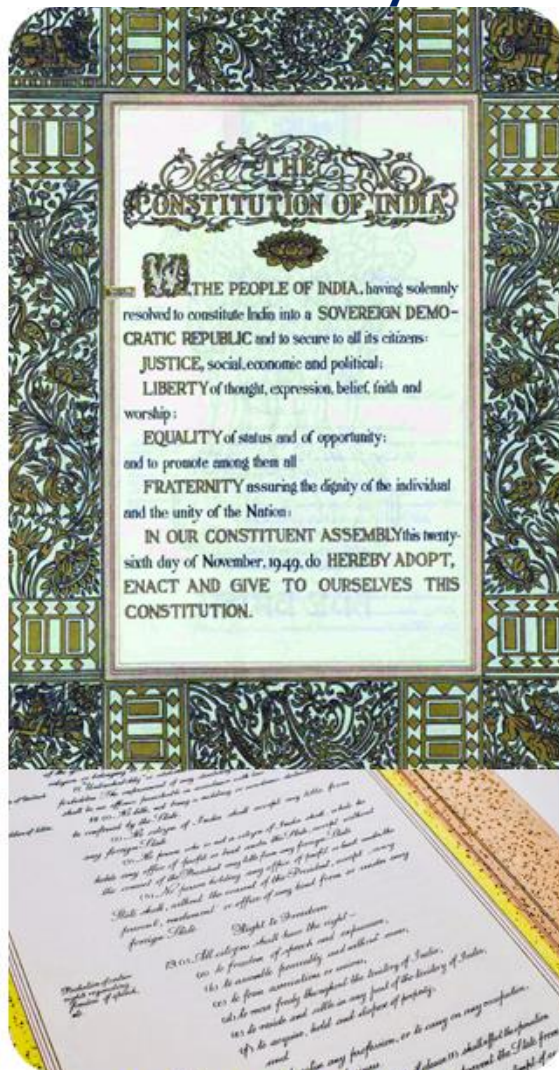


Cover Story



Making of Indian Constitution

In This Issue

- P3 Editorial: PM Security Breach – Need to fix accountability**
- P5 Cover Story : Making of Indian Constitution**
- P8 Remembering Arya Bhasyam**
- P10 Remembering Bhikaji Cama**
- P13 Proud moment for all Indians – Display by Drones**
- P14 Prince cartoon**
- P16 Our Publications**

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Spreading Positive Vibrations
Issue No 179- Jan 2022

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From the Desk of Managing Editor

Dear Readers



On behalf of the Editorial Board, I wish all readers a very happy 73rd Republic Day. This year is very unique since we are also celebrating the 75th Anniversary of our Independence.

I am happy to share the 179th edition of your eMagazine PreSense with its rich content as usual. The recent security breach of Prime Minister Modi in Punjab, exposing him to greatest risk near the Pakistan border is a matter of serious concern. Our Editorial deals with this sensitive issue.

While we are celebrating the 73rd Republic Day, it is the responsibility of all media and elders to create awareness about the making of the Indian Constitution - the basic written document which governs our country. In the Cover Story, we have brought out the interesting facts about the Constituent Assembly and its deliberations.

Society unfortunately does not give importance to the 'Real Heroes' who sacrificed their lives during the freedom movement. The Reel Heroes occupy the mind space. We also bring out the story of Arya Bhashyam, who hoisted the Tricolour on 26th January 1932 at Fort. St. George, Madras and bringing down the Union Jack. In another article, we bring out inspiring story of Madame Bhikaji Cama, who hoisted the Indian Flag in 1907 in a foreign soil. Their stories should inspire our younger generation.

Besides, we also carry many interesting articles, including the unusual Prince cartoon.

I am confident that readers will continue to enjoy this edition too. I request you to kindly send your feedback to editor@corpezine.com, so that our Editorial Board can take up your suggestions. Please also share this edition with your contacts.

I will catch up with you next month with more content.

K. Srinivasan

Editorial

PM Modi's Security Breach: Need for Legislation to fix Accountability

By Priyadharshni Rahul, Editor



When the nation was gearing up to celebrate the 73rd Republic Day with pride, the country unfortunately witnessed an incident of security breach of our Prime Minister at Punjab. On the 5th of January 2022 during his visit to the National Martyr's Memorial at Hussainiwala, his convoy got stuck on a flyover for around 20 minutes, blocked by protesting

farmers.

Special Protection Group (SPG) entrusted with the task of providing proximate security to the Prime Minister of India sprang into action and surrounded his car to prevent any untoward incident, a sheer collapse of security administration. The PM cancelled his schedule and returned to Delhi. A Senior IPS Officer says, "there could have been a bomb under the bridge, the car could easily have been targeted by a well-positioned sniper or grenade-launcher, or faced an attack from a drone, an IED, or some other similarly easily-procured weapon" as this security lapse had happened just 15 kilometres from Pakistan border.

It is well known that the overall responsibility of securing the prime minister on his visits to states lies with the respective state forces — a rule that has in fact been codified in the SPG's "Blue Book" guidelines.

Response of the Punjab Government and reaction of the Opposition

As per protocol the State Chief Minister, Chief Secretary and the Director General of Police should have received the Prime Minister which was not observed. The conspicuous breach of protocol by them, led to serious debates. The PM security protocol demands that the State's DGP be prepared with plan A plan B and plan C route map of PM with required movements and scouting. Suspension of the Superintendent of Police and transfer of DGP later cannot undo the event.

The most shocking response was from Punjab Chief Minister saying, "since there were persons carrying the BJP banners on the flyover where the PM's convoy was stranded, the PM could not conceivably have been under serious threat". Punjab Congress President, publicly claimed it as a "tit for tat for the "suffering" faced by the farmers on Delhi's borders. Such allegedly irresponsible and immature statements from senior leaders apparently angered the people.

Our country has been a witness to several assassinations of leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, Indira Gandhi and Rajiv Gandhi by ones who claimed to be supporters and security guards. We have also witnessed the mysterious death of the Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri. This insensitive response of the opposition is a true sign of immaturity even after 75 years of independence. The Prime Minister of India is not just a leader of a political party, but the most important constitutional authority and his security is a reflection of our national security, globally.

Security lapse near Indo Pak Border

Security breach of the Prime Minister of India, compromising protocols, conventions and miscommunication between the State and Central security agencies close to Indo Pakistan border is a matter of serious concern. Neither was the State police security tightened nor did it curb the large number of demonstrators who blocked the pre-decided route of the Prime Minister. The State Police did not make any attempt to remove these demonstrators immediately.

PM's travel by helicopter was dropped due to rain and poor visibility and as per the Ministry of Home Affairs, PM Modi proceeded to travel by road only after necessary confirmation of security arrangements by the DGP Punjab Police.

It was also reported in a section of the media that the Punjab State Police was fully aware of the plans by protestors to disrupt traffic on crucial roads and had constantly updated senior police officials about the intensity. They were also aware of the announcement by the Fringe group Sikhs for Justice (SFJ) offering Rs.1 lakh reward for anyone who threw a shoe at PM Modi during his visit to Punjab. In spite of this, it is not known as to why Punjab Police did not follow the security norms to protect the Prime Minister.

Hon'ble Supreme Court's intervention.

Taking cognizance of this mammoth security breach, the Chief Justice of India formed a committee under Justice Malhotra, Supreme Court Judge (retd) to probe into the circumstances that led to the PM's security lapse. The committee will also include DGP Chandigarh, Inspector General of National Investigation Agency (NIA), Registrar General of Punjab and Haryana High Court and Additional DGP Punjab. The committee is expected to submit its report at the earliest.

The after effect threatening calls to the advocates of Supreme Court, petitioner and others, clarify that the incident cannot be taken as a mere lapse of security but rather as a planned event targeting the PM of our country. *It is now left to the Supreme Court to intervene and unveil the truth of this allegedly condemnable event.*

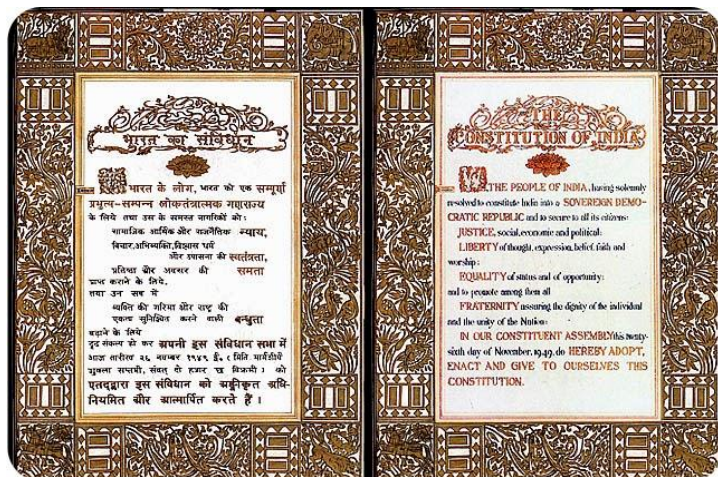
Ministry of Home Affairs should discuss with all the Security Agencies, including SPG to strengthen the security of Constitutional authorities like Prime Minister, President and others. If required, necessary legislation can be introduced fixing accountability for any breach.



Cover Story

Making of Indian Constitution – Interesting Facts

By Prime Point Srinivasan, Mg. Editor



On 26th Jan 2022, India celebrated the 73rd Republic Day with pomp and gaiety. While conveying the greetings to all the readers, we thought of sharing some interesting facts about the significance of this day for the benefit of our young members.

British Rule

The first batch of Britishers entered India in 1579. Thereafter, merchants started coming in and soon began to

rule us. In 1765, the Authority was transferred to the East India Company formally. Then the British Parliament took over the administration. Indians started protesting the foreign rule even from the 18th century. The Indian National Congress was formed in 1885 to formally fight the foreign rulers. After the entry of Mahatma Gandhi, the freedom movement became dynamic. Before Independence, India was governed by various Acts enacted by the British Parliament. The Government of India Act 1858, the Government of India Act 1909, the Government of India Act 1919 and finally the Govt. of India Act 1935 framed by the British Parliament governed Indians. (These Acts became irrelevant after Independence and the adoption of Indian Constitution)

Constituent Assembly Formed

After the prolonged struggle and negotiations, as a fore-runner to Independence, a 'Constituent Assembly' was formed with members representing different regions and religions. The first meeting of the Constituent Assembly was held on 9th December 1946. Many great leaders were part of this Assembly. On the first day, 207 members participated.

On the inaugural day, Acharya Kriplani, one of the respected leaders, started the proceedings invoking the 'divine blessings' and proposing the name of Shri Sachchidananda Sinha (Bihar), the eldest member of the Assembly as 'Provisional Chairman' till the Chairman was elected.

Shri C. Rajagopalachari (Rajaji) was the first member to present his credentials and sign the register to become the member of the Constituent Assembly.

On the third day, Dr Rajendra Prasad was elected as Chairman of the Constituent Assembly. The designation 'Chairman' was subsequently replaced as 'President of the Constituent Assembly'.

India attained Independence on 15th August 1947 and the governance of India passed onto the Constituent Assembly India from the British Parliament. Lord Mountbatten was requested

by the Constituent Assembly to continue as Governor General for some more time. Shri C. Rajagopalachari (popularly known as Rajaji) took over as the Governor General on 21st June 1948 and he continued till 26th Jan 1950. Rajaji became the first Indian Governor General of India. After 26th Jan 1950, the Governor General post was redefined as President of India. Dr. Rajendra Prasad became the first President of India.

Framing Draft Constitution for India.

After the Indian Independence, the Constituent Assembly wanted to frame the Constitution for India. They constituted a 'Committee to draft the Constitution' on 29th August 1947 under the Chairmanship of Dr B. R. Ambedkar. Shri Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar, Shri N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, Shri K. M. Mushi, Shri Saiyid Mohd Saadulla, Shri B L Mitter and Shri D. P. Khaitan were included as other members of this Committee.

These eminent people drafted the Indian Constitution and presented to the Constituent Assembly on 4th November 1947.



Discussion in the Constituent Assembly



Jawaharlal Nehru moving the resolution for and Independent Soverian Republic in Constituent Assembly

The Constituent Assembly discussed this Draft Constitution in 114 sittings, spread over 2 years 11 months and 17 days thoroughly. The final Constitution was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on 26th November 1949. This day is also known as National Law Day. After Modi Government assumed power, this day is celebrated as 'Constitution Day'.

Constitution Document Signed

On 24th January 1950, 284 members of the Constituent Assembly signed the document and presented the official Constitution to the nation. Two hand-written copies of our Constitution (one in English and the other in Hindi), illuminated by artists and one print copy of English version were signed by the members.

The original constitution is hand-written, with each page decorated by artists from Shantiniketan including Beohar Rammanohar Sinha and Nandalal Bose. Its calligrapher was Prem Behari Narain Raizada

After putting their signatures, all the members including Dr. Rajendra Prasad (President of India Elect) and other members sang Vandemataram and Jana Gana Mana in chorus, symbolising a great achievement of the Sovereign Independent Republic of India, after a struggle of nearly three centuries.



Rajaji declaring India as a Republic

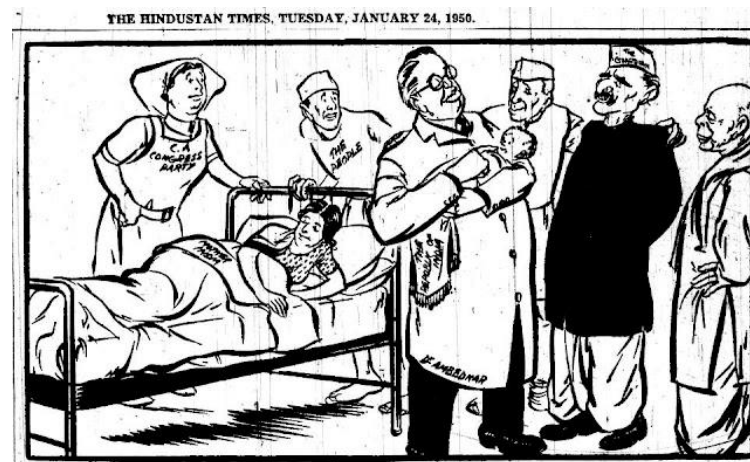
If you want to read the proceedings of the Constituent Assembly verbatim, please click the link

https://rajyasabha.nic.in/rsnew/official_sites/constituent.asp

This Constitution came into force on 26th Jan 1950. From that day, India is a Sovereign Independent Republic.

When the new Constitution was signed by the members on 24th Jan 1950, it was drizzling outside the Parliament at Delhi. It was considered by them as a good omen.

This Constituent Assembly was made a 'Provisional Indian Parliament' from 26th Jan 1950. The first General Election was held in 1952 and the 1st Lok Sabha was constituted.



This cartoon was published by Hindustan Times on 24th January 1950, two days before the first Indian Republic Day. This cartoon was drawn by the popular cartoonist Enver Ahmed. In this cartoon, Mother India gives birth to a baby called 'The Republic of India' and the DOCTOR Ambedkar holds the baby in his hands and gives a gentle touch. Congress Party is depicted as Nurse. The people of India, Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Sardar Vallabhai Patel are looking at the

new born baby with great anxiety.

Indian Constitution - Some interesting facts

The Indian Constitution, drafted by great visionaries, continues to be one of the best Constitutions in the world. Many global legal experts have praised our Constitution. The Indian Constitution contains 22 parts, 395 articles, 12 schedules and 2 appendices. Over a period of 72 years, the Constitution has undergone 104 amendments.

We are publishing the finer details for the benefit of all the youngsters. The freedom and sovereignty we enjoy did not come on a single day. Our elders have struggled and lost their lives in the freedom movement spread over nearly 300 years. The great visionary leaders have also provided us a great Constitution. None of these leaders, who had signed the Constitution are alive today.

It is the responsibility of every one of us to salute our great leaders and freedom fighters on this day and live up to their vision.



Remembering Arya Bhashyam, who Hoisted Tricolour on 26th Jan 1932 at Flagpost of Fort. St. George, Madras Bringing Down the Union Jack



By Prime Point Srinivasan, Mg. Editor

On 26th January 2022, India celebrated her 73rd Republic Day. During the freedom struggle, many patriots had come out and fought against the British Raj, spending the prime of their youth in prisons. These patriots had also contributed to the independence and freedom we now enjoy. Their families suffered. Many of these patriots' grandchildren lead very simple lives. Sadly, but for a few top national leaders, several thousands of great men and women are not even known to the present generation.



Shri Arya Bhashyam, who hoisted the Indian Tricolour, after removing the Union Jack in 1932 – a rare photo

The media, especially the television channels rarely talk about the freedom struggle and the sufferings of these great men and women who struggled for this freedom. During the Independence Day and Republic Day celebrations, the mainstream freedom fighters are lauded, with no mention about the true Unsung Heroes. Our school text books too recognise only a couple of the leaders of the Independence period. Many citizens across the country prefer to spend these national holidays entertaining themselves. Many Indians are under the impression that our National Flag has been flying atop only since 15th August 1947. Very few are aware that on 26th January 1932 at 2 a.m., someone had dared to bring down the Union Jack and hoist the Indian Tricolour at the prestigious flag post of Fort St. George at Madras. This was by a 25-year-old vibrant youth named Arya K Bhashyam. In 1919, as a young 12-year-old student, K Bhashyam (Arya was his pen name) was disturbed to hear about the massacre of hundreds of innocent people at Jallianwala Bagh by General Dyer. He was also inspired by Vanchinathan, who shot and killed Collector Ashe in 1911 and later killed himself at Maniyachi Railway station. Bhashyam purchased four pistols secretly to kill the then Governor of Madras Province and later shoot himself. However, when he stood before the Governor face to face, ready to shoot him, a spark crossed his mind and he resolved not to resort to violence, but follow Mahatma Gandhi. Spurred by Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak's vision of Swaraj, Bhashyam became a firebrand revolutionary and dared to do several feats protesting against the British colonial rule.

He was imprisoned several times and tortured by the police. The Fort St. George, Madras was built in 1644 by the British rulers as their first fortress in India. In 1687, they erected a 148-foot high flag post made of teakwood to stand as the tallest flag post in the country. The Union Jack used to be hoisted on that flag post every day. The British considered these two among the most prestigious imperial symbols erected by them.

26th January was considered the Swarajya Day by the Congress leaders then. Bhashyam wanted to hoist the Indian Tricolour on the Flag Post on Swarajya Day in 1932. Two days in advance, he personally made a large tricolour flag, using his dhoti and wrote in Tamil "இன்றிலிருந்து இந்தியா சுதந்திரம் அடைந்தது" ("From today India has attained independence"). He tied the tricolour dhoti on his waist to skip the notice of the security personnel. In the early hours of 26th January 1932 at 2 a.m., he arrived at the flag post. Arya Bhashyam climbed up the 148-foot flag post, removed the Union Jack from the ropes and hoisted the Indian tricolour. The Union Jack was torn into pieces.



Fort St George and the Teakwood Flag Staff (100 years ago)

No doubt, seeing the Indian tricolour flying atop the tallest flag post infuriated the British and two days later, they arrested Arya Bhashyam and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment in the Central Jail. He was treated as a 'dangerous prisoner' and kept in quarantine. Netaji Subash Chandra Bose was also brought to the Madras prison during that time. Both Arya Bhashyam and Netaji became close associates. In an exclusive interview to the All India Radio during 1970s, Arya Bhashyam described the torture he faced with the police in the jail. He said he was given 30 lashes for questioning their atrocities. He shouted 'Vande Mataram' repeatedly, while the Police mercilessly lashed him continuously.

Bhashyam was an artist and sculptor. After independence, he returned to a quiet and simple life. He refused the pension given to freedom fighters. He died in 1999 at the age of 93. The Indian tricolour was first hoisted in all the States, including Delhi on 15th August 1947. But Bhashyam accomplished this, as far back as 1932.

Today, only a few records have registered his achievements. With great effort, PreSense traced his only available photograph. The teakwood flag post was replaced in 1994 with a steel replica by the State Government.

In every district of the country, there were thousands of such Arya Bhashyams, who are not known to the present generation. Both the Central and the State Governments should identify these unsung freedom fighters and popularise their contributions, for the knowledge of the present generation. PreSense salutes these great heroes.

PreSense appeals to Hon'ble Prime Minister to consider installing his statue inside the Parliament House, befitting his stature.

Arya Bhashyam was given 30 lashes for questioning their atrocities. He shouted 'Vande Mataram' repeatedly, while the Police mercilessly lashed him continuously



Remembering Bhikaji Cama, who Hoisted Indian Flag in Foreign Soil in 1907

By C. Badri, Editorial Advisor



"Behold, the flag of independent India is born! It has been made sacred by the blood of young Indians who sacrificed their lives in its honour. In the name of this flag, I appeal to lovers of freedom all over the world to support this struggle." – Bhikaji Cama



India had many great and valiant freedom fighters who struggled to free India from the clutches of the British, Dutch and Portuguese. Only a very few of the freedom fighters have been celebrated adequately in Indian history but many freedom fighters are unsung and have gone unnoticed. In the Indian freedom struggle not only there were men patriots but there were also very many female patriots who fought valiantly and admirably for Indian independence. And many such female patriots who fought for the Indian freedom struggle hardly found a place in the annals of Indian history and in the Indian textbooks. One such glorious female fighter is Bhikaji Cama. We might have come across her name on places, roads and buildings but only a few knew about her and her contribution during the freedom movement against the British.

This article is about the history of Madam Bhikaji Cama, an impregnable lady who got involved actively and played an important role in the very initial period of the Indian freedom struggle.

Bhikaji was born on September 24, 1861, at Bombay in an affluent Parsi family. Her father Sri Sorabji Framji Patel, was a leading merchant of Bombay. He was not only known for business but he actively engaged himself in the field of education and was a great philanthropist too in the city of Bombay.

It was the time when the Indian national movement started taking its roots which very much attracted Bhikaji even at her young age and drew her towards politics at a very early age. She had a panache for languages and soon became an expert in advocating for the cause of independence in various forums. Bhikaji married Rustomji Cama who was a leading lawyer at that time in 1885. However, the relationship did not last long as Rustomji Cama appreciated the British and fascinated by their culture and firmly believed that the British rule had done a



lot of good to India and the Indians and on contradictory Bhikaji was a staunch nationalist and held a strong view that the Britishers had ruthlessly exploited India for their benefit. Thus, their relationship was not smooth and Bhikaji engaged herself actively in philanthropic activities and social work.

In 1896 Bombay Presidency had to face bubonic plague, a deadly infectious disease spread by rats resulting in fever, swelling and ultimately death. In fact, in the fourteenth century bubonic plague killed half of the people living in Europe. People were dying in hundreds in Bombay alone due to the plague but Bhikaji unmindful of the serious and life-threatening consequences volunteered to assist and save the plague victims. In the process she was also affected by the plague and miraculously survived from the dreadful disease. However unfortunately the disease left her in poor health. Consequently, she was advised rest and recuperation and she left Bombay in 1902 to live in London.

An International Socialist Conference was held at Stuttgart (Germany) on August 21, 1907. More than one thousand participants belonging to the various countries attended the conference. It was on this occasion that Bhikaji unfurled the first version of the Indian national tricolour flag with green, saffron, and red stripes during the conference. She then announced,

“This is the flag of independent India. I appeal to all gentlemen to stand and salute the Flag.”

The representatives at the conference implicitly obliged her by standing and saluting the first flag conceived of the independent Hindustan. The flag she unfurled was co-designed by Bhikaji and Shyamji Krishna Varma which later served as a model for the current Indian National flag. The flag consisted on the top a green stripe with eight blooming lotuses representing pre-independence India's eight provinces. “*Bande Mataram*” was inscribed across the central saffron stripe in Hindi. On the bottom red stripe, a half moon was on the right and the rising sun on the left, indicating the Hindu and Muslim faith. The same flag was reportedly smuggled later into India by the Socialist Leader Indulal Yagnik and is now available on display at the Maratha and Kesari Library in Pune.

Madam Cama had wanted to bring poverty, starvation and oppression under the British Raj, as also India's thirst for freedom to the attention of the international community and she had succeeded. Bhikaji became the first Indian to hoist the Indian flag on foreign soil. She appealed for human rights, equality and autonomy for the Indians from Great Britain. She also highlighted the sufferings of a famine that had struck the Indian subcontinent.

During her stay in London she met Dadabhoy Naoroji, a strong critic of British rule in India, and started actively working for the independence movement. During the said period she also came into contact with the other staunch nationalists like Lala Hardayal, Shyamji Krishna Varma etc., etc.

The Britishers were punishing those who fought for freedom in the form of ordinances and giving life sentences. The entire world was not aware of the uprising revolt and patriotism of the very many young and old in opposing the British dominance and misrule. The actions of Bhikaji were classified as treason and she was banned from entry to India unless she gave an undertaking not to partake in the freedom struggle. The undertaking was promptly refused by Bhikaji Cama and she remained in exile in Europe.

She continued her activities by relocating to Paris. With the close association of Munchers Shah Burjorji Godrej and Rewa Bhai Rana co-founded the Paris Indian Society. She also authored



and published literature encouraging the rebellion which notably included "Bande Mataram", an inspiring poem. In response to the execution of Madan Lal Dhingra she also published "Madan's Talwar". She sent the weekly magazines to the freedom fighter and kept the tempo live. However, the British Government was unable to control her activities despite their best efforts.

Bhikaji also widely travelled in the United States of America bringing to their knowledge the revolution which is taking place in India and the freedom struggle to liberate India from British rule. She was also a champion of women's emancipation and fought for the cause of women who were relegated and highlighted their role in nation building. While addressing the participants at the National Conference held in Cairo in 1910 she stunned the audience by remarking as follows:

"Where is the other half of Egypt? I see only men who represent half the country! Where are the mothers? Where are the sisters? You must not forget that the hands that rock cradles also build persons."

Bhikaji remained in exile in Europe until 1935, when she became gravely ill and was paralyzed by a stroke that she had suffered earlier that year. Only at that point of time the British Government allowed her to come back to India. She returned to Bombay in November, 1935 but did not live long. She died on August 13, 1936. She had bequeathed most of her personal assets to the Avabai Petit Orphanage for girls.



The Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department honoured her by issuing a commemorative stamp in her memory during 1962. Indian Coast Guard also commissioned a patrol vessel named the ICGS Bhikaji Cama in 1997.

Bhikaji Cama was a doyen of the early freedom fighters whose courage and commitment exposed the Indian freedom struggle movement to the world. May her name live long in the history of Indian freedom struggle.

A Proud Moment for all Indians

About 1,000 drones were lighting up the sky for 10 minutes at the 'Beating the Retreat Ceremony' on 29th Jan 2022 at Rashtrapathi Bhavan, Delhi. India is the fourth country after China, Russia and the UK to carry out such a large-scale show. The project and its components have been developed indigenously.



Cartoon festival 2022 at Bengaluru



After successfully organizing the cartoon festivals in Delhi, Mumbai, Pune, Chennai, and Hyderabad, the only monthly cartoon magazine of country, Cartoon Watch, organized a cartoon festival in Bengaluru on 1st Jan 2022. Exhibition of 21 Cartoonists for 21 Days was inaugurated by Triambak Sharma. In its 26th year of publication, Triambak Sharma felicitated four eminent cartoonists of Karnataka, V.G. Narendra, K.R. Swami, B.G. Gujjarappa, G.S. Naganath with life time achievement awards of Cartoon Watch. This function was held at the Art Gallery of Indian Institute of Cartoonists (IIC), Bengaluru.

PRINCE

By Triambak Sharma



Election
Commission's
Ban on Physical
Rallies, Road
Shows in 5 States
Elections 2022

Mind it..
our
Rallies
are **ON**..



Triambak Sharma

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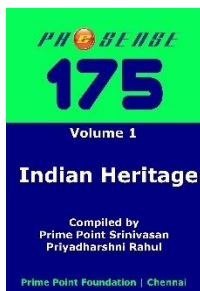
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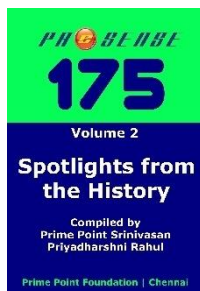




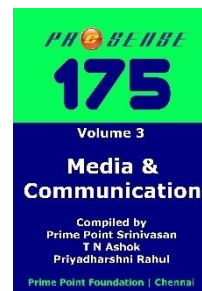
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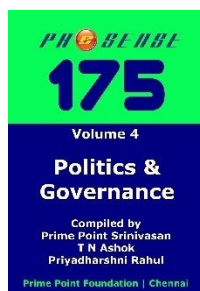
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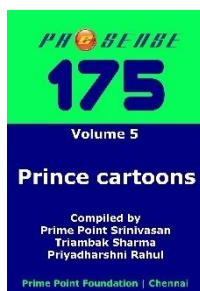
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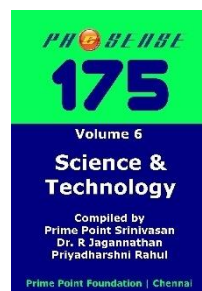
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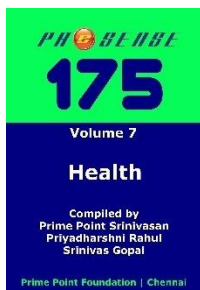
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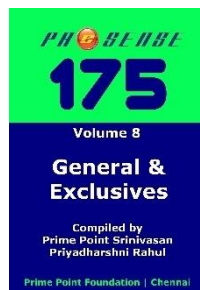
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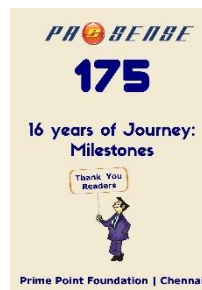
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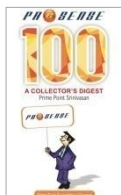
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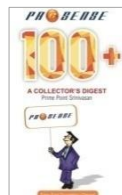


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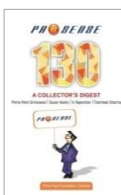
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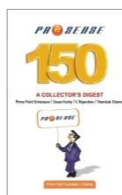
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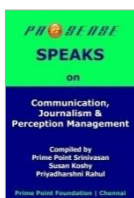
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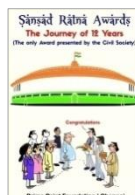
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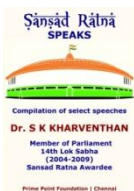
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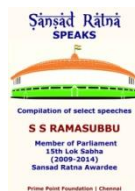
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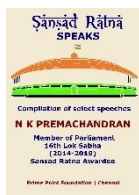
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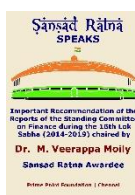
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