

Transformation of J&K in 9 years of Modi Govt

Throughout the BJP's nine-year rule, Jammu and Kashmir has undergone a remarkable transformation. Previously known for violence, including blasts, shootouts, encounters, strikes, and stone-pelting incidents, the region has now become a Union Territory that is thriving and competing with other states and Union Territories in just four years after the abrogation of Article 370. UT's tourism sector has experienced a remarkable boost. Last year alone, a record-breaking one crore and eighty eight lakh tourists visited the region, reflecting the growing popularity and appeal of Jammu and Kashmir as tourist destination.

A strong emphasis has been placed on creating employment opportunities and fostering entrepreneurship in the region. Initiatives to attract investment and promote industrial growth have been implemented to boost economic opportunities, generate employment, and drive overall development in Jammu and Kashmir. These measures aim to create a favourable business environment and lay the foundation for sustainable growth in various sectors. The focus is on infrastructural development in Jammu and Kashmir, as several major infrastructure projects have been initiated, including the construction of roads, bridges, tunnels, and highways, which aim to improve connectivity within the region and with the rest of India. Various socio-economic initiatives have been undertaken to uplift the people of Jammu and Kashmir. These include the provision of essential services like education, healthcare with new GMCs already established, Ayushman cards for everyone, revamped electricity infrastructure, and clean water supply. To promote saffron, horticulture produce, and artisan products, several initiatives have been undertaken, including the GI tagging of products, the lavender revolution, and establishing direct collaborations with Gulf companies. These measures aim to enhance the recognition and marketability of these goods while fostering economic growth in the region.

The Government has made concerted efforts to promote tourism in Jammu and Kashmir. Tourism infrastructure has been developed, including the improvement of accommodations, transportation, and tourist facilities. This has led to an increase in the number of domestic and international tourists visiting the region. A successful G20 Tourism meeting in Srinagar has showcased Jammu and Kashmir to the world. Efforts to connect Kashmir with the rest of India by train by the end of this year and the Delhi-Amritsar-Katra express highway are underway to make Jammu and Kashmir a major tourist destination. The development of Dal and other water bodies, two Smart City projects in Jammu and Srinagar, a network of flyovers, and highway widening is tourism game changers.

The establishment of all three tiers of Panchayati Raj and the strengthening of local governance structures have empowered the people of Jammu and Kashmir to actively participate in decision-making processes and shape the development of their villages and communities. Initiatives to attract investment and promote industrial growth in Jammu and Kashmir have been undertaken. The collaborative efforts aimed at developing real estate, hospitals, malls, and hotels in Jammu and Kashmir are yielding favourable results, significantly influencing the socio-economic landscape of the region.

With a well-planned strategy, law enforcement agencies have commendably targeted and disrupted terror financing, leading to the seizure of bank accounts and properties. These strong deterrent measures have effectively eliminated incidents of strikes, stone pelting, and the use of hartal calendars in Jammu and Kashmir.

Overall, the transformative policies and initiatives implemented by the Government have prioritised the holistic development of Jammu and Kashmir, encompassing infrastructure, essential services, employment, and economic growth. These positive developments have contributed to a sense of optimism and growth. These efforts have brought about visible improvements and are paving the way for a brighter future for the people of the region.

Shopian - Unravelling fabricated rape and murder

The Jammu and Kashmir administration has terminated the services of two doctors in the Government for colluding with Pakistan-based terror groups and tampering with evidence related to the deaths of two women, Asiya Jan and Neelofar, in Shopian. These doctors were involved in falsely claiming that the women were raped and murdered by security personnel, which led to a period of unrest lasting seven months in 2009. In a shocking revelation, it has been uncovered that a group consisting of doctors, lawyers, and other individuals conspired together. This collaboration aimed to deceive and manipulate the justice system for their ulterior motives. The extent of their conspiracy is both alarming and disturbing. The incident had a profound and devastating impact on the entire Kashmir valley, bringing it to a standstill. It resulted in significant loss of life, widespread destruction, and severe economic losses. This case serves as a sombre reminder of how Pakistan's proxies operated in Jammu and Kashmir, manipulating situations for their agenda. It also sheds light on the role of certain politicians and administration officials who, knowingly or unknowingly, became pawns in their hands. This incident jeopardised the careers of numerous policemen who were implicated and faced serious consequences as a result. Their professional lives were put at stake due to the allegations and subsequent investigations surrounding the incident. The fallout from this event had far-reaching implications, not only affecting the individuals directly involved but also casting a shadow over the reputation and morale of the entire police force. It serves as a reminder of the importance of ensuring justice and fairness in handling such sensitive cases to safeguard the careers and integrity of law enforcement personnel.

In the new Jammu and Kashmir, there is no tolerance for subversive elements within official circles. The administration is committed to ensuring that individuals involved in such activities are identified and appropriately dealt with. This strong stance emphasises the importance of upholding law, order, and integrity in the region.

Modi successful in acquiring high tech defence items from US

Girish Linganna

US President Joe Biden and Prime Minister Narendra Modi reached an accord that is hailed by experts as "historic" and which will provide India with American drones and engines for combat aircraft, in an effort to confront China. Modi is attempting to expand the international standing of India, currently the most populous nation on earth with 1.4 billion citizens, in the midst of tense relations with next-door neighbour China. In her article for The New York Times, Harvard University professor of History Maya Jasanoff declared that the US is actively seeking India's support in the new Cold War with China. And the signal is clear!

The White House was decked out in a red carpet in honour of the Indian prime minister by the US president-in an attempt to strengthen ties in the light of China's military development in the South Asian and Indian Ocean regions, although Democrats have been pushing Biden to address human rights issues with Modi during their discussions. For Modi's visit, Biden arranged a reception with an attendance of around 7,000 on the South Lawns of the White House to welcome Modi.

Modi had the honour of speaking at a joint session of Congress and attending a White House gala dinner. He voiced his opinion that the international spotlight is focused on both India and the United States, as they are the two largest democracies. He strongly suggested that their strategic partnership is of great significance and that collaboration between them will be a successful endeavour. Biden stated that he considered the US-India relationship to be a significant factor in

the current century. For this century, India and the United States must come together and take the helm in tackling the difficulties and prospects that the world faces.

The United States Institute of Peace says in a report, "India has been able to leverage state-of-the-art defence acquisitions from the United

States and drones from the US. Indo-US ties relations have been improving over the past few years amid China's growing aggressiveness in the Indo-Pacific region and along its 3,488-kilometre-long line-of-actual control (LAC) with China. As part of the recent series of the pacts, US naval vessels are now authorized to dock in Indian shipyards



States to counter Chinese assertiveness, including strategic lift to transport and resupply its troops deployed along the mountainous line-of-actual control (LAC), as well as a variety of advanced maritime patrol aircraft to defend its maritime approaches."

US defence trade with India skyrocketed from almost nil in 2008 to more than \$20 billion in 2020. India majorly shopped for C-130 transport aircraft, long-range maritime patrol aircraft, mis-

for servicing, as the US builds a defensive cordon of strengthening alliances on the border of China. The transaction was concluded at a key moment, since the US had become discouraged by India's sustained alliance with Russia amid the war in Ukraine.

General Electric Company's (GE) aerospace division will collaborate with India's Hindustan Aeronautics to manufacture F414 engines for the Tejas fighter jets as part of the principal agree-

ment. For more than \$3 billion (£2.3 billion), India has also agreed to purchase 31 US-made MQ-9B SeaGuardian drones.

Meanwhile, Idaho-based Micron Technology has set aside a fund of \$2.7 billion (£2.1 billion) to create a semiconductor testing and packaging facility in the Modi's home state of Gujarat.

The White House reported that India had answered the call to join the 'Artemis Accords', a collective of nations who are dedicated to peaceful space exploration, and will take part in a collaborative mission with the USA's National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) to the International Space Station in 2024. Just prior to the Modi-Biden summit in the Oval Office, a senior official from the administration revealed that India would be signing the Artemis Accords, which uphold an international initiative for space exploration that would benefit all parties. Now, finally India has signed causing jitters in Chinese leadership.

China views the Artemis Accords-the Outer Space Treaty of 1967 and the foundation of international law governing space exploration-as the USA's attempt to take control of outer space. So, India signing on the dotted line of this agreement would only work to further provoke the already volatile relations between the two countries. The Artemis Accords are a set of principles, guidelines and best practices for ensuring the safe and sustainable exploration of Mars, the Moon and beyond. They were developed by NASA in 2020 and are open to all countries and private companies interested in participating in the Artemis program. (1/1)

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Dr Abhishek Chauhan

The International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking is observed annually on June 26th. In 2023, the theme "People First: Stop Stigma and Discrimination, Strengthen Prevention" highlights the need to prioritize individuals affected by drug abuse, promote a society free from stigmatization and discrimination, and enhance preventive measures. This day serves as a global platform to raise awareness, foster international cooperation, and mobilize support for combating drug abuse and illicit trafficking. It is an opportunity to unite communities, governments, organizations, and individuals worldwide in the fight against this pervasive issue.

Drug abuse and illicit trafficking pose significant threats to public health, human rights, and socioeconomic development worldwide. Drug abuse refers to the harmful or hazardous use of psychoactive substances, leading to physical and mental health problems, social issues, and economic burdens on individuals and communities. Illicit drug trafficking involves the illegal production, transportation, and distribution of controlled substances, perpetuating a vicious cycle of addiction, violence, and criminal activity.

Stigma and discrimination associated with drug abuse hinder effective prevention, treatment, and recovery efforts. People struggling with substance abuse disorders often face societal prejudice, marginalization, and exclusion. Such discrimination not only perpetuates the cycle of drug abuse but also undermines individuals' ability to seek help and reintegrate into society. Stigmatizing attitudes further create barriers to accessing healthcare, education, employment, and social support networks.

The theme of "People First" emphasizes the need to prioritize individuals affected by drug abuse. To combat stigma and discrimination, it is crucial to adopt a people-centered approach that focuses on compassion, understanding, and evidence-based interventions. This approach entails:

Raising Awareness: Education and awareness campaigns can help dispel myths, challenge stereotypes, and promote a compassionate understanding of drug addiction as a treatable medical condition. By highlighting personal stories of

Combating Drug Abuse

recovery and resilience, we can humanize the issue and reduce stigma.

Enhancing Prevention Efforts: Prevention programs should target at-risk populations, including youth, by providing accurate information, life skills, and support systems. Prevention initiatives should address risk factors such as poverty, unemployment, and lack of education that contribute to drug abuse vulnerability.

Strengthening Treatment and Rehabilitation: Accessible and evidence-based treatment services, including counseling, therapy, and medication-assisted treatment, are essential for

recovery and resilience, we can humanize the issue and reduce stigma. The importance of treatment and recovery, and avoiding sensationalism that perpetuates stigma. By portraying individuals with substance abuse disorders as individuals deserving of empathy and support, the media can contribute to reducing discrimination and encouraging a more compassionate society.

Combating drug abuse and illicit trafficking requires collaborative efforts on a global scale. International cooperation is crucial for sharing best practices, exchanging information, and developing strategies to prevent drug abuse and



recovery. Governments and communities should invest in comprehensive and integrated healthcare systems that provide holistic support to individuals battling addiction.

Promoting Social Inclusion and Reintegration: Society must embrace individuals in recovery by promoting their active participation in all spheres of life. Efforts should be made to provide employment opportunities, housing support, and educational pathways for reintegration, reducing the risk of relapse and reoffending.

Media plays a vital role in shaping public perception and attitudes towards drug abuse. On the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, it is essential to encourage responsible reporting and media engagement. Media outlets should focus on highlighting the com-

plexities of drug addiction, emphasizing the importance of treatment and recovery, and avoiding sensationalism that perpetuates stigma. By portraying individuals with substance abuse disorders as individuals deserving of empathy and support, the media can contribute to reducing discrimination and encouraging a more compassionate society.

Combating drug abuse and illicit trafficking requires collaborative efforts on a global scale. International cooperation is crucial for sharing best practices, exchanging information, and developing strategies to prevent drug abuse and

disrupt illicit drug networks. Governments, organizations, and communities must work together to strengthen border control measures, enhance law enforcement capacities, and dismantle drug trafficking organizations.

Moreover, sharing successful prevention and treatment models across countries can lead to improved outcomes and better support systems for individuals affected by drug abuse. International cooperation also plays a significant role in addressing the socioeconomic factors that contribute to drug abuse, such as poverty, inequality, and lack of educational opportunities. By working together, countries can develop comprehensive approaches that address the root causes of drug abuse and promote social development. To stop stigma and discrimination, it is essen-

Forgotten massacre of 1948

Dr Satya Dev Gupta

Some political parties particularly Indian National Congress activists, Left Liberals, Socialists, Pseudo secularists, Muslim protagonists etc often link the Right winged sections with Mahatma Gandhi's assassination and followers of Godse. In media, TV channels discussions in a blame game one after the other, subsequently in backlash the Congressmen stick to the wall when they are denounced as genociders of Sikhs as a result of the aftermath of then Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi in 1984, when estimated about 2800 Sikhs were killed in Delhi and 3350 national wide, whilst independent sources indicate the figures 8000 to 17000. This massacre was initiated and executed by Congress goons. The Indian National Congress consider itself a true follower of Mahatma Gandhi and the apostle of peace but when it comes to reality, much of the genocide and atrocities occurred so far in past do fall into different regimes of Congress itself. The historical facts indicate that all the communities (Hindu, Muslim, Sikhs, Downtrodden, Tribals, Adhivasis etc) at different times and in different places have been the victims of the targeted violence. Since 1920 and onwards incidences like the Malabar massacre of Hindus by Moplah in Kerala 1921 in the Khilafat movement where 10000 people were killed, the murder of Arya-Smaji leader Swami Shradhanand, incidence of hanging noose for Bhagat Singh and his colleagues, killing of journalist Ganesh Chander Vidyarthi in 1931 in a communal violence, Mahashay Rajpaul, etc Congress top leadership either remained indifferent, aloof, apathetic or passed callous comments as suited to them on different occasions. In this article, the attention of the readers is sought to analyze a genocide which has not ever been disclosed or discussed and is forgotten.

AFTERMATH OF MAHATMA GANDHI KILLING

Mahatma Gandhi's assassination on 30 January 1948 by Nathuram Godse in every respect can't be justified. It was an act of brutality in all ways. Had Vinayak Nathuram Godse known about the violent consequences against Brahmins in Maharashtra, he definitely would not have killed Gandhi ji. The violent fire in the name of avenging Mahatma Gandhi's killing spread in many major cities of Maharashtra starting with

Pune after the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi on 30th January 1948, this wildfire engulfed the Brahmin's were localities of Pune and within 24 hours about 50 Brahmins identified and killed. Nathuram Godse belonged to a community called Chitrapavan Brahmins family living in Pune. This violent fire within the next 4-5 days resulted in unfortunate 'Mughalesque' killing rape and looting by Congress in collusion with anti-Brahman groups. This violent fire soon spread to Sitara Kolhapur, the western part of Vidarbha Nagpur, Bombay and many other cities of Maharashtra where 8000 to 12000 Brahmins were massacred with brutality. These reports of hotbed violence were also reflected in 'The New York times'. Advocate PL Inamdar has got it in Vikram Sampath's

mass genocide as a balance and its tool to avenge his murder. CHITRAPAVAN BRAHMINS are Hindu Maharashtrian Brahmins inhabiting Konkarn, the coastal region of the state of Maharashtra. In the 18th century, this community gained importance when Marathas decimated Mughals in South India and targeted northern areas and set their Empire by mid of 18th century from Attock on the bank of river Indus, Peshawar in 1758 to Cuttak. This story started with Balaji Vishwanath, who became the defacto ruler of the Maratha confederacy, and later on followed by Peshwa Bajirao Ballard, who never tasted the defeat but was able to set the Maratha empire from Ganga to Kaveri. Chitrapavan Brahmins have a recorded

This massacre was initiated and executed by Congress goons. The Indian National Congress consider itself a true follower of Mahatma Gandhi and the apostle of peace but when it comes to reality, much of the genocide and atrocities occurred so far in past do fall into different regimes of Congress itself.

Savarkar volume II. He says that while writing about the 'manhunt' that followed the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi many parts of Maharashtra were under the shadows of brutality. Inamdar said, "Some of my close relatives living in the Southern District of Maharashtra were being made the victim of this manhunt only because they were Maharashtrian Brahmins. They escaped being lynched only by sheer chance of not being found in their houses at the time of the raids". A senior Congress leader at that time Durgak Prasad Mishra wrote "Those who indulged in unlawful activities included a large member of congressmen belonging to non-Brahman communities. In fact, in Nagpur and Berar the troublemakers were mostly congressmen some being even office bearers of various Congress committees." At the outset, it was Gandhian Ahimsa-Vadis themselves who retorted to

history of dedication to the country as they were one of the most prominent groups in opposing the imperial rule of Britain. Chitrapavans, were the backbone of the Maratha empire of Peshwas. In discussions in TV channels, and print media articles when people talk about terrorism in India the name of Nathuram Godse is often described as the first terrorist of free India. Godse's act although criticized, did it as a planned murder. Congress goons did an act of execution in the aftermath of Gandhi's murder, imposed an underlying terror in the minds of survivors. Circumstances were made where the Chitrapavan community had to flee from their houses for saving their lives. If this is not terrorism then what is the definition of terrorism?

COMMENTS
Arti Agrawal, writer, researcher, author and data analyst on 16th March 2016 describe the

massacre of Brahmins in Maharashtra as a political crime. She writes Brahmins were killed, Brahmin women were raped, shops and houses were set on fire, living hoods destroyed, and many Brahmins were forced to flee to save their lives and future generation. This text is written in "City countryside and society in Maharashtra states" that in Aund (an area near Pune) state alone the barbarity spanned across 300 districts in all 13 talukas. Maureen Patterson concluded that destruction was more Cataclysmic in Satara, Kolhapur. The properties of Veer Savarkar were also swindled and torched by perpetrators. Dr. Narayan Rao Savarkar the brother of Veer Savarkar, and his family were pelted with stones, as they tried to escape from their residence and eventually succumbed to his injuries on 19 Oct 1949.

Anand Khatavkar -Senior Director -Sale and Marketing-Diacel Chiral Technology of India Pvt. Ltd. states "My family stands as proof. My grandfather was among the richest merchants in Pune and was having three cloth stores then which were gutted in selective killing and property burning incidence. The family was instantaneously reduced to poverty and we had to sell all properties to reduce the trading credits, the family recovered from the losses only by the late 70s. (Anand Khatavkar)

This is one of the genocides for which little information exists, once again, by 'Design'. It is otherwise impossible that a targeted massacre of a religious community is neither known, nor documented anywhere properly, except for firsthand accounts of those who suffered, and individuals who documented the massacre at the time of its occurrence. There is every reason to believe that all evidence of this genocide was destroyed, along with images and news clips.

In conclusion, it may be said that out of frenzy the violent mob exploited by some antisocial elements including some leaders, influenced by madness, hysteria and insanity harm the society and country. What was the fault of innocent Sikhs in the 1984 massacre after the assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi? The whole Sikh community was targeted. Similarly ever forgotten genocide of the Brahmin community of Hindus at the killing Mahatma Gandhi does not mean that everyone has Godse's soul.

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