

Cover Story of the Month



Satellite Navigation

In This Issue

- P3 Editorial:**
Celebrating
Negativity – Quo
Vadis?
- P5 Cover Story:**
Satellite
Navigation
- P8 Anecdote:**
Encounter with
Gangsters
- P9 Announcement:**
Sansad Ratna
Awards 2021
- P12 National:** Review
of Performance of
Parliament
- P13 Reports on Our
Events**
- P14 Princeton**

Contact
editor@corpezine.com
www.corpezine.com
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From the Desk of Editor-in-Chief

Greetings from all of us @ The Editorial Team to all our readers.



As usual, we have a potpourri of articles for you to feast upon in this edition, and if you feel like it, share your critical feedback with us, while sharing the eMagazine with your contacts.

Our Editorial discusses the trend that has emerged, where anti-heroes are lauded and mischief is applauded. The social media is a notorious platform for such propaganda. Read and contemplate on it.

With the recent recognition of our indigenous Navigation Satellite System, IRNSS by the international body, International Maritime Organisation, we take a brief look at the evolution of navigation tools and what the modern navigation satellite systems are about.

This month's anecdote explores the author's encounters with the dark personalities of society.

This edition carries a report on the performance of the Lok Sabha during its first session this year. We are proud to announce the *Sansad Ratna Awards* function 2021, scheduled for next month, and privileged to showcase two of our sponsors for the event.

We also carry a brief report on the events held recently by us. Our mascot, Prince marks his presence with his signature satire.

I hope you will enjoy reading this edition. Please share your feedback with us at editor@corpezine.com. Your feedback is important to us.

Susan

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Editorial

Celebrating Negativity – Quo Vadis?

In the recent years, India has been seeing a trend, where a section of the public and the media celebrate negative news, without any reservation. In many states of the country, convicts and criminal offenders who are released from jail after serving their period of imprisonment, are hailed as heroes and received in grandeur. Anti-hero characters who feature in films, social media and television serials, are hero-worshipped. Hanged terrorists are given grand funerals, with large crowds turning up. In the process, genuine heroes of our nation are not recognised, and are often side-lined.

In the recent violence caused by miscreants in the garb of farmers' support, at the time of the Republic Day celebrations at Delhi, some senior journalists tweeted some fake news against the police. These promoters of the fake news were hailed by a section of media and some intellectuals, in defence of 'freedom of speech and expression'.



Recently, the arrested young girls who were allegedly associated with some international separatist organisations, were hailed, again in defence of 'freedom of speech and expression'. Whatever be the legal position, any association with international groups that work against the sovereignty of India, must not be tolerated and must be condemned. Unfortunately, if anyone dares to condemn these activities, he is silenced and shamed by a powerful lobby of the social media and the traditional media.

The Silence of Concerned Citizens

People who are concerned about the welfare of their nation, are afraid to speak against the celebration of negativity, for fear of being shamed by its supporters. Even though the supporters of negativity are few in number when compared to the larger number of silent, concerned citizens, these negative people are extremely vocal in the media, especially in the social media, drowning the silence of the people.

The author spoke to a cross section of intellectual people from different professional backgrounds. While they deplored this new trend, they were reluctant to share their views publicly.

Freedom of Speech is Not Absolute

With the emergence of the social media, it is generally assumed that 'freedom of speech and expression' is absolute. This is incorrect. The Indian Constitution provides 'freedom of speech and expression' as a fundamental right under section 19(1)(a). However, under Article 19(2), the Indian Constitution empowers the State to enact laws that impose reasonable restrictions on the exercise of the right conferred by the said article 19(1)(a), "in the interest of the sovereignty and integrity of India, the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States, public order, decency or morality, or in relation to contempt of court, defamation or incitement to an offence". In India, there are enough laws to impose reasonable restrictions. In the United States, even though their Constitution provides for



absolute freedom of speech and expression, this freedom is restricted through various judgements. No country in the world enjoys absolute freedom of speech and expression.

Sadly, the people who advocate 'freedom of speech' do not educate the youngsters about the reasonable restrictions. When the author spoke to one of the senior professors of journalism of a reputed university, the professor questioned the right of the police to arrest any person who violated the restrictions. Surprisingly, this professor was ignorant of the reasonable restrictions and even the fundamental duties enshrined in the Constitution. Thousands of students who are taught by this professor, are likely to be misinformed by him, and therefore, they run the risk of breaking the law, out of ignorance.

Why This Trend?

During the conversation with various people about why this trend has emerged in the recent years, many observed that there was polarisation of right and left across the world with extreme views on both sides, and both finding fault with each other. This polarisation has affected India too.

An internationally reputed neurologist opined that some adverse economic developments, rising unemployment and even some of the good but lenient reform measures introduced by the Government, has caused insecurity and fear among the youngsters, and they tend to react with anger. Out of their lack of awareness about the restrictions and the law, they tend to overstep their right of expression, to vent their frustration. This results in such untoward behaviour and trends.

Inadequate communication from the ruling establishment, and lack of concerted efforts to educate the people about the various useful economic initiatives and reforms, coupled with the 'chest-beating' arrogance of some of the followers of the ruling establishment, have infuriated even the politically unbiased and apolitical people of the country.

Role of Political Parties and the Media

It is a dangerous and unhealthy trend to see youngsters violating the law of the land, using the social media, to the embarrassment for our nation. It is also a dangerous trend that political parties, instead of guiding and checking the youngsters, encourage them, in their pursuit of short-term political gains. Tweets against the sovereignty and integrity of the nation are often hailed by some political parties. The traditional media like print and television, instead of playing a positive role, fuel such acts, to up their TRP ratings.

Differentiate between Government and Sovereignty of the Nation

Critics of the ruling establishment should differentiate between the Government and the sovereignty of the nation. In the pretext of opposing the Government, these 'activists' collude with national enemies, to protest against the nation's sovereignty. If the political parties and the media realise the dangers of this trend and act in a responsible manner, we can protect and uphold the sovereignty of the country and its legitimate citizens.

by K. Srinivasan, Publisher and Managing Editor



Cover Story

Satellite Navigation



Man is a social animal, and navigation as well as communication is an inherent urge in any human being. Being primitively nomadic, human beings, like most other species in the animal kingdom, were compelled to move from place to place in search of food and sometimes away from threats and enemies. With time and experience, human beings learnt to rely on familiar landmarks, and the direction of the celestial bodies, to earmark their position, in the course of their journey.

History

Indian history is full of stories on how emperors navigated and moved from one territory to another, in their quest to conquer kingdoms. Around 1000 years ago, King Rajendra Chola of the Chola Dynasty in Tamil Nadu (now the delta region of the state) travelled to South East Asian kingdoms and regions (now called Sumatra, Burma and Cambodia). Chinese travellers have travelled to India, and many Indians have travelled across the seas on specific missions like trade, conquest, expeditions, religion and so on. The Indian sage, Adi Sankara travelled from South Kerala to the northernmost part of India, viz. the highlands in Kashmir and set up a temple there.

When men began to use the seas to explore new lands, they used to sail alongside the shoreline and look for landmarks that told them of the progress in their journey. When they began to sail far out into the seas and out of sight of the land, they relied on the direction of the sun during the day, and the North Star and other constellations during the night. Interestingly, some even followed the direction of birds' flights, or of the fish that swam.



Then came the invention of the compass which is based on the magnetic fields of the earth, to show the directions.

By the 19th century, electronic navigation tools such as calculators and computers made reading directions easier, and travel more convenient. Navigation has come a long way over the centuries. Today, we have satellite-controlled and -monitored aids to facilitate navigation as well as communication across the lands and seas, and even across the universe within the solar system. Almost all navigations and communications are enabled by navigation satellite systems that relay from Earth's orbit to terrestrial stations, for use by the people.

Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS)

GNSS refers to a constellation of navigation satellite systems providing signals from space, to transmit positioning and timing data to GNSS receivers. The receivers then use this data to determine the location. GNSS is the generic term for satellite navigation systems for global coverage. RNS stands for Regional Navigation Satellite System for regional navigational coverage. The advantage of having access to multiple satellites is accuracy and accessibility at all times. Even though satellite systems do not generally fail, in case of such an eventuality, or if the line of sight from any one satellite is obstructed, the GNSS receivers can pick up the signals from the other satellites on standby.

The primary operation of the GNSS is to transmit carrier waves which bear information, from the satellites to the receivers on Earth. A GNSS receiver has two elements comprising an antenna and a processor. The antenna catches the signals while the processor decodes and makes sense of the information received. To know the accurate location, the receiver needs to process the signals transmitted from a minimum of three satellites.

GPS or Global Positioning System

To the common man, the word GPS or Google Maps is a familiar term, used to locate directions or routes. GPS is one of the four Global Navigation Satellite Systems (GNSS), available today. The motorist, who is looking for the direction and the route to reach his destination using the Google Map, is familiar with GPS. It is also used by a person to indicate where he is, by giving his address, that is deciphered and recognised by GPS to pinpoint his location.

GPS was developed by the US government, initially for their military navigation. It is maintained by the US Air Force, and is the oldest GNSS. The US government initiated its operations in 1978 and it was later on, that it was made available for civilian use. GPS can be used by anyone with a GPS device, which receives the signals from the satellites.

How does GPS work?

GPS is a network of about 31 satellites orbiting Earth at an altitude of around 20,000 kilometres. Each satellite of the GPS constellation circles Earth twice a day. Twenty-four satellites currently function to provide the accurate location, while the remaining five satellites are spare ones.

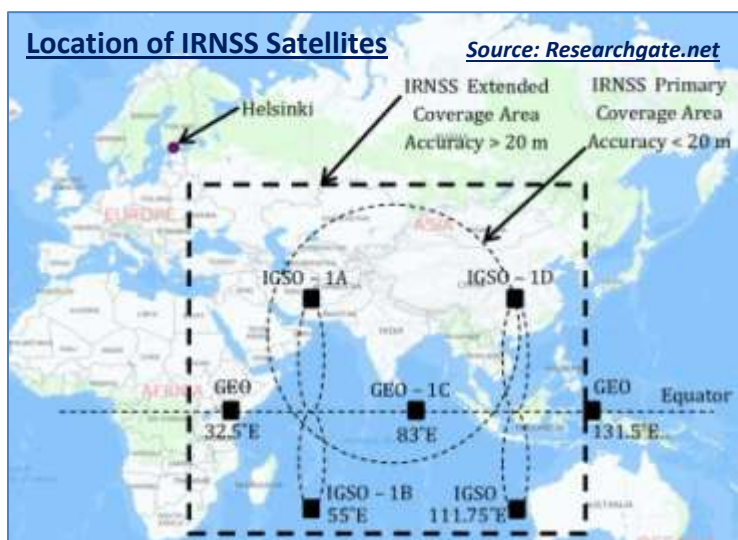
Wherever you are on Planet Earth, at least four GPS satellites are 'visible' at any time. It requires only three satellites to provide the location. The other satellites add to the accuracy of the reading of the location. Each satellite transmits information about its position and the



current time, at regular intervals. Travelling at the speed of light, these signals are intercepted by a GPS receiver, to calculate the distance from each satellite.

Soon, more countries developed and sent their own GNSS constellations into the orbit round Earth, for navigation and location purposes. Currently, there are four global GNSS systems viz. GPS (US), GLONASS (Russia), Galileo (EU), and BeiDou (China), and two regional systems viz. QZSS (Japan) and IRNSS or NavIC (India).

Indian Regional Navigation Satellite System (IRNSS)



IRNSS or NavIC (acronym for Navigation with Indian Constellation), is an indigenously developed regional satellite navigation system that provides accurate real-time positioning and timing services. Incidentally, the Sanskrit word *nāvik* means 'sailor' or 'navigator'. IRNSS was designed by the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO). While GPS has 24 functional satellites to service the entire globe, IRNSS has 7 satellites, modelled to provide regional location information service, covering India and its neighbouring nations in an area

extending upto a radius of 1,500 kilometres from the Indian boundary, at all times and in all weather conditions.

IRNSS – An Indian Initiative

IRNSS is an Indian initiative. There was a felt need for an indigenous version for quite some time, but it was especially felt during the Kargil War against Pakistan in 1999. Pakistani troops had taken positions in the high mountains of the Himalayan range, and the Indian military force desperately needed the GPS data of the region in order to combat against the enemy. But USA, that owned GPS, denied its access to India. This experience at Kargil made the nation realise the importance of an indigenous navigation system. This was the beginning of the development of IRNSS by the Indian scientists in ISRO. IRNSS-A, the first of the series of satellites, was launched on 1st July 2013, and there were several other launches that followed in the subsequent years, so that currently, there are 7 satellites in orbit for India.

International Recognition of IRNSS

IRNSS gained international recognition when the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) recognised it as a component of the World-Wide Radio Navigation System (WWRNS). This happened in the 102nd meeting of the Maritime Safety Committee in November 2020, where it stated that NavIC met the operational requirements to assist in navigation of ships in ocean waters. NavIC can be utilised in such areas as maritime navigation and survey. Undoubtedly, this development is in line with India's *Atmanirbhar* (Self Reliant) initiative.

by Susan Koshy, Editor-in-Chief, with V.Rajendran, Editor



Anecdote

Encounters with Gangsters – A Fearsome Experience

A journalist's life is not hunky dory. It is not wine and dine with celebrities. It is a hard grind to the top. Covering the police beat, magistrates' courts, coroners' courts, police commissioners' briefings are all tough routines. But these experiences give you a firm foundation on the important facets of journalism. In my career spanning nearly 50 years, there are three to four instances or anecdotes that I simply cannot forget, and which still send a shudder down my spine. These are my encounters with gangsters, notorious smugglers, and criminals, in the course of a police beat or a court reporting.

My Encounter with Smugglers, Including Haji Mastan

My first instance was with the relatives of the notorious smuggler, Manu Narang, who was accused of smuggling electronic goods, and of money laundering. The then Prime Minister Ms Indira Gandhi had invoked the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act *aka* COFEPOSA, to apprehend smugglers and money launderers.

Manu Narang's brother used to come to the court and when he casually met me outside the court, he told me, "*Theek thare se likho, anjaam jaanthe ho* (Write properly, you know the consequences)".

"*Ye sab thumhara hain, Narang ke kilaf kuch math likho.* (All this is yours, don't write anything against Narang)", he said as he took me to his car to show loads of cash, and a Black Label Scotch Whiskey bottle. I was shaken. I reported this incident to my superior, the Chief Reporter. He said, "When you work on the police beat, you do get such threats. But remember that if you play straight and do objective reporting, nothing will happen to you. Nothing happened to me."

Narang was convicted and later released.

Yet another incident was the mass surrender of smugglers such as Haji Mastan, Yusuf Patel, and Chota Shakeel. I think Dawood Ibrahim was also there. In the late 1970s, Mrs Gandhi was trounced in the general elections. The Janata Party under the mentorship of socialist leader, Jayaprakash Narayan (JP) had come to power. JP was on a cleansing mission. First, the notorious Chambal dacoits laid down their arms. This brought peace to the Valley. Over 60 smugglers surrendered before JP.



I first met Haji Mastan over a cup of tea in Delhi. Very dark in complexion, he was a towering personality at over six feet, and a thin wiry person. Dressed in an impeccable, white safari suit, pristine, well-polished white and black shoes, you would hardly call him a smuggler. He was awe-inspiring and fearsome. Constantly roving eyes and looking around, his eyes were never focused on mine. The police later told me that this habit was a typical trait of a gangster – roving eyes, looking around for sharp shooters. There was so much heat and sweat inside me when I met Haji Mastan face to face.

"I beat the law and brought electronic goods into the country through the seas. I never created trouble on land, it was always at sea, and I was totally against smuggling of drugs",



Mastan told me. History tells us that Mastan and Dawood Ibrahim, his underling, fell out on this issue, and Dawood migrated to Dubai and ran the drug empire with Mumbai extortions.

My Encounter with Prabhakaran, LTTE Leader



The next instance was my frequent trips to the hideouts of the Tamil Eelam separatists' organisations from LTTE to TELO, the moderates, and TULF leaders, for obtaining regular updates on what was happening in Jaffna and other Tamil-dominated areas in Sri Lanka. When all the Tamil separatist organisations descended on Chennai for peace talks, brokered by the Home Ministry of India, the lawns of Raj Bhavan were agog, as the LTTE leader Prabhakaran arrived. As he had to wait it out till his time came, he met with a few journalists. Dressed in military fatigues, he looked very strong and muscular. He shook hands with me with a smile, but no words. It was a shuddering moment for me to stand face to face with Prabhakaran, shaking my hands. His grip was so strong that I felt as if my palm would break.

The talks were not fruitful. They went back to guerrilla warfare.

My assignment from a US-based NGO to write against the failure of Kimberley certification of diamonds, the story of slavery in blood diamonds in Africa, and rebels trading diamonds for arms for revolution, also brought dozens of strange phone calls every night for me, asking for the source of news.

My Lessons Learnt from These Encounters

The lesson I learnt in journalism was what my boss had advised, "Don't mess with the police or law breakers. Play by the book and you will be safe". That is what I have done in the last five decades.

The above account is a true recall of events from the pages of history, not written before.

by T.N.Ashok, Consulting Editor

Announcement



The 11th Edition of Sansad Ratna Awards function will be held on Saturday, 20th March 2021 at Constitution Club of India, New Delhi. Top performing Parliamentarians of 2019-20 will be honoured with Sansad Ratna Awards. Three Parliamentarians will be honoured with Sansad Maha Ratna Awards for their consistent performance during the 16th Lok Sabha. Admission is only by Invitation. Sansad Ratna Awards is the flagship initiative of your eMagazine PreSense and Prime Point Foundation.

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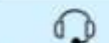

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National

Review of Performance of Parliament Upto Part I of Budget Session 2021

Part I of the Budget Session 2021 started on 29th January 2021 and functioned till 13th February 2021. They sat for 12 days. The productivity for Lok Sabha was 99% and that of Rajya Sabha was 100%. Being the first Session of 2021, the Parliament started with the Hon'ble President of India addressing the Members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha jointly.

Five Bills were introduced (excluding Finance Bill) during this session. The Budget for 2021-22 was presented by the Hon'ble Finance Minister. In the Lok Sabha, the Budget was discussed for 14 hours 42 minutes with the participation of 139 members. In the Rajya Sabha, the Budget was discussed for nearly 11 hours with the participation of 45 members.

Toppers in Overall Performance (1st June 2019 – 13th Feb 2021) 17th Lok Sabha

Name	Initiated Debates	Questions	Private Members Bills	Total	Attendance
Smt. Supriya Sule, NCP, Maharashtra	83	286	4	371	89%
Shri Shrirang Appa Barne, Shiv Sena, Maharashtra	36	259	4	299	94%
Shri Subash Ramrao Bhamre, BJP, Maharashtra	15	277	0	292	86%
Shri Amol Ramsing Kolhe, NCP, Maharashtra	14	277	0	291	59%

Smt Supriya Sule is the topper in (a) Total Tally of Initiated Debates, Private Members Bills and Questions (b) Questions and (c) among Women Members. She is a *Sansad Ratna Awardee*. She is nominated for *Sansad Maha Ratna Award* for her consistent performance in the 16th Lok Sabha.

Shri N K Premachandran (RSP, Kerala) is the topper in Private Members Bills. (He has introduced 7 Private Members Bills). He is also a *Sansad Ratna Awardee* of the 16th Lok Sabha. He is now a Member of the Jury Committee for *Sansad Ratna Awards*.

Shri Aadhir Ranjan Chawdhury (INC, West Bengal) is the topper in Initiated Debates. (He participated in 124 Initiated Debates).

Top Performing States

Among the states, Maharashtra and Kerala have scored highest in performance.

Maharashtra State has been the topper consistently from the 14th Lok Sabha. In the 17th Lok Sabha, since the first sitting, the average score per member from Maharashtra for the Total Tally of Initiated Debates, Private Members Bills and Questions is 140.7 (National



average is 75). Besides topping the Total Tally, Maharashtra also tops under Questions with 129.7 per member (National average is 65.2).

Kerala State comes second for the Total Tally with 128.1 per member. Kerala stands first under Initiated Debates with an average score of 32.4 per member (National average is 15.4).

PreSense congratulates the top performing Lok Sabha MPs (Members of Parliament) and also the Members of Maharashtra and Kerala, for their effective participation.

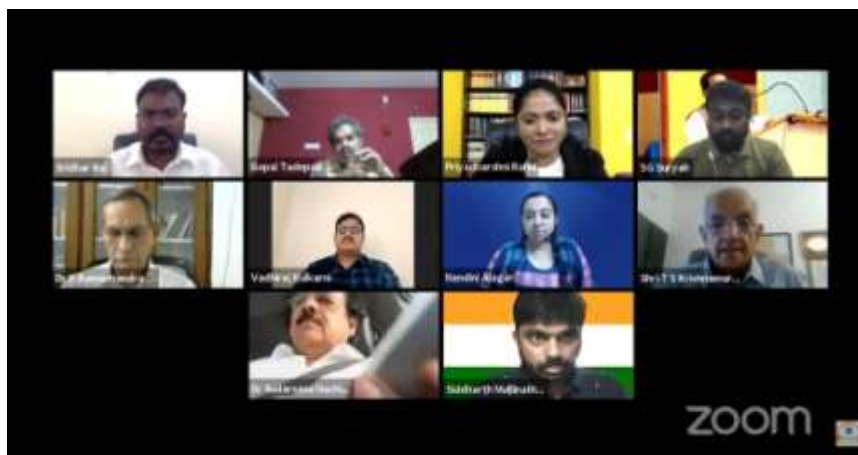
(Data source: PRS India | The data relates to the period from the first sitting of the 17th Lok Sabha till the end of Part 1 of Budget Session 2021)

by K. Srinivasan, Publisher and Managing Editor

Report on Our Events

Exclusive Panel Discussion

A panel discussion on 'Electoral Reforms and Simultaneous Elections' was organised on 24th January 2021, with Dr Sudarsana Nachiappan, Former Member of Parliament, and Shri T S Krishnamurthy, Former Chief Election Commissioner of India, sharing their expert comments and thoughts before a virtually live audience on social media.



The programme was keenly attended and the audience posed several interesting questions to the panellists for their valued opinions. The programme can be watched in the following link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZbOZHs-2fxk>.

Dialogue With Experts – Edition 22



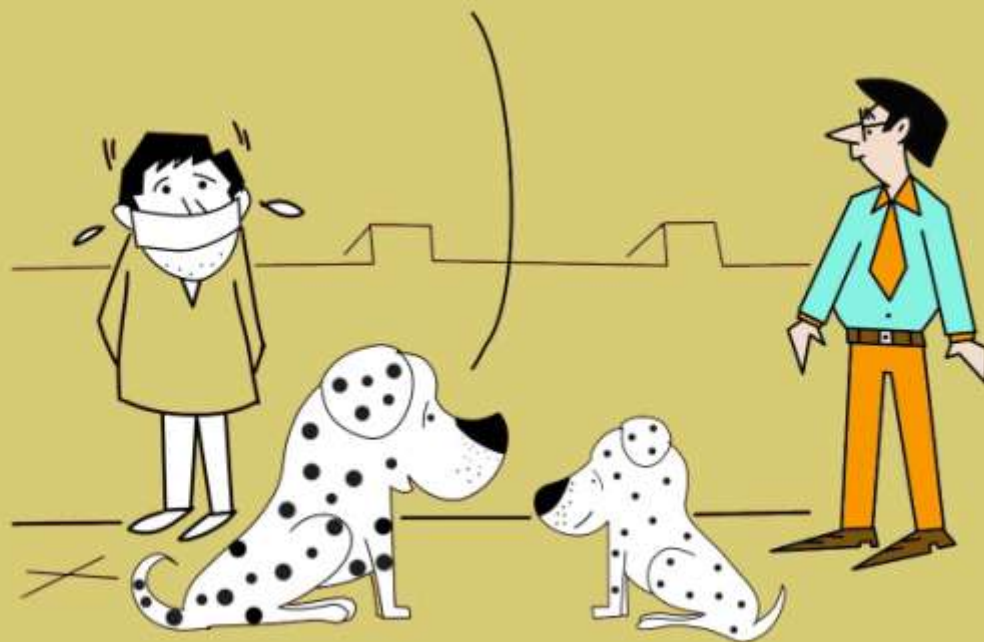
Shri S Sathyamoorthy, Retired Deputy Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India and Chair Audit Board Delhi spoke about the role of CAG and how auditing is conducted for all central government and state government expenditure. Prime Point Srinivasan hosted the programme, which can be watched in the following link:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IWNkDRpjB9s>

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by Triambak Sharma

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C. Badri

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