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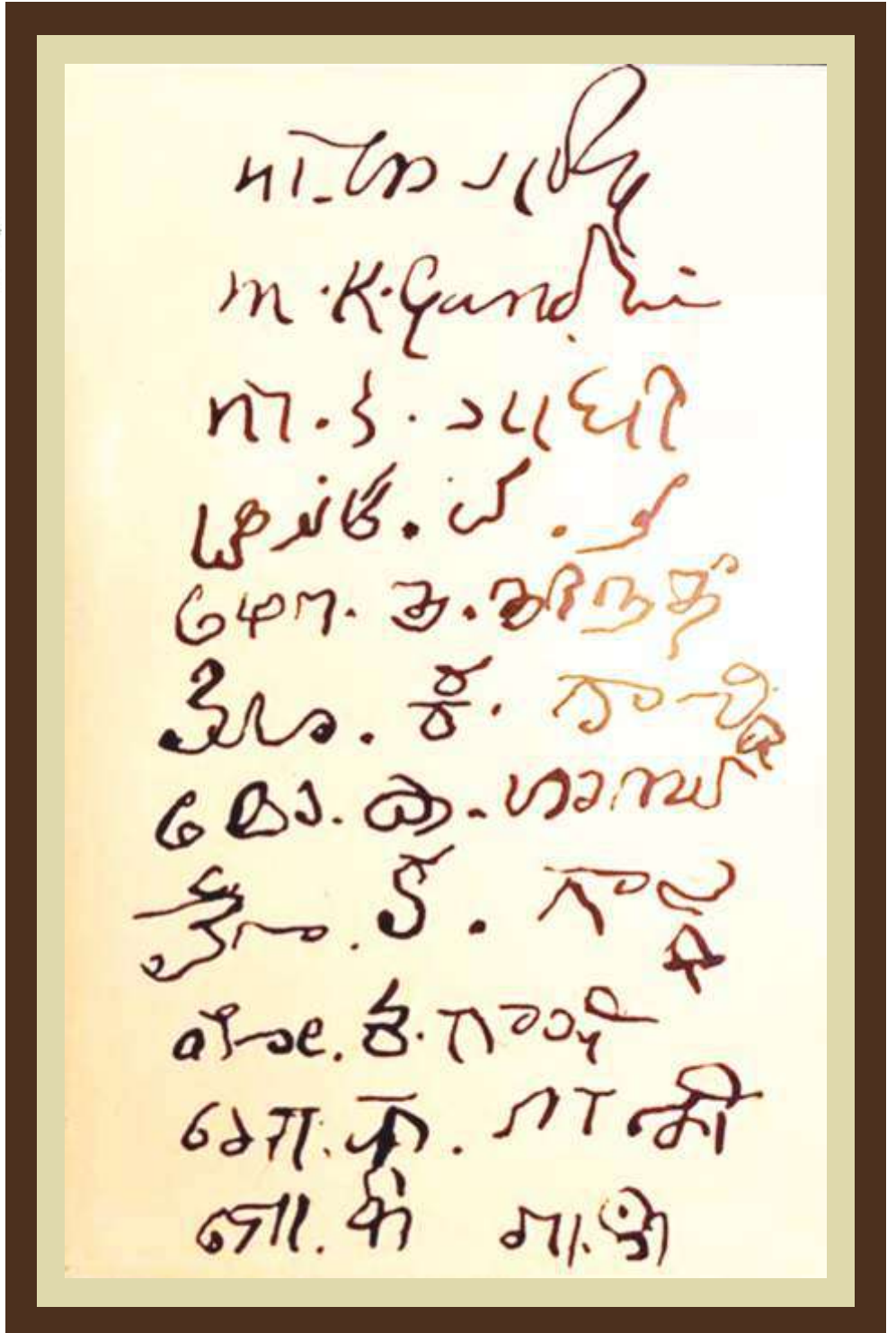
Mahatma Gandhi's Autograph in Eleven Languages



2ND OCTOBER 2023

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“GANDHI’S LEGACY ILLUMINATES THE WORLD: GLOBAL LEADERS GATHER AT RAJGHAT TO PAY TRIBUTE.”

From the CONVENOR DESK

In the diverse tapestry of our country, the legislators serve as the essential threads that weave together the democratic fabric. And, the legislators are not merely the representatives of their respective constituency. They are the voices of our people, the architects of our laws, and the guardians of our democracy. As the cornerstones of a vibrant and robust democracy, the legislators play a pivotal role in deciding the pathway of growth and development as well as shaping the destiny of our nation.

As the founder of the MIT School of Government (MIT-SOG), Bharat’s first school to create future political leaders, it is incumbent upon us to provide relevant and important inputs needed to the political leaders to navigate through the complexities of development and governance. MIT-SOG has the clear objective of creating a pool of committed, dynamic, ethical, professional, spirited, and trained political leadership for the country. And the unique initiative of MIT-SOG made by us in 2005 gave birth to social initiatives like Bharatiya Chhatra Sansad, National Women’s Parliament, Rashtriya Sarpanch Sansad, etc. in the subsequent years.

National Legislators’ Conference (NLC) was the magnum opus initiative made by us where thousands of legislators with wide-ranging demographic features and diverse political ideologies from across the country, assembled under one roof in Mumbai during 15-17 June 2023. One of the significant outcomes of the NLC Bharat, 2023 was to project ‘India i.e., Bharat’ as not only the largest democracy in the world but also to work on its transformation as the most vibrant democracy. We believe that our efforts resulted in supplementing the ongoing exercises for nation-building where the NLC spread out a large canvas for the celebration and rejuvenation of democracy, governance, and leadership not just within the country but also worldwide. We believe that the successful conduct of NLC enabled us to emphasize Bharat’s role as the ‘mother of democracy’ as it was a co-terminus with our country as the Chair of G20 nations.

An important takeaway of the NLC Bharat, 2023 was the

documentation and release of several unique initiatives, interventions, and experiences from the length and breadth of the country to the legislators. This was incorporated to add value to the experiential learning, thematic workshops, group discussions, and plenary sessions.

As a natural follow-up of the NLC Bharat, 2023, we are now coming out with a Newsletter. The maiden issue of the Newsletter is being released on 2nd October 2023 and will revolve around the life and work of Mahatma Gandhi which will capture his perspectives on certain domains and views on him by several legislators. We believe that it is imperative to engage the legislators through multiple actions and processes in a regular and sustained manner.

In the age of information, knowledge is power and informed decisions are the bedrock of good governance and vital inputs for vibrant leadership. Access to reliable data, research and opinions by the patrons and academic support team, as well as relevant inputs from across the country, can equip the legislators to make well-informed choices and decisions that benefit the citizens, flora, and fauna they represent.

We are also looking forward to the expressions from the legislators in the forthcoming issues of the newsletter which will be valuable resources for ‘horizontal learning’ among them. It is our conviction that supporting and empowering our legislators is not an option; it is imperative for the continued growth and prosperity of Bharat as the mother of democracy.

I earnestly believe that this Newsletter shall be treated as a baby step from the NLC Team and a valuable addition to our sustained efforts towards good governance, vibrant democracy, and empowered political leadership.

Rahul V. Karad
Founder Convener
NLC, Bharat



Gandhi's Profound Influence on Moral Philosophy and Global Leadership



Dr. Meira Kumar

Former Speaker, Lok Sabha
Patron NLC, Bharat

Mahatma Gandhi, the stalwart of nonviolence and truth, imparted a timeless Gandhian message that still resonates today. Central to his philosophy was the belief that every action must be imbued with morality, emphasizing the primacy of means over ends. Nonattachment, or *anasakti*, became a cornerstone of his philosophy which is firmly rooted in the rich tapestry of Indian thought.

Gandhi's core teachings of truth and nonviolence are inseparable from his legacy. These ideas are deeply rooted in Indian thought and philosophy, demanding careful comprehension and contextualization. Gandhi's enduring reverence stems from his ability to craft a practical philosophy grounded in these ideals. While many admire these principles, implementing them in daily life remains a formidable challenge. Gandhi is relevant in our modern world, as we continue to commemorate him, even if we struggle to emulate him fully.

Gandhi was a perpetual moral rebel who championed organized movements against imperialism, virulence, social exploitation, economic oppression, and the enslavement of humanity to immoral

tendencies. In an era where scholars across philosophies and social sciences seek to reconcile Eastern heritage with Western thought, Gandhi symbolizes the harmonious union of the two worlds.

Gandhi's impact on awakening the souls of Asia and Africa is immeasurable, as leaders like Ho Chi Minh and Nelson Mandela have acknowledged the profound influence they drew from his trials, sufferings, and teachings. Even in North America, Dr. Martin Luther King II and the civil rights activists found inspiration in Gandhi's principles.

Romain Rolland recognized the moral significance of Gandhi's work, while luminaries like Einstein and Tagore testified to his spiritual eminence. In a time when cultural norms are eroding, and the fabric of civilization is under threat, Gandhi's indomitable spirit stands as a towering Himalaya, a boundless source of strength for those committed to the emancipation of humanity. His legacy endures as a guiding light, reminding us that the pursuit of truth, nonviolence, and moral righteousness remains essential for the betterment of our world.



Rediscovering the Essence of Gram Swaraj: A Timeless Blueprint for 21st Century Bharat



Shri N. Gopalaswami

Padma Bhushan,
Former Chief Election Commissioner of India
Research Advisory Member of NLC Bharat



In the annals of history, Mahatma Gandhi shines as a beacon of wisdom and leadership. Beyond his role as a freedom fighter, he was a visionary who envisioned a self-reliant, harmonious, and decentralized Bharat through the concept of "Gram Swaraj" or village self-governance. As we traverse the complexities of the 21st century, Gandhi's ideals take on new significance, offering a timeless blueprint for the nation's progress.

At its core, Gram Swaraj is about empowering rural communities to make decisions that affect their lives directly. Gandhi believed that true independence could only be achieved when every village panchayat in Bharat was self-reliant, self-sufficient, and self-governed. He envisioned a society where villages would become the building blocks of the nation's progress.

Gandhi's vision of Gram Swaraj:

Gandhi believed that true independence for Bharat could only be achieved if power was decentralized and people at the grassroots level had control over their own affairs. He envisioned a village community where individuals actively participated in decision-making processes.

Gandhi championed several key principles within his vision of Gram Swaraj. Firstly, he stressed the significance of local self-governance, granting villages the autonomy to oversee their own affairs, a concept aimed at enhancing accountability and fostering effective decision-making. Secondly, he advocated for Swadeshi, which promoted the utilization of locally produced goods and services, thereby bolstering economic self-sufficiency at the village level. Thirdly, Gandhi fervently promoted the production and usage of Khadi (hand-spun cloth) as a symbolic representation of self-reliance and as a means to bolster the economic empowerment of rural communities. Additionally, he ardently supported sustainable and organic agricultural practices, emphasizing the importance of respecting the environment and minimizing ecological harm. Finally, Gandhi's concept of Sarvodaya, or the welfare of all, aimed at mitigating social inequalities and advancing the well-being of every member of society.

Gram Swaraj in the 21st century:

In the 21st century, Gandhi's perspectives on Gram Swaraj continue to hold profound relevance for Bharat amidst an array of challenges. Bharat's rural regions continue to grapple with persistent issues such as poverty, inadequate access to basic

amenities, and limited economic prospects. The adoption of Gram Swaraj principles can empower local communities to proactively address these challenges through self-governance and localized development initiatives.

Moreover, in a world increasingly conscious of the importance of sustainable living and environmental preservation, Gandhi's steadfast advocacy for sustainable agriculture and eco-friendly practices resonates with the global shift towards a more environmentally responsible future.

Decentralized governance, a cornerstone of Gandhi's vision, is recognized as imperative for effective and responsive administration. Granting villages the authority to make decisions regarding their own development can enhance resource allocation efficiency and elevate the quality of service delivery, aligning with contemporary governance ideals.

In the era of globalization, where external markets often dominate, promoting locally-made products and bolstering rural economies aligns with Gandhi's vision for economic self-reliance. This approach can help reduce dependency on external markets and foster economic resilience within local communities.

Furthermore, Gandhi's concept of Sarvodaya centred on the welfare of all, remains particularly pertinent in the 21st century. It resonates with Bharat's ongoing efforts to ensure inclusive growth and social justice for all citizens, irrespective of their socio-economic backgrounds. In a time marked by complex socio-economic disparities, the principles of Sarvodaya can serve as a guiding light towards a more equitable and inclusive society.

Final Word:

While the relevance of Gandhian views on Gram Swaraj is undeniable, implementing these principles in the 21st century comes with its own set of challenges. Bharat has witnessed rapid urbanization, and many individuals have moved away from traditional village life. Additionally, modern technology and infrastructure have reshaped the dynamics of rural communities. Balancing Gandhian ideals with the demands of a rapidly changing society requires careful planning and adaptation.

While the path to achieving Gram Swaraj may be challenging, it is a path that aligns with the values of independence and self-determination that Gandhi held dear. As Bharat continues its journey towards progress, the wisdom of Mahatma Gandhi continues to shine brightly, reminding us of the enduring relevance of Gram Swaraj in the 21st century.



"LEGISLATOR'S INSIGHT"



Dr. Surabhi

MLA, Kaimganj, Uttar Pradesh
Apna Dal (Sone Lal)

भारत के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के दौरान महात्मा गांधी ने उत्तर प्रदेश में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिया। अहिंसक प्रतिरोध के उनके सिद्धांत ने अनगिनत निवासियों को स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन में शामिल होने के लिए प्रेरित किया। उन्होंने असहयोग और सविनय अवज्ञा आंदोलन जैसे विभिन्न प्रभावशाली आंदोलनों का नेतृत्व किया, जिन्हें राज्य की जनता से बड़े पैमाने पर समर्थन मिला। आत्मनिर्भरता के प्रतीक के रूप में खादी की गांधी की वकालत को उत्तर प्रदेश में समर्थन मिला, जिससे आर्थिक सशक्तिकरण को बढ़ावा मिला। आत्मनिर्भर गाँवों के लिए उनका दृष्टिकोण इस ग्रामीण प्रधान राज्य में गहराई से प्रतिध्वनित हुआ। इसके अलावा, एकता और सांप्रदायिक सद्भाव को बढ़ावा देने के उनके अथक प्रयासों ने उत्तर प्रदेश में धार्मिक और सामाजिक विभाजन को पाटने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई, जिससे सामाजिक परिवर्तन की एक स्थायी विरासत बची।

गांधी जी के स्वच्छ भारत का सपना इस अमृत काल में साकार हुआ जिसमें उत्तर प्रदेश की अहम भूमिका रही।

Mahatma Gandhi's active participation in the Indian freedom movement contributed significantly to Haryana. Many freedom activists in the area were motivated by his nonviolent and civil disobedience philosophies. Gandhi's trips to Kurukshetra and Ambala in Haryana inspired the local populations to join the battle for freedom. The people of Haryana identified with his values of austerity, independence, and social equality, which influenced their participation in different rallies and demonstrations against British authority. Gandhi's influence on Haryana went beyond the war for independence; he left the state with a long-lasting legacy of social change and a dedication to Gandhian principles.



Ram Niwas

MLA, Narwana, Haryana
Jannayak Janta Party



Umesh Dwivedi

MLC, Lucknow Division, Uttar Pradesh
Bharatiya Janata Party

देश के स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका के लिए महात्मा गांधी को अक्सर भारत में "राष्ट्रपिता" के रूप में सम्मानित किया जाता है। अहिंसक सविनय अवज्ञा और नैतिक नेतृत्व के माध्यम से, उन्होंने ब्रिटिश औपनिवेशिक शासन के खिलाफ संघर्ष में विविध आबादी को एकजुट किया। गांधी के सत्य, अहिंसा और आत्मनिर्भरता के दर्शन ने भारत की स्वतंत्रता की खोज और नागरिक अधिकारों और न्याय के लिए वैश्विक आंदोलनों दोनों को प्रेरित किया। उनकी सादगी और मितव्ययी जीवनशैली के प्रति समर्पण कई लोगों को पसंद आया। जबकि "राष्ट्रपिता" की उपाधि अनौपचारिक है, यह भारत और दुनिया पर उनके स्थायी प्रभाव को दर्शाती है, जो शांतिपूर्ण प्रतिरोध की उनकी विरासत के प्रतीक के रूप में कार्य करती है।

Embracing the legacy of Mahatma Gandhi, we find inspiration in his unwavering commitment to non-violence, a philosophy that continues to resonate globally. His actions and teachings remind us of the enduring value of honesty and truthfulness. As we navigate our daily lives, let's honor his memory by treating all with respect, equality, and without prejudice. Even in challenging moments, let's eschew violence and instead, pursue a peaceful existence, guided by the principles of non-violence as imparted by Bapu. Jai Hind!



Aleixo Lourenco

MLA, Curtorim, Goa
Independent



Raj Sinha

MLA, Dhanbad, Jharkhand
Bharatiya Janata Party

Celebrated as an icon of unwavering commitment to nonviolent resistance and moral values, Mahatma Gandhi's legacy transcends time. His remarkable ability to galvanize masses, coupled with his unwavering dedication to social justice and a united, inclusive India, earned him global reverence. Gandhi's influence reached far beyond India's borders, serving as a profound inspiration for civil rights, peace, and justice movements worldwide, including Martin Luther King Jr.'s struggle in the United States and Nelson Mandela's fight against apartheid in South Africa. His enduring legacy of peace, reconciliation, and personal sacrifice remains a timeless wellspring of inspiration, solidifying his position as a quintessential leader in human history.

महाराष्ट्र हा भारताच्या स्वतंत्रता संग्रामात महत्त्वाचा भूमिका भरलेला आहे. महात्मा गांधी जसे महत्वपूर्ण नेते भारतीय स्वतंत्रतेच्या संग्रामात सक्रियपणे भाग घेतले. त्याच्या नागरिक अवज्ञा आणि गैर-सहकार्य आंदोलनातील नेतृत्व म्हणजे महाराष्ट्राच्या स्वतंत्रता संग्रामातील लोकांना अत्यंत आवश्यक आणि आवडते आले. त्याच्या दलित आणि अपराधित समुदायांच्या सुधारणेसाठी त्याची प्रतिबद्धता महाराष्ट्रातील किंवा भारतातील किमानकामी राजकारणींच्या कामकाजाशी मेळवते. गांधीजीच्या सादगी आणि नम्र जीवनस्टाईल राजकारणींसाठी एक मॉडेल म्हणजे, त्याच्या नेतृत्वाने मतदारांस संपर्क ठेवण्यात आणि सरकारी सेवेला खोटा वापरण्याची प्रेरणा देते. त्याच्या आगमनांच्या आणि स्थानिक नेतृत्वाशी संवादाच्या प्रभावाने त्याच्या स्थानिक इतिहासात स्थानिक राजकारणीतल्या दिलेल्या आहे, ज्याच्या उद्देशाने महाराष्ट्रातील इतिहासात ठरवला आहे आणि ज्याने राजकारणीतल्या वैदिकतेच्या मूल्यांची पाळंजी दिली आहे. महात्मा गांधींच्या अहिंसा, सामाजिक न्याय, आणि नैतिक नेतृत्वच्या मूल्यांच्या या वचनांच्या मूळच्या अर्थाने महाराष्ट्रातील आणि भारतातील राजकारणींना सदैव प्रेरित करण्याच्या कामामध्ये आहे.



Mahadev Jankar

MLC, Elected by Members of
Legislative Assembly, Maharashtra
Rashtriya Samaj Paksha



Sorokhaibam Rajen Singh

MLA, Lamsang, Manipur
Bharatiya Janata Party

Mahatma Gandhi's impact on Manipur during the Indian independence movement was profound. His championing of nonviolent resistance served as a powerful inspiration to Manipuri leaders and activists striving for change. Gandhi's advocacy for nonviolent civil disobedience greatly influenced the campaigns against British colonial rule in Manipur. His support for preserving indigenous culture harmonized with local efforts to safeguard traditions. His emphasis on religious tolerance struck a chord in the diverse, multi-ethnic state. Gandhi's call for political participation ignited political awareness in Manipur, contributing to its eventual integration into independent India. However, it's crucial to acknowledge the pivotal role played by local leaders and activists in shaping Manipur's history.

Mahatma Gandhi is celebrated as one of history's greatest leaders due to his unwavering commitment to nonviolent resistance (Satyagraha) and moral values. His ability to mobilize the masses, dedication to social justice, and vision of a united and inclusive India earned him global admiration. Gandhi's influence extended far beyond India, inspiring movements for civil rights, peace, and justice worldwide, including Martin Luther King Jr.'s civil rights campaign in the United States and Nelson Mandela's fight against apartheid in South Africa. His legacy of peace, reconciliation, and personal sacrifice continues to inspire generations, cementing his status as an iconic leader in human history.



Bhawani Singh Pathania

MLA, Fatehpur, Himachal Pradesh
Indian National Congress

Mahatma Gandhi stands as a venerable luminary in the annals of political leadership, revered for his steadfast allegiance to the doctrine of nonviolent resistance, famously known as Satyagraha, and his unwavering adherence to moral principles. His remarkable prowess in rallying the masses, his unswerving commitment to the cause of social equity, and his visionary aspiration for a cohesive and all-encompassing India garnered widespread international acclaim. Gandhi's sphere of influence transcended geographical boundaries, serving as a wellspring of inspiration for movements advocating civil rights, global tranquility, and equitable jurisprudence. His indelible legacy of peace, conciliation, and personal sacrifice serves as an enduring fount of motivation for successive generations, solidifying his status as an emblematic luminary in the annals of human history.



Purnima Niraj Singh

MLA, Jhariya, Jharkhand
Indian National Congress



Sunil Uikey

MLA, Junnardeo, Madhya Pradesh
Indian National Congress

जब महात्मा गांधी ने असहयोग आंदोलन और खिलाफत आंदोलन चलाया तो मध्य प्रदेश के लोग भी इस आंदोलन में सक्रिय रूप से शामिल हुए। वे एक महान योद्धा, धर्मनिष्ठा, और सत्याग्रह के प्रमुख प्रेरणा स्रोत थे। उन्होंने अपने जीवन में असहमति के बावजूद अहिंसा का पालन किया और भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम को एक अद्वितीय दिशा में ले जाने में मदद की।

उन्होंने चर्चा की, विचार किया और लोगों को जागरूक किया कि सत्य और अहिंसा का मार्ग उनके संघर्ष के लिए सबसे महत्वपूर्ण है। उनका अहिंसा के सिद्धांत ने ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य को बेहद कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ा और भारत को स्वतंत्रता दिलाने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई।

महात्मा गांधी का काम हमें यह सिखाता है कि सत्य, आत्मसमर्पण और अहिंसा का मार्ग सबसे महत्वपूर्ण है जब हम अधिकार और स्वतंत्रता के लिए संघर्ष करते हैं। वे एक महान आदर्श थे और उनका काम आज भी हमारे लिए प्रेरणा स्रोत है।

आजादी उन अविस्मरणीय वीरों के प्रयासों का परिणाम है जिन्होंने अपने प्राणों की आहुति दी और देश के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में भाग लिया। सभी ने अपने तरीके से स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में योगदान किया, और उन्होंने देश को आजाद कराने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई। महात्मा गांधी की अहिंसा और सत्य के मार्ग पर चलने की दिशा में अपने प्रेरणास्रोत मानना चाहिए। उन्होंने अहिंसा और सत्य को खुद के खिलाफ हिंसा के खिलाफ दो सबसे महत्वपूर्ण हथियारों के रूप में प्रस्तुत किया।

महात्मा गांधी के आदर्शों और विचारों का महत्व आज भी है, और हमें उनकी प्रेरणा से जुड़कर देश की उन्नति की दिशा में आगे बढ़ना चाहिए। उन्होंने न केवल अपनी पीढ़ियों के लिए बल्कि आने वाली पीढ़ियों के लिए भी एक सच्ची प्रेरणा का स्रोत बना।

महात्मा गांधी के मध्य प्रदेश पर पड़े प्रभाव का महत्व था, और वह इस राज्य के लोगों के दिलों में गहरा बसा था। उन्होंने लोगों को सत्याग्रह के माध्यम से जागरूक किया और उन्हें स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में भाग लेने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया।



Surendra Singh Naval Singh (Shera Bhaiya)

MLA, Burhanpur, Madhya Pradesh
Independent



Thalavai Sundaram N.

MLA, Kanniyakumari, Tamil Nadu
All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam

Mahatma Gandhi, affectionately revered as the Father of the Nation, stood as an iconic figure in both society and politics. His unwavering leadership garnered widespread love and respect, despite enduring numerous societal challenges. Gandhi's remarkable ability to unify society and his pivotal role in the Indian independence movement, marked by nonviolent struggle, paved India's path to freedom. Beyond this, he promoted interreligious harmony, leaving an indelible legacy. In essence, Mahatma Gandhi epitomized unity in diversity, his unparalleled talent for finding common ground setting him apart. His global recognition for championing nonviolence led to the UN's declaration of his birthday as the International Day of Non-Violence.

DANDI MARCH

"Gandhi's Wisdom Echoes" - Dandi March

[On the 11th of March 1930, the crowd swelled to 10,000 at the evening prayer held on the Sabarmati sands at Ahmedabad. At the end, Gandhiji delivered a memorable speech on the eve of his historic march:]

Speech On the Eve of Historic Dandi March (11-3-1930)-

In all probability this will be my last speech to you. Even if the Government allow me to march tomorrow morning, this will be my last speech on the sacred banks of the Sabarmati. Possibly these may be the last words of my life here.

I have already told you yesterday what I had to say. Today I shall confine myself to what you should do after my companions, and I am arrested. The programme of the march to Jalalpur must be fulfilled as originally settled. The enlistment of the volunteers for this purpose should be confined to Gujarat only. From what I have been and heard during the last fortnight, I am inclined to believe that the stream of civil resisters will flow unbroken.

But let there be not a semblance of breach of peace even after all of us have been arrested. We have resolved to utilize all our resources in the pursuit of an exclusively nonviolent struggle. Let no one commit a wrong in anger. This is my hope and prayer. I wish these words of mine reached every nook and corner of the land. My task shall be done if I perish and so do my comrades. It will then be for the Working Committee of the Congress to show you the way and it will be up to you to follow its lead. So long as I have reached Jalalpur, let nothing be done in contravention to the authority vested in me by the Congress. But once I am arrested, the whole responsibility shifts to the Congress. No one who believes in non-violence, as a creed, need, therefore, sit still. My compact with the Congress ends as soon as I am arrested. In that case volunteers. Wherever possible, civil disobedience of salt should be started. These laws can be violated in three ways. It is an offence to manufacture salt wherever there are facilities for doing so. The possession and sale of contraband salt, which includes natural salt or salt earth, is also an offence. The purchasers of such salt will be equally guilty. To carry away the natural salt deposits on the seashore is likewise violation of law. So is the hawking of such salt. In short, you may choose any one or all of these devices to break the salt monopoly.

We are, however, not to be content with this alone. There is no ban by the Congress and wherever the local workers have self-confidence other suitable measures may be adopted. I stress only one condition, namely, let our pledge of truth and nonviolence as the only means for the attainment of Swaraj be faithfully kept. For the rest, everyone has a free hand. But than does not give a license to all and sundry to carry on their own responsibility. Wherever there are local leaders, their orders should be obeyed by the people. Where there are no leaders and only a handful of men have faith in the programme, they may do what they can, if they have enough self-confidence. They have a right, nay it is their duty, to do so. The history of the is full of instances of men who rose to leadership, by sheer force of self-confidence, bravery, and tenacity. We too, if we sincerely aspire to Swaraj and are impatient to attain

it, should have similar self-confidence. Our ranks will swell, and our hearts strengthen, as the number of our arrests by the Government increases.

Much can be done in many other ways besides these. The Liquor and foreign cloth shops can be picketed. We can refuse to pay taxes if we have the requisite strength. The lawyers can give up practice. The public can boycott the law courts by refraining from litigation. Government servants can resign their posts. In the midst of the despair reigning all round people quake with fear of losing employment. Such men are unfit for Swaraj. But why this despair? The number of Government servants in the country does not exceed a few hundred thousand. What about the rest? Where are they to go? Even free India will not be able to accommodate a



greater number of public servants. A Collector then will not need the number of servants, he has got today. He will be his own servant. Our starving millions can by no means afford this enormous expenditure. If, therefore, we are sensible enough, let us bid good-bye to Government employment, no matter if it is the post of a judge or a peon. Let all who are co-operating with the Government in one way or another, be it by paying taxes, keeping titles, or sending children to official schools, etc. withdraw their co-operation in all or as many ways as possible. Then there are women who can stand shoulder to shoulder with men in this struggle.

You may take it as my will. It was the message that I desired to impart to you before starting on the march or for the jail. I wish that there should be no suspension or abandonment of the war that commences tomorrow morning or earlier, if I am arrested before that time. I shall eagerly await the news that ten batches are ready as soon as my batch is arrested. I believe there are men in India to complete the work our begun by me. I have faith in the righteousness of our cause and the purity of our weapons. And where the means are clean, there God is undoubtedly present with His blessings. And where these three combine, there defeat is an impossibility. A Satyagrahi, whether free or incarcerated, is ever victorious. He is vanquished only, when he forsakes truth and nonviolence and turns a deaf ear to the inner voice. If, therefore, there is such a thing as defeat for even a Satyagrahi, he alone is the cause of it. God bless you all and keep off all obstacles from the path in the struggle that begins tomorrow.

Mahatma, Vol. III (1952), pp. 28-30

Source: Selected works of Mahatma Gandhi Volume-Six

FROM SATYAGRAHA TO GLOBAL INFLUENCE: GANDHI'S MORAL PHILOSOPHY AND LEADERSHIP LEGACY

Mahatma Gandhi's enduring influence on moral philosophy and global leadership is a beacon of timeless wisdom. Rooted in nonviolence and truth, his profound connection with the Bhagavad Gita shaped his philosophy, emphasizing ethical means over ends. Gandhi's legacy continues to inspire us to uphold these values, transcending boundaries and guiding us towards moral righteousness in today's world.



Martin Luther King

Nonviolence means avoiding not only external physical violence but also internal Violence of spirit. You not only refuse to shoot a man, but you refuse to hate him.



Nelson Mandela

No one is born hating another person because of the color of his skin, or his background, or his religion. People must learn to hate, and if they can learn to hate, they can be taught to love, for love comes more naturally to the human heart than its opposite.



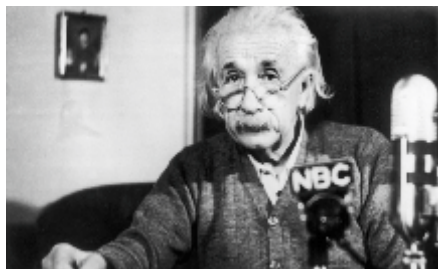
Dr. A. T. Ariyaratne

We who have been born Buddhist, Hindu, Christian, Muslim, or any other faith can be very comfortable in each other's temple's, mosques, and churches, praying or meditating together to create a spiritual mass of consciousness which can overcome our greed, hatred, and illusions.



Barack Obama

'Intolerance is itself a form of violence and an obstacle to the growth of a true democratic spirit.' Together, we must work towards a world where we are strengthened by our differences, and not defined by them.



Albert Einstein

I believe that Gandhi's views were the most enlightened of all the political men of our time. We should strive to do things in his spirit: not to use violence in fighting for our cause, but by non-participation in anything you believe is evil.



Petra Kelly

Peace is not just the absence of mass destruction, but a positive internal and external condition in which people are free so that they can grow to their full potential.



Julius Nyerere

Violence is unnecessary and costly. Peace is the only way.



Desmond Tutu

Forgiveness say you are given another chance to make a new beginning.



Ho Chi Minh

Love other human beings as you would love yourself.



Thich Nhat Hanh

You carry Mother Earth within you. She is not outside of you. Mother Earth is not just your environment. In that insight of inter-being, it is possible to have real communication with the Earth, which is the highest form of prayer.



Daisaku Ikeda

Peace is the universal wish of humankind. It is not only about taking action in times of danger, it is also about assisting each other in daily life. Peace, hence, is not some distant dream, but a reality that starts where we are right now. Elise always made a point of getting to know her neighbors, because when people know each other, they are more likely to help and assist each other. This is where peace begins.



Aung San Suu Kyi

Burmese Politician & Diplomat

My attitude to peace is rather based on the Burmese definition of peace - it really means removing all the negative factors that destroy peace in this world. So peace does not mean just putting an end to violence or to war, but to all other factors that threaten peace, such as discrimination, such as inequality, poverty.

UNVEILING THE UNSEEN SIDE OF GANDHI:

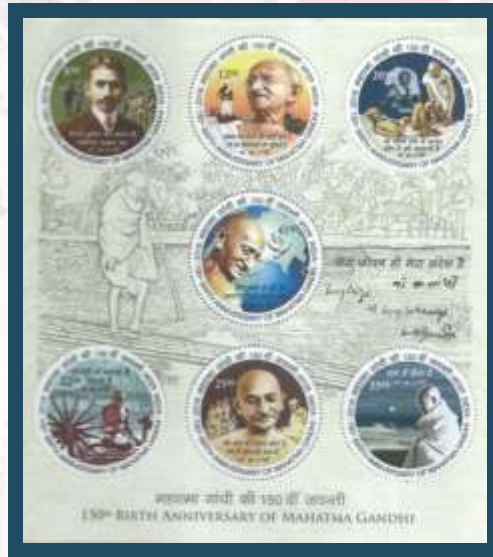
A Surprising Insight !

01. Mahatma Gandhi was nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize five times, but he never won. As one of the strongest symbols of nonviolence in the 20th century, later members of the Nobel Committee publicly regretted this. He was nominated in 1937, 1938, 1939, 1947, and a few days before his assassination in 1948. Up until 1960, the Nobel Peace Prize was awarded almost exclusively to Europeans and Americans.
2. The funeral procession of Mahatma Gandhi was 8 kilometres long.
3. Mahatma Gandhi corresponded with a lot of people including Tolstoy, Einstein, and Hitler
4. Gandhi had a set of false teeth, which he used to carry in a fold of his loin cloth.
5. Mahatma Gandhi had Irish accent while speaking English. This, because one of his first teachers was an Irishman.
6. Mahatma Gandhi's relics are still preserved in Gandhi Museum, Madurai.
7. Mahatma Gandhi served in the army during the Boer War.
8. Mahatma Gandhi walked/ travelled almost 18 kilometres a day throughout his lifetime, a report said.
9. Government nutritionists were called in to explain how Gandhi could go 21 days without food.
10. The British government did not allow official photos of Mahatma Gandhi during his fasting, fearing further fuelling the push for independence.





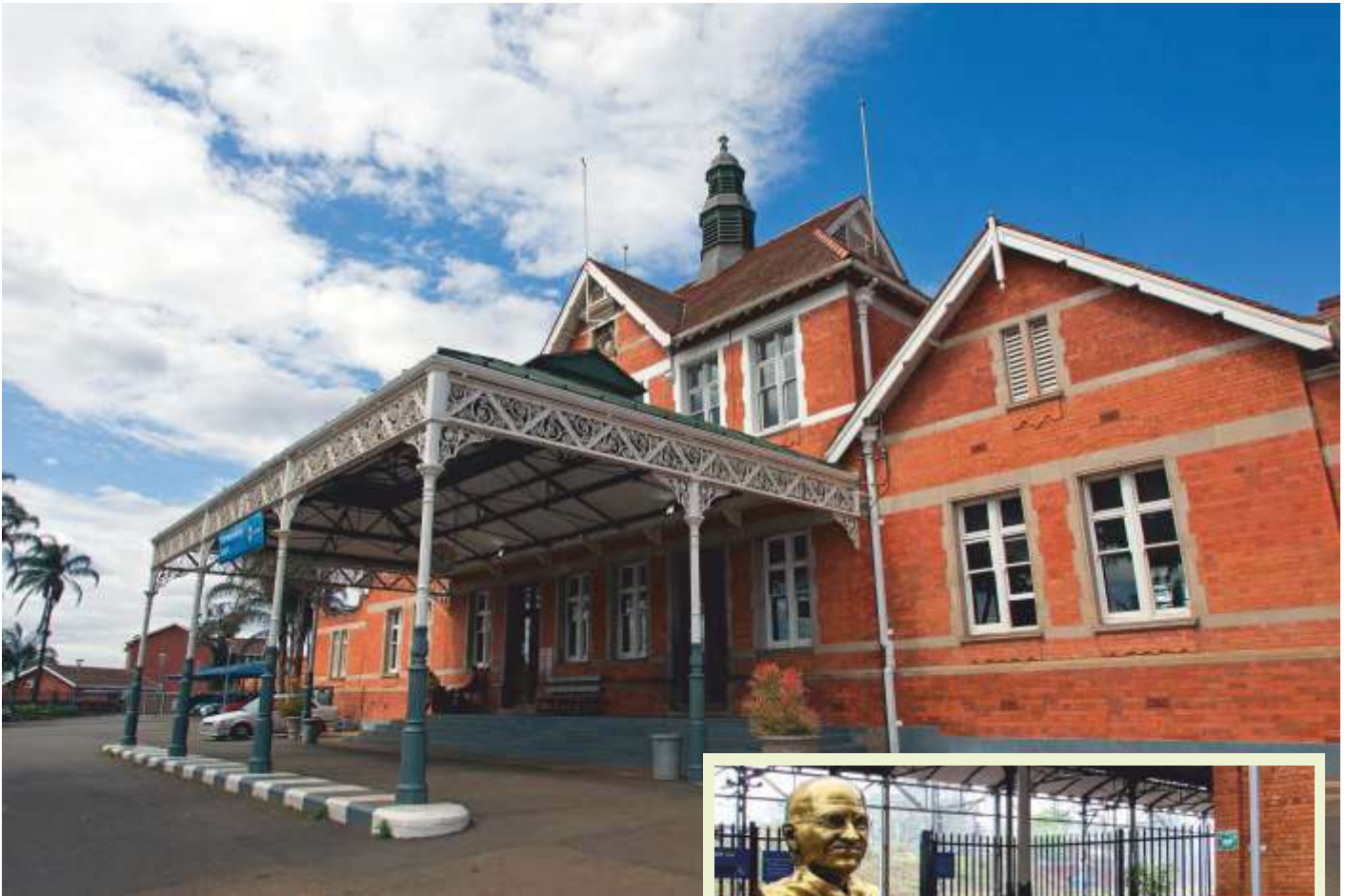
गाँधीजी डाक टिकटों पर



ENLIGHTENING MINDS, EMPOWERING HEARTS: Newspapers by Mahatma Gandhi



THE STORY OF GANDHI'S STRUGGLE AND TRIUMPH AT PIETERMARITZBURG RAILWAY STATION



In 1893, a young lawyer named Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi embarked on a fateful journey to South Africa. His mission: to serve as legal counsel to the merchant Dada Abdulla. Little did he know that this journey would become a pivotal moment in his life and a symbol of his relentless pursuit of justice.

Upon Dada Abdulla's request, Gandhi set out for Pretoria in the Transvaal, starting his journey from Durban. However, it was the stop at Pietermaritzburg that would forever etch this episode in history. Gandhi, holding a first-class ticket, was seated in the first-class compartment. But the prevailing racial prejudice soon reared its ugly head.

A European passenger entered the compartment and swiftly alerted railway officials, who insisted that Gandhi relocate to the van compartment. Their rationale? "Coolies" and non-whites were supposedly not allowed in first-class compartments. Gandhi, determined to assert his rights, protested and presented his valid ticket. Nevertheless, he received a stern warning that forceful eviction awaited him if he didn't comply.

Refusing to yield to injustice, Gandhi held his ground. In a shocking turn of events, he was forcibly expelled from the train, his luggage unceremoniously tossed onto the platform. The train chugged away, leaving Gandhi in the cold of winter, without his overcoat, as he sat shivering in the waiting room.

In these trying moments, Gandhi confronted a profound question: Should he stay and fight for his rights, or should he return to India? He realized that his own hardship was just the tip of the iceberg, a manifestation of the deep-rooted disease of color prejudice.

This pivotal incident marked Gandhi's awakening to the harsh realities of racism and inequality based on skin color. It set him on a path that would extend far beyond Pretoria, shaping the course of his life's work and inspiring generations to come.

Upon his permanent return to India in early 1915, Gandhi extensively utilized trains to traverse the vast expanse of the nation, always choosing the humble third-class compartments. His dedication to understanding the diverse landscapes and people of India through these journeys was unparalleled.

The story of Gandhi's travails at Pietermaritzburg Railway Station continues to inspire us, reminding us of the enduring power of resilience and the indomitable spirit of those who fight for justice.

Perspectives on Sustainable Development : Looking through the Lens of Gandhiji and Kumarappa



Sustainable development is a concept that has gained significant traction in different parts of the world in recent decades. In Bharat, its genesis can be traced back to ancient literature, but in the 19th century, its roots could be found in the philosophies of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi and Joseph Cornelius Kumarappa. The unique perspectives on sustainable development provided by these visionaries resonate very well with the present context, even after many decades. And, when it comes to sustainable development, it is beyond my comprehension to disaggregate the contributions of Gandhiji and Kumarappa. Kumarappa, being the direct descendant and active lieutenant of Gandhiji, was the brain behind 'Rural Economics' and pioneer of 'Green Thoughts' that form the basis for sustainable development initiatives and interventions.

It is significant to mention here that neither Gandhiji nor Kumarappa ever used the words 'Sustainable Development' in their speeches and writings, but they said and wrote in that domain with full conviction and spirit. And it is very difficult to separate their thoughts, words, and actions in the real sense, as each one is like a mirror to the other. This article is a modest attempt to revisit the perspectives on sustainable development through the lens of Gandhiji and Kumarappa.

Gandhiji had a profound influence on the concept of sustainable development. His philosophy was deeply rooted in the principles of Swadeshi, Sarvodaya, and Swaraj. He firmly believed that the pursuit of material wealth and economic growth should not come at the expense of the environment or the well-being of future generations.

The concept of 'Swadeshi' was a pivotal component of Gandhiji's strategy for India's independence and economic self-sufficiency. According to him, Swadeshi was not just an economic concept, but it was a moral and spiritual one also. To him, 'Swadeshi' was a means of self-purification and a way to promote a more sustainable and ethical way of life. He believed that Swadeshi could uplift India's rural economy, which was the backbone of the nation. He gave a lot of emphasis on the use of local resources and the promotion of cottage/ village industries. He believed that communities should be self-reliant, producing their goods and services, rather than relying on distant centers. This approach not only reduced the environmental impact of long-distance transportation but also empowered local communities economically.

Gandhiji promoted the idea of 'Sarvodaya' which means 'welfare of all' or 'universal upliftment'. It was a social and ethical philosophy

that should benefit everyone, especially the weakest and most vulnerable sections of society. According to him, sustainable development refers to improving the quality of life for all, rather than just a select few. According to him, the village was the ideal unit for the application of Sarvodaya, and by the practice of this principle, he aimed to eradicate poverty, discrimination, and social injustices collectively.

According to Gandhiji, Swaraj refers to self-rule or self-governance as the ultimate goal of his political philosophy. To him, political independence alone was not enough and Bharat needs to achieve self-governance at all levels from the individual to the community to the nation. He firmly believed that Swaraj could be attained through non-violent means but could be sustained by empowering ordinary people. He called for decentralisation of power and decision-making, with the local communities having the authority to manage their affairs. Gandhiji was fully convinced that Swaraj was deeply intertwined with Swadeshi and Sarvodaya. According to him, achieving Swaraj was essential for the creation of a just, self-reliant, and compassionate society, which is a pre-condition for 'sustainable development' in its real sense.

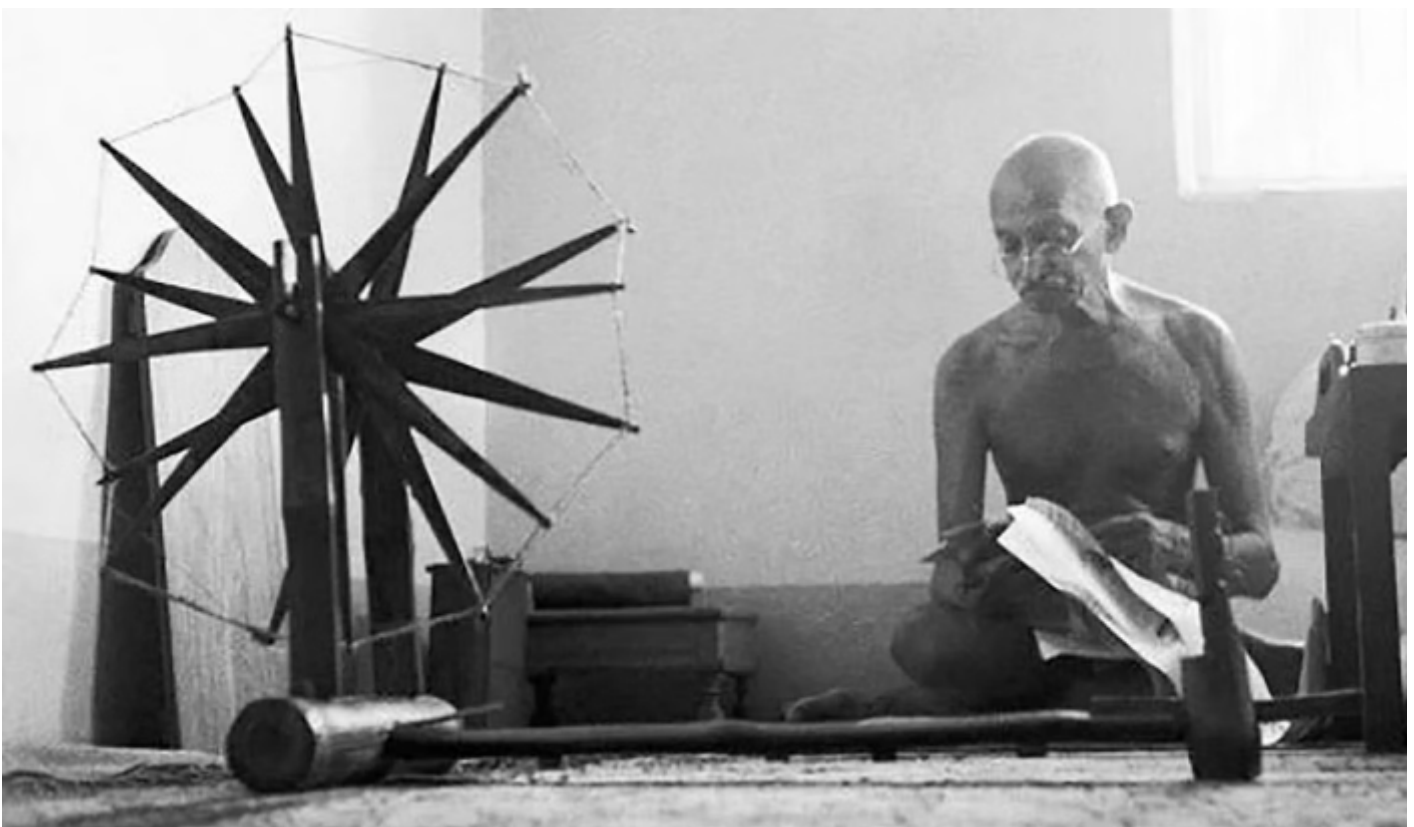
Kumarappa's masterpiece 'The Economy of Permanence : A Quest for a Social Order based on Non-violence' has been rated by the researchers on sustainable development as the 'Source Book on Green Thoughts'. This book may be considered as a 'modern ecological discourse' rather than an 'economic analysis'. He strongly argued that economic activities should be in harmony with nature and should not deplete natural resources or harm the environment.

Kumarappa was critical of the prevailing economic system that prioritised mass production. He firmly believed that these systems

led to over-exploitation of resources, social inequality, and environmental degradation. Instead of 'mass production' he advocated for 'production by masses' that revolved around small-scale and decentralised production which would minimise waste and preserve the environment.

As a practitioner of Gandhian Economics, Kumarappa firmly believed that the capital-intensive economy was highly wasteful of natural resources wiping out indigenous people and their ways of life. He presented an 'alternative economic model' embedded with values like self-help, mutual aid, solidarity, and cooperative efforts. Being an ardent practitioner of Ecological Economics, he campaigned for the emergence of community-based, community-owned, and community-managed enterprises in the villages.

By looking through the lens of Gandhiji and Kumarappa, it is viewed that their perspectives on sustainable development revolved around simplicity, self-sufficiency, self-reliance, and non-violence. Both emphasised the importance of self-reliance, the equitable distribution of resources, and the need for economic activities 'to be in harmony with nature'. Their vision of sustainable development was not just about economic growth, but about the well-being of all members of the society and preservation of the environment for future generations. Their thoughts, words, and actions continue to inspire and guide the global discourses on sustainability, reminding us that true development must be sustainable, equitable, and deeply rooted in ethical and ecological principles.



HANDING OVER THE LOKDAND

The Lokdand is a symbol of spontaneous continuity of National Legislator's Conference. It signifies the strength of our democratic values. Shri Rahul V. Karad who is also the founder of the MIT School of Government, has successfully conceptualized this conference and brought it into reality. NLC should not be a single program but an ongoing legacy throughout years. This year Maharashtra was the host state for NLC Bharat 2023. Shri Rahul V. Karad then handed over this Lokdand to the CM of Maharashtra Shri Eknath Shinde.

The Chief Minister of Maharashtra handed over the responsibility of hosting the next NLC Bharat conference in 2024 to the Chief Minister of Goa. This symbolic exchange of documents represented the official transfer of hosting duties and marked the beginning of preparations for the upcoming conference in Goa.

By passing on the responsibility to the Chief Minister of Goa, it signified the trust and confidence placed in the state's leadership to successfully organize and host the next NLC Bharat conference. It also showcased the spirit of collaboration and unity among different states in promoting good governance and sharing best

practices. The exchange of documents represented a formal commitment and agreement between the Chief Ministers of Maharashtra and Goa, solidifying their joint efforts in ensuring the success of the future conference. This handover ceremony was a significant moment, demonstrating the seamless transition and continuity in organizing the NLC Bharat conferences.

During the NLC Bharat conference, Dr. Pramod Sawant ji, the Chief Minister of Goa, addressed the gathering and expressed his appreciation for the significance of the event. He congratulated Mr. Rahul V Karad for successfully organizing such a remarkable conference that brought together legislators from across the country. Dr. Sawant emphasized the importance of platforms like NLC Bharat in fostering dialogue, sharing best practices, and promoting collaboration among political leaders. He acknowledged the positive impact such conferences have in shaping the future of India's democracy and governance. As the Chief Minister of Goa, Dr. Sawant proudly announced that Goa would host the vibrant NLC Bharat 2024 conference. He expressed his commitment to organizing a successful event that would further strengthen the bond between states and promote the exchange of ideas, experiences, and innovative solutions.



Chief Minister of Maharashtra Shri. Eknath Shinde HANDING OVER LOKDAND To Chief Minister of Goa Dr. Pramod Sawant

NLC Bharat: Onwards to Goa 2024 & Karnataka 2025 Conclaves



In discussion with Shri Pramod Sawant, Hon'ble CM of Goa, to discuss the modalities of organizing NLC Bharat 2024 at Goa



In discussion with Hon'ble D. K. Shivakumar, Deputy Chief Minister of Karnataka on the modalities of organizing the third edition of NLC Bharat 2025 at Bengaluru



In discussion with Hon'ble U. T. Khader, Speaker of the Karnataka Legislative Assembly and Hon'ble Basavaraj Horatti, Chairman, Karnataka Legislative Council on modalities of establishing Political Leadership Training School at Karnataka State Legislature, Bengaluru and organizing the third edition of NLC Bharat 2025 at Bengaluru



A transformative tour to the United States to explore International Collaborations with various institutions of eminence working towards strengthening democracy worldwide and enhancing legislative practices. Fostering such global collaborations will help to elevate Bharat's presence on the world stage.

State Legislative Assemblies at Glance

New Assam Assembly building inaugurated by Shri.Om Birla

The inauguration of the new Assam Legislative Assembly residence on July 30th, 2023, marks a significant milestone in the state's history. After a decade-long construction process, the modern building addresses the need for suitable accommodations for the expanding number of MLAs. It encourages leaders and citizens to contribute towards fostering a space imbued with democratic values, ensuring that future generations will cherish the stability and freedom guaranteed by such institutions. The state-of-the-art facility incorporates advanced technology, honoring tradition while showcasing Assam's cultural heritage. This iconic landmark symbolizes Assam's progressive spirit, inspiring neighboring regions to trust the democratic process, as it is the way towards development.



BIHAR MONSOON SESSION REPORT

In Brief	
Year	2023
Assembly	17th Bihar Assembly
Session No	9th Session (Monsoon)
Commencement	10 July, 2023
Adjournment	14 July, 2023
Session Duration	5 days
Total Sitzings	5

Issues covered during the Question Hour

1. Repairing the damages Dams.
2. Availability of Water.
3. Construction of Roads.
4. Administrative issues.
5. Provision to provide vacancies for doctors.
6. Waste management issues.
7. Action against the Hospitals.
8. Scratching the recognition of the Nursing Institutions.
9. Providing Electricity, etc.



CHHATTISGARH MONSOON SESSION REPORT

In Brief	
Year	2023
Assembly	5th Chhattisgarh Assembly
Session No	17th Session (Monsoon)
Commencement	18 July, 2023
Adjournment	21 July, 2023
Session Duration	4 days
Total Sitzings	4

Issues covered during the Question Hour

1. Rules and Regulations for providing the Unemployment allowances in the state.
2. Acceptance in 2023-24 budget for the placement cell in the new Universities.
3. Results of the exams taken by Swami Vivekanand Technical University.
4. Actions on the Complaints of illegalities in the sale of liquor in the state.
5. Registration of Workers in the District of Kabirdham.
6. Action against Food Inspectors.
7. Action against irregularities in the food grains scheme.
8. Regarding the production of 'Ready to eat Food'.
9. Schemes for the Protection, Presevation and Development of the Adivasi Culture.
10. Regarding the Operation Cow Sheds in the State.



MADHYA PRADESH MONSOON SESSION REPORT

In Brief	
Year	2023
Assembly	15th Madhya Pradesh Assembly
Session No	15th Session (Monsoon)
Commencement	11 July, 2023
Adjournment	15 July, 2023
Session Duration	5 days
Total Sitzings	2

Issues covered during the Question Hour

- Land Acquisition.
- Irregularities in sand storage in Bhad.
- Facilities to the employees of Kaha Tiger Reserve.
- Approval of ballast and murum mining.
- Confirmation of employees.
- Investigation of 2000 crore scam in Sambal Yojana.
- Fish farming and fishing in ponds and rivers.
- Installation of crusher and clearance from pollution control board.
- Free food distribution.
- Violation of Section 158 of the Madhya Pradesh Land Code 1958-59.
- Computer technology work to be done by the candidates.
- Regarding providing economic benefits to the employees of the country.
- Economic crime Complaint made in Bhopal.
- Information about the pay scale of the post of third grade officers in the department in the state.
- Ladal Behna Yojana.
- Amount under National Air Mission

Commendable Initiatives



Shri Rupjyoti Kurmi MLA- Mariani, Assam

The MLA's praiseworthy effort to use sports as an agent of change by promoting sports in the tea garden community. Sports have a unique ability to transcend barriers and bring people together, promoting a sense of inclusivity and camaraderie. By supporting sports development within the tea garden community, the MLA is not only encouraging a more active and healthier lifestyle but also creating opportunities for skill-building, personal growth, and community bonding.

Shri. Himanshu Nagpal IAS, Uttar Pradesh

The officer spearheads the Mission Muskaan to reunite lost children living in Varanasi's ghats, railway stations, and temples with their families across India. Along with 12 teams comprising 60 officers from departments such as Child Development, Social Welfare, Anti-Human Trafficking, and the police, the officer started identifying and rescuing children from railway and bus stations, flyovers, ghats, circles, and temples. About 730 lost children in Varanasi have been reunited with their families since last July.



Hon'ble Eminent Speaker



Lt General A K Singh

PVSM, AVSM, SM, VSM (Retd)
Former Lt Governor,
Andaman & Nicobar Islands
and Puducherry

MIT - SOG Eminent Lecture Series

Topic: 'National Security and the Role of Armed Forces'

A special lecture was delivered on 16 th August 2023, focussed on nation-building, national security, and civil administration. During his lecture, he addressed the issue of discomfort between the government and the military. Furthermore, the lecture focused on all aspects of the Indian military and the Basic structure doctrine in the Indian constitution, which safeguards several facets of constitution. He emphasized the importance of accountability and transparency in all pillars of the government, which are essential for the smooth functioning of the Armed Forces.

Lastly, the lecture concluded with an analysis of India's relations with its neighbours. Lt. Gen. Singh referred to the Chetwode Motto and elaborated on the significance of 'discipline, loyalty to the nation, and the duty to the state'.

NLC Bharat's Activities for MLAs and MLCs

Capacity Enhancement Workshop for Elected representatives & office staff on the use of advanced digital tools in daily activities

The primary objective of this workshop is to equip participants with practical knowledge and hands-on experience in utilizing cutting-edge digital tools for enhanced decision-making, data visualization, and analysis in their day-to-day activities.

Who Can Participate?

MLAs, MLCs or office staff nominated by MLA/MLC.

The workshop will employ a blend of interactive lectures, hands-on exercises, and case studies. Participants will have the opportunity to apply the learned concepts directly to practical scenarios, ensuring a comprehensive understanding of each tool.

Benefits to Participants:

By the end of the workshop, participants will have gained the skills to:

- Effectively utilize AI-driven tools for streamlined communication and engagement.
- Create dynamic visualizations and reports using PowerBI for enhanced data interpretation.
- Perform advanced data analysis and manipulation tasks using Excel, leading to informed decision-making.

Dates: 15 - 16 December 2023

Fees : ₹10,000/- Per Participant

(Includes accommodation and food

arrangement)

Venue: MIT-SOG, Pune



Congratulation Resolution

Adopted by Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council of Maharashtra

Following are the Congratulation Resolutions read in the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly by Shri. Rahul Narwekar, Hon'ble Speaker and in the Maharashtra Legislative Council by Smt. Neelam Gorhe, Hon'ble Deputy Chairman on 04 August 2023.

I extend my heartfelt congratulations in this auditorium on the excellent organization of The National Legislature Conference, Bharat, 2023, which was organized by the MIT School of Government and the Bharatiya Chhatra Sansad.

The conference provides a platform for dialogue to all representatives across the country, the National Legislature Conference, Bharat 2023 was held in Mumbai by the MIT School of Government and the Bharatiya Chhatra Sansad. The first historic convention to fill all the members of the legislative bodies of the entire country is a matter of pride for Maharashtra. This joyful initiative marks the beginning of extraordinary endeavours in the parliamentary democracy of India, starting from Maharashtra. To fulfill the duty towards the citizens, manage public life's stress, ensure sustainable development, accept technology, promote social components development, foster local talent, and hold representatives accountable, such broad discussions are necessary.

The presence of Lok Sabha Speaker Mr. Om Prakash Birla, former Lok Sabha Speaker Mr. Shivraj Patil, Dr. Meira Kumar, as well as Mrs. Sumitra Mahajan and Dr. Raghunath Mashelkar, alongside approximately 2000 representatives from all over the country. Various legislative bodies heads, and council presidents, added significance to this event. Rahul Vishwanath Karad from MIT successfully organized this convention and handled the challenge with skill. The nation faces numerous new challenges, and to confront them and uplift new India, such non-partisan conventions are essential to strengthening the foundation of parliamentary democracy. The first National Legislature Conference, Bharat 2023, organized by MIT School of Government and the Bharatiya Chhatra Sansad in Mumbai, is a cause for celebration.

Let's congratulate the successful organization of the National Legislature Conference 2023, Bharat, which was jointly organized by the MIT School of Government and the Bharatiya Chhatra Sansad. The conference was aimed to provide a platform for dialogue to all representatives from across the country to discuss various aspects such as principles followed in each state, public welfare schemes, diverse projects, and more. The conference focused on topics like managing the stress of public life, sustainable development, embracing technology, promoting various societal components, nurturing local talent, and strengthening the accountability of representatives towards the public.

Distinguished individuals such as Lok Sabha Speaker Shri Om Prakash Birla, former Lok Sabha Speaker Shri Shivraj Patil, Dr. Meira Kumar, and Sumitra Mahajan along with Dr. Raghunath Mashelkar, were present. It was attended by 2000+ representatives from all over the country, along with serving speakers of various legislative assemblies, and the chairman of the legislative council.

We were involved in various discussions, inaugurations, and closures in the presence of the Speaker of the Assembly, Rahul Narvekar. Honorable Chief Minister, Deputy Chief Minister, and many ministers also participated in this program. Mr. Rahul Vishwanath Karad of MIT has successfully coordinated the conference. It is crucial to hold such politics-free conferences to address the challenges faced by our nation and uplift New India, thereby strengthening parliamentary democracy. This event marked the successful collaboration between Pune's MIT School of Government and Bharatiya Chhatra Sansad in Mumbai.





GOOD GOVERNANCE
DEMOCRACY
SOLIDARITY ACCOUNTABILITY
INTEGRITY
TRANSPARENCY
CONTROL MECHANISM
DEVELOPMENT
STRATEGY

Respected Members,

We are happy to announce that the next issue (December 2023) of the NLC Newsletter will be dedicated to the crucial topics of **Good Governance and Innovation in Constituency Development**. As we embark on this meaningful journey to explore and highlight successful practices, we warmly invite all our esteemed members to contribute their thoughts, insights, and success stories. Your article could touch upon various aspects, such as:

1. Successful initiatives that have improved governance in your constituency.
2. Innovative approaches or technologies that have contributed to better constituency development.
3. Challenges faced and lessons learned in the pursuit of good governance and innovation.
4. Strategies for engaging the community and stakeholders in the development process.

We believe that your unique perspectives and experiences will enrich the content of our upcoming newsletter, and we are eagerly awaiting your responses.

Please share your writings or articles related to the theme of good governance and innovation in constituency development with us at (email)- nlc.secretariat@nlcbarat.org at the earliest.

Thank you for your dedication and commitment to our shared goals of promoting good governance and fostering innovation in constituency development. We look forward for your contributions.

Warm regards,
Team NLC Newsletter

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