

Section - 8

Eighteen open letters to the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India

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Overview

These eighteen letters are based on our research, knowledge, experience and data collected by our Think Tank and Foundation. We communicate with the PMO and "Mann Ki Baat" so as to positively Transform India.

Copies of these letters are also sent to the Respective Ministers for their information and further action.

These letters are reproduced for the reader and the general public to simulate ideas and innovate new actions, so as to benefit the people of India.

Shri Narendra Modi
Hon'ble Prime Minister
Government of India

10th of June 2014

"National Manufacturing *Draft Policy*"

Respected Modi Ji,

I had first written this Policy in December 2002. Not much has changed in the last twelve years in the manufacturing sector. There have been some **islands of excellence**, in manufacturing, services and agriculture too; but largely we as a country do not really figure on the **World Manufacturing Map**, in spite of our huge Potential and size.

After the new BJP/NDA government which has taken charge in May 2014 under your leadership, there seems to be a very positive change in attitude and a desire to implement policies which will benefit the people of India as far as manufacturing and other areas are concerned.

At last there is an emphasis on **Good Governance, MSME's, disinvestment of PSU's, Exports, Roads, Physical infrastructure, Airports, Railways, Waterways, Skills and Vocational Training, Labour Reforms** and effort to increase **Energy/Utility Prices** to market rates. All these changes are required to be implemented to allow world class manufacturing.

It is with this hope that I have taken the courage to reproduce my old policy report of December 2002 **where all of the above were planned**. It has been hosted on our website at www.wakeupcall.org since December 2002.

To make the old report more meaningful I urge you to use the relevant portions from our 148 page new 21st Edition book – **Transforming INDIA**. This draft Policy report covers 30 pages. It can be downloaded from our site. The **Table of Contents** gives an overview.

The highlights of this draft policy report are the following see **Table of Contents of *Draft Policy***)

1. Ten **Assumptions**
2. Six **Policy changes** suggested
3. Nine **Constraints** to be overcome

I am a passionate mechanical engineer, with specialization in **Manufacturing Technology** from IIT-Kharagpur. I had the good fortune to transfer technology from Germany, Japan and other countries around the world in the 60's, 70's and 80's. I have also lived and worked in these countries for nearly seven years of my working career. As a past CEO of an Indo-American manufacturing company in Mumbai I was able to increase the top line by 50 times in 12 years.

Frankly speaking, I am very confident that the time has come for India to boost its manufacturing capacity multifold both for domestic as well as export markets.

It would give me great satisfaction if some of the issues mentioned in our Draft Policy would encourage the Planners and Business leaders to take some bold measures and decisions which are necessary to make India into a powerful International **Quality Manufacturing Base**.

With Regards & Respects

Krishan Khanna
Chairman & Founder

P. M. Letters

Wake up Call for INDIA 115

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Shri Narendra Modi
Hon'ble Prime Minister
Government of India

17th of July 2014

Use the Energy & Passion of our YOUTH To improve Village Arts & Crafts For Domestic & Export Markets

Respected Modi Ji,

I have been in business for 32 years and since the last 22 years in the Social Sector. I have been connected to Indian educational policy and the economy for the last 12 years. Kindly see attachment on Positions held since 2002.

1. India is a very old and highly diversified Nation with 22 official languages and thousands of traditional Arts & Crafts which represent our National Culture, Heritage and History. Many of these very valuable arts and crafts are part of our National Treasure and many of them are disappearing due to the neglect by previous Governments during the last 66 years.
2. All these Arts and Crafts support millions of our Artisans & Craftsmen and Craftswomen all across the 29 states of India. Many of these traditional crafts have huge potential both for the domestic as well as the Export markets.
3. There is a huge Latent Potential in nurturing and reviving these ancient crafts, as they represent the "Soul of India".
4. They are "Very Indian" and have huge potential for employment generation for millions as well as huge potential to boost the economy and well being of millions of our brothers and sisters in their present geographical locations.
5. India missed the Industrial revolution by which our people missed the development of the best practices in manufacturing, packaging, sales, sales-promotion, marketing and advertising; especially in the hinterland of our Nation where these Arts and Crafts originate. In fact the unplanned urbanization is destroying many of these ancient and very valuable traditions of our country, without understanding their importance.
6. I suggest that the youth from the existing 50,000 colleges of India should spend at least one month every year in the hinterlands of India and help improve the existing manufacturing, packaging, marketing of our Ancient Arts and Crafts. This is a win-win-win-win situation for all the stakeholders, the Artisans, the Youth, the Block and District where these crafts are located and last but not the least the State and Central Governments.
7. As a first step all the existing 50,000 colleges need to be identified with their actual geographical location and number of students.
8. As a second step we need to locate these centers of Arts and Crafts all across the Blocks, Districts and States of India.
9. The third step would be to integrate the students under item 7 with the Artisans under item
- 10 The PMO & the MHRD would be presenting to the Youth and the Nation a great opportunity for "Inclusive Growth" with all-round benefits to all the stakeholders.
11. India has 100 million Micro, Small, Medium Enterprises, in agriculture, manufacturing and service sectors, where nearly 460 million people work. The ones in the Micro and Small Enterprises will be the ones who will benefit the most. We will also be able to locate and recognize thousands of artists and craftsmen who may perish and many of our arts and crafts would be lost forever.

With Regards & Respects

Krishan Khanna
Chairman & Founder

Shri Narendra Modi
Hon'ble Prime Minister
Government of India

17th of August 2014

Please consider Deregulation & Opening-up of the Higher & Technical Education Sectors to Domestic & Foreign Educators

Respected Modi Ji,

We are a family run 25 year old NGO located in Mumbai. See us at www.wakeupcall.org. Between 1954 and 1961 I studied at BHU and then at IIT-Kgp. Worked 32 years in Business & 24 years in the Social sector. My CV is attached.

1. For nearly 66 years Indian education has been stifled.
2. World Rankings of Indian Colleges is going down every year.
3. 250,000 students leave the Shores of Bharat every year, resulting in a foreign exchange outflow of about Rs. 100,000 Crore per year; sufficient to build 100 IIM's and 50 IIT's per year!
4. The IIT's and the IIM's have an acute shortage of teaching faculty, about 40%. This is affecting quality and expansion. Present salaries and controls do not encourage innovation & research.
5. Even after 63 years IIT-Kgp has no reserves as the fees are too low; hardly Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 50,000 per student per year while the actual cost is about Rs. 250,000 per year per student. At least 5 banks would be ready to finance and give loans to these students.
6. The Government of India and the State Governments should concentrate on pre-primary, primary, secondary and vocational education and training and let the market forces take care of all forms of higher and technical education. Only competition will promote excellence and research!
7. Even after 69 years of Independence a large % of our population is still illiterate (our estimates are about 60% are illiterate and of very poor quality. The Pratham ASER reports confirm this). No inclusive growth is possible without 100% literacy and sound school education. 90% of the Human Brain is developed by the age of 6, hence pre-primary education needs to be put in place for 100% of our young brothers and sisters. A lot of funds are therefore required for this vital sector of Human Development.
8. India has only 28,000 foreign students while Australia has about 400,000, Singapore about 150,000 and even small Dubai has 50,000. India could get 5,000,000 foreign students per year provided we could offer world class education at 50% or less cost than USA, UK & Canada.
9. Teacher's salaries, appointment of the head of the Institution, type and scope of studies and curriculum and other details should be best left to the Institution. In the USA 4 people can get together and start a University. In India one has hurdles like UGC, AICTE and other arms of the MHRD. There is very little of innovation but a lot of controls. Competitive Spirit is missing!
10. We have forgotten that India got its Brand because of IT & Software. The business is completely deregulated and market driven. Good organizations grow and bad ones close down as the good people leave for better and more exciting institutions. NIIT, for example is one such example. They are officially recognized in 30 countries but not by AICTE. Other examples of Institutions not recognized in by AICTE are ISB, Hyderabad and SP Jain, Mumbai. This is a sorry state of affairs.
11. Lastly, India got its **political freedom** in 1947, its **economic freedom** in 1991. time has come for our **intellectual freedom** in 2016! The Goddess of learning, **Sarwasti Ji**, has to be unchained and unshackled.

With Regards & Respects

Krishan Khanna
Chairman & Founder

Shri Narendra Modi
Hon'ble Prime Minister
Government of India

21st of October 2014

MSME's can unleash High Growth & be the 'Drivers' for 'Skilling INDIA' & 'Make in INDIA'

Respected Modi Ji,

MSME's are the **Dynos** of any nation, India is no exception. According to our study during the last 22 years we strongly feel that MSME's have been neglected in the past 67 years excepting during the **last NDA Government** when the term and definition of SSI was changed to MSME. If the nation has to **grow at 8% to 10% per year** we will need to **revitalize our MSME's** as suggested below. Once upon a time, Infosys, Hero Motors, Bajaj Auto, Wipro, M&M, IBM, Microsoft, Ford and others were MSME's too.

1. Indian Definition of MSME needs change for "Make in INDIA"

Bring the Indian MSME definition in line with the EU/Chinese definition. Allow higher number of employees & use labor intensive technologies for India. See table below. In the EU the main factors determining whether a company is an MSME are: 1. Number of employees and 2. Turnover or Balance sheet total. There are about 25 million MSME's in the 37 EU countries. **99.8% of all enterprises in the 37 EU countries are MSME's.**

EU Company (Our Suggestions in brackets)	Number of Employees	Turnover in Euro	or	Balance sheet total in Euro
Medium-sized (OK)	< 250/(1000)	< € 50 m (Rs. 350 Cr)		< € 43 m (Rs. 300 Cr)
Small (OK)	< 50/(200)	< € 10 m (Rs. 70 Cr)		< € 10 m (Rs. 70 Cr)
Micro (OK)	< 10/(40)	< € 2 m (Rs. 14 Cr)		< € 2 m (Rs. 14 Cr)

Investment in Plant & Machinery < **As per RBI** > Investment in Service Sector Enterprises
Medium Enterprises >500 lacs & <=1000 lacs >200 lacs & <=500 lacs
Small Enterprises >25 lacs & <= 500 lacs >10 lacs & <=200 lacs
Micro Enterprises <= 25 lacs <=10 lacs

The present definition of **RBI is not in line** with China, ASEAN countries, EU, Russia, Brazil, S. Korea, Japan and S. Africa. (*Detailed Research Reports are priced publications available from i Watch*) India has about 200 million MSME's, 80% in Agriculture and 20% in services and manufacturing. **The present RBI definition** needs change for "**Make in INDIA**" to succeed. We need to correct this by taking economically correct business decisions to **make our MSME's world class and competitive with the best in the world.**

2. Catalogue our MSME's - Expand the Tax Base - Reduce the Tax rate

After 69 years of Independence hardly **6%** of India's population has PAN cards and less than **4%** of the total population actually pays tax. This needs some study and action plan so as to increase the tax base.

We need to locate Partnership & Proprietary MSME's. Presently only Private Ltd. & Public Ltd. Companies are catalogued; this is **ONLY 1%** of all organizations in the country. We can then expand the tax base from 3% to 15% and reduce the Tax Rate from 30% to 15% in the long term?

I lived and worked in the EU and most of the time in Germany for a period of nearly 4 years.

The average employment in a German company is about 20 employees. I am a very old member (since 1965) of the **IHK** (Industrie & Handels Kammer or the German Chamber of Commerce) and now the **AHK** (foreign arm of the IHK) or the Indo-German Chamber of Commerce in India. In Germany every enterprise whether it is a MSME or large organization **HAS to register** with the local branch of the IHK, otherwise they **CANNOT start operations**. They only have to mention 1.Type of Business, 2.Number of employees, 3.Total Assets or 4.Total Sales for the year and report every year. **Hence data mining is possible**. Accurate Man-Power planning is possible, as it is Bottom-Up.

As a result the **IHK** has nearly 4,000,000 members out of which nearly 99.8% are MSME's. In short, **every ENTERPRISE** whether in **Services** or in **Manufacturing** is catalogued! **99.8% are MSME's** and the balances are large companies. In fact the main purpose of the **IHK** or German Chambers of Commerce is **to promote MSME's!** Large companies can manage.

This data needs to be activated for India MSME's. In India, **propriety/partnership companies (98% of all organizations)** are not catalogued by the Ministry of Company Affairs. How can we help and assist our MSME's if we do not know who they are and where they are? We call this the **"Unorganized Sector"**. **But 93% of the work force is with MSME's**. As per the 'Business Line' dated 3rd of June 2014**, India has one of the highest number of **'Shadow Companies'**; organizations which are not registered with any government department. About 127 'Shadow Companies' for every 1 registered company. **Study conducted by the Imperial College Business Department with 68 countries.

3. Portal for MSME's for their improvement

The Ministry of MSME needs to set up a portal to assist new and existing MSME's to improve, see www.sba.gov and other MSME portals in the EU, S. Africa, ASEAN, Brazil, Japan etc.

4. MSME websites should be in Indian languages

We need to have all government information, starting with the website of the Ministry of MSME in all the 22 Indian languages. English is only understood by 8% of the Indian population.

5. Cataloguing our MSME's will also help in Skill Building & "Skilling INDIA" of our Youth & Unemployed

In Germany, for example, about 500,000 companies (99.8% are MSME's) are involved to give practical training to about **30 lac apprentices** who get practical in-house training here and theory in about 100,000 Vocational Training Centres. 95% of all apprentices are with MSME's.

In India we only have 12,000 ITI's & ITC's. In 2007 we only had 5,500 centres. So they have doubled in the last 7 years. Our **Apprentice Act** will also need to be amended accordingly to cover 10% of the work force as apprentices. Presently India has only 2.6 lac apprentices.

China has 500,000 Skill Training Centres. Out of these nearly 70% are in Rural China. It is estimated that China has nearly 600 lac apprentices at any given time. Mostly with MSME's.

6. Indian State Capitals need Convention Centers & Exhibition grounds of International quality

Germany is a classic example. After the 2nd World War, it was devastated. Every large city has these facilities, which then becomes a meeting ground for local MSME companies to exhibit their wares and services, for domestic and world markets. Dubai, Singapore and Hong Kong are following this example for many years. The spin-off is multi-fold business improvement, M&A's, tourism, joint ventures, etc. China is doing this in a big way. Excepting Hyderabad, no other state capital in India including Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Bangalore, Kolkata have an International Exhibition and Convention Centre. Already 67 years have passed!

With Regards & Respects

Krishan Khanna

Chairman & Founder

Shri Narendra Modi
Hon'ble Prime Minister
Government of India

1st of November 2014

Instead of a **Planning Commission** we need a *Centre for Excellence, Innovation & Improvements*

Respected Modi Ji,

1. **We thank you for scrapping the Planning Commission.**
2. Planning has to be done at the Grassroots and at the State/District/Block level. Not by 1,000 people sitting in Delhi?
3. We suggest replacing it with a **Centre for Excellence, Innovation & Improvements**
4. It should be like a **Think Tank** with world class experts who have a track record and a result oriented motivation to **Transform the Nation**, as soon as possible.
5. They should also monitor **Goal setting** as well as **Goal achievements**.
6. These experts should be on a contract for a maximum period of 5 years or less and new teams can be brought in or dissolved at any time or if the objectives have been achieved earlier.
7. These experts have to work with the Ministries, CISR labs, Educational Institutions, RBI and the State Governments and assist, educate and help them to improve.
8. If the concerned end users refuse to change then the PMO has to be informed for suitable action.
9. Agenda of this Centre should be drawn out for 5 years at a time, If the objectives are not achieved within 5 years they can be rolled over for a further period of 5 or less. Final say on the Agenda will be the PMO and the 30 States and 6 Union Territories of India.
10. **Agenda** to be decided by the PMO in consultation of the States and the Ministries. Should be relevant to what will benefit the Citizens of India and the Contry.
11. However this change does not mean that the various Ministries and Departments of the GOI will not have their own agendas and targets.
12. Here are some examples of **My Agenda** for this proposed Centre, as a Citizen of India, in random order.
Kindly see the attachment on pages 125 and 126.

With Regards & Respects

Krishan Khanna
Chairman & Founder

Replace the Planning Commission by a Centre for Excellence, Innovation & Improvements

Suggested next 5-year Agenda - My personal list(In Random Order)

1. Human Resource (Education & Skills)

1. How to achieve 100% literacy of our population?
2. Why introduction of **Pre-Primary** education is necessary and must be started ASAP?
3. How to improve Primary and Secondary school education to world class and PISA standards?
4. How to build the education system to **improve the EQ & SQ** of the youth and not only IQ?
5. How to divert 80% to 90% of the youth into Skills & Vocational Training after the age of 14
6. Presently we have 40,000 colleges and need to increase the Skill centres from 11,000 to 500,000
7. To integrate 230 million MSME's, 1.8 million schools, VET centres (about 500,000 required, presently only 12,000 ITI's and ITC's) into a workable union to train 20 million or more people per year. 65% of these centres need to be in rural areas.
8. Advantages of completely deregulating all forms of Higher & Technical education?
9. MDG Goals to be considered and surpassed.
10. Why we do not encourage other foreign languages to be taught? English speaking countries control only 29% of the World GDP. In 1993 I took a bet from a Software company in Mumbai and got an order from Germany @ US\$ 100 per hour for body shopping when the then going rate was hardly US\$10 per hour; because I knew the German language! I am not an IT expert and have zero knowledge about software programming!
11. Why don't we make India an International Hub for all forms of Higher & Technical education?
12. Why should 260,000 Indians go abroad for higher studies and drain the FX reserves by US\$ 15 billion per year, sufficient to build 100 IIM's or 50 IIT's per year?
13. I have written two letters to the PM on this subject in June 2014.

2. Exports

1. Why we need to plan for **US\$ 1000 billion** exports ASAP.
2. Germany & China export US\$1,800 billion each!
3. We all know the advantages due to exports. Improves quality and reduces cost.

3. Tourism

1. How to achieve a tourist arrival of **50 million** tourists per year?
2. Only Paris gets 67 million tourists per year!
3. We all know the advantages due to Tourism.

4. Tax Base to be increased from 3% to 15% of the Population

1. After 67 years of Independence only 3% of the population is Tax Payers and 6% are Tax assesses! A matter of regret and shame.
2. No use flogging people like us who are paying taxes since 52 years!
3. Need to rope in others out of the renaming 97% of the population.
4. For example it has been reported that for every one organization which is connected to the Central Govt. Data base there are **127 Shadow Companies**? Ministry of Company Affairs catalogue Public Ltd. and Private Ltd. companies; but what about Partnership and Proprietary organizations?
5. I have written a letter to the PM on this subject in May 2014

5. Agriculture

1. Need to improve all crop productivity to World Class levels.
2. China has less arable land than India, but their food grain production is nearly 220% of India!
3. We have better sunshine, climate and water resources; but China has 93% literacy and 350,000 Skill Centres in Rural China alone!
4. We should aim for 650 million tons per year of production of food grains from the present 250 million tons per year.
5. Chambers of Commerce do not give much importance to Agriculture. Mostly importance is given to services and manufacturing. Consider advantages of Organic Farming Vs Chemical Farming.

6. Healthcare

1. The PMO have already identified this sector but we need to make out National Goals for the next 5 years.
2. Why can't we triple the number of medical colleges? Why should our youth go to China to study medicine; since License Raj in Higher education demands Capitation fees of Rs 50 lacs to Rs. 200 lacs!
3. Why can't we increase the Skilling for existing healthcare personnel by 10 times.
4. There is a huge shortage in India as well the rest of the world.
5. MDG goals to be achieved or improved, ASAP

7. Manufacturing

1. Increasing the manufacturing GDP from 18% to 36%. I had made a draft Policy on Manufacturing in 2002. PM have already recognized the importance. I am sure now things will change. Many variables have to be attended to simultaneously, besides Skills, Labour Reforms, Central & State Policies, Infrastructure, Energy, etc.
2. Customs harassment to exporters is just one area. PM has very rightly pointed this out on the 15th August...Hamara kya...Hame Kyu? In the South Asian countries which I have visited many times the DGFT officers visit the Exporters every month and ask them about their Advance licenses, etc...They say.. "You concentrate on manufacturing & marketing and we will handle the Government paper work".
3. I have written a letter to the PM on Manufacturing Policy, in June 2014.

8. Water & Waste...Rain Water harvesting, Sewage & Effluent Treatment, Solid/Garbage Waste

1. Importance of water NOT fully understood by the people of India
2. Importance of Rain water Harvesting not fully exploited by the people of India.
3. Before we do Interlinking of rivers we should do this in all the 630,000 villages and 9000 municipalities of India.
4. STP & ETP...Sewage Treatment and Effluent Treatment NOT being done. We can easily clean the **Ganga**; but first we have to ensure that only clean water is flowing into it!
5. More than 20% of the Garbage can be easily converted to Manure, for agriculture

9. MSME

1. Importance of MSME's NOT fully understood by States, Central Government, Banks, etc. 94% of our work force is in MSME's. There are 230 million MSME's. 70% in Agriculture and 30% in services and manufacturing
2. In 2002-2003, I was in the national committees of both CII & FICCI on SSI(small scale industry). Having worked before that for nearly 7 years in Germany & Japan, I understood the importance of MSME's. The then President of FICCI took it up with Atal Ji; the rest as we know is history.
3. Present definition needs to be brought in-line to the EU definition to make our MSME's world class.
4. I have written a letter to the PM about MSME's on the 10th of June, 2014

10. Infrastructure - Transport as well as Urban & Rural

1. PM's Agenda on this is very strong.
2. The NDA Government has already started moving very fast on this.
3. I have nothing to add, excepting that by 2050 nearly 70% of our population will be in Urban areas. Presently only 30% is in Urban areas.
4. Urban Planning is missing in India. It is mostly decided by the politicians and the officials of the State and Central Government . India has 3000 urban planners. We need 300,000 urban planners. Mumbai has 2 urban planners but Singapore has 100 urban planners. **Indian Colleges should teach Urban Planning.**

11 Solar Energy

1. Aim for 3,00,000 MW installed capacity
2. If a small country like **Germany can install 25,000 MW of Solar power per year**, (50% on roof tops) why we cannot plan and install for 10,000 MW of Solar Power per year?
3. Our production capability and potential of solar power is nearly 3X more per sq metre of solar panel area as compared to Germany?

Shri Narendra Modi
Hon'ble Prime Minister
Government of India

29th May 2015

To prevent Climate Change & for Sustainable Development **Why India needs Organic Farming & not Chemical Farming**

Respected Modi Ji,

1. India has a **population** of 125 crores.
2. Total **work force** in India is nearly 49 crores out of which nearly 60% or about 30 crores are in agriculture, forestry, horticulture, floriculture and animal husbandry.
3. **Organic Farming** should become a part of the **PMO's priority** for Nation Building, like sanitation, toilets and swatch bharaat, etc.
4. India needs **Labour intensive solutions**, as that is our present strength.
5. India has more than **80 million families** that live on farming.
6. Most of the land holdings are **less than 2 hectares**.
7. Organic Farming is a big **employment generator**.
8. Already **60% of the work force** is in agriculture, farming and animal husbandry.
9. There is a huge **international demand for organic food, organic cotton** and so on, this can become one of India's largest export product in the years to come
10. **Organic Farming** covers all aspects of farming, horticulture, agriculture as well as animal husbandry.
11. The two attachments will show that **Organic Farming** is a win-win solution unlike **Chemical Farming** which is a loose-loose solution.
12. **Chemical Farming** does not have any medium term or long term advantages
13. In India it should also be extended to Flora & Fauna required for **Ayurveda Medicines**; which can grow exponentially with availability of the purest form of raw materials.
14. It will **prevent the degradation** of the soil and ground water used by humanity.
15. It is the only alternative to **Sustainable Agriculture vs Chemical Farming**
16. We suggest a tie up of all our agriculture colleges and relevant CSIR laboratories with the world's oldest and most prestigious Organic Farming Institute in Switzerland, Germany & Austria for all aspects of **Organic Farming**. See www.fibl.org. *i Watch* has exclusive arrangement with them for imparting **Skills & Vocational Training** courses.
17. We suggest that all **Agricultural colleges** should teach this subject on a priority
18. **IIT-Kgp which has 200 acres of farm lands** and a very big department of Agriculture should tie up with FIBL in Switzerland to exchange the research work done by them since the last 41 years.
19. All the 660 districts should have **Soil Testing laboratories**, which is the starting point for Organic Farming. Prime Minister Narendra Modi already started this as CM in Gujarat.
20. Other relevant Ministries, such as Rural Development, Agriculture, HRD, Labour, MSME, Commerce, Finance, Industry, etc need to make it as part of their focus and priority areas.
21. At the State & UT levels the advantages of **Organic Farming vs Chemical Farming** needs to be explained and nurtured.
22. Kindly feel free to contact us for further information about **Organic Farming & FiBL**.
23. We plan to train 10,000 to 100,000 farmers in Organic Farming per year.
24. **This will encompass Skills Training for Farmers and also for the Organic Entrepreneur.**

With Regards & Respects

Krishan Khanna
Chairman & Founder

Seven Reasons why Organic Farming will Outperform Conventional Chemical Farming

Sustainable, organic farming practices are the best way to feed the future...

few generations ago, in the 1930's, approximately 45% of Americans lived on farms. This demographic gradually but steadily declined as people migrated to urban centers, and over time, to suburbs. Today, only about 960,000 people claim farming as their principal occupation, which represents less than 1% of the US population.

During the same period of time the US population has more than doubled, and demand for agricultural products has increased accordingly.

It is a testament to human ingenuity that the mechanics of farming has managed to keep pace with an ever-expanding demand even as the number of farms has declined. Farm machinery has become larger, more efficient and more productive. New crop varieties have been developed which resist common pests and diseases while producing larger yields. Chemical fertilizers and pesticides have become increasingly effective, allowing farmers to produce larger crops without the need for additional human labor.

Farmlands have become increasingly dependent on chemical fertilizers which have short-term benefits but contribute to soil depletion over time.

But while today's large scale food producers

continue to profit and consumers see supermarket shelves overflowing with farm products, the unseen costs of our dependence on agribusiness exert a mounting toll. Farmlands have become increasingly dependent on chemical fertilizers which have short-term benefits but contribute to soil depletion over time. Water retention is diminished in non-organic farmland, resulting in erosion of topsoil with chemical residues entering watersheds. We consumers have quietly accepted these changes in farming practices as the cost of feeding a growing nation, and because there seem to be no practical alternatives.

Recent experiments in small organic farming practices, and the release of a 30-year side-by-side farming study by the Rodale Institute, have shown this reasoning to be fundamentally flawed. Organic farming, both large and small scale, is more productive than 'conventional' chemical-dependent farming. Organic farming is not only the best way to feed the world – it is the only way to feed the world in a sustainable way.

Organic farms, contrary to conventional wisdom, outperform conventional farms in these ways:

1. Organic farms are more profitable than conventional farms

The bottom line for farmers, regardless of the practices used, is income. The 30-year side-by-side Rodale study showed that organic systems were almost three times as profitable as conventional

systems. The average net return for the organic systems was \$558/acre/ year versus just \$190/acre/ year for the conventional systems. This figure is skewed because of the higher price organic farmers receive for their produce and meat, but the higher food costs alone cannot account for the difference in profitability. Lower input costs for organic farm systems are credited with significant cost savings for the farmer.

The relatively poor showing of GM crops in the Rodale study echoed a study from the University of Minnesota that found farmers who cultivated GM varieties earned less money over a 14-year period than those who continued to grow non-GM crops.

2. Organic yields equal or surpass conventional and GM yields

The Rodale 30-year study found that after a three-year transition period, organic yields equalled conventional yields. Contrary to fears that there are insufficient quantities of organically acceptable fertilizers, the data suggest that leguminous cover crops could fix enough nitrogen to replace the amount of synthetic fertilizer currently in use.

In a review of 286 projects in 57 countries, farmers were found to have increased agricultural productivity by an average of 79%, by adopting “resource-conserving” or ecological agriculture (Pretty et al., 2006).

3. Organic crops are more resilient than conventionally grown and GM crops

Organic corn yields were 31 per cent higher

than conventional yields in years of drought. These drought yields are remarkable when compared to genetically modified (GM) “drought tolerant” varieties, which showed increases of only 6.7 per cent to 13.3 per cent over conventional (non-drought resistant) varieties.

The effects of climate change bring more uncertainty to farming, with increased drought predicted for some parts of the country. It has become obvious that weather patterns are changing, and looking to the future, food crops will need the resilience to adapt.

4. Organic farming is more efficient than conventional farming

Conventional agriculture requires large amounts of oil to produce, transport and apply fertilizers and pesticides. Nitrogen fertilizer is the single biggest energy cost for conventional farming, representing 41% of overall energy costs. Organic systems used 45% less energy overall than conventional systems. Production efficiency was 28% higher in the organic systems, with the conventional no-till system being the least efficient in terms of energy usage.

The extra energy required for fertilizer production and farm fuel use in conventional systems also contributes to greenhouse gas emissions (GHG). Conventional systems emit almost 40% more GHG per pound of crop production in comparison to the organic systems.

5. Organic farming builds healthier soil

While short-term benefits are realized with the use of chemical fertilizers and mechanized production methods, every gardener knows that

soil health cannot be compromised in the long term. Eventually, soil-depleting practices take their toll as soil structure weakens, microbial life declines and erosion removes valuable topsoil from farmland.

The Rodale study found that overall soil health is maintained with conventional systems, but soil health is improved when using organic farming practices. Organic farming practices improve moisture retention which creates water 'stores' which plants can draw on during times of stress due to drought and high winds.

According to the Environmental Working Group and soil scientists at Iowa State University, America's "Corn Belt" is losing precious topsoil up to 12 times faster than government estimates.

6. Organic farming keeps toxic chemicals out of the environment

Conventional systems rely heavily on pesticides (herbicides, insecticides, fungicides) many of which are toxic to humans and animals. With more than 17,000 pesticide products (agricultural and non-agricultural) on the market today, the EPA is unable to keep up with adequate safety testing. In fact, the EPA has required testing of less than 1% of chemicals in commerce today.

Many studies link low level exposure of pesticides to human health problems, and chemical residue from pesticides used in farming can be commonly found in air and water samples as well as in the food we eat.

Inactive ingredients in pesticide and herbicide formulations have been found to be as toxic as

active ingredients, but are not tested for human health impacts.

7. Organic farming creates more jobs

Industrial agriculture has replaced human hands with machines and chemical inputs. According to the EPA, in the last century agricultural labor efficiency increased from 27.5 acres/worker to 740 acres/worker. Joel Salatin, organic farmer and author of best-selling books on sustainable farming, views these statistics as another reason for us to return to our farming roots. "People say our system can't feed the world, but they're absolutely wrong," he says, "Yes, it will take more hands, but we've got plenty of them around."

One important aspect to consumer support of conventional farming practices is the cost of food. Organic produce and meat is higher priced than non-organic counterparts. But, according to Joel Salatin, we get what we pay for. "We spend around 10% of our income on food and some 16% on health care, and it used to be the reverse."

Our current food production system is in need of repair. We need to promote organic systems which respect the integrity of soil health and sustainable systems. Until recently it was thought that our national and global food needs were too big to be met with natural, organic food production systems. Recent studies confirm, however, that organic farming is the way of the future. We need, both collectively and as individuals, to support the organic food movement to enable the process to move forward with the research, seed development and farming practices needed to feed a hungry world.

Differences Between Chemical Farming and Organic Farming

1. Soil Differences

Chemical Farming	Organic Farming
What is it? Cultivation and production (Nutrient, pest & disease management) of crops by inorganic chemical inputs.	What is it? Cultivation and production (Nutrient, pest & disease management) of crops by biodegradable organic inputs
Against Nature In chemically managed soil, the plant nutrients are supplied only through inorganic source, without any organic carbon source to derive food. This ultimately deprives the soil-eco system of the growth medium.	Harmony with nature In an organic management, the focus is on food web relations and element cycling aiming to maximize the agro-ecosystem's stability, sustainability and homeostasis (balanced equilibrium)
Blocks The Microbial Activity Due to the absence of carbon source, microbial population trends to be less or sometimes NIL in soil	Increases The Microbial Life Organics is the main source for nutrients. The soil microbes derive the food from the carbaneous source and multiply and make the soil lively, also decomposing the complex organic compounds present in the added organics
Soil structure is destroyed Non-availability of binding material of the soil particles result in disintegration and reduce the soil granulation. In the long run it may reduce the productive capacity of land to harbor the crops & become unfit for production	Soil structure improves Stable organic resins (humus) resulting from organic residue decomposition imparts stability to soil aggregates and corrects the permeability i.e., crumb like structure. This structure facilitates to improve soil aeration, water holding capacity, root penetration, while reducing the soil erosion by b aggregation of soil particles

1. Soil Differences

Chemical Farming

Soil becomes dead

While chemical farming satisfies only the crop nutrient requirements, it is not conducive for biological environment of the soil, finally resulting in a problematic soil loaded with inorganic salts.

Alters the soil pH

Continuous use of inorganic chemicals leads to changes in the pH of the soil (either acidic or saline depending on the type of fertilizer used). It unbalances the nutrient availability status and in some cases creates toxicity to the plants.

Nutrients are available only for shorter period

Certain fertilizers in the absence of microbes permanently fix on to the soil particles and may not be available for plant root absorption. In addition, the chemical fertilizers are easily water soluble and this may lead to various types of losses through leaching, evaporation, etc.

Leads to erosion

Absence of binding agents (organic substances) between soil particles makes the soil particles to be easily detached by water and wind. It leads to loss of top fertile soils ultimately making the land barren and unfit for farming/cultivation.

Accumulation of hazardous material in soil

Over and abuse of chemical fertilizers (nitrate) & pesticides harm the biological life of the soil. The residues such as heavy metals present in the inorganic soils may pose serious health hazards. Excessive nutrient & salt application such as nitrate, causes ground water pollution, & may be linked to certain diseases in human beings.

Organic Farming

Soils become fertile

Here the biological property of the soil is improved by addition of organic manure. Intensive biological activity promotes better symbiotic relationship between plant and the soil focusing on sustainable plant production and nutrient management.

Buffering of soils (Enables neutral pH)

Presence of colloidal matter improves the buffering capacity of the soil and Cation Exchanging Capacity. It regulates the nutrient availability due to buffering action, besides checking the toxicity levels to plants and soil microbes.

Nutrients available for longer period

Microbes decompose the complex organic compounds to mineral components and CO₂. Further the mineral elements are converted in to available plant nutrients through mineralization process. These ions are held by organic matter and soil colloids and are slowly released as nutrients over a longer period.

Prevents the soil erosion

Organic soil management techniques such as organic fertilization, mulching and cover cropping increases aggregation (by organic acid), improves soil structure and therefore increase the soil's water infiltration and retention capacity, substantially reducing the risk of erosion.

There is no hazardous material in soil

It doesn't leave any residues/ hazardous material in the soil since all input is biodegradable & non-toxic.

2. Crop Differences

Chemical Farming	Organic Farming
<p>Quick lodging of crop</p> <p>Most of the nutrient is leached beyond the root zone and the crop might lose much of the needed nutrient for better root anchor. Similarly chemically managed soil doesn't provide much of the structure support to the crops. The combination of above leads to lodging of crop.</p>	<p>Provide good anchorage to the crop</p> <p>Physical (structure), chemical (nutrients transformation and mineralization) and biological activity (decomposition) favors the crop stand and growth. Liveliness of soil provides a good growth media and support to crop growth.</p>
<p>More chemical residues present in crops</p> <p>For managing fertility, pest and diseases large quantity of synthetic chemicals are used in crops. It does not metabolize properly and leaves residues as such in the end product. It will reduce the quality of product and can turn into poison for consumption.</p>	<p>No chemical residues present in crop</p> <p>Only decomposable materials (organic manure and biocontrol agent) are used. It does not leave any harmful residue in the crop or the soil environment.</p>
<p>Crops are highly susceptible to pests and diseases</p> <p>Crops are in fleshy condition naturally inviting pest and diseases. A chemically grown crop does not have much resistance power against pest and diseases because of less cell wall thickness & low calcium and potassium absorption by plants.</p>	<p>Protects from pests and diseases</p> <p>Availability of much of calcium and potassium in organically managed soils improves the uptake in crops. It provides the natural resistance to crops against pest and diseases.</p>
<p>Harvested produce are in low quality</p> <p>The conversion of source to sink, non availability of nutrients especially potassium reduce the quality of the product.</p>	<p>Premium quality</p> <p>nutrients availability in entire crop growth period, increases up taking capacity and proper conversion of source to sink improves the keeping quality especially of fruits and vegetables</p>

3. Health / Social Differences

Chemical Farming	Organic Farming
<p>Cause pollution to the environment</p> <p>Chemically managed soils release the residues in soil and water environment leads to pollution. sometimes it causes toxic effect to human environment.</p>	<p>Pollution free approach</p> <p>All practices are interrelated and the end product will be decomposable one. so there is no cause for environmental pollution.</p>

3. Health / Social Differences

Chemical Farming

Provide chemical mixed /toxic food to the human life

Inorganic fertilizers (nitrogen) and pesticide (synthetic compound) does not decompose properly and leave residues in plant parts, when used as feed material for animal and food for human beings may create a diseases, and malformations.

Causes inborn disease to the human beings

Presence of toxic substance in food materials alters the genetic characteristics of human beings. this genetic mutation cause several in borne disease to human beings.

Organic Farming

Provide nutritive food to the human life

In organic farming, ideal combination of agronomical, physical and biological measures bring down the population harmful microbes and do not release any residues in soil and crop environment. The plant parts from organically managed soils are intuitively rich and safe.

It provides the immune power to the human beings

Crops are grown under balanced nutritive approach. Crop uptake nutrients as and when required in entire growing period and convert the absorbed nutrients properly in to sink. when the food material from organically managed soils are consumed, natural immunity of the human beings is developed.

4. Economic Differences

Chemical Farming

High investments in inputs

Inorganic input materials are costly and require much technical knowledge and investment to produce and handle.

Highly fluctuation in yield

Fertilizer managed soil does not provide nutrient properly during the entire crop duration. The deficiency of one essential nutrient directly effects the growth and metabolism and act antagonistic to other nutrient absorption by crop resulting in fluctuation and loss in yield

No strands to break competitiveness

There is no difference in harvested product among the chemically managed farming. it reduces the offer in a competitive market Products sold in low rate Chemical farming products are less keeping quality as well as low nutrient status. There fore it offers only low rates in market.

Organic Farming

Low investments in inputs material

Organic input materials are less costly source, readily available at the door step & very easy to apply.

Satisfactory and reliable yield

The nutrients are available in entire crop period in balanced way. It provides optimal environment to the crop growth and taps the full genetic potential of crops to provide satisfactory level yield and quality

High efficiency to improve the competitiveness

The end product is superior in nutritive quality than chemical farming and gets higher offer in the competitive market Offered premium price. Where as in organic farming products presence of potassium improves the keeping quality and also it have more nutritive value in balanced way. it offers much premium price in market

Shri Narendra Modi
Hon'ble Prime Minister
Government of India

10th of June 2015

Indian MSME's can learn & benefit from the 37 EU Countries

Country wise dossier in 640 pages of 37 EU countries with detailed data on MSME's is available*. (Priced publication from our foundation)*

EU is in many ways like India, with very large economies like UK, Germany, Poland, Spain, France, Italy etc. and very small countries like Cyprus, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Malta, Montenegro, etc. India has 30 states and 6 union territories.

EU nations also have many languages and diversified cultures like India.

Information in the report has been arranged in alphabetical order. The total number of MSME's in the EU is 25,122,962. The gist of the reports of the 37 countries is:- (See pages 133 & 134)

1. **0.20% are large** companies 49,424 units
2. **1.00% are medium** companies 252,421 units
3. **5.86% are small** companies 1,482,588 units
4. **92.94% are micro** companies 23,338,529 units

India in 2016 will have to also finally **catalogue and locate** our MSME's in the **Manufacturing & Services** Sector.

In 2016 the present **RBI definition** of Indian MSME's needs to be modified to bring them in line with International Norms **such as in the 37 countries of the EU**, so as to make our Indian MSME's competitive, productive, producing high quality and become world class.

According to our Research Team **locating, identifying and redefining our MSME's** will have the following advantages to the Nation:

1. **Importance of MSME's** will be fully appreciated by all stake holders of the Indian Economy. This is not the case at present. Will change once we know where are MSME's are?
2. **Increase of Tax base** from the present 3% to perhaps 15% in the next 10 years.
3. When this happens, the **tax rates can be reduced** from the present 30% to 15%
4. Prepare the ground for sending **300 lacs apprentices for skill building** against the present 2.7 lacs. In most EU countries nearly **95% apprentices are with MSME's**
5. Up gradation, innovation, financial and all other types of **assistance is possible** once we know where our MSME's are and which sectors of the economy they belong to?
6. Will help identify Indian partners for **"Make in India"** initiatives. When foreign delegations come most of them are looking for partners in the MSME sectors in different verticals of the economy. Presently India is losing out.
7. This is always a mystery as we have hundreds of Chambers of Commerce and **nobody really knows** where are the **present locations**; and what is the relevant **description, track record and competence of Indian MSME's?**
8. **Big thrust for exports.** We could then plan for an export target of say US\$ 1000 billion or US\$ 1 trillion from the present \$ 350 billion. MSME's will play an important role.
9. Huge **employment generation** possible to absorb **10 million** people per year.
10. **Priority lending** can then be focused on relevant MSME's.
11. Many Micro units will migrate to Small, Small to Medium and some Medium to large units.
12. **We must remember** that once upon a time, Infosys, Hero Motors, TVS were MSME's too!

With Regards & Respects

Krishan Khanna
Chairman & Founder

Compilation of Size & Number of MSME'S in EU countries

Sr.No.	Country	Micro	Small	Medium	Large	Total
1.	Albania	73,748	2,839	503	89	77,179
2.	Austria	269,497	32,818	5,015	1,047	308,377
3.	Belgium	489,410	27,082	4,204	848	521,544
4.	Bulgaria	275,908	22,194	4,091	623	302,816
5.	Croatia	134,091	10,091	1,722	388	146,292
6.	Cyprus	37,637	2,726	439	79	40,881
7.	Czech Rep	968,998	31,850	6,273	1,406	1,008,527
8.	Denmark	191,097	18,569	3,201	608	213,475
9.	Estonia	54,572	4,824	982	151	60,529
10.	Finland	204,307	15,145	2,580	587	222,619
11.	France	2,439,919	136,367	21,740	4,843	2,602,866
12.	Macedonia	48,580	3,937	707	129	53,353
13.	Germany	1,809,029	336,111	56,004	10,608	2,211,752
14.	Greece	629,811	21,669	2,464	423	654,367
15.	Hungary	497,947	23,906	4,064	829	526,746
16.	Iceland	24,248	1,295	213	61	25,816
17.	Ireland	128,363	13,595	2,416	424	144,798
18.	Israel	342,624	23,445	3,900	967	370,936
19.	Italy	3,527,452	171,658	19,126	3,139	3,721,375
20.	Latvia	78,200	7,905	1,511	186	87,802
21.	Liechtenstein	2,566	349	55	10	2,980
22.	Lithuania	121,502	10,442	2,165	282	134,391
23.	Luxembourg	25,658	3,129	605	144	29,536
24.	Malta	28,905	1,298	291	54	30,548
25.	Montenegro	19,728	1,127	230	42	21,127
26.	Netherlands	752,444	42,339	8,304	1,435	803,522
27.	Norway	259,250	19,597	2,930	615	282,392
28.	Poland	1,407,427	52,676	14,850	2,940	1,477,893
29.	Portugal	739,555	30,732	4,547	722	775,556
30.	Romania	373,944	44,682	7,669	1,455	1,27,750
31.	Serbia	272,299	8,984	2,103	488	283,874
32.	Slovakia	375,780	13,810	2,213	465	392,268
33.	Slovenia	109,050	5,470	1,078	211	115,809
34.	Spain	2,129,549	109,212	14,016	2,669	2,55,446
35.	Sweden	631,004	29,670	5,145	996	666,815
36.	Turkey	2,326,148	42,641	18,132	3,506	2,390,427
37.	UK	1,538,282	159,407	26,933	5,955	1,730,577
	Total	23,338,529	1,482,588	252,421	49,424	25,122,962
		92.94%	5.86%	1.00%	0.20%	100%

Research reports about MSME'S in 37 EU countries, Brazil, S. Afric, Russia, Japan available from *i Watch*

Compilation of MSME Data for EU & the BRICS countries

Sr.No.	Country	GDP(PPP) \$ Billions	Pop/Millions	Per Capita(PPP) \$ /yr.
1.	Albania	28	3.00	10,000
2.	Austria	361	8.22	42,600
3.	Belgium	422	10.05	37,800
4.	Bulgaria	105	6.95	14,400
5.	Croatia	79	4.47	17,800
6.	Cyprus	22	1.17	24,500
7.	Czech Rep	287	10.63	26,300
8.	Denmark	211	5.57	37,800
9.	Estonia	30	1.26	22,400
10.	Finland	196	5.27	35,900
11.	France	2,276	66.26	35,700
12.	Macedonia	23	2.09	10,800
13.	Germany.....	3,227	80.99	39,500
14.	Greece	267	10.77	23,600
15.	Hungary	197	9.92	19,800
16.	Iceland	13	0.32	40,700
17.	Ireland	190	4.83	41,300
18.	Israel	273	7.82	36,200
19.	Italy	1,805	61.68	29,600
20.	Latvia	39	2.17	19,100
21.	Liechtenstein	3	0.37	89,400
22.	Lithuania	67	3.51	22,600
23.	Luxembourg	43	0.52	77,900
24.	Malta	11	0.41	29,200
25.	Montenegro	7	0.65	11,900
26.	Netherlands.....	700	16.88	43,300
27.	Norway	282	5.15	55,400
28.	Poland	814	38.35	21,100
29.	Portugal	244	10.81	22,900
30.	Romania	288	21.73	14,400
31.	Serbia.....	81	7.21	11,100
32.	Slovakia	133	5.44	24,700
33.	Slovenia	58	1.99	27,400
34.	Spain	1,389	47.74	30,100
35.	Sweden	394	9.72	40,900
36.	Turkey.....	1,167	81.62	15,300
37.	UK	2,387	63.74	37,300
38.	Brazil.....	2,416	203.00	12,100
39.	Russia	2,553	142.00	18,000
40.	India	4,990	1236.00	4,000
41.	China.....	13,390	1356.00	9,800
42.	S. Africa	596	48.38	11,500

Research reports about MSME'S in 37 EU countries, Brazil, S. Afric, Russia, Japan available from *i Watch*



EUROPEAN SMEs

according to Annual Report
on European SMEs 2013/2014

1 SMEs AS THE BACKBONE OF EUROPEAN ECONOMY

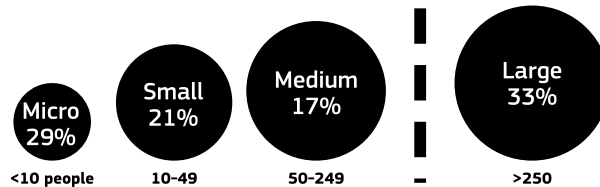


SMEs employ **2 in every 3 employees**
and **produce 58 cents in every euro**
of **value added**¹

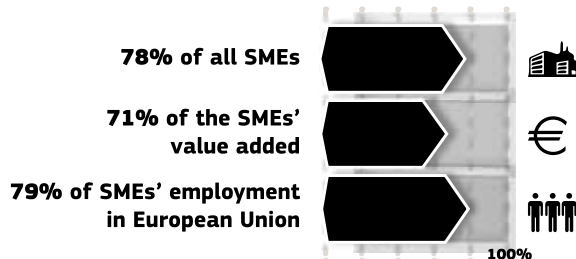


9 out of 10 of the EU SMEs are micros
(less than 10 employees)

SMEs EMPLOYMENT



5 KEY SECTORS² ACCOUNT FOR:



¹Value added = net contribution of the company to the economy

²Manufacturing, construction, business services, accommodation and food, wholesale and retail trade

Shri Narendra Modi
Hon'ble Prime Minister
Government of India

15th July 2015

World's Most Efficient Toilet - *Addresses the following:*

1. India has **16%** of the world's population but only **4%** of the world's freshwater.
2. To flush **0.8 litres** of human excreta, each person wastes **10 litres** of clean water per flush.....or destroys nearly **16,000 litres** of good water per year per person.
3. India has installed sewage treatment capacity for **just 27.8% of total sewage generation**
4. **5 of the top 10 killer diseases** of children aged 1 to 14 in rural areas are related to water & sanitation
5. India, with its 620 million people still defecating in the open, **needs an environment friendly sanitation solution**

Benefits of Bio-Toilets from i Watch-MART

1. Reduction of the volume of excreta on site through mesophilic composting such that after 6 years only **2% of the original volume is left**
2. Nitrification of the **urine to yield a natural fertilizer** which is completely odor-free and does not have microbial contamination
3. Reduces disease potential
4. No Scavenging
5. Does not contribute to sewage and hence does not cause any water pollution
6. Saves water: only 1 litre of self-cleansing water is required. **Total water saved annually per person is 45X365 = 16,425 litres**
7. Does the Bio-Cycle from Nature to Nature
8. Suitable for any terrain including flood-prone areas
9. Easy to construct and maintain. No chemicals needed to clean the toilet
10. **Tested Swedish technology over the last 40 years.**
11. Operating in many countries such as the EU, USA, Japan, etc.....

With Regards & Respects

Krishan Khanna
Chairman & Founder

'i Watch' is a not-for-profit organization & Think Tank located in Mumbai, India. '*i*' stands for INDIA, Indians you and me. '*i Watch*' means that we are 'watching' what is happening in the country and reporting to the citizens, in order to create awareness for the sake of improvement. The '*i*' is small, since our Gurus have taught always that only with humility can we perceive the truth. '*i Watch*' focuses on Human Resource Development, Governance & how it influences Economy & Enterprise. '*i Watch*' has four activities viz., '*India 1st*' for Governance, '*Education 1st*' for HRD, '*Economy 1st*' for Economy & Enterprise and '*Employment 1st*' for Employment Generation

Shri Narendra Modi
Hon'ble Prime Minister
Government of India

21st of July 2015

Matra Bhasha Diwas celebrations should result in all Central Government websites in 22 Indian Languages

I **congratulate** the new NDA government, headed by you, to recognize and celebrate this very important aspect of our country.

We must all **celebrate this day right through the year** by relevant action and implementation so as to benefit the 125 crore people of this Great Nation.

We are now in the **68th year of our Independence**. We need to finally reach out to each and every citizen in all corners of our country by being sensitive to each part of the country, represented by the presence of distinct, ancient and very rich 22 Indian languages.

The **English** language is only understood by about **8%** of the population; hence the importance of communicating in our 22 Indian languages, as stated in our Constitution, cannot be over emphasized. We need to reach out to the balance 92% of our people.

Inclusive growth will only be possible if we communicate in all the 22 Indian languages.

Social justice will only possible if we communicate in all the 22 Indian languages.

Regional media and the 30 States and 6 Union Territories will not be able to fully understand the full impact and full understanding of the Central Government unless we communicate in all the 22 Indian languages.

We need to celebrate the **diversity and complexity** of our Nation by understanding the actual presence of the 22 Indian languages; which translates into different and colorful presence of different traditions, cultures, history, arts, crafts, music, food, literature, clothing, theatre and music.

I am sure that the **Reserve Bank of India** will also take note of this very delicate and sensitive matter and change the design of all Indian currency to incorporate all the 22 Indian languages in future designs. (Presently only 15 languages are mentioned)

We look forward to the Central Government and the various State Governments **to take appropriate action to incorporate and use** of all the 22 Indian languages so as to reach out to each and every citizen of India.

Foreign Institutions understand India, do we? For example:

1. Google is in 9 Indian Languages.
2. Oracle data base is in 11 Indian Languages.
3. Microsoft MS Office is in 15 Indian Languages.

With Regards & Respects

Krishan Khanna
Chairman & Founder



नरेन्द्र मोदी
राज्यपाल मंत्री

मातृभाषा दिवस

शनिवार, 21 फरवरी 2015



स्मृति इरानी
संघीय मंत्रालय विकास



डॉ. राम शंकर काश्यप
संघीय शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग
उच्चतर शिक्षा विभाग



श्री उमेश प्रसाद
संघीय शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग
उच्चतर शिक्षा विभाग

पहला भाव मातृभाव पहली भाषा मातृभाषा

असमिया / Assamese প্রথম ভাষা মাতৃভাষা প্রথম ভাষা মাতৃভাষা	বাংলা / Bengali প্রথম ভাষা মাতৃভাষা প্রথম ভাষা মাতৃভাষা	बोडो / Bodo মিৰি মাতৃভাষি মিৰি মাতৃভাষি মিৰি মাতৃভাষি	डोगरी / Dongeri पहला भाव माऊ या भाव पहली भाषा माऊ दी भाषा	ગુજરાતી / Gujarati પહેલો ભાવ માતૃભાવ પહેલી ભાષા માતૃભાષા	हिंदी / Hindi पहला भाव मातृभाव पहली भाषा मातृभाषा	ಕನ್ನಡ / Kannada ಮೊದಲ ಭಾವವು ಮೊದಲ ಭಾವವು ಮೊದಲ ಭಾವವು	कश्मीरी / Kashmiri پہلے भाव माऊ या भाव पहली भाषा	पंजाबी / Punjabi ਪਹਿਲਾ ਭਾਵ ਮਾਤૃਭਾਵ ਪਹਿਲੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਮਾਤૃਭਾਸ਼ਾ
कोंकणी / Konkni पहलो भाव मातृभाव पहली भास मातृभास	मैथिली / Maithili पहिल भाव मातृभाव पहिल भाषा मातृभाषा	മലയാളം / Malayalam മതൃഭാഷ മതൃഭാഷ മതൃഭാഷ	मणिपुरी / Manipuri মতৃভাষা মতৃভাষা মতৃভাষা	मराठी / Marathi पहिलो भावना मातृभावना पहिली भाषा मातृभाषा	नेपाली / Nepali पहिलो भाव मातृभाव पहिलो भाषा मातृभाषा	ओडिया / Oriya ପ୍ରଥମ ଭାବ ମାତୃଭାବ ପ୍ରଥମ ଭାଷା	उड़िया / Urdu پہلا احساس پہلا احساس متری زبان پہلی زبان	ತೆಲುಗು / Telugu పె్లవ భావ పె్లవ భాష పె్లవ భాష
संस्कृत / Sankrit प्रथमः भावः मातृभावः प्रथम भाषा मातृभाषा	संथाली / Santhali एलहोपु भाव आयो भाव एलहोपु वारली आयो वारली	शिंदी / Shindi पहिलो भाव पहिली भाषा	तमिल / Tamil தலைமுறை தலைமுறை தலைமுறை	तेलुगु / Telugu పె్లవ భావ పె్లవ భాష పె్లవ భాష	उर्दू / Urdu پہلا احساس پہلا احساس متری زبان پہلی زبان	मलयाळम / Malayalam മതൃഭാഷ മതൃഭാഷ മതൃഭാഷ	ಕನ್ನಡ / Kannada ಮೊದಲ ಭಾವವು ಮೊದಲ ಭಾವವು ಮೊದಲ ಭಾವವು	पंजाबी / Punjabi ਪਹਿਲਾ ਭਾਵ ਮਾਤૃਭਾਵ ਪਹਿਲੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਮਾਤૃਭਾਸ਼ਾ



मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय
स्कूल शिक्षा और साक्षरता विभाग
उच्चतर शिक्षा विभाग

Shri Narendra Modi
Hon'ble Prime Minister
Government of India

31st of August 2015

Fundamentals for 'Swacch Bharat'

1. Importance of **Rain Water Harvesting** to Recharge Ground Water
2. Importance of **Organic Farming V/S Chemical Farming**
3. **Sewage & Effluent Treatment** using Bio-Sanitizer
4. **Safe Drinking Water @ 1 np per litre**
5. **Best Toilet in the World** - Saves 16,000 litres of water per person per year

1. Importance of Rain Water Harvesting

India is blessed with a lot of rain water. However, most of it falls within 3 months of the year and nearly 50% within a month. All the more reason to practice RWVH so as to recharge the ground water for use in the balance 9 months of the year. See also our article on page 29, **Agriculture: Advantage INDIA**.

In the NDA one regime I had interacted many times with Shri Suresh Prabhu, Hon'ble Minister for Interlinking of river waters during 2002 to 2004. He agreed in Principle to start **Rain Water Harvesting** in all the 635,000 villages of India and later on in the semi-urban and urban areas of the country. The program was to start after the general elections of 2004. We lost 10 years, between 2004 to 2014. We need to make this once again a National Priority under **Swacch Bharat** initiative of the PMO.

Water is an integral part of functioning ecosystems. Its presence or absence has a bearing on the ecosystems services they provide. Relatively larger amounts of water are used to generate the ecosystem services needed to ensure provisioning of basic supplies of food, fodder and fibers.

There are numerous positive benefits for harvesting rainwater. The technology is low cost, highly decentralized empowering individuals and communities to manage their water. It has been used to improve access to water and sanitation at the local level.

In agriculture, rainwater harvesting has demonstrated the potential of doubling food production by 100% compared to the 10% increase from irrigation. Rain fed agriculture is practiced on 80% of the world's agricultural land area, and generates 65-70% of the world's staple foods.

The biggest challenge with using rainwater harvesting is that it is not included in water policies in many States and Union Territories of India. In many cases water management is based on renewable water, which is surface and groundwater with little consideration of rainwater harvesting.

Rainwater is taken as a 'free for all' resource and the last few years have seen an increase in its use. This has resulted in over extracting, drastically reducing water downstream users including ecosystems. This has introduced water conflicts in some regions of the country. For the sustainable use of water resources, it is critical that rainwater harvesting is included as a water sources as in the case for ground water or surface water.

2. Importance of Organic Farming V/S Chemical Farming

Details are in the four page detailed note with advantages of **Organic Farming V/S Chemical Farming** are clearly highlighted. Kindly see pages 124 to 131.

3. Sewage & Effluent Treatment using Bio-Sanitizer

See page 109 for details and pages 101 to 113 about our other Social Projects.

4. Safe Drinking Water @ 1 np per litre

See page 110 for details and pages 101 to 113 about our other Social Projects.

5. Best Toilet in the World

See page 136 for details and pages 101 to 113 about our other Social Projects.

With Regards & Respects

Krishan Khanna
Chairman & Founder

Shri Narendra Modi
Hon'ble Prime Minister
Government of India

16th September 2015

Some suggestions for the Ministry of Skills & Entrepreneurship

Respected Modi Ji,

1. Languages

India has 22 official languages. I feel that the Ministry website should be in most Indian Languages; as English is hardly understood by 8% of the population. Google India is in 9 Indian languages, Oracle in 11 and Microsoft MS office in 15 Indian languages.

2. NSDC

I was happy to read in the Press that NSDC may be reorganized.

Having worked in the EU & Japan for more than 7 years and having studied the German, Swiss, Austrian, US, UK, Canadian & Australian models for Skills; we would humbly suggest that the **Ministry in Skills should a Policy & Strategy organization like what Niti Aayog is in Delhi.**

The action has to be in the 36 states and Union Territories.

There should be a Mini NSDC in each State of India. The natural resources are different, the industries are different, the businesses are different and finally the local economy is quite different.

One notices this composition in all parts of the world. I have noticed this in TAFE in all the States of Australia, in the Community Colleges of the USA and in the 17 States of Germany etc.

For example, in Jharkhand one needs many Skills in Mining while in Kerala Tourism is a very big business.

3. PSSCIVE in Bhopal

We need a mini PSSCIVE in each state because of the reasons stated above.

I have traveled to Bhopal and seen this Institution for more than 15 years now and I'm quite sure that a Centralized Institution like PSSCIVE will not put the Indian Economy on the World Map.

4. 90% Action has to be at the State Level

For reasons as explained above.

5. Pre-Vocational courses should start from Class 8 in the Schools

This has been incorporated in the new Skills Policy and the new Education Policy.

6. ESD or Enterprise Skills Development to start from the Schools

Should start from class 6. Has been incorporated in part in the New Skills Policy.

7. Apprentice Scheme – Importance of MSME's

Should be on the lines of Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Benelux countries & Finland.

India has 80 million MSME's in Manufacturing and Services. MSME's should be allowed to keep 'trainees' or 'apprentices' of about 10% of their work force for a period of 1 year at minimum or around minimum wages.

About 465 million people work here in the MSME's.. About 365 million in Agriculture and nearly 100 million in Manufacturing & Services. **Straight away 100 lac young and or unemployed will get part employment and training. Presently India has less than 3 lac apprentices. Germany has 30 lacs apprentices!**

Labour laws at state and central level to be amended so that these MSME's are not forced to employ these apprentices after the training period.

8. Where are our MSME's?

India has 230 million MSME's. 150 million in Agriculture and the rest in manufacturing and services.

If the new Government could locate 230 million new bank accounts under Jan Dhan Yojna in the last 24 months; I see no reason why we cannot locate these 80 million MSME's in the next 6 months. After all they will be connected to one of our 9000 Municipalities.

9. Don't neglect Organic Agriculture

We have a separate 7 page note on this subject. Agricultural productivity in India hardly 15% to 30% of best world practices.

China has 350,000 Skill Centres in Rural China. Their food grain production is 650 million tons against India's 250 million tons although their arable land is less than ours.

The new UN development goals talk of Climate change & Sustainable Development. This is not possible without "Organic Agriculture" which covers Forestry, Animal Husbandry, Horticulture and Agriculture.

It will be a huge employment generator too.

India can become the world's food basket in due time.

10. Mind set change

A lot of work has to be done to change the mind set of the Youth, the parents, the teachers and the civil society in general so that 80% of our Youth go for Skills and balance 20% for academic excellence.

This has to start at class 8. This issue requires a lot of inputs. We can suggest a few positive actions to be taken. Our book titled – Transforming INDIA, is meant for this purpose.

11. School education quality to improve – Pre-Primary to Class 12.

This work has to start at pre-school; which is missing in India. 90% of the Human Brain is developed by the age of six.

School dropout from class 1 to 12 is nearly 85% to 90%. This should go down to less than 5%.

With Regards & Respects

Krishan Khanna

Chairman & Founder

Shri Narendra Modi
Hon'ble Prime Minister
Government of India

16th October 2015

Next Generation reforms for Indian Higher Education How to make Indian Higher Education World Class?

Dear Shri Narendra Modi Ji,

Human infrastructure is of maximum and primary importance. Financial and Physical infrastructure is only of secondary importance. E.g., Japan, Germany, S. Korea, Hong Kong, etc.

Government should concentrate on **Pre-primary** education, presently missing (which is important as 90% of the Human Brain is developed by the age of 5), **Primary** education and **Secondary** education. The school drop-out rate from class 1 to 12 of nearly 85% needs to be reduced to 5%.

License Raj in Higher Education in all private/public institutions must go. MHRD can continue to control all Central Government funded institutions; but let go of the other colleges/universities.

I have been directly and indirectly involved with the education sector since 1954 when I joined BHU and later on IIT-Kharagpur in 1956. I have also had the privilege to be on various panels and committees in education of AICTE, IGNOU, Planning Commission and Chambers of Commerce such as CII, ASSOCHAM, FICCI & PHDCC&I in the past. Below are my personal views.

1. **The only way to solve the above is to fully decontrol all types of Higher Education.**
2. Competition will set in.
3. Innovation will set in.
4. Research will set in.
5. Fees will go up. Capitation fees in cash will vanish. Students will become world class.
6. Presently 2.5 lac students go abroad for Higher Education and the Indian families spend nearly Rs. 100,000 Crores per year which is remitted overseas. That will come down to a trickle.
7. Indian and Foreign students will start migrating to the good and modernized such colleges in India. We could attract nearly 1 million foreign students every year and earn \$20 billion per year. Presently India has 33,000 foreign students, Australia has 400,000, Singapore 150,000, Dubai has 50,000 and China has 350,000! India can become an International Hub for Higher Education.
8. According to late Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam India should become an International hub for HE, see page 3.
9. New good players will jump in. Foreign Universities should be allowed to set shop in India.
10. Students will migrate to the good and ethical colleges. The bad colleges will close down.
11. AICTE and UGC need to be scrapped. They have outlived their usefulness in the last 69 years.

With Regards & Respects,

Krishan Khanna
Chairman & Founder

Shri Narendra Modi
Hon'ble Prime Minister
Government of India

30th January 2016

China's Agricultural Output compared to that of India with lesser arable land. How?

China has **350,000 Skill Centres** in Rural China!

Training nearly 50 million rural population in 600 courses

China's Food Grain Production **602 million tons** per year

India's Food Grain Production **250 million tons** per year

I was invited by the Ministry of Human Resource Development of South Korea to moderate a session on Vocational Training & Skills for developing countries.

I was able to collect a full list of all Vocational Training Courses being imparted to the youth and the unemployed in China. The original document in Chinese was translated into English courtesy the Ministry of Skills Development & Entrepreneurship in 2015. The list of 600 Skill courses enclosed are ONLY those which are being imparted in the 350,000 Skill Centres in Rural China. The total list covers 2,500 courses running in **500,000 Skill Centres**.

China has a total land area of 9.3 million square km with an **arable land area** of only 11.4% of total land area or approximately 1.06 million square km. **India** has a total land area of 2.97 million square km with an **arable land area** of 52.8% of total land area or approximately 1.56 million square km. **India's arable land is much bigger!**

China : GDP \$ 19.5 trillion (PPP), **Agriculture** 8.9%, **Labour Force** in Agriculture 33.5%
India : GDP \$ 8.10 trillion (PPP), **Agriculture** 16.1%, **Labour Force** in Agriculture 49.0%

Based on our 50 years' experience with Germany and Japan about productivity and competitiveness; we are convinced that the most important reason for China's high productivity is mainly because of a highly trained and skilled work force. There is NO reason why India's Food Grain Production cannot reach 1,000 million tons per year.

We are also sharing this document with the Ministries of the Government of India and Parliamentary Committees on Agriculture, Rural Development and Skills Development.

If India could have 230,000 Skills Development Centres in each Panchayat; farmer suicides would reduce considerably. Financial loans and incentives come in second place; **in the first place** is the necessity of an **Educated and Skilled work Force**.

With Regards & Respects,

Krishan Khanna
Chairman & Founder

Vocational Courses for 350,000 centres in Rural China

Sr. No.	DESCRIPTION OF COURSE
Science Courses	
VQ10149	Cut World Wide
VQ10160	Splendors of Imperial China - Yuxian grilles
VQ10121	Family of hand-woven technology
VQ10122	People silk production
VQ10161	Chinese kites
VQ10252	Straw painting production
VQ10257	Civil cloth - tiger shoes tiger pillow
VQ10258	Hand-painted wool processing and production
VQ10259	Dragon and Lion Dances, making lanterns Gaocheng
VQ10260	Woodcarving
VQ10262	Pottery
VQ10263	Hulusi production, flute craftsmanship
VQ10283	Mood for Love Cross Stitch
VQ10261	Knot Art
VQ10256	Machine knitting
VQ10239	Painting mounting technology
VQ10280	Dried flower production technology
VQ10267	Crystal flower production
VQ10269	Yangliuqing
VQ10281	Art jewelry making beads - beaded
VQ10282	Art jewelry making beads - Beaded
VQ10237	Willow
VQ10264	Willow skills
VQ10192	Cherish flower basket weaving preparation
VQ10193	Embroidery and knitting brown straw mat knitting toys
VQ10194	Preparation of wheat straw braid braided wheat preparation works
VQ10195	Preparation of straw mixed fodder
VQ10226	Hand sewing techniques sewing process seam
VQ10227	Sewing machine works, maintenance and troubleshooting
VQ10228	Ironing craft techniques and applications
VQ10229	Collar, sleeves sewing techniques
VQ10230	Sewing techniques pocket, clothing accessory
VQ10231	Ji-stitch lines, rolling swing mosaic decoration techniques
VQ10232	Combination sewing cloth folded skirt decorative techniques
VQ10233	Women's suits, men's trousers combination of sewing
VQ10255	Learn to do clever tailor - Clothing garment production
VQ10120	Migrant Guide
VQ10124	Nutrition Catering Services
VQ10150	Concrete workers basic vocational skills
VQ10151	Welders basic vocational skills
VQ10152	Plumbers basic vocational skills
VQ10153	Painter basic vocational skills
VQ10154	Boiler Operator
VQ10155	Flower shop attendant
VQ10156	The new profession - Medical care workers
VQ10157	Aged care workers
VQ10123	Interior decoration and practical technology

VQ10159	Bartender
VQ10158	Bicycle Maintenance Technology
VQ10180	Domestic workers
VQ10181	Restaurant waiter
VQ10182	Hotel waiter
VQ10183	Property Administrator
VQ10184	Electric sewing
VQ10185	Security Guard
VQ10186	Electronic operatives
VQ10187	Computer operator
VQ10125	Purchasing Guide
VQ10270	Granite mining and processing
VQ10293	Courier
VQ10294	Junior flower gardening work
VQ10290	Gift clever packaging
VQ10203	Floral Art
VQ10253	Tea
VQ10191	Learn to do make-up artist
VQ10291	Beautician skills training lecture series
VQ10292	Learn to hairdresser
VQ10178	Getting health massage skills
VQ10234	Common pediatric massage therapy
VQ10221	The Physical Science Basis
VQ10242	Housekeeping
VQ10222	Housekeeper basics
VQ10214	Home Care Basics
VQ10215	Home cleaning and beautification VCD
VQ10301	Home cleaning little pass
VQ10300	Home food preservation and storage little pass
VQ10220	Science Parenting
VQ10217	Family Food Nutrition and Cooking
VQ10145	Western-style pastry making
VQ10144	Tianjin snacks
VQ10275	Beijing snacks
VQ10148	Shanxi pasta
VQ10142	Preserved vegetables production
VQ10140	Sauce Production
VQ10202	China Sichuan
VQ10200	Sichuan snacks
VQ10146	Sichuan snacks (2005)
VQ10246	Braised chicken production technology
VQ10201	Crossing chicken production; egg production
VQ10209	Salted duck mallard production and processing technology
VQ10147	Sausage processing technology
VQ10235	Diet and health
VQ10238	Korean kimchi production process
VG10180	Baking lessons
VQ10236	Tofu process, puree tofu
VQ10276	Tofu silk production and processing technology
VQ10219	Sweet bread making tofu production process
VQ10162	Salted wakame processing technology
VQ10321	Farm grain storage technology - potato starch processing
VQ10322	Free food - Animal Products
VQ10197	Brewing Process
VQ10198	Agricultural processing

Vocational Courses for 350,000 centres in Rural China

VQ10199	Fresh egg coating technology
VQ10163	Fresh vegetables processing technology
VQ10143	Roasting processing technology
VQ10266	Solar water heaters
VQ10204	Four in One - Northern biogas energy ecological model
VQ10205	Hanging kang - Northern saving settlement patterns
VQ10240	South "pig marsh fruit" ecological model of energy in rural households
VQ10265	Straw gasification - north rural biomass conversion mode
VQ10287	Straw processing
VY10230	Straw Cattle livestock livestock
VQ10241	Rainwater harvesting and utilization
VQ10132	Into Agricultural Sightseeing Garden - Animal Tourist Park
VQ10130	Agricultural eco-tourism
VQ10131	Into Agricultural Sightseeing Garden
VQ10254	Mountains in the courtyard
VQ10175	Schistosomiasis spread and symptoms, prevention and treatment
VQ10208	CD rural SARS prevention
VQ10188	Detection and treatment of tuberculosis, lung combine prevention
VQ10173	Elaborate hepatitis
VQ10174	Flu
VQ10207	How to prevent rural "SARS"
VQ10172	chronic gastritis
VQ10189	Iodine Deficiency Disorders
VQ10190	Endemic fluorine, arsenic poisoning
VQ10176	Science pesticides - rodent
VQ10177	Hydatid disease
VQ10179	Early diagnosis, early treatment, and comprehensive treatment of diabetes
VQ10169	Health benefits of rural latrines
VQ10170	Cherish life care safe injection
VQ10171	Common rural women
VQ10243	Animals teaching new technology featured animal taxidermy specimens dried map
VQ10285	Integrated Control Technology predators bee disease
VQ10218	Modern agriculture and Patents
VQ10080	Assured agricultural Lecture Series (Lecture)
VQ10081	Fishing nets Quality Recognition (Lecture)
VS10202	Family planning policy and fertility regulation (05 Edition) (Lecture)
VS10203	Family planning and education (lectures)
VS10204	Family Planning Management (Lecture)
VS10205	Population and Family Planning and Statistics (Lecture)
VS10211	Demography and the Chinese population (Lecture)
VJ10162	Accounting Principles (Lecture)
VJ10163	Leadership Introduction (Lecture)
VJ10164	Rural Cooperative Economic Accounting (lectures)
VJ10165	Rural finance and banking (Lecture)

VJ10166	Village Management (Lecture)
VJ10167	Legal basis and rural legislation (Lecture)
VJ10168	Bank Accounting (lectures)
VJ10169	Commercial enterprises accounting (Lecture)
VJ10170	Market Economy Foundation (seminar)
VJ10171	Practical Writing (seminar)
VJ10172	Fundamentals of Computer Application (lecture)
VJ10173	Getting commodity aesthetics (lecture)
VJ10174	Basic Accounting (lectures)
VJ10175	Enterprise Management (Lecture)
VJ10176	Rural Economic Management (Lecture)
VJ10177	Legal basis and rural policies and regulations (Lecture)
VJ10178	Grassland Law (seminar)
VJ10179	Guarantee Act (Lecture)
VJ10180	Contract Law (seminar)
VJ10181	Development of national policies and measures to farmer training (lectures)
VJ10182	Policies to reduce the burden on farmers (Lecture)
VJ10183	Crop Biotechnology Research Progress and Prospects (weekend edition) (Lecture)
VJ10184	People's Republic of China on Animal Epidemic Prevention (Lecture)
VJ10185	Rural grassroots organizations (Lecture)
VJ10186	Rural brokers (Lecture)
VJ10187	Third Session of the Tenth National People's Congress. Premier Wen interpret reports concerning rural issues (Lecture)
VJ10188	Biogas common problems and solutions (Lecture)
VJ10189	Tanghe went into words, then enriching ecological cattle methane (Lecture)
VJ10190	Safe use of pesticides hundred county building to see market access for agricultural products from the market system look
VJ10191	Rural Poverty Alleviation and Development Policy (seminar)
VJ10192	Sunway concerns of rural surplus labor (Lecture)
VJ10193	How to promote the transfer of non-agricultural labor force (lecture)
VJ10194	Promote rural public investment (Lecture)
VJ10195	Poverty in rural China (Lecture)
VJ10196	Farmers' specialized cooperative economic organizations (Lecture)
VJ10197	Agricultural Industrialization (lecture)
VJ10198	Marketing (05 Edition) (Lecture)
VJ10199	Rural Economic Management (2005 Edition) (Lecture)
VJ10200	China's personal income tax presentation (lecture)
VJ10202	Regulations on Protection of New Varieties of Plants
VJ10300	Assured agricultural people worry (Lecture)
VJ10301	Social and community development in rural areas (Lecture)
VJ10302	Licensing Law (seminar)

Vocational Courses for 350,000 centres in Rural China

Agriculture Machinery and Engineering	
VG10138	Garden machinery use and maintenance
VG10139	Electric motor control and power supply
VG10140	Motor and Its Applications
VG10141	Electronic Technology Foundation
VG10143	Electrician foundation
VG10144	Machinery manufacturing base
VG10145	Mechanical Drawing
VG10146	Mechanical foundation
VG10147	Agricultural Machinery
VG10154	Small appliances use and maintenance
VG10181	Refrigerator Repair Collection
VG10155	Heating appliances
VG10149	Agricultural management
VG10150	Mechanical and Electrical Repair
VG10151	Rural power management
VG10153	Rural power grid
VG10164	Wind Power - household-type hybrid systems
VG10190	Micro-hydro
VG10157	And failure to use motorized duster spray exclusion
VG10160	Office 2000 office automation software, operation and use -Word 2000
VG10162	Office 2000 office automation software, operation and use -Excel 2000
VG10163	Program design
VG10158	How to make a website
VG10159	Computer assembly and maintenance repair
VG10167	Multimedia and common software applications -Flash
VG10168	Power Point Software
VG10169	Database Design
VG10170	Basics Digital Camera
VG10200	photography
VG10148	Tractor
VG10142	Automobile construction and maintenance
VG10152	Structure and use of motorcycle maintenance
VG10156	Failure and exclusion of small diesel engines
VG10165	Family car use, care and maintenance
VG10166	Primary car maintenance technology
VG10161	Sedans, mini-car use and maintenance
VG10171	Car repair and maintenance of the principles of technology --ABS
VG10172	Works onboard computer
VG10173	Car repair technology - the engine electronic control fuel injection system repairs
VG10174	Electronically controlled automatic transmission principle and maintenance
VG10175	washing Technique
VG1064	Lessons on driving Farm vehicles
Breeding Courses	
VZ10001	Two high-priority corn cultivation techniques
VZ10002	Peanut two high-priority cultivation techniques
VZ10003	Wheat cultivation techniques two high a priority
VZ10004	Cotton cultivation of two high-priority technology
VZ10005	Rapeseed two high-priority cultivation techniques

VZ10006	Rice cultivation of two high-priority technology
VZ10074	Greenhouse cucumber yield cultivation techniques
VZ10008	Cucumber "ten" shaped graft new technology; pepper cultivation techniques
VZ10009	Mushroom, spinach, potato cultivation techniques
VZ10010	Mushroom cultivation bags; yield cultivation of mushrooms
VZ10011	Tomato cultivation techniques, Elizabeth melon cultivation
VZ10013	Taro cultivation techniques; ginger planting new law
VZ10014	Burdock, cabbage, spinach cultivation techniques
VZ10015	Cultivation Techniques eggplant; zucchini Grafting Cultivation; daylight elevated melon
VZ10016	Watermelon, bitter gourd, chayote, gourd cultivation technology
VZ10017	Garlic, toon, onion cultivation techniques
VZ10018	The new sprouts - on seedling greenhouse production technology
VZ10019	The new sprouts - shoot the ball chicory production technology
VZ10020	Soybean Cultivation techniques; black soybean cultivation techniques
VZ10021	Mushroom cultivation techniques stereo; Auricularia yield cultivation techniques
VZ10112	Pleurotus yield cultivation techniques, artificial cultivation techniques uralensis
VZ10089	Mushroom seed production techniques and equipment use
VZ10090	Mushroom, mushroom cultivation technology
VZ10091	Mushroom cultivation technology plastic bags
VZ10119	Ganoderma cultivation techniques Pleurotus cultivation techniques
VZ10290	Three-dimensional cultivation of corn mushrooms, with a second crop soil cultivation Bailing production technology
VZ10291	Ganoderma cultivation modeling, Nameko bag cultivation techniques
VZ10292	Yuan mushroom cultivation technology domestication full sunlight to plant black fungus technology
VZ10205	Point straw into gold grass weeds fertility infertility mushroom mushroom
VZ10142	Substitute cultivation of black fungus
VZ10088	Edible cactus cultivation techniques
VZ10220	Rare cultivated melons - fruit type cucumber cultivation
VZ10221	Loofah cultivation and processing of low mountain orchard irrigation water and energy conservation
VZ10214	Column soilless cultivation of vegetables and three-dimensional
VZ10303	Simple soilless cultivation
VZ10108	Greenhouse Vegetable efficient cultivation of new special: Rare tomato, sweet pepper cultivation multicolored
VZ10110	Chestnut pumpkin cultivation techniques, broccoli cultivation techniques

Vocational Courses for 350,000 centres in Rural China

VZ10240	Onion cultivation techniques
VZ10007	Soybean yield cultivation techniques
VZ10102	High oil yield cultivation techniques
VZ10229	High oil yield and efficient production technology
VZ10197	Forest fruit rich farmland of both kinds of pigeon pea
VZ10182	Soybean Cultivation techniques (2005)
VZ10260	Leek pollution efficient cultivation techniques
VZ10287	Organic vegetable free food - fruits and vegetables cultivation techniques pollution leeks
VZ10262	Greenhouse Watermelon efficient production technology, greenhouse zucchini efficient cultivation techniques
VZ10263	Greenhouse Vegetable Crops arrangements
VZ10264	Film pumpkin cultivation techniques
VZ10265	Status and development of special dishes
VZ10268	Special Vegetable Production Problems and Development Strategies
VZ10266	Specials
VZ10267	Small radish pollution standards and standardized production technology
VZ10288	Export vegetable cultivation techniques and post-harvest handling
VZ10283	Special dishes free Cultivation Techniques
VZ10284	Pollution-free vegetable production technology
VZ10141	Asparagus cultivation techniques
VZ10269	Brussels sprouts pollution Cultivation Techniques
VZ10161	Fresh vegetable cultivation and processing Mother
VZ10217	Greenhouse new special vegetable cultivation of rare melon (cantaloupe)
VZ10271	Praecox cultivation techniques
VZ10280	Wolfberry shoots pepper buds protected cultivation techniques
VZ10300	Small garlic big industry - scientific planting seed garlic
VZ10301	The shed sweet pepper cultivation techniques
VZ10302	Red bars long season cultivation in greenhouse white beans
VZ10286	Jin Pixi gourd cultivation
VZ10023	Peach pruning techniques; nectarine Cultivation techniques
VZ10024	Grape greenhouse cultivation
VZ10025	Strawberry greenhouse cultivation
VZ10026	Peachtree greenhouse cultivation
VZ10027	Cherry greenhouse cultivation
VZ10335	Fruit to fruit bagging injections
VZ10157	Fruit bagging fruit grafting
VZ10150	Teach you cut a good apple
VZ10154	Free apple production technology, warmer winters allow fruit
VZ10121	Free apple production technology
VZ10056	Apple breeding techniques
VZ10049	Apple's high-yield cultivation techniques
VZ10063	Fruit Tree Pruning Basics
VZ10064	Close planting dwarf fruit tree cultivation techniques

VZ10057	Peach cultivation techniques
VZ10058	Plum cultivation techniques
VZ10059	Walnut cultivation techniques
VZ10062	Hawthorn cultivation techniques
VZ10065	Chestnut cultivation techniques, chestnut winter pruning
VZ10096	Jujube cultivation techniques
VZ10060	Viticultural management techniques
VZ10061	Large fruit yield cultivation of grapes; royal jelly yield Techniques
VZ10158	Mountain viticulture
VZ10218	Table grape cultivation techniques
VZ10233	Seedless grape yield cultivation techniques
VZ10211	Plum cultivation techniques
VZ10210	Artificial cultivation and exploitation of blueberries
VZ10115	Pineapple late autumn yield cultivation
VZ10116	Northern cane yield cultivation
VZ10118	Cangzhou Watkins jujube cultivation techniques
VZ10213	Yizhou papaya cultivation
VZ10203	Fruits, vegetables, storage technology
VZ10231	Longwangmao - large flat apricot processing
VZ10239	Greenhouse cultivation techniques apricot yield and quality
VZ10235	Jujube yield cultivation techniques, cassava cultivation techniques
VZ10334	Winter Jujube Orchard grass planting jujube harvest rare - jiaocheng jujube cultivation
VZ10238	Ornamental fruits cultivation techniques (ornamental gourds and pumpkins toys)
VZ10200	Greenhouse tea
VZ10234	Greenhouses precocious watermelon yield cultivation
VZ10156	Pear grafting technique, apple grafting technique
VZ10151	Pomegranate cultivation techniques
VZ10152	Apricot cultivation techniques
VZ10159	Apricot harvest cultivation
VZ10332	Transformation and use of wild Apricot
VZ10331	Almond Apricot harvest cultivation
VZ20301	Cherry cultivation techniques
VZ10155	Rookie fruit - Gaiguo cultivation techniques
VZ10170	Asparagus stalks left cultivation techniques, quality pomelo cultivation techniques
VZ10076	Citrus storage marketing
VZ10259	Intercropping technology seeds coated seeds germinate help delay harvest
VZ10189	Rice Technology Standards
VZ10184	Northern green quality rice cultivation technology standardization
VZ10183	Rice-duck breeding ecology technical support combined
VZ10181	Super hybrid rice breeding and seed technology
VZ10186	Three super rice in cold cultivation techniques
VZ10224	Northeast region of rice production technology industries
VZ10310	Throwing rice cultivation techniques
VZ10317	Rice water planting rice nurseries
VZ10242	Pollution-free high-quality rice production
VZ10185	Between corn rows covered mechanized cultivation techniques

Vocational Courses for 350,000 centres in Rural China

VZ10225	Northeast - Inner advantage of special maize production areas of production technology
VZ10319	Summer Corn Production Techniques fresh corn cultivation techniques
VZ10216	Quality New Maize Variety ND108
VZ10048	Compact high-yielding corn record
VZ10315	Compact high-oil corn maize yield
VZ10230	Huang-Huai-specific advantages of high yield maize cultivation techniques
VZ10226	Gluten wheat cultivation techniques of ensuring quality
VZ10227	Yangtze River and southeastern coastal areas of rice production technology industries
VZ10187	Da Hinggan Mountains along the foot of the gluten in wheat production technology specification
VZ10228	Huang-Huai Quality Wheat Production Technology
VZ10316	Hybrid Wheat
VZ10318	Quality sweet potato cultivation techniques
VZ10103	Ural licorice cultivation techniques, old tea Grafting techniques
VZ10270	Mangroves
VZ10113	Yield poplar forest cultivation and management techniques
VZ10198	Triploid Populus tomentosa magical insect Young
VZ10094	Forage Cultivation and Utilization
VZ10143	Cultivation Techniques of pastoral pasture Cattle dual matching technology
VZ10191	Aerial seeding adsurgens kinds Pugionium rich sand again
VZ10192	Sand fixing the first peak - Calligonum the new pasture teosinte
VZ10193	Saline on fallow fields of grass and livestock sheep grass
VZ10241	Rubber tree cultivation and tapping techniques
VZ10055	Quality tobacco cultivation and processing technology
VZ10097	Aloe vera cultivation and management techniques
VZ10212	Pollution-free production and cultivation techniques honeysuckle
VZ10171	Diaogua cultivation
VZ10194	Ephedra sand - Honeysuckle
VZ10117	Honeysuckle Cultivation Techniques
VZ10172	E sub-cultivation techniques cultivation techniques rubescens
VZ10190	Herbal cultivation - Scrophulariaceae pollution-free cultivation techniques, Salvia pollution-free cultivation techniques
VZ10232	Gastrodia cultivation techniques
VZ10330	Ginkgo Cultivation Techniques
VZ10145	Hybrid Oil yield cultivation techniques
VZ10314	Oil sunflower yield cultivation techniques
VZ10313	Castor yielding planting
VZ10219	Cotton transplanting nursery and mulching cotton Profile
VZ10243	Cotton genetic breeding and cultivation and management

VZ10244	Cotton planting techniques and promotion
VZ10281	Greenhouse structure and supporting engineering technology
VZ10087	Greenhouse structure types and construction technology
VZ10104	Greenhouse construction covering construction and material selection
VZ10105	Greenhouse water, temperature, light conditions and control
VZ10100	Building a green home
VZ10054	Courtyard integrated production technology
VZ10126	Potted flowers and reproduction technology
VZ10078	Lily cultivation techniques
VZ10333	Lily cultivation techniques
VZ10079	Camellia planting techniques
VZ10080	Poinsettia Production Technology
VZ10081	Gerbera, African violets, calla Africa, Changxiashizhu cultivation techniques
VZ10082	Lawn planting and maintenance techniques, potted flowers management style three-dimensional decoration
VZ10083	Anthurium, Phalaenopsis, Ho Impatiens cultivation technology
VZ10084	Cyclamen, rose, begonia cultivation and management techniques
VZ10114	Potted calla technology
VZ10095	Daisy practical cultivation techniques
VZ10122	Phalaenopsis cultivation cyclamen cultivation
VZ10123	Phalaenopsis and cyclamen cultivation and management (weekend edition)
VZ10124	Tulip forcing culture
VZ101250	Dendrobium Greenhouse Greenhouse
VZ10129	Hydroponic cultivation of flowers and Management
VZ10130	Home gardening series of indoor ornamental fruit plants
VZ10131	Home gardening series Floral Art
VZ10132	Home gardening series dried flower art
VZ10133	Family Flower Series Flower pest control
VZ10135	Home gardening series soilless cultivation
VZ10136	Family flowers garden gardening series
VZ10137	Home gardening series of indoor foliage plants
VZ10138	Home gardening series of indoor flowering plants
VZ10139	Family Flower Series Flower gardening sites Nutrient Management
VZ10140	Family relations series flower gardening flowers and relationship between people and the environment
VZ10149	Green Space Design
VZ10120	Northern Turf Establishment and Maintenance Technology
VZ10147	Ginkgo bonsai, ginkgo leaf yield cultivation techniques
VZ10148	Rose cultivation and processing technology, China Chunlan propagation and cultivation of new technologies
VZ10222	Potted flowers family Conservation
VZ10160	Alfalfa cultivation techniques

Vocational Courses for 350,000 centres in Rural China

VZ10195	The new high-quality forage alfalfa forage Rumex
VZ10196	Magical fruit - the development and utilization of seabuckthorn
VZ10204	Maitake imitation of wild cultivation techniques
VZ10285	Gynura and Tetragonia planting
VZ10028	Pear Pest Control
VZ10029	Grape Pest Control
VZ10223	Pollution-free grape pests
VZ10030	Corn Pest Control
VZ10031	Peachtree Pest Control
VZ10032	Wheat Pest Control
VZ10033	Eggplant pest control
VZ10034	Cruciferous vegetables pest control
VZ10035	Pepper pest control
VZ10036	Onions, ginger, garlic and pest control
VZ10037	Tomato pest control
VZ10038	Protective ground pepper pest control
VZ10039	Protected tomato pest control
VZ10040	Cucumber Pest Control
VZ10041	Cucumber pest control
VZ10042	Peanut Pest Control
VZ10043	Leguminous vegetables pest control
VZ10044	Cotton pest control
VZ10045	Plant grass rodent pest diagnosis and prevention foundation
VZ10180	Wheat Pest Control (Hubei Edition)
VZ10047	Occurrence and integrated control of cotton bollworm
VZ10144	Vegetable diseases, insects and weeds identification map
VZ10075	Integrated control of the three diseases in rice
VZ10077	Prevention planthoppers
VZ10050	Prevention mulberry yellow dwarf disease
VZ10051	Transgenic herbicide-resistant hybrid rice; gall midge
VZ10111	Pollution-free tea pest control technology
VZ10099	Chinese pine red turpentine beetle pest control techniques
VZ10153	Winter strawberry greenhouse cultivation techniques pollution grape pest control technology
VZ10162	Use of Trichogramma against corn
VZ10164	Occurrence and control of meadow moth
VZ10165	Grasshopper occurrence and control techniques
VZ10166	Rodents farmland and control technology
VZ10101	WTO and Chinese Agriculture
VZ10092	Round solar terms
VZ10093	Digital Agriculture
VZ10146	Agricultural Meteorology (2005 edition)
VZ10068	Agricultural Meteorology
VZ10069	Agricultural basic chemistry (Lecture)
VZ10070	Agriculture Basic Chemistry Experiment (Lecture)
VZ10071	Soil and Fertilizer Experiment (Lecture)
VZ10072	Plant physiology experiments internship (Lecture)
VZ10215	Northern crop fertilizing techniques
VZ10022	Application of plant growth regulators in fruit trees

VZ10066	Plant protection foundation
VZ10067	Plant Production and the Environment
VZ10052	Micro Fertilizer - getting rich is a good helper
VZ10053	Harvest factors - new plant growth promoting agent
VZ10046	Safe, efficient and economical use of pesticides
VZ10086	Orchard establishment and soil, fertilizer, water management
VZ10236	Rice husk-growing technology, enzymes, bacteria composting organic fertilizer production technology
VZ10250	Middle element fertilizer application techniques
VZ10251	New fertilizer - microbial fertilizer, irrigation and fertilization techniques
VZ10252	Amino acid compound fertilizer used on crops
VZ10253	Soil testing and fertilizer technology, scientific fertilization Introduction
VZ10254	Balanced fertilization
VZ10255	Scientific application of potash
VZ10256	Fertilizer registration management and fertilizer use
VZ10257	Identification of common fertilizer
VZ10261	Fruits and vegetables fertilization, leafy vegetables fertilization
VZ10258	Optimizing fertilizer technology greenhouses fertigation
VZ20300	Pollution-free agricultural production and pesticide use technology
VZ20302	Pollution-free agricultural production and fertilizer use technology
VZ10163	Free agricultural fungicide use of technology
VZ10073	Forest Pest Management
VZ10237	Forest plants
VZ10201	Forest Fire
VZ10282	Energy-efficiency Greenhouse Innovation and Sustainable Development approach (lectures)
VZ10109	Efficient digesters - five supporting ecological orchard mode

Short Term Vocational Courses

VD10163	Veterinary Medicine Foundation (seminar)
VD10164	Veterinary drug clinical application (Lecture)
VD10165	Animal Health Inspection Products (Lecture)
VD10166	Special economic animal Breeding science (lectures)
VD10167	Poultry Science (Lecture)
VD10168	Pig Science (Lecture)
VD10169	Cattle and sheep School (lecture)
VD10170	Animal production basis (lectures)
VD10172	Agricultural Investment Project Management (Lecture)
VD10173	Rural Financial Management (Lecture)
VD10174	Rural Finance and Taxation and Finance (Lecture)
VD10175	Philosophical principle (Lecture)
VD10181	Agricultural Extension Science (Agriculture push Professional) (Lecture)
VD10182	Agricultural Extension skills (agriculture push Professional) (Lecture)

Shri Narendra Modi
Hon'ble Prime Minister
Government of India

1st of June 2016

Only 4% of Indians pay Direct Taxes! We need to put 'Our House in Order' More people need to pay taxes in India

Dear Shri Narendra Modi Ji,

1. Present tax payer base is **hardly 4% of the Indian Population**. Most of these are the salaried class. This needs to be increased to say **14% within the next 12 months**.
2. This will only be possible if the Government of India can locate the **80 million MSME's** in manufacturing & services as soon as possible.
3. Presently only **Public Ltd. & Private Ltd.** organizations are on the all India data base. But they constitute **hardly 0.5%** of all organizations in India.
4. **99.5%** are micro small medium enterprises or MSME's.! Most of them are **Partnerships & Proprietary** organizations.
5. If the Govt. of India could locate **230 million** new Jan Dhan Yojana accounts in the last 24 months; **there is no reason why they cannot locate these 80 million MSME's in the next 12 months**.
6. Once we have located our **Manufacturing and Service MSME's** we need to **Classify them into different varieties**, as per international norms. Each type or family of MSME group will require a special type of assistance, advice and help to make them world class. The Ministry of MSME classification is only for some areas of Manufacturing. We could NOT locate any classification list for the Services Sector.
7. It's about time we increase our direct tax base from **4% to 14%**.
8. Reduce taxes in the long term **from 30%/20%/10% to 15%/10%/5%**.
9. India has been Independent since the last 69 years and it's about time we put our '**House in Order**'.
10. More details can be sent on request. Short two pages PPT enclosed.

These are my personal views. Kindly feel free to contact me.

With Regards & Respects,

Krishan Khanna
Chairman & Founder

India's Dynamo - MSME's

1. MSME's - are important

1. **99.8%** of all Organizations in the world are **A fact not normally known**.
2. All large organizations **were MSME's ONE UPON a time**. E.g. RIL, Tata, M&M, Infosys, Hero, etc.
3. The real "**Dynamo**" of economic growth & employment are MSME's. **Real Powerhouse**.
4. MSME's lead the way for start-ups, innovation, employment, exports, GDP, entrepreneurship
5. **93% of India's work force** is with MSME's.

2. MSME's - India's Future

1. **MSME's** are the **KEY** for **Make in India**
2. **MSME's** are the **KEY** for **Skilling India**
3. **MSME's** are the **KEY** for **Swachh Bharat**
4. **MSME's** are the **KEY** for **Digital India**
5. **MSME's** are the **KEY** for reducing **Black Money**
6. **MSME's** are the **KEY** to **Reduce Corporate Taxes from 30% to 15% in 12 months** time and **Increase the Tax Base** from 4% to 15%
7. **MSME's** are the **KEY** to '**Start up India**' & '**Stand up India**'. Best for starting '**Social Businesses**'

3. MSME's - Present Position

1. India has an estimated 230 million MSME's
2. **150 million** in Agriculture
3. **80 million** in Services and Manufacturing
4. **In 2003** the NDA-1 Government set-up the New **Ministry for MSME**
5. **In 2015** the NDA-2 government started the **MUDRA Bank for MSME's**
6. **MSME's are nurtured** by Chambers of Commerce. E.g., the German Chamber, **IHK**, has 30 lac members. **99% of the members are MSME's**

India's Dynamo - MSME's

4. MSME's - Govt. Action reqd.

1. **Indian definition of MSME's is completely out of sync** as compared to the EU (37 large & small nations), Japan, S. Korea, China, Brazil, Russia and South Africa. Detailed reports with *i Watch*.
2. Indian MSME's need to **upgrade in size** to international levels for a level playing field.
3. Ministry of MSME and other Ministries **should host their websites in all Indian Languages** as only 8% of Indians understand English

5. MSME's - Govt. Action reqd.

1. Indian Government, Ministry of Finance & Ministry of Corporate Affairs **only catalogue Private Ltd. & Public Ltd. companies.**
2. But the 70 million MSME's are mostly **Partnerships & Proprietary organizations.**
3. If Govt. could open 200 million Jhan Dhan Yojana accounts in 18 months **why can't we locate these 70 million MSME's in the next 6 months?** Manufacturing & Services sectors
4. **MSME's need help to grow.** Only if we know about them, what they do, which sector, etc?

6. MSME's - Additional Info

1. More info about **MSME's** in our 152 page book **Transforming INDIA**, in 11 articles.
2. Book available at www.amazon.in
3. **Information about MSME's** also at www.wakeupcall.org
4. Contact Krishan Khanna at krishan@vsnl.com
5. National Board Member - **Ministry of MSME**
6. In 2001-2003 Krishan Khanna was in the National Committees of CII & FICCI of **SSI**. At that time Ministry of **SSI** migrated to **MSME**

Shri Narendra Modi
Hon'ble Prime Minister
Government of India

31st of March 2016

Organic Agriculture For Sustainable Development & to Reverse Climate Change!

Dear Shri Narendra Modi Ji,

Kindly spend 20 minutes to see and hear this **TED talk**. You could be saving **India** and the **World** in that order.

Kindly check the TED video below.

Humus - The essential ingredient: Graeme Sait at TEDxNoosa

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8Q1VnwcpW7E>

If we increase soil humus by **1%** then we can absorb **50% of all green-house emmissions!**

If we increase soil humus by **2%** then we can absorb **100% of green-house gas emmissions.**

150 years ago the soil humus was at **5%**.

Today it is at **1.5%** sadly **due to bad agricultural practices** & use of Chemical Agriculture.

That is why we promote Organic Agriculture.

We have courses for both the Farmers as well as for the Organic Entrepreneur. Both have to go hand in hand.

Organic Agriculture actually has all the advantages vis-a-vis **Chemical Agriculture**. See pages 124 to 131.

Kindly revert to us with your queries and comments?

With Regards & Respects,

Krishan Khanna
Chairman & Founder

i Watch a not-for-profit *Think Tank since 1992*

211, Olympus, Altamount Road, Mumbai 400026. Tel. +91 22 2353 5466, www.wakeupcall.org krishan@vsnl.com

Shri Narendra Modi
Hon'ble Prime Minister
Government of India

16th of April 2016

Smart Cities require Smart Urban Planners! Good Quality as well as in Adequate Numbers

Dear Shri Narendra Modi Ji,

I am an IIT-Kgp mechanical engineer with 30 years' experience in business and 24 years in the social sector. Brief details about our Think Tank & Foundation are attached. I have completed 15 joint ventures with 15 different countries during the last 53 years and have travelled extensively to many countries and all the continents, but mostly to Germany and Japan.

Our book **Transforming INDIA** gives details of our National Agenda for India. It is published in 12 Indian languages including Hindi. English edition available from www.amazon.in

Sir, India has about 5,000 Urban Planners while it needs nearly 300,000 in view of the Urbanization which has taken place during the last 3 decades and what is going to happen in the next 3 decades.

I was informed that Mumbai with a population of nearly 25 million has 15 Urban Planners. Singapore with 5 million population has more than 100 urban planners with a few hundred on call. My brother's company in Houston, USA has 15 Urban planners in his office and 150 on call.

Today Urban planning is the first step to Smart Cities. Today Urban Planners are specialized too. Drinking water, electricity, Sewage, garbage, schools, hospitals, parks, commercial areas, residential areas, airports, railways, road transport, waterways, etc. **It's not a one-man-show.**

Sir, if India is planning for 100 Smart Cities kindly consider setting up 100 or more centers to teach **Urban Planning**. IIT Kharagpur, which is 65 years old has all the capability to set up, run and train at these centers, using technology and blended learning. They have special departments for **Urban Planning & Urban Infrastructure**. I am pleased to connect you to the Director, Prof. P.P. Chakraborty. In my last visit to IIT, I met all the concerned departments as well as the Director. They look forward of working with your Government. **Speed is the Key.**

Sir, while population is growing at 1.6% per year; slums are growing at 8% per year; all due to lack of relevant Urban Planning. All the 9000 municipalities have slums!

My contacts are...cell +91 9821140756 & email krishan@vsnl.com

Lastly, I wish to inform you that for sustainable development with low pollution we need **Metro Railways** for public transport and not more flyovers and roads. I have been travelling to Germany since the last 50 years and Japan since the last 40 years. Berlin (population 6 million) has nearly 400 metro and regional railway stations; Tokyo (population 35 million) has nearly 966 metro and regional railway stations. **In both cities the air is clean and there are hardly any traffic jams.**

We also need bicycle and pedestrian paths for 80% of the population.

With Regards & Respects,

Krishan Khanna
Chairman & Founder

154 www.wakeupcall.org

P. M. Letters

Shri Narendra Modi
Hon'ble Prime Minister
Government of India

24th of April 2016

Handling Urban/Rural Garbage

1. **Wet Garbage** + Construction Waste + Balance Dry Garbage for processing
2. All have to be segregated, collected and handled separately
3. Otherwise they cannot be further processed for Swachh Bharat
4. **Garbage handling MUST be decentralized.** One centre for max 3 to 5 lac people
5. **Swachh Bharat** is easily possible. It requires discipline and hard work

Dear Shri Narendra Modi Ji,

We are pleased to introduce our Think Tank and Foundation which is 24 years old. Kindly see the attached documents about us and our Project Partners. We operate in 18 states of India.

The Ministry of Urban Development had asked us in December 2015 to suggest suitable ways to handle the **Swachh Bharat** program in India, hence this letter.

- *Photographs are only for the Dry Garbage Collection and further Segregation as in Item 4 below.*
1. Details about converting construction waste into bricks can be sent separately. About **150 tons of construction waste** can be converted into **50,000 bricks**. This is the minimum capacity; upper limit no bar. Space required one month's inventory of raw materials and one month of finished bricks. Construction waste and debris have to be collected, transported and processed separately.
 2. Details about **STP/ETP using Bio-Sanitizer** can be sent on request. This process is ideal for "**Clean Ganga**" project where nearly 50,000 locations have to be handled and **ONLY** the clean water be discharged into the river waters. Process adaptable for Urban and Rural ETP/STP processing centres/infrastructure.
 3. Details about converting wet waste into organic manure can be sent on request. **Wet garbage has to be collected, transported and processed separately into organic manure. Bio-Sanitizer** helps digest this into organic manure in about 90 days. Cannot allow wet and dry garbage to mix up.
 4. The photographs attached are **ONLY for further segregation and handling of the Balance DRY Garbage**. This has to be collected, transported and sent to collection centres; where it is further segregated into 30 to 50 different sub groups, for further processing and recycling. For example, CFL bulbs, Car batteries, Tube lights, wood, paper, cables, steel, plastic, aluminum, e-Waste, household articles, Clothes, Textiles; All need separate processes for recycling with specialized experts and equipment.

All the above solutions and technologies under 1, 2 & 3 are 'Made in INDIA'; available from us.

With Regards & Respects,

Krishan Khanna
Chairman & Founder

Segregation of Dry Garbage for further Processing



Segregation of Dry Garbage for further Processing



Segregation of Dry Garbage for further Processing



Segregation of Dry Garbage for further Processing



Shri Narendra Modi
Hon'ble Prime Minister
Government of India

13th of May 2016

Convert all Central Government Websites Into the major 22 Indian languages

Dear Shri Narendra Modi Ji,

We are now in the 69th year of our Independence. We need to finally reach out to each and every citizen in all corners of our country by being sensitive to each part of the country, represented by the presence of distinct, ancient and very rich 22 Indian languages.

The **English** language is only understood by about 8% of the population; hence the importance of communicating in our 22 Indian languages, as stated in our Constitution, cannot be over emphasized. **We need to reach out to the balance 92% of our people.**

Inclusive growth will only be possible if we communicate in all the 22 Indian languages.

Social justice will only possible if we communicate in all the 22 Indian languages.

Regional media and the 30 States and 6 Union Territories will not be able to fully understand the full impact and full understanding of the Central Government unless we communicate in all the 22 Indian languages.

We need to celebrate the **diversity and complexity** of our Nation by understanding the actual presence of the 22 Indian languages; which translates into different and colorful presence of different traditions, cultures, history, arts, crafts, music, food, literature, clothing, theatre and music.

I am sure that the **Reserve Bank of India** will also take note of this very delicate and sensitive matter and change the design of all Indian currency to incorporate all the 22 Indian languages in future designs. (Presently only 15 languages are mentioned)

We look forward to the Central Government and the various State Governments to take appropriate action to incorporate and use of all the 22 Indian languages so as to reach out to each and every citizen of India.

Foreign Institutions understand India, do we? For example:

1. **Google** is in 9 Indian Languages.
2. **Oracle data base** is in 11 Indian Languages.
3. **Microsoft MS Office** is in 15 Indian Languages.

With Regards & Respects,

Krishan Khanna
Chairman & Founder