

PR SENSE

Spreading Positive Vibrations

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Cover Story of the Month



**C. Rajagopalachari
(Rajaji)**

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Contact

www.corpezine.com

editor@corpezine.com



From the Desk of Editor-in-Chief

On behalf of the Editorial Team, I wish all the readers and patrons a very happy and prosperous 2015. The bygone year 2014 was a year of 'change' on many fronts. We are confident that 2015 will be a year of stability and growth.



In this edition, we have a cover story on Rajaji, the conscience keeper of Mahatma Gandhi, and a forgotten hero. The present generation should know about the great deeds by our elders, so that they appreciate and work towards taking the country forward to their dreams.

The subject of Sanskrit was a national debate during the past few weeks. We have brought out a researched article on how Sanskrit is best suited for the modern day IT and computers.

The Indian Parliament completed its third session in the last week of December 2014. We present to you an assessment of the functioning of our Parliament since its first sitting in June 2014.

We introduced the section, 'Between You and Me' with the previous edition, to give an opportunity to our readers to share their views on a topic of their choice. In this edition, Kavipriya, a young celebrity shares her views on 'money'.

We hope you will continue to enjoy this edition too. Please share your feedback with us for further improvement.

K. Srinivasan



Cover Story

Rajaji – Mahatma Gandhi’s Conscience Keeper, History’s Forgotten Hero – Part I (Pre-Independence)

The Indian freedom movement produced many patriotic leaders from all parts of the nation. However, barring a few leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Nehru and Sardar Patel, the others are not so well-known to the present generation. Chakravarti Rajagopalachari (10th December 1878 – 25th December 1972), popularly known as ‘Rajaji’ and also as ‘CR’ is one of those great leaders India has produced. He was supportive behind every movement organised by Mahatma Gandhi.

First Person to Recognise M.K. Gandhi’s Potential

After graduating in law, Rajaji began his practice as a criminal lawyer in 1900 at Salem, and even at a young age of 25, he was one of the highest paid lawyers in those days. When M.K.Gandhi (later popular as Mahatma Gandhi) was fighting against the South African Government through *Ahimsa* and *Satyagraha*, in 1912, Rajaji distributed pamphlets about Gandhiji’s activities. He was probably the first person to recognise Gandhiji’s potential for fighting against the British through *Satyagraha*. After Gandhiji returned to India from South Africa, Rajaji was the first leader to support Gandhiji’s *Satyagraha* movement in India. Although Pandit Nehru and Sardar Patel had met up with Gandhiji before Rajaji had, they were not impressed with Gandhiji’s ideas at their first meeting. They accepted him as their leader only after Rajaji did.

Fight Against Untouchability and Liquor

As the Municipal Chairman of Salem (1917-1919), Rajaji fought against untouchability in spite of strong opposition from the upper caste. He also fought against alcoholism. When he subsequently became the Premier of Madras State (as it was called during those days), he brought about an Act permitting the entry of the Dalit community into temples. He also introduced ‘prohibition’ (of liquor) in the state. Thirty years later, when there was a proposal to reintroduce sale of liquor in the state, he pleaded with the then Chief Minister against this move. Liquor was prohibited for a generation till then. His plea was rejected and liquor shops were re-opened in the state.



“ Similar to the Sabarmati Ashram in Gujarat set up by Mahatma Gandhi, Rajaji set up the ‘Gandhi Ashram’ in 1924 in a village near Tiruchengode and lived in a small hut for 10 years with his children. Both these Ashrams played a significant role in India’s freedom movement.

Similar to the Sabarmati Ashram in Gujarat set up by Mahatma Gandhi, Rajaji set up the ‘Gandhi Ashram’ in 1924 in a village near Tiruchengode and lived in a small

hut for 10 years with his children. Both these *Ashrams* played a significant role in India’s freedom movement. Rajaji was a great follower of Gandhiji. On several occasions, Mahatma Gandhi described Rajaji as his ‘conscience keeper’ and also his ‘political heir’.



Shoulder-to-Shoulder with Mahatma Gandhi

On 6th April 1930, Gandhiji started his *Dandi Salt Satyagraha*. On 13th April 1930, Rajaji started his march from Tiruchirapalli to Vedaranyam to collect salt. He was arrested. These two marches galvanised the entire India.



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Visionary Ideas Not Understood

Rajaji was a great visionary. His ideas were always futuristic and he did not worry about the contemporary ideas. Most of the time, his ideas were misunderstood and he was criticised for his revolutionary ideas. It was only on a later date that people realised the worthiness of his ideas. Rajaji had both

admirers and critics for his philosophy. Notwithstanding criticisms, he used to express his views freely, keeping in mind the interest of the nation and the people.

In 1942, when the British Government was engaged in World War II, Mahatma Gandhi announced the 'do or die' slogan and the 'Quit India Movement'. Rajaji at that time had advised against venturing into such aggressive movements, as the Government was engaged in war. He also suggested a friendly dialogue with the Muslim League, in preparation for the country's independence after the world war. Mahatma Gandhi and the other leaders rejected his idea and went ahead with Quit India Movement. Rajaji then resigned from the Congress and returned to Madras.

More than one hundred thousand freedom fighters, including senior leaders, were arrested. The *Ahimsa* movement turned out to be a violent event, in the absence of the leaders to guide the people of the movement. The arrested leaders and freedom fighters were released only in 1945 after the war was over. This was a setback for the freedom movement. Meanwhile, the Muslim League was aggressive in their stand for the partition of India, since there was no Congress leader to engage them in dialogue. It was only then, that the Congress leaders realised that they should have heeded Rajaji's advice. Rajaji returned to the Congress in 1945 at the request of Mahatma Gandhi, to galvanise the freedom movement.

Though there was opposition against partition, Rajaji introduced a formula, popularly known as the 'CR Formula' before independence. Talks were held between the Congress and the Muslim League, based on the CR Formula. Many Congress leaders later felt that if the Quit India Movement had been abandoned and Rajaji's advice followed, the partition would have been smoother and without bloodshed.

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At a critical time when India's independence was in the vicinity, all the senior Congress leaders, including Mahatma Gandhi were in the jail.

By K Srinivasan, Editor in Chief and Sukruti Vadula, Editorial Advisor



Cover Story

Rajaji – Part II – His Role in the Post-Independent Era

Post Independent Era

After India's independence, when communal clashes broke out in West Bengal, Rajaji was requested to be the first Governor of West Bengal with effect from 15th August 1947. He played a major role in curbing the violence. In 1948, he was made the 'Governor General of India' (now renamed the President of India). Rajaji was the last Governor General of India and the only Indian to hold the position. As he was opposed by a section of Congress leaders for his non-participation in the Quit India Movement, he was not made the President of India after 26th Jan 1950. Pandit Nehru requested Rajaji to help him by joining the cabinet in 1950. Rajaji resigned in 1951 after a misunderstanding with Nehru.

In 1952, a large number of Communist candidates were elected to the Madras State Assembly (Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Andhra and part of Karnataka) and the Congress failed to obtain a majority. This resulted in political instability in the state. Prime Minister Nehru then approached Rajaji to help the Congress by becoming the Chief Minister of Madras State. Rajaji reluctantly took up the position as the Chief Minister of Madras State in 1952.

During his tenure, he brought about strict rules for good governance to function without political interference. He wanted corruption-free governance. He introduced an education policy known as 'The Modified Scheme of Elementary Education', combining vocational courses with the academics, and with reduced academic hours. He wanted to encourage more children to attend school. At that time, less than 48% of children attended primary schools, and more than 50% dropped out after primary school. His critics opposed his policy as a 'hereditary education policy' and accused Rajaji of supporting casteism.



President Rajendra Prasad presenting the Bharat Ratna to C. Rajagopalachari on January 27, 1955.

A committee of eminent educationists known as the 'Parulekar Committee' endorsed his education policy, and proposed that it be extended to all rural areas. President Rajendra Prasad, Prime Minister Nehru and the Central Advisory Board on Education too appreciated and endorsed the policy scheme. Rajaji defended the scheme saying it was necessary to train the students on various vocational courses, to make the country vibrant and progressive.

His political opponents in the Congress party wanted him to withdraw the scheme. Rajaji preferred to resign from the post, rather than withdraw it. He resigned from his position in 1954. Kamaraj, who succeeded him as Chief Minister withdrew the Scheme. Several years later, India realised the need for more vocational and professional education.

Leaving Congress

Rajaji was the first recipient of the 'Bharat Ratna' Award, when it was introduced in 1955. Rajaji resigned from the Congress Party due to differences in opinion between him and its members. He founded the 'Swatantra Party' in 1959. In 1967, the Swatantra Party became the second largest party with 44 MPs. Rajaji never contested in the national elections in his



political career. When the Congress was leaning towards left, he advocated liberalisation of economy and the removal of the 'License-Quota-Permit Raj'. Although the Congress did not accept his economic policies at that time, they introduced the very same economic policies later in 1991, after 32 years.

In 1967, he formed the first political alliance in India with 7 parties in Tamil Nadu and defeated the Congress, paving the way for DMK to come to power. Thus, even the very powerful leader, Kamaraj was defeated in the elections. It is a different story that later in 1971, he formed an alliance with the Congress(O) led by Kamaraj to dethrone DMK, but failed.

Rajaji as an International Leader

Rajaji was against nuclear weapons. In 1955, he appealed to the Government of India to refuse American aid if the country continued with its nuclear tests. This embarrassed Pandit Nehru too. Rajaji wrote a book called "Mankind Protests", opposing nuclear weapons. Mr. Nikita Khrushchev, General Secretary, USSR, got it translated into Russian for wide circulation in his country.



C. Rajagopalachari (second from right) and members of the Gandhi Peace Foundation meeting the then American President John F. Kennedy (centre)

In 1962, Rajaji visited USA, along with the members of Gandhi Peace Foundation delegation, in response to President Kennedy's invitation. This was the only foreign visit Rajaji undertook in his lifetime. He was the only civilian not in office, to be given a red carpet reception at the White House. President Kennedy was impressed by his presentation, and he spent more than one hour with him as against the allotted 25 minutes. Rajaji explained to Kennedy the dangers of embarking on an arms race, even one in which USA could win.

Multi-Faceted Personality

Rajaji was a prolific writer and in 1922, he was the editor of 'Young India'. He was a regular contributor of articles on a variety of subjects, to several magazines including 'Kalki' and 'Swarajya' from 1960 till his death. Rajaji authored among others, commentaries on important books like the 'Ramayana', the 'Mahabharatha', the 'Thirukkural' and the 'Bhagavadgita'. These have since been translated into several languages.

Rajaji died on 25th December 1972, after a short illness. It is interesting to know that when Rajaji's parents checked his horoscope at the time of his birth, the astrologer told them that the baby's future included the fortunes of a king, of an exile, of a guru, and of an outcast. The people would worship him; they would also reject him. He would sit on an emperor's throne; he would also live in a poor man's hut.

Rajaji was respected for his immaculate honesty, his integrity and his selfless dedication for the welfare of the poor.

By K Srinivasan, Editor in Chief and Sukruti Vadula, Editorial Advisor



Inspiring Quote from Dr Abdul Kalam

Schools and Colleges should introduce moral science classes once a week



While I was in college, I remember the lectures given by the highest authority of a Jesuit institution, Rev Father Rector Kalathil of St. Joseph's college, Tiruchirappalli, Southern India. Every week on Monday, he will take a class for an hour. He used to talk about good human beings, present and past, and what made a good human being. In this class, he used to give lectures on personalities as Buddha, Confucius, St. Augustine, Califa Omar, Mahatma Gandhi, Einstein and Abraham Lincoln. He shared moral stories linked to our

civilisation and heritage. In the moral science class, Father Kalathil used to highlight the best aspect of how the great personalities have evolved as good human beings through parental care, learning from teachers, and the companionship of great books. Even though these lessons were given to me in the 1950s during my college days, they inspire me even today. It is essential that lectures are given by great teachers of the institution, in the schools and colleges, once in a week for one hour on our civilisation and heritage and the derived value system. This may be called the Moral Science Class that will influence the young minds to love the country and love the other human beings. It would elevate the young minds to higher planes. This will ensure embedding of righteousness in each citizen with eternal goodness and wholesomeness in conduct. As we say in our country:

Righteousness

Where there is righteousness in the heart
 There is beauty in the character.
 When there is beauty in the character,
 There is harmony in the home.
 When there is harmony in the home,
 There is an order in the nation.
 When there is order in the nation,
 There is peace in the world.

This is true, for the whole world. When we need peace in the world, we need order in the nation; we need harmony in the home. The origin is righteousness in the heart.

Source: www.abdulkalam.com



Nation and Governance

Performance of the Parliamentarians till the End of the Winter Session 2014



The winter session of the Parliament was held for 22 days from 24th November 2014 to 23rd Dec 2014. The Lok Sabha functioned smoothly and worked for 98% of the scheduled time. The Rajya Sabha functioned for only 59% of the scheduled time due to disruptions by the opposition parties. The Question Hour was more productive in the Lok Sabha than in the Rajya Sabha. A higher percentage of questions were answered in this session than in any other session in the past ten years. On the contrary, the Question Hour in the Rajya Sabha lasted only 3 minutes on 15 days, out of 22 days of this session. The credit for the smooth functioning of the Lok Sabha and particularly the Question Hour goes to Smt Sumitra Mahajan, Hon'ble Speaker, who handled firmly whenever disruptions were caused in the House.

Generally, the performance of the members can be assessed by their participation in the debates, in raising questions, in the introduction of private members bills and in their attendance. The cumulative performance of the members from the beginning of the first session till the end of third session (4.6.2014 to 23.12.2014) was analysed. Our analysis is based on the data released by the PRS Legislative Research (www.prsindia.org). The Parliament functioned for 55 days during these three sessions.

A higher percentage of questions were answered in this session than in any other session in the past ten years. On the contrary, the Question Hour in the Rajya Sabha lasted only 3 minutes on 15 days, out of 22 days of this session.

Performance of Members – Debates

Among the States, the Kerala MPs participated in an average of 23.8 debates, followed by Rajasthan scoring 13.4 in the three sessions. The national average is 8.6.



The following two Members have emerged toppers for participation in debates in the entire 16th Lok Sabha.

P P PP Chaudhary	BJP	Rajasthan	60 debates
M B Rajesh	CPIM	Kerala	56 debates

Performance of Members – Private Members Bills

Private Members Bills provide an opportunity to individual members to introduce any bill individually, without the permission of their respective parties. There have been instances where private bills have been accepted by the Government for introduction as a regular bill. Even if the bill is not accepted, a detailed debate is allowed on the subject. The following two members have emerged toppers under this category in the entire 16th Lok Sabha.

Arjun Ram Meghwal	BJP	Rajasthan	8 Private Members Bills
M K Raghavan	INC	Kerala	8 Private Members Bills

A total of 129 Private Members Bills have been introduced by 40 Members by the end of the winter session.

Performance of Members – Questions

Raising questions is an important tool in the hands of MPs to bring focus on important public matters for which the Ministers concerned need to provide their reply either orally in the Parliament or in writing. The members can ask supplementary questions and challenge the Ministers.

A total of 18,989 Questions (including supplementary questions) have been raised by the Members and replied by the Government till the end of the winter session.

Among the States, Kerala tops the list with an average of 82 questions per member, followed by Maharashtra with an average of 81 per member. The national average is 38.

The following two MPs are in the top position under the Questions category in the entire 16th Lok Sabha.

Supriya Sule	NCP	Maharashtra	181 Questions
Shivaji Adhalrao Patil	SS	Maharashtra	179 Questions

Toppers upto III Session

Debates:

P P Chaudhary (Rjasthan)

Private Members Bills:

Arjun Ram Meghwal
(Rajasthan)

Questions:

Supriya Sule (Maharashtra)



Performance of Members – Attendance

Among the States, Tamil Nadu leads with an average attendance of 94% followed by Uttar Pradesh with an average attendance of 91%. The overall performance score of Tamil Nadu is 43.1 and that of Uttar Pradesh is 28.8. Although their MPs have been attending the sessions regularly, their overall score is far below the national average of 46.9.

65 MPs have secured 100% attendance in the entire 16th Lok Sabha. The national average for attendance is 85%.

Among the States, Tamil Nadu leads with an average attendance of 94% followed by Uttar Pradesh with an average attendance of 91%. The overall performance score of Tamil Nadu is 43.1 and that of Uttar Pradesh is 28.8. Although their MPs have been attending the sessions regularly, their overall score is far below the national average of 46.9. Probably, these two states have sent large contingents of MPs belonging to the same party (AIADMK / BJP) and most of them are new MPs. These respective parties should take initiatives to provide adequate training to their new MPs about the functions of the Parliament.

Kerala and Maharashtra have an average attendance of 84% and 81% respectively. Kerala and Maharashtra top in their overall performance score by securing 106.8 points and 90 points respectively, as against the national average of 46.9.

Sansad Ratna Awardees score again

The top performers of the Parliament for the 16th Lok Sabha session, Arjun Ram Meghwal, Supriya Sule and Shivaji Adhalrao Patil were the 'Sansad Ratna Awardees' for the 15th Lok Sabha.

The Award was instituted by Prime Point Foundation and this ezine, PreSense.

Non performing Members

As most of the MPs were new, no analysis was undertaken for this category. The respective political parties should analyse the performance of their own members and mentor them for better performance in future sessions.

PreSense Congratulates the Members and States who have shown good performance.

By K Srinivasan, Editor in Chief
Input courtesy: www.prsindia.org

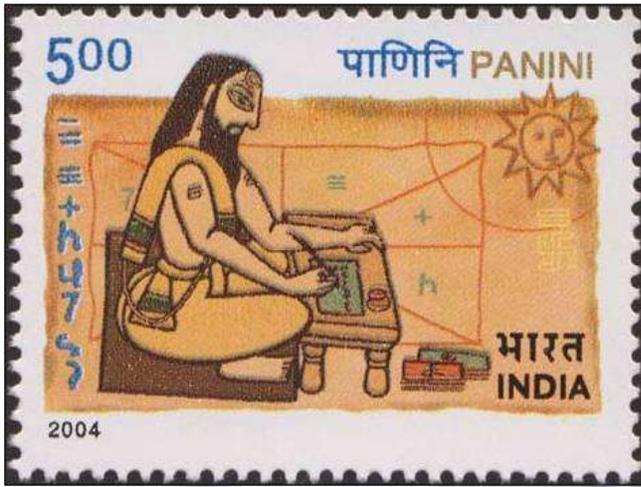
Kerala and Maharashtra have an average attendance of 84% and 81% respectively. Kerala and Maharashtra top in their overall performance score by securing 106.8 points and 90 points respectively, as against the national average of 46.9.



Technology Corner

Sanskrit – The Ideal Language for the Computer and Artificial Intelligence

The word, Sanskrit is derived from 'sam' + 'krit'. "Sam", which is the prefix, means *samyak* or entirely or wholly or perfectly, and "krit" means done. Therefore, Sanskrit means one that is produced perfectly. Does this ancient language deserve the description it has adorned for itself? Even if so, how far is it relevant in today's technology-driven life of the world?



Sanskrit as a language, is believed to have been used for over 7000 years. Panini, who was a Sanskrit grammarian from an era of over 2500 years old, is responsible for giving a comprehensive and rule based theoretical, elegant framework of the phonetics, phonology and morphology of the Sanskrit language in a treatise called *Astadhyayi* or *Astaka*. *Astadhyayi* consists of about 4000 *sutras*. Panini organised the rules and the definitions to describe Sanskrit grammar. Panini's constructions somewhat resembled the way a mathematical function is defined. One must note that the Sanskrit language existed long before Panini and what

Panini did was to define the structure of its grammar and its construction. Thanks to Panini, the Sanskrit language evolved to become extremely scientific, from today's point of view. It is like a coding language that has strict, explicit and exhaustive rules for conveying the thoughts. Yet, the language retains the beauty of a human language.

Panini's 4000 *sutras* make Sanskrit the natural language of choice for Artificial Intelligence (AI). Sanskrit is about 36 times superior to the English language-based algorithms and can result in the present day Super Computers becoming 100 times faster by superior, futuristic and multi-dimensional architecture. Unfortunately, the 4000 *sutras* defined by Panini to create an elegant framework for the Sanskrit language was interpreted by the ancient people as a "rigid framework" and hence Sanskrit remained with the elite scholarly group of people. It is only since the recent times that there is global awareness among the computer specialists and scientists about the efficiency of the Sanskrit language as an AI language developer.

This recognition is substantiated by some investigative reports by Forbes (the American business magazine that features original and reliable reports) and NASA (National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the United States government agency responsible for the civilian space program).

Forbes in 1987 reported that Sanskrit is suitable as a language for computer software because of its perfect syntax. NASA too made a study, which was mainly about the



feasibility of using Sanskrit in artificial intelligence. In 1985, NASA researcher Richard Briggs wrote a widely quoted research paper. Briggs wrote:

“In ancient India, the intention to discover truth was so consuming that in the process, they discovered perhaps the most perfect tool for fulfilling such a search that the world has ever known – the Sanskrit language, which has been spoken for over 7000 years. Among the accomplishments of the ancient grammarians of the language is the method for paraphrasing Sanskrit in a manner that is identical in form to the current work in Artificial Intelligence. Sanskrit and computers are a perfect fit. The precision play of Sanskrit with computer tools can provide rich endowment in the arena of future communication.”

Another interesting fact is that ancient religious and Hindu scripture constitute only 20% of the total usage of the Sanskrit language. It finds abundant use in other areas constituting 80%. For example, Sanskrit, the vocabulary of which is derived from root syllables, is ideal for coining new scientific and technological terms. The need to borrow words or special scientific terms does not arise. Thanks to Panini’s 4000 *sutras*, Sanskrit is being recognised as the most elegant language. English as an elegant language is now used as computer language. Seen from the point of view of context-oriented meaning and grammatical framework, French has many advantages over English and German even better. On the same scale, Sanskrit is rated far above German for use in theoretical computer science and engineering, both from the software and the architecture perspectives.

The revival of the Sanskrit language, not just as the third language in the Indian schools (what with the debate that prevailed in India recently), but also as the ideal language for the modern computers, is a phenomenon that is looked forward to, to give the ancient, almost perfect language of the Gods and of science, the recognition it deserves and has been deprived of, all these years.

Input courtesy: Dr R Jagannathan, Ex-Vice Chancellor, Middle East University, UAE and Dr N Ramamurty, Ph.D holder in 'IT and Sanskrit'

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<http://www.vedicsciences.net/articles/sanskrit-nasa.html>

Compiled by Susan Koshy, Editor

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Between You and Me

Is Money a Perfect Linguist?

(This section is open for readers to share their views frankly. Kavipriya, author of this article is a multi talented person, an Author, Speaker, Thought leadership expert, filmmaker, Model, Philanthropist, Classical dancer and Miss Chennai Runner Up 2009)

Cash - money - *moola* - lettuce - spondulicks - coin - dough - skins - buck - cowrie-shell - the root of all evil - viaticum - specie - big ones - lucre - currency - dinero - what makes the world go round - store of value - medium of exchange.....



Call it by any name - money is money. And as the material cousin, money often accompanies success. And it is easy to presume that business professionals give money a place of pre-eminence in their hierarchy of priorities. Money gives a lot of reasons to smile about but ironically many of those who have earned this money do not have the time to spend it.

Kiran Mazumdar-Shaw is a case in point. After her company made it big, she has given up a whole lot of things she used to enjoy doing. As an article on her says, "as her wealth grew, Kiran had less and less time to spend it". Bill Gates, the world's richest man, still puts in 80-hour weeks regularly and enjoys Happy Meals at McDonald's. Warren Buffett, legendary investor and the richest man in the Forbes' rich list, wears rumpled suits, drives his own car and drinks Coke. Clearly, for these icons, money holds a place but does not lord over them. Any doubts I still had about the perceived pre-eminence business leaders accorded to money, vanished with Philip Kotler's gem: "Money is very important... especially when it is absent!"

I have been blessed to have had a tete-a-tete with some of the successful human beings and here is what they say :

Kavipriya: "When money speaks, people listen". Please comment.

Ratan Tata: Yeah, unfortunately money speaks too much and you know people listen too much for money; and need is an important thing. But greed, I think is something one can do without.

N .R Narayanmurthy: The real power of money is the power to give it away

Kavipriya: "Money is the only perfect linguist. It speaks all languages". Please comment.

Adi Godrej: I would substitute the word economics for money. I do believe that economics is very important and I think you have to measure things by its economic value.

Philip Kotler, the Marketing Guru: Well, money is very important, especially when it is absent. The real question is, "When it's present, how do you use it?" and that's the case where, I think people who work only for money are missing out so much in life. Money should never be the end but the means to support the kind of life for you and others in your family.

By Kavipriya www.addingsmiles.com e-mail : founder@addingsmiles.com





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By- Triambak Sharma



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not for
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only for
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yours
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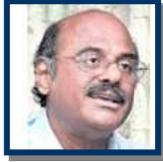
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Triambak Sharma

Editorial Advisors



V. Ponraj



T N Ashok



Sukruti A Vadula



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