

Cover Story of the Month



**Jammu & Kashmir Legislative
Assembly Election 2014**

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From the Desk of Editor-in-Chief

I am happy to place before you the 92nd (November 2014) edition of your ezine PreSense with usual rich contents. The general elections for the Legislative Assembly of Jammu and Kashmir State is underway now. There are many facts that are not known to the general public especially the younger generation. In this edition, we have brought out a brief history and geography about J&K State.



From this edition, we are introducing two new sections, viz. Technology Corner and

Between you me. Through these sections, PreSense will bring you some useful information and views for the benefit of readers and their reading pleasure.

This edition also carries interesting articles on Rajendra Cholan and the controversy over German language as third language in Kendriya Vidyalayas.

We are confident that you will continue to enjoy this edition. Please send us your feedback.

K. Srinivasan

Important announcement and appeal

From this edition, Editorial Team has decided to include two new sections every month viz. *Technology Corner* and *Between You and Me*. Consequently, we will publish the two sections 'Historical events of the month' and 'Ancient Indian Wisdom', alternatively every month.

Technology Corner

In this section, Technology and Cyber experts will share important tips and information on various technology related issues for the benefit of its user-readers. In this issue, we have published a column by V Rajendran on some useful tips to protect ourselves from spam emails and spyware. Readers are invited to suggest topics or questions of interest for our future issues. We will obtain the views from experts and include in this section.

Between You and Me

This section carries the candid views of any 'aam aadmi' on any topic that is not normally debated in frankness. Susan Koshy, Editor of PreSense inaugurates this column by sharing her frank views on a topic selected by her.

Those interested in sharing their candid views on a topic in this column can contact us at editor@corpezine.com. Decision of the editorial team is final. Maximum words can range between 350 and 400 words.



Cover Story

Hoping for Peace in Jammu & Kashmir – Braving Bullets, People Choose Ballot

In the evening of 25th November 2014, when television channels flashed the news of a 72% voter turnout in the first phase of the Kashmir Assembly Elections, the entire nation was pleasantly surprised. The election of the members to the Legislative Assembly of the Jammu and Kashmir state is being held in five phases commencing 25th November 2014. The total number of seats in the J&K Legislative Assembly is 111, of which 24 seats fall in the regions occupied illegally by Pakistan. Hence the election is being held only for 87 seats, as the Election Commission is unable to hold elections in the 24 seats, occupied illegally by Pakistan.



Maharaj of J&K Hari Singh signed the Instrument of Accession on 26th Oct 1947 and this was accepted by Governor General of India on 27th Oct 1947



As against the five-year term for their counterparts in the other parts of India, the term of office for these legislators is six years under the 'Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir'. The major political parties in the state are the National Conference (NC), the Indian National Congress (INC), the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) and the Jammu and Kashmir People's Democratic Party (PDP). The results will be declared on December 23, 2014. J&K State has three regions, viz. Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh. The current population is around 13 million, of which nearly 7 million are eligible voters.

Accession to India and a Separate Constitution for J&K

On 15th August 1947 immediately after the independence of India, all the princely states numbering more than 560 were acceded to India due to the indefatigable efforts of Sardar Vallabhai Patel and V.P. Menon. Jammu & Kashmir was handled directly by the Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru. The Maharaja of Jammu & Kashmir, Hari Singh signed The Instrument of Accession on 26th October 1947 and the same was accepted by the Governor General on 27th October 1947. Though 2.2 lakh sq. kms of land was handed over to India through The Instrument of Accession, only 46% is now available in India's possession, due to some historical botches in the early years after independence.



Though 2.2 lakh sq. kms of land was handed over to India through The Instrument of Accession, only 46% is now available in India's possession, due to some historical botches by the Indian Government in the early years.

The first elections were held in 1951. With the boycott of all the political parties in the elections (due to the rejection of valid nominations), the National Conference headed by Sheikh Abdullah, won 75 out of the 75 seats. Although all the 560 princely states became part of Union of India smoothly, accepting the Indian Constitution, the then Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru and Sheik Abdullah had an 'understanding' which is known as the '1952 Agreement'. This understanding provided more power to J&K to make laws, conferring special rights and privileges to the state



subjects. This was debated in the Lok Sabha in July 1952. All the opposition leaders did not favour this 'understanding'. No written agreement is available in any Government records.

The elected members of the 1951 election formed the 'Constituent Assembly' to draft a 'Constitution for Jammu and Kashmir'. The Constitution of J&K was adopted on 17th November 1956. The Preamble and Part II, section (3) of the Constitution state 'The State of Jammu and Kashmir is and shall be an integral part of the Union of India'

As per this new constitution, many of the Indian Laws are not be applicable in J&K without the concurrence of the State Government. The Head of the State Government was called the Prime Minister, and later renamed Chief Minister in 1965.

The subsequent elections for the Legislative Assembly were held in March 1957. Till 1977, elections were held once in 5 years. Through an amendment in the J&K Constitution, the term of the Legislative Assembly was extended to 6 years from 1977. The Indian Election Commission was given the jurisdiction to conduct elections by another amendment to the J&K Constitution in 1965. The first Lok Sabha Members were elected from J&K only in 1967. Earlier, only nominated members represented in the Lok Sabha.

Challenges and Controversies

In the militancy and separatist movement in 1988, more than 4 lakh Hindus were displaced



Nearly 3 lakh West Pakistan refugees (mostly dalit) are denied the right to vote in Assembly Elections and to pursue higher education in J&K. But they can vote in Lok Sabha Elections.

from the Muslim dominated Kashmir Valley. They had to move out of their villages, leaving behind their lands and houses. "It is a shame for all, that a citizen of this nation had to move out of his own place and live in a relief camp like a refugee, in his own country", said Yajjin Bhatt, one of the migrants from Anantanag and presently living in Delhi. All their properties in Anantanag were forcefully occupied by the local people, without any compensation to the evicted. Although the Election Commission allows these displaced people to vote in the elections by setting up special booths at Jammu, Udhampur and Delhi, not many migrants have voted as they did not register themselves as voters. Many of the migrants from Kashmir Valley have moved to various parts of the country; perhaps they had opted to enroll themselves in the states/places where they chose to settle, instead of going to the special booths in the specified places.

During the partition in 1947, thousands of Hindu families came from West Pakistan and settled in the Jammu region. Sadly, these refugees (presently 3 lakh people, mostly belonging the Scheduled Caste and the Dalit community) are not able to vote in the elections for the Legislative Assembly and *Gram Sabhas*, due to some restricting clauses in the J&K Constitution. They are also not allowed to pursue higher studies in J&K. They are however, eligible to vote in the Lok Sabha Elections. These people have since been fighting for their rights in vain, for more than 60 years.

Ranjan from Haryana, a researcher on J&K issues, says that there is no reservation for the SC/ST candidates in the Kashmir Valley region for the elections. "The Government does not follow the reservation policies for SC/ST/OBC as followed in the other parts of India. Though J&K has more than 14% ST population, the state does not have any reservation for STs as provided in the Indian Constitution. Many of the important Indian constitutional provisions



like fundamental rights, right to education, the Panchayat Raj, the Central RTI Act, are not applicable to J&K, due to Article 370", Ranjan adds.

During the past 25 years, no films have been screened in the theatres of Kashmir valley, due to the presence of militants. If a Kashmiri woman marries a person outside J&K, the spouse and the children are not eligible to vote in the elections for the Legislative Assembly. Although the Central Government provides per capita central funding to J&K to the extent of more than 8 times as compared to the other states, there is no visible development in the State. "Maladministration and corruption are mainly responsible for the siphoning of these central funds. Only 50 families in the state are the beneficiaries", adds Ranjan, with a sense of helplessness.

Militants and separatist organisations have been relentlessly trying to influence the people of Kashmir Valley. However, in the recent days, the people have started thinking about the need for development in the state. Some of the separatist groups too have started feeling that integrating with India could provide them better opportunities. The excellent work done by the Indian Army during the recent floods, by saving thousands of lives, has given the people an inclination towards integrating with the rest of India.

Landmark Elections in 2002

The elections in the state upto 2002 were allegedly marked by rigging and violence in order to give an edge to some of the political outfits. Since 1988, the people behind the separatist movement threatened the voters against participating in the elections. In this backdrop, the Legislative Assembly elections of 2002 and the Lok Sabha Election of 2004 were landmark elections in the history of J&K, setting the trend for future elections, with a virtual slap on the face of separatism.

"There were many complaints about the conduct of the previous elections. Prior to 2002, the militants threatened the people against participating in the elections. They had even put up posters of the image of a coffin as a threat, to create fear. The paramilitary and the army were deployed to sensitise the area and to remove the fear of the people. The people have realised that the Indian experience was better than the Pakistan experience. The turnout was more than 45%, which was a commendable record, considering the overall tense situation prevailing then. It was a free, fair and transparent poll conducted in the presence of international media and foreign diplomats. The then American Ambassador in India, Robert Blackwill commended India for her commitment to hold free, fair and inclusive elections in J&K without violence", recalled T S Krishna Murthy exclusively to PreSense. T S Krishna Murthy was then the Election Commissioner, who supervised the 2002 Assembly Elections, and later the Lok Sabha Elections in 2004 as Chief Election Commissioner.

Present Election

The Kashmir Valley region has 46 seats, the Jammu region has 37 seats and the Ladakh region has 4 seats. Although the delimitation has been implemented in other parts of India, it is yet to be implemented in J&K. Around 7 million voters will now be casting their votes to elect their new Government. With the free, fair and transparent election process, the nation now awaits hopefully for the newly elected Government to resolve the problems of J&K. It is very encouraging to see the voters enthusiastically participating in the elections, braving the threats by the extremists. We hope the same enthusiasm will continue for integration of J&K with the rest of the nation.

By K Srinivasan, Editor in Chief



Inspiring Quote from Dr Abdul Kalam

Dr Abdul Kalam on Dr Vikram Sarabhai

Now I would like to start by sharing with you, India's great visionary in space science and technologies, Prof. Vikram Sarabhai, who was my Guru. Very rarely, in the life journey, do great human beings influence one's life. I was fortunate to work with Prof. Vikram Sarabhai for seven years. While working closely with him, I saw the dawn of the vision for the space programme in a one page statement. Witnessing the evolution of this one page by many years of ceaseless work by a cosmic ray physicist, a great scientific mind was really a great learning for me.



“ I have seen my self how the international community in space is applauding the Indian capabilities in bringing the benefits of this high technology to common people

Also I was thrilled to see the famous vision statement of Prof Vikram Sarabhai made in the year 1970 which stated "India with her mighty scientific knowledge and power house of young, should build her own huge rocket systems (satellite launch vehicles) and also build her own communication, remote sensing and meteorological spacecraft and launch from her own soil to enrich the Indian life in satellite communication, remote sensing and meteorology." When I look at this vision statement now, I am overwhelmed to see the results of this statement. Today, India can build any type of satellite launch vehicle, any type of spacecraft and launch from Indian soil and also it has all the capability with its mighty facilities and powerful human resource. Through space technology and space science, India can be a partner in the world space programme to enrich the planet earth and further exploration. I have myself seen how the international community in space is applauding the Indian capabilities in bringing the benefits of this high technology to common people.

Source: www.abdulkalam.com

Coal Nayak and Sansad Ratna Awardee Hansraj G Ahir joins Modi Government as Minister of State

Shri Hansraj G Ahir received Sansad Ratna Award of Prime Point Foundation continuously for 5 years during 15th Lok Sabha for outstanding performance



Hansraj G Ahir (BJP MP from Chandrapur) is the recipient of 'Sansad Ratna' Award instituted by Prime Point Foundation and this ezine PreSense successively for the past five years, for his outstanding performance in the 15th Lok Sabha. He is also the whistle blower of coal scam that rocked the nation. He has joined Modi Government as 'Minister of State'. PreSense congratulates Hansraj Ahir.



Technology Corner

How to handle Spam Mails?

Recently a friend of mine received an email with the subject titled "Hi", stating it contained the latest computer technology used in mobile Apps. The email did not contain anything new or interesting but had a button "Unsubscribe" with the accompanying text advising to 'click the unsubscribe button' if no longer interested in receiving such emails. The friend clicked it unsuspectingly. What he did not know was that he had unwittingly and innocently, fallen into the first level of a trap laid by the fraudster. Read on, you will know how.



Very often, we receive unsolicited emails called spam, may be in the nature of an advertisement for a particular product (adware), an announcement for an event, promotion of a new product or a spyware or malware. Spyware is a software often used to spy the system and send information from the computer (where the spyware is downloaded) to the sender's server i.e. the criminal's system. Malware is a general word used for "malicious software". Hacking software, virus, worms and all kinds of mails or software with such undesirable intent come under this category.

When we get a spam email, we normally delete it. In fact, we should. It is not advisable to open emails with suspicious contents or with just one hyperlink with no text, or with words (through elaborate text) offering you huge sums of money and in the end, seeking some details from you. Such emails are addressed as bcc and mostly not addressed to the recipient by name as a one-to-one email; it often comes with the email ID itself as the name. In these cases, we should note that the email which is not specifically addressed to us is a bulk email or a spam email, which could even be a malware or a spyware.



It may be a trap.
When you receive emails from unknown senders which you suspect as spyware or malware, simply delete it without even opening it, and never, ever click the "Unsubscribe" button there.

In all such cases, it is best to simply delete the email. Sometimes, such emails contain a link "Unsubscribe" with an accompanying text message stating that "If you do not want to receive any such emails, please click

'Unsubscribe' and we will remove you from our mailing list. Thank you for your time". In such a case, we might click the link unwittingly, thinking that we would be unsubscribing and that with the action, we would no longer receive any such spam from the sender/organisation. Beware in this case as the 'Unsubscribe' link could itself be the first level of the trap. When emails go in thousands to undisclosed recipients, the criminal might not know how many of these are genuine and active email IDs. By clicking 'unsubscribe', you will be informing the sender of your genuine email ID and that you are active with your email ID. He might then address his next email to you by name and seek some details.

And the trap continues! Therefore, when you receive emails from unknown senders which you suspect as spyware or malware, simply delete it without even opening it, and never, ever click the "Unsubscribe" button there.

By V Rajendran, Editorial Team



Controversy

Teaching German language in Kendriya Vidyalayas

The recent orders of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) to revert to the earlier pattern of teaching any 'Modern Indian Language', instead of the German language, with immediate effect, has generated a controversy in the public and the media. As per the three language formula for education provided in the National Policy on Education (NPE)/National Curriculum Framework (NCF) and approved by Indian Parliament, only one of the 22 languages given in Schedule VIII of the Indian Constitution is to be taught as the third language. Foreign languages can be taught only as an additional language.

Memorandum of Understanding



Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and Goethe-Institute, Max Mueller Bhawan signing MoU on 23rd Sep 2011, in the presence of the Ministers of respective countries

**Press Information Bureau
Government of India
Ministry of Human Resource Development
23 September 2011 (11/09/11)**

Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan Signs MoU with Goethe-Institute for Teaching of German

A Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) represented by Mr. Anand Chatur Government and Goethe Institute Max Mueller Bhawan represented by Mr. Mike Staven, Regional Director here today. It was signed in the presence of Shri E. Ahamed, Minister of State, Human Resource Development and Shri. Cornelia Pieper, Minister of State, German Federal Foreign Office.

The MoU covers

- regarding continuous German language training to students of Kendriya Vidyalayas.
- Training and supporting teachers of KVS in implementing the German project involving teaching German language in Kendriya Vidyalayas.
- Supporting schools with materials to support the teaching of German language.
- To gradually enable KVS staff to independently take over German language activities, with the MOU playing an advisory role.

The KVS has taken a decision to offer German as a 3rd language in its schools. A large number of the Kendriya Vidyalaya have already as started in introducing German into their school network and have already started teaching German as a part of the curriculum. The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan is a premier organization in India administering over a 1000 schools.

The Goethe-Institut Max Mueller Bhawan (GIMB) is an organization that supports the teaching of German. It offers organizational and academic support to partner institutions in the host country that choose to offer German as a Foreign Language as a part of their curriculum.

MOU/HRD/11/09/11

On 23rd Sep 2011, Germany’s Max Mueller Bhawan and Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan signed an MoU in the presence of the ministers of the respective countries, allowing the German language to be taught as a third language, replacing the Indian languages for the students of classes VI to VIII in all Kendriya Vidyalaya Schools. Around 400 schools out of 1000 schools have included German under this scheme.

When a petition was filed in Delhi High Court in October 2014, the present NDA Government submitted that the MoU was a violation of the National Education Policy. Immediately on 27th October 2014, the Board of Governors of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, headed by the HRD Minister, Smriti Irani decided to discontinue the teaching of the German language as an option to the third language, replacing Sanskrit and the other modern Indian languages. It suggested the German language as an additional subject.

Controversy

This decision generated a debate in the media that the Government was trying to impose Sanskrit. The parents started opposing the move, as the discontinuance was being implemented in the middle of the academic session. Since German language is taught only in the 6th to 8th classes, the Government assured the students that their marks would be taken care of.

During the G20 Summit, the German Chancellor, Angela Merkel raised this issue with the Indian Prime Minister, Narendra Modi. One of the parents has also challenged this in the Supreme Court.

Indian Government’s Firm Stand

The Indian Government holds the strong view that they cannot violate the constitution and the Indian education policy by replacing the Indian languages with German Language as a third language. However, they are willing to provide the opportunity to learn German as an



additional language. Some of the supporters of the Government policy claim that the German Government cannot interfere with the Indian policies.

The circumstances under which the MoU was signed by the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan with Maxmuller Bhavan remains mysterious. The present NDA Government claims that the Kendriya Vidyalaya did not obtain the approval of the Ministry of HRD before signing the MoU. Interestingly, the ministers of both the countries were present during the signing of MoU and the Government had released a Press Release in this regard.

One of the clauses of the MoU states that Sanskrit and other Indian language teachers would be trained in German and they would in turn teach the German language, reasons for which again remain mysterious and undisclosed.

The Government has also submitted its stand to the Supreme Court that teaching German as a third language, replacing the Indian languages was in violation of the Constitution. The Supreme Court has now suggested that the Government could implement the discontinuance from the next academic year.

The Three Language Formula was devised in the chief ministers conferences held during 1961. The National Commission on Education known as the Kothari commission examined and recommended a graduated formula which was recommended by the 1968 policy. The three language formula as stated in the 1968 policy is:

The Third language

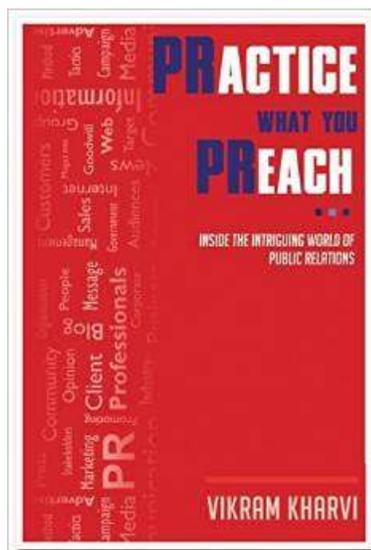
In Hindi speaking States, the third language will be English or a modern Indian language not studied as the second language. In non-Hindi speaking States, the third language will be English or a modern Indian language not studied as the second language.

Enquiry Committee

Meanwhile, as instructed by the Ministry of HRD, a fact-finding committee has been set up to look into the matter and "identify the circumstances" under which the MoU was signed, "without the prior concurrence of MHRD/GOI" and find reasons that led to signing of an MoU, violating the Three Language Formula.

By K Srinivasan, Editor in Chief

Book Review



Practice what you Preach is a ride into the nuances of Public Relations as told by a PR professional. The author Vikram Kharvi draws out instances from his years of experience and learning, along with tips and advice from other professional names in the industry to present a clear-cut picture of what PR is all about. A compilation of his published columns, this book has been integrated into a definitive guide to understanding PR in its true sense, helpful for practitioners who wish to see themselves as successful professionals.

What does it mean to be in the field of Public Relations? How does it work? Why is there a constant tiff between PR and media? Addressing these, and many more questions, Vikram Kharvi solves the common myths surrounding Public Relations.

This book is available at www.amazon.in and www.flipkart.com.



Between You and Me

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (Clean India Mission) - What We Should Really Do

When the Prime Minister of India, Narendra Modi announced the *Swachh Bharat Abhiyan* (Clean India Mission), rumours say the price of the humble bamboo stick and the coconut leaf broom skyrocketed. What was earlier the mascot of the "ordinary man" (*Aam Aadmi*) political party became the status symbol of many politicians. I have had people coming around to me to collect the dry, fallen leaves from my backyard. As I looked suspiciously at the strangers, they have even offered to buy them. The leaves were being moved to the *Swachh Bharat Abhiyan* rallies, to be scattered around for the 'cleaning act' by some political dignitaries for the cameras and the bytes.

Soon, my backyard looked like the running track of a sports stadium, clean and cleared of the leaves and twigs. I would have been a happy bunny if only the same clearing happened to the pavements across my compound wall, where rotting waste food, cow dung, discarded plastic bags and human 'pee' accumulated, filling the air with stench. This brings my attention to the essence of the topic, *Swachh Bharat Abhiyan*, currently in vogue.

We have a population of over 1.25 billion. We have the work force to take care of all aspects of public work, including keeping the country clean, provided we deploy them effectively. However, we survive under the garb of understaffing, insufficient workforce and disguised unemployment.

The mission should be and is *Swachh* (Clean) Bharat and not just *Saaf* (Tidy) Bharat. We need to conscientiously take care of the rotting and stinking garbage. Dry leaves are odourless and safely biodegradable. The wet garbage on the other hand, attract flies, animals that leave their filthy droppings behind, and germs. These also generate stink and display an unsightly picture. Plastics remain for eternity in their non-biodegradable form, clogging drains and landfills.

When the garbage vans clear the garbage, they clear them mostly from the roads and the pavements even where garbage bins are available. These dumps are mostly empty as people dispose their garbage, tied up in plastic bags or otherwise, as though they are practising their hand at bowling in cricket. They generally land anywhere except the bins.

With Modi's announcement of the *Swachh Bharat Abhiyan*, the process should be to educate, penalise and impress upon our countrymen to practise cleanliness along with tidiness, and care not just for themselves, their families and their own homes, but also for their neighbourhood, their locality and their country. That way, they will learn to appreciate, demand and use basic amenities of sanitation.

Only then can Bharat ever be *Swachh* Bharat. We are as capable as the countrymen of other cleaner countries, to accomplish this mission.

By Susan Koshy, Editor



PRince

by- Triambak Sharma

www.cartoonwatchindia.com
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Professionals do not have time for themselves and are too busy..



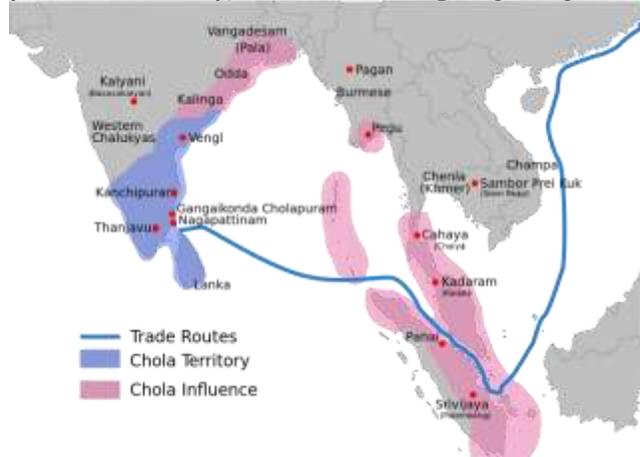
**I THIK I HAVE SEEN YOU
SOME WHERE..
OH YES..
IN THE MIRROR..**



Ancient Indian Wisdom

Navy to Commemorate Tamil King Rajendra Chola's 1000th-year of Coronation

This year marks the commemoration of the 1000th year of the coronation of Rajendra Chola (1012–1044 CE), the son of King Raja Raja Chola, and the first Indian ruler to establish the first Indian naval fleet. This has historical significance as he had established contacts with the Indian Ocean Community (Hindumahasagar Parivaar) extending from India to Java, Sumatra, Bali and part of the mainland that covered Malaysia, Brunei, Burma, Thailand and Cambodia.



Map showing the extent of the Chola empire during Rajendra Chola I (c. 1030 CE)

The Chola Navy played a vital role in the expansion of the empire, as well as the conquest of the Ceylon islands, and naval raids on Sri Vijaya (present-day Indonesia) and the kingdoms of Maritime Southeast Asia. The Chola Navy was the carrier of the Chola might and prestige. It spread the Dravidian culture, the literary and architectural grandeur

The navy grew both in size and status during the Medieval Cholas reign. The Chola admirals commanded much respect and prestige in the society. During the period 900-1100 CE, the Navy grew from a small backwater entity to a potential power projection and diplomatic symbol in all of Asia. Under the reign of Rajendra Chola during 1010–1200, the dynasty became a military, economic and cultural power in Asia. The Cholas excelled in foreign trade and maritime activity, extending their influence overseas to China and Southeast Asia.

The Imperial Navy of the Medieval Cholas had a multitude of forces in its command. In addition to the regular navy (Kappal-Padai), there were many auxiliary forces that were used in naval combat. The Chola Navy used a hybrid rank structure. There were dedicated naval ranks as well as army-derived ranks. In addition to the main fleet of warships, there were two fleets of logistics and transport ships to serve the needs of the army. By the late 11th century, there was a fleet of nine battleships based in various dominions across the vast expanses of the Cholan Empire.

The most ancient of the ports used by the Cholas was Poompuhar. Later on, they used more ports as Arikamedu, Kancheepuram, Nagapattinam, Kulachal, Korkai (capital of early Pandyan Kingdom), Kadalur and Thoothukudi. In addition to these seaports, there were many inland ports and dry dock connected by the rivers Kaveri and Thamarabarani. Ships were built inland and ferried through the rivers to the ocean.

As part of the celebrations, INS Sudarshini, a sailing and training ship of the Indian Navy, is being brought to Chennai after its circumnavigation.

By Sukruti Vadula, Editorial Team



From the Archives of E-zine PreSense – Nov 2008

Source: <http://www.primepointfoundation.org/presense/presense1108.pdf>

Terrorist attacks

USA Sep 11

India Nov 26



Message from Arthur Yann, Vice President, Public Relations, Public Relations Society of America, 33 Maiden Lane, 11th Fl., New York, NY 10038

“Let me say, on behalf of PRSA, that our hearts go out to the people of India and especially to the friends and families of those impacted directly by the Mumbai terror attack. As New Yorkers, we can empathize with the feelings of pain, anger and insecurity that you must be experiencing. All good wishes to you and your staff as you come together to heal and move past this most serious tragedy.”

**Together let us all fight against terrorism globally.
As communicators, we have great role in
spreading the message of peace and confidence**

– Editorial Team



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