

# PR SENSE

Spreading Positive Vibrations  
Issue No 182 - Apr 2022  
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## Cover Story



**Supriya Sule MP**

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**Spreading Positive Vibrations**  
**Issue No 182- Apr 2022**

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## From the Desk of Managing Editor

Dear Readers



I am happy to share the 182nd edition of your eMagazine PreSense with its rich content as usual. Presently we observe leadership vacuum in the political field. Educated and committed youngsters do not show interest in entering politics for various reasons. Our Editorial analyses the current situation and emphasises the need for youth empowerment in politics.

Smt. Supriya Sule, is one of the outstanding Parliamentarians and she maintains the top position from 15<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha onwards. She is also the recipient of Sansad Maha Ratna Award for 16<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha and Sansad Vishisht Ratna Award for the current 17<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha. In an exclusive interview for PreSense, she shares her views about women empowerment.

In an exclusive article, we bring out the review of the functioning of 17<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha. Besides the individual performance, we also bring out the performance of the States and Male/Female Members.

Many people may not be aware about some of the important procedures of Parliament, while introducing the Bills. We bring out an interesting episode from the fourth Lok Sabha for the readers.

Every month, we bring out the story of one of the freedom fighters. This edition carries an interesting story on Sri Alluri Sitarama Raju, freedom fighter. We also carry Book reviews for the benefit of our readers. Our usual Prince cartoon also finds its place.

I am confident that readers will continue to enjoy this edition too. I request you to kindly send your feedback to [editor@corpezine.com](mailto:editor@corpezine.com), so that our Editorial Board can take up your suggestions. Please share this edition with your contacts. I will catch up with you next month with more content.

Jai Hind

*K. Srinivasan*

## Editorial

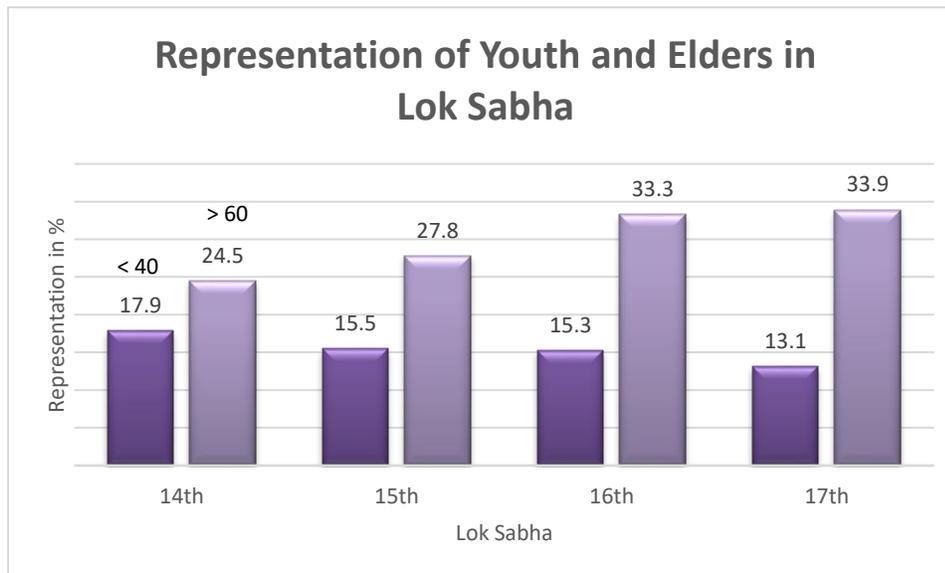
### Is there a 'Leadership vacuum' in Indian Politics? Are youngsters encouraged?



By Prime Point Srinivasan, Mg. Editor

When we were analysing the Parliament data, we came across an interesting trend. The representation of youth (less than 40 years) and the elders (60 plus) in the 14<sup>th</sup>, 15<sup>th</sup>, 16<sup>th</sup> and the present 17<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha was analysed.

#### Youth in Lok Sabha



Youth (less than 40) representation is getting reduced from the 14<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha. Between 2004 (14<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha) and 17<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha (2019), it has come down by nearly 5%. The first Lok Sabha had a youth representation of nearly 25%.

On the other hand, the representation of elders (60 plus)

has gone up by nearly 9.5%. PreSense made a quick study of this phenomenon and interacted with many young and senior political leaders, academicians, educated youngsters, etc.

#### Leadership vacuum

The country is facing a leadership vacuum in politics. Leadership is not a problem in the other verticals like the business, academia. Corporates, Industry etc. The Leadership vacuum gets managed within those verticals. Politics plays an important role in the governance of the nation and the political decisions are affecting the common man on a day to basis.

#### The reluctance of youth to enter politics

During the pre-independent era, many educated youths lined up to join the Congress to fight for freedom. They sacrificed their family, earnings and profession for the sake of the country. They were all committed to their goal.

Probably after liberalization in the 1990s, when the youngsters get various opportunities for earning money, their interest in politics has come down drastically. Committed youngsters and their parents perceive 'politics' as a bad and corrupted profession, though corruption is prevalent in all domains. They do not realise like any other profession, there are good and

bad people in politics too. Because good youngsters do not prefer to enter politics, naturally, bad people occupy this space.

In India, two types of youngsters join politics. The first group is from the existing political families and the second group is without any political family background. Though the country has abolished the feudal system officially after Independence, it is estimated that the country is governed by around 200 families in politics. If we analyse these families, the first-generation politicians, were highly committed, hardworking and sacrificed a lot. Though the first-generation leaders were not much educated, they understood the pulse of the society and were working closely with the people.

The second and third generation politicians from these families inherit the legacy of their parents and enter into positions quickly. Most of them might not have field experience like their parents. Around 70% of the heirs of political families do not show much interest in acquiring knowledge or in policy making. Because of their money, religion or caste and muscle power, they get elected to State Assemblies and Parliament. Their contribution to the nation is negligible. On the other hand, in our estimate at least 30% of such second and third generation leaders from political families learn from their family experiences and exhibit better performance in politics. For example, Naveen Patnaik (Odisha), Supriya Sule (Maharashtra), Bhartruhari Mahtab (Odisha), Dr Heena Gavit (Maharashtra), Jayant Sinha (Jharkhand) continues to exhibit better performance in the political field. We see this trend across India in all States.

### **Is there a space for freshers?**

If Indian politics is dominated by the members of a certain group of political families, a question arises as to how young aspiring educated people can enter politics and be part of the governance. Many educated youngsters do not want to take risks and sacrifice their time. When the opportunity comes, they want to earn money and take care of their family and live a comfortable life. Also, presently, money and caste play a greater role in Indian politics. Committed educated youngsters with talents from the middle class and poor class are not able to dream of politics.

**Many youngsters, when they get a small success, they become arrogant and assume that they have achieved everything and conquered the world. That goes into their head and disrespect even seniors.**

Even those who want to join politics do not want to spend time acquiring knowledge to climb up the ladder. They want an immediate position in the party and in the governance. Only very enterprising youngsters want to learn the Indian Constitution, the role of democratic institutions, etc. Sadly, many of our own elected representatives do not have much knowledge about the Indian Constitution and other rules governing the country.

### **Attitude**

Most of the youngsters after joining politics do not develop attitudes to sustain their performance and most of them get discouraged when they face small challenges. At the same time, many youngsters, when they get a small success, they become arrogant and assume that they have achieved everything and conquered the world. That goes into their head and disrespect even seniors. They need support to manage both success and failure without emotion.



## Preparing youngsters for leadership

Twenty or thirty years back, some educational institutions produced great leaders. Those institutions permitted free discussions on various political aspects. Elections for the Students Unions provided good training grounds for leadership. Many political parties picked up students with great leadership skills and groomed them. Presently, we do not have such opportunity to the aspiring students. Since the youngsters do not show patience and tolerance, even such political discussions turn out to be violent. Modern students grow without any knowledge about the happenings around them. They do not even read newspapers. They have become addicted to social media. Wrong messages are planted in their minds. Also, the youngsters with political ambition do not have the patience and mindset to discuss with senior leaders and learn from them. They consider the seniors as redundant.



In the past decades, we saw leaders like Vajpayee, Advani, Indrajit Gupta, Pandit Nehru, Kamaraj, Somnath Chatterjee, Bal Thackeray, Annadurai grooming the next generation of leaders. Presently, we are not able to see such senior leaders grooming the next line of leaders for the future. There is a generation gap between seniors and youngsters. Seniors are not technology oriented, whereas youngsters are highly technology driven. Seniors want to achieve the goal step by step, whereas the youngsters want to reach the goal quickly with the shortcut methods. Seniors are afraid that young leaders outside their family may overthrow them, if they are allowed to grow. Hence, they want to stick on to their positions.

Even women's representation in politics and governance is very less. Many educated women are reluctant to be part of the political system. In the current 17<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha, we have only 81 women Members, out of the strength of 543. The bill for one-third reservation for women is still pending for decades.

Empowering youth and women are very important to strengthen the democracy in future. Political parties and the Government should seriously ponder over this and encourage more youngsters and women to be part of the political system and train them for the future. Youngsters also should understand the reality and develop their attitude to learn from their elders.

## Cover Story

### "Always Focus on Your Work and not on the Outcome"- Supriya Sule MP – An Exclusive Interview



By Priyadharshni Rahul, Editor



*Supriya Sule, a well-known Indian political leader is the daughter of Sharad Pawar, another senior Indian leader. She was a Member of Parliament in Rajya Sabha between Sep 2006 and May 2009. Since 2009, she is a Member of Parliament in Lok Sabha and has served 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha. Presently, she is the Member of the 17<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha representing the Nationalist Congress Party, elected from the Baramati (Maharashtra) Constituency.*

*She has been campaigning against female feticide for several years. She is one of the outstanding Indian Parliamentarians of the 15<sup>th</sup>, 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha. She is also a Sansad Ratna, Sansad Maha Ratna and Sansad Vishisht Ratna Awardee instituted by Prime Point Foundation and PreSense.*

*In an exclusive conversation Priyadharshni Rahul, Editor, PreSense had with Supriya Sule shares her experience. Excerpts:*

#### **Why did you choose this profession?**

Being a representative of people, gives me a great opportunity to serve people and make a difference in their lives and provide them better living conditions.

#### **Who is your role model and why?**

Shri Yashwantrao Chavan and my parents; reason being hard work, visionary and taking success and failure in their stride.

#### **Where do you gain strength and motivation from?**

My family and all the self-help groups I work with.

#### **What are the challenges you faced while growing professionally and how did you overcome them?**

Myself being a full-time politician, it constantly provides me with multiple learning opportunities and avenues for personal growth like reading, empathetic listening, meeting people, introspecting my work, life, etc. etc.

Challenges are a part of life - it makes life more interesting. There is no perfect life, grass always appears greener on the other side but no one really knows what any other person goes through. One must have strong core values, focus and keep working towards your cause and do not worry and measure success. You can only control factors within your control like your own behaviour, words, intentions, desires, etc. Many factors like the outcome and end

result are not in your control. Always focus on your work and not on the outcome. Never ever give up on what you like to do.

**Is managing family commitments with work a tough challenge? Your insights to young working mothers?**

We women are gifted with multitasking and are good managers. I believe in gender equality. I think every woman is a leader - she works 24x7 and delivers superior results.

**How important is family support to one's growth and how did your family support you?**

My family is my pillar of strength - they continue to contribute to my growth both professionally and personally.

**Do you feel gender bias exists at work place? If yes, how did you handle it?**

No. My male colleagues have been extremely supportive of me and fellow women MPs. I have lived in Mumbai, Pune and Baramati, which are all very cosmopolitan cities, which helped me a lot in my journey



**Is the society prepared (after 75 years of independence) to see and accept women as leaders and achievers?**

Yes absolutely. You can see this reflect in the Parliament itself where important Constitutional positions like President of India, Speaker of Lok Sabha are held by women. We also see many women CEOs, bankers, doctors, engineers, home makers, etc. It's amazing

**What is your one achievement that you consider as the greatest and significant in your profession?**

Under the Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana, we managed to assist and help many people with physical aids and assisted living devices to senior citizens and differently abled. Actually, we topped the country in implementation, thanks to the team.

**What according to you are the pre-requisites for a successful woman?**

**We women are gifted with multitasking and are good managers. I believe in gender equality. I think every woman is a leader and she works 24x7, delivers superior results.**

Hard work, open to new ideas, listen, read, willingness to serve people to best of one's ability, and willingness to stand up for peoples' development and wellbeing.

**One lesson your experiences taught you?**

Whether it is man or woman, patience should be kept in all up and downs we face in life. Patience teaches us how to overcome the toughest times we face.

## Your advice to women who aspire to be in your place?

I have always supported women in politics and the NCP Yuvati wing has encouraged young women to join politics. I would like to give them the same advice my father has given me before I entered politics - people are supreme. They are the ones who have voted you to be their representative. So always remember to be humble and give priority to people and their issues.



**Supriya Sule with her father Sharad Pawar**

Always treat people the way you would like to be treated. Respect and listen empathetically to others, value people and relationships

Keep your mind always open, we all learn from many people everyday

Leadership is about service to all your stake holders.

Jai Hind

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## Guest Column

### Interesting Unknown Facts While Introducing Bills in Parliament + Powers of the Governor



*By Srinivas Prabhu, Retired Joint Secretary, Lok Sabha, Delhi*

#### **Procedures for introducing a Bill in the Parliament. An interesting episode while presenting the Budget by Indira Gandhi**

The main function of the Parliament is 'Legislation'. There are two types. Government bills are piloted by the Ministers and the Private Members Bills are piloted by any member, other than Ministers. For tabling a bill of either type, the Minister or Member has to give notice to the Speaker of the Lok Sabha or Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. Hon'ble Speaker or Chairman examines the bill and then includes it in the List of Business of the day.

When the turn comes for the introduction of the bill, the concerned Minister raises from the seat and seeks the leave of the House to introduce the bill. Immediately, the Speaker puts the question before the House. "Whether the leave is granted to the Minister to introduce the Bill. Those in favour may say Ayes and those who are against may say Noes." Usually, this is decided by the Voice vote, unless some controversial bills are introduced. Once the permission is granted by the House, Speaker will say "The Leave is granted. Now the Minister may introduce the Bill". At this stage, the Minister will stand up again and say, "*I introduce the Bill*". After Minister introduces the bill, it becomes the property of the House. This procedure is highly important to make the bill and Act legal.

Once the bill is passed in the Lok Sabha, it will be transmitted to the Rajya Sabha. After being passed by both the Houses, the President will give assent and the bill comes into effect. The bill becomes an Act only after President's assent. Government bills (other than Finance bills) can be introduced in either of the House. After getting passed by one House, the bill will be transmitted to the other House for discussion and passing.

Procedures are slightly different for Finance Bills. When the Finance Bill (Budget proposals) is introduced by the Finance Minister in the Lok Sabha, some of the tax proposals like custom duty, excise duty, etc. come into effect from the midnight of the day on which the bill gets introduced.

Until 1999, the Union Budget was presented at 5 pm on the last working day of February, inheriting the British legacy. From 1999, the time was changed to 11 am. Since 2016, the Budget is presented on the 1<sup>st</sup> of February every year at 11 am in India.

On 28<sup>th</sup> February 1970, Indira Gandhi, then Prime Minister and Finance Minister after presenting the Budget moved the motion seeking permission from the House to introduce the Bill. The motion was put to vote by Speaker G S Dhillon. The motion was opposed by some members. The motion was adopted. Because of the commotion and interruption, the Speaker adjourned the House till 11 AM the next working day, before Indira Gandhi formally introduced the Finance Bill. Stenographers used to record the proceedings.

Later some members drew the attention of the Speaker in his chamber that according to the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act 1931, the taxes could not be collected from the midnight of the day, as the bill was not formally introduced in the House. They also pointed out that



any collection of taxes from midnight would become illegal and would be challenged in the Supreme Court. Further, it would create more economic mess. Immediately, Speaker ordered that House to be re-convened at 10 pm on the same day to enable the PM to introduce the bill. All the Members were informed through All India Radio, Special Bulletin Part 2 and over the telephone. The House re-assembled at 10 pm and after a brief discussion, Indira Gandhi formally said, *"I introduce the Bill"*. Thus, they averted a great constitutional crisis. The House got adjourned at 10.55 pm till 11 am on 2<sup>nd</sup> March 1970.

In the Parliamentary system, procedures are very important.

### ***What are the Powers of the Governor for bills presented to him?***

Recently some discussions are happening in the Media about the powers of the Governor when the bills are presented to him for assent. According to Articles 200 and 201 of Indian Constitution, the Governor has three options.

1. He can give assent to the bill
2. He can withhold. No time limit.
3. He can forward the bill for the consideration of the President.

He can return the bill to the Speaker for reconsideration. If the State Assembly passes again and submits it to the Governor, he can either give his assent or reserve the bill for the consideration of the President.

The same rule applies to the President also. When Giani Zail Singh was the President, during Rajiv Gandhi's tenure, a bill known as Indian Telegraph Amendment Bill passed by both the Houses of Parliament was sent to the President for assent. President did not give assent. He kept it pending. Every time, the Government approached the President, he was responding that he was examining the bill. Since the assent was not given by the President, the next Government withdrew the bill in the Parliament. Without the assent of the President or Governor, no bill can become an Act. According to the Constitution, there is no time limit for them to take decisions. They have to take decisions according to Constitutional provisions.

## Nation

### Performance of Members, States in the 17<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha – An Interesting Analysis

By Srinivas Gopal, Editorial Team



The 8<sup>th</sup> Session of the 17<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha began with the address of the Hon'ble President on 31<sup>st</sup> Jan 2022 to the Members of both the Houses. The Finance Minister presented the Budget for FY 2022-23 on 1<sup>st</sup> Feb. The Budget Session was held in two parts and was adjourned sine-die on 7<sup>th</sup> April 2022, one day before the scheduled time. Both the Houses sat for 27 days during this Session. In the March 2022 edition of PreSense, we brought out the various aspects of performance of the Budget Session 2022.

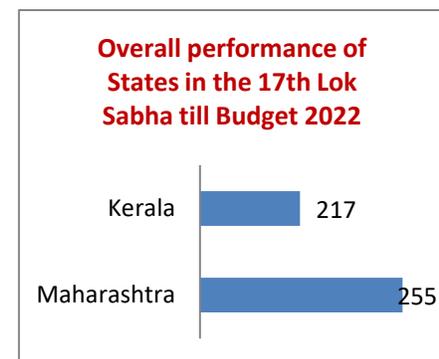
In this edition, we will analyse the various aspects of the performance of MPs in the 17<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha from the first sitting (June 2019) till the end of Budget Session 2022. Data courtesy: PRS India.

#### Performance of States

Under the 'Initiated Debates' category, Kerala and Rajasthan have shown better performance. Kerala's per member average in participation of debates is 48.8 and that of Rajasthan is 43.2. National Average is 21.3.

Under 'Private Members Bills, Maharashtra Members have introduced 77 Private Members Bills in this 17<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha and Uttar Pradesh Members have introduced 53 bills. Kerala Members have introduced 51 Bills. During this 17<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha 445 Bills have been introduced. These three States have introduced 41% of the Private Members Bills.

Under the Questions category, Maharashtra Members have scored an average of 233 per member, while Rajasthan and



Kerala have scored 173 and 166 respectively. The National average is 122 per member.

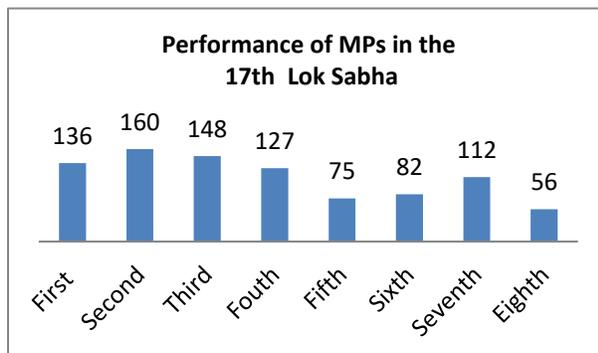
Under the total Average of Initiated debates, Private Member's Bills and Questions , Maharashtra and Kerala have scored more than 200 points.

### Performance of Individuals

In the current 17<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha, Smt. Supriya Sule (NCP, Maharashtra) continues to maintain the lead with an overall tally of initiated debates, private member's bills and questions. She has secured 569 points with 93% attendance. It may be recalled that she is the recipient of the Sansad Maha Ratna Award for the 16<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha and the Sansad Vishisht Ratna Award for 17<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha. These awards are instituted by this eMagazine PreSense and Prime Point Foundation.

Sri Shrirang Appa Barne (Shiv Sena, Maharashtra) and Shri Bidyut Baran Mahato (BJP, Jharkhand) have secured the second and third position with 501 and 491 points. Sri Shrirang Appa Barne is also the recipient of the Sansad Maha Ratna Award for 16<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha and Sansad Vishisht Ratna Award for 17<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha. Shri Bidyut Baran Mahato is a Sansad Ratna Awardee for the 17<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha.

### Performance of Members Term wise



We analysed the performance of all the Members according to their term, first or second, etc. The figures indicate the per member average of the total of initiated debates, private members bills and questions. The National Average per member is 140 points.

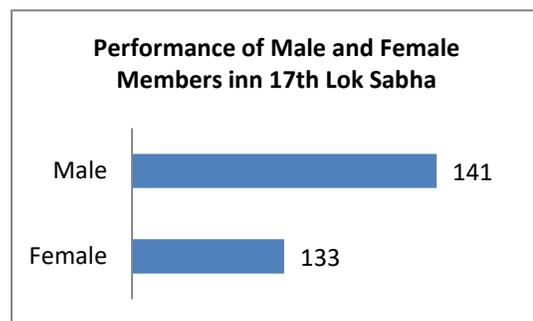
From the chart, you will observe that the second term, third term and first term members have been performing better. In

the current 17<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha, we have 274 First time MPs, 154 Second time MPs and 54 Third time MPs . The performance of Second time MPs needs to be noted.

### Performance of Members Gender wise

17<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha has 81 women MPs. We analysed the performance of Male and Female MPs based on the total tally of initiated debates, private members bills and question.

Women Members have scored an average of 130 points. Political parties should encourage women Members to participate more in the proceedings.



PreSense Congratulates all the performers.

Data courtesy: PRS India

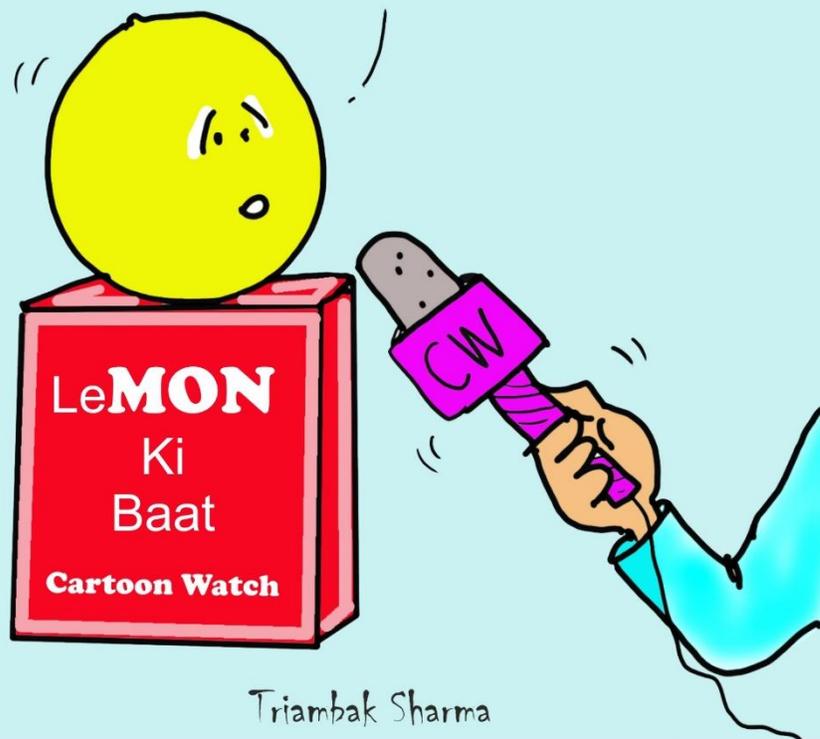
# PRINCE

By Triambak Sharma



## NEWS - Soaring Lemon Prices

Stop humilating us by  
washing hands on  
Dinner Table..

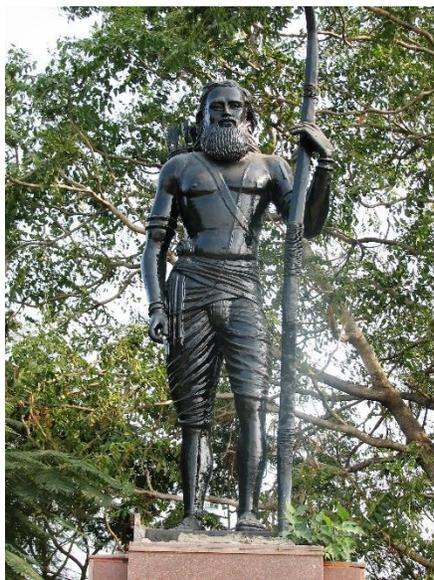




## Remembering Freedom Fighter Alluri Sitarama Raju



**By C. Badri, Editorial Advisor**



Alluri Sitarama Raju is one of the greatest freedom fighters that India had produced. He laid down his life to break the shackles of his motherland. The awe-inspiring heroics of Rama Raju still inspire the Telugus. Though his battle with the British lasted only for two years, he made an indelible mark in the history of the Indian Freedom Struggle and found a permanent place in the hearts of the countrymen.

Historian Sumit Sarkar had chronicled the heroic rebellion of Rama Raju in his book *Modern India 1885-1947*: "The most striking evidence of continued popular militancy came from the ever-restive semi-tribal Rampa region in north of the Godavari, scene of a veritable guerrilla war between August 1922 and May 1924 led by Sitarama Raju - a truly remarkable man who has become a folk hero in Andhra."

Alluri Sitarama Raju was born on 4<sup>th</sup> July, 1897 in Mogallu, West Godavari District of the present day of Andhra Pradesh, to Sri Venkata Rama Raju and Surya Narayanamma. Venkata Rama Raju was a professional photographer who settled in Rajahmundry for his living and his mother, Surya Narayanamma was a homemaker. Venkata Rama Raju had a great passion for the freedom and independence of the country. On one occasion he once chided his son Rama Raju, for emulating the then prevalent custom of Indian people saluting the British thereby acknowledging their superiority. Venkata Rama Raju passed away when Sitarama Raju was hardly eight years old. After his father's death he moved to his mother's hometown of Visakhapatnam. Later he enrolled at Mrs. A.V.N. College for further education. During that period, he frequently visited far flung areas in the Visakhapatnam district and got familiarized with the struggles of the tribal people who lived there.

An interesting incident happened during that time. He developed a special liking towards Sita his friend's sister. Sita's untimely demise shattered him. For her perpetual memory Rama Raju prefixed her name to his name thereby popularly coming to know as Sitarama Raju. He eventually dropped out of college without completing his course. However, he privately mastered the literature of Telugu, Sanskrit, Hindi and English languages. Although he had a chequered education he took interest in astrology, herbalism, palmistry and equestrianism.

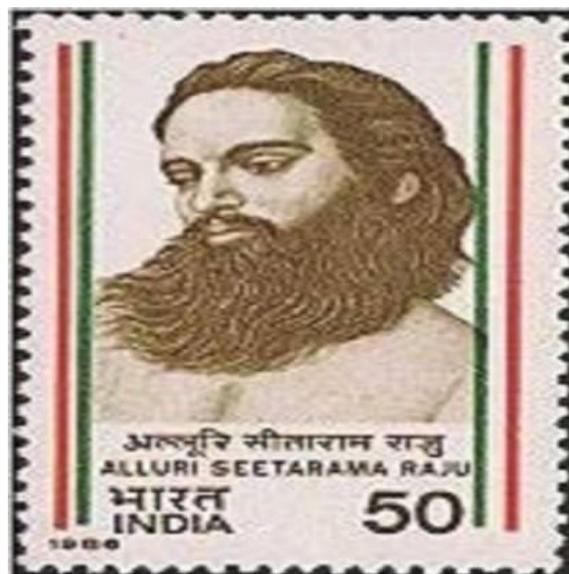
Sitarama Raju practiced spiritual disciplines to gain spiritual power. He lived an austere life with minimum needs amongst the tribal people. Very soon his charismatic nature gained him enormous popularity and credibility as a trusted friend and a leader. Understanding the problems of the tribal people and finding solutions to end their sufferings Sitarama Raju highlighted their rights and prepared them for a fight against the tyranny of the Forest and Revenue Officials and police who were under the control of the British. Due to his extensive tours in the forest terrains, he gained expertise in the topography which helped him in



Guerrilla Warfare tactics. The British snatched the ancestral properties of the tribals. The Koya tribal brothers Mallam Dora and Ghantam Dora, who were also the contemporary freedom fighters also joined Sitarama Raju and became his trusted aides. The British continued their oppressive and suppressive tactics against the tribals and when it became intolerable the rebellion became the last option for the people and Sitarama Raju became their natural leader. The British Government then tried to cajole him over by offering 60 acres of fertile land for his Ashram for peace making but Sitarama Raju rejected the offer and stood by the tribal people.

Then came the Rampa rebellion which lasted between 1922 and 1924. Sitarama Raju organized and built strong and powerful groups of fighters amongst the tribals. The tribals were making use of the traditional armoury like bow-and-arrow and spears and using tactics like whistles and beating the drums as a means to exchange messages amongst themselves and the revolutionaries. This process had tremendous success initially against the British but realizing that in long term these tactics will not do good he thought the best way forward is to attack the police stations.

In August 1922, Sitarama Raju robbed the guns and ammunitions from the police stations at Chintapalle, Krishna Devi Peta and Rajavommangi. To achieve the objective Sitarama Raju organized a team about of 500 tribals and trained them. He constantly toured the entire area and recruited more people in his team and killed British police who were on the job of killing Sitarama Raju. After each raid of the police station Sitarama Raju would mention in the station diary the details of the guns and ammunition robbed from the respective police station.



The British struggled to apprehend Sitarama Raju due to the unfamiliar terrain he was operating from and also due to the fact that the local people gave protection to him by concealing his identity by providing shelter and other assistance. Thus, the British were not able to assess the exact number of rebels. The British realised that his style of guerrilla warfare would have to be countered with a suitable response drafted in members from the Malabar Special Police who were extensively trained for such warfare. The British tried their best to take the assistance to locate Sitarama Raju but their attempts were not successful. Sitarama Raju later raided the police stations at Annavaram, Addateegala, Narsipatnam and Rampachodavaram. To end the revolution and to apprehend Sitarama Raju the two District collectors viz. Bracken of East Godavari and R.T Rutherford of Visakhapatnam employed all means such as burning villages, destroying their crops, killing the cattle and violating women were of no avail.

After a relentless chase by British forces, Sitarama Raju was caught and tied to a tree. On orders from the British officer, an Indian police inspector shot him dead on 7th May 1924. He was just 26 years of age. Police officer Gnaneswara Rao, who trapped Raju got a special award from the police - the title of Rao Bahadur. It was followed by brutal repression and violence that witnessed the killings of many of Sitarama Raju's followers. Several of his supporters were charged with treason and other reasons. The British Government had to

spend over Rs 40 lakhs in those days to defeat the rebellion spearheaded by Sitarama Raju to quell the Rampa rebellion. Ultimately the British had to acknowledge Sitarama Raju as a formidable guerrilla warfare hero. He was referred to, by the local villagers, as "*Manyam Veerudu*" meaning Hero of the Jungle.



Mahatma Gandhi paid his tribute to Sitarama Raju saying, "Though I do not approve of his armed rebellion I pay my homage to his bravery and sacrifice. Jawaharlal Nehru commented that, "Raju was one of those few heroes that could be counted on fingers." Nethaji Subhas Chandra Bose noted that Alluri was fierce in his determination, and his unparalleled courage and sacrifice for people will ensure him a place in history.

**Tributes:** A Telugu-language movie Alluri Sitarama Raju was produced in 1974. During 1986 the Indian Postal Department issued a commemorative stamp featuring Alluri in the series 'India's struggle for freedom'. The Government of Andhra Pradesh celebrates his birthday on 4<sup>th</sup> July, annually as a state festival. Alluri Sitarama Raju Cricket Stadium in Eluru is named after him. On 9 October 2017, at the request of Members of Parliament the Government of India decided to install a statue of Alluri at the precincts of the Parliament of India in recognition of his work as a freedom fighter and for the welfare of the tribal people. In 2019, a book named "Alluri Sitarama Raju "was written by Sheikh Abdul Hakim Jaani in Telugu was published which describes the incidents of Alluri's life. RRR produced in 2022 is a Telugu film. It has a fictional story directed by S S Rajamouli based on the lives of the notable freedom fighters Komaram Bheem and Alluri Sitarama Raju.

**JAI HIND**

## Book Review

### Book on 'Women Empowerment'-- Review by Corporate Tycoon

Readers are aware that Prime Point Foundation and PreSense released an eBook on 26<sup>th</sup> March 2022 in Delhi titled "Where 'Will and Way' Meet" during the 12<sup>th</sup> edition of Sansad Ratna Awards event 2022. This ebook was released by Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal (Hon'ble MoS Parliamentary Affairs). The copies were received by Dr Heena Gavit (Chairperson, Standing Committee on Women Empowerment) and Shri Sushil Chandra (Chief Election Commissioner of India). We reproduce below the review published by *Corporate Tycoons*, one of the leading monthly magazines.

#### Where "Will & Way" Meet – Author – Ms. Priyadarshini Rahul

This slim fit 76 pager is actually a serious book chronicling a powerful collection of inspirational stories of hope and perseverance by women in leadership. Authored by a Supreme Court advocate Ms. Priyadarshini Rahul, and Editor of PreSense, an editorial arm of the Chennai based NGO, the Prime Point Foundation. She is also the President of the Sansad Ratna Awards Committee which awards top performing MPs every year for the last 12 years.

The publisher and founder of the foundation K Srinivasan says "Way back in the 1900s, mocking the conservative approach towards women and demeaning casteism, Mahakavi Bharatiyar had shared his rational revolutionary thoughts through impactful poems. His dream to see women's empowerment and their lead roles in administration and politics has come true today. Women are performing as well as men in different spheres and walks of life, sometimes even better.

Says the author Ms. Priyadarshini Rahul, "The term women's empowerment has seen many dimensions and has evolved in the past 100 years. Today the need is more on equal opportunity, gender equality, and women leadership acceptance, along with the right mentorship in handling bottleneck situations".

The book chronicles the success stories of 13 highly successful women across all spheres of the social, education, communications, economic and political spheres. The stories of successful women in Banking, Sports professions are also highlighted.

The first three chapters detail the success achieved by three women politicians – Ms. Supriya Sule, Lok Sabha MP, of the NCP from Baramati, Maharashtra, and daughter of the illustrious former CM and Agriculture Minister Sharad Pawar, Priyanka Chaturvedi, Rajya Sabha MP, Shiv Sena and its deputy leader, and Dr Heena Vijayakumar Gavit, Lok Sabha MP, BJP and interestingly, all of them represent Maharashtra.

Says Supriya Sule, a Sansad Vishishit Ratna awardee of the foundation, "We women are gifted with multi-tasking, and are good managers. I believe in gender equality. I think every woman is a leader and she works 24 x 7, delivers superior results ". Her motto in life is always to treat people the way you would like to be treated, respect and listen empathetically to others, value people and relationships. According to her the prerequisites for a successful woman are: Hard Work, Openness to new ideas, listening to others, reading up on scholarly works, and a willingness to stand for people's development and their wellbeing.



Says Priyanka Chaturvedi , "As a woman in a male domain, it is tough. I get trolled, character assassinated and targeted many times. However, the most important challenges are in every profession and how you react to them will decide your future in your chosen profession." She says she has no role models. Naming one or two leaders would be a gross injustice to several people who have influenced me in making me who I am. She says.

Starting her career as a journalist and media and event management professional, Priyanka, who hails from Mumbai, has been a columnist for Tehelka, Daily News and Analysis, and the Firstpost, all very popular news publications. Her favourite quote on life: "Life goes on, keep walking with head held high."

Dr Heena Gavit , Lok Sabha MP from Nandurbar Constituency in Maharashtra of the BJP, says choosing a political career came from the fact that she hailed from a tribal district of the state. Tribal areas face lots of challenges. Lots of development needs of the area in my growing years I have seen, that the district has been almost all the times in news for malnutrition, matricides, infanticides and lots of issues to be addressed as a doctor. " When we have family support we have a peaceful mind and when we have peaceful mind without tension, we can really perform well in whichever field we are in ", she says.

The book chronicles the success stories of Ms. Rehana Ameer , Common Councillor in the City of London Corporation . She is the first Indian born Brit to be elected as an independent common councillor. She was elected from Vintry ward. She is a serial entrepreneur with ventures in Consulting (IT, Engineering and Management).

In the field of sports, the book features the success story of Ms. Koneru Humpy, an international chess player, best known for winning the FIDE Women's rapid championship in 2019. In 2002, she became the youngest woman ever to achieve the title of Grandmaster (GM) at the tender age of 15 years.

"Work-life balance is important, we do miss something in personal life, definitely for sure, but we have to give up something to achieve something ", she says.

Another sports person to be detailed is Avani Lekhra, Paralympic Gold Medallist, she won the gold medal in the 10m air rifle standing, a bronze medal in 50m rifle three positions at the Tokyo 2020 Paralympics.

Others featured in the book are: Ms. Srimathy Sridhar, Executive Director of the PSU bank Indian Overseas Bank, Ms. Pankajam Sridevi, MD, of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia in India, Dr (Ms) Sudha Seshayyan, Vice Chancellor of the Tamil Nadu, Dr MGR Medical University, Chennai, Dr (Ms) Ameeta Mulla Wattal, renowned educationist and chairperson and Executive Director, Education, Innovations and training of DLF foundation Schools and scholarship programmes.

Ms. Krishnaswamy Bhavani, a Communications Professional, who has held senior positions in the Singapore government, Press Secretary to the Minister for Information , Ms. Udaya Tara Nayar, a leading light in the field of film journalism, she is the editor of Screen, an express publication, Ms Ali Murugesan, Special Educator and Psychologist , founder director of the Vasantham group of Schools.

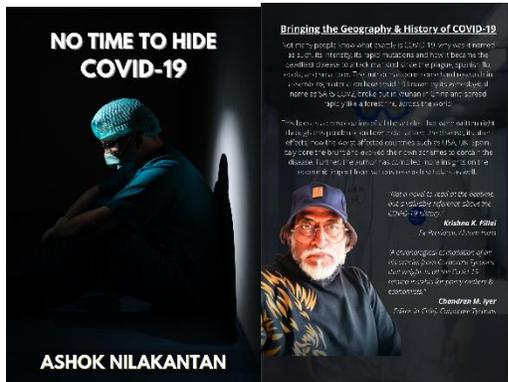
Courtesy: Corporate Tycoons - April 2022 This ebook can be downloaded from the link <http://www.prpoint.com/publication/women.pdf?i=1>



## Book Review

### No Time to Hide – COVID 19 – Authored by T N Ashok

No Time to Hide – COVID19 has been published by Notion Press of Chennai and is to be officially released in New Delhi during the first week of May by an eminent person. The 376 pages book authored by Ashok Nilakantan aka TN Ashok, former Editor (Economics) of premier wire service PTI, and PreSense Consulting Editor chronicles the history of SARS COV2 virus from its outbreak in Hubei province of China, how it became endemic and quickly travelled across the globe as a pandemic as declared by the WHO in January 2020. Special highlights of the book are how the Indian government under Prime Minister Narendra Modi took the scourge head on and contained it through several socio-cultural and economic measures. India's world record in getting one billion of its population vaccinated against the virus and extraordinary gesture in supplying vaccines and other medical facilities and support to over 150 countries is yet another highlight.



The Author Ashok Neelakantan says, "I have not done anything new, but only taken efforts to make available all available information on the SARS COV 2 virus, its outbreak in Hubei in China and how that country acted swiftly in containing the disease through the strictest of protocols followed by India and other nations comprehensively." Some of the worst affected countries such as the USA, UK, France, Spain, Italy, Russia and China had their health care systems virtually crippled. Case studies of these countries are detailed in the book.

Addresses and advice rendered by the WHO Director General, WHO Chief Scientist, UN Secretary General, to nations are detailed in the book. There is also a collection of the historic speeches by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on how people should take care of and how the government was concerned about preserving the lives and livelihood of the people. The book contains some 30 articles written from 2019 to 2022 to syndicated feeds by the author on how the disease affected the lives and livelihood of the people and government measures aimed at restoring their livelihood.

The author has dedicated the book to the thousands of doctors, nurses and health care specialists who worked day and night putting their lives at risk in order to save the lives of the infected people.

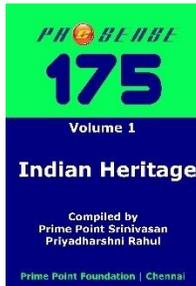
This book will serve as a reference guide for many people, school children and college students and Medical Universities on the history of the disease – how it broke out first in China, then spread like a forest fire to other countries, making it one of the worst diseases to hit the world since Spanish flu and smallpox.

This book is available in all leading book stores, including Amazon and Flipkart.

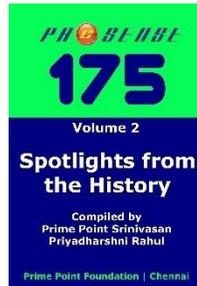
Reviewed by K. Srinivasan, Mg. Editor



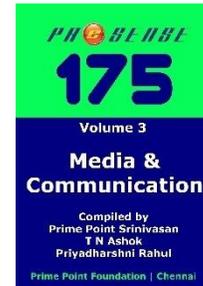
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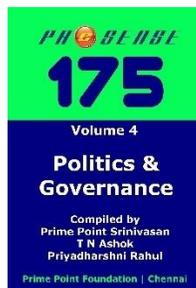
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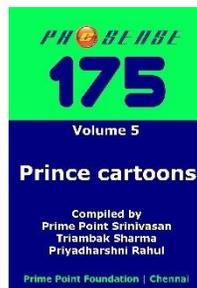
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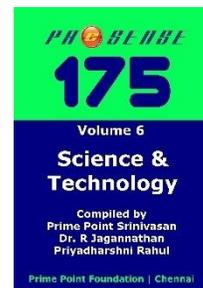
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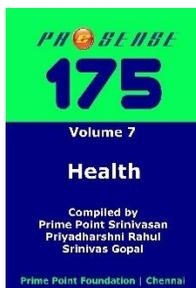
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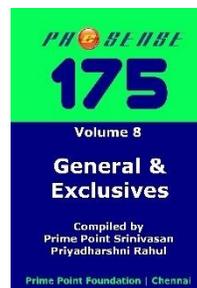
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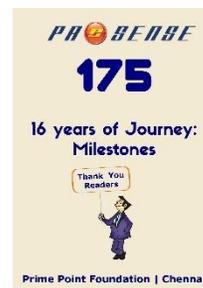
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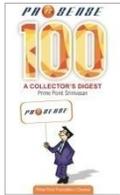
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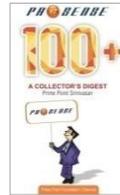


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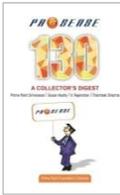
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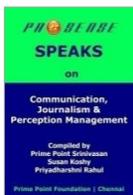
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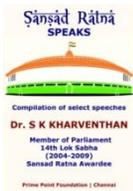
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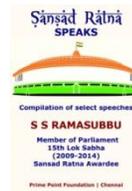
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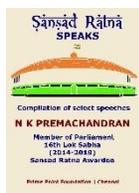
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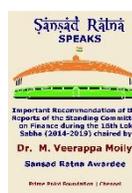
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