



Misplaced priorities

There is no case to introduce simultaneous polls to the Lok Sabha and Assemblies in haste

The decision to form a committee to examine the issue of holding simultaneous elections to the Lok Sabha and the State Assemblies is a significant step towards achieving Prime Minister Narendra Modi’s objective of synchronising elections across the country. The fact that he took the initiative to convene a meeting of leaders of all political parties so early in his second stint in office shows that he attaches considerable importance to it. Advocates of such elections point to potential benefits. There is the obvious advantage of curbing the huge expenditure involved and reducing the burden on the manpower deployed. The second point in its favour is that ruling parties can focus more on governance and less on campaigning. The idea that some part of the country is in election mode every year, resulting in impediments to development work due to the model code of conduct being in force, is cited in favour of reducing election frequency. But there are challenging questions of feasibility that the political system must contend with. First, it may require the curtailment or extension of the tenure of State legislatures to bring their elections in line with the Lok Sabha poll dates. Should State governments bear this burden just to fulfil the ideal of simultaneous elections? There is an obvious lack of political consensus on this. Another question is: what happens if the government at the Centre fails?

The Law Commission, in its working paper on the subject, has mooted the idea of a ‘constructive vote of confidence’. That is, while expressing loss of trust in one government, members should repose confidence in an alternative regime. Another idea is that whenever mid-term polls are held due to loss of majority, the subsequent legislature should serve out only the remainder of the term. These measures would involve far-reaching changes to the law, including amendments to the Constitution to alter the tenure of legislatures and the provision for disqualification of members for supporting an alternative regime. In terms of principle, the main issue is whether getting all elections to coincide undermines representative democracy and federalism. In a parliamentary democracy, the executive is responsible to the legislature; and its legitimacy would be undermined by taking away the legislature’s power to bring down a minority regime by mandating a fixed tenure just to have simultaneous elections. The interests of regional parties may take a beating, as regional issues may be subsumed by national themes in a common election. Given these challenges, there is simply no case for hastening the introduction of simultaneous elections. The government must accord priority to other electoral reforms. For instance, it should seek ways to curb spending by candidates and parties, which has reached alarmingly high levels and poses a threat to free and fair elections.

Fed’s signals

The dovish turn from major central banks indicates the threat of a global slowdown

The days of monetary policy normalisation in most advanced economies may well be over. The U.S. Federal Reserve, after a two-day policy meeting that ended on Wednesday, held its federal funds rate unchanged in the 2.25% to 2.50% range and simultaneously signalled its readiness to ease policy by dropping a reference to being ‘patient’ on borrowing costs. Fed Chairman Jerome Powell suggested that the central bank may look at cutting interest rates in the near future in order to tackle the various threats to U.S. economic growth. In particular, he noted the uncertainty on the trade front and its potential to impact the U.S. and other economies. With U.S. President Donald Trump and Chinese President Xi Jinping set to meet at the G-20 summit in Japan this month, the Fed’s decision at the conclusion of its next meeting on July 31 could well hinge on the outcome of the Trump-Xi talks. The dovish stance of the Fed comes just a day after Mario Draghi, the President of the European Central Bank, hinted that the ECB may resort to rate cuts and bond purchases if inflation failed to rise. Whether these major central banks will back their rhetoric with action remains to be seen. However, the change in their tone is clear. The Federal Reserve had begun its policy normalisation process in 2015, sending several emerging market currencies into crisis. But just a few years into normalisation, and with real interest rates barely above zero, central banks are already talking about a possible cut in rates if the economy demands it.

This dovish turn indicates the growing threat of a global economic slowdown due to increasing trade tensions between the U.S. and China. It may also be a sign that central banks are yielding to increasing pressure exerted by politicians like Mr. Trump, who has been vocal in his criticism of the Fed. The important question, however, is not whether central banks will cut interest rates but whether the resultant rate cuts would be enough to boost the global economy. This is particularly so at a time when trade wars have led to increasing restrictions on the movement of goods and services. Further, with real interest rates in advanced economies currently not far above zero, central banks may have to look beyond rate cuts and explore other unconventional policy measures to directly inject money into the economy. But even that may not ensure success as the effectiveness of monetary policy has been decreasing with growing debt levels. The shift to an easing cycle internationally will of course make it easier for the Reserve Bank of India to cut rates aggressively without worrying about the effect of such reductions on the rupee. Boosting growth, however, may require a new round of structural reforms.

Protectors of real news

In this moment when democracy is threatened by majoritarianism, readers can play a more pluralistic role



SHIV VISVANATHAN

Citizenship today is divided into four categories, four styles of role-playing and involvement. The first two are more advertised and discussed in sociological detail. These are the voter and the consumer. They combine different times and involve different dramas. The other two are the fan and the reader. The cinematic fan has found his place in the south; and the fan club, in fact, is the only real cadre in politics today. The fan’s commitment to his iconic star goes beyond the dramas and demands of ideology. The reader, however, is portrayed as a more laidback, reflective character. He is loyal, but openly critical, and sustains a running commentary on the newspaper he reads. For him, the newspaper commands a certain loyalty, a certain ritual where, for many, the newspaper and morning coffee go together, articulating the pleasures and demands of citizenship.

An informal trustee

The role of the reader deserves to be analysed in greater detail. His invisibility hides the fact that he is an informal trustee of a newspaper, tuned to its nuances and style. He sustains his favourite columns and greets them with a kind of enthusiasm which is moving. As a columnist, I can testify that readers’ comments sustain one, and their openness and honesty are moving. I still remember an old reader who complained to me imperiously: “Please do not ruin my morn-

ing coffee with your difficult English!”

One faces the paradox that while a particular news might be ephemeral, the newspaper is a commons of memory, and the reader a trustee of news and its integrity. News, in that sense, is a public landscape maintained by the reader. He is its symbolic guardian. Memory is crucial and critical in a newspaper, and some columns sustain it brilliantly. The civics of ordinary life is sustained by these people through what I call an informal economy of ethics and aesthetics. There is no policing here – just a celebration of a way of life, an appeal to its norms.

This forces one to ask whether the time for the reader to play a more creative role has not arrived. As a trustee of news, the reader enacts a fascinating ritual of citizenship. He becomes the argumentative Indian discussing every facet of democracy and culture. In this very moment when democracy is threatened by majoritarianism, the reader can play a more pluralistic role, sustaining norms when institutions fail. He becomes an ethical second skin of news and the newspaper he is loyal to. He fine-tunes a sense of truth and plurality, signalling it with terse reminders we call “Letters to the Editor”.

As mnemonic, as consumer, as trustee, the reader can be more proactive as a part of the networks of civil society. Consider an ongoing event: the fate of the media activist Julian Assange, who is being harassed by many Western governments for revealing the real secrets behind today’s governmentality. The state had been waiting vindictively for Mr. Assange ever since he showed that the emperor had no clothes. He is being harassed and mentally tor-



V.V. KRISHNAN

tured. Consider a situation where a newspaper were to nominate him as ‘a prisoner of conscience’. Resistance becomes an everyday affair as readers rise to the occasion and readership transforms itself from a passive act of consumption to an active sense of citizenship. The readers help the newspaper to sustain its efforts at plurality. It helps consolidate the power of civil society in unexpected ways. Imagine a newspaper selects half a dozen exemplars like this, and the subscriber becomes the trustee from the reading room. The possibilities are fascinating. We become not acceptors of paid and fake news, but protectors of real news, where writing is a form of risk. It consolidates a sense of citizenship within the everydayness of an information community.

A reflective space

One realises with a sense of dread that TV as a medium belongs to the lynch mob, the patriotic goon squad. It is no longer a public space except as a symbolic longing. Print, at least the communities around newspapers, has acquired a more reflective style. It demands immediacy, but the urgency is not instantaneous. It has space for memory, judgment and morality. We must think of ways to deepen this precious space, where

responsibility combines with rationality. Given the disorders of development which every newspaper reports, one suggestion is that a newspaper, through its readers, become a trustee responsible for the fate of at least one craft, one language, one species such that readership becomes both life-giving and life-affirming. It must be emphasised that such a concern is not organisational, but stems from a community’s sense of its own membership.

Ideas of the Anthropocene

Decades ago, the French poet and essayist, Charles Baudelaire, described the newspaper as a landscape. His description was immaculate, and the reader today walking through this landscape realises that citizenship needs the language of care and resistance, an owning-up to the cultures in which it is embedded. Given the power of information, one realises that the state and the corporation practice forms of organised indifference and illiteracy. Their responses to the ideas of the Anthropocene is evidence of it. For years, scientists, at least many dissenting scientists from James Lovelock, Lynn Margulis to Isabelle Stengers, have fought a battle to reread science and its responsibilities to the earth. The planet acquires a new sense of sociology, a new politics of ecology, as a result of their writings. States and corporations have avoided these issues, stunting it under the idea of corporate social responsibility or by playing blame games, focussing on advanced industrialised countries. The Anthropocene becomes the newspapers’ responsibility and the readers’ trusteeship. It will unravel debates between experts and laypersons, homemaker and policymaker, but make the Anthropo-

cene everyone’s responsibility. It is what a sociologist and journalist called “the Big News”.

Robert Park was a journalist who helped establish the Chicago School of Sociology which saw urban life, its violence, ethnicity and migration as the Big News of the era and chronicled it with subtle ethnographic insights. The Anthropocene, or the damage and transformation man as a species has inflicted on the earth today, is the Big News of our time, but sadly it is the Big News that few newspapers in India are reporting. Ordinary citizens have already sensed the power of the project and its philosophical and ethical implications. I remember one villager near a Sterilite plant telling me that climate change is a label for whatever governments want to wash their hands of. The villager realises that the problem demands a new kind of governmentality and a new social contract between state and citizen which goes beyond national boundaries. The reader as a citizen of the planet and the newspaper as a global player become ideal custodians of such a text, where memory, compassion, responsibility and an innovative science emerge in a new way. Both democracy and science invent themselves in new ways.

Remaking democracy

The tragedy is that while there is a frenzied preoccupation with digital media, print as readership is ignored. Yet print as news is critical, crucial in India. Print can help remake democracy, and the reader as citizen reinvent what news can mean today.

Shiv Visvanathan is an academic associated with the Compost Heap, a group in pursuit of alternative ideas and imagination

What yoga can teach us

The evolution of yoga can present us with an alternative world view for transforming human society



MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI

The word yoga was first mentioned in the *Rigveda*, but its philosophy, science and grammar were first provided by Patanjali in his magnum opus, *Patanjali Yoga Sutra*. It is heartening to note that yoga has been widely accepted across the world today. The Polish government celebrates International Yoga Day. In Aligarh Muslim University here, special endeavours are being taken to make this event successful.

Yoga was taken to the West by Indian gurus. They started centres where people practised yoga and realised its benefits. However, the popularity of yoga also created a massive business of approximately \$40 billion. This is set to grow with the rising popularity of yoga.

All is one

Yoga is something beyond physical health and material wealth. The human persona is not only a body; it is also a mind, an intellect, and a soul. Yoga attempts to harmonise all of them. In the process, one attains a healthy body, a sharp intellect, and a focused mind capable of realising the unity between

‘I’, generally defined as personal consciousness, and ‘I’, the universal or cosmic consciousness.

Yoga means to join. Its ultimate goal is to experience the unity of individual and universal consciousness. Yoga teaches us to recognise the fundamental unity between human beings and humankind, humans and the environment, and ultimately recognise a total interconnectedness of everything. The essence of this realisation is to experience that all is one. There is no ‘us’ and ‘they’ – everything is us. This is an integral or holistic approach.

I have been in the field of education, both as a teacher of physics and as a seeker of integral education and integral development of the world. I have received inspiration from Upanishadic thought and literature. I am fascinated by the modern developments of physical sciences, which seem to take us back to the ancient truths which were discovered long ago in India by great seers and scientists of higher knowledge.

There is today a new vision of reality emerging from new physics. As we know, old physics was mechanistic; we had then the great figure of Isaac Newton. Corresponding to that mechanistic philosophy, but in a larger mould, we had a dualistic philosophy that divided the world into two components: the world of matter and the world of mind. The great figure of



S.S. KUMAR

this philosophy was Descartes. But a hundred years ago, a brilliant Indian physicist, Jagadish Chandra Bose, demonstrated to the scientific world that there was no fundamental division between plants, animals and human beings.

When Darwin discovered the process of evolution, a series of new philosophies came to be developed. But none of these philosophies has the thoroughness of the evolutionary philosophy of Indian sages that bridges the gulfs between matter and life, and life and mind, and of Sri Aurobindo’s philosophy of evolution from mind to supermind. In fact, he reverses the entire process of evolution and points out that the real evolutionary force is not material but supramental in character, and that matter itself is nothing but a mode of the supermind. He thus bridges, like the Vedic rishis, the three great oceans of existence – the inconscient, conscient, and superconscient. This is extremely refreshing, and one feels a kind of re-

juvenation of thought and life.

I can see clearly the interconnection between Sri Aurobindo’s vision of a world union of free nations, the vision of a spiritualised society, and the vision of integral humanism based on a holistic vision of universe. I feel that probably a new alternative of the present moulds of thought is now being built in the world.

A new way of thought

Globalisation based on the mechanistic world view also attempts to integrate nations through the concept of the world as one market. The recent experience of attempts to integrate the economies and technologies of nations instead of creating any global consciousness leading to oneness has turned out to be divisive, exclusivist, fragmentary and has not helped in resolving any of the conflicts. The market forces, instead of harmonising conflicts, have further deepened the fault lines. This has resulted in a world that is out of balance. Restoration of the balance in this planet is a big challenge. Enlightened global minds need to think about an alternative paradigm.

Former United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon said, “We should do this [yoga] before every negotiation so that we can work with a calm mind”. This indicates that some meaningful thinking has set in. It can be argued that

if international negotiations could be held on the basis of holistic tenets, along with a calm mind, perhaps the UN would be able to use its time for good purposes. If such and other practices of holistic behaviour are pursued, possibly a new culture of conducting world affairs and international relations might evolve in the future. There is increasing awareness that the present imbalance is the outcome of the inability of existing socio-economic institutions and political structures to deal with the current impasse, which is derived from the inadequacy of concepts and values of an outdated model of the universe and the belief that all problems can be solved by technology. Perhaps there is a need for a new paradigm.

Can an alternative world view for transforming human society into a non-violent, eco-friendly, non-dogmatic, egalitarian, all-inclusive, secular world family be evolved through the harmonisation of yoga and science? Enlightened global minds should seriously ponder on such a probability. Apart from emphasising the normal benefits of yoga, International Yoga Day should be utilised to think about how a peaceful transition can be achieved for peace, harmony and happiness.

Murli Manohar Joshi is a former BJP Union Minister and a professor of physics. Views are personal

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Letters emailed to letters@thehindu.co.in must carry the full postal address and the full name or the name with initials.

Simultaneous elections

Some parties seem to have boycotted the all-party meeting called by the Prime Minister to discuss the ‘one nation, one poll’ proposal because of their intolerance towards the NDA government (“Panel will study the ‘1 nation, 1 poll’ issue”, June 20). Consensus-building is essential for a democracy. All parties must rise above differences. Those who swear by the spirit of federalism are obligated to engage with the Central government.

V.N. MUKUNDARAJAN,
Thiruvananthapuram

Every State has its own languages, culture and set of problems. People’s expectations from Central

and State leaders and elections are different, as seen in their votes. If the proposed idea is implemented, State issues will be sidelined. It will weaken India’s federal structure.

M. GOVINDARAJ,
Gudiyatham, Vellore district

We cannot afford to be in perennial election mode. As people want stable governments at the Centre and in the States, they will be receptive to this idea.

C.G. KURIAKOSE,
Kothamangalam

The NDA is busy discussing simultaneous elections even as the water crisis continues to grip Tamil Nadu and other parts of India. Instead of prioritising

the poll issue, the Prime Minister should convene an all-party meeting to discuss how to combat water shortage in the country.

N. VISVESWARAN,
Chennai

Is one poll even feasible? And is the NDA proposing this idea so that it is easier for it to carry out its Hindutva agenda?

ILANKO XAVIER M,
Pune

Turning a blind eye

Whatever the evidence against the Saudi Crown Prince, Washington will not antagonise a trusted ally that supports it in its fight against Iran (“UN report links MBS to Khashoggi killing”, June 20). It is a pity that the U.S. will probably

continue to pursue its decades-old policy with the Saudis despite evidence of such unimaginable cruelty.

ARUN MALANKAR,
Mumbai

Water crisis

Chennai Metro Water tankers take two to three weeks to turn up (“A cry for water”, June 20). Private tankers are fleecing the public and demanding ₹3,000-5,000 for one lorry. This would not have been the situation if at least 20 water bodies in the city had been maintained properly, if they had not been encroached on, and if sewage and garbage had not been dumped into them.

LAKSHMINARAYANAN P.,
Chennai

In 2013, it was reported in *Nature* that scientists had discovered huge freshwater reserves in aquifers under oceans. This water has been shielded from seawater by a protective layer of clay and sediment. The volume of this water is estimated to be higher than the water we have extracted from the ground in the last century apparently. At

present, government and private oil firms spend millions of dollars to drill oil. It may be worth spending part of the money to drill into the seabed to extract this water, which has become such a precious commodity.

R.V. RAVISHANKAR,
Chennai

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CORRECTIONS & CLARIFICATIONS: >>The lead story on Om Birla being named for Speaker’s post (June 19, 2019) erroneously called him an influential member of the *Agarwal* community. Actually, he belongs to the *Maheshwari* community.

>>“All out for 61” – a Sports page story (June 20, 2019) – said Rashid conceded 104 runs in his nine overs. Actually, Rashid had conceded 110 runs in his nine overs.

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Is India overestimating its economic growth?

PARLEY
The new GDP series has some methodological and sampling problems

Former Chief Economic Adviser Arvind Subramanian recently claimed in a paper that India's GDP growth from 2011-12 to 2016-17 was likely to have been overestimated. The Prime Minister's Economic Advisory Council has rejected this claim, stating that his paper would "not stand the scrutiny of academic or policy research standards". In a conversation moderated by T.C.A. Sharad Raghavan, Pronab Sen and R. Nagaraj discuss the methodology in calculation of GDP growth. Edited excerpts:

Professor Nagaraj, was economic growth overestimated from 2011-12 to 2016-17? If so, by how much? In other words, which is more accurate: 7% growth, as estimated by the government, or 4.5%, as estimated by Dr. Subramanian?

R. Nagaraj: Ever since the 2015 GDP rebasing, there have been many concerns about the veracity of the GDP estimates. With the debate progressing, more and more issues have come to light. Many of us who have intervened in this debate have looked at the specific issues with the revised methodology and revised databases. And we have been trying to say how these could have affected the output estimates.

However, most critics have refrained from giving an alternative estimate given the complexities involved in the changes in the methodology and databases used. Therefore, most of us have only pointed out the problems with the methodology and the database, but have refrained from giving an alternative estimate of the GDP. We all agree that there is an overestimate, but by how much is something that we have refrained from estimating.

Dr. Subramanian has given a very drastic estimate. He has said that GDP growth was 4.5% per year for six years from 2011-12. This is less than the official estimate by 2.5 percentage points, and has caused a lot of uproar in the media. Whether GDP growth was really lower by 2.5 percentage points, or lower by less than that or more than that, is something we are unable to be very

specific about. This is because the methodology used by Dr. Subramanian can be questioned on many grounds. He has not addressed the methodological issues, but he has used the covariates of GDP and a regression methodology to arrive at this alternative estimate.

Therefore, this number, though it is drastic and catches public imagination, can be questioned on many grounds. That's the reason why there has been a lot of scepticism. If you ask me whether I agree with him, I won't comment because I really don't know. Unless I go into the details of the methodology, I would not be able to assess the merit of his claims. But what I would definitely say is that the growth rate seems overestimated. But by how much, I would not be able to give you an alternative number.

Dr. Sen, would you agree that growth is overestimated? And if it is, do you think it is by an amount that should be taken note of?

Pronab Sen: I don't even know whether growth is overestimated. This is a technical debate. It is a debate where people like Professor Nagaraj, who are critics, have written papers and the CSO [Central Statistics Office] has formally replied to them. It is a technical debate and it is healthy.

The real issue is that most of them really say nothing about how the growth rate will be affected. The question that is being asked is whether the level of GDP was overestimated or not. So, when Professor Nagaraj says that there was an overestimation, my sense of the criticism that he and others have levelled seems to suggest that they are really talking about the levels and not the growth rate. I don't think one can make a categorical statement about the growth rate.

Dr. Subramanian's paper is a different matter altogether. What he has done is that he has taken 17 indicators and found that they were very closely correlated with the GDP in the first period, that is, prior to 2011-12, and that most correlations broke down in the second period. This does not come as a surprise be-



cause a lot of the indicators that he has taken were used earlier in calculating GDP. They are no longer used now.

When we use the corporate value figures now, that relationship seems to have broken down. Then he assumes that that relationship, had it continued into the second period, would have given a 4.5% growth, and then says that therefore there is a 2.5 percentage points overestimation. That is conceptually wrong. I don't think it stands scrutiny theoretically.

He then does a cross-country regression and shows that India was pretty much on the average of 70 countries in the earlier period. But in the second period, India is off. There are two problems with that argument. One, in the cross-country regression that he does, he doesn't give us the confidence interval because we know you are not going to all be on a straight line. You are going to be off by a certain amount and so there are confidence intervals. He has not actually told us whether in the second period we are beyond, outside the confidence zone. Until that information is given, we cannot say that it is an outlier.

Two, what he should have mentioned is that almost all the countries in the 70 he has used are using volume indicators to calculate their GDP. And in doing that, they would be closely correlated with what we were doing earlier because we were also using volume indicators and would not be correlated in the second period.

So, I think there are issues.

Post-demonetisation, the non-corporate sector was affected more adversely than the corporate sector. If you continue to assume that the two sectors are behaving similarly, you are probably seriously overestimating the growth of the non-corporate sector.

Whether growth was being overestimated or not... my sense is that growth was not being overestimated earlier. That is, up to 2016-17. Subsequent to that, I think it is being overestimated. But by how much, I have no call.

Dr. Sen, you had mentioned that growth after 2016-17 might be overestimated. Why would this be the case after 2016-17, and is it a significant amount?

PS: The reason for this is very simple. It is that we do not have direct data on the non-corporate sector. A critical assumption that is made in GDP calculations is that sector-wise growth rates are similar for the corporate and non-corporate sectors. So, you calculate corporate growth rates for each sector and you assume that for that sector, the same growth rate applies for the non-corporate side as well.

Post-demonetisation, the non-corporate sector was known to have been affected much more adversely than the corporate sector. If you continue to use the same assumption that the two are behaving simi-

larly, you are probably seriously overestimating the growth of the non-corporate sector. But this was not the case prior to demonetisation.

There are known issues with the way we are trying to estimate the size of the non-corporate sector. Do you feel that there are ways by which we can do things better?

RN: One thing which has been ignored in the recent past in the debate is that with the introduction of the new GDP series, two things happened. One is that the size of the corporate sector got enlarged and, correspondingly, the size of the household or informal sector got reduced. A good part of this change was on account of shifting partnerships and proprietary firms from the unorganised sector to the corporate sector.

Another thing that happened in the changed methodology is that earlier they would get estimates of the value added per worker using the NSSO [National Sample Survey Office] surveys and multiply it by the number of workers as estimated by some other NSSO surveys and get the value added in the unorganised sector. This old method was supposed to have been leading to underestimation, as many earlier committees had suggested, including C. Rangarajan's National Statistical Commission.

But in the new GDP series, the size of this has further reduced because they have used what they call the effective labour input method, where they have estimated a production function instead of using the average productivity. This has reduced the value added per worker in the unorganised sector. This again seems to have contributed to the reduction in the unorganised sector's share. Whether production function should be used or not is debatable.

Second, even if one uses the production function, it has to be used with care, because the production function is technically more complicated. And why one uses a particular production function and not something else is a very technical matter. And it appears to us that this was decided without adequate investigation into alternative methodologies.

Therefore, the size of the household sector got reduced in this process. Both these issues together have contributed to the distortions in the new GDP series. So, this part is something that has not been very much in the current debate because the MCA issue seems much bigger and has dominated the current discussion.

The unorganised sector also has problems but we know less about it, so we have not been talking too much about it.

Dr. Subramanian asked for a committee to be set up to take a relook at the methodology of the new series. Professor Nagaraj, would you agree that such a committee needs to be created?

RN: Yes, this is a welcome suggestion. In fact, this is what I have been arguing since 2016. The late professor T.N. Srinivasan and I had a paper where we have argued that there must be an international expert committee to look into the entire thing. We also said that there should be a statistical audit of the revision process. Because we don't know where the problems have cropped up.

Dr. Sen, do you feel that a complete overhaul is needed or do you feel that if certain issues are fixed, that would make the system robust?

PS: Let me first get to the question of whether the statistical system is aware of the infirmities. By and large, I think they are. As far as having an expert committee is concerned, we have a system called the Advisory Committee on National Accounts Statistics, which is in fact a very high-level expert body. Professor Nagaraj is a member of this body. It is the empowered body for all decisions regarding national accounts in India. If you actually leave out the members of these, you are not going to find too many Indian experts left to form this expert group that Dr. Subramanian is talking about. Then what you are effectively saying is that you have to get an international body of experts to come in. And this is not a statistical issue. This is more an issue of the politics of international relations. So, one needs to be a little careful on this account.



Pronab Sen is a former Chief Statistician of India



R. Nagaraj is professor at the Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research



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SINGLE FILE

Tension in the Persian Gulf

The U.S. and Iran are muddying the waters with accusations and counter-accusations

EJAZ AHMED



The U.S. administration's strategy to counter Iran on the nuclear front is being met with an alleged new strategy that has left the global security community baffled in more ways than one. It is being suggested that shipping vessels be provided naval escorts through the Persian Gulf and the Strait of Hormuz, something reminiscent of World War II when most merchant ships would be provided with naval security.

Two oil tankers, one belonging to the Norwegian shipping company Frontline and the other a Japanese vessel, Kokuka Courageous, were sabotaged in the Strait of Hormuz by what the American central command calls limpet mines, apparently manufactured in Iran. Speculation has been rife over who may have conducted such a sophisticated attack in a sea route through which 40% of the world's traded oil passes. The U.S. blames Iran for the sabotage attacks, even releasing videos and photographs of the incident in an attempt to prove Iranian involvement, something Tehran has vehemently denied.

The situation in the Gulf has been brewing for a few months now and there can be multiple ways to read it. Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe was on a state visit to Tehran, hoping to mediate between the two rivals, when the Japanese tanker was attacked.

To believe either side of the story, without evidence, would be misleading. However, geopolitics in most instances does not come in black or white – rather, it's all grey. The U.S.'s decision to unilaterally pull out of the Iran nuclear deal and impose sanctions on Iran for its nuclear programme has not gone down well with Tehran; the global community too has not appreciated the move. The American side of the story is that Iran is meeting economic and diplomatic manoeuvres with violent attacks by pulling off sophisticated sabotage on the seas. Iranians, on the other hand, proclaim that it is the American intelligence apparatus that is conducting such moves to escalate the situation to the brink of war, thus paving the way for yet another 'promotion of democracy' in West Asia.

Iran has been at the wrong end of American sanctions for decades now, and it has learned to negotiate its way each time with creative new strategies. However, the recent U.S. pressure on countries such as India, Japan and Turkey to reduce their oil imports from Iran to zero has hit Tehran where it hurts most. And this new strategy of sabotaging oil supply routes in the Persian Gulf may be Iran's 'creative' way of dealing with American absolutism. It might well be Iran's way of looking at the adverse situation created by the U.S.: 'If we can't ship oil, might as well let no one else do it too.'

Ejaz Ahmed is a researcher with Observer Research Foundation, New Delhi



NOTEBOOK

A dilemma during a humanitarian crisis

Should relief workers do their job or give access to journalists?

SUHASINI HAIDAR

"What's your weight," asked the Indian Air Force (IAF) officer, visibly irritated by my persistence. He was responsible for ensuring that much-needed fuel and rations reached the Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the days following the deadly tsunami of 2004, and I had been trying to get a ride on one of the helicopters or AN-32s flying between the islands all day. These aircraft would set out carrying food and fuel for people stranded on the islands, and return carrying the injured and homeless to shelters in Port Blair. So, when I asked again to be allowed to fly to Car Nicobar, which was among the most devastated, he snapped and told me, "I can either send a bag of rice or you on this flight. Which one should it be?" Cowed into silence by his words, I sat down and waited for the next flight

that could carry me out.

Relief workers in any humanitarian situation face the same dilemma: should they deliver all the relief they can or give journalists access to the affected areas so the world can be informed about the crisis? This is a choice that must be made responsibly. Officials must consider whether journalists are hampering or aiding relief efforts, with the understanding that the media has a responsibility in bringing information to the public.

As a battle rages on about whether journalists should have access to wards at the hospital in Muzaffarpur, Bihar, where more than 100 children have died, questions must also be asked about whether the officials who allowed them had weighed these options carefully. There is a public purpose served in ensuring that the State Health Department is held to account even as the cur-

rent epidemic of acute encephalitis syndrome continues. Having been granted that access, however, it is for the journalist to cover the story with what UNESCO-framed media guidelines call "a personal ethical consciousness", where information is seen as a "social good, not a commodity", and in a way that doesn't obstruct health workers and doctors from doing their job. The dignity and privacy of all patients, victims and their families must also be maintained, note the UNESCO guidelines that were adopted in 1983.

Notwithstanding the point made by the IAF officer in Port Blair, facilitating the media in humanitarian situations does serve a larger purpose. One famous study titled 'Media Coverage and Charitable Giving after the 2004 Tsunami', published in the Southern Economic Journal, found that "each additional mi-

nute of international news coverage raised donations worldwide by about 2.5%". Millions of dollars poured into the affected areas in the months after the tsunami.

Sometimes, the impact is even more immediate. I once covered a school project in a large slum in Delhi, and interviewed a little boy who didn't speak much. When I asked him what he wanted the most, he simply pointed to his bare feet. A staff member explained that he and his brothers had one pair of shoes between them, and would take turns to wear them to school. Some days after the story aired on the international channel I worked for, I heard from a woman in the U.S. She wanted to know how she could reach the boy. Imagine our joy when we heard that a consignment of 500 shoes had arrived for not only the boy, but for every student in the school!

FROM The Hindu. ARCHIVES

FIFTY YEARS AGO JUNE 21, 1969

Bihar's Ministry falls

The history of defection was repeated in Bihar to-day [June 19] when the 115-day old Congress-led coalition Government headed by Mr. Harihar Singh was defeated in the Bihar Assembly by the combined Opposition in a dramatic trial of strength on a budget demand for Animal Husbandry. Just before the showdown all the six members of the Soshit Dal, a constituent of the coalition, including Mr. Jagdeo Prasad, Minister for River Valley Projects and Mr. Mahavir Prasad, Minister of State, defected to the Opposition. The 69-year-old Chief Minister, Mr. Harihar Singh, later submitted the resignation of his Government to the Governor, Mr. Nityananda Kanungo. The Governor is understood to have accepted Mr. Harihar Singh's resignation but asked him to continue till alternative arrangements were made.

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO JUNE 21, 1919.

The Congress Deputation in England.

(By Mr. S. Satyamurti) We landed in London on Sunday, the 25th, after having been detained near Folkestone, London, for nearly 12 hours by a thick fog in the Channel. We were received at St. Pancras station by Indian friends who gave us a truly Indian welcome, with garlands, rose water, etc. I must say at once that Indian friends here are very helpful and we cannot be too thankful to them. The next day after our arrival, we went to the rooms of the British Congress Committee and met Mr. Polak there. We asked him for the co-operation of the Committee in the work of the Deputation and the use of their rooms for our office. He informed us that the Committee was meeting on the 30th to consider the whole question and that then they would let us know. Mr. Patel then wrote to the Chairman and asked for an opportunity for the Deputation to see him and the Committee and we are to meet them next Monday at 4 P.M., when we shall know something about it definitely.

CONCEPTUAL Cognitive miser

PSYCHOLOGY

This refers to a theory of human behaviour which states that the human brain tries to expend the least amount of energy to solve the various problems that it encounters in daily life. Such tendency to conserve energy causes human beings to arrive at simplistic, and often wrong, solutions to issues that might actually require a sophisticated solution requiring a significant amount of energy. Thus the human brain, according to the cognitive miser theory, is similar to a miser who economises when it comes to expending money. The term was coined by American social psychologists Susan Fiske and Shelley Taylor in their 1984 book Social Cognition.

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