by their families in their hour of grief. The martyrdom of those who laid down their lives in defending the country's honour and integrity has helped India to emerge stronger and more united than before. No country in modern times displayed 'magnanimity in victory' as India has done. After the 1971 victory over Pakistan, India released 96,000 prisoners of war and signed the Simla Pact only to be rewarded by betrayal of trust by Pakistan. The Prime Minister's bus ride to Lahore early this year to improve relations between the two countries has been followed by a treacherous attack across the border. Still, India does not gloat over the Kargil victory. A weak and hostile Pakistan can never be a source of strength to India. The strength of India lies in her people, in her resources, in her great heritage and in the values and ideals set before the nation at the time of Independence and while making the Constitution. Definitely not in the compliments collected in Washington and the major capitals of the world and in the benefits doled out by the World Bank and the IMF!

From border war to ballot war the country has swung for yet another battle for power. What a decade this has been! Five general elections and seven Prime Ministers India has witnessed between 1989 and 1999. Shift in power balance from Delhi to State Capitals as national parties, swallowing their ego, enter into pacts and deals with regional and small parties, for poll adjustments and seat sharing. A very significant development of the last ten years is the sharp increase in the percentage of votes and number of seats for regional and state parties at the national level. That augurs well for the federal structure in that there can be greater accommodation of diverse and heterogeneous groups in the system. Nevertheless a real federal polity will emerge only when democracy is strengthened at the grassroot level, as envisioned in the 73rd and 74th Amendments to the Constitution. The voter turn-out during the last ten years has also increased from a national average of 56% in 1991 to about 62% in 1998. In other words there does not seem to be any 'voter fatigue' inspite of frequent elections. However, much to the disappointment of the contesting candidates, there is now 'donor fatigue' as donors make no secret of their inability to offer donations for parties and candidates for a third time in three years!

Right now confusion and uncertainty seem to prevail everywhere. Ideology and principle have long ago taken the backseat. Changing colour and side is India's main political game. Means are seldom important. It is the end that matters and that is power. Elections, it is said, provide the means by which parties and leaders try to convert the mood of the people into votes and votes into power. The next two months will witness the most crucial and hopefully not the most bitter election of the century in the world's largest democracy. The people of India have displayed remarkable maturity in all the elections during the last five decades. It is everyone's hope that the people's maturity will now be allied to vigilance ensuring a free, fair and peaceful election.

—The Editor

NO HARM IN UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

"A formal education at a University cannot do you much harm provided you start learning thereafter. ."

— Nani Palkhivala

KASHMIR - CHALLENGES AND PROSPECTS

—Prof. Rasheeduddin Khan

A Federal Nation is not homogeneous like a nation. It is a mosaic of socio-cultural heterogeneity, diversities and pluralities, aggregated into a unified political sovereignty. It has aspects of commonality and uniformities coexisting with aspects of distinct specificities. Its hallmark is unity of polity and plurality of society.

It is in this larger theoretical framework of a modern and evolving federalism, and in the context of building a new identity in democratic sovereign India that we must position and analyze the Kashmir problem. There are four dimensions of the Kashmir problem - Indian, Indo-Pakistan, International and the People of Kashmir. In the contemporary post-Cold War era, marked by global interdependence, all the four dimensions are so closely interlinked with each other that development in one has repercussions on the other three as well. An autarchic approach to solving the Kashmir problem within the domestic jurisdiction of India was even earlier impractical and impossible. In the present global environment, the Kashmir problem has acquired more complexity due to which it cannot any longer be meaningfully discussed and solved in isolation. Furthermore, this puts considerable strain on the process of solving the problem within the legitimate territorial sovereignty of India as part of its federalizing process. And it also leads to tensions and conflicts in the Indo-Pak bilateral dimension, tension, militancy and violence among the people and to state-mates and reservations in the international environment.

In terms of the Indian dimension, the Kashmir issue, is basically a problem of the crises of the federalizing process of reconciling legitimate demands and expectations of state autonomy, respect for human rights and fulfilment of the agenda of socio-economic transformation for improving the quality of life. In terms of the bilateral Indo-Pakistan dimension, the Kashmir problem is caught in the long-drawn divergence and discord on the question of the legitimacy and validity of the accession of the erstwhile princely state of Jammu and Kashmir to India, and the form and method of what the Simla Agreement (signed by India and Pakistan on July 2, 1972) calls "a final settlement of Jammu and Kashmir". In terms of the international dimension, the Kashmir problem should be perceived and analyzed at two levels - as part of the United Nations resolutions and its peace-keeping operation and as part of international politics in two phases - as a factor in Cold War power

politics between 1948 and 1990, and in post-Cold War approaches of the major powers to problems of regional tensions and conflicts. Finally, there is the factor of the people of Kashmir, whose participation in the amicable solution of the Kashmir problem is an important ingredient.

The four dimensional nature of the Kashmir issue in its historical origins and its politico-legal context should be clearly perceived to understand the complexity of the problem in its global and regional context.

After half a century of Indian federal experience, it is both necessary and desirable that the Republic of India should shift its paradigm of governance from Union type Statism, to a devolutionary, non-centralized, co-operative Federalism, the latest trend in modern federalism. Accommodation of internal diversities, characterized by ethnic, religious, linguistic and regional specificities, can take several forms, even within a formal federal system. A federal state, managing social heterogeneity, cannot and should not, counterpoise itself to people's rights and their legitimate demands and expectations. What should be rejected in our age of global democratic explosion, is the formal: State versus People. State should serve the People, and not oppress them, under any pretext.

In our epoch, there has been a clear shift of focus from State to People. The world over, the main focus of discussion has been whether federalism is a viable concept in the management of plural societies and minority rights. Operationally state sovereignty has diminished and has been considerably abridged in the current environment of global interdependence, and an expanding civil society, assertive of its human rights and liberties is emerging.

As the world moves to a new destiny of expanding human rights, ethnic liberties and peaceful coexistence, India as the largest and most complex federal polity in the world, and as the biggest participatory democracy, comprising a fifth of the human race has a moral and political responsibility to reconstruct its federal system with suitable modifications and changes, commensurate with the challenges of a new democratic global revolution.

(Courtesy : Rajiv Gandhi Institute for Contemporary Studies)

INDIA AND PAKISTAN : THE NUCLEAR EQUATION

—Dr. Bhagavatula V.N. Rao

Former Director, Cabinet Secretariat

India and Pakistan cannot be equated in any respect. For that matter, India is far superior to Pakistan in all respects, including its population and size. But the events that took place in the past few weeks unfortunately forced many to equate these two countries.

In India "School children got one minute per day of individual attention from a teacher. In Pakistan, teachers pay a tenth of their salaries to divisional education officers for the right not to teach."

— Public Report on Basic Education in India - O U P, 1999
(The Economist, May 22-28-1999)

The stand of India regarding nuclear weapon possession could be traced back to the statements of Jawaharlal Nehru way back in 1957 at a meeting at the Nuclear Research Reactor Centre at Trombay. He said "I can say with some assurance, on behalf of the government that we shall never use atomic energy for evil purposes". But events changed drastically over the years and minimum acquisition of nuclear weapons became a necessity. Now, both India and Pakistan are possessors of crude nuclear devices. The issue of Kashmir is a boiling point as far as threat of a nuclear war is concerned. The problem is because of India's commitment to 'no-first-use' approach. If Pakistan resorts to nuclear war, India can only retaliate. In the intervening period, western world can put pressure on India not to retaliate or it may itself use weapons and hence India is at a precarious situation. Pakistan, not consistent in its utterances, is a volatile country which can use nuclear missiles at any time, especially when it is facing defeat and the dangers involved in such a scenario are too many.

Geographically, India's borders occupied by China, Pakistan and Indian ocean are also a constant threat to India. China is a legalised possessor of sophisticated missile technology and acquired multiple nuclear weapons. It has also the capability for developing new kind of weapons. Further, China has diverted all its funds towards defence initially not caring for the civilian aspect, though there is some change now. Although China has not deployed its missile capacity against India so far, India is no doubt within the grip of China. Pakistan started acquiring nuclear missile weapons from mid-70s. On the other side of the border is the Indian Ocean, which is an experimental ground for missile technology. Thus, India is totally under the grip of nuclear threat from its borders.

Though infrastructural facilities are poor in Pakistan, China has been helping it right from the beginning. Both China and North Korea did not sign the CTBT till recently as it requires "all the nuclear power states should undertake nuclear disarmament and should eliminate nuclear weapons". By not entering into the negotiation, both China and France will be left with 3000 nuclear devices which can cause havoc and such a threat India could hardly ignore.

Today, Pakistan is in a possession of more than 10 nuclear weapons and it has a capability to produce two nuclear weapons every year, with a delivery capacity of 600 kms. and its acquired 'Shaheen' missiles can cause devastation up to 300 kms. Pakistan is now trying to acquire 'Ghauri 1 & 2' which can reach up to 1500 to 1800 kms. That means, if it succeeds, entire India can be devastated !

Though India had the potential to become a nuclear weapon state before 1967 itself, it did not choose that option, adhering to its policy of disarmament. Had India acquired the same in 1967 itself, today India would have become the sixth nuclear weapon state and the present

Economics and Moral Philosophy

"John Maynard Keynes regarded economics as a branch of moral philosophy : Adam Smith was a Professor of Moral Philosophy at Glasgow and always viewed political economy as a branch of philosophy."

(Cambridge Minds,
Cambridge University Press, 1994)

problem would not have risen. Any nuclear technology has got a dual role – one entering nuclear fuel cycle for civil facilities so as to attain self-sufficiency and the second is weaponisation. India is keen not to lag behind in nuclear explosion for peaceful purposes and hence entered into the Pokhran venture in 1974. However, though our intentions were for peaceful purposes, the world interpreted it in a different way saying that 'explosion is an explosion, whether you use for military or civilian purpose' and India is treated as possessor of nuclear weapons after the Pokhran explosion in 1974. India had to change its strategy mainly because China, legally and Pakistan, clandestinely acquired the missiles. India wanted to stand on her own legs and to strengthen the country, only for peaceful purposes, developed missile technology and India also wanted to show the world that it would not lag behind in technological development. At no stage India had the intention of reckless weaponisation like Pakistan.

India strongly believes in resolving the Kashmir issue bilaterally but Pakistan is insisting on internationalising the issue of Kashmir. Pakistan, saying that 'it is ready to sign the CTBT provided India signs' is only to gain international favouritism especially since U.S.A. is in a position to dictate terms to the entire world. Though the U.S. and the western powers have been helpful to India with regard to the Kargil conflict, U.S. equating India with Pakistan was unfair because India differs very much with Pakistan in its two-track policy. While Pakistan is going for weaponisation clandestinely and portraying India as the only enemy, India's two-track policy is that nuclear power of 'peaceful purposes' and for nuclear 'disarmament'. Further, because of financial constraints, Pakistan may sell its technology to Libya, Iran or other countries, which will pose again a threat to India.

The U.S. is not worried about India's weaponisation but wants to stall India entering into the global market thereby sabotaging Indian economy. The choices left with India are very limited. India is at crossroads either it has to give up its nuclear capabilities or spend huge money. There are no easy solutions. One of the solutions for this problem is to establish good South-South relations and India is strongly opposed to being equated with Pakistan.

(Excerpts of the Lecture delivered at Centre for Policy Studies on 24-7-1999)

BETRAYAL OF TRUST

It is widely believed and confirmed by those who were members of the Indian delegation that on the concluding day of the Simla Agreement in July 1972, Indira Gandhi and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto had informally agreed to such a proposal. In a recent two-part article published in The Times of India, April 4-5, 1995 on Kashmir, Mr. P.N. Dhar, former Principal Secretary to the late Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, wrote : "It was thought that with the gradual use of the LOC as a de facto frontier, public opinion on both sides would be reconciled to its permanence. In the meanwhile, the opening of trade and commerce and cooperation between India and Pakistan would result in easing tensions between the two countries. When Mrs. Gandhi, after recounting their points of agreement, finally asked Bhutto, "Is this the understanding on which we will proceed?" He replied, "Absolutely, Aap mujh par bharosa keejiye" (you should trust me). How misplaced this 'trust' has been, is now part of Indo-Pakistan history."

—Prof. Rasheeduddin Khan
(from *Kashmir – Challenges and Prospects*)

INDIA AND PAKISTAN

Nehru at Aligarh University

"India and Pakistan should come closer to one another. There is no middle way, for we have known too long to be indifferent neighbours. It is to India's advantage that Pakistan should be secure and prosperous. If I were offered the reunion of India and Pakistan, I would decline it for obvious reasons. I do not want to carry the burden of Pakistan's great problems. I have enough of my own."

Gen. Ayub Khan (in Foreign Affairs of 1960)

"As a student of war and strategy, I can see quite clearly the inexorable push of the North in the direction of the warm waters of the Indian ocean. This push is bound to increase, if India and Pakistan go on squabbling with each other. If, on the other hand, we resolve our problems and disengage our armed forces from facing inwards as they had to do, and we gave them outwards, I feel a good chance of preventing a recurrence of the history of the past which was that whenever this subcontinent was divided and it is often divided – someone or other invited an outsider to step in."

*Timely warning from a Report in
THE GUARDIAN Weekly.....*

RUNNING ON EMPTY

"The year is 2017. Winter riots are breaking out in capitals in protest at rocketing prices for food and water. In Africa and Asia, millions are dying of famine. The

global crisis has been brought on by six years of drought in North America, China and India, exacerbated by the bombing of dams across the Middle East. Western governments are panicked into action. They finally start to reform the inefficient and inadequate food and water policies of the previous half century Are these the apocalyptic imagining of a fringe environmental group? Far from it. This is the near future as imagined by Peter Gleick, one of the world's leading water scientists, in a landmark new report. "It is not a firm prediction, but it's what I believe may happen if we keep heading in the same unsustainable direction we are now," Says Dr. Gleick, Director of the Pacific Institute for Studies in Development, Environment and Security, in Oakland, California. "At the moment," he says, "we are clearly falling behind in our efforts to achieve equitable and sustainable use of water because the population of the developing world is expanding far faster than we can put new water programmes into place. We already have a situation where half the world doesn't have a sanitation system equal to ancient Rome."

But Dr. Gleick emphasises that there are still firm grounds for optimism. He argues that the technology already exists for the world to achieve sustainable water management by the mid-21st century and predicts that many small-scale schemes will use reclaimed or recycled water, and to a lesser degree desalinated seawater. This will make much greater water saving possible. Reporting on Dr. Gleick's study Polly Ghazi says that "more than a billion people do not have drinkable water and fresh supplies are decreasing." (Guardian Weekly - May 9, 1999)

An Appeal to All Political Parties of India to select some CANDIDATES OF NATIONAL CONSENSUS

—Shri Lavanam

Secretary, All India Sarva Seva Sangh,
Atheist Centre, Vijayawada

In the last 4 years 3 general elections are imposed on the people by the failure of the political parties to form and run the Central Government. This is a sad commentary on our political situation. Even the coalition politics are also not functioning properly. It is high time to introduce new ideas and new experiments in our politics. As political parties continue to play a major role in our democratic institutions, it is also their responsibility to correct and set right the degrading political situation. Even if it means some amount of sacrifice on the part of political parties they should come forward with that sacrifice. We need more people with more concern for national and people's interest in our Central and State Legislatures.

People with idealism and moral commitment are hesitating to enter the present political institutions. They are aloof thinking that the present situation is not conducive to social and moral commitment, particularly

when our political and economic activity is institutionalising crime. Anti-social forces just want this - that the moral and social forces stay away from politics. Hence it is necessary that all the political parties should think and strive to bring persons with idealism, sacrifice and moral and social commitment into political institutions and legislatures.

I suggest that all the political parties should unitedly and unanimously choose and set up persons of idealism and commitment to social and moral values as CANDIDATES OF NATIONAL CONSENSUS and get them elected to Lok Sabha. Let this be at least 10% of total members of Lok Sabha. These candidates of National Consensus would not join any political party and they represent the whole country and the interest of all people. They would not associate themselves with any parochial, sectarian, narrow-minded interest. They are non-party candidates of National Consensus. Hence they should not accept any party symbol. Thus in the present day political situation they are independents supported by all political parties with National Consensus. These M.P.s help to keep and promote the dignity of the House and actively cooperate in improving the tone of politics. They keep in mind only the national interest and create congenial atmosphere for promotion of moral and social values in our day to day life. They become instruments to cleanse the stables of political institutions.

The 10% of Lok Sabha members, i.e. 54 members will be Representatives of National Consensus. When all political parties had come together to select and elect these 54 as candidates and representatives of National Consensus, the role of political parties will undergo a radical change towards better politics. It creates an atmosphere among the people to think and assert national and social interest. Nation and people are more than any political party. If political parties come forward with a small sacrifice of this kind a new inspiration and commitment, akin to that of freedom struggle can be promoted. The experiment of candidates of National Consensus will also help to guide people from political freedom to social justice and economic progress. In such a situation Welfare State functions more satisfactorily. It is proper that the leaders of political parties both at the Central level and State level should immediately meet and discuss about the Candidates of National Consensus.

The experiment of the Candidates of National Consensus is not only the political need of moral values, but it is also a social obligation and a moral demand of political realities. This experiment will build Socio-Moral United Fronts to help Political United Fronts a success.

This is a testing time for our patriotism and for our commitment to make democracy a success. The concerned people should bring pressure on political parties requesting them to rise above sectarian interest.

(Excerpts from a lecture at the Centre for Policy Studies) ... July 1999

IS HUMANKIND HEADING FOR SELF-EXTINCTION ?

—Prof. M.N. Sastri

Planet Earth is bathed in sunlight. Life has evolved thereon by the trapping of light energy through the process of photosynthesis which involves the biological conversion of light-energy into chemical energy. In simple terms, photosynthesis represents the conversion by the green plants six molecules: each of carbon dioxide and water into a single molecule of glucose and release of six molecules of oxygen. Since the products of the reaction hold more chemical energy than the reactants, in a sense, the energy of sunlight is captured in glucose (and other organic matter) and oxygen that are produced.

Only 25 per cent of the sunlight reaching Earth's surface is in the wavelength useful for photosynthesis and only a fraction of the useful light is available to the green plants. The efficiency of energy conversion from the incident sunlight into organic matter is called *Gross Primary Productivity*, which is usually 1-5 per cent. A part of this energy is used by the green plants themselves for respiration and photorespiration leaving a net gain called *Net Primary Productivity (NPP)*, which is stored in the green plant. Ultimately an average of one per cent of the total incident solar energy ends up in plant material.

The unique feature characteristic of life is that it is an organised system resulting from a balanced (steady state) condition in which there is a flow of energy from the sun to earth and then back into the cosmic cold of the outer space through all life forms. In this, primary production represents the basic food source for all species that are not capable of photosynthesis. Animals grazing on the primary production convert up to 10 to 15 per cent of the energy in plant material into animal tissue and man eating the animals converts only about 10 per cent of the energy stored in the animal tissue into human tissue. The total conversion process from solar energy to animals to man operates with an overall efficiency of only about 0.01 per cent. The rest of energy is lost through respiration, excretion (urine) and egestion (faeces).

Photosynthesis produces 222 billion tonnes of green plants and phytoplankton (marine plant form) a year. Nature's economy operates in a manner that the energy thus stored is equitably available directly or indirectly to the millions of life species (of which the human species is just one) for their growth, repair and reproduction.

Over the last few decades this steady state condition created by Nature has been undergoing perturbation through human appropriation of NPP. It is estimated that currently 25 per cent of global NPP (terrestrial and aquatic) is appropriated by the human species. The rea-

sars for this situation are clear. There is a marked rise in the consumption of food, fuel, fibre and timber by the burgeoning population. At the same time there is a reduction in the NPP due to adverse changes in the ecosystems through deforestation, urbanization and conversion of land to less productive activities such as industry and agriculture.

At its present rate of growth the world population is projected to double in 40 years. This means that with two doublings of population (which will take about 80 years), the present rate of resource consumption will lead to the appropriation of the entire NPP by the human species to the practical exclusion of all other terrestrial and aquatic species. But the basic fact that should not be overlooked is that no single species, however intelligent and resourceful, can survive without ecosystem services of which the myriad species, seen and unseen, constitute integral components.

Can the human kind check this edging towards self-extinction?

SRI KRISHNA, II

—Sri C. Sivaramakrishnan

The days of doctrines and dogmas that were ruling the lives of mankind as if it is a lifeless log were numbered. Krishna the rebel against vested interest in any quarter and any form, Krishna the revolutionary resolved to do away with superstition, power wielded by the few to the detriment of the many. He espoused the cause of the common man, poverty-stricken family man, forlorn woman. Pandavas were the oppressed, uprooted and treated by Duryodhana high-handedly. There the role of Sri Krishna I understood and interpreted in correct perspective we will see the blossoming of a philosophy which spares neither friend nor foe, near and dear, kith and kin in dealing blows of punishment in the form and garb that was necessary to do its job in the light of the crime or misdeed done by them. We think that Sri Krishna was the witness of the massacre and bloodbath of the battlefield of Kurukshetra contributing to the annihilation of Kuruvansha. Sri Krishna was impartial, he was equally firm to teach lessons to the Pandavas for their commissions and omissions. The self-styled unvalled warrior Arjuna was not left untaught the lessons in humility and helplessness in the hour of absence of God's mercy. The Ajata Shatru, Dharmadatta, the brutish gambler who was oblivious to right and wrong, good and bad, possible and impossible or the time of gambling was not left unpunished for his wickedness. Bhishma who suffers from overestimation of his own strength was to bend his tail in the tail of Arjuna's might and strength. He was forced to hit Duryodhana below the belt to win the war. To hit below the belt was as unrighteous as burning the house wherein Pandavas were sojourning, and as unprincipled as Ashwathama inflicting the 'Apanadaveya Astam' on the Pandavas to destroy the clan root and branch.

The Real Difference

"One does not make a difference unless it is a difference in the lives of the people."

—Joseph Schumpeter

Draupadi's hauteur as the queen of Pandavas in their prosperity was given its due punishment by creating conditions when she passed through the mean life of a servant-maid.

Sri Krishna's terminology, Dharma was a wide term employed in a broader view, it conveys ethical, moral & human values besides righteousness and beyond all these also, it is Dharma confined to one age or to a certain given juncture. It is all-encompassing, comprehensive Achyutanic term. No snuff or snuff could give proper definition of the term. Sri Krishna used in his 'Bhagwad Gita' which is his vital breath. He was not simply the author of 'Gita' but he was 'Gita' itself. If one separates him from Gita, he is an ignominious little aware of the true import and purport of Sri Krishna. Sri Krishna and Gita are indivisible, as indivisible as fragrance and flower, heat and light, breath and Prana. We had better to know it to be the breath of Krishna as Veda is the breath of Brahman. Bhagwad Gita has no before, no middle and no end, it is there before the primordial five vital elements were formed. Even when these five primordial vital elements undergo dissolution, Gita remains there as effulgent as it had been. To prove his universal outlook and love of the people, we have many a source. For example, his moving amidst rustics without any sense of superiority or inferiority complex, eating with them the same quality of food, sleeping, bathing and playing. All bespeak of his philosophy of Vedanta in practice and action. During the course of the eighteen day war of Kurukshetra at every level, at every moment, if we are discerning enough we find as clear as daylight that Sri Krishna was impartial witness (like). He strove to teach women to be purely womanly. In the domestic home front, he was tactful to engineer a quarrel between his principal consorts Rukmini and Saryabham. Rukmini too was made to be aware of vulnerability of her position based on self-righteous total fidelity to husband and family. She had her rival. Goodness could not fight alone to establish itself supremacy. There had to be an opponent bent on defeating the one possessed of goodness. So he pitted Saryabham against her or the vice versa. In the rivalry between goodness and vanity too the role of God (Sri Krishna) was decisive. He had to be an ally of goodness as personified by Rukmini and mender of Saryabham's self-laudatory idea of her own physical charm and beauty.

In the episode of Ambalika and Duryodhana also we see the levelling hand of Sri Krishna working at its vigorous best. Sri Krishna never larded it over his divine powers over others neither in defence, nor in offence. He behaved in the

way that both are of his. Sat and Asat (real and unreal) are his we foolishly prefix Lord to Sri Krishna the comrade, the friend of the common man. He is simply people's man integrated with God. Thus his Avatar is portrayed as poorna Avatara, integral incarnation. He never denounced the body, the world, the man or the visible. He gave an elevated, encouraging, esteemed status by naming all his form, his manifestation. He is the seed and seed sower. He is the Adhyatma Vidya the knowledge that unequivocally, unambiguously in no uncertain terms defines all nay the whole is Alma. It is unqualified Infinite Truth. (Concluded)

REPORT ON THE HEALTH AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

—Shri D.D. Prasada Rao
Manager (Admn.), Sankar Foundation

5-6-1999 : TB Camp at Thummapala

A TB Camp was conducted at Thummapala. 26 patients were diagnosed and 15 patients received medicines.

7-6-1999 : Eye Camp at Kobbarithota

Major Eye Camp was conducted at Kobbarithota. 118 patients were screened and 31 patients with Cataract were selected for Microsurgery.

8-6-1999 : TB Camp at Yelamanchili

A TB Camp was conducted at Yelamanchili. 40 patients were diagnosed and 25 patients received medicines at the camp.

12-6-1999 TB Camp at Vaddadi

A TB Camp was conducted at Vaddadi, 40 patients were diagnosed for treatment and 20 patients received medicines at the camp.

14-6-1999 : Eye Camp at Prasada Gardens, Visakhapatnam

Eye Camp was conducted at Prasada Gardens Slum at Visakhapatnam. 119 patients were screened and 22 patients with Cataract were selected for Microsurgery.

28-6-1999 : Inauguration of Borewell at Ravikamatham

Sankar Foundation has taken up a "Safe Drinking Water Project" at Ravikamatham. The Borewell was Inaugurated by Shri Challa Sivasankaram garu, Vedic Scholar and Trustee, Sankar Foundation. Shri Challa Sivasankaram appreciated the services of Sankar Foundation and expressed his happiness at the successful running of Water Projects at Vizag District. He assured his support and all help to Sankar Foundation for strengthening its Health Programmes and Community Development Programmes in and around Ravikamatham. The Borewell construction was supervised by Organisation for Rural Reconstruction, Yelamanchili.

28-6-1999 : Eye & Gynaec Camp at Vaddadi

Eye and Gynaec camp was conducted at Vaddadi. 85 patients were screened in Gynaec camp and 25 pa-

Never Too Late

"All education of the body should begin at the very birth and continue throughout life. It is never too soon to begin nor too late to continue."

—Sri Aurobindo

tients were referred to Sankar Foundation Free Women & Child Hospital, Simhachalam. 108 patients were screened and 13 patients with Cataract were selected for Microsurgery.

5-7-1999 TB Camp at Thummapala

A TB Camp was conducted at Thummapala. 15 patients were diagnosed for treatment and 15 patients received medicines at the camp.

5-7-1999 : Eye & Gynaec Camp at Cheedikada

At the request of IRDS Cheedikada an Eye & Gynaec Camp was organised at Cheedikada on 5-7-99. A meeting was organised by the IRDS and it was presided over by Shri B. Nooku Naidu, Secretary, IRDS. Shri B. Nooku Naidu applauded the services rendered by the Sankar Foundation in various fields especially the Eye Care and the Women and Child Health. Shri D.D. Prasada Rao, Manager (Admn.), Dr. P. Chamundeswari, Gynaecologist, Dr. GSR. Anjaneyulu, Ophthalmic Surgeon have also spoke and explained about the activities of Sankar Foundation.

In the Eye Camp 143 patients have been screened and 32 patients have been selected for Surgery. In the Gynaec Camp 103 patients have been examined and 20 patients have been referred to Women & Child Hospital for further advise and treatment.

8-7-1999 : TB Camp at Yelamanchili

A TB Camp conducted at Yelamanchili. 29 patients were diagnosed and 26 patients received medicines at the Camp.

12-7-1999 : TB Camp at Vaddadi

A TB Camp was conducted at Vaddadi. 25 patients were diagnosed and 14 patients received medicines at the camp.

19-7-1999 : Eye Camp at Arilova

A free Eye Camp was conducted on 19-7-99 at Municipal Corporation Hospital at Arilova at the request of MPM Trust and Veluvolu Trust.

At the beginning a meeting was organised which was presided over by Shri V. Basavapunniah, Convener of Veluvolu Trust, Dr. S. Narayana Raju, District Programme Manager of DBCS who spoke on the occasion explained about the National Blindness Control Programme and appreciated the valuable services rendered by Sankar Foundation. The next speaker Shri K. Gangi Reddy, Chairman, VUDA explained that conducting of Eye and Health Camps is a good gesture of the trusts and it is not in anyway con-

nected with the ensuing elections. Later Shri M.V.V.S. Murthy, former MP inaugurated the Eye Camp and explained that MPM and Veluvalu Trust have conducted 32 Eye and Health Camps at various places so far and this is the 33rd Camp sponsored by both the trusts. He has appreciated the services of Sankar Foundation and hoped that Sankar Foundation will prosper well and enlarge its activities for the benefit of the poor.

Shri V. Basavapunnaiiah while proposing vote of thanks thanked Shri A. Sankar Rao, the Managing Trustee of Sankar Foundation for permitting them to conduct the camp in a befitting manner.

The following medical team attended the camp :

Dr. Y.R.P. Yellaji Rao, Ophthalmic Surgeon, Mr. Sriram, Lab Technician, Mr. Sridhar, Refractionist, Ms. Lalitha, ANM and Mr. N. Sai Kumar, Field Asst.

Shri D.D. Prasada Rao, Manager accompanied the team. 226 patients have been examined and 48 patients have been selected for surgery.

2nd Anniversary Function of Sankar Foundation Eye Hospital on 19-6-1999

Sankar Foundation celebrated the 2nd Anniversary of the Foundation's Eye Hospital at Srinivasanagar, Simhachalam. Shri Challa Sivasankaram, Vedic Scholar and Trustee attended the function as Chief Guest. Shri Sivasankaram in his address lauded the services of Sankar Foundation to the poor and downtrodden in the society.

Dr. S. Narayana Raju, Programme Manager, District Blindness Control Society attended the programme as Guest of Honour. He congratulated Sankar Foundation for providing the best services for the poor at the best maintained Hospital with Microsurgery with IOL Implantations. He requested Sankar Foundation to conduct screening camp in tribal areas and extend the services to the poor Cataract patients in the tribal areas.

Shri D.V. Subba Rao, Former Mayor Visakhapatnam and Vice-Chairman, Sankar Foundation presided over the func-

tion. Shri A. Sankar Rao, Managing Trustee, Sankar Foundation welcomed the guests and the invitees. Prof. A. Prasanna Kumar, Executive Trustee, Sankar Foundation spoke on the occasion.

The Hospital has screened 31899 patients in 2 years and has conducted 4232 Microsurgeries with IOL Implantations and has conducted 54 rural camps till now. Dr. GSR. Anjaneyulu, Ophthalmic Surgeon welcomed the gathering and Dr. YRP. Yellaji Rao, Ophthalmic Surgeon proposed vote of thanks. All staff members working at the Eye Hospital were presented with mementoes by the Chief Guest and Smt. Yesodha Sankar Rao, Trustee presented mementoes to the VIPs.

Important Statistics of Sankar Foundation's Hospitals as on 1-8-1999

Eye Hospital :

Till now treated 36074 outpatients and conducted 4631 IOL Implantations Cataract Surgeries.

Woman & Child Hospital :

Till now the Obstetrics & Gynaecology Department has provided services for 10152 Gynaec outpatients, 4363 Antenatal outpatients and conducted 228 Deliveries and 116 Tubectomy Operations, D & C 143, 9 MTP Caesarian, 46 Hysterectomy Operations and about 70 misc. surgeries.

Paediatric Department has treated 15067 outpatients and gave Umbrella Vaccinations to 1784 children.

Shri A. Sankar Rao Honoured :

Sri Sri Sri Maha Kameswari Sahita Sri Lalita Parabhatarika Peetham, headed by Sri Ayyanna Pantulu honoured Sri A. Sankar Rao, Managing Trustee, Sankar Foundation on 28th July during the Gurupuja Celebrations, for his selfless service to the Society. Sri Swaroopananda Saraswathi of Sri Sarada Peetham gave his benediction and message on the occasion.

CENTRE FOR POLICY STUDIES

(Soudamini, 10-50-19, Sriipuram, Visakhapatnam 530 003)

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Shri K. Sivananda Murli
Dr. M. Gopalakrishna Reddy
Prof. B. Sarveswara Rao
Prof. R.V.R. Chandrasekhara Rao

Trustees :

Shri K. Parvati Kumar
Shri D.V. Subba Rao
Dr. A. Prasanna Kumar (Director)

Shri C. Sivasankaram
Shri M. Ramdas
Shri A. Sankara Rao
Smt. A. Yesoda

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