"Books are as useful to a stupid person as a mirror is useful to a blind person."
-Chanakya

LABOUR LAWS

India's growth story remains incomplete as it is not matched by record employment growth. The employment rate was sluggish during the period 2000 to 2009, although the Indian economy grew at an average rate of 8 percent. Despite the large number of labour laws in India, it protects only 7 to 8% of the employed organized sector workers at the cost of 93 per cent or unorganized sector workers. Labour is a subject in the Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule, so both the Center and the States are allowed to legislate on labour related issues.

At present, there are 44 labour laws under the purview of the central government and over 100 under the state government, which address a number of labour issues.

Labour laws adapted to the economic and social changes in the modern world of work play three important roles, the redistribution of legal power, wealth and more importantly bargaining power in an economy. Establish a legal system that facilitates productive individual and collective employment relationships and hence a productive economy. Provide a clear and constant reminder and guarantee of fundamental rights and principles at work that have gained wide social acceptance. In a performance audit, the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) noted that the effectiveness of the decision-making process was weak due to various factors.

There has been an increase in the use of contract labour due to labor compliance and economic reasons. The labour laws cover only the organized sector which accounts for only 7% of the workforce and the remaining 93% of the total workforce is informal which has been left uncovered.

All employees whose salary does not exceed a specified monthly amount notified by the Central or State Government shall be entitled to an annual bonus which shall be at least 8.33% of their salary or Rs.100 whichever is higher. An employee can receive a maximum bonus of 20% of his annual salary.

It is essential to prohibit sex discrimination in matters relating to pay and recruitment of employees for the same work or work of a similar nature.

High Profile G20 meeting in Kashmir

■ **OMKAR DATTATRAY**

Finally the wait was over and the much talked about and crucial international event G20 begun in the Srinagar the summer capital of Jammu and Kashmir on yesterday 22nd of May despite the criticism and objections from Pakistan. Srinagar city stands decorated like a bride for G20. Sixty one delegates from the influential and powerful countries arrived in Srinagar on 22nd of May baring China, Pakistan and Turkey.

The letter which our neighbour Pakistan had dashed to some eighty countries appealing them not to participate in the G20 meeting fall on the deaf ears of the international community and all except China, Pakistan and Turkey attended the third working group meeting of G20 on tourism In Kashmir. This international event shows that the world is the testimony to changing Kashmir and positive and reformative change as well as the new Kashmir. The world leaders have rejected the Kashmir rant of Pakistan and at the same time have stamped and endorsed the Indian stand and position on Kashmir. Pakistan was rightly and in fact sidelined and isolated by the world community. The warnings and threats of the terrorists could not dampen the spirit of the participants as well as delegates and there is enthusiasm and fervor among the foreign delegates who attended the meeting of G20. The local residents of Srinagar are also upbeat about the G20 meeting and they hope that the meeting will unlock and boost the tourism potential of Jammu and Kashmir and it will give imputes to the tourism industry and economy. This growth in tourism industry will lead to enormous increase in the tourist footfall as never before and Jammu and Kashmir will get its due place and position in the tourism map of the world. It will result in the employment opportunities to the people of the union territory as all the sections of the people associated with tour and travel and in fact with tourism will get livelihood and this will to vast extent address the burning problem of unemployment. Free and frank discussions and deliberations will be held to find the ways and measures to exploit the tourism potential of J&K and to bring it on the tourism map of the world and this is an important development for the UT and its people. The fact is that there is a discernible change in the situation in Kashmir and J&K is fast marching on the path of peace and prosperity and there is positive change and development in Jammu and Kashmir on all fronts and this change stands approved by the international community through the medium of G20 event. The three-day meet kick started with a side event on Film Tourism as there is enough potential for film tourism and it will give opportunity to the local talent as there is no dearth of the youth talent and G20 meeting will encourage and help the local talent so that the youth of the J&K will get opportunity to show their film talent at the international scale. The Union Minister G Krishna Reddy said India will be one stop for film production and he along with MOS Dr Jitendra Singh unveiled Draft National Strategy for film tourism and it will greatly benefit the local people and give boost to film tourism in Jammu and Kashmir. Union Minister of Tourism , G. Krishna Reddy and Union Minister of State independent charge Science and Technology, Dr Jitendra Singh inaugurated the 3rd G20 Tourism meeting. According to Dr Jitendra Singh, the very fact that G20 meeting is being held in Srinagar which in fact is under way is itself an indication of the change that has happened over the last 9 years particularly after the path breaking initiatives taken by PM Narendra Modi. Both the ministers addressed the inaugural ceremony of the 3rd G20 Tourism meeting in SKICC. After the inaugural ceremony there were two important working sessions, on Film Tourism for Economic Growth and cultural Preservation focused on strategies to promote film tourism and another session was on Eco Tourism. There were also bilateral meetings among the delegates. Jitendra Singh said that it is going to be a full-fledged, wholesome G20 meeting ,like at any other location of India. This G20 meeting is an indication of the fact that now Jammu and Kashmir as a whole and especially Kashmir valley which was still a few years ago believed to be a nerve centre of terrorism, is now in the same stream line of activity as any other city in the country. The minister said that the event in Srinagar has been very professionally planned just like in any other G20 event at any other place. It is a matter of pride that some of the film stars of India are also in Kashmir for taking part in the deliberations and their presence among the delegates will give much impetus to the film tourism and in the coming days much importance will be accorded to film tourism and the local talent will get place in the film industry not only nationally but internationally also. For the entertainment of the foreign delegates during their stay in Kashmir, soft events have been added. One of them is hosted by Department of Tourism ,GOI which is dedicated to films. Another event is being hosted by the administration of the UT of Jammu and Kashmir which highlights the various facets and beauty of Kashmir ,which is known as the paradise on earth. A cultural programme was also held for the entertainment of delegates. The G20 meeting in Srinagar is an opportunity for the India to showcase the changed scenario of Jammu and Kashmir which has happened under the dynamic leadership of the PM Narendra Modi. The atmosphere of change is brewing and it has got strength due to the positive efforts of the Modi government and the G20 is witness to the changed Kashmir and holding of this crucial event of G20 is in fact a slap on the face of Pakistan who is raking the non issue of Kashmir time an d again and the G20 meeting shows that there are no takers to the Pakistani noise and rant. The G20 will build on the positive atmosphere prevailing across Kashmir and will unlock the tourism potential in a big way and take it to international scale and map. Let the third tourism working group meeting of G20 bring needed development of tourism sector and exploit the hidden tourism treasure of Jammu and Kashmir and bring it on the global tourist map and this will be a bid development.

(The author is a columnist ,social and KP activist).

Modi: A Saint and World Leader

■ **ARVIND GUPTA**

What makes Modi a different head of the state as compared to Ronald Reagan, Bill Clinton, George W. Bush, and Barack Obama the recently served Presidents of United States? Come 31st May and Modi will be completing his ninth year as Prime Minister of India as compared to eight years of these Presidents of USA. In these last nine years Prime Minister Modi has emerged as the world's most popular leader with an approval rating of 78 percent. This was revealed in a Global Leader Approval ratings released by a US based consulting firm Morning Consult.

Modi has left behind present day world leaders in terms of popularity as per the latest rating. These leaders include US President Joe Biden, French President Emmanuel Macron and UK Prime Minister Rishi Sunak. Comparisons between Narendra Modi and other historical and contemporary politicians are multiplying in order to place and contextualize the man who heads the world's largest democracy. The temptation to liken him to some remarkable figure or the other has grown because of heightened global expectations that he will be in the league of history-making individuals with a solid impact.Parallels between personalities across space and time are often expressions of visceral emotions, likes and dislikes felt by observers. Liberals as well as conservatives while toasting Modi's election triumphs in 2014 and 2019, argue that Modi is India's Ronald Reagan or Margaret Thatcher. These two right wing icons of the 1980s were also revolutionaries in their own right who completely altered the socioeconomic structures of the US and the UK through their business-friendly deregulation and wholesale privatization. In the recent past so many writers and analysts have done a lot of research and then pen down a lot about Modi Magic, but in today's write-up I will try to throw some light on the life and work which prove that he stands out among all the Prime Ministers the country has seen so far. Narendra Modi is most likely the only prime minister whose family members do not stay with him in the official PM residence. Members of Modi's family stay in different parts of Gujarat, his home state. Modi had left his home at a young age. In an interview to Bollywood actor Akshay Kumar in the midst of last Lok Sabha elections, he said he is very detached from the members of his family. He used to meet only his mother at Gandhinagar. She has visited the official PM residence at 7, Lok Kalyan Marg, formerly Race Course Road (RCR), just once. No one else from his family is known to have lived in the PM residence since then. His family members live a humble life employed in third or fourth grade government jobs or run small private business in Gujarat without any help from him. PM Narendra Modi is known to be generous. He has often donated his personal savings for social causes. He donated Rs 21 lakh from his personal savings to the corpus fund for the welfare of sanitation workers of Kumbh Mela. He donated the entire prize money of Rs 1.13 crore he had received as part of Seoul Peace Prize in South Korea towards Namami Gange to help clean the holy River Ganga. He auctioned the mementoes he had received during his first tenure as PM and the proceeds of Rs. 3.40 crore were also donated to the Namami Gange Mission. Earlier, he auctioned the gifts he had received till then in 2015. An amount of Rs 8.33 crore which was raised at Surat also went to the Namame Gange Mission. On winning the 2014 Lok Sabha elections and before leaving Gandhinagar as chief minister of Gujarat, Narendra Modi donated Rs 21 lakh from personal savings for educating the daughters of the state government staff. He also raised Rs 89.96 crore by auctioning all the gifts he had received as Gujarat CM and donated this to the Kanya Kelavani Fund. The money was spent on the education of girl child, through the scheme.

Narendra Modi has not taken even a single day's leave in the last nine years as prime minister. Moreover, he has claimed that he sleeps for only three to four hours. He had not taken any leave during his stint as Gujarat CM also which spanned three terms and over 12 years. Prime Minister Narendra Modi leads by example. He is not only worried about saving the expenses of the people but also saves the nation's money. His Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, construction of toilets, distribution of gas cylinders, lowering the prices of drugs and implants such as stents are aimed at saving the health bill of the people. PM Modi himself saves the nation's bills. During his foreign visits, he sleeps in aircraft at night and takes part in meetings and summits during the day. As Prime Minister Narendra Modi has celebrated every Diwali in the in the company of soldiers. In 2014, he went to 18.875-foot Siachen glaciers and in 2015 he was in Punjab interacting with officers and jawans of the Indian Army and Air Force at Dograi War Memorial, Barki War Memorial and Air Force Station in Halwara. He met the jawans of the Indo Tibetan Border Police (ITBP), Indian Army and Dogra Scouts in Kinnaur district of Himachal Pradesh in 2016. Next year, in 2017, he was in Kashmir among the jawans manning the Line of Control (LoC) in Gurez valley, Bandipora, in 2018, he was at the Indo-China border, with Army and ITBP personnel in the Harshil cantonment area, in 2019 he met the army personnel in Jammu and Kashmir's Rajouri, in 2020 he was at the border post of Longewala, in 2021 he celebrated the festival of lights in Jammu and Kashmir's Nowshera and last year on October 24, 2022 OM Modi celebrated Deepavali with Indian Army personnel in Kargil. He always appeals to people to develop a tradition of according respect to soldiers. Once he appealed to give a standing ovation to groups of soldiers at public places such as airports and railway stations and today we see the people following the same. Prime Minister Narendra Modi vigorously promotes national icons other than the leaders belonging to the Nehru-Gandhi family. He emulated Mahatma Gandhi and implemented Swachh Bharat Mission. He even wielded the broom and forced other politicians and bureaucrats to do the same for cleanliness. Like Mahatma, he promoted Khadi. The humble Khadi has become a fashion statement now because of Prime Minister Narendra Modi. He has appealed to the people on a number of occasions through his monthly Mann Ki Baat radio programme to buy Khadi. Due to his aggressive promotion, the sale of Khadi garments and fabric has grown by more than 150 per cent in the last nine years. He built the world's tallest statue dedicated to country's first home minister Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in Narmada district of Gujarat. The Modi government declassified 304 files pertaining to Subhas Chandra Bose in 2017. His government also launched several initiatives related to BR Ambedkar. PM Modi inaugurated Dr Ambedkar International Centre in the capital and BR Ambedkar Memorial in London among other initiatives.

With Prime Minister Narendra Modi's efforts, the United Nations in 2014 proclaimed June 21 every year as the International Day of Yoga. The day is celebrated not just in India but also in several other countries. Modi himself takes part in yoga events and so do the others in government offices, schools and colleges. PM Narendra Modi gives a personal touch in his interactions with children, youngsters, elders and world leaders. He was often seen touching the feet of his mother and seeking her blessings on special occasions. He never hesitated in doing the same with senior BJP leaders LK Advani and Murli Manohar Joshi and also Akali Dal president Late Parkash Singh Badal.

He has been seen fondly pulling the ears of children on several occasions.

Modi has become famous for hugging world leaders. His hugs of heads of states such as US President Joe Biden and his predecessor Barack Obama& Donald Trump, Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu and French President Emmanuel Macron were much talked about. In an unprecedented gesture, he washed the feet of sanitation workers, including a women, at Kumbh in Prayagraj in 2019. On several issues, Prime Minister Narendra Modi has proved that he does not need to legislate laws to make people follow him. He said this showed an environment of honesty has been fostered in the country and the people trusted his government. On Independence Day in 2015, he made an appeal to the common man from the ramparts of the Red Fort to surrender LPG subsidy. More than 1.25 crore people voluntarily gave up the subsidy. The Railways on their reservation forms asked the senior citizens if they wished to give up their travel concessions. Over 50 lakh people gave up the concession in the very first year. Opposition for want of petty political gains often makes a dig on his initial initiates during COVID, but at the same time the whole world was highly impressed with the campaigns like Taali-Thali and the lighting of Diyas, which kept the morale of the country high.

To sum-up Narendra Modi's outstanding achievements are, No corruption at Central govt Ministries level, Provided basis amenities to poor which they did not have since the independence of India and Traced out leakages and blocking them with direct benefit cash transfer which saved a huge amount of Govt and public money.

(The author is State Secretary & Prabhari District Reasi, BJP Jammu & Kashmir UT) .

Global Positioning System - Advantages and Disadvantages

■ **VIJAY GARG**

The Global Positioning System (GPS) is a space-based satellite navigation system that provides location and time information in all weather conditions, anywhere on or near the Earth where there is an unobstructed line of sight to four or more GPS satellites. The global positioning system provides a position on the earth's surface and above with accuracies within about 10meters but within 2m for most of the time. GPS system is very quick and responsive; the position is updated every second in normal low-cost units. Another feature is the precision time, and derived features are speed and direction and track. The system provides critical capabilities to military, civil and commercial users around the world. It is maintained by the United States government and the biggest advantage is that it is freely accessible to anyone with a GPS receiver. The location system is not something new. Land Surveying is a very old activity as well as an important one when it comes to defining the boundaries of a certain piece of land. The importance of this activity is such that there is no room for errors in calculation and measurement. Land surveying in earlier days was done manually and hence the scope for errors was high. However, with the technological advancements, GPS came in to picture and now it is being used with great success in the field of land surveying which comes with the advantage of accuracy and less cost of surveillance. The satellite that sends and receives signals is fully equipped with software protection that reduces mistakes. Data is obtained directly from satellites and the GPS survey equipment does the necessary computation. Sine whole calculation work is being performed by the equipment; hence there is no chance of error. Global Positioning Satellite (GPS) tracking system is a very powerful tool and was originally designed and utilized by the military for a variety of purposes. Military personnel generally used this system to provide location and information of objects or individuals around the world, during navigation in middle of forests, to trace soldiers lost in the forest, for launching missiles and other aerial weapons. GPS has been used in the last decade by civilians as well as to effectively track vehicles and locations, inventory, Alzheimer's patients, migrating animals, and even pets. Despite its high rate of accuracy, there are some factors that affect the dependability of a GPS system. If the GPS system is of low quality, then the results produced will be one containing errors and will require multiple surveys to get accurate results. The Global Positioning System project was developed in 1973 by America to overcome the limitations of previous navigation systems. It was not a purely new innovation; rather it was an integration of ideas from several predecessors, including a number of classified engineering design studies from the 1960s. GPS was created and realized by the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD) and was originally run with 24 satellites and used only for military and aviation purpose. It became fully operational in 1994. Bradford Parkinson, Roger L. Easton, and Ivan A. Getting are credited for inventing it.

During 1973, a meeting of about 12 military officers at the Pentagon discussed the creation of a Defense Navigation Satellite System (DNSS). It was at this meeting that "the real synthesis that became GPS was created." Later that year, the DNSS program was named Navstar, or Navigation System Using Timing and Ranging. With the individual satellites being associated with the name Navstar, a more fully encompassing name was used to identify the constellation of Navstar satellites, Navstar-GPS, which was later shortened simply to GPS. It was in 1983 after Korean Air Lines Flight 007, a Boeing 747 carrying 269 people, was shot down after straying into the USSR's prohibited airspace, in the vicinity of Sakhalin and Moneron Islands, a directive was issued making GPS freely available for civilian use, once it was sufficiently developed, as a common good. The first satellite was launched in 1989, and the 24th satellite was launched in 1994. Roger L. Easton is widely credited as the primary inventor of GPS. Over the last decade, the U.S. has implemented several improvements to the GPS service, including new signals for civil use and increased accuracy and integrity for all users, all while maintaining compatibility with existing GPS equipment. GPS modernization has now become an ongoing initiative to upgrade the Global Positioning System with new capabilities to meet growing military, civil, and commercial needs. The program is being implemented through a series of satellite acquisitions, including GPS Block III and the Next Generation Operational Control System (OCX). The U.S. Government continues to improve the GPS space and ground segments to increase performance and accuracy. Global Positioning System is a modern technology that is used worldwide for a majority of purpose that includes military as well as civil uses. GPS has been successfully used for navigation, traffic and shuttle control, location, traffic control as well as locating landing spaces for aircraft at times of emergency. The U.S. Government controls the export of some civilian receivers. All GPS receivers capable of functioning above 18 kilometres (11 mi) altitude and 515 meters per second (1,001 km) or designed, modified for use with unmanned air vehicles like e.g. ballistic or cruise missile systems are classified as munitions (weapons) for which State Department export licenses are required. Global Positioning System is a highly modern device that can track the exact location with the precision of timing as well. A GPS receiver calculates its position by precisely timing the signals sent by GPS satellites high above the Earth. There is a 24 satellite constellation which is in the motion of earth rotation. Each satellite continually transmits messages that include, the time the message was transmitted and satellite position at the time of message transmission. These are the two signals that are the basis of the working of a GPS system. The receiver then uses the messages it receives to determine the transit time of each message and computes the distance to each satellite using the speed of light.

Each of these distances and satellites' locations defines a sphere. The receiver is on the surface of each of these spheres when the distances and the satellites' locations are correct. These distances and satellites' locations are used to compute the location of the receiver using the navigation equations. This location is then displayed, perhaps with a moving map display or latitude and longitude; elevation or altitude information may be included. Many GPS units show derived information such as direction and speed, calculated from position changes. For simple operation, four or more satellites should be visible for the best result. Global Positioning System is used for a wide variety of purpose that includes military as well as civil interests. While originally a military project, GPS is considered a dual-use technology, meaning it has significant military and civilian applications. GPS has become a widely deployed and useful tool for commerce, scientific uses, tracking, and surveillance. GPS's accurate time facilitates everyday activities such as banking, mobile phone operations, and even the control of power grids by allowing well-synchronized hand-off switching. However, some important uses of GPS technology include Navigation: GPS technology allows soldiers to find objectives, even in the dark or in unfamiliar territory, and to coordinate troop and supply movement. In the armed forces, commanders use the Commanders Digital Assistant and lower ranks use the Soldier Digital Assistant. Even this technology has been widely used to locate soldiers who may get lost in the middle of forest areas or army vehicles that may get confused in foreign territories. Security: GPS technology also acts as a guard against auto and mobile thefts and if GPS chips are installed in the number plates of the cars then these can be easily traced even if these are stolen and being sent to some other region. Also, it is easy to trace lost or stolen mobile phones using GPS technology. Hence GPS is a perfect answer to our security concerns against mobile and vehicle thefts. Target Tracking: One of the major military uses of GPS technology includes target tracking. Various military weapons systems use GPS to track potential ground and air targets before flagging them as hostile. For launching aerial weapons GPS is very important to control the target position for these weapons. These weapon systems pass target coordinates to precision-guided munitions to allow them to engage targets accurately. Military aircraft, particularly in air-to-ground roles, use GPS to find targets. Embedded GPS receivers able to withstand accelerations of 12,000 g or about 118 km/s2 have been developed for use in 155 millimetres (6.1 in) howitzers.

Search and Rescue: Downed pilots can be located faster if their position is known. Also, vehicles that get lost in the mid of forests or in a foreign territory can be easily traced using GPS system. Planes crashing in far-off areas are also traced using this technology as well as for civilian use at the time of natural calamities. Soldiers lost in the mid of forest or marines lost in the sea can all be traced using the technology. Cellular Telephony: Clock synchronization enables time transfer, which is critical for synchronizing its spreading codes with other base stations to facilitate inter-cell handoff and support hybrid GPS/cellular position detection for mobile emergency calls and other applications. The first handsets with integrated GPS launched in the late 1990s. GPS is effectively used for making calls to emergency numbers like 100, 101 etc. which are directed directly using satellite technology to the nearest helpline centre. Geofencing: The geofencing facility that includes vehicle tracking systems, person tracking systems, and pet tracking systems use GPS to locate a vehicle, person, or pet. These devices are attached to the vehicle, person, or the pet collar. Alzheimer disease patients who have a problem in memorizing are also traced using this technology. The application provides continuous tracking and mobile or Internet updates should the target leave a designated area. Also, this technology combined along with motor-vehicles has been used to develop a fully computerized car that doesn't even need a driver.

Every coin has two sides. If there are benefits then it is also evident that along with that there must be some limitations or disadvantages. The same rule applies to the GPS systems also. There are a lot of advantages that we avail out of this technology, but somewhere around we have to make some compromise also owing to the limitation of this technology. GPS system is a latest technological leap taken, which has brought new features to the communication technology and various other spheres of our life. GPS has many advantages when it comes to useful features like tracking cars and mobiles or knowing directions while travelling. It is an apt answer to the security concerns we are facing increasingly in today's age. Cars are stolen and with GPS systems, they can well be traced and returned to the user. Apart from that, GPS can be installed on mobile phones and it again proves to be a huge assistance. Also, it is a great advantage of installing GPS in school or college buses and Cabs for additional security of children and women respectively. But at the same time, there are few limitations too. At times its accuracy can be doubted and also there is a fear of being tracked by other devices which may lead to security concerns.

This satellite-based navigation system is an important tool for military, civil and commercial users. The greatest advantage of this technology is, that it is provided free of cost. There are a lot of advantages associated with this technology. Vehicle tracking systems help in reducing the expenses by referencing customers who do not realize the risks of high speed and importance of fuel. Through evaluation and identifying these drivers, a lot of energy can be saved by reducing the fuel consumption. The low reading on speed meter also ensures fewer accidents. However few other advantages include: Determines the atmosphere's water content, thereby improving the accuracy of the water forecast.

In traditional methods of survey require a design to make sure that nothing gets in between the measurement line of vision. With the GPS equipment, you do not require an elaborate design of placement and you can select the optimum measurement points despite the terrain of the land. Servicing and marinating vehicles requires a lot of time and money. GPS systems help in saving the end costs when it comes to this. It helps improve mapping as well as tracking skills and also acts as security against vehicular thefts and for locating someone who got lost. Corporate can also reap the advantages of Global Positioning systems. They can keep a check on the productivity of their employees and company as a whole using the GPS technology. GPS can be very effectively used to monitor employees on an individual basis, like their work timings and break timings and can be a highly useful tool to keep a record of the performance of anyone in the firm. If there are so many advantages of GPS then it is evident that there must be a few disadvantages as well as limitations also. Disadvantages of GPS are that it completely relies on receiving satellite signals by radio, so can be prone to nuclear weapons EMP, radio interference, and failed satellites. These are almost unheard of in the current operation, and let us hope they are unlikely. A lot of users who use GPS in vehicles are prone to accidents if they focus more on GPS rather than the road, over that GPS can often land you in a trouble over blocked roads or under construction ones. Another issue is the accuracy. Some potential applications could use even better accuracy, for example as an aid to the blind, automated vehicles and aircraft. Another issue is that the position can be significantly in error occasionally, especially when the number of satellites is restricted. Moreover, there is also a risk of cellular devices being tracked by other cellular one's which may lead to security issues.