

Illegal mining, where is better surveillance system?

When mineral blocks are duly notified for e-auction and accordingly allotted to contractors which lends credence to transparency, it is perhaps taken for granted that mining activities and extraction of minerals strictly as per rules must be going on as a routine which, to what extent is really true, is fairly known to the concerned authorities of UT Geology and Mining as also to the police authorities. Though the e-auctioning was not liked by the vested interests, it was challenged also in the High Court three years ago but the court upheld the reformed practice and dismissed several appeals against Government's decision put forward by several mining contractors. In this connection, the court ruling was that it maximised public interest and national priorities.

Mining and mineral extraction administration, in the UT under the circumstances, therefore, needs to be strengthened while expecting it to be responsive to and addressing all issues sprouting there-from like preserving and protecting the environment, ecology and bio-diversity of our rivers, Nallahs and streams. However, tactics of different hues of arms twisting by the mafia and it "managing" whatever in the name of controlling and preventing illegal activities is being done, resorting to installation of mechanical means of keeping vigil and establishing the gross violations committed by the mafia, by sending warning signals etc, becomes extremely important.

The resistance to even a small change in the prevalent system was not without reason and motives, however, it was soon felt that even the measure of e-auctioning was not a sufficient measure to put an end to the wanton loot of mineral wealth of our river basins and an intensified surveillance was mooted to be introduced for checking illegal mining and brazen transportation of the "loot" which fetches attractive prices in the market and gets sold out like hot cakes. Better Surveillance System, a foolproof satellite monitoring system having an inbuilt automatic remote sensing detection technology, therefore, was decided to be properly introduced and employed across Jammu and Kashmir as a mode of containing, to a larger extent, illegal mining activities. The concerned Union Ministry had launched the advanced high tech surveillance system in the year 2016 to check the menace of illegal mining and pilferage and accordingly had impressed upon all States and UTs to install the system, yet although all formalities and requisite paper work is stated to have been completed by the concerned UT department, still it has eluded the main purpose and the need for it.

Even though fast digitization is being introduced in Government departments and more and more services are brought under the ambit of innovative digital methods to benefit common citizens in respect of better and fast delivery of services, yet within the Government departments, inter-se, red tape continues to rule the roost. In other words, when it was tried to find out the reasons of the much hyped project of "Better Surveillance System" not having moved beyond official files, it got revealed that the UT Finance Department and Jammu and Kashmir Infrastructure Development Finance Corporation (JKIDFC) had apparently shown little interest in the project by not releasing the funds required for it. We understand that when necessary procedural formalities in this regard have already been completed, therefore, where does the problem or the hitch exist which demands a resolution so that the project is completed, installed and proven effective in curbing illegal activities within a span of 500 metres of the existing mining boundary.

Needless to add, we feel the department of Geology and Mining should have been otherwise earning sufficiently enough, at least as much as is required for financing and installation of the system, from out of the proceeds of the taxes, royalty and other charges earned from the mining activities. Otherwise, looking to how much colossal damage to the environment, river basins, embankments etc from illegal and haphazardly undertaken mining activities was causing besides denying due revenue to the UT Government from the mineral activities, administrative prudence demands attention to get focused on saving our mineral wealth of rivers from getting looted through illegal mining which operates under an organised network of a strong mafia. Can we, therefore, hope an early breakthrough in the subject matter by way of the Finance Department and the JKIDFC releasing the funds for the important project?

Weak prosecution in NDPSA cases

While we are not tired of talking a lot about how to fight very vigorously a war against the scourge of drugs and narcotics trafficking on all fronts, the ultimate point that of ensuring the persons involved in dealing in and with drugs and other narcotic substances, directly or indirectly, getting convicted often gets aborted on account of the prosecution not being in a "position" to provide sufficient inputs in the form of evidences, witnesses, forensic reports and the like before the courts. In other words, prosecution exercise and presenting of investigating reports etc are found feeble and weak so much so that the same cannot stand to court scrutiny and the process of trial. The result is the acquittal of the accused and that is quite unfortunate emboldening the hard core drug traffickers all to the peril of the society.

No one ordinarily can buy an argument or excuse from any side from the prosecution in respect of the courts not provided with sufficiently adequate material of proof to the satisfaction of the court so that the accused could get convicted. Where does the prosecution falter or do its work perhaps half heartedly is the question. Is it just coincidental or intentional which must be probed into. The prosecution team/personnel need to be over cautious and quite careful in respect of cases investigated and charge sheeted under Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act (NDPSA). Had it been so, perhaps two persons hailing from Sumbal, Bandipora Kashmir valley charged under stringent NDPSA would have not been acquitted as the prosecution "failed to connect the accused with the crime".

Col Satish Singh Lalotra

'What is a life time adventure for you is a daily routine for us-An army veteran.'

All about Agnipath

The GOI on Tuesday, 14 the June 2022 unveiled a most audacious and path breaking scheme radical and far reaching in its entirety since independence to recruit all new soldiers in the armed forces of the country. The scheme called as 'Agnipath' will be led by 'Agniveers' an equally bombastic word that expects patriotic and motivated youth of the country to serve in the army for 04 years. The 'Agnipath' scheme or 'Tour of duty' as has been called in other countries especially the western armies has been quite in vogue and doing well too over there. The subject has been debated 'ad infinitum' since it gained traction in the public domain of the country with myriad views of the armed forces veterans cutting across any malice towards each other. The discussion on 'Tour of Duty' (TOD) has been doing rounds for the last 02 years with the novel concept yet to sink in the collective psyche of the countrymen and the armed forces fraternity in particular. Under the just unveiled scheme, approved by the PM led CCS (Cabinet Committee on Security), the process to recruit 46,000 soldiers, sailors and airmen will begin this year on an 'All India all class basis' within 90 days.

As per the fine print of the scheme these 'Agniveers' will get a monthly salary of Rs 30,000 to 40,000 for a contractual period of 04 years with 75% of them getting demobilized from the armed forces with a 'severance package' in the form of 'Seva Nidhi' to the tune of Rs 11.71 lakhs. The 'Severance package' will have half of contribution from the individual with the other half being put in by the government of India. The remaining 25 percent of 'Agniveers' will be absorbed into the regular armed forces to serve another 15 years the so called 'Colour service'. The scheme will be progressively opened up for women based on service requirements. As stated above these 'Agniveers' will be given a monthly pay package starting at Rs 30,000 from the first year of their service which will gradually go up to Rs 40,000 in the 4th and final year of their terms of engagement. The 'In hand money' to an 'Agniveer' will be to the tune of Rs 21,000 with Rs 9000 as his contribution towards his corpus with an equal amount by the GOI. This amount will steadily go up to Rs 28,000 as his final pay and Rs 12,000 as his contribution as well as that by the GOI. Later at the end of the terms of engagement an 'Agniveer' will be provided with a 'Skill certificate' too which will stand him in his good stead while in the civvies.

The much touted scheme envisages the following-

- * A transformative reform of recruitment policy of the armed forces.
- * A unique opportunity to the youth to serve the country and continue to nation building.
- * Armed forces profile to be youthful and dynamic.
- * Attractive financial package for the Agniveers.

Prof. M K Bhat

The discussion on Gyanvyapi attained new dimensions after Nupur Sharma episode. She in a TV discussion on Times Now uttered certain objectionable things after instigation by the co-panelist which was taken as an insult by Muslim community. Demeaning any faith is against the ethos of India and she got the brunt after FIRs were registered against her throughout the country. People started trolling, threatening her with death and rape. The riots ensued in various parts of the country and she begged apology for her mistake. Nupur was suspended from being spokesperson of BJP. This was soon reciprocated by others with support Nupur Sharma Tag. This has given fringe elements from both sides enough reason to celebrate. While some talk of freedom of expression in democracy others held it as an insult to the prophet and demand death for Nupur Sharma.

The temper on both sides is quite high and politicians are applying their formulas as per their own interests. The country cannot be left to those who use everything to fulfill their political intentions so it becomes imperative for civil society to break down the big walls of hatred on both sides. The people enjoying are the TV channels for

they get high TRP out of such warfare. The anchors on various channels instigate people to talk indecent and gone are the days of serious discussion on TV. Neither serious talkers, are called for discussion nor anything worthwhile flows from the mouth of these people. Every discussion ends with a big noise, allegations and counter allegations and much nuisance. The viewers get charged on non issues and the outcome is a polarized thought process. Why there should not be certain rules for conducting discussion on national media is coming up as a big question in itself?

Nupur Sharma has gone off the track but at the same time all those who poked fun on Shiv Ling were also doing nothing good. The post episode violence in a democratic setup is neither required nor desirable. The case being sub judice, taking law in own hands is an insult to the institutions of democracy.

It may be worthwhile to mention here that various unscrupulous things have taken place at different stages of our history and making the present generation responsible for all such things cannot be tolerated in any civilized society. Sacrificing

* Opportunity for Agniveers to train in the best of institutions and enhance their skills and qualifications.

* Availability of well-disciplined and skilled youth with military ethos in civil society.

* Adequate re-employment opportunities for those returning to society and who could emerge as role models for the youth.

Cadre management is a human resource activity carried out by organisations the world over. It is meant to instill a sense of objectivity in the organization commensurate with the changing times, be it socio-economic or Geo-political. As per the envisaged scheme of 'Agnipath' the individual will be selected from across the country with the selection process as fair as possible with Candidates between 18 to 24 years of age. Having gone through a basic military training of 26 weeks (instead of the standard 44 weeks) these 'Agniveers' will don a distinct rank and insignia and join their units for an 'On the job training'. All these proclamations sound good, obviously hiding some uncomfortable truths which a nation has the right to know having entrusted its safety and honour in the hands of these prospective warriors.

CONCERNS

First and foremost concern which an avid countryman ought to ask the government of the day is the effect on the national security which such a scheme is bound to bring in its wake of implementation. Is our present day army set up ready for such a tectonic shift in its thinking, recruitment and training schedules to amalgamate such a diverse but young group of people as its 'Cutting edge'?

It is a well-known fact the 'Sword arm' of an army is its younger lot backed by years of prudence and sagacity of its older lot. The very fact that 'Tour of duty' entails just 04 years of terms of engagement for majority of Agniveers' it needs no rocket science to fathom that there will be a huge rush for recruitment, training and movement to and fro from the units irrespective of their areas of deployment. As on date most of our training centers are located in the peninsular India, a legacy left by the British obviously due to security concerns emanating from the north and NW direction of the then undivided India. On top of it these training centers since independence have had infrastructure to deal with recruitment of Jawans based on a set piece formula of time and date. With 75% of Agniveers getting demobilized every 04 years and an equal numbers getting inducted will change the recruitment pattern of these centers who will have to upgrade their infrastructure in terms of instructors, living accommodation, training facilities and schedules etc on a massive scale. Has the government ensured that these things are in place before the ball of 'Agnipath' is set rolling? Shall take a case each of two different arms to elucidate my point of view. The parachute regimental center is located

at the Silicon valley city of Bangalore for decades to no end. It's a class 'A' city (metro) bursting at its seams. The initial training of these para recruits is carried out here where about 35 to 45 % of them get rejected. Hereafter those successful recruits are taken to Para training school at Agra again a city choking to its extreme. Where is the place for further expansion of training facilities, infrastructure, living accommodation at these two training centers to absorb such a fast pace of rotation of recruits every four years. ?

In the similar vein Artillery training centers at Nashik and Hyderabad too are choc-a-bloc with surrounding concrete jungle of burgeoning population leaving very little scope for further expansion to take on the new adventure in the form of Agnipath scheme. Both these centers have capacity intake of roughly 2000 each which when expanded to its extreme to meet the peak demand shoots up to 4000 resulting in many HR related problems. Coupled with this problem is that of the formula given by the governments as its major terms of reference i.e only 25% of the recruits will be absorbed in a batch of Agniveers after their performance appraisal with rest of 75% demobilized after their terms of engagement. This formula when extrapolated to 1.3 million strong army simply throws a figure of 3.25 lakhs as retained vs 9.75 lakhs demobilized Agniveers over a period of time. It means we will shortly reach a stage wherein there will be a preponderance of raw and young soldiers over and above experienced ones in a unit. A very dangerous situation fraught with ominous consequences in an operational area requiring fortitude and foresight to tide over a cliff hanger situation which can be only set aside by experienced troops on ground. Connected with this issue is the induction of 25% of Agniveers into armed forces from a particular batch with the elusive question being--who and what will be the deciding factors for their retention?

NO FORMAL PARAMETERS

In a typical unit a formal assessment for a jawan begins at NCO level, and those with less than 05 years of service not at all in the reckoning coming under the ambit of recruits. With no formal parameters devised at unit/sub unit level for the later the entire reporting channel will have to be worked upon for them. Moreover will a period of 04 years be sufficient for a unit/sub unit commander to decide the suitability or otherwise of an Agniveer in the services? Like most modern armed forces of the world, India's too are on a fast track mode with acquisition of modern weapon platforms to include T-90 Tanks, Pinaaka, smerch, Drones, etc requiring basic and advanced courses on them to wield them effectively in war. Will an Agniveer be able to handle them deftly and demonstrate his ability to get the best of them in an operational environment and acquaint himself favourably? What

about his availability in the unit when intangibles in the form of leave, temporary duties, unforeseen happenings etc further cutting out his remaining time of employability? As if this is not enough the new recruitment policy caters for a separate insignia and bear a separate rank structure for these Agniveers.

DIVISIVE IN NATURE

Nothing can be more divisive in thought and action by adhering to such a step. The very ethos of uniform in its letter and spirit embodies unification, which these Agniveers by sporting a different rank structure will convey entirely opposite. The writer has been witness to such divisive thought process while serving in the SFF wherein the Tibetan troops were called as 'Pinjas' and Indian army troops posted over there as IA Staff (Indian army staff) despite fighting under the same banner. It took the entire might of the unit/sub unit commanders in SFF to weld these both different groups as a cohesive fighting unit. Whatever little is made available in the print media shows the Govt is not at all comfortable with absorbing these 75% of demobilized future Agniveers after their terms of engagement in CAPF? Why make armed forces a chess board of 'employment experimentation' which is the last bastion of democracy? A much neater and quicker method implementation of this formula would have been to give it a push in a selected and graded manner over a period of time in myriad geographical settings of the country. Starting from units deployed in the Siachen glacier to those in the Rajasthan sector going all the way to NE with a sprinkling in the hinterland of India would have provided a fair idea to the top brass as to the suitability of these Agniveers.

CLARITY ON REHABILITATION

These Agniveers should be tested on the anvil of such tasks which have parameters of morale, motivation and risk taking as their bedrock. Those advocating that the icy heights of Kargil in 1999 were occupied by these Agnipaths as also that most of the Victoria crosses won during the 2 WW with race being led to Normandy and Berlin was spearheaded by the recruits forget a Basic premise --- that of a guaranteed pension and gratuity even after their passing on to the other world. That is not the case with these Indian Agniveers. Even the world famous Maslow's theory of 'hierarchical needs' says so much--A man can only graduate to his higher needs of self-esteem, or self-actualization (Naam, namak and nishan) when his first and foremost need of food, shelter and money is taken care of. To sum up, Agnipath scheme will not reduce our ability to meet our operational challenges. But govt of the day ought to come clean on such an issue as to the rehabilitation of such a massive trained manpower after its terms of engagement and the readiness of its armed forces to take on this challenge. Last but not the least, the arbiters of nation's destiny will do well to remember Indian Machiavelli, Kautilya's words---"The day a soldier asks his dues from his king, the kingdom is lost".

(The writer is a retired army officer.)

India: A mature democracy

present and future for the wrong things of past is no wisdom and at the same time derecognizing our own and seeing to foreigners for our redressal of problems talks of our incompetence to handle things. It raises question on our intentions. In this country people of different faiths have lived together from centuries as brothers and sisters. There is no need for anyone to be touchy on every issue; it projects the concerned group as intolerant.

It is an irony that some countries tried to fish in the troubled waters primarily because we provided them a chance for the same. This country, with a long history, distinct culture belongs to everyone inhabiting it and everyone has contributed to make it a place of his dreams. We fought together with foreign forces and are capable enough to tread our own desired path and no outsider is enough intelligent to lecture us on our issues. We resolved Ram Mandir issue through court after 500 years. The countries lecturing about our human rights or treatment of minorities shall see their own track record which is neither democratic nor bears any respect for their minorities.

In recent times the things

and to the benefit of detractors. After due hearing by the lower court, the Gyanvapi issue between the rival factions has come to the level of Places of worship act 1991. The places of worship act 1991 disallows any change in the status quo for religious places post 1947, the question arises whether this law will be applicable to all the disputes that came into existence before the existence of this law. Secondly, no change has taken place in the infrastructure of the disputed shrine. Thirdly, how can any law deprive any citizen from appealing in the court? Many questions regarding arbitrariness of 15th August 1947 as cut-off date mentioned in the act is also being questioned. Historical facts need to be applied to avoid any future confusion, concealing the truth only worsens the matter. Mere laws will not cutmuc ice in the religious matters, there is need of civil society from both sides to come out with an amicable solution.

The tolerance among people has become thin and religion has become an easy tool in the hands of those who, although unaware about its spiritual value, but act as expert in exploiting public sentiments. They stand with the single agenda of proving their sect nearer to God than other's. This leads to reaction from the other side and unites all the members of that sect. Adopting this procedure may make us to fall in the trap of those who divided the country in 1947 which Indian Muslims by and large had rejected. The internal bickering at this stage is detrimental to the growth of country

and to the benefit of detractors. After due hearing by the lower court, the Gyanvapi issue between the rival factions has come to the level of Places of worship act 1991. The places of worship act 1991 disallows any change in the status quo for religious places post 1947, the question arises whether this law will be applicable to all the disputes that came into existence before the existence of this law. Secondly, no change has taken place in the infrastructure of the disputed shrine. Thirdly, how can any law deprive any citizen from appealing in the court? Many questions regarding arbitrariness of 15th August 1947 as cut-off date mentioned in the act is also being questioned. Historical facts need to be applied to avoid any future confusion, concealing the truth only worsens the matter. Mere laws will not cutmuc ice in the religious matters, there is need of civil society from both sides to come out with an amicable solution.

Three perspectives have come into existence regarding Gyanvapi recently (1) the matter should be decided by court, and the decision of court shall be acceptable to all. The case at present is sub-judice so no dis-

ussion is required in this way. In the past on April 10, 1942 judgment between Din Mohamad versus secretary of the state held that the mosque was built on a site of a Hindu temple demolished by Aurangzeb

2) why look for a Shivalinga in every mosque. Once people accept that things have gone wrong in the past, solution will come out. Such things have happened in the different countries of the world where historical blunders were solved in an amicable manner by resorting to truth commission where the blacks and whites resolved their differences easily; one accepted the mistake and other forgave. There is nothing wrong in forgiving and accepting past history. An eye for eye is no solution to any problem

3) It should be converted into a mutual place of worship. Gyanvapi will be a litmus test of the maturity of Indian democracy and it is obvious that we can decide collectively as responsible citizens in a better way. It would be worthwhile to resolve the case by community heads outside the court. If the things get resolved through court it will be a binding on all of us to follow. It is good chance to prove the world that we are mature enough to decide things outside the court for the benefit of our coming generations.

Self reliant India, a strong Bharat

Shiban Khaibri

"India (Bharat) is the cradle of the human race, the birth place of human speech, the mother of history, the grandmother of legend, and the great grandmother of tradition, our most valuable and most constructive materials in the history of man are treasured up in India (Bharat) only....."

(Mark Twain, a great American writer)

At the outset, let it be made abundantly clear that this country has always been imparting knowledge and enlightenment to the humankind, the concept of a University or a grand Gurukul emanated from this country by giving to the world its first and a magnificent university known as Takshashila University dating back as much as 700 B.C. It had 300 lecture halls, laboratories, giant library and a towering observatory for astronomical research, not to speak of the Bharti culture and art, philosophy and reasoning, logic and having regard for other's views, mind bogging and bewildering architecture and workmanship etc which have shaped other cultures phenomenally. Mathematics and science, medicine and therapeutic techniques, metaphysics, yoga and meditation, games like chess etc are few among numerous specialities this country is known for. In matters of divinity, spiritualism, craving for knowing deeply the intricacies of nature, life and death, this country has its richest history and legacy with no parallels. Samvada or debates has been the epitome of clearing doubts and accommodating others' viewpoint in this country and never establishing anything by using the element of violence.

Albert Einstein, therefore, had to admit, "We owe a lot to the Indians who taught us how to count without which no worthwhile scientific discovery could have been ever made." Yes, but it was not in our blood and psyche to invade other countries and establish our rule and faith by force and coercion, enslaving the natives of those countries even by putting any

reluctance, let alone any type of resistance, to sword. Women having been accorded the status of akin to goddesses, have all along been symbols of reverence and esteem in this country. Politics and governance like intricate areas have been favourites of medieval Hindu women. However, future impartial historians and unprejudiced analysts alone can evaluate and assess whether such a traditional policy of not subjugating and invading other countries to establish Indian rule and culture which had greatest influence of the great Indian civilization right from Vedic period, was a right one or based on sheer complacency about the dangers of mysterious future.

However, while this land has been that of warriors and variants, it has an unparalleled heritage of spreading peace, co-existence and belief in inclusiveness. Reciprocity, if not in equal measure but to some reasonable extent, could enhance and strengthen such high beliefs of human values, co-existence, peace and no war and ensure progress of all. This writer, very often, refers to the ugly and most devastating partition which left trail of human woes because it was done under duress, sheer communalism, pressure, blackmail, direct action and threat of "divided India or destroyed India". Still, whatever was left of this great country, instead of it also becoming a theocratic state, as a natural corollary, magnanimity of the people let it be "the country of all" including those who voted for creation of Islamic Pakistan but did not cross over but after partition "preferred" to continue to live in this country. This is the cardinal, the central, the most important and inseparable fact of this country and about the generosity and altruistic nature of the majority community.

Before anyone thinks to try to harm this country, damage its social and nationalistic fabric, trying to destabilise and disintegrate this country, spread violence and hate, events of 1946 and 1947 must never be lost sight of. Not only that, post 1947 millions

of Bangladeshi people slowly but regularly kept infiltrating into this country to live and settle here and to dislodge demographic equations. Not only that, thousands of Rohingyas from Myanmar too were "sent" to this country to live here and get full protection of every type as Human Rights Champions, branded liberals and democrats and many politicians are quite in good number in this country to afford all protection to these illegal immigrants.

These very champions of human rights, surprisingly, are dumb strump and evasive on the fate of more than five lakh natives of Kashmir - Kashmiri Pandits - with more than 5000 years roots in and hounded out of Kashmir and continuing to be wandering and rolling and tossing for the last 32 years in this country. But a few politicians, of late, have started making a reference about the plight of Kashmiri Pandits only and only to corner, settle political scores and embarrass Narendra Modi. Not only most honest and highly secular Kejriwal but even Owasi has made a reference about "What Modi has done for Kashmiri Pandits' return" but neither has castigated and decried Pakistan, terrorists and fundamentalists due to whom the problem took birth, was sustained and strongly exists even now.

To probably embarrass Modi, Kejriwal's party for the first time recently even held demonstration at Delhi's Jantar Mantar for KPs but offered not a single job to them and showed no other consideration as his government is showering on Rohingyas. For numerous reasons and factors, therefore, how much important rather increasingly cardinal for our country becoming more and more self sufficient and self reliant coupled with a strong military power can well be visualised. It got amply its own quantum of emphasis and utmost compulsoriness when few years ago the demand for importing super-computer met with lot of reluctance and simple and clear rejection by the exporting super power America when the Indian government made all efforts for importing one, even being ready to pay the cost in

cash say Rs. 70 crore or even more. Had we got it, most probably, complacency and frugality in efforts would have set in and our scientists, next to none in the world, would have not developed our own Swadeshi Bharti Supercomputer known as Param meaning the top or super, so fast.

God only knows what a stuff Indian scientists and technologists are made of that they believe in doing wonders only. It is to be believed that Indian scientists made supercomputer in less time and with unbelievably lesser cost when a comparison was made with the American scientists and manufacturers. As against American version costing Rs.70 crore, our scientists made a better version only and only for Rs.3 crore. Believe it and recalling that Bharti supercomputer proved to be world's second fastest supercomputer. Our supercomputer, therefore, not only surprised the world including America but opened up the gates for India to gain entry into the elite club of US, Russia and UK in the field of advanced information technology.

Some recent pressure tactics by some small countries, otherwise being our friends, over an unfortunate incident has again led credence to this country becoming an economic giant and a military super-power. Acts of rampant violence, very unfortunately, within some parts of the country under organised manner for quite some time particularly since 2019 under various pretexts and conspiracies to destabilise this country and to thwart and abort prospective reforms- political, social and economic- warrants more stress on self reliant measures and enhancing our military power even at the cost of some developmental infrastructural projects. India, that is Bharat as per Article 1(1) of the constitution, cannot afford to be any complacent or soft on its treading the path of strengthening its economy and its military strength and prowess if this great civilization and culture and rich heritage are to remain and remain for all times to come.