



Fall seven times and
stand up eight.

—Japanese Proverb



Edit

Save Democracy and eliminate MOBocracy

Uphold Constitution, strengthen rule of law & protect voice of every citizen

■ LANKA DINAKAR

Democracy is a system of electing governments by the people, to the people and for the people; it is a absolute commitment to constitutional values, individual liberty, equality before the law, and respect for every citizen. The strength of a democracy lies not in the power of the majority to silence others, but in its ability to protect the rights of all, including those who hold different opinions, and the same thing has been maintained by the Union Government under the leadership of Prime Minister Narendra Modi Ji and allowed for peaceful protest at Jantarmantar though the political intentions of the CJP and their antecedences are well known . It is clear that in a true democracy, the Constitution is supreme, the law is impartial, and justice is delivered through established legal institutions rather than through the streets. But unfortunately, today we are watching the fact that how the different ideological systems are working together to destabilise the peace and harmony in the country for the sake of political power against to the interests of our nation with the support of foreigners and western media which never accept the growth and prosperity of our country by damaging the true spirit of our culture, traditions and customs relevant to our base religion by funding for massive religious conversions through foreign funds.

Most particularly, SIR (Special Intensive Revision) process is the periodic constitutional requirement to clean up the voters list across the country to update the addition of new eligible voters, deletion of deaths and shifted voters (as they should get vote where they exactly reside) along with the ineligible voters that who are not the citizens of our country in order to maintain true and fair voters list. Unfortunately, Congress party and I.N.D.I Alliance diverting the narration around the SIR process rather than the introspection of their defeat. It is clear that arguments by the CJP, Congress and others around SIR need to give clarification on Kerala and Tamil Nadu elections result after successful completion of the SIR Process. Let Rahul Gandhi and I.N.D.I Alliance partners shall give answer for their own party leaders in Kerala, Tamil Nadu an particularly Congress MP Seshi Tahrur and their Alliance partner Kashmir CM Omar Abdulla pertaining to allegations against the Election process in our country. It is ironic to demand CEC resignation for the failure of the Rahul Gandhi led Congress Party and the question of relevance arises on protest of CJP in this episode with the preoccupied intentions with the slogan regime change.

Today, the slogan “Save Democracy – Eliminate Mobocracy” carries profound significance for Viksit Bharat. It is a call to defend democratic institutions against the dangerous tendency of replacing constitutional procedures with intimidation, violence, coercion, and collective pressure. Whenever a crowd assumes the authority to punish, threaten, or silence individuals without due process, democracy is weakened and the foundations of the rule of law are endangered for achieving the Viksit Bharath. Prime Minister Narendra Modi Ji led Union Government moving ahead towards right path for Viksit Bharath and few International forces and domestic administrative and executive power seekers are intolerable and undigested the name and fame of Bharath attained in global fraternity during the current regime, they intend for “ regime change “ for the sake of political and administrative power but not the growth and prosperity of our country with the foreign funding and western media narra-

tion.

Why the International conspiracy against Narendra Modi Ji led Bharath? The nexus exists in the multiple dimensions such as

A) Funding : FCRA Amendments stalls the foreign funds against to the interests of our country’s demography changes, religious conversions and building fake narratives to dictate the terms of our country’s social and political fabric and measures for adverse impact on economy and it’s growth,

B) Emerging Strong Economy : Despite all major economies have been backlashing due to geopolitical instability and the Supply Chain due to the Ukraine – Russia and Israel – Iran war, India emerges as the better performer in terms of growth for last 10 years. Apart from this, US president imposed uncertain tariffs to control India’s freedom of trade and oil supplies from Russia, But Narendra Modi Ji led Union Government has been going ahead with in the interest of our country and registering unprecedented growth rates in the world,

C) Delimitation and Women Reservation: Though the country needs to be served with the public representatives in a reasonably allowed population in the particular Loksabha constituency rather than disproportionate and unreasonable number of people since the Government services delivery is impacting adversely, current Loksabha strength and structure is not able to render services as per the growing population in the country.

In this circumstances, Narendra Modi Ji led Union Government had commenced the Delimitation process without hurting the existing proportion of Loksabha seats in the every state. Apart from this, ⅓ Loksabha seats earmarked for Women Reservation to encourage the Women representation in the Parliament. In this case, Congress and I.N.D.I Alliance stalled process as a matter of the Political benefit rather than the National Interest.

In all these issues, Union Government has been going ahead in the interest of our Nation without any influence and interferences of any individual or entity in the World. In these circumstances, all the individuals and entities who wants their demands and aspirations pertaining to the above said issues had been join hands together to destabilise the peace and harmonious conditions in our country.

DEMOCRACY IS GOVERNED BY LAW, NOT BY THE MOB

India is the world’s largest democracy, founded on the principles enshrined in the Constitution of India. Our democratic framework guarantees fundamental rights, provides for an independent judiciary, establishes elected legislatures, and entrusts law-enforcement agencies with maintaining public order within the boundaries of the law.

Mobocracy emerges when an organised or emotionally charged group attempts to exercise power outside these constitutional arrangements. It may manifest itself through mob violence, political intimidation, attacks on public or private property, threats against journalists, coercion of public officials, or attempts to prevent people from expressing lawful opinions. We had seen phased manner protests at Jantarmantar and who involved and what kind of slogans had given against to the interests of our country. But Narendra Modi Ji led Union Government and Delhi Police had discharged their responsibilities with due care and diligence though they had faced embarrassment from the CJP and other activists.

The essential distinction is clear: democracy empowers citizens through constitutional rights, whereas mobocracy

seeks to impose the will of a crowd through fear.

A crowd may be gathered from sourcing through the preoccupied intentions without the proper knowledge on the subject on which the protest is going on, They may be vocal or politically influential to the extent of their Ideology in a section of people (In a Democracy every opinion is open to express, but it has no right to disstabilise the country peace and public order), but the opinion of such section does not confer legal authority against the Democratically elected government. No group has the right to become its own police force, prosecutor, judge, and executioner against to Constitution and rule of the law, We are seeing that what has happened in France, Italy and few other European Countries. Allegations must be investigated, evidence must be examined, and punishment must follow a lawful judicial process on those who are threatening the country by show casing Bangladesh and Nepal episodes against to the interests of Our Nation with the assistance from the external forces like Jorge Soras. The principle of the rule of law must prevail irrespective of the political affiliation, social status, economic influence, or ideological position of those involved.

THE CONSTITUTION MUST PREVAIL OVER POLITICAL INTIMIDATION

India’s democratic journey has been strengthened by the participation of people from diverse communities, regions, religions, languages, and ideological backgrounds. This diversity is not a weakness; it is one of the country’s greatest strengths, same had proven in the last 3 elections in favour of Prime Minister Narendra Modi Ji led NDA in our country. However, democracy comes under strain when political competition turns into personal hostility, when disagreement is treated as disloyalty, or when supporters of political organisations believe that their affiliation places them above the law like the attitude of Congress Party led Lop in the Lok Sabha and AAP chief Kejriwal along with the insignificant perverted outdated film stars who provokes GenZ need to punish constitutionally.

Political parties have every right to organise meetings, conduct peaceful demonstrations, criticise governments, mobilise public opinion, and campaign for electoral support. Peaceful protest is an important democratic right. Equally, citizens have the right to move freely, carry on lawful occupations, express differing opinions, and participate in public life without fear. The line must be drawn where peaceful democratic activity gives way to violence, threats, destruction, or unlawful coercion.

The responsibility to prevent mobocracy rests with everyone: political leaders, elected representatives, civil servants, police officers, the judiciary, the media, and ordinary citizens. Leaders must exercise restraint in their public statements, discourage inflammatory rhetoric, and ensure that their supporters respect the law.

FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION IS RIGHT, BUT IT IS NOT LICENSE FOR THREAT TO THE COUNTRY SOVEREIGNTY

A vibrant democracy cannot survive without freedom of expression, constructive criticism, and open debate. Journalists, social activists, political opponents, academics, and ordinary citizens must be able to question public authorities and express lawful opinions. At the same time, freedom of expression does not provide a licence to incite violence, threaten individuals, or deliberately encourage unlawful acts. Constitutional freedoms carry responsibilities, and any restrictions must be grounded as per law and

applied it for the sake of the public order. Everybody shall respect the National Flag, but people are watching the blackmailing tactics around it by the Leaders of CJP and Neha Bora (Her Organisation works against to the interest of our Nation, she quoted examples of Bangladesh and Nepal, But missed the true fabric and spirit of our Country).

Social media has created unprecedented opportunities for democratic participation. Yet misinformation, provocative content, manipulated videos, and inflammatory messages can also spread rapidly, creating conditions in which anger replaces reason and rumours provoke confrontation. We had seen the violation of law and breaking the rules by the CJP and their other associates and played self proclaimed victim cards by using the Social Media. Citizens must verify information before sharing it, avoid participating in online harassment, and refuse to become instruments of organised intimidation. Digital platforms, political organisations, and public institutions must promote responsible communication while respecting lawful expression.

No individual or organisation should be permitted to intimidate citizens merely because it enjoys political influence or commands a section of the following. Justice must be determined by evidence and law—not by the volume of slogans, the size of a gathering, or the intensity of public anger for the individual or political gains. Everyone shall realise that Youth of our country very much intellectual and proper decision makers as Kerala, Punjab, Odisha and Delhi Universities Students have given clear verdict in the last 3 months in favour of BJP led ideological student force ABVP and rejected CJP, NSUI and Left Wing Students Organisations, Kerala and Punjab Universities students election win is historical at this juncture.

The media has a particularly important responsibility to report facts accurately, distinguish allegations from established findings, and avoid sensationalism that could intensify tensions. Public officials, in turn, must communicate transparently and respond to grievances through accessible and accountable institutions. India’s democratic institutions have endured because generations of citizens have placed faith in constitutional governance.

LET THE CONSTITUTION RULE

The future of Indian democracy depends on our collective determination to uphold constitutional morality, protect individual rights, and maintain the supremacy of law. Elections provide democratic legitimacy, but the continued protection of civil liberties, independent institutions, and peaceful political competition gives democracy its enduring character.

Mobocracy threatens this character by replacing lawful processes with fear and force. It undermines public confidence, weakens institutions, and endangers the freedom that every citizen deserves. We must therefore send an unequivocal message: peaceful protest is a democratic right; violence and unlawful intimidation are not the solution and the rule of law must prevail.

Let every political leader act responsibly, every public institution discharge its constitutional duties, and every citizen stand firmly for justice and peace.

Save Democracy. Defend the Constitution. Uphold the Rule of Law. Eliminate Mobocracy.

A strong India is one in which every citizen can speak without fear, every dispute is resolved through lawful institutions, and no crowd is allowed to stand above the Constitution for Viksit Bharath.

Democracy must be ruled by the Constitution—not by the mob/ORGANISER.ORG

FROM INVASION TO INTEGRATION OF J&K

THE TRIUMPH OF CIVILIZATIONAL INTEGRITY & SOVEREIGN RESOLVE

■ DR PANKAJ JAGANNATH JAYSWAL

J&K’s history is extensive, shaped by empires and dynasties such as the Mauryan, Kushan, Gupta, and Mughal. The introduction of Buddhism also had a profound cultural influence in the area. In the early 1800s, the Hindu (Sikh) Empire under Maharaja Ranjit Singh governed the region, but following his death, it fell into political instability. In the mid-1800s, Maharaja Gulab Singh, a Dogra leader, gained control of J&K through the ‘Treaty of Amritsar’ with the British. His heirs, the Dogra rulers, maintained authority over the region until Bharat’s partition in 1947. During this partition, Maharaja Hari Singh faced the decision of whether to join Bharat or Pakistan.

At the time of Bharat’s independence, Maharaja Hari Singh, the Hindu Dogra ruler of the predominantly Muslim region of J&K, appeared to favor independence and was not initially inclined to join either country. Consequently, on August 12, 1947, he proposed a standstill agreement with both Bharat and Pakistan. He indicated that the J&K government was open to a standstill agreement regarding matters previously arranged with the departing British India government. In response, India requested that Maharaja Hari Singh send a representative to Delhi for further discussions on the agreement. The communication from Bharat expressed that the “Government of Bharat would appreciate it if you or a duly authorized minister could travel to Delhi to negotiate the Standstill Agreement between the Kashmir Government and

Bharat.” It emphasized the importance of taking prompt action to preserve existing agreements and administrative arrangements.

J&K did not send a delegate to Delhi, resulting in no negotiations taking place. In contrast, Pakistan accepted J&K’s proposal for a standstill agreement and, on August 15, 1947, communicated this acceptance to Janak Singh, J&K’s Prime Minister at the time. However, according to the EFSAS Commentary, Pakistan quickly revealed its ulterior motives concerning J&K. Just 12 days after agreeing to the standstill agreement, on August 24, 1947, it issued a threat to Maharaja Hari Singh, warning that he needed to make a choice in favor of Pakistan, stating that failing to do so would lead to serious consequences. By the end of August 1947, with suspicions that Maharaja Hari Singh might accede to Bharat, Pakistan had resolved to forcefully take control of J&K.

On September 4, 1947, General Henry Lawrence Scott, head of the J&K State forces, voiced concerns over numerous covert incursions from Pakistan and urged the Maharaja’s government to address the situation with Pakistan. That same day, J&K Prime Minister Janak Singh formally lodged a complaint with Pakistan, calling for “prompt actions.” However, Pakistan had already resolved to invade J&K. On October 22, 1947, Pakistan initiated ‘Operation Gulmarg,’ launching an attack on J&K with the support of tribal militias and the Pakistani military.

ACCESSION

The accession of J&K to Bharat marked a crucial histori-

cal event influenced by various complex factors leading up to it. Two primary elements contributed to this accession:

THE PAKISTANI INVASION

In October 1947, tribal militias from Pakistan invaded the princely state of J&K, posing a significant threat to its sovereignty.

MAHARAJA HARI SINGH’S REQUEST

Facing a critical situation, Maharaja Hari Singh, the ruler of J&K, requested help from the Bharatiya government to fend off the invasion, appealing for Bharat’s assistance.

In a letter dated October 26, 1947, he stated, “Given the current situation in my State and the critical nature of the circumstances, I have no choice but to seek assistance from the Bharatiya Government. Naturally, they can only provide the requested aid if my State agrees to join Bharat. Therefore, I have decided to proceed with this and I am enclosing the Instrument of Accession for your Government’s approval. The only other option would be to abandon my State and my people to ruthless killers. A civilized government cannot function under such conditions. I will not allow this to occur as long as I am the Ruler of the State and able to defend my country.” He signed the Instrument of Accession on the same day, asking for Bharat’s military support.

Bharat’s Response: The Bharatiya government accepted the Instrument of Accession.

THE CRUCIAL ROLE OF SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was instrumental in the accession of J&K to Bharat. During October 1947, when Maharaja Hari Singh, the ruler of J&K, was confronted by tribal forces backed by Pakistan, he sought assistance from Bharat. As the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Home Affairs, Sardar Patel was key in persuading the Maharaja to agree to the accession.

Patel’s contributions involved not just diplomatic discussions with the Maharaja but also arranging for Bharatiya military support to protect J&K. Ultimately, the Maharaja signed the Instrument of Accession to Bharat on October 26, 1947, which officially incorporated J&K into the Bharatiya Union. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel’s leadership was crucial in facilitating this accession.

J&K Accession Day on October 26 is not just a commemoration of a past event; it serves as the foundation for Bharat’s territorial, legal, and civilizational unity. The signing of the Instrument of Accession by Maharaja Hari Singh in 1947 firmly reconnected a crucial part of Bharatiya heritage with the national framework. With decades of ideological commitment and the constitutional integration in 2019, J&K has successfully resolved its historical uncertainties. Today, as security improves and economic independence grows, the region has transformed from a zone of geopolitical tension into a vital component of a sovereign, prosperous, and united Viksit Bharat/ORGANISER.ORG

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