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1. What is the national health ID announced by PM Modi?

Agenda of The Day

- Topic Discussion
- Application of The Topic in Mains

What is the national health ID system?

- The national health ID will be a repository of all health-related information of a person. According to the National Health Authority (NHA), every patient who wishes to have their health records available digitally must start by creating a Health ID.
- The Health ID is created by using a person's basic details and mobile number or Aadhaar number.
- This will make it unique to the person, who will have the option to link all of their health records to this ID.

What is National Digital Health Mission?

- It seeks to provide an efficient and affordable health coverage through a wide-range of data and infrastructure services.
- The key feature of this mission is the technology part - it will leverage open digital systems to provide high-quality healthcare for all.
- It will integrate various digital health services to create an ecosystem which can assimilate existing health information systems.
- The government has said that it will ensure security and privacy of personal information.
- NDHM will significantly improve the efficiency, effectiveness, and transparency of health service delivery and will be a major stride towards achievement of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 3.8 of Universal Health Coverage, including financial risk protection.
- The Mission aims to liberate citizens from the challenges of finding the right doctors, seeking appointment with them, payment of consultation fee, making several rounds of hospitals for prescription sheets, among several others and will empower all Indians with the correct information and sources enabling them to take an informed decision to avail the best possible healthcare.

Who is Responsible?

- National Health Authority (NHA), the attached office of the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare and the apex Central Government agency responsible for the implementation of Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana, has been given the mandate by the Government of India to design, build, roll-out and implement the NDHM in the country.

Which systems does the national health ID interact with?

- As envisaged, various healthcare providers – such as hospitals, laboratories, insurance companies, online pharmacies, telemedicine firms – will be expected to participate in the health ID system.
- The strategy overview document points out that while option of digital Health ID will be there, in case a person does not want Health ID, then also treatment should be allowed.

- individual locker (which can be owned by a company or by the government). Other than the registry of doctors, professionals, and institutions, this allows for decentralized storing.
- While the full details of the mission are still being awaited, the easiest analogy that can be drawn regarding the functioning of the digital health ID is with that of the Unified Payments Interface (UPI). Like how a Paytm or PhonePe user can use the UPI platform for a transaction, the NDHM team looks to choose from several private applications on their government-owned interface.

Have there been global instances of such a centralised health record system?

- In 2005, the UK’s National Health Service (NHS) started deployment of an electronic health record systems with a goal to have all patients with a centralised electronic health record by 2010.
- The program was ultimately dismantled after a cost to the UK taxpayer was more than £12 billion, and is considered one of the most expensive healthcare IT failures.

Application in Answers

- Digital India
- Ayushman Bharat
- Steps in Healthcare
- Issue
- Way Forward
- Social Issues
- Tracing Back Healthcare
- Science – DNA etc.
- Ethics Case Study

PARTICIPATION IN SYSTEM TO BE VOLUNTARY

AIMS TO	KEY BUILDING BLOCKS
➤ Establish digital health systems and managing health data	● Health ID ● Personal health records ● Digi Doctor ● Health facility registry ● Telemedicine ● e-Pharmacy
➤ Improve quality of health data collection, storage and dissemination	
➤ Provide a platform for interoperability of healthcare data	GUIDING PRINCIPLES
➤ Fast-track creation of updated and accurate health registries for the entire country	● Voluntary participation ● Privacy and security by design ● Inclusivity ● Seamless portability

2. Contempt of Court?



CJI rides a 50 Lakh motorcycle belonging to a BJP leader at Raj Bhavan Nagpur, without a mask or helmet, at a time when he keeps the SC in Lockdown mode denying citizens their fundamental right to access Justice!



When historians in future look back at the last 6 years to see how democracy has been destroyed in India even without a formal Emergency, they will particularly mark the role of the Supreme Court in this destruction, & more particularly the role of the last 4 CJIs

- Prashant Bhushan has been held guilty of ‘contempt of court’
- The Court said, “The Indian Constitution has given a special role to the constitutional courts of this country. The Supreme Court is a protector of the fundamental rights of the citizens, as also is endowed with a duty to keep the other pillars of democracy i.e. the Executive and the Legislature, within the constitutional bounds.”
- The Supreme Court is indeed tasked with ensuring that the Executive and the Legislature are kept in check, that they follow the rules laid down by the Constitution.
- An advocate from Madhya Pradesh, one Mehek Maheshwari, filed a petition in the Supreme Court, complaining about Bhushan’s tweet dated 29 June regarding Chief Justice of India SA Bobde and his viral photo with a Harley Davidson superbike.
- This petition should have been thrown out by the court at the outset, as it had not been filed with the prior permission of the Attorney General of India.
- In case of contempt other than the contempt referred to in rule 2, the Court may take action –
 - ✓ suo motu, or
 - ✓ on a petition made by Attorney-General, or Solicitor General, or
 - ✓ on a petition made by any person, and in the case of a criminal contempt with the consent in writing of the Attorney-General or the Solicitor-General
- The Supreme Court in *Bal Thackrey vs Harish Pimpalkhute & Anr* case indicated that Supreme Court could have taken suo motu, even without the consent of the Attorney General, but that such a recourse should be confined to rare occasions only.
- Somehow, it still found itself listed on the administrative side of the court, which then sent it to the judicial side, which then decided to make it a suo motu case, and added on the other tweet that got the judges so riled up.
- The judgment by Justices Arun Mishra, BR Gavai and Krishna Murari points out that no prior permission from the Attorney General is required for a suo motu case to proceed, but they have failed to explain why the original petition was not rejected for being defective.

- This is symptomatic of a key point of criticism of the court – how cases dealing with fundamental rights and significant constitutional issues are being ignored, but cases like this one are scheduled with alacrity.

How did the concept of contempt come into being?

- The concept of contempt of court is several centuries old. In England, it is a common law principle that seeks to protect the judicial power of the king, initially exercised by himself, and later by a panel of judges who acted in his name.
- Violation of the judges' orders was considered an affront to the king himself.
- Over time, any kind of disobedience to judges, or obstruction of the implementation of their directives, or comments and actions that showed disrespect towards them came to be punishable.

What is the statutory basis for contempt of court?

- There were pre-Independence laws of contempt in India.
- Besides the early High Courts, the courts of some princely states also had such laws.
- When the Constitution was adopted, contempt of court was made one of the restrictions on freedom of speech and expression.
- Separately, Article 129 of the Constitution conferred on the Supreme Court the power to punish contempt of itself.
- Article 215 conferred a corresponding power on the High Courts.
- The Contempt of Courts Act, 1971, gives statutory backing to the idea.

What are the kinds of contempt of court?

- The law codifying contempt classifies it as civil and criminal.
- Civil contempt - It is committed when someone wilfully disobeys a court order, or wilfully breaches an undertaking given to court.
- Criminal contempt - It consists of three forms:
 - ✓ words, written or spoken, signs and actions that “scandalise” or “tend to scandalise” or “lower” or “tends to lower” the authority of any court
 - ✓ prejudices or interferes with any judicial proceeding and
 - ✓ interferes with or obstructs the administration of justice.

What is not contempt of court?

- Innocent publication and distribution of some matter, fair and reasonable criticism of judicial acts and comment on the administrative side of the judiciary do not amount to contempt of court.
- Fair and accurate reporting of judicial proceedings will not amount to contempt of court.
- Nor is any fair criticism on the merits of a judicial order after a case is heard and disposed of.

Is truth a defence against a contempt charge?

- For many years, truth was seldom considered a defence against a charge of contempt. There was an impression that the judiciary tended to hide any misconduct among its individual members in the name of protecting the image of the institution.
- The Act was amended in 2006 to introduce truth as a valid defence, if it was in public interest and was invoked in a bona fide manner.
- Constitutional Provisions:
 - ✓ Article 129: Grants Supreme Court the power to punish for contempt of itself.
 - ✓ Article 142(2): Enables the Supreme Court to investigate and punish any person for its contempt.
 - ✓ Article 215: Grants every High Court the power to punish for contempt of itself.
- That this particular case went through several levels of decision-making so swiftly, while cases relating to Kashmir (including habeas corpus) took forever and are still in cold storage, the 140+ CAA petitions are being ignored, and electoral bonds have been all but forgotten by the court, speaks volumes of the court's focus on protecting people's fundamental rights.
- After spending 25 pages justifying the taking up of the case despite the original petition being defective, the judgment then moves on to the law on contempt as laid down by the courts over the years.
- The Court argued that the purpose behind punishing contempt of court is "to prevent interference with the course of justice and for maintaining the authority of law as is administered in the courts".
- The judgment points out that contempt is not meant to provide judges with a shield against imputations against them as individuals, but to protect against anything which would lower the authority of the court and weaken the sense of confidence which people have in the administration of justice by them. This is the concept of 'scandalising the court'
- However, in doing this they are relying on an old Supreme Court judgment from the 1950s, but they fail to mention that in 2013, this aspect of the law on contempt was abolished in the UK, after it was found that to be an unjustified restriction on freedom of expression.
- The judges clarify that they don't have anything to say about the first part of the tweet, as it could be said to be a criticism made against the CJI as an individual, not as Chief Justice of India.
- Their problem is with the words about the CJI denying people access to justice by keeping the court in lockdown mode – the judges hold that this is a "wild allegation", which is "undoubtedly false, malicious and scandalous."

Counter-Arguments

- On the date the photo was taken, the Supreme Court was on its summer vacation – and even at that time, the vacation benches of the court were functioning.
- Even though physical functioning of the court had been suspended because of the COVID-19 pandemic, the court had started functioning through video conferencing.
- From 23 March to 4 August, there were 879 sittings of different benches of the court, hearing 12,748 matters, including 686 writ petitions.

- Not only had Bhushan appeared for clients in some of those cases, he had even filed a writ petition of his own regarding a case against him Gujarat over a social media post, in which the court had passed an order on 1 May ensuring no coercive action against him.
- Bhushan's tweet hardly said that no cases were being heard by the court.
- On pure numbers, this is in any case a significant reduction in the number of hearings and cases decided, so there is no dispute that the access to justice has been reduced, even if there was no choice but to do so.
- Bhushan's tweet, again, isn't about that particular day, but the overall situation at the court, where the court had clearly said it would only hear urgent matters for most of the period even before the summer vacations.
- Prashant Bhushan is not the only person criticising the reduced functioning of the court. Justice AP Shah, the former Chief Justice of the Delhi High Court has also made the same point; so have the representations made to the court by the Supreme Court Bar Association and the Supreme Court Advocate-on-Record Association.
- It could have looked at the deluge of criticism heaped on its handling of the migrant crisis during this period, including from retired Supreme Court Justice Madan Lokur – none of which, by the way, resulted in any contempt cases.
- Prashant Bhushan filed a 142-page reply affidavit citing more than sufficient examples. But none of that material is referred to by the judges when assessing whether his criticism was fair, even though that seems like a rather obvious thing to do.
- This basic bit of analysis, which again, is symptomatic of yet another increasingly-common criticism of the Supreme Court.
- On the other hand, the Court accepts, without question, blatantly untrue statements from the government on the Rafale case, and fails to assess the legality of government restrictions in Jammu & Kashmir.
- Controversies at the apex court during the tenures of the last 4 CJIs, politically related or otherwise, from the handling of the Kalikho Pul suicide note (CJI Khehar), to the assignment of sensitive cases (CJI Dipak Misra), the nomination of CJI Gogoi to the Rajya Sabha after retirement, and the handling of the Kashmir cases and migrant crisis (CJI Bobde).
- The court produced statistics to show that 12,678 different cases and 686 writ petitions were heard in the five-month period between March and August this year.
- However, it did not give the data for previous years to provide any context for its claims.
- What gives us a bit of context is the fact that 14,381 cases were listed for hearing in April 2019 alone, while only 357 cases were listed in April this year.

3. Facebook controversy

Why Discussing This Today

- Facebook is under a huge political controversy triggered by a report in the US publication Wall Street Journal.

- The report claimed that Facebook deliberately ignored disruptive content from members of the ruling party as well as right-wing voices and groups who have been "flagged internally".



What is the allegation

- The report in WSJ, alleged that Facebook is biased in its functioning in India as it ignored its hate speech policy and allowed anti-Muslim posts on its platform.
- The report says that the company did so to avoid ruining its relationship with the Indian government.



What is the opposition demanding?

- It is demanding a probe by a Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC) into the charges mentioned in the report, saying they threaten the foundation of Indian democracy and need to be investigated.

- The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Information Technology, is headed by a member of the opposition, who has asked for hearing from Facebook about the report.
- A Delhi Assembly panel on peace and harmony is also demanding to summon Facebook officials over complaints about the social media platform's alleged "deliberate and intentional inaction to contain hateful content" in India.

What is Facebook's stand?

- Facebook has issued a statement –
 - ✓ "We prohibit hate speech and content that incites violence and we enforce these policies globally regardless of anyone's political position or party affiliation.
 - ✓ While we know there is more to do, we're making progress on enforcement and conduct regular audits of our process to ensure fairness and accuracy".

Facebook and Some Notable Issues

- Internet privacy, such as use of a widespread "like" button on third-party websites tracking users
- Possible indefinite records of user information
- Facebook and Cambridge Analytica data scandal
- Automatic facial recognition software
- "Free basics" controversy in India
- Tax avoidance
- Real-name user requirement policies
- Censorship policies
- Handling of user data and its involvement in the United States PRISM surveillance program
- 'Ignoring' or shirking its responsibility for the content posted on its platform, including copyright and intellectual property infringement,
- Hate speech
- Incitement of rape and terrorism,
- Fake news
- Facebook murder, crimes, and violent incidents live-streamed through its Facebook Live functionality
- Negative psychological effects that include feelings of jealousy and stress, a lack of attention, and social media addiction.

Basics of Cyber Security
Introduction

Cyber Security is the **security of information and its communicating channels** as applied to computing devices such as computers and smartphones, as well as computer networks such as private and public networks, including the Internet as a whole.

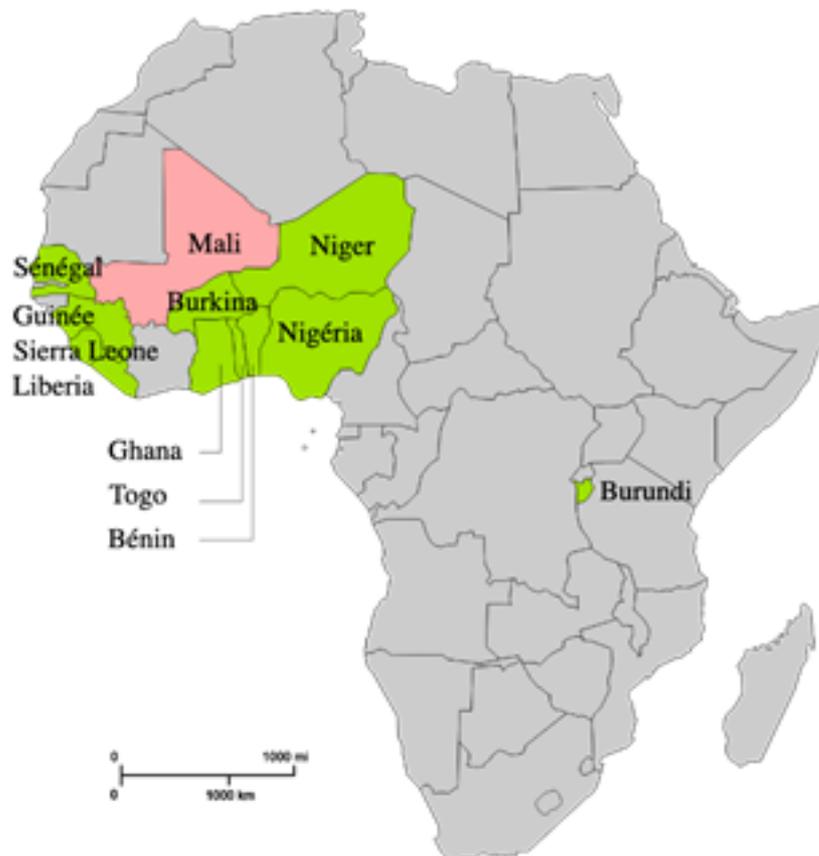
Cyber security is a complex issue that cuts across multiple domains and calls for multi-dimensional, multilayered initiatives and responses and hence, has proved a challenge for governments all around the world.

In wars of the future **Cyber and Space are the fourth and fifth areas** after the Army, Air Force and Navy, hence cyber security will be very critical.
(Militarisation of Cyberspace)

#UPSC #IAS #CivilServices
Mentorship Program for IAS - Security Issues - Lecture 16 - Cyber Security

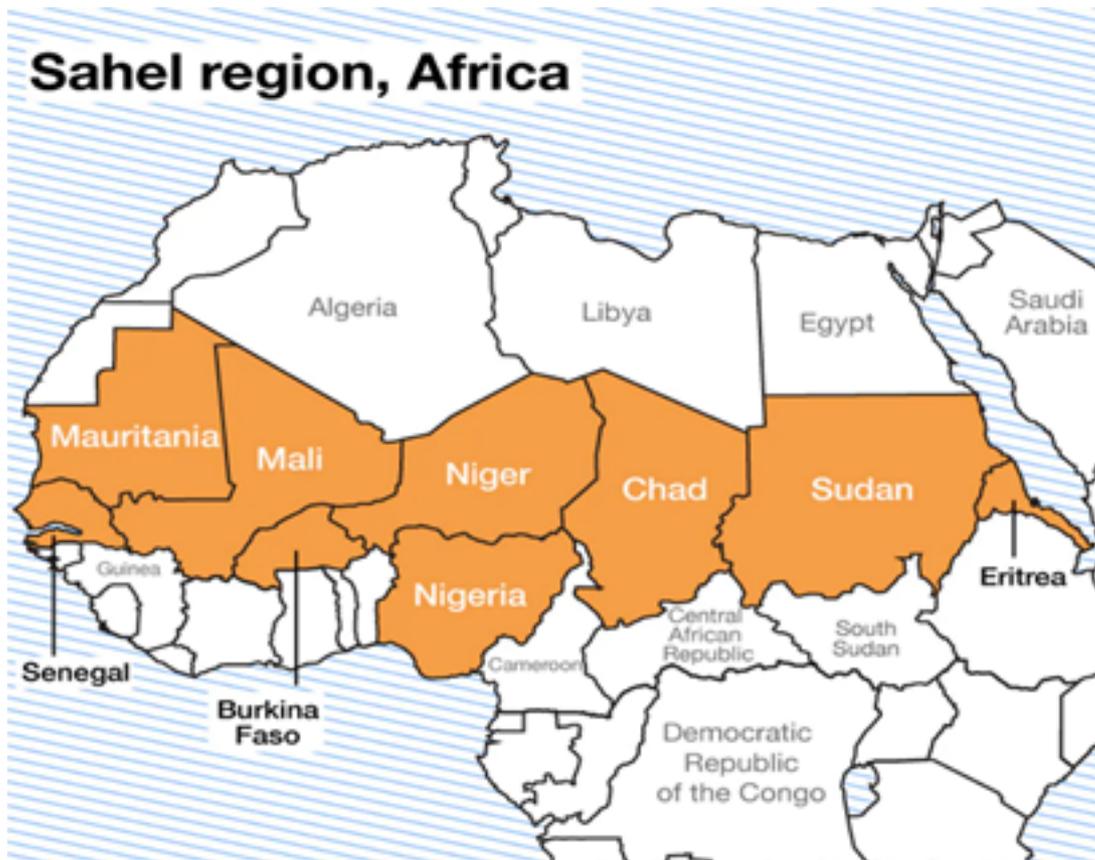
4. What is the crises in Mali and why is it important?

Crisis in Mali



- Tens of thousands of Malians have taken to the streets in recent months, in protests fuelled by pervasive corruption, extreme poverty, and protracted conflict.

- Mali is a landlocked country in West Africa which holds geopolitical significance for the western world and Arab given its strategic location.



- Mali is located in the Sahel region of Africa.
- Sahel is the Eco climatic and biogeographic zone of transition in Africa between the Sahara to the north and the Sudanian savanna to the south having a semi-arid climate.
- The name is derived from the Arabic term for "coast, shore".
- Mali is also bordered by the Maghreb which is a sub-region of Northwest Africa that is effectively a western part of the Arab world.
- It is predominantly Muslim. It includes Algeria, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, and Tunisia, which are all member states of the Arab Maghreb Union.

What is happening in Mali?

- An opposition coalition known as the June 5 Movement (M5-RFP), led by prominent cleric Mahmoud Dicko, was calling for the resignation of President Ibrahim Boubacar Keita.
- This was followed by protests spurred by a Constitutional Court decision to overturn some of the election results, which the opposition says unfairly helped members of Keita's party remain in office.
- The streets of Bamako, the capital, exploded with both jubilation and gunfire after President Ibrahim Boubacar Keita and his prime minister, Boubou Cissé, were detained along with other government officials on August 18 2020. Around midnight, the president announced on state TV that he was resigning.

What has led to the crisis?

- Mali has had a history of violence and conflict. In the late 19th century, during the Scramble for Africa, France seized control of Mali, making it a part of French Sudan.
- French Sudan (then known as the Sudanese Republic) joined with Senegal in 1959, achieving independence in 1960 as the Mali Federation.
- Shortly thereafter, following Senegal's withdrawal from the federation, the Sudanese Republic declared itself the independent Republic of Mali.
- After a long period of one-party rule, a coup in 1991 led to the writing of a new constitution and the establishment of Mali as a democratic, multi-party state.
- In January 2012, an armed conflict broke out in northern Mali, in which Tuareg rebels took control of a territory in the north, including Timbuktu, and in April declared the secession of a new state, Azawad.
- The insurgents were armed with weapons flowing from nearby Libya following that country's 2011 civil war.
- This was followed by a military coup in 2012 which overthrew President Amadou Touré and Opération Serval by French forces which recaptured most of the north from insurgents.
- In 2013 there were Presidential elections that were won by Ibrahim Boubacar Keita with a mandate to pursue peace talks.
- A deal was signed in 2015 with some rebel groups, granting the sparsely populated north greater autonomy, but experts criticize the deal for failing to include other armed factions.
- These include Islamist extremist groups—some linked to al-Qaeda and the self-proclaimed Islamic State—who seized on the chaos of the Tuareg insurgency to launch their own attacks, as well as local militias that have formed to defend themselves in the worsening security vacuum.
- Keita's 2018 reelection, in a vote marred by low turnout and allegations of fraud, exacerbated the growing frustration among the public, particularly the country's youth.
- Nearly half of Malians live in extreme poverty and many are without access to education or employment. The economy, dependent on gold mining and agriculture, is vulnerable to commodity price swings and increasing desertification.



Role of foreign countries and institutions

- France: Mali's former colonial ruler, France has been drawn deep into the conflict there. The Malian government requested help from Paris in 2013, and a mission the French military initially expected to only last a few weeks has now become what some analysts call France's "forever war" in Sahel.

- Operation Barkhane, as the counterterrorism effort is known, costs more than \$1 billion annually. “That is the major concern here,” said Chiedo Nwankwor, a researcher and lecturer at Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies. “These various jihadist movements in Africa do not bode well for any Western government.”
- United Nations: A UN peacekeeping mission in Mali, known as MINUSMA, also began in 2013. While France and African countries have focused on counterterrorism, MINUSMA’s more than fifteen thousand uniformed personnel are meant to uphold the framework of the 2015 peace deal, rebuild the government’s security forces, and protect civilians. A closed door meeting of UN Security Council was conducted on the request of France and Niger following the coup.
- Regional forces: Also contributing forces is the G5 Sahel, a regional partnership created in 2014 comprising five thousand troops from Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, and Niger.
- The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), a regional bloc established by the Treat of Lagos in 1975, attempted to mediate during the protests. After the coup, it decided to shut down all their land and air borders with Mali after its president announced his resignation following a



MALI AT A GLANCE

Area 479,000 square miles	GDP \$17.5 billion	Major Languages French (official language), Bambara
Population 20 million	GDP Per Capita \$891	Primary Religion Islam (94%)
Form of Government Semipresidential republic	Ethnic Groups Bambara (33%), Fulani (13%), Soninke (10%), Senufo (10%), Malinke (9%), Dogon (9%), Sonrai (6%), other (10%)	Life Expectancy 58.9 years

military mutiny.

- ECOWAS said in a statement that they will also halt trade relations with Mali. Underscoring the call for sanctions against those who attempted the coup and their partners, it said a high-level delegation will be sent to the country to establish constitutional order.

What is at stake?

- European and neighbouring countries have invested lives and resources in these efforts because they worry about the region-wide implications of growing instability, experts say.
- Jihadi groups have not only spread across Mali but in neighboring Burkina Faso and Niger, and transnational crime, including drug trafficking, kidnapping, and smuggling of migrants, has become a lucrative income source for militants.
- Casualties from terrorism across the three countries have increased fivefold since 2016, reaching four thousand deaths in 2019. And in April 2020, the United Nations warned that Burkina Faso was experiencing the fastest-growing displacement crisis in the world, with almost 840,000 civilians forced from their homes in the previous year and a half.

5. National Recruitment Agency

Introduction

- The Union Cabinet has decided to set up a National Recruitment Agency (NRA).
- It will conduct a common preliminary examination for various recruitments in the central government.
- The agency, to be set up under the Societies Registration Act would have representatives of the
- Ministry of Railways, Department of Financial Services, the SSC, RRB and IBPS.

Need of NRA?

- On an average 2.5 crore to 3 crore aspirants appear for about 1.25 lakh vacancies in the central government every year.
- Aspirants have to take different exams that are conducted by various agencies for central government jobs.
- As and when it will be set up, the NRA will conduct a common eligibility test (CET) and based on the CET score a candidate can apply for a vacancy with the respective agency.

Test for All Government Vacancies?

- Initially, to screen/shortlist candidates for the Group B and C (non -technical) posts, which are now being conducted by the Staff Selection Commission (SSC) Railways Recruitment Board (RRB) Institute of Banking Personnel Selection (IBPS).

NRA CET

- It would only be the first level of examination which can be taken by the candidates.
- The curriculum for CET would be common.
- If qualified, candidates would then have to appear for the Tier 2 and 3 of the examinations, which would consequently be conducted by the NRA.

- Separate CET's would be conducted for the different levels of eligibility – 10th pass, 12th pass and graduates.
- The examination would be conducted twice every year and in online mode.

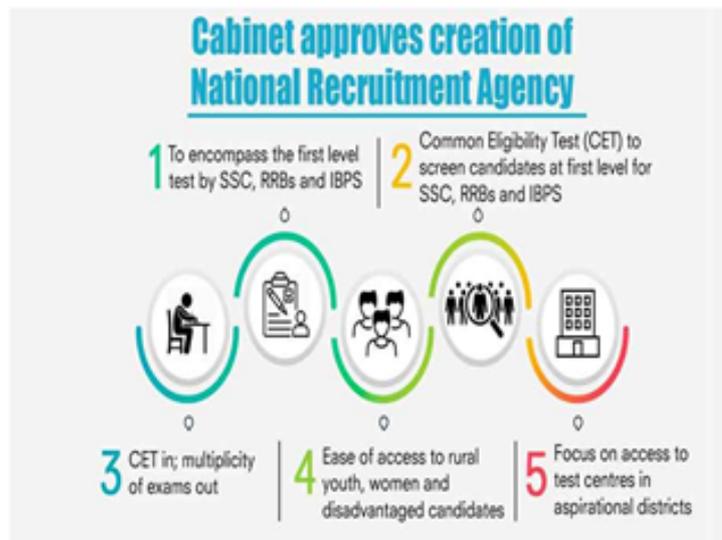
Validity of NRA CET

- NRA CET score would be valid for three years.
- It means that once a candidate qualifies CET, he/she need not appear for the examination for three years and would be eligible to appear for the various recruitment examinations conducted in the three years – depending on the age-limit set by the recruiting agency.

Medium of NRA CET?

- The CET will be conducted in multiple languages.
- It will be conducted in 12 languages that are in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India.

Each District to Have an Examination Centre



- Examination centers would be set up in every district of the country.
- Special focus will be on creating examination infrastructure in the 117 'Aspirational Districts'.
- Benefit the poor candidates.
- They have to incur expenditure on examination fees, travel, boarding, lodging and other things.
- Reduce the financial burden on such candidates.

Financial Outlay

- The Government has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1517.57 crore for the National Recruitment Agency (NRA).
- The expenditure will be undertaken over a period of three years.
- Apart from setting up the NRA, costs will be incurred for setting up examination infrastructure in the 117 Aspirational Districts.

NRA CET

Single exam | The National Recruitment Agency (NRA) will conduct a Common Eligibility Test (CET) for recruitment to government jobs

- The NRA will initially conduct the CET for three sectors – Railway Recruitment Board, Staff Selection Commission and Institute of Banking Personnel Selection
- It will be held separately for three levels – graduate, 12th pass and 10th pass – for the non-technical posts of the three agencies
- Examination will be conducted online twice a year in 12 languages and will be based on a common curriculum
- Scores will be valid for a three-year period. Students can write the test multiple times and their best score will be taken into account
- According to the DoPT Secretary, there are 1.25 lakh vacancies every year in Group B and C for non-gazetted officers, and about 2.5 crore people apply every year for examinations to fill these vacancies



6. Ganesh Chaturthi & Tilak Connection

- Ganesh Chaturthi is one of the most resplendent festivals celebrated in India, mainly in Maharashtra and some parts of south India and Gujarat
- Bal Gangadhar Tilak, nationalist and 'The Father of Indian Unrest' as described by the British, was the man behind turning a private, household Ganesh Chaturthi celebration to a gala event.

Ganesh Chaturthi

- 10-day long Hindu festival to celebrate the birthday of Lord Ganesha, the younger son of Lord Shiva and Goddess Parvati
- Some historians believe that earliest instances of the celebrations can be traced back to the times of Satavahana, Rashtrakuta and Chalukya dynasties which ruled from 271 BCE to 1190 CE
- There is also a section of historians which suggest that the celebrations were initiated by Chatrapati Shivaji Maharaja, to promote culture and nationalism
- The festival remained a family affair till 1892

Bal Gangadhar Tilak's Role

- Born on 23rd July 1856, Tilak was the child of the Indian Rebellion of 1857 which is also referred to as the Sepoy Mutiny, India's First War of Independence, Revolt of 1857 among many other names
- Tilak saw the need to unite Indian more and realised nothing can bond people more than a common idol, equally worshipped by all
- He noticed that Lord Ganesha was considered the "God for everyman" and was worshipped by the members of upper castes and lower castes alike, leaders and followers alike

- He popularised Ganesh Chaturthi as a national festival 'to bridge the gap between Brahmins and non-Brahmins'
- 1893, Tilak organised Ganesh Utsav as a social and religious function
- It was him who put large hoarding with images of Lord Ganesh in pavilions and the man behind the tradition of immersion of huge Ganesh statues on the tenth day of the festival
- • The festival served as a meeting place for common people of all castes and communities at a time when public social, political gatherings were banned by the British

Tilak and Nationalism

- He died on August 1, 1920, and on this very day the Non-cooperation-Khilafat movement was launched
- Jawaharlal Nehru called him the 'father of Indian revolution', Mahatma Gandhi described Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak as 'the maker of modern India'. He was called the 'Father of India Unrest' by Valentine Chirol
- Tilak believed in the following
 - ✓ Common language: He used Hindi as the language of the movement. His speeches were either in Marathi or Hindi and he avoided the use of English. Tilak was the first Congress leader to suggest that Hindi written in the Devanagari script be accepted as the sole national language of India.
 - ✓ Mere protest, not backed by self reliance will not help people: Tilak did not support Gandhi's way of achieving Independence. Unlike, Gandhi, Tilak was open to the idea of extreme forces to attain freedom
 - ✓ Good wishes between master and slaves are impossible: He wrote in his paper (Kesari) about how according to the Bhagavad Gita, no blame can be attached to anyone who killed an oppressor without any thought of reward. After this, he was charged with incitement to murder and was sentenced for 18 months. It was after his release that he adopted the slogan, "Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it."
 - ✓ Swadeshi: Tilak founded the All India Home Rule League in 1916 with Muhammad Ali Jinnah and Annie Besant. He drew his inspiration from the Russian Revolution. He wanted a federal system for Free India where every religion and race co-existed and were equals