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India-An Emerging Science and Technology Powerhouse – Part 1

By Uday Kumar Varma

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Telecommunication-Influence of 5Gi and India's Role in 5G

India's participation in setting global standards for 5G, particularly through the introduction of "5Gi," underscores its growing influence and ambition in the global telecommunication sector. 5Gi is the first instance where a country-specific telecommunications standard has been endorsed by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) for inclusion in a global standard. This move reflects India's intent to play a more prominent role in shaping global technology protocols and aligns with its broader strategic goals of enhancing technological self-reliance and leadership.

The 5Gi standard, developed by the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) and the Telecommunications Standards Development Society, India (TSDSI), focuses on enhancing rural connectivity, offering a more cost-effective solution that can better serve India's unique geographical and economic landscape. This standard integrates with the global 5G standard, allowing for a wider adoption of technology tailored to areas with lower population densities and different usage patterns compared to urban centres.

By pushing for 5Gi, India has positioned itself as a significant player in the telecommunications field, which can catalyse domestic industries to develop and manufacture 5G technologies indigenously. This move is likely to boost local manufacturing, drive innovation: and enhance export potential.

Planning for 6G Standards

Looking ahead to 6G, India has the opportunity to leverage its experience with 5Gi to take an even more active role in the early stages of 6G standards development. Key strategies could include early participation in global forums, investing in fundamental research, building consortia, focus on future technologies, and regulatory and policy Support.

India's role in setting 5G standards through the introduction of 5Gi has established a foundation for the country to emerge as a leader in telecommunications technology. By continuing to invest in research and development, actively participating in international standards development, and fostering a conducive environment for innovation, India can significantly influence the development of 6G standards and solidify its position as an indigenous manufacturer of cutting-edge wireless communication technologies.

As India prepares for 6G standards, early participation in global forums, investment in research, and regulatory support will be instrumental in consolidating its leadership in wireless communication technologies.

IPR and Patent registration

The experience while including 5Gi standards clearly show that for India to find a greater say in global licensing arrangements and become an equal partner, it must not only enhance its domestic capabilities in IPR creation and protection but also actively engage in shaping international IP norms.

It is the area of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) and patent registration, which is crucial for fostering innovation, attracting foreign investment, and improving the global competitiveness of India's industries. Effective IPR protection not only incentivizes domestic inventors by securing returns on their investments but also assures international businesses and innovators that their inventions and intellectual property will be safeguarded. This is particularly vital in industries such as pharmaceuticals, biotechnology, semiconductors, and information technology, where R&D costs are high and easily replicable outcomes are at risk of infringement.

Current Landscape and Importance of IPR in India

India has made substantial progress in strengthening its IPR framework to align with global standards. This includes amendments to the Patents Act, which comply with the World Trade Organization's Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS). According to the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), India filed over 34,000 patent applications in 2021, marking a significant increase from previous years. However, when compared to countries like the United States or China, there remains a vast scope for improvement, both in terms of the number of patents filed and the infrastructure for patent processing and litigation. Over half of about 30 lakh patents filed last year were by China.

The Indian government has launched initiatives such as the National Intellectual Property Rights Policy to promote awareness and adoption of intellectual property rights among businesses, especially startups and small and medium enterprises (SMEs). The Cell for IPR Promotion and Management (CIPAM) has been set up to implement this policy effectively.

Strategies for Enhancing India's Role in Global Licensing

In the emerging techno-commercial race that shall define the relevance, strength, and clout of nations, India needs to continue its efforts in strengthening the infrastructure that supports IPR registrations and enforcement. This includes reducing the backlog and processing times for patent applications, which historically have been a deterrent for timely protection of inventions. Increasing the efficiency and transparency of the patent office through digitization and skilled manpower is crucial.

To encourage higher domestic patent filings, India must increase investment in R&D and foster a culture of innovation. This can be achieved by providing tax incentives for R&D activities, facilitating greater collaboration between universities and industries, and supporting incubation centres dedicated to high-tech innovations.

India should seek greater involvement in international IP treaties beyond TRIPS, such as the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT), which facilitates easier filing of patents in multiple countries. By actively participating in international forums and bilateral agreements, India can shape global IP norms and practices that Favor its domestic conditions.

Enhancing awareness about the benefits of patenting innovations and providing legal and technical assistance to first-time patent filers can demystify the process and encourage more inventors to secure their creations. Furthermore, a robust legal framework for the enforcement of IP rights, including expedited courts for IP disputes, can reinforce the confidence of both domestic and international inventors.

Given the global demand for high-value sectors such as pharmaceuticals, biotechnology, and information technology, India could develop specialized IP regimes that cater specifically to these industries. This could include fast-track patenting processes and specialized IP courts.

To be continued in next issue .....

Drone Warfare Lessons – Part 5

By Brig Hemant Mahajan, YSM

Author is M Sc, M Phil in Defence Studies. He joined IMA Dehradun in July 1973 and passed out as a Commissioned Officer on 15 June 1975. He commanded his battalion 7 MARATHA LIGHT INFANTRY in Operation Rakshak in the most difficult areas of Poonch and Rajouri.

Future Of Drones

Future Use of Drones by Terrorist Groups:

Terrorist groups are likely to continue using drones in future conflicts. They may employ drones for surveillance, reconnaissance, propaganda dissemination, and even limited attacks. The future may see advancements in drone technology, including longer flight times, increased payload capacities, and improved evasion capabilities, posing challenges to counter-drone efforts.

Future Use of Drones by Militias like Hezbollah and Houthis:

Militias like Hezbollah and the Houthis have already demonstrated the use of drones in conflicts. In the future, they may enhance their drone capabilities, incorporating advanced sensors, longer-range capabilities, and potentially even swarm tactics. This could pose significant challenges to regional security, especially in areas like the Red Sea.

Future Use of Drones in Conventional/Sub Conventional Warfare:

Drones are likely to play an increasingly significant role in conventional warfare. They offer several advantages, such as enhanced situational awareness, increased operational range, and reduced risk to human personnel. The future of drones in warfare may involve further advancements in autonomous capabilities, swarming technology (coordinated actions of multiple drones), and increased integration with other military systems. The exact trajectory of drone warfare will depend on technological advancements, international regulations, and strategic considerations.

The future of drones in warfare may involve increasing levels of autonomy. Advances in artificial intelligence and machine learning enable drones to operate more independently and make real-time decisions based on sensor data. This can include autonomous target identification, adaptive flight patterns, and coordinated actions.

Swarm Warfare:

Swarming technology, where multiple drones operate collaboratively, could also become more prevalent. Swarms of drones can enhance situational awareness, overwhelm enemy defenses, and perform complex missions in a coordinated manner.

By leveraging swarm tactics, drones can, distribute tasks among themselves, and adapt to dynamic situations. Swarms can be composed of various types of drones, including both aerial and ground-based platforms. The use of swarms can enhance situational awareness, increase operational flexibility, and provide a force multiplication effect.

Urban Warfare:

Drones are increasingly being utilized in urban warfare scenarios. The dense and complex urban environment presents unique challenges for military operations, and drones offer advantages in terms of surveillance, reconnaissance, and target engagement. Drones can navigate tight spaces, provide overwatch for ground forces, and conduct precision strikes on targets in urban areas, reducing the risk to friendly forces and civilians.

They offer advantages such as enhanced situational awareness, intelligence gathering, and precision strikes. The future of drones in urban warfare may involve increased autonomy, swarm capabilities, improved sensors for urban environment detection, and enhanced communication and coordination between drones and ground forces.

Artificial Intelligence Automation and Drone warfare

Advancements in artificial intelligence (AI) and automation are expected to have a significant impact on the future of drones in warfare. AI can enable drones to perform complex tasks autonomously, analyze data in real-time, and make decisions based on predefined rules or machine learning algorithms. This can enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of drone operations, allowing for faster decision-making, improved target identification, and adaptive mission planning.

India's Initiatives for Drone Development:

Development of Indigenous Drones: India has been focusing on indigenous development and production of drones, including both surveillance and armed variants. Projects like the "Rustom" and "Ghatak" are examples of India's efforts in this direction. This includes both offensive and defensive capabilities, such as surveillance, reconnaissance, and armed drones.

Development Counter-Drone Systems: India has recognized the need for counter-drone capabilities and has been exploring the development and acquisition of systems to detect, track, and neutralize hostile drones. This includes the deployment of anti-drone technologies at critical installations and public events.

Collaboration and Partnerships: India has been engaging with other countries and international organizations to share knowledge, collaborate on research and development, and participate in joint exercises related to drone technology. This involves developing specific doctrines and tactics for employing drones in different scenarios. This can include joint training exercises, information exchange, and cooperative research and development.

Enhance training and doctrine: India should train its personnel to effectively operate and integrate drones into their military operations.

Conclusion -On Way to Be A Global Hub For Drones

Drone warfare represents a paradigm shift in military strategy, blurring the lines between combat and surveillance. The future of warfare lies in the hands of drones, reshaping the battlefield and redefining conventional tactics. As drones become increasingly autonomous, the ethical implications of their use in warfare become ever more pressing. The proliferation of drones raises questions about international law and the sovereignty of nations, as borders become increasingly porous to aerial incursions.

The rise of drone technology heralds a new era of asymmetric warfare, where small actors can challenge established powers. With advancements in AI and machine learning, the future of drones holds the potential for autonomous swarms capable of overwhelming conventional defenses. Drone warfare has revolutionized the concept of precision strike, allowing for targeted assassinations with minimal collateral damage. As drone technology becomes more accessible, the threat of non-state actors employing drones for terrorism or insurgency grows. The future battlefield will be dominated by drones, with human soldiers in support roles.

Drone warfare has revolutionized the battlefield, providing autocratic regimes with an asymmetric advantage that challenges traditional notions of warfare. "Drones have become the autocrat's tool of choice, enabling them to project power, conduct surveillance, and strike at their enemies with minimal risk to their own forces."

Autocratic regimes are leveraging drones to reshape the dynamics of conflict, employing them for targeted assassinations, surveillance, and propaganda. The future of warfare is increasingly unmanned, with autocratic regimes leading the charge by developing sophisticated drone capabilities that redefine the boundaries of conflict and evade traditional defense systems.

India Aims to Be A Global Hub For Drones By 2030

India is setting its sights on becoming a premier global hub for drones by the year 2030, with the ambitious goal of boosting its GDP by 1-1.5% and generating significant job opportunities. This move aligns with India's aspirations to lead the way in the Fourth Industrial Revolution.

Drones are increasingly recognized as indispensable components of the Industry 4.0 ecosystem. To support this vision, the industry is calling for an expansion of the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme, originally introduced by the government in 2021. This scheme has proven beneficial for startups and Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), prompting requests for its enlargement to accommodate more players and increase its overall outlay.

Despite the potential, the drone industry faces several hurdles, including the absence of a comprehensive component ecosystem, a scarcity of skilled talent, and inadequate testing facilities. However, with only 35 to 40 DGCA-licensed drone manufacturers currently operating in the country, the demand for drones is notably high, with approximately 3.5 lakh drone users already in India.

According to Minister of State for Civil Aviation Gen. VK Singh (Retd.), the annual sales turnover of the Indian drone manufacturing industry is poised for significant growth, potentially reaching approximately Rs 900 crore by 2024-25, up from Rs 60 crore in 2020-21. The PLI scheme, heralded as a crucial instrument for fostering growth within the drone industry, has already disbursed Rs 30 crore.

Looking ahead, India holds immense potential to capture a substantial share of the global drone market, which is projected to reach $54 billion by 2025. Reports suggest that India could seize up to $4.2 billion of this market by 2030, expanding further to $23 billion, as indicated by the EY-FICCI report titled 'Making India the drone hub of the world.' This underscores the significant economic opportunities awaiting India in the burgeoning drone industry.

Clash of Civilizations: Which will be the Best-Placed to Lead the World?

By Col KL Viswanathan (retd.)

The author is an Indian Army veteran and a contemporary affair commentator.

India and China represent the future, America (West) the present, and Europe the past; Islam has a long way to go.

The phrase "The Clash of Civilizations" was first used by Albert Camus in 1946, by Times of India editor Girilal Jain in his analysis of the Ayodhya dispute in 1988, and by many others subsequently. It was much later that the phrase came to be widely discussed.

The "Clash of Civilizations" is a thesis by the American political scientist Samuel P Huntington in which he argues people's cultural and religious identities will be the primary source of conflict in the post–Cold War world and followed up in a lecture in 1992 at the American

Enterprise Institute, that future wars would be fought not between countries, but between cultures. It was later developed in a 1993 article titled "The Clash of Civilizations?", in response to his former student Francis Fukuyama's 1992 book "The End of History and the Last Man". But it was only years later when the world took a fancy to the phrase when Huntington expanded his thesis in a 1996 book "The Clash of Civilizations and the Remaking of World Order". At the end of his 1993 Foreign Affairs article, "The Clash of Civilizations?", Huntington writes, "This is not to advocate the desirability of conflicts between civilizations. It is to set forth a descriptive hypothesis as to what the future may be like."

Many of the individual arguments about the specifics of the "clash of civilizations" didn't get at the larger point, which is really about how much culture matters as opposed to geopolitics or economics or ideology. Nor do civilizations appear to have an important indirect influence on interstate conflict through the realist or liberal variables. Except to loosely predict alliance patterns it makes little contribution to explaining political institutions or commercial interactions. Huntington challenged us to consider the role that civilizations might play in international relations, but there is little evidence that they define the fault lines along which international conflicts are occurring.

1. The USA-Iran is not a clash of civilizations more than the USA not wanting Iran to have nukes and have a say in the geopolitics of Central Asia, a confluence of warm waters, Europe and Asia, so important for economic activities.

2. The Russian–Ukraine conflict is obviously for territory and not a clash of civilizations.

3. The Israel- Arab (Hamas, Hezbollah, Iran or whoever) is more as Palestinians against Israel (occupier) as also Israel is perceived as a hindrance to Iran's hegemony in the area (with the nukes when it gets)

4. Neither are conflicts in Sudan, Libya, Syria, Iraq etc. clash of civilizations.

5. The Indo-China conflicts, Indo-Pak wars, the Korean War, China's predatory eye on Taiwan, South China Sea are all not a clash of civilizations.

Real clash of civilizations

The differences among civilizations are too basic in that civilizations are differentiated from each other by history, language, culture, tradition, and, most importantly, religion. These fundamental differences are the product of centuries and the foundations of different civilizations, meaning they will not be gone soon. The world is becoming a smaller place. Due to economic modernization and social change, people are separated from long-standing local identities. Interactions between civilizations are increasing with commitments that transcend national boundaries and unite civilizations. Economic regionalism is increasing. Successful economic regionalism will reinforce civilization-consciousness. Yet, economic regionalism may succeed only when it is rooted in a common civilization.

By this logic, the four prominent civilizations to be reckoned with today are the West (led by the USA), India, China and Islam.

Western: The Western civilization has been largely shaped by ancient Greece and Rome which spread to Europe and after evolving took roots in the colonies of America which became the center of gravity of the West. West also includes Latin America, Russia and Australia though Australia is changing ethnically. The USA is a declining power which too will become a no white majority state in a few decades. The non-white USA will continue to follow a foreign policy of ruthless self-interest in Asia to secure its geopolitical goals. Western leaders wedded to democracy at home and cozying up to pliant dictators abroad to find a moral escape route in the Middle East on the fraudulent pretext of preserving the region's historical stability are treading on thin ice. Though the influence and economy of the USA are on the decline, the West will continue to influence.

India: India is deeply rooted in history and is a growing hard and soft power. India has a widely dispersed diaspora with the centre of gravity geographically well set in India, with a strong demographics of the working population; soon to be third largest economy; a confluence of cultures as nowhere else, diversity and democracy. Amidst a challenging global scenario, India has emerged as a significant economic and geopolitical power. Its actions in the coming year could lay the groundwork for the country to become the world's third-largest economy in the next five years and a developed nation by 2047, setting an example of inclusive, sustainable economic growth, digital development and climate action. This is the time for India to strike – diplomatically – Africa Latin America, Russia etc.

China: China deeply rooted in history, will continue to rise, influencing from the Pacific to Africa. It is the second largest economy with the centre of gravity being China. China's economy is going through a rough time, given its resilience it has the potential to recover. China's recovery, though, is built on quite shaky foundations. There is a weakness in domestic real estate investment. There is a fear exports will not increase due to uncertain global demand and ongoing trade frictions with the US. Domestically, the Chinese government has started to use monetary policy to generate growth. Given the headwinds ranging from lower productivity to an aging population, China's financial system simply won't be able to generate the same levels of credit growth that it has in previous years. Therefore, Beijing will have far less control over the direction of its economy than it has in the past. The IMF has said it expected China's growth rate to reach 5.4 per cent in 2023, and gradually decline to 3.5 per cent in 2028. China is also sitting on a tinderbox of suppressed people's freedom.

Read complete article on website southasiamonitor.org

Muhammadan Anglo Oriental University – Part 1

By Lt Gen V A Bhat

Gen Bhat served as the Director-General of Quality Assurance (DGQA) at the Department of Defence Production (Ministry of Defence) affairs.

The Influence of the Mughal declined after the demise of the last Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb. He spent his 25 years in the Deccan establishing his camp in Aurangabad (now Sambhajinagar). His aim was to destroy the Maratha Empire founded by Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaj and the Shia Deccan Dynasties like Qutub Shahi Adil Shahi and so on. After his demise in 1707 his successors decided to return the Delhi their Capital, but the Wealth of the Mughal Dynasty had been emptied. The Marathas held sway over India for the next 150 years till the British defeated the Marathas in the last battle of Khadki in 1818. With British Supremacy the language of the court became English and Persian the official language of the Mughal Empire lost its relevance. The British decision to replace the use of Persian in 1842 for government employment and as the language of Courts of Law caused deep anxiety among Muslims of the sub-continent.

It was in this situation that Muhammadan Anglo Oriental University was founded. On 7 January 1877, Sir Syed founded the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College in Aligarh and patterned the college after Oxford and Cambridge universities that he had visited on a trip to England. His objective was to build a college in tune with the British education system but without compromising its Islamic values. Sir Syed's son, Syed Mahmood, who was an alumnus of Cambridge prepared a proposal for an independent university to the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College Fund Committee upon his return from England in 1872.

This proposal was adopted and subsequently modified. Syed Mahmood continued to work along with his father in founding the college. The aim was to educate the Indians and Muslims in particular in the way the English Governed India and let them find their own feet in that environment.

The Muhammadan Anglo Oriental University became Aligarh Muslim University (AMU) in 1921 as per the Aligarh Muslim University Act. An Act to incorporate a teaching and residential Muslim University at Aligarh. 'WHEREAS it is expedient to incorporate a teaching and residential Muslim University at Aligarh, and to dissolve the Societies registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (21 of 1860), which are respectively known as the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, and the Muslim University Association, and to transfer to and vest in the said University all properties'. The first few sentences of the act. The founders of the University decided to ask for donations for raising the corpus to run the newly established University.

All Indians of that era Muslims Hindus Sikhs donated as the then era was to fight the English Supremacy in India. Then Viceroy and Governor General of India, Thomas Baring gave a donation of ₹10,000 while the Lt. Governor of the North Western Provinces contributed ₹1,000, and by March 1874 funds for the college stood at ₹1,53,920 and 8 annas. Maharao Raja Mahamdar Singh Mahamder Bahadur of Patiala contributed ₹58,000 while Raja Shambhu Narayan of Benaras donated ₹60,000. Donations also came in from the Maharaja of Vizianagaram as well. The college was initially affiliated to the University of Calcutta for the matriculate examination but became an affiliate of Allahabad University in 1885.[6] The seventh Nizam of Hyderabad, HEH Mir Osman Ali Khan made a remarkable donation of ₹5,00,000 to this institution in the year 1918. Needless to say most of the faculty members were Muslim. After Partition many of these members chose to migrate to Pakistan. The Independent Government of India (GOI)moved a bill in 1951 and amended the original act of 1920. AMU Act was amended to do away with the compulsory religious education provided to Muslim students by the University. Further, the amendment removed the provision which mandated only Muslim representation in the Court of the University.

THE ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY AMENDMENT BILL. 1951. QUOTE

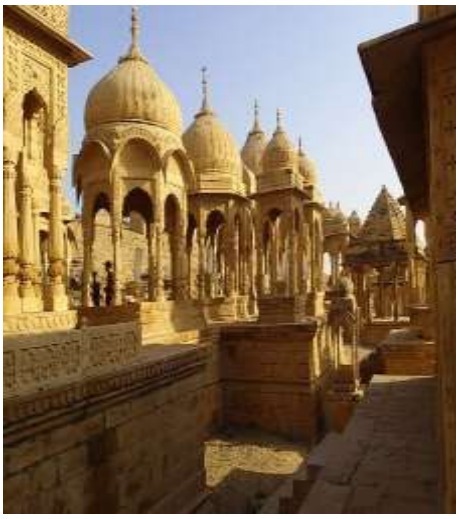
- "REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE. WE the undersigned, members of the Select Committee to which the Bill. further to amend the Aligarh Muslim University Act, 1920, was referred, have considered the Bill and have now the honour to submit this our report, with the Bill AS amended by us annexed thereto. We have generally brought the Bill ill line with the Benares Hindu University Bill, 1961 and we have proposed the same amendments which WE have proposed in that Bill. There remains only one point which is peculiar to this Bill and to which we need refer. WE have altogether omitted section 82 of the Act which was merely amended by the original Bill. Section 82 relates to the admission of students to the University and the holding of examinations. These matters are to be regulated by Ordinances and the section, therefore, does not serve any useful purpose. We may add that no such corresponding section exists in the Benares Hindu University Act, 1915. 2. The Bill Will be published in the Gazette of India, Part; II-Section 2, dated the 9th June, 1951. We consider that the Bill has not been so altered as to require circulation under rule 77(4) of the Rules of Procedure and the Conduct of business of Parliament and we recommend that it be passed AS. now amended.'' UNQUOTE

- Post-independence- The Centre passed two amendments to the law in 1951 and 1965 which changed the structure of the governing body of the university and gave powers to President of India to nominate its members.

- This amendment was challenged in the Supreme Court of India in 1966. The litigation was initiated with S. Azeez Basha versus Union of India (1967), where petitioners contested the amendments to the AMU Act. In its Judgement it was stressed that AMU surrendered its rights to the British crown, thus disqualifying itself from claiming minority status. This rationale was elucidated in the 1967 Azeez Basha judgment, which ruled that AMU was not a minority institution. In 1981 the GOI restored the Minority Status of the AMU. AMU was declared a minority institution by the AMU Amendment Act in 1981 by the Parliament. The Allahabad High Court ruled in 2005 that AMU Amendment act of 1981 is unconstitutional.

India is Proud of:

Seth Chaturbhuj Poddar


Ramgarh Sethan is a city in Rajasthan which was conceived and built in 1791 by Seth Chaturbhuj Poddar. Seth ji was an Agarwal Mahajan of Bansal clan. It falls in Sikar district of Rajasthan. Although cities are known by the name of their king, but Ramgarh Sethan or Ramgarh of Rajasthan is known because of its Seths.

There is a very interesting story associated with its history. 21 families of Poddar's did business in Rajasthan. Chaturbhuj Poddar was a very prosperous businessman. The carvings done in his luxurious mansions reflected his status. He was highly respected in his community as well as by common people more because of his unblemished character. He never sided with wrong and always stood against the injustice of any kind. People say his huge wealth was secondary to him.

During that time the Jaghirdars (Landlords) there became jealous after seeing Poddar clans' wealth, they increased the taxes on them and those taxes were so high that the Poddar's said this was wrong and protested against it. The protest grew so much that the Poddar's said, "We are leaving Churu and wherever we go, we will build a bigger and more luxurious city."

And Poddar's left Churu and established Ramgarh Shekhawati or Ramgarh Sethan in Sikar. Later Ruiya Mahajan of Agarwal clan of Fatehgarh also came and settled here.

Captain Webb, who was the senior officer of Sikar base from 1934 to 1938, has written the memoirs of Sikar base in English named 'Sikar Ki Kahani'. Captain Webb compared Seth's of Ramgarh with golden egg laying Hen. For this reason, he got full respect in the royal court and a special chair was made available to the Seth's of Ramgarh.

Ramgarh Sethan was one of the richest cities of nineteenth century India. Its grand mansions, chhatris and temples are wonderful examples of India's ancient art and architecture. Chhatris of Ramgarh Sethan is India's largest Open-Air Art Gallery. Art works of Ramayana and Radha Krishna have been made in it.

Some interesting things about Ramgarh Sethan –

Ramgarh Sethan was among the richest cities of India. Its Seth's Poddar's and Ruiya's were very generous and kind and did many interesting things. Few examples are:

1. Only Seths used to pay all the taxes of Ramgarh Sethan.

2. Chaturbhuj Poddar had opened many schools, colleges, hospitals and dharamshalas.

3. Ramgarh Sethan was called Chhota Kashi at that time because it had 25 Sanskrit schools, there were schools for Ayurveda and Astrology and at that time apart from Jaipur, only Ramgarh had a college.

4. All students got free education, free food and everything.

5. All the people of the city were invited to the marriages of Seth's sons and whoever came was given one rupee. While leaving, some people even brought their cattle with them. Once a man brought a pot full of ants and asked for a coin for each ant and it was given to him.

6. There was 60-70 maunds (2400 kg) of guar for the cows in the cowshed, which was managed by the Seth's.

7. At the time of their son's marriage, there was open plunder in the entire city. Anyone in whose house there was a marriage could take anything from his shop, the loss of which was borne by the Seth whose son was married.

8. Once a villager complained to the Maharaja of Sikar, why do you pay so much attention to the people of Ramgarh? The king tested them and said that you should make arrangements for Rs One Crore now. And all over Sikar. People refused and said this could not happen. Then the king told his ministers to go to Ramgarh and tell the Seth's that the king wanted one crore rupees (about billions at this time). The minister went and told the Seth's. The Seth's said, ask the king in what form he wants the money. The minister came and told the king. The king said, now understand why I take so much care of Ramgarh Sethan.

9. Poddar's had built wells, ponds, step wells, temples, chhatris and luxurious mansions there while Ruia's had built colleges, schools and hospitals etc.

10. Many of India's richest corporates have originated from here like Shashi Ruia and Ravi Ruia of Essar Group.

11. India's first registered company was that of Seth Shri Tarachand Ghanshyam Das Poddar, in which the famous industrialist Ghanshyam Das Birla ji and the grandfather of steel king Lakshmi Niwas Mittal worked.

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