

PR SENSE

Spreading Positive Vibrations
Issue No 180 Feb 2022
Published by Prime Point Foundation

Cover Story



Research in Education

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Spreading Positive Vibrations
Issue No 180- Feb 2022

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From the Desk of Managing Editor

Dear Readers



I am happy to share the 180th edition of your eMagazine PreSense with its rich content as usual. The recently concluded Part one of the Budget Session 2022 was a productive one without noticeable disruption. The Editorial deals with the functioning of the Budget Session and the expectations of the common man.

There is always a discussion whether the Indian Education system encourages the research facilities and how India is placed at global level in education. The Cover Story deals elaborately with the research aspects in Indian education system. The cover story also brings out the provisions in the New Education Policy 2021.

Recently, TATAs acquired Air India after 70 years. Our exclusive article narrates the background of the Air India take over by the Government of India in 1952 and the circumstances that led to the sale of Air India.

On account of Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav year, we are bringing out every month an article on the freedom fighters who are not celebrated much. In this edition, we feature Veeramangai Rani Velu Nachiyar, a queen who fought with British troops in the 17th century.

We also bring out a humourous short story on "forgetfulness". It is only the reflection of our day-to-day life.

The 12th edition of Sansad Ratna Awards will be held on 26th March 2022 at Delhi. 11 MPs, 4 Parliamentary Committees and 2 veterans will be honoured on that day. This edition carries the list of Members selected for the Award by the Jury Committee.

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

Appreciating Parliamentarians for the First Part of Budget Session 2022



By Prime Point Srinivasan, Mg. Editor

7th Session of 17th Lok Sabha (Budget Session 2022 – Part one) was one of the productive Sessions of this Lok Sabha and the entire Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha functioned without much noticeable disruption. The Session started with the President's Address to the joint session of Members of both the Houses on 31st Jan 2022, followed with the presentation of the Economic Survey and Regular Budget for 2022-23. Part one of the Session was adjourned on 11th Feb 2022. The Parliament will again meet on 14th March 2022 for the second part to continue the Budget discussions. Common man expects that the Budget to be discussed thoroughly without disruption, to avoid the budget being passed by voice vote in a hurry.

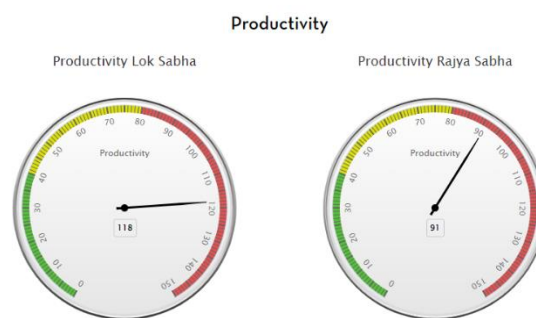
It is quite heartening to note that the productivity of the Lok Sabha was 118% and that of Rajya Sabha was 91%. Lok Sabha functioned for 49.3 hours Rajya Sabha for 36.8 hours. Both the houses spent nearly 15% of the Parliament time in Question Hour. This is a good trend.

PreSense always insists that Question Hour and Zero Hour belong to the common man, who has elected the Members. Only during these hours, the Members can take up a lot of serious local issues for a solution. In recent years, Parliamentarians have developed a trend asking for adjournment of Question and Zero Hours, citing some reasons, which could be discussed in the regular business hours. If the Chair does not accept, they disrupt the Parliament and forces the Chair to adjourn the session without any business. This is a bad trend and against the interest of the people. If the political parties want to discuss any serious issue, there are many ways to draw the attention. Sadly, the Members seek adjournment of Question and Zero Hours citing State-level issues.

In the last concluded session, the Hon'ble Speaker mentioned the indecent behaviour of some members. The leaders of all the parties assured good behaviour of their members. There are many role model MPs in our Parliament, cutting across party lines. Only a handful of members, in order to gain publicity and to draw the attention of their party leadership indulge in such a disruptive mode. These members send a wrong signal to the youth, bringing bad image even to MPs of good stature. Senior party leaders should not encourage such unholy behaviour of their members in the House, which is treated as the temple of democracy.

If the Members want to protest against the Government, they can work beyond the hours and bring out all the deficiencies of the Government to the fore. This way they will be doing a great service to the democracy and parliamentary system.

Our humble request to all Members is to allow Question and Zero Hour without disruption.



Graphics courtesy: PRS India



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12th Edition of Sansad Ratna Awards 2022

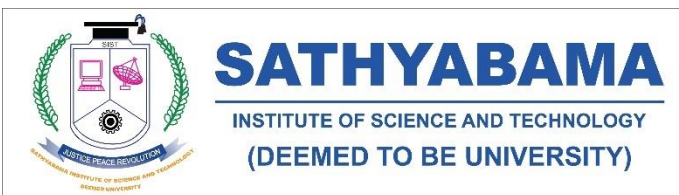


Sansad Ratna Awards were instituted by Prime Point Foundation and the eMagazine PreSense in 2010 at the suggestion of Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam, who himself inaugurated the first Award function in May 2010. Top performing Parliamentarians and Standing Committees are being honoured every year with Sansad Ratna Awards based on the performance parameters. The data is provided by PRS India, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha websites. Till 2021, 75 such Parliamentarians have been honoured. This award is given on behalf of the civil society. The Jury Committee is chaired by Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal (Hon'ble MoS, Parliamentary Affairs) and Shri T S Krishnamurthy (Former Chief Election Commissioner of India) and has other eminent and outstanding Parliamentarians and professionals as members of the Jury Committee.

This is the only award presented by the civil society to performing Parliamentarians anywhere in the world. The Award function will be held on Saturday, 26th March 2022 in Delhi.

Prime Point Foundation and PreSense thank the Supporting Partners to the 12th Edition of the Award function.

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Sansad Ratna Awards 2022

List of selected members for Awards

SI No	Name of the Award	Nominated Name
01	Lok Sabha - Excellence Award – General – Overall tally	Shri Bidyut Baran Mahato (BJP, Jharkhand)
02	Lok Sabha - Excellence Award – First time MP – total tally	Shri Kuldeep Rai Sharma (INC, Andaman Nicobar Islands)
03	Lok Sabha - Excellence Award – Women MP – overall tally	Dr Heena Vijayakumar Gavit (BJP, Maharashtra)
04	Lok Sabha - Topper in Initiated Debates	Prof. Saugata Roy (AITMC, West Bengal)
05	Lok Sabha - Topper in Questions	Shri Sudhir Gupta (BJP, Madhya Pradesh)
06	Rajya Sabha - Excellence Award – Sitting MPs – General – Total tally	Dr. Amar Patnaik (BJD, Odisha)
07	Rajya Sabha - Excellence Award – Sitting MPs – Women MP – Total tally	Dr. Fauzia Tahseen Ahmed Khan (NCP, Maharashtra)
08	Rajya Sabha - Excellence Award – Retired MPs – Total tally	Shri K. K. Ragesh (CPI-M, Kerala)
09	Excellence Award - Lok Sabha Committee	1. Agriculture (Chairman: Shri PC Gaddi Goudar, BJP, Karnataka) 2. Finance (Chairman: Dr Jayant Sinha, BJP, Jharkhand) 3. Labour (Chairman: Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab, BJD, Odisha)
10	Excellence Award – Rajya Sabha Committee	1. Education (Chairman: Dr Vinay P Sahasrabuddhe, BJP, Maharashtra)
11	For Super performers - sustained performance (Sansad Vishisht Ratna)	Smt. Supriya Sule (NCP, Maharashtra) Shri N K Premachandran (RSP, Kerala) Shri Shrirang Appa Barne (Shiv Sena, Maharashtra)
12	Dr APJ Abdul Kalam Award for Lifetime Achievement	Dr H V Hande (BJP) Dr M Veerappa Moily (Congress)

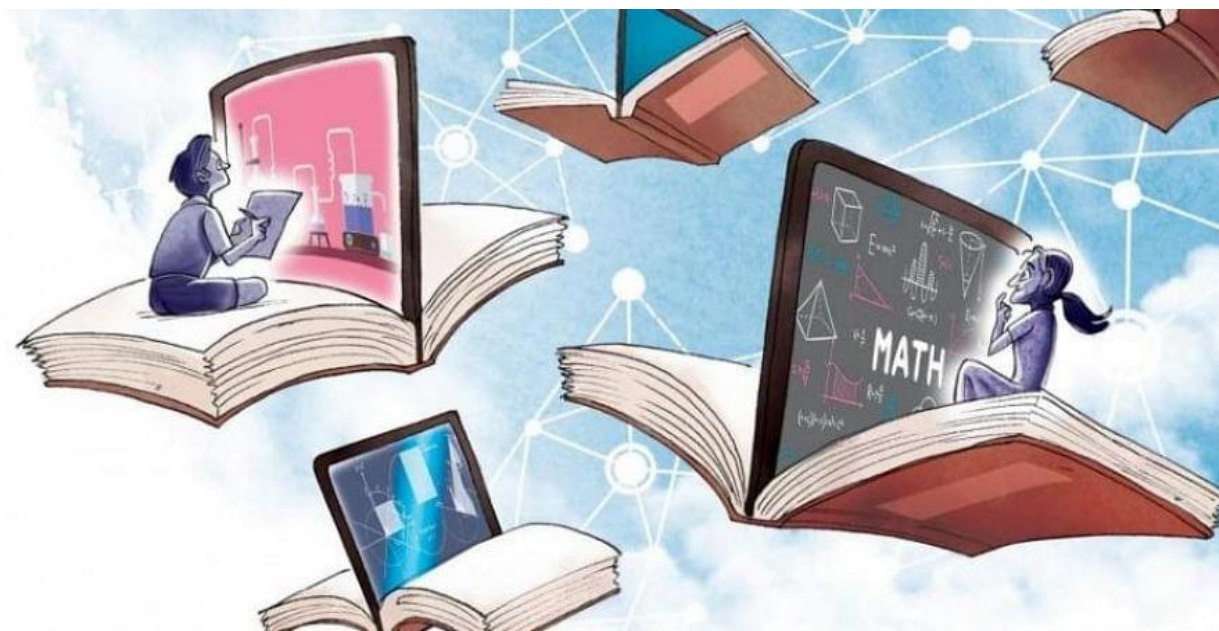
PreSense congratulates all the Parliamentarians selected for the Award.



Cover Story

Research, Development and Innovation in India – A Quick Review

By Prof. Dr. R Jagannathan, Editorial Advisor



Picture courtesy: The New Indian Express

The power of any country is derived from how much edge any country has over others in terms of research in the areas of basic sciences (which provide a very strong foundation), technology (which proves superiority of a nation) and social welfare (which enhances the quality of living).

Research Publications

India's annual research publications of about 1.5 lakhs have got us 7th position globally and the countries ranking above us are: The United States, China, United Kingdom, Germany, Japan and France. Hence, we are in a comfortable position on the basis of a number of research papers published annually. Hence the quantitative increase is good news but what matters more is the quality, measured by the number of times an article has been cited and referred to. India's impact was about 1% only. Improving impact will require effort, including a focus on innovation. India needs to improve its Science and Engineering (S&E) capacities. Only 15.8 percent of the total publications produced by Indian researchers feature in the top 10 journals globally. As per Scimago Journal Rankings, India ranks fifth in global research publication output. But countries such as the US, China, Germany and the UK continue to dominate the world rankings both in terms of quantitative and qualitative research. Presently, sizeable numbers of research and technology institutions/universities are spread across the nation, which includes the Central/State government funded and self-financed institutions.

Indian Research: Quantity vs Quality

"Despite these huge investments, the quality of research and innovation (R&I) in India is not of current global standards. Moreover, none of these institutions are amongst the top 100 R&I institutions in the world. Also, the quality of the workforce produced by these institutions is not amongst the best in the world," the HRD Ministry's Education Quality Upgradation and Inclusion Programme (EQUIP) report has said.

The quality of academic research produced by Indian scholars has become a subject of grave concern for the University Grants Commission (UGC), which had flagged the issue of increasing the number of students getting their research published in 'sub-standard journals'.

Despite an increase in publications, low citation impact as indicated by 'citations per document' implies that the quality of Indian research papers is not on par with that of other countries. The relative impact of citations for India is half of that of the world average. It underlined that the low research capacity is also getting reflected in the number of patent applications. India filed 56771 patent applications in 2020, while "China filed 1,497,159 applications in the same year.

Patent applications for the top 20 offices

Country	2020 Rank	2020 Patent applications	2019 Rank	2019 Patent applications	2018 Rank	2018 Patent applications
China	1	1,497,159	1	1,400,661	1	1,542,002
U.S.	2	597,172	2	621,453	2	597,141
Japan	3	288,472	3	307,969	3	313,567
South Korea	4	226,759	4	218,975	4	209,992
European Patent Office	5	180,346	5	181,479	5	174,397
Germany	6	62,105	6	67,434	6	67,898
India	7	56,771	7	53,627	7	50,055



Government of India's initiatives

Government of India has taken several initiatives to increase investment in R&D as well as to promote and improve the overall research eco-system in the country. These include

- i) the Uchchatar Anusandhan Yojna (UAY), which promotes industry-sponsored, result-oriented research.
- ii) Impacting Research Innovation and Technology (IMPRINT) focuses on socially relevant research in higher educational institutions. The establishment of 9 research parks at the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and one at the Indian Institutes of Science (IISc) is a good augury. These research parks will promote innovation through incubation and joint research between education and industry.
- iii) The Prime Minister's Research Fellowship (PMRF) scheme encourages the brightest students to do research in the field of science and technology.
- iv) Atal Innovation Mission has also been brought by NITI Aayog.

Challenges in Improving Research Quality in India

As we all know that India is the youngest country in the world, there is a huge need for employment. Of course, if the research is not done in time in the industry and welfare sectors, India's demographic benefit will turn into a demographic curse. But at the same time it is necessary to pay attention to (i) our socio-economic status and (ii) development criteria as warranted by global competition. There should be public, private participation in funding quality research in higher education and research institutions. An environment is to be created, so that more and more competent graduates enrol in research programs. According to recent estimates, India accounted for a quarter of the 7.5 million first university or bachelors' degrees in Science and Engineering. However, the transition to tertiary research continues to be low. In 2016, a total of 15,967 Science and Engineering doctoral degrees were awarded in India compared to 39,710 in the US (2015). Higher education policy must seek a higher transition rate from first university to doctoral degrees. At the same time, there is a need to step up research productivity and intensity. Increasing the avenues for Science and Engineering personnel to publish by creating more peer-reviewed outlets in English and in Indian languages is one option. Another area where institutions need to step up is an international collaboration. There must be a steady rise in this research capacity. For this India can try to spend more percentage of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) on research, development and innovation.

Conclusion

India has about 20% world's population and most of which are youth in the productive age group. The Government of India has seized of this fact and the quality issues of Indian Research in institutions of higher learning in India. The Government has made certain vital modulations in the present National Education Policy. The Central Government is increasing the percentage of the GDP towards improving the research and also initiates policies to attract private funding towards our nation's research endeavours. These concrete steps initiated by our Central Government might improve the quality of Indian research in addressing the problems of our society, country specifically and humankind in general.





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Nation

Air India Back with TATAs After 70 Years

By T N Ashok, Consulting Editor



On January 27, 2022, the Modi government handed over the beleaguered state-run airline Air India back to its original owners TATAs to demonstrate in letter and spirit that it was not in the business of business.

Thus ended a controversial 1952 take over, when the then Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru virtually snatched the carefully curated airline by its founder J R D Tata after an unseemly controversy between JRD and two Communication Ministers Rafi Ahmed Kidwai and Jagjivan Ram, who wanted Air India to run night mail service to four corners of the country with Nagpur as the hub. JRD questioned the economic feasibility and got together all private airlines to oppose the proposal thus angering the government and prompting an interventional luncheon meeting between Jawaharlal Nehru and JRD Tata, which ended in utter disaster, with neither yielding ground.

Nehru government took over Air India in 1952 snubbing JRD Tata that while the government will administer the airline, JRD Tata would actually run it on a day-to-day basis. Communications Minister Jagjivan Ram said "It will be under a govt dept but run by your company", when JRD Tata pointed out that a govt takeover would mean an airline being run by bureaucrats like other departments.

Air India was flying high until competition became fierce forcing it to join the Star Alliance for seat sharing arrangements on various routes with global airlines in the international civil aviation space. And with the global meltdown in 2008, Air India suffered a major blow with less passenger load on its trunk routes.

Air India faced mounting losses due to “huge overheads of high salaries to top directors in the board, pilots, inflight crew and higher passenger fares”, as international carriers such as United Airlines, Air France, KLM and some others gave tough competition especially on the Western European and North American circuits.

Government after government, right from the Congress to the JD to BJP, pumped in crores to resurrect the airline but to no avail. The sob story came a full circle from 1952 to 2022 with mounting debts, doubts and uncertainty about the economic viability of the government to run the airline.

Here is the run of events

The state-run Air India aggregated debt of Rs 61,562 crore as of August 31, 2021. The deal was that Tata Group took over Rs 15,300 crore of the debt and the rest 75 percent or around Rs 46,000 crore was transferred to a special purpose vehicle, AI Asset Holding Ltd (AIAHL). AIAHL also held Air India's non-core assets such as stake in the Hotel Corp of India (HCIL), paintings and artifacts and immovable properties.

Apparently, the Modi government was virtually tendering an apology for previous governments hopelessness to run efficiently a state-owned airline. According to government sources, the state settled over Rs 61,000 crore of Air India's legacy debt and other liabilities that were left in AIAHL -- the company holding residual assets and liabilities of the airline -- ahead of the transfer of the national carrier to the Tata Group, on January 27, 2022.

Tuhin Kanta Pandey, Secretary, Department of Investment and Public Asset Management (DIPAM) -- which handled the Air India privatization process -- said Parliament had cleared spending of Rs 62,057 crore towards equity infusion in AIAHL for repayment of dues and liabilities of Air India. Of this, broadly about Rs 61,131 crore has been used to repay the entire debt and other liabilities such as fuel dues to oil companies. And the debt and liabilities left with the government were around Rs 61,000 crore. Both excess debt and excess current liabilities and whatever was left remaining with the government, about Rs 61,131 crore, had been cleared, according to a PTI story quoting Secretary Pandey.

Is Customer Preference Tilting to Air India since its return to TATAS?

Air India launched a new voyage on Friday (Jan 29, 2022) since the TATAs took back the airline from the government. On January 29, Air India took off on its first flight under the new management focusing on better on-time performance of flights. The flight took off on time from Mumbai on January 29 at 9 pm and landed on time at 10 pm in Goa. Surprisingly Emeritus Chairman of TATAs Ratan Tata was on the flight and he messaged a Twitterati welcome note to passengers on the inaugural flight.

The Maharaja is back. Some of the aircraft have already put-up photos of its founder JRD TATA on the aircraft to create a new image and new legacy.

Announcement

Since the 12th Edition Sansad Ratna 2022 event is being held at Delhi on 26th March 2022, the March 2022 issue of PreSense will be an exclusive edition on the event. The next issue will be released on 5th April 2022.

Editor



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LAST DATE FOR SUBMISSION OF

APPLICATION FORM: 15TH APRIL, 2022

DATES OF ENTRANCE EXAMINATION:

FIRST PHASE: 23RD & 24TH APRIL, 2022

SECOND PHASE: 7TH & 8TH MAY, 2022



PRINCE

By Triambak Sharma



RUSSIA - UKRAIN

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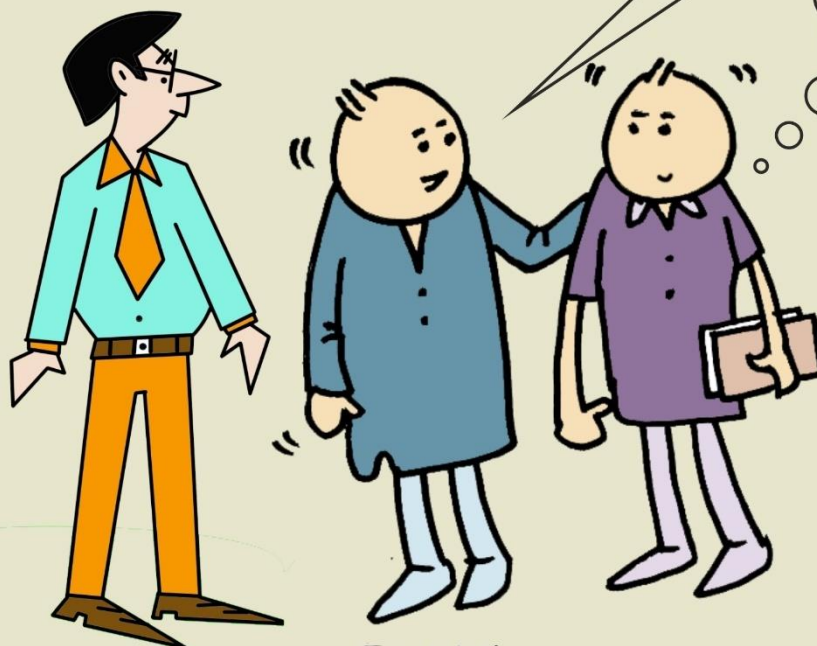
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Triambak Sharma



Remembering Freedom Fighter Veeramangai Rani Velu Nachiyar

By C. Badri, Editorial Advisor



As we celebrate the Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav - the 75th Independence Day of our great



country, amongst others more particularly it is necessary that we remember the women freedom fighters who exhibited extraordinary courage, valour and commitment for freedom from the British. These women freedom fighters emerged from the length and breadth of the country and did not confine to any one region. One such brave and committed women freedom fighter from South India is Velu Nachiyar and popularly known as Veeramangai Velu Nachiyar. She has the distinction as the first woman from the royal family who valiantly fought against British rule in India decades before the celebrated Rani of Jhansi, Lakshmibai. Hence it will be fit and fair to celebrate her history during this year - Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav. Is Velu Nachiyar the first Indian queen to fight against the British? This is a pertinent question raised from time to time. According to the historian V Sriram - Velu Nachiyar would definitely be the first woman ruler to fight the British.

Velu Nachiyar was born on January 3, 1730, at Ramanathapuram, Tamil Nadu to Raja Chellamuthu Vijayaragunatha Sethupathy of the Ramnad kingdom and Rani Sakandhimuthal. She was the only child to them. The royal couple treated her as their son and trained her in various aspects of war. She became an expert in archery, horse riding, Silambam (the art of fighting with a stick) and martial arts such as Valari. She was also academically very bright and had good command over many languages notably English, French and Urdu.

Velu Nachiyar's marriage took place with Muthuvadugananthur Udaiyathevar when she was hardly sixteen years old. Muthuvadugananthur Udaiyathevar was the son of Sasivarna Periya Udaiyathevar, the King of Sivagangai. From 1730 Muthuvadugananthur Udaiyathevar was in charge of the administration of Sivagangai. It was the first independent state from Ramnad, which his father ruled as the King. Later during 1750, Muthuvadugananthur Udaiyathevar became the King of Sivagangai. Velu Nachiyar became the queen of Sivaganga. He was the only ruler of Sivangangi to rule the state for the longest period of time i.e., for over two decades till his death in 1772. Vellachi was the only daughter of Muthuvadugananthur Udaiyathevar and Velu Nachiyar.

When Sivagangai was invaded by the East India Company along with the Nawab of Arcot in 1772 Muthuvadugananthur Udaiyathevar was killed in a battle known as the Kalaiyar Koil war. The war was conducted in an atrocious manner that didn't even spare women and children as many of them were killed mercilessly by the East India Company. Marudhu brothers and Thandavaraya Pillai who supported Muthuvadugananthur Udaiyathevar managed to escape



the war. Velu Nachiyar was in Kollangudi at that time and after the death of her husband she escaped with her daughter to Virupachi near Dindigul. There she took refuge for about eight years under the protection of Palayakaarar Gopala Nayaker.

While in Virupachi, she built a powerful army to fight against the British. She enticed the support from Gopala Nayaker and Hyder Ali, the ruler of Mysore. Velu Nachiyar conversed fluently with Hyder Ali in Urdu. This made a great impact on Hyder Ali. Hyder Ali gave his commitment to support Velu Nachiyar to retrieve her kingdom. She was also allowed to stay at Virupachi or Dindigul Fort by Hyder Ali and she was revered and treated as a Royal Queen. She got the infantry and cavalry support from Hyder Ali to fight against the British. Velu Nachiyar kept on confusing the British by changing her base frequently lest she should be spotted by the British. Hyder Ali also supplied her with the necessary armoury so that she could put up a tough fight against the British.

Velu Nachiyar personally faced the British during the year 1780. Thus she became the first Indian queen to face and fight for freedom against the British. She was tipped regarding the British ammunition store and she cleverly plotted and arranged a suicide attack into the ammunition store. Kuyili, her army commander and a loyal follower came forward to carry out the mission. Kuyili then drenched herself with ghee and set herself on fire before jumping into the place where the armoury was stored and blew it completely that left the British stranded. Thus, Kuyili brought a spectacular victory for Velu Nachiyar. Kuyili is popularly considered as adopted daughter of Velu Nachiyar. Kuyili is regarded as the first woman suicide bomber. Velu Nachiyar thus regained Sivagangai from the British. Udaiyaal was also an adopted daughter of Velu Nachiyar. She too died in the battle against the British while blowing up their arsenal in another suicide attack. In her memory, the queen built an all-women army and named it after Udaiyaal.

Velu Nachiyar ruled the Sivaganga kingdom for a decade. She made her daughter Vellachi the heir to the throne. Nachiyar's daughter Vellachi succeeded her to the throne in 1790 as the second queen of the Sivaganga estate and ruled till 1793. Nachiyar expressed her deep gratitude for the support given by Hyder Ali by constructing a Mosque and Church at Sarangani. Hyder Ali earlier conveyed his true friendship by building a temple inside his palace. She was suffering from heart ailments in the last few years of her life and also underwent treatment in France. Velu Nachiyar, the valiant queen breathed her last on December 25, 1796, at the age of 66 years in Sivaganga.



Rani Velu Nachiyar

In 2014, Tamil Nadu Government honoured Veeramangai Velu Nachiyar with a Memorial in Sivagangai. Tamil Nadu Government has declared that 3rd January every year to be celebrated as her birthday. A commemorative stamp was also released in her memory by the Government of India on December 31, 2008.

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Short Story

Forgetfulness of the First (or the Worst!) Order



By Ramesh Sundaram, Editorial Advisor

In modern day stressed life, it has almost become neo normal to forget/misplace your pen, spectacles, mobile, etc. There is more than a chance to forget birthdays, anniversaries (if it is your life partner's you are doomed!, to say the least) also. But this act of forgetfulness by Ravi takes the cake. That day's action unfolded like this: Ravi was then working in a newspaper publication in Chennai. He was asked by his cousin, who is studying Chartered Accountancy course from a small town in Tamilnadu, to buy a set of 10 books on CA from a famous book shop in Chennai and send it to him by parcel. Ravi had a really tiresome nightshift the previous day, added to that he made the cardinal mistake of going to the book shop after having a sumptuous lunch. He went to the shop by bus, bought the set of books and returned by bus. He was half asleep when the conductor called out his bus stop. Ravi woke up with a jolt and got down in a hurry. Then he trudged along sleepily to his house.



What a shock!

To Ravi's consternation, the heavy bundle of books was not in his hands when he entered his house. Imagine how shocked he would have been when he realised it. He was totally bewildered and did not know what to do. The world spun before him and his memory went blank. He slouched on a sofa and tried to recollect. The first thought came into his mind is that he had left the bundle in the bus itself. Luckily the bus terminal where his bus stops is just two stops away. The moment Ravi realised it he ran to the terminus like a hare to the consternation of passers-by. He reached the terminus and heaved a sigh of relief when he saw that his bus was still there. He ran into the bus and searched the bus thoroughly but could not find the bundle. The driver and conductor of the bus also had no idea. Again, Ravi's mind became blank.

Eureka!

Ravi stood still at the terminus totally perplexed without knowing what to do. The books cost a fortune too. Then Boom! the realisation dawned on him. He had gone to a watch shop for mending his wristwatch after getting down from the bus. The funny part of it is that he had totally forgot this part of the episode! He had kept the bundle on the table and forgotten to take it back with him when he came out of the shop! So, he sped to the shop. Ooh la la! The bundle was there sitting smugly on the table! The watch-repairers had good laugh and asked how he can forget such a big bundle! Ravi said to himself: 'You people don't know how forgetful I can be!' and returned this time of course with the bundle in firm grip!



Forgetfulness runs in the family!

When Ravi told me about this I had a good laugh too! Ravi said it runs in his family too. His father was a professor in a university. He stayed in the campus quarters. One day father got delayed and had to rush to the college. He had a quick bath, towelled, took a quick bite, wore his coat and rushed to the college. Ranjit spotted something amiss. He realised that his father is wearing a coat: but around his hips there was a bath towel only. He immediately alerted the father. Father's face became red with shame when he realised his folly. He thought of the embarrassment he would have got into if he had gone to college with bath towel on!

The curious of missing a baby!

Ravi then went on to narrate about his sister Lakshmi's forgetfulness. Another proof for forgetfulness runs in his family!! His sister Lakshmi, who had shifted to another part of town after marriage, came to see her father and mother. She came with her husband and their 6-month-old child Sita. The child was feeling sleepy and hence made her sleep in a bedroom.

The couple then had lunch amongst nice banter with the family members. An hour later they took leave and left for their home. Since a Rajnikanth movie was being shown on TV, all the family members got engrossed in it. Within minutes there was a shrill cry of the baby from the bedroom. Then only the realisation dawned on them that Lakshmi has left behind her child. Ravi then urgently put on his shirt and was rushing to handover the baby to the sister.

Meanwhile, almost at the same time, the sister and her husband were talking about the good food they had and reached the main road to take an auto. Only then they realised they had left behind their child!! Oh, what a (forgetful) family. They rushed back to the house and met Ravi carrying their child at the doorsteps. All came back into the house and had a hearty laugh.

Really the case of missing a (her) baby. Another proof that forgetfulness runs in the family.

I couldn't control my laughter. Later Ravi left for his home. Oh! not again!! While leaving Ravi has left leaving his mobile in my house!

And now..... HOW FORGETFUL YOU ARE?!

(Real life incidents tweaked to get the story thread going)




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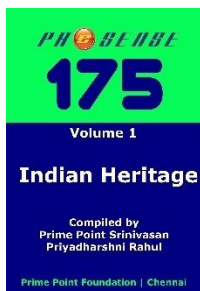




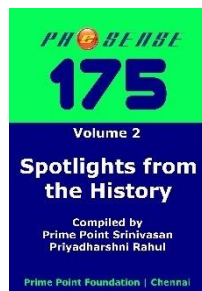




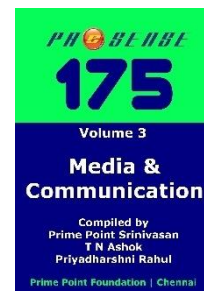
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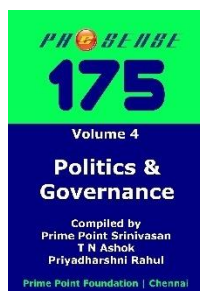
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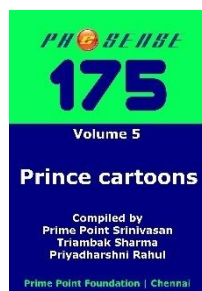
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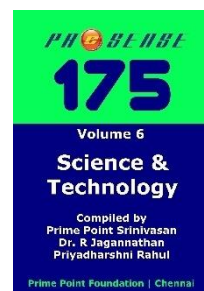
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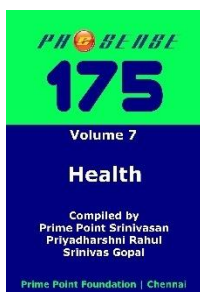
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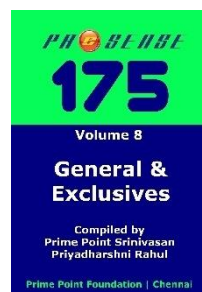
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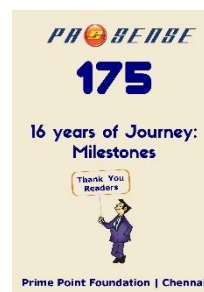
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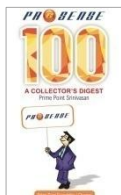
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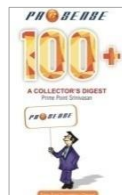


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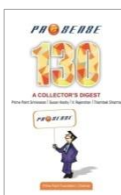
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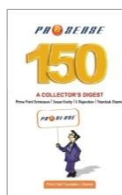
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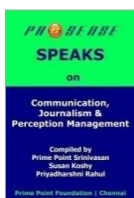
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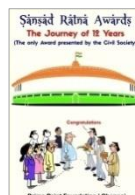
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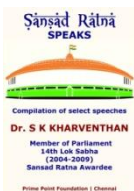
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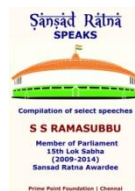
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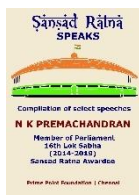
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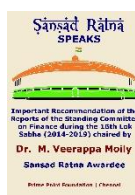
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