

Extremism on foreign soil

The National Security Advisor has raised concerns about extremist elements in the UK threatening officials of the Indian High Commission during a meeting with the British NSA. The Indian side urged the UK Government to take strong action against these elements, such as deportation or legal prosecution. Both countries agreed to enhance cooperation in addressing violent extremism, terrorism, counter-terror financing, illicit drug trafficking, and counter-radicalization. The Indian Ministry of External Affairs had previously stated that advocating violence or legitimising terrorism in the name of freedom of expression should not be tolerated.

India has experienced the consequences of such activities carried out by pro-Khalistani elements in various countries in the past. These activities included assassinations of diplomats and generals, hijackings of planes, and mid-air bombings of passenger planes. Additionally, numerous blasts targeted Indian embassies as well. While these elements were relatively inactive for a few decades, they have recently resurfaced. What is more concerning is that certain countries are not taking adequate measures to prevent such incidents. The vandalism of the Indian Consulate in San Francisco, the flag incident at the Indian Embassy in the UK, and the recent Canadian posters issuing direct threats to Indian diplomats and advocating for a Khalistan referendum are all deeply concerning. It is important to recognise that terrorism cannot be nurtured under the guise of freedom of expression. It is the responsibility of the respective countries to take appropriate actions to control and prevent these anti-India activities on their soil.

Such activities in friendly countries can indeed have an immediate impact on bilateral relations. India has rightfully raised objections at every possible level, with the External Affairs Minister and the NSA actively engaging diplomatic channels to address the matter. It is evident that Pakistan's intelligence agency, the ISI, is attempting to revive the Khalistan movement in India. Earlier efforts were made within India to incite religious fervour in Punjab, but the Government's prompt action in apprehending troublemakers prevented the situation from escalating. Frustrated by the timely response from the Indian Government and the lack of support from the people, these elements are now attempting to fuel anti-India sentiments on foreign soil. Indian agencies have filed cases in India and have sought CCTV footage and assistance from the agencies in the respective countries to identify the perpetrators of these anti-India activities. Mutual treaties and cooperation are being utilised to deport these individuals and initiate legal action against them.

India expects that the countries where these pro-Khalistani elements are currently active understand and acknowledge Indian concerns and take appropriate actions accordingly. According to the Vienna Convention, such activities should not be allowed to take place on their soil in the first place. India must safeguard its diplomats and interests, and if any country permits such activities to occur within its jurisdiction, India must respond appropriately. In New Delhi, every embassy and diplomat is provided with robust security measures, ensuring that no one can approach these diplomatic premises. India expects the same level of security and decisive action against anti-Indian elements in other countries as well.

Unregistered Sports Associations

To ensure transparency and accountability, the Jammu and Kashmir Sports Council has released a circular requiring unregistered sports associations to register themselves before seeking screening of teams for participation in National Level Championships. Indeed, the existence of a significant number of unregistered associations compared to the registered ones raises concerns about transparency and accountability in sports. The lack of registration implies that these associations are operating without proper authorization and oversight, which can lead to various issues. One major issue is the failure of these unregistered associations to maintain records for domestic sports competitions. This lack of record-keeping compromises the integrity of sports competitions and raises doubts about the authenticity and validity of sports certificates issued by these associations. Sports certificates should hold value and provide evidence of an individual's achievements, skills, and participation in genuine sports events. Without proper record-keeping and adherence to guidelines, the validity of such certificates comes into question.

To address these concerns, the Jammu and Kashmir Sports Council must take strict measures to ensure that sports associations comply with the registration process and follow the guidelines set forth by the Council. Additionally, the Sports Council should work towards creating awareness among athletes, parents, and the general public about the importance of participating in sports activities through registered associations. This will help channel efforts and resources towards legitimate sports organisations that operate with transparency and adhere to the required standards. While preventing these associations from participating in national events, it is crucial to safeguard the interests of the affected players. Talented players should not miss the opportunity to participate at the national level.

Ronik Sharma

The Uniform Civil code in addition to replacing each citizen's personal laws, it will create a uniform set of rules that will apply equally and uniformly to all Indian citizens. It falls under the ambit of a uniform civil code to establish one law for the entire country, applicable to all religious sects in their personal matters such as marriage, divorce, inheritance, adoption, etc. The Uniform Civil Code applies to problems of gender equality without any kind of discrimination, as well as marriage, divorce, adoption, guardianship, succession, and division of property and assets. The Uniform Civil Code refers to a common civil code or common law or Uniform Law for every Indian citizen living inside the entire country's geographical boundaries, regardless of their caste or religion. It is a well-known fact that the terms "socialist," "secular," and "integrity" were added to the preamble of the Constitution by the 42nd Amendment because India is a secular nation that adheres to the principles of the "Dharma Nirapeksha." Strengthening the ideal of a socialist, secular democratic republic as stated in the Preamble of the Constitution is one of the goals of implementing Article 44. All Indians will be given equal treatment under the law through the Uniform Civil Code, as mandated by the constitutional values of equality before the law and equal protection of the law. Since it is widely acknowledged that there are numerous differences and no uniformity in personal laws, the idea of personal laws will also be eliminated along with integrating all communities. Uniform Civil Code As one of the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPS) listed in Part IV of the Indian Constitution, Article 44 mandates that the State work to establish a uniform civil code across the nation. It not only encourages true secularism in the nation but also treats all of its citizens equally. After the enactment of the Uniform Civil Code in the Nation, it would definitely provide the sense of oneness and also the provisions of the national spirit and also accelerate the process of national integration. As is well known, national integration is a broad subject that has its own importance and significance for everyone to understand. Regardless of caste, creed, religion, or gender, individuals are bound together by a sense of national

integration. In a developing nation, social cohesion among communities and within society is cultivated in addition to the sense of nationalism and fraternity among fellow citizens. The fundamental tenet of national integration is the cohesion of the nation, which keeps it strong from within despite its diversity. The fact that the nation that remains steadfastly united and integrated constantly advances on the course of development, peace, and prosperity illustrates the importance of national integration in addition to caste, colour, and faith. Eliminating discrimination based on religion and ensuring that all religions are treated equally would be among the main advantages of putting the Uniform Civil Code into effect. Protecting women's and children's rights, fostering national harmony, and enhancing India's secular credentials would all be advanced by the adoption of a uniform civil code.

Historical occasion in the timeline of the Uniform Civil Code :-

* **1835:** During the time when the British ruled India, The Uniform Civil Code first came into being as a result of a British government report on colonial India, which underlined the necessity for consistency in the coding of the Indian legal system and recommended that the personal laws of Muslims and Hindus be kept apart from such codified legislation.

* **1840:** The lex loci report served as the foundation for the creation of uniform rules for crimes, evidence, and contracts; however, some personal laws of Muslims and Hindus were excluded. Even though many social reformers opposed sati and other religious customs and supported passing laws prohibiting such practices against women.

* **1940:** The National Planning Commission, which looked at the position of women and suggested changes for gender equality, introduced the notion of a uniform Civil Code.

* **1941:** At the end of British power, there was an upsurge in laws addressing individual issues, which compelled the government to establish the B. N. Rau Committee to codify Hindu law.

Dr Navneet Kaur

A tree achieves its purpose when it flowers and then bears fruit from these flowers. It is during these tender years of flowering when the petals slowly start to peep from their stems imparting the whole process a delicate beauty. A beauty which a whiff of frigid air, a gust of strong wind or rain or even a few warm afternoons can blemish and break!

Girl child is like a petal, delicate, easily bruised but a harbinger of a happiness and prosperity of tomorrow. They need to be nurtured carefully, shielding them from bad intentions and abuse. They are not only a vibrant part of growth of tomorrow, but also mothers who are going to nurture the next generation!

The tragedy afflicting our times is the dastardly crime of child sex abuse. Are we as a Society sensitized to this affliction? Are we educating our innocent girl children? Do our social responsibilities move us to actively root out this horrendous crime, and are our cultural sensibilities honed to a point where such a crime becomes impossible to engage in! Unfortunately the answer is a un-mitigating negative. Our Society at best ignores and at worst endorses such crimes! We are culturally taught acceptance is better than fighting this evil.

The Government has brought in force the

An Integration of Oneness

Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POSCO) Act since 2012. It is a strong Law which is non-bailable and prescribes heavy penalty. The law is being implemented albeit slowly. The reason for this is not only slow reaction of officials concerned but also an un-sensitized society which tends to look away from such despicable crimes. In today's environment where the barometer of society towards sexual crimes against girl child should be very sensitive, the crimes have plummeted to a new low! Younger and younger children are sexually and most of the time cruelly abused. The society has plummeted to new lows!

Recently another case of a minor girl being forcibly induced in sexual trade came to light when it was registered under POSCO Act, at Bahu Police Station, Jammu. The crimes against minor girls is on the rise.

This incident again gives rise to some fundamental questions. Are we not teaching our citizens the social consciousness of right and wrong? Do our boys grow up as young princes, who are not taught to respect the women and not look upon them as chattels and sex objects, but an equal human being worthy of respect and consideration!?

Growing girl child abuse

People need to radically change their attitudes towards female children. A Girl Child exposed to sexual exploitation or sexual abuse of physical and mental nature grows up in fear all her childhood and eventually is scarred for life. She not only suffers terribly at the hands of the perpetrators, but also from the callous attitude of society. Till we learn and teach our next generation that a girl child/women are equal human beings and should be loved, respected, and cared for, the situation is bleak.

The human rights of female children, even when protected on paper, are violated in practice. We really need to curb the mischief and offences associated with immoral trafficking which has become an organised crime.

We should aim to prevent 'immoral traffic' in women and girls. Young girls are being exploited and forced to sexual trade. Effective education and mass media should counter inhuman actions especially when a minor is used as a sex object or a commodity. Child rights need to be protected proactively. Every Child deserves a safe environment.

Good touch bad touch awareness needs to be made part of basic teaching to every child. They need to be taught to not get scared or feel a shame

uniform civil code and said it was up to Parliament to make laws. Then Chief Justice T.S. Thakur said, Let the Parliament view it.

2016: Triple Talaq was a topic of discussion in 2016, and in 2017 its unconstitutionality was decided. The Triple Talaq (talaq-e-biddat) practise was ruled unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of India in the Shayara Bano case (2017).

2018: The introduction of a bill by M.P. Shri Chandrakant Khaire for the Indian Uniform Civil Code in the Lok Sabha. The bill was introduced to establish the National Inspection and Investigation Committee for the creation of the Uniform Civil Code and its application across the entirety of India.

2022: M.P. Kirodi Lal Meena introduced the Uniform Civil Code in India Bill in the Rajya Sabha. For the purpose of creating the Uniform Civil Code and implementing it across India, the National Inspection and Investigation Committee is also proposed in the bill.

It is now the moral duty of every Indian to show his support and sympathetic attention for the implementation of the Uniform Civil Code throughout the nation and to set aside the personal laws of every community, as it is necessary for a developing country. This is because the main objective of the uniform civil code is to ensure uniformity of laws among individuals as well as communities. Additionally, it will support gender equality and guarantee that men and women have equal rights. By fostering social relationships and putting aside differences between the communities, it will also advance the process of achieving intercommunal concord by removing religion from social relations and contacts and encouraging equality among all people in any civic subject. Tribals will benefit more from the Uniform Civil Code for them, their families, and their communities because the Uniform Civil Code ensures equality for all citizens, and their culture will also not be affected by the implementation of the Uniform Civil Code in the Country. All women would have equal rights under

a Uniform Civil Code, which would also aid in putting an end to violence against women committed in the name of religion. Because it tends to prohibit discrimination against women in questions of inheritance, marriage, divorce, etc., it is advantageous for women. The 22nd Law Commission of India sought fresh suggestions from various stakeholders, including public and religious organisations, on the Uniform Civil Code till second week of the July. People who have started a negative campaign against the uniform civil code's implementation and who believe that it won't benefit everyone should take note. The first state in the nation to adopt a uniform civil code is Goa. Additionally, it served as an appeal to all communities to stop discriminating against women on the basis of their religion. The Goa civil code has the following very distinctive characteristics: The Goa civil code serves as an example for the rest of the nation of how equal rights can be granted to both men and women without offending the feelings of any religion or any particular section of society. The State of Goa's Uniform Civil Code includes provisions against polygamy and bigamy, a uniform age for marriage for men and women, the requirement that both genders give their consent before performing a marriage, and the requirement that both genders give their consent before achieving a legal separation, among other things. The fundamental rights provided by the Indian Constitution will be consistently maintained by the Uniform Civil Code, which will be implemented in the nation with these main characteristics. Last but not least, it is the responsibility of the Central Government and has a significant role to play in raising public awareness of the Uniform Civil Code so that people can understand its true goals and take strict action against those who are causing trouble or waging a negative campaign against its non-implementation. Since the Uniform Civil Code is advantageous for every sector of society as well as overall growth in a developing country, the central government should not hesitate and move forward with the implementation of the Uniform Civil Code throughout the country as soon as possible. Everyone will be at ease with the Uniform Civil Code's implementation once it is put into effect throughout the country.

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Manufacturing, service and agriculture sectors for Optimum Economic Growth

Prof D. Mukhopadhyay

Undoubtedly, it is a matter of satisfaction that India has emerged to be the 5th largest economy on the globe, but that should not become a cause of self-complacency. Yes, days of the early 1990s seem to have been a nightmare owing to economic mismanagement prior to the era of the late P. V. Narasimha Rao, the then Prime Minister of India, who conceptualised and implemented the dawn of a new economic age, known to be the 'market economy'. To recall the memory, India had to pledge her gold reserves to the United Kingdom to procure foreign exchange to meet the minimum requirements of foreign exchange in order to transact in the international market. Of late, India has been tagged as 'Emerging Economy' a notch above the league of the developing economies. The Republic of India is ambitious, which is quite obvious, to become 'everybody' from today's 'somebody' latest by 2047. So, it is quite apt at this juncture to remember Robert Lee Frost and converge our ambition with reality by chorus with Frost, '...And miles to go before I sleep' and particularly, the manufacturing sector and agricultural sectors need more attention from the policy makers, strategy formulators and the executive organs of the national economy. Mother India has improved her performance in the manufacturing sector and service sector as well, but much more needs to be achieved. The locus standi of the Indian manufacturing and service sectors' performance in terms of job creation and jobs sharing during last 30 years, 1991-2021, can be viewed from the following exhibit based on the data source of the World Bank.

| Countries | Change in Job Creation/Sharing (%) During 1991-2021 | |
|------------|---|--------------------|
| | Manufacturing Sector (%) | Service Sector (%) |
| India | 15-25 | 22-31 |
| China | 21-28 | 19-47 |
| Vietnam | 08-33 | 17-38 |
| Bangladesh | 13-22 | 23-41 |
| Indonesia | 14-22 | 33-49 |
| USA | 25-19 | 73-79 |
| World | 22-23 | 35-50 |

It may be observed that India's increase in job sharing in the manufacturing and service sector is 166.667% and 141.090% as on 2021 against the Base Year 1991 respectively, during the last 30 years, whereas, the same upward change in China is 133.333% and 247.36% respectively and a

rise in the service sector is quite eye-catching, reflecting the magnitude of the shift from the manufacturing sector to the service sector is quite significant. Again, Vietnam's performance in terms of rise in job creation and sharing in both sectors is quite an optimistic trend in terms of 412.50% and 223.53% respectively. Bangladesh has also been showing quite an encouraging picture, representing 169.231% and 178.261% in manufacturing and service sectors respectively in 2021 against 1991. In the case of Indonesia, there are 157.143% and 148.485% representing a rise in job sharing in the manufacturing and service sectors respectively and the same is observed to be at 76%, attributed with a decline trend and a rise of 108.220% in the manufacturing and service sectors, in the USA, whereas the world as a whole, 104.545% and 142.857% rise in manufacturing and service sectors respectively could be noticed. Further, by and large, India's upward change in job sharing both in manufacturing and service sector is above the world's average. However, India should not only keep China in view but also Vietnam, Bangladesh and Indonesia's rate of upward change in job sharing or creation shown at quite a higher magnitude than India. To be more specific, Vietnam's rate of upward change in job sharing is the highest among all the countries shown in the above exhibit. It may be worth mentioning that Vietnam is the prominent destination of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and preferred to India.

The proximate reasons for Vietnam as a preferred destination of FDI and Foreign Portfolio Investors (FPI) include the quality of education, quick absorption of technology, transparency in the judiciary and public administration, speed in the bureaucratic process of clearance, strict social discipline and law and order system, prevalence of the rule of the law, minimal magnitude of corruption etc which are the factors taken into consideration by every investors while measuring the degree of risk involved in the incidence of parking their investment in any country. The US economy is, by and large, service-sector dominant and there is a 24% decline in the manufacturing sector and a rise by 8.220% in 2021 against 1991 respectively, evidence a kind of stagnation in economic performance in terms of job creation and sharing in the USA. The rate of change in job creation and sharing in China outperformed the USA. Again, it is interesting to note that the rate of change in job creation and sharing in Vietnam outperformed China. Therefore, besides, volume of

economy, the magnitude of rate of change in job creation and sharing is also important for consideration and India should take into cognizance.

According to the Economic Survey Report, 2023, India's GDP touched \$3.75 trillion reflecting a milestone from around \$ 2.00 trillion in 2014, reflecting about 87.50% average growth rate during the last 9 years and India is expected to achieve her preconceived economic position in the world if the present growth rate continues uninterrupted. India needs to closely watch and monitor her investments in an industrial conducive climate to boost up employment in all sectors of the economy. Lord John Maynard Keynes' economic revival and sustainable strategy stands on the foundation of 'investment-Employment-Income leading to consumption and saving depending, upon the propensity to consumption and saving part of the disposable income is readily available for capital formation and this macro economic approach for economic growth, development and sustainability is perhaps devoid of substitute even today. Further, India has inherited an agriculture based economy and the importance of the agricultural sector should not be diminished keeping in view the priority of food security of 142 billion Indians. Therefore, India needed to be balance between manufacturing, service and agricultural sectors in order to achieve 360degree economic growth resulting to welfare and well-being of every citizen of India. The manufacturing and service sector together offer 56% of jobs and the remaining 44% may logically be attributed to the share of the agriculture sector and other sectors.

The immediate challenge for the government is to offer a congenial investment environment and ensure that investors shall be facilitated all-round and the investors and entrepreneurs shall have a minimum business risks arising out beyond human control. Further, competition and competitiveness should be attached to the highest degree of weight-age for long-run sustainability and growth. It may be mentioned that Prof. Michael E. Porter, the renowned Harvard Professor of Strategy, prescribed long ago that product differentiation, cost leadership and focus are the basic constituents of enterprises' competitiveness besides the 'Five Forces' Model' for economic growth and sustainability in the economic environment driven by the theory market economy and India needs to up-skill her workforce with quality education of the standards and benchmark in place in the developed economies besides techn-

ogy savvy doability. Under the prevailing circumstances, the management accounting techniques such as target costing, life cycle costing, throughput accounting, beyond-budgeting, lean-manufacturing, six-sigma quality management technique, Kaizen Costing, blue-ocean strategy etc are indispensable for implementing and practicing in order to secure cost leadership and enhance competitiveness in the market driven economic system for sustainability. Further, more and more research initiatives are called for in order to explore the need-based management approaches and balancing the economic activities in terms of 'aggregate demand and aggregate supply' for overall sustainability. It may be relevant to mention that the world economy was eclipsed by a catastrophic disaster by the attack of Covid Pandemic 2019, causing a severe imbalance between 'aggregate demand and aggregate supply'.

The Indian leadership should keep watch over the Russia-Ukraine war and its consequences directly or indirectly on the national economy. India should explore more potential markets in South Asia, Middle East, Central Asia, Africa and South America. It is to not only create a market for Indian goods and services, but to continue her stake. Recently, Iran has tilted to procuring 'Basmati Rice' from other countries in stead of India due to exhaustion of INR currency as a consequence of US economic sanctions. India is secured market for 'Basmati Rice of Iran'. Similarly, India is also observed to be losing her dominance in tea and coffee products and other exportable agro-products. It is mentioned elsewhere that India cannot afford to undermine her agriculture sector while concentrating on manufacturing and service sectors and what she needs is a harmonious balance between manufacturing, service and agriculture sectors and create an investors' friendly climate for investment in the agriculture sector for its modernization and use of technology for optimizing output and minimizing cost through adoption of inclusive cost management approaches through out the length and breadth of the economy in order to accrue the benefits of cost competitiveness in both the domestic and international market. An overall inclusive macro economic management strategy is recommended for achieving the set goal. India needs to be adequately armed for international market share against China, Vietnam and the US, although Indonesia and Bangladesh are performing well and should also be watched.

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