

PR SENSE

Spreading Positive Vibrations

Issue No 97 – April 2015
Published by Prime Point Foundation

Cover Story of the Month



Dr B R Ambedkar

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From the Desk of Editor-in-Chief



We are pleased to release the 97th (April 2015) edition of the ezine PreSense containing some interesting contents. The 125th birth anniversary of Babasaheb Dr B R Ambedkar fell this April. He was one of

the legendary persons in Indian history and the architect of the Indian Constitution. We feature him in the Cover Story for this month.

The nation has been debating on the hot issue of Net Neutrality. We bring out an article to de-mystify the concept of Net Neutrality.

One of the most tragic accidents in world history so far is the sinking of Titanic Ship

had happened during the April month. We highlight some of the lessons learnt from this accident.

Our neighbouring country, Nepal has suffered heavily from the recent earth quake. The Indian Government has been rendering all help to Nepal. PreSense and its readers express their sympathies and solidarity with Nepal at this challenging time.

Please send us your feedback and share this ezine with your contacts.

K. Srinivasan

India is with Nepal during this challenging time



The recent earthquake of 7.8 magnitude in Nepal affected more than 5 million people, causing death of nearly 15,000 people is a matter of serious concern to India. India is rendering all support. Let us also join in this great task of rebuilding Nepal. To ensure your contribution is properly utilised, please send your remittance to Prime Minister's National Relief Fund through the link <https://pmnrf.gov.in/>



Cover Story

Babasaheb Dr B R Ambedkar - Another Forgotten Legend in Indian History

With the 125th birth anniversary of Babasaheb Dr Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar (1891–1956) happening this year, we remember him as yet another legend forgotten in the annals of Indian history. He was the architect of the Indian Constitution, which has stood the test of time, braving various challenges of Indian politics and governance. He was a great philosopher, economist, lawyer, political activist and social reformer.

His Early Days - No Peon, No Water

Bhimrao Ramji Sakpal Ambavadekar (later Dr Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar) was born to a Maratha family, as the 14th child to his parents. His community was considered 'untouchable' in the society. As a school student, he underwent much humiliation due to this social practice of caste discrimination. It is distressing to read about his personal experience because of 'untouchability' prevailing then.

Quote

While in the school, I knew that children of the touchable classes, when they felt thirsty, could go out to the water tap, open it, and quench their thirst. All that was necessary was the permission of the teacher. But my position was separate. I could not touch the tap; and unless it was opened for it by a touchable person, it was not possible for me to quench my thirst. In my case the permission of the teacher was not enough. The presence of the school peon was necessary, for he was the only person whom the class teacher could use for such a purpose. If the peon was not available, I had to go without water. The situation can be summed up in the statement—

If the peon was not available, I had to go without water. The situation can be summed up in the statement—no peon, no water.

no peon, no water.

Unquote

Mahadev Ambedkar, his Brahmin teacher was sympathetic towards him and supported him. He changed his original name in the school records from 'Bhimrao Ramji Sakpal Ambavadekar' to 'Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar', adding his own surname of Ambedkar.

With his father's encouragement, Dr Ambedkar completed his graduation in Bombay. Although he was opposed to 'Manu Smriti', his writings reveal his deep knowledge of the ancient scriptures, Vedas and the Upanishads. Even in the Constituent Assembly, he favoured Sanskrit as the national language, although it was not accepted by the majority.

Support from the Baroda Ruler

Sayajirao Gaekwad III, the ruler of Baroda was a social reformer who supported poor students from the 'depressed class'



Sayajirao Gaekwad III



(untouchables). When he met Bhimrao Ambedkar, he recognised his potential and offered him a scholarship to study abroad. Ambedkar completed his studies, including a doctorate at the Columbia University (USA), and at the London School of Economics (UK). In spite of the caste discriminations and untouchability practices, some good-hearted people like Mahadev Ambedkar and Sayaji Rao III recognised Ambedkar's potential and helped him to move to the higher levels in academics. Ambedkar proved to be an outstanding student wherever he studied.

On his return to India, he served the Baroda ruler for some time. In 1918, he became the Professor of Political Economy at the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics in Bombay. Even though he was popular with the students, the professors objected to his reformist activities such as sharing the same drinking-water jug that they all used.

Round Table Conference



Dr Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi in the Round Table Conference

The British Government invited leaders from different political parties to the Round Table Conferences held in 1930-32, to draft a new Constitution leading to the self-rule by Indians. Dr Ambedkar attended all the three Round Table Conferences. Mahatma Gandhi did not attend the first Conference due to a difference in opinion with Dr Ambedkar. During the First Round Table Conference held in November 1930, Dr Ambedkar proposed the concept of a 'Separate Electorate' for the 'Depressed Class' (Untouchables). He argued that the problems faced by the untouchables were not social problems but political problems. More than 20% of India's population were from

the untouchables category. Dr Ambedkar pleaded that the problems of such a sizeable portion of the population could not be ignored. He wanted a proportionate political power to resolve the issue. He suggested a 'Separate Electorate' for the Depressed Class, meaning thereby that their representatives could be elected only by the untouchables and not by all the others. He even quoted from the Mahabharata that the kings and the ministers therein were from all communities, (including Sudras, which is equivalent to the socially deprived class).

Since Mahatma Gandhi held a different view, he did not agree with the suggestion. He opposed it in the Second Round Table Conference. He feared that allowing a 'Separate Electorate' might divide the Hindu community further. He believed in a change in the social mindset of the people to eradicate untouchability.

Poona Pact

British Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald made an Award in 1932 known as the 'Communal Award', providing 'Separate Electorate for Muslims, Christians, Upper Caste Hindus, Lower Caste Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists and Depressed Class'. The Depressed Class (Untouchables) could then elect their own representatives to the various provinces under the British rule. This was opposed by Mahatma Gandhi on the ground that it would disintegrate the Hindus. Gandhi was then in Pune Yerwada prison. He went on an indefinite fast from 20th Sep 1932 against the 'Separate Electorate' for Depressed Class. After some lengthy negotiations,



Ambedkar and Gandhi reached an agreement on 24th September, 1932 to have a single Hindu electorate, with Untouchables having seats reserved within it. This is called the 'Poona Pact'. The text uses the term "Depressed Classes" to denote Untouchables. It was later called the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the India Act 1935, and then the Indian Constitution of 1950.

Reserve Bank Conceptualised

The Reserve Bank of India was founded on 1st April 1935 to address the economic troubles of the nation after the First World War. RBI was conceptualised as per the guidelines, working style and outlook presented by Dr Ambedkar as written in his book, "The Problem of the Rupee – Its origin and its solution."

Forming Political Party

In 1936, Ambedkar founded the Independent Labour Party, which contested in the 1937 Bombay elections to the Central Legislative Assembly for the 13 reserved and 4 general seats and securing 11 and 3 seats respectively. Right from 1916, Dr Ambedkar began uniting all the untouchables in India. In July 1942, he organised a national conference at Nagpur under the banner of Scheduled Caste Federation (SCF). More than 75,000 scheduled caste people, including 25,000 women participated. In his historic speech, he demanded self respect and freedom. Later, SCF transformed itself into the Republican Party of India (RPI).

Joining the Government

In 1942, he was invited to join Viceroy's Executive Council as Labour Member with three additional portfolios. As Labour Member, he influenced the British to concede 13% representation to Scheduled Caste (SC). The British gave just 8.33%. (Later, while writing the Constitution, he made a provision of 15% for SCs.) He continued in this position till 1946. He was responsible for reducing the working hours of labourers from 12 hours to 8. He also introduced the concept of Provident Fund and Dearness Allowance. He created the employment exchanges. He introduced maternity leave for women. As a believer of free market, he introduced the Gold Standard. He was the brain behind the Hirakud Dam and the Damodar Valley Project. He was also the brain behind the India's Water Policy and the Electric Power Planning.

Constituent Assembly



Dr Ambedkar with Members of Drafting Committee

Under the Cabinet Mission Plan 1946 of the British Government, a Constituent Assembly was set up in 1946 in the then undivided India to frame the Constitution for India. The members were elected from different provinces. Since Dr Ambedkar could not be elected from Mumbai, he was elected from East Bengal with the help of the Muslim League. These districts were later identified for inclusion in Pakistan. To prevent Dr Ambedkar from leaving the Constituent Assembly, Dr Rajendra Prasad (President of the Constituent Assembly) wrote a letter on 30th June 1947 to the then Prime Minister of



Maharashtra (as he was called then) to get him elected from Maharashtra Province. Thus, he got elected to the Constituent Assembly again.

He was made the Chairman of the Constitution Drafting Committee on 29th August 1947. Although there were 7 members in the Committee, he was practically the only one shouldering the entire responsibility and burden of drafting.

The Draft Constitution was presented by Dr Ambedkar in the Constituent Assembly and was discussed and adopted by the Members. The Constitution was adopted in its complete form on 26th November 1949 and came into force on 26th January 1950, which is celebrated as the Republic Day of India. While adopting the Constitution, all the members praised the extraordinary work done by Dr Ambedkar in drafting the Constitution.

Dr Ambedkar served as India's first Law Minister from 15th August 1947 in the Nehru Cabinet. Due to his differences of opinion on the Hindu Code Bill, which deprived equal rights to women, he resigned from the cabinet in September 1951.

Defeated in the Elections

During the first General Elections in 1951 to Lok Sabha, he contested from Bombay North, but lost to a little known Congress candidate, Narayan Kajrolkar, who was once his assistant.

He became a Member of Rajya Sabha as a nominated member in 1952 and continued as a member till his death.

In 1954, he contested again in a by-election held in Bombay Bandra. Here too, he was placed third and lost to a Congress candidate.

Sadly, Dr Ambedkar could not sit in the First Lok Sabha, the Constitution for which was created by him. The Second General Election was held in 1957 after his death in 1956. He could therefore not enter the Lok Sabha at all.

Conversion to Buddhism

He declared his intention to convert to another religion, public as a large section of the society was treated as untouchable by the Hindu section. Although Christians and Muslims approached him convert to their religion, he preferred Buddhism. On 14th October 1956, Ambedkar, along with his wife, converted to Buddhism in the presence of a monk. Thereafter, he persuaded thousands of people of the Scheduled Caste to convert to Buddhism.

He passed away on 6th Dec 1956 in his sleep.



Dr Ambedkar and his wife during 'Dhamma Diksha' at Nagpur

His Bold Views

He was a great scholar and philosopher. He was bold in expressing his views. He preferred Sanskrit as the National Official Language. However, it was not approved in the Constituent Assembly.



When Prime Minister Nehru wanted him to draft Article 370, he refused as he felt that it would be against the interest of the nation.



Media Report – Dr Ambedkar for Sanskrit as Official Language of India

While all the modern historians argued in favour of the Aryan theory, he wrote that there was no race by that name. He also said that the theory that Aryans invaded India through Khyber Pass was false.

He openly criticised Mahatma Gandhi on various issues and even wrote a book titled 'What Congress and Gandhi have done to the untouchables'. In response to this book, Rajaji and K Santhanam wrote a book 'Ambedkar refuted', defending Mahatma Gandhi.

Forgotten Legend

There could be several people who had differences of opinion with Dr Ambedkar. But no one can deny the fact that Dr Ambedkar formed his views, based on his own experiences and despite the harassment he faced in the society. But for this legendary personality, India would not have got the time-tested and the much-acclaimed Constitution. Due to various reasons, he was not fairly recognised in the past by the Government and by the society. In 1990, he was conferred the Bharat Ratna Award posthumously, under pressure from political parties.

In response to an RTI activist, Rusen Kumar (Raipur), Ministry of Information and Broadcasting disclosed recently that a documentary film on Dr Ambedkar made by the Government of India and Government of Maharashtra 14 years ago, is yet to be telecast through Doordarshan for public viewing.



Dr B R Ambedkar

The Indian society little supported the architect of Modern India when he was alive. It is time to stand up and salute him for his exemplary contribution to Modern India because although Dr Ambedkar was an 'exclusive member', belonging to the 'Depressed Class', his lifelong work, activities and contribution were inclusive and to the benefit of the nation as a whole.

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By K. Srinivasan, Editor in Chief
(With input from Periyasamy, Nandanar Trust)

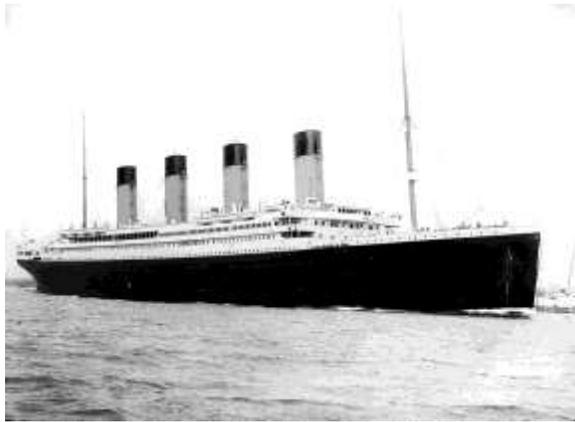


Historical Importance of the Month April

Lessons from the Sunken Titanic

"Well boys, you've done your duty and done it well. It's every man for himself now, and God bless you.... Be British."

These were purportedly the last words of Edward Smith, Captain of the historic ship, RMS Titanic, which sank soon thereafter in the early hours of April 15, 1912 in the icy waters of the Pacific Ocean. Ironically, this voyage was supposed to be Captain Smith's final one as he was on his final journey before retirement from service. The wreckage of the Titanic was discovered in 1985, on the sea bed around 12,500 feet below the surface, about 370 miles off the coast of Newfoundland in North America.



**RMS Titanic departing Southampton
on April 10, 1912**

When RMS Titanic set sail on her maiden voyage from Southampton, England, to New York, on April 10, 1912, she was considered the ultimate passenger liner – unparalleled in luxury, size and technology, so much so that the crew thought it 'unsinkable'. On April 14, 1912, she hit an iceberg at 11:40 p.m. The collision caused the ship's hull plates to buckle inward along her starboard side and open five of her sixteen watertight compartments to the sea. The ship sank slowly but surely.

Whatever be the mysteries that went under with the ship, the disaster has since been examined as case studies with valuable management lessons to learn from.

1. Preparedness for Crisis

Titanic was built with advanced safety features such as watertight compartments and remotely activated watertight doors. The ship therefore, did not equip with a sufficient number of lifeboats to accommodate all who were on board. During the rescue mission, several of the boats were released to the sea with only half its capacity of people filled.

Lesson Learnt: Critical crisis management training and preparedness is essential for a company to rise to the challenge of any crisis. Such training is directed towards creating situational leaders, with the ability to take appropriate decisions independently during the crisis.

2. Reality Check

When the iceberg hit Titanic, it punched holes in the ship's steel plates, allowing water to flood the ship's six compartments. It was later discovered from the ship's ruins salvaged from the ocean that the steel used were of substandard quality.

Lesson Learnt: Any compromise in the quality of staff, process, product and security systems even at the base level could cost a company dearly. As they say, a chain is only as strong as its weakest link.



3. Misplaced Confidence

"Not even God could sink this ship".

This was the verdict given by an employee about RMS Titanic. That confidence turned out to be arrogance when the ship broke into two and sank like a paper boat.

Lesson Learnt: Organisations should have constant reality checks to ensure that their confidence in their company's systems or performance is based on factual back-up, and is not simply built on an optimism that disregards telling facts.

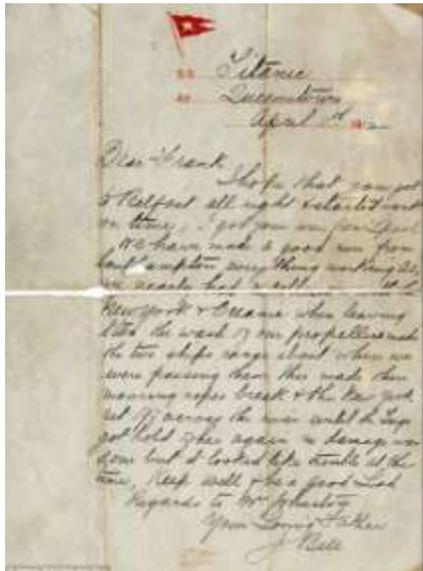


The Washington Post announces the disaster

4. The Greatest Risk Often Lies Beneath

The greatest dangers lie unseen below the surface of the obvious. That night in 1912, the Pacific water was smooth like glass and deceptively dangerous. When the iceberg, which lurked below the waters tore the ship's hull, it was the crew working below, who saw the damage first before the first class passengers and the upper deck crew realised the gravity of the situation.

Lesson Learnt: Often, it is the alert staff working hands-on at the base level, who are first to be aware of the tell-tale signs of distress in a company. The feedback from these workers must be recognised in the company. They may also be best equipped with the practical solution or safeguard.



A 102-year-old letter from the chief engineer of Titanic to his son has revealed that the ship almost collided with two other vessels as it left Southampton to begin its doomed voyage

5. Fast is Not Always Best

RMS Titanic was speeding on its cruise. When the iceberg was spotted, the ship had about 30 seconds to steer away from it. The high speed at which it cruised was an impediment in manoeuvring the ship safely away from it.

Lesson Learnt: Companies often take the fast track to compete in the market. If it is not backed by awareness of the big picture in which the company is functioning, the company finally lands in an unexpected crash in the market.

6. Priorities in Place

RMS Titanic provided a wireless telegraph for the convenience of its passengers as well as for operational use. The wireless operators, inundated with the personal messages to send, became overworked and tired. This turned out to be critical.

Around 11:30 p.m. on April 14, when Titanic's wireless operator received a warning of an iceberg ahead, he ignored it. Later on, when he relayed the message, "We have struck iceberg....sinking fast....come to our assistance", the wireless operator on the nearby ship,



had retired for the night, after being rebuffed about his iceberg warning. When the rescue ship finally arrived two hours later, only about 705 passengers could be rescued.

Lesson Learnt: Companies must not lose focus of its core mission and activity and be carried away by commercially more flamboyant activities or expenses. Some companies risk strained bottom lines, diverting money to items of administrative nature instead of operational essentials.

RMS Titanic sank to the doleful music of "Abide With Me" as its swan song, played on the deck by the ship's band. Companies that ignore such crucial lessons, risk losing out on the big picture and into their swan songs.

By Susan Koshy, Editor

With inputs from

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/RMS_Titanic

<http://www.chartcourse.com/the-sinking-of-the-titanic-an-analogy-of-failed-leadership/>

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/travel/travelnews/10765766/Titanic-40-fascinating-facts.html>

<http://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-features/tp-opportunities/unsinkable-wisdom/article7103123.ec>

PRESENSE

An announcement

Your Ezine PreSense will be releasing the 100th Edition in the month of July 2015. Editorial Team will be publishing a book containing 100 articles (around 250 pages) selected from the past editions of Ezine. The book is titled "*PreSense 100 – A Collector's Digest*". We will be printing 1000 copies and distribute free to all the interested readers and libraries. We will be also launching the soft copy of this book for download.

Sathyabama University, Chennai has kindly agreed to sponsor this book.



Technology Corner

Net Neutrality - Demystified



Internet is believed to have been first used by the Advanced Research Projects Agency Network. Popularly known as the ARPANET, this is considered the precursor of Internet. Although it was originally used for transmission of data among the military agencies in USA, Internet later developed to become the most popular tool for exchange of information in the cyber space.

Internet has now become the tool for transmission of all kinds of data, voice, video, pictures etc. among technology users. In this context, over the years, Internet has been used globally without any discrimination of what it transmits, ie. it provides a road on which the traffic consisting of data or content from the owners of such data or content, freely flows.

What is Net Neutrality?

Net neutrality is the principle that Internet Service Providers and governments should treat all data on the Internet equally, with no discrimination on the basis of what the data is and what type of data it is. It is based on the premise "*everything for everyone at the same speed*" ie. every point in the Internet will be connected freely and all users will have equal access to the data at the same bandwidth and that the Internet Service Provider does not discriminate based on the users' access ie. by making some data more easily available in a better bandwidth depending upon the nature of the user or the nature of the data or the amount of charges paid by such content provider.

How the Debate Started in India

In India, Airtel, Aircel and Vodafone are all Internet Service Providers (ISP) popular in usage. Services such as WhatsApp and Skype and Viber are all called the Over The Top (OTT) services since they sit on top of the Internet provided by the ISPs. In India, the



debate started when Airtel announced that it was going to levy additional charges for the OTTs like WhatsApp etc. With the discussion on Net Neutrality gaining momentum, the telecom regulator of the nation, TRAI (Telecom Regulatory Authority of India) released a formal consultation paper and sought public views on Net Neutrality. Needless to say, there was overwhelming response to it, demanding Net Neutrality.

In fact, the basic concept of “not charging anything for the OTT and making everything available to everyone at the same speed in cyberspace” is certainly a welcome one. Globally, all nations are debating the issue of Net Neutrality with the Obama administration in the US having passed the same, to be effective from June 2015.

Why Net Neutrality?

With net neutrality, users can create, access and use any content, service and application they choose, without discrimination, restriction or limitation imposed by those who run the infrastructure. The other features imbibed in this is that there can be No Blocking ie. no ISP can block any website based on its content or any application or throttle any lawful content or degrade the lawful Internet traffic on the basis of its content. There can be no “Paid prioritization” too ie. the ISP cannot directly or indirectly favour some traffic over other traffic, including through use of techniques such as traffic shaping, prioritisation or other forms of preferential traffic management, either for monetary considerations or otherwise.

There have been some objections to Net Neutrality, as big corporates, eager in competition and believing in a free, competitive trade practices, oppose this. They argue that without Net Neutrality, TRAI still has got the powers as the regulator, to provide Unified Access to all, and the price can be regulated by it. Otherwise too, a free and competitive industry will automatically slash the prices (like what happened for the STD rates and ISD rates over the years). Besides, we do not know the nitty-gritty of what Net Neutrality Rules in India is going to contain. Hence it would be wiser to welcome it with caution, await details and not cry hoarse in jubilation without knowing what it is going to offer in India.

By V Rajendran, Editorial Team

Education Loan Task Force (ELTF)

ELTF is one of the initiatives of your Ezine PreSense started five years ago in Jan 2010, to guide the students on Education Loan. When, students report harassment by the banks or violation of guidelines, ELTF has been taking up the issues with higher authorities and with Reserve Bank of India. Some of the burning issues have been taken up in Parliament through supporting MPs. So far more than 5000 students across the nation have approached ELTF for guidance. More than 1500 issues have been referred to higher authorities and to Government of India.

If anybody wants to know more about Education Loan, please advise them to visit the site www.eltf.in to get all the guidelines and procedures.

ELTF does not undertake to get loans. It can only guide the students.



Inspiring Quote from Dr Abdul Kalam

Plant Ten Trees and Ensure Their Growth

Dear friends, you would have read in the books and listened from your teachers, the process of photo-synthesis in the plant and tree family. "When the sun shines, the green plants break down water to get electrons and protons, use these particles to turn carbon-dioxide into glucose and vent out oxygen as waste product." Each mature tree absorbs 20 Kgs of carbon-dioxide in a year, transforming into wood and reinforcing the branches of the tree. At the same time, it lets out into the atmosphere and surroundings, 14 kgs of oxygen.



India's forests serve as a major sink of carbon-dioxide. Our estimates show that the annual carbon-dioxide removals by India's forests and tree cover is enough to neutralise 11.25% of India's total green house gas emissions. This is equivalent to offsetting 100% emissions from all energy in residential and transport sectors or 40% of the total emissions from agriculture sector (source: India Forest and Tree Cover Contribution as Carbon Sink by Ministry of Environment and Forest). To augment this potential further, we should enhance the tree cover in addition to the yearly plantation of the Forest Department. That's why I have been administering during the last seven years to every one of the five million youth I have met, a ten-point oath, one of which emphasises the need for plantation of trees. The oath reads: "I will plant ten trees and ensure their growth". For this unique contribution, I greet all the students present over here.

Source: www.abdulkalam.com

The past editions of ezine may be downloaded from

www.corpezine.com





PRince

By- Triambak Sharma



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From the Archives of E-zine PreSense – April 2009

TEN COMMANDMENTS FOR COMPUTER USERS

- 01.** Use only the legal version of Operating Systems, Softwares and Antivirus. Pirated OS and software may harm your computers and your data is prone to be stolen. Update the patches periodically.
- 02.** Never transact e-banking from a public place like the Cyber Café. Your ID and password could be stolen through the key logger software hidden in the computers.
- 03.** No bank will ask for your ID and password through mail/email. When you receive such emails, do not follow the hyperlinks given in such mails. Do not give your details to unauthorised sites. Login directly through the official website of the bank to transact.
- 04.** Generally, keep a complicated and strong password for all your transactions (mails, financial, etc.). Never use your name or the names of family members, or sequential numbers like 12345, etc.
- 05.** Do not keep the record of your password anywhere. Remember it in your mind. Storing your password on your desktop or laptop is also risky. Always type fresh every time when you login.
- 06.** Do not open any attachments without scanning for virus, even when it comes from known sources. Do not forward the attachments to others, without scanning for virus. They are likely to contain malware that can harm your system.
- 07.** Even if you have a spam filter to separate spam mails, do not delete spam mails, without verifying once. Even genuine mails may be found in the spam box.
- 08.** Use a software-based firewall. Many such firewalls are free for Home users.
- 09.** Use the legal version of any anti-virus software and set 'automatic update'. Perform a full system virus scan once in a week. Use anti-spyware software to periodically check for infections.

Source: <http://www.primepointfoundation.org/presense/presense0409.pdf>



Hindi Section

‘कंप्यूटर जी’ से सावधान !

WORST PASSWORDS

rank	password
#01	123456
#02	password
#03	12345678
#04	qwerty
#05	abc123
#06	123456789
#07	111111
#08	1234567
#09	iloveyou
#10	adobe123



सदी के महानायक माने जाने वाले बुजुर्ग अभिनेता अमिताभ बच्चन जब कौन बनेगा करोड़पति के शो में कंप्यूटर को कंप्यूटर जी कहकर बुलाते हैं तो उनकी इस अदा पर हम बाग-बाग हो जाते हैं। पर यही कंप्यूटर जी आपके लिए कितना बड़ा खतरा हैं, यह शायद आपको अंदाज़ा भी न हो। यह सच है कि आज कंप्यूटर हमारे जीवन का इतना अहम हिस्सा है कि हम कंप्यूटर के बिना जीवन की कल्पना भी नहीं कर सकते। कंप्यूटर, इंटरनेट और सोशल मीडिया हमारे जीवन में रच-बस गए हैं और हम इनके इतने आदी हो गए हैं कि हमारा जीवन इनके साथ ही चलता है। कंप्यूटर है तो इंटरनेट है, ईमेल है, सोशल मीडिया है, और यह सब है तो निजता अथवा प्राइवसी किसी दूसरी दुनिया की चीज़ बन कर रह गई है। ईमेल सेवा देने वाली कंपनियां यानी गूगल, हॉटमेल, याहू और रिडिफमेल आदि आपकी ईमेल पर बारीक निगाह रखकर आपके मन में झांकती हैं और एक संभावित ग्राहक के रूप में आपकी आवश्यकताओं, इच्छाओं आदि का विश्लेषण करती रहती हैं। यह एक लगातार चलने वाली प्रक्रिया है। आपकी छुपी-दबी इच्छाओं के विश्लेषण के बाद भिन्न-भिन्न मार्केटिंग कंपनियां आपको अपने उत्पादों और सेवाओं के प्रस्ताव भिजवाती हैं। समस्या सिर्फ यह है कि आपसे संबंधित जानकारी इतनी मार्केटिंग कंपनियों में बंट जाती है कि आपको विभिन्न प्रस्तावों के ईमेल, जंक मेल और टेलिफोन कॉल्स की बाढ़-सी आ जाती है। यह भी एक छोटी समस्या है, बड़ी समस्या है आपके ईमेल और इंटरनेट से जुड़ी अन्य सुविधाओं के पासवर्ड की चोरी।

भारतवर्ष में भी अब ऑनलाइन खरीदारी करने वालों की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है। बस, रेल और हवाई टिकटें बुक करवाने के लिए तथा अन्य ऑनलाइन खरीदारियों के लिए आप क्रेडिट कार्ड अथवा डेबिट कार्ड का प्रयोग करते हैं। ऐसे में आपका पासवर्ड ही आपकी खरीदारी का साधन है। किसी ज़माने में पासवर्ड शब्द बड़े अपराधियों और स्मगलरों के बीच हुआ करता था, लेकिन अब यह एक घरेलू शब्द है। तकनीकी तरक्की ने हर घर और हर व्यक्ति को कोई न कोई पासवर्ड थमा



दिया है। अक्सर लोग अपने बैंक एटीएम, ईमेल और अन्य वेबसाइट्स के लिए एक ही पासवर्ड रखते हैं और उसे वर्षों तक बदलते नहीं हैं। मोबाइल से इंटरनेट और नेट बैंकिंग सुविधा का प्रयोग करते हैं, नेटबैंकिंग के लिए आसान पासवर्ड रखते हैं और मोबाइल फोन में एंटीवायरस नहीं रखते। यह सुरक्षित व्यवहार नहीं है और ऐसे सभी लोग हैकरों के आसान शिकार हो सकते हैं।

समस्या यह है कि भारतवर्ष में पासवर्ड चुराने वाले किसी भी दोषी को आज तक कोई सजा नहीं हुई है। कहा जाता है कि हमारा कानून ऐसे अपराधों की रोकथाम के लिए अपर्याप्त है। पुलिस पर्याप्त प्रशिक्षित नहीं है। पासवर्ड चोरी करने वाले अपराधी पर सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी कानून, 2000 लागू होता है जिसमें अब तक कई संशोधनों के बाद अब अधिकांश साइबर क्राइम को जमानती अपराध घोषित कर दिया गया है। अपराधी इसका लाभ उठाकर बच निकलते हैं। तकनीक ने इतनी प्रगति कर ली है कि हम पासवर्ड के मामले में बिलकुल भी सुरक्षित नहीं हैं। पासवर्ड चुराने के लिए ब्रूटफोर्स पासवर्ड क्रैकर तथा की-लॉगर जैसे विशिष्ट सॉफ्टवेयर भी उपलब्ध हैं, जो अपराधियों का काम और भी आसान कर देते हैं। इसके अलावा भी पासवर्ड चुराने की कई उन्नत तकनीकें विकसित हो चुकी हैं। पासवर्ड चुराने के बाद बैंक खाते से पैसे निकालना, अकाउंट का ब्योरा लेना, व्यक्तिगत एवं व्यावसायिक गोपनीय जानकारीयां लेना आदि संभव हो जाता है।

किसी जमाने में आठ अक्षरों वाले पासवर्ड को सुरक्षित माना जाता था, फिर कहा जाने लगा कि अल्फा-न्यूमेरिक, यानी, अक्षरों और अंकों के संयोजन से बनने वाले पासवर्ड सुरक्षित हैं, फिर कहा जाने लगा कि असामान्य किस्म का (अनयूजुअल) अथवा जटिल पासवर्ड ही ज्यादा सुरक्षित है। साइबर विशेषज्ञों का कहना है कि अल्फान्यूमेरिक पासवर्ड भी तोड़े जा सकते हैं। आज बड़े पैमाने पर सूचनाएं चुराई जा रही हैं। अतः पासवर्ड की सुरक्षा के प्रति लापरवाही खतरनाक है। विशेषज्ञों की सलाह है कि पासवर्ड में 12 से ज्यादा अक्षरों-अंकों-चिन्हों का संयोजन हो, अपनी सामान्य पहचान, व्यवहार और स्वाभाव के विपरीत जाकर पासवर्ड चुनें, बैंकिंग पासवर्ड हमेशा अलग बनाएं तथा अन्य पासवर्ड भी अलग-अलग बनाएं, नेट सुविधा वाले मोबाइल का सुरक्षित पासवर्ड बनाएं, ब्लू टूथ ऑन न रखें और मोबाइल फोन सेट में भी एंटीवायरस ऐप्स रखें। अब बायोमीट्रिक पासवर्ड की बातें की जा रही हैं जिसमें फिंगर प्रिंट, रेटिना स्कैन, फेस आइडेंटिफिकेशन आदि तरीके भी शामिल हैं, हालांकि इनको भी हैक करने के प्रयत्न आरंभ हो चुके हैं। फिलहाल विशेषज्ञों की राय है कि आपके पासवर्ड में सिंबल, कैरेक्टर, कैपिटल लैटर और नंबर का इस्तेमाल होना चाहिए। इससे पासवर्ड के बिट्स बढ़ते चले जाएंगे और पासवर्ड को तोड़ना आसान नहीं होगा।

हमें एक और महत्वपूर्ण अंतर जानने की आवश्यकता है। पासवर्ड क्रैक होना और चोरी होना, दो अलग बातें हैं। हमारे यहां पासवर्ड चोरी ज्यादा होते हैं। अतः हमें मित्रों, रिश्तेदारों और परिचितों से भी सावधान रहना चाहिए। हम की-लॉगर नामक सॉफ्टवेयर का जिक्र कर ही चुके हैं। यदि किसी कंप्यूटर में यह सॉफ्टवेयर डाल दिया जाए तो यह हिडन मोड में आ जाता है और उस कंप्यूटर में जो कुछ भी टाइप किया जाएगा, वह पूरा का पूरा रिकार्ड हो जाएगा। इस तरह उस कंप्यूटर का पूरा डाटा चुराया जा सकता है।

वर्ष 2004 में बिल गेट्स ने पासवर्ड के खात्मे की भविष्यवाणी की थी और अब यह सच साबित होने लगी है। अब वॉयस पासवर्ड, रेटिना, पुतली और स्कल स्कैन जैसे बायोमीट्रिक तकनीकें विकसित हो रही हैं। ब्रेन वेव्स और हार्ट बीट को भी पासवर्ड बनाने पर काम चल रहा है। कई संस्थानों में नर्सों से कर्मचारियों को पहचानने पर काम चल रहा है। गूगल भी साइबर सुरक्षा बढ़ाने के लिए दोहरे पासवर्ड की व्यवस्था लागू करने पर काम कर रहा है। पर सबसे सुरक्षित यही है कि हम खुद अपनी सुरक्षा का ध्यान रखें। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि हम सजग हों, अपने डाटा की सुरक्षा का पूरा ध्यान रखें, पासवर्ड आसान न रखें, शहरों, मोहल्लों, परिवारजनों, मित्रों आदि के नाम से संबंधित पासवर्ड न बनाएं। अपनी सुरक्षा खुद करें। इसी में हमारी भलाई है।

By P K Khurana, Chandigarh



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Published by
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