

NISAR (NASA ISRO – SAR Mission)

By Uday Kumar Varma

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On March 26, 2023, ISRO, India's Space Research Organisation, launched a clutch of 32 satellites through one Satellite Launch vehicle (SLV), firmly establishing once again, her capabilities and credentials in the sphere of space technology. Most of these satellites were of other countries. That brings into sharper focus the rationale and reward for using Science and Technology as a potent and effective instrument of diplomacy.

Science and Technology diplomacy is not new, but it has never seen such salience. Many of the defining challenges of the 21st century— from climate change and food security to poverty reduction and nuclear disarmament—have scientific dimensions. No one country will be able to solve these problems on its own. The tools, techniques and tactics of foreign policy need to adapt to a world of increasing scientific and technical complexity and the increasing aspirations of developing world.

An Emerging Technology Power

India is in a very unique and unprecedented position to harness this diplomatic potential. Her research output, patent application, thrust for innovation, the pool of scientific and technological Human Resource and the government's commitment to scientific research, offer strong evidence of her strengths and potentials. According to the National Science Foundation's Science and Engineering Indicators 2020 report, India ranked third in the world in terms of the number of scientific and engineering publications in 2018, behind only China and the United States. India's patent applications have also been increasing steadily. According to the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO), India ranked tenth in the world in terms of the number of patent applications filed in 2020. And India emerged as an emerging innovation hub, with Indian startups and companies making significant contributions in various fields, including biotechnology, artificial intelligence, and renewable energy. In 2021, India was ranked as the third most innovative economy in the world by the Bloomberg Innovation Index.

India has a large pool of highly educated and skilled workforce in the fields of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM). According to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), India had over 2 million STEM graduates in 2016, second only to China. India has been investing heavily in science and technology, with the government's spending on research and development increasing steadily over the years. According to the National Science Foundation's Science and Engineering Indicators 2020 report, India's government spending on research and development increased by an average of 6.3% per year between 2000 and 2017.

STIP - Science, Technology and Innovation Policy

India's Science, Technology and Innovation Policy (STIP) 2013 was the first instance when an intersection of technology and diplomacy found a place in an official government document. The document states 'policy framework will enable strategic partnerships and alliances with other nations through bilateral and multilateral cooperation in science, technology and innovation. Science diplomacy, technology synergy and acquisition models will be judiciously deployed based on strategic relationships.' This was further reinforced in the recently released STIP-2020 draft document. It discusses the role of science and technology (S&T) in reorganising India's foreign policy priorities and shaping the global system with the country's science and technology. The STIP-2020 draft also advocates developing a 'Proactive Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) Diplomacy Strategy' for India. The proposed strategy addresses crucial global issues including technology, governance standards, ethics and dual-use capabilities.

The three main aspects included in the STI Diplomacy Strategy in the STIP-2020 are, 1. India's membership and its scientific personnel's participation in S&T-focused strategic multinational groups and consortia. 2. Development of International Knowledge Centres to improve access to human resources. And 3. Expanding the role of current Indian S&T counsellors in other countries and reviewing each one's role periodically.

In pursuance of this strategy, several such alliances have already emerged. A notable example is the International Solar Alliance (ISA), launched in 2015 by India and France to boost solar energy in developing countries. It is an association of 121 signatory countries of which majorly are sunshine countries (countries lying between Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn) and is an excellent example of modern-day science diplomacy.

To underscore the emerging importance of this diplomacy, the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) created in 2020, technically specialised divisions, namely the Cyber Diplomacy division, e-Governance and Information Technology division, and the New Emerging and Strategic Technologies division.

INDO-US Co-operation

The Indo-US cooperation and collaboration in the field of science and technology has evolved significantly over the years, with both countries working together on a range of projects and initiatives. The collaboration has been driven by a shared interest in advancing scientific research and addressing global challenges such as climate change, energy, healthcare, and agriculture. US-India Science and Technology Endowment Fund (USISTEF) was launched in 2017 to provide funding and support for joint research and innovation projects in areas such as public health, energy, and agriculture.

Another successful example of Indo-US collaboration in science and technology was the establishment of the Indo-US Science and Technology Forum (IUSSTF) in 2000. The IUSSTF has facilitated hundreds of joint research projects, fellowships, and scientific exchanges between Indian and American researchers and institutions.

The Indo-US collaboration in science and technology has also led to stronger economic ties with Indian and American companies working together on research and development projects. The collaboration in science and technology is also likely to impact global issues positively. By working together, India and the United States can combine their expertise, resources, and technology to tackle global challenges such as climate change, pandemics, and food security. For example, the US-India Joint Clean Energy Research and Development Centre is working on developing new technologies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and promote renewable energy.

NISAR (NASA-ISRO SAR Mission)

One shining example of this collaboration is NISAR - NASA-ISRO SAR Mission. This joint Synthetic Aperture Radar mission between the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) aims at launching a dual-frequency synthetic aperture radar satellite for Earth observation.

Satellite Aperture Radar (SAR)

Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR) is a type of radar system that uses the motion of the radar antenna over a target region to provide high-resolution images of the terrain or objects on the ground. Instead of relying on a single pulse of radio waves, SAR continuously transmits a series of pulses while the antenna moves, and then uses sophisticated signal processing techniques to combine these signals to create a detailed image. The purpose of SAR is to provide high-quality imaging of the Earth's surface, which can be used for a variety of applications such as mapping, environmental monitoring, resource management, disaster response, and military reconnaissance.

The NISAR mission is designed to provide accurate data on the Earth's surface, including detailed maps of forest cover, sea ice, and soil moisture. The satellite is expected to be launched in 2023. It will measure Earth's changing ecosystems, dynamic surfaces, and ice masses providing information about biomass, natural hazards, sea level rise, and groundwater, and will support a host of other applications.

NISAR will observe Earth's land and ice-covered surfaces globally with 12-day regularity on ascending and descending passes, sampling Earth on an average every 6 days for a baseline 3-year mission. It will orbit at an altitude of 747 km at an orbit inclination of 98.4 degree.

The mission has strategic importance for military and intelligence agencies because it can be used to detect and track objects on the ground, such as vehicles, ships, and aircraft, even in adverse weather conditions or at night. It can also be used to identify changes in the terrain or infrastructure, which can indicate the presence of military activity or the development of new facilities.

Significance

Several countries produce SAR systems, including the United States, Russia, China, and many countries of Europe. These systems are primarily used for military and intelligence purposes, but they can also be used for scientific and commercial applications. The specific purposes and capabilities of each country's SAR systems are not publicly disclosed, as they are considered to be sensitive information.

The NISAR mission has significant implications for Indo-US relations. It represents a major milestone in the partnership between the two countries in the field of space exploration and technology. In addition to deepening the scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries, the NISAR mission will help both India and the United States to address global challenges, such as climate change, natural resource management, disaster response, and food security. The data generated by the NISAR mission will be useful for a range of applications, including monitoring crop yields, predicting and responding to natural disasters, and tracking changes in sea ice and coastal ecosystems.

It is a major progress in the Indo-US relationship. The mission is expected to bring benefits to both countries and to the world as a whole.

Adding to India's Diplomatic Heft

From India's perspective, the NISAR mission and other collaborations in the science and technology field between India and the US are likely to add to her increasing global diplomatic clout. Her scientific and technological capabilities are critical behind her growing standing and reputation as a global power.

India's successful Mars mission in 2014, which was carried out with indigenous technology, received widespread international recognition and praise. The mission demonstrated India's scientific and technological prowess, leading to increased global respect and admiration for the country. Beginning with the US-India Joint declaration on Strategic Partnership for the 21st Century in 2015 that US President Barack Obama and Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi jointly announced in 2015, India's scientific and technological capabilities have been recognised by international organisations. In 2018, India was elected as a member of the United Nations Commission on Science and Technology for Development (UNCSTD), which is responsible for advising the UN General Assembly on science and technology issues.

NISAR in many ways is a fine example of a bilateral initiative that is not only technologically complex and sophisticated but one that has an unprecedented potential for enhanced understanding of complex natural phenomena on one hand, and a strategic superiority in tactical defence concerns, on the other.

But more than anything else, it underlines the state priority in pursuing a paradigm push in strengthening her diplomatic depth, deft and dominance.

The Chinese Rope Trick

By Dr Bala Bhaskaran

The Author is a management thinker and Educator.

The legends about Indian rope-tricks, created by Gora Sahebs, pale into insignificance before the one that the Chinese leadership have woven, with the Islamic Republic of Iran (Iran) and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA). KSA, as custodian of the holy shrine of Mecca, commands respect among the Islamic countries. Add to this the oil wealth and the consequent money power, it acquired since the OPEC crisis. Iran, with a much larger population, is predominantly Shia, as opposed to KSA following the Sunni sect; the two sects have been at loggerheads all along the Islamic history. Iran, despite its oil wealth, is jealous of KSA controlling the religious shrine of Mecca and the annual pilgrimage of Umra to which faithful Muslims congregate from across the world. Each of them has been angling for dominance over the Muslim world.

The first surprise is that China with hardly any track-record of keeping peace with any of its neighbours nor of brokering peace anywhere in the world since the days of Mao, have brought these arch-rivals to a common table and brokered peace. The winds of change on the geopolitics arena deserve a closer look.

Iran had a well-developed civilization much before Islam came and decimated it. Till about 1979, it was never under the control of fanatic Islamic rulers. The Islamic Revolution of 1979 changed all that; despite the five decades of Islamic rule, more than 40 % of the population are reported to be non-adherents of Islam. CE 2022 witnessed massive protests against hijab, the veil that the ruling clergy is insisting its women to wear in public.

KSA too, has been a conservative nation. But lately the western educated rulers have realized the inevitable: the future of oil is limited to a couple of decades at the most, and it needs to open-up and diversify to alternate avenues of business and income; otherwise, the country would have a massive backlash. Since 2022 one could see major reforms taking place in the country. Women are given driving licenses; hijab is no more insisted on in public; many developmental projects to diversify the economy have been launched.

China has been promoting its pet initiative called BRI [Border-Road-Initiative] with under-developed countries and most of such countries have, strangely, landed into economic crisis earning bad-name for China. It has a history of quarrels with every one of its neighbouring countries, including Russia, who has been its ideological mentor. In 2022, it had only two friends among the comity of nations, namely North Korea in its north-east and Pakistan in its south-west.

With Pakistan, China had a major project under the BRI initiative, called China-Pakistan-Economic-Corridor [CPEC], connecting Gwadar Port on the Arabian Sea to mainland China through a state-of-art highway. While CPEC was marketed as a project leading to overall development of Pakistan, in reality it was designed to connect mainland China to the oil-markets of the Gulf region. Once completed, this project would ensure steady and smooth supply of oil from the Gulf region to the industrial regions of mainland China. Despite sizeable investments, due to ongoing turmoil inside Pakistan, China is unsure of its successful completion. The traditional route for oil to China is the sea-route through Arabian Sea, Indian Ocean, and South China Sea. China does not consider this route to be safe in the event of conflicts with any of its neighbours or USA. Given its plan for global domination before 2047, conflicts cannot be ruled out and so, it was keen on a safer land-route for oil. China has emerged as the biggest oil consumer in the world.

Iran has animosity with USA since the days of its Islamic revolution in 1979. Enemy of USA – China is in this category - could easily be a friend of Iran. In a scenario of declining oil consumption among developed nations, China, a bulk consumer of oil, will get red-carpet welcome in Iran. Transit facilities for oil through its territory should not be a problem.

USA has been acting as a policeman in the middle east offering protection to the Gulf countries and consuming bulk of their oil against US dollars. Lately, with technological advancements, US has realized that it could do with less of oil from the Gulf countries. Besides, its policing in Afghanistan had not gone well; it unceremoniously and abruptly withdrew from there leaving its allies in fatal catastrophe. Leading Gulf countries – UAE, KSA and others - came to realize that USA cannot be relied on to protect them in the event of a crisis. They did not lose time in aligning with Russia and China. If China needed a land-route for oil with its own funding, why should the Gulf countries object? This made the chemistry for the deal that China brokered with KSA and Iran.

Emerging Scenario

The Gulf countries (led by KSA, UAE etc.) may, as per present indications, dilute their fundamentalism and become more liberal and friendly with the rest of the world. They may depend less on the US for Defense procurements; may become diversified economies and may be open for every business with everyone. In the case of Iran, such a transition would have a very high inertia. If Iran takes proactive steps, towards citizens and the world outside, this would be a golden opportunity to come out of the isolation it has had for the last four decades since Islamic Revolution. All depends on how the rulers and the people of Iran respond to this challenge.

Strangely, all the participants in the deal, are autocracies of one type or other. KSA, is opting for slow reforms; but emerging situations may accelerate the process. Iran, definitely, is not asking for change; but prospects of external and internal forces ushering changes cannot be ruled out. What about China? Till now the bamboo curtain has been effective in keeping the population and their aspirations suppressed. With changing technology, rising purchasing power, and declining economic efficiency will the system be able to contain the rising anguish and aspirations? Ruchir Sharma has projected a growth-rate of only 2-3 % p.a. for the immediate years. We hear about floods, famine, real-estate crisis, migration of businesses, regional imbalances etc. At the same time, CPC seems to be busy with its plans of global domination by 2049. The future seems to be too challenging for the Chinese.

The Russia-Ukraine war is a game-changer in many respects. It is a proxy war between USA and Russia. USA has always been happy to force wars in other's territory and take advantages of it. This time the situation is too slippery. It has lasted for more than a year at tremendous collateral damages to both sides. With king-sized egos and ego-boosters on either side, one does not know how long it will last. One thing is clear: By the time the war ends, Ukraine will be devastated, and Russia will be debilitated. European nations - mostly NATO members – are slowly realizing that though they had only made noises in favour of Ukraine, they are losers in this war. Were they right in blindly following the US?

USA hoped to cripple Russia through sanctions. This did not happen; Russians managed to trade through nations that did not participate in the sanction. In the process, the de-dollarization process that was in the minds of many nations, gained momentum and, in all probability, this has the power of hitting the US the hard way, in the long run. There is a strong possibility, by the time the war ends, the US would be an unwelcome friend in many parts of the world. Would the Europeans forget the miseries caused by the war?

Impact on India

India has long-standing friendships with both Iran and KSA. It has been buying substantial oil from both. So, the Iran-KSA deal should not adversely affect India. However, there is a flip side: post-Ukraine war, India has been buying more oil from Russia than elsewhere, because of favorable prices. This may continue for some time. In the long run, India's energy-mix would have significant portion of alternate sources; this may result in reduction of oil-import. China, with increasing trade, may try to eclipse India's friendship with KSA and Iran. Prospects of this situation in the immediate future appears to be low.

So far, India has shielded itself pretty well against externalities. Despite two years of pandemic, Indian economy has posted a growth-rate of about 6 % in FY23, which is the best among its peers. External debt level, at US\$ 663 billion, is less than 20 % of GDP; forex reserves is about US\$ 575 billion. India has commenced international trade denominated in INR with 18 nations and another 20 have shown interest in doing so. BRICS nations have an agenda, in the August 23 summit, to create alternate international currencies pegged to gold; India is slated to be a leading player in this initiative.

Building A Blue Economy: What India Can Learn From China

By Admiral Arun Prakash

The Author is a former Chief of Naval Staff.

China owns the world's largest deep-water fishing fleet, which also serves as a maritime militia assisting the Chinese navy and coast guard. India too must raise its own fleet and build modern harbours to further its economic and security goals.

The Indo-Sri Lankan dispute over fishing rights in the Palk Strait, the water body separating Tamil Nadu from the Jaffna region of Sri Lanka, has been an emotive issue of long-standing. It has evoked loud complaints from Chennai, which have often led to a diplomatic furore between Colombo and New Delhi.

The Indo-Sri Lankan maritime boundary agreements signed in 1974 and 1976, allowed fishermen of both nations to “enjoy in each other's waters such rights as they have traditionally enjoyed therein”. Since maritime boundaries lack physical demarcation, the lull in fishing activity, during the civil war in Sri Lanka, encouraged Indian fishermen to encroach into Sri Lankan waters. With the end of hostilities in 2009, the Sri Lankan fishing community sought to reclaim their rights, bringing them into conflict with Indian fishers. Intervention by the Sri Lankan Navy has often resulted in ugly situations, arrests and even fatal shootings of Indian fishermen.

With dwindling fish stocks, rising fuel costs, and growing tensions, fishing communities of both countries are in acute distress but remain confined to the Palk Strait for lack of finances, which could buy them sea-going trawlers and the means to venture forth on the high seas. This article is, however, not about the India-Sri Lanka dispute, but about its underlying cause — the neglect, by India (and Sri Lanka), of the fishing industry — remedying which, may also help resolve this dispute.

In his 1979 book *Sea Power of the State* Soviet Admiral Gorshkov wrote: “The fishing fleet is an important component of the sea power of the state. The role of this fleet has grown sharply, and... its most important task consists in ensuring a solution of the acute food problem facing mankind.” He added, “In the two world wars, fishing vessels were widely used as part of the navy for combat tasks such as port-defence and minesweeping.”

China, obviously, took serious note of Gorshkov’s commentary. Since the dwindling availability of farmland forced China to become a net importer of food grain, it has mobilised the fishing industry to meet the rising demand for protein in the Chinese diet. Consequently, China is today a “fishery superpower”, which owns the world’s largest deep-water fishing (DWF) fleet, with boats that stay at sea for months or even years. In 2016, while China consumed 38 per cent of the global fish production, its DWF fleet brought home only 20 per cent of the world’s catch. To bridge this gap, China had begun distant deepwater fishing, as far back as in 1985, and, with an eye on “protein and profit”, struck contracts to fish in the exclusive economic zones (EEZ) of other many countries in Asia and Africa. Interestingly, China also uses a part of its fishing fleet as a “maritime militia”, which assists the navy and coast guard in their tasks.

For India too, fish, being an affordable and rich source of animal protein, is one of the healthiest options to mitigate hunger and malnutrition. Since Independence, India’s marine fishery has been dominated by the “artisanal sector” — poor, small-scale fishers who can afford only small sailboats or canoes to fish for subsistence. India’s artisanal fishers deliver only 2 per cent of marine fish to the market, while 98 per cent is caught by mechanised and motorised craft.

Having commenced as a purely traditional activity, India’s fisheries are being transformed into a commercial enterprise. The sector has shown steady growth and has become a major contributor of foreign exchange: India ranks amongst the world’s leading seafood exporting nations. Fisheries provide livelihood to about 15 million fishers and fish-farmers at the primary level, and generates almost twice the number of jobs, along the value-chain — in transportation, cold-storages, and marketing.

These figures could have been much higher had India invested in a deepwater fleet. Since Indian trawlers do not venture into rich fishing grounds, most of the fishing is being undertaken in coastal waters and our fishermen have to compete with those of neighbours, Sri Lanka and Pakistan, in restricted fishing grounds. Fishing vessels often drift, inadvertently or otherwise, into foreign waters leading to apprehension by navies/coast guards and prolonged imprisonment of the crew. Moreover, the rich resources in India’s EEZ remain underexploited and much of the catch from our fishing grounds is taken away by the better equipped fishing fleets of other Indo-Pacific countries; some of them indulging in illegal, unregulated, and unreported (IUU) fishing. IUU also has serious security and environmental implications.

Currently, most of India’s fisheries exports are at a low level of value addition — in frozen and chilled form — without going for higher-order “ready-to-eat” or “ready-to-cook” marine products. As in many other sectors of the maritime domain, India needs to evolve a long-term vision for its fishing industry with focus on four areas: One, mechanisation and modernisation of fishing vessels by providing communication links and electronic fish-detection devices, with artisanal fishers being funded for this; two, developing deep-water fishing fleets, with bigger, sea-going trawlers equipped with refrigeration facilities; third, a DWF fleet will have to be built around the “mother ship” concept, wherein a large vessel would accompany the fleet to provide fuel, medical and on-board preservation/processing facilities; and four, development of modern fishing harbours with adequate berthing and post-harvest facilities, including cold storage, preservation, and packaging of fish.

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Nation is Indebted to:

Rani Velu Nachiyar and Veera Mangai Kuyili:

These two Women Who Took Down the British 85 Yrs Before 1857



We all know about Rani Laxmibai, the Queen of Jhansi. Rani Laxmibai occupies a significant portion of our history pages for fighting against the British in the 1857 war of independence. People across India, from Lakshadweep to Ladakh and Kutch to Kameng, revere her and celebrate her as the valiant lady who fought till her last breath.

But, over a period of time, some of the other brave women who made the supreme sacrifice while fighting the foreigners and oppressors much before Rani Laxmibai have been lost to time.

One such brave woman was Kuyili, a legendary Dalit women commander of Rani Velu Nachiyar. Kuyili was born in Kudanchavadi near Sivagangai into an Arunthathiyar family. Both her parents worked in the fields to sustain themselves.

After her mother's death, her father Periyamutthan moved to Mutthuppatti, a village close to Sivagangai where he worked as a cobbler and eventually became one of the spies to Queen Velunachiyar.

Being a spy to the queen had its perks. Both the father and the daughter had unrestricted access to Queen Velunachiyar. This paved way for a strong bond to develop between both Kuyili and the Queen.

As a child, Kuyili grew up listening to the courageous acts of her mother who was known for her bravery and also of Queen Velunachiyar. This seems to have had a huge impression on her as she would go on to perform valiant acts that would make her become a folk legend of sorts.

Kuyili seems to have inherited her spy instinct from her father. Two instances stand testimony to Kuyili's bravery and her astuteness as a spy which earned her the queen's trust as well.

Queen Velunachiyar went into exile after her husband Raja Muthu Vaduganatha Thevar was killed in the Battle of Kalayar Kovil that was fought against the British troops. She, along with her daughter Vellachi Nachiyar and a few others that included her soldiers, her silambam (martial art teacher) Vetrivel and Kuyili camped at Virupaatchi near Dindigul.

One day, Vetrivel asked Kuyili to hand over a letter to Mallari Rayan, a polygar (feudal lords who were appointed as military chiefs and administrative governors from the time of the Vijayanagara Empire in parts of Southern India) who was loyal to the British. Kuyili had always been suspicious of Vetrivel.

So, she opened the letter and found out that Vetrivel was in fact sending details about Velunachiyar's hideout details and her plans to attack Mallari Rayan and the British. Enraged, Kuyili killed Vetrivel. Since then, both Velunachiyar and Kuyili became inseparable.

Kuyili trained the women's wing of the army called Udayal Padai, named after the lady who saved Queen Velunachiyar's life when she was escaping from the British troops. Kuyili was made the Chief Commander of the Udayal Padai by Velunachiyar. Kuyili could not be cowed down by British. She had one goal and one goal only – to save her motherland from the foreigners.

After Raja Muthu Vaduganatha Thevar was defeated in the Battle of Kalayar Kovil in 1772, the palace at Sivagangai came under the control of the British.

The palace has a temple dedicated to Goddess Sri Rajarajeswari. This temple exists even today. Back then, there was an underground armoury used for the safe keeping of arms. After the British took over the palace, they began to use this underground chamber to keep their ammunition. For security reasons, they stopped allowing people to worship at this temple.

However, an exception was made on Vijayadasami day. Kuyili found out that women were being allowed into the palace on Vijayadasami day to worship at the temple. She devised a plan to take on the British on the auspicious day – a day to commemorate the triumph of good over evil. Kuyili suggested to Velu Nachiyar that the Udayal Padai can be disguised as worshippers with weapons tucked into their clothes. Velunachiyar agreed to the plan.

On the day of Vijayadasami, Queen Velu Nachiyar, Kuyili and the Udayal Padai entered the palace and proceeded towards the temple. After a round of worship, Velu Nachiyar and her army charged at the British troops who were caught unawares and many British soldiers were killed.

As the British rushed to get their ammunitions, Kuyili doused herself in ghee, set herself ablaze and exploded the warehouse destroying all the arms and ammunitions of the British.

Thereafter, the British stood no chance against the Queen's forces. Captain Benjour surrendered. Begging for his life, he pleaded with the Queen and promised her that he would never interfere in Sivaganga's affairs. The magnanimous queen spared his life.

Kuyili's brave act not just allowed Velu Nachiyar to win the battle but also helped her in reclaiming her kingdom.

This incident that happened 77 years before 1857 down south in Tamil Nadu, that had sent shivers down the spine of the English men was reduced to a footnote in our history textbooks.

The sacrifice of these legendary women has largely remained unacknowledged. Not many people in India know about Kuyili.

In commemoration of her supreme sacrifice, the Tamil Nadu government decided to construct a memorial in honour of Kuyili in 2013. The project saw its completion in July 2014.

Over glorification of values like non-violence overshadowed the values of sacrifice, loyalty, bravery, courage, justice and dharma instilled by revolutionaries like Kuyili.

Even though our history pages have failed to recognize Kuyili, she continues to live through local legends and folklore.

LEST WE FORGET

Welcome to Editorial Board: Shri. Milind Bondale:

Milind, a Technocrat with Management degree has innate interest in strategic matters. He is one of the founder member of FINS. He is a renowned corporate person in the field of Human Resource Management.

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