



Towards a Great India

A magazine of the Freedom Team of India

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Want change? Then lead.

India's governance can be reformed, but first Indian at least 1500 citizen-leaders must come together and agree to a common policy platform. **Join the Freedom Team of India.**

Target/ achievement

Year	Number of leaders wanted	Number of initial FTI members
2008	100	38*
2009	500	91*
2010	1500	93#
2011	2500+	

*Including *Observers* who have since been transitioned to Freedom Partners.

#Less than a third of FTI Initial Members are expected to become full members. **Only about 30 members are reasonably active at the moment.**

Join the White Force in its war against corruption and mis-governance

<http://freedomteam.in>

info@freedomteam.in

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Message from the Team



The moment the slave resolves that he will no longer be a slave, his fetters fall. Freedom and slavery are mental states.
M.K. Gandhi

India became independent in 1947 but in many ways it remains a slave nation - slave to its corrupt politicians, bureaucrats, policemen and judges. It is the spineless subservience of our educated citizens towards corrupt leaders whom they serve diligently, that sustains this shameful slavery. Gandhi helped us get independence but failed to instil self-respect in us. Mentally we are still slaves. Overthrowing our corrupt 'masters' is crucial if we are to become free.

After six decades of abject slavery, some Indians are finally beginning to speak up against the corruption and venality that is the hallmark of our public life. Many educated Indians have travelled (and lived) abroad and are no longer willing to accept sub-standard, Third World governance. Expectations are increasing: we want good governance. But good governance requires policies of freedom which can't be implemented by slaves. What can be done?

A new strategy, a new plan of action is called for. The Freedom Team of India (FTI) offers such a plan, a blueprint for the GREAT AND UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS of India. FTI is spearheading a movement for citizenship to free India from slavery to the corrupt. **All** outstanding citizen-leaders are invited to wake up and lead India! Should we not, finally, discard our mental fetters?

On 1 July 2010 FTI became one year old. This issue reports on FTI's work so far and highlights the many challenges that lie ahead. FTI members are committed to launching a **political challenge to root out corruption and misgovernance** once *at least 500 outstanding leaders* join FTI. Our members will *offer* policies of freedom that are guaranteed to significantly improve the quality of life of Indians. It will then be up to India to *accept* this offer.

It is time to take responsibility for our country, time to reform its governance. Join the [Freedom Team](#) or become a [Freedom Partner!](#) Lead! Don't be a slave!

Videos of FTI's Delhi outreach events now online

Videos from two outreach events of FTI in Delhi in February and March 2010 are now available for viewing on the FTI [website](#). (Alternatively, click [here](#).)

Become a Freedom Partner!



Freedom Partners are supporters of freedom and well-wishers of the Freedom Team of India. See more details at: <http://partners.freedomteam.in/>. We need at least 1500 members to join the Freedom Team and 2 lakh Freedom Partners before the movement for freedom can **really** take off.

Freedom Partner groups have started in a few cities in India and abroad. Local meetings and activities are being organised. Join and help grow the movement.

Give me liberty or give me death! - Patrick Henry

Articles by Team Members

NOTE: Only FTI members are entitled to write for this magazine. Non-members can contribute to [India Policy Update](#). We aim to provide an outlet for Freedom Partners in the coming months. Since FTI members are volunteers with full-time jobs, we don't have time to edit this magazine. As well, we aim to give full freedom of expression to our members. Therefore these articles are either not edited, or very lightly edited. Please do note that the views expressed in these articles **may not** represent the views of FTI.

1. A report on FTI's first year (and invitation to become a Freedom Partner)



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This article was first published in Freedom First, July 2010. Freedom First is published from Mumbai. Subscription details at: <http://www.liberalsindia.com/freedomfirst/rightframe.htm>

On 1 July 2010, the Freedom Team of India (FTI) completes one year of its existence. Despite a political and media culture in India that is hostile to liberalism, and despite a severe shortage of leaders, FTI has successfully managed to build a platform where good leaders can work together towards a free India. FTI's tricolour torch is now well recognised by thousands of people across India, and everyone has been invited to become a Freedom Partner (<http://partners.freedomteam.in/>).

A liberal national political group

What is FTI trying to do? Essentially, it aims to fill the void in India's political spectrum, of a missing liberal party. Ever since Swatantra party wound up in 1974 things have gone downhill for India. FTI is trying to reverse this trend and take India towards freedom.

What is the obstacle to this goal? Is it that we don't have the policy solutions? No! The solutions to India's governance problems are quite clear, being broadly on the lines suggested in my 2008 book, *Breaking Free of Nehru* (BFN). (You can download it from <http://bfnsabhlokcity.com>.)

So if the policy solutions aren't an obstacle then what's holding us back? Leadership vacuum. There is no one to fight the corrupt leaders who rule India. After Rajaji died, India's liberals washed their hands off politics and, ever since then, have watched from the sidelines and made idle, useless comments about India's ruin. They are bhadrakalok and will not step into the 'dirt' of politics. They are the problem!

Our education system has added to this by creating millions of clerks. Our clerical classes would much rather serve corrupt politicians as bureaucrats and industrialists, than join politics and change things themselves. No one in India seems to be aware of what Pericles said about ancient Athens, that 'this is a peculiarity of ours: we do not say that a man who takes no interest in politics is a man who minds his own business; we say that he has no business here at all'. We must therefore tell those liberals who refuse to actively engage in India's politics that they have no business in India. Please get involved! That is FTI's main message.

One generation of liberals has bitterly failed India. I am now already fifty years old (what a shock!) and if I can't deliver a free India to my people, then one more generation would have bitterly failed. With repeated failures of this sort, we don't know whether there will even remain an India to talk about in the future.

Make no mistake. The ball is firmly in our court. Your court, my court. Our children will blame us just as we don't hesitate to blame those who have failed us so bitterly.

For the past 12 years I have been working towards bringing together outstanding liberals into India's public life. After promoting Swatantra Bharat Party between 2004-05, it became clear to me that piecemeal efforts simply can't work. We have to do this properly, or not at all. Changing India is no piffling matter and we should give this task due respect and prepare for it properly.

The path of the Freedom Team

At least 1500 outstanding leaders therefore need to come together to agree on the policies they will offer India. They then need to campaign for three years and acquire considerable funding support. Only then should they consider joining or forming a political party with the clear aim of winning a majority of seats in the Parliament.

I proposed the idea of FTI in mid-2007 and later that year created a Yahoo group, inviting a few people to

join. Shantanu Bhagwat, a former foreign service officer, was among the first to join, and published my guest post on his blog, Saytameva Jayate . That post received many comments and many bright young people then joined FTI. That was a lucky break.

These founders of FTI then initiated a range of activities. A magazine called Towards a Great India was issued, and an excellent brochure released. Thereafter, led by L.K. Kandpal and Ajay Anand in Indore, FTI became a Trust on 1 July 2009. FTI's rules, and particularly its Code of Conduct establish high standards for FTI members to follow. FTI later released its Basic Principles and Strategy documents and launched a website. Members actively conducted outreach events in UP and MP and received good press coverage.

FTI is based on the citizen-leader model, a citizen who is also a leader. It doesn't require full-time commitment. Members are asked to give the highest possible priority to their livelihood and family, after which they can work collaboratively on a few activities with the team in their spare time. A lot of excellent work has been achieved this way, at very low cost. To further keep costs down, member expertise in finance, accounts and IT is extensively used on the team.

FTI's teamwork is exemplified by a letter that was drafted, designed, and sent out across India to 4000 independents candidates of the 2009 parliamentary elections. Members fielded tens of telephone calls that were received from all over India in response. FTI currently has 94 members and is in touch with 119 independent candidates.

FTI's first conference

Seventeen members attended FTI's first three-day conference in February 2010 held in Mumbai. At the end of that conference I was able to announce "to the nation that we have a Team. It is now up to the remaining bright and determined young leaders of India to join the Team, and for the good people of the nation to support this effort to transform India's governance."

The conference endorsed FTI's strategy with minor amendments. In brief, FTI members will not launch direct political action until all the necessary homework is done and the people of India clamour for change. Further, as part of FTI's annual action plan, a range of programs will be organised this year, including public seminars and Freedom Rallies.

Challenges to be overcome

The environment for liberal politics in India remains extremely hostile. The shortage of leaders is beyond acute: virtually impossible. No reader of Freedom First has joined FTI yet. About two thirds of those who have joined FTI are dormant. IT millionaires (and billionaires!) in India who pontificate about values and write books advocating liberal policies have no hesitation in consorting with corrupt socialists!

Funding remains the second major challenge. Members have funded almost all FTI efforts so far. If funds could be raised, then a few FTI members will be able to devote their full time to this task, giving this effort a much needed boost.

Despite these difficulties, FTI is determined to rouse the country from its slumber. It is clear to me that FTI is India's only hope now; indeed, India's greatest hope for the past many decades. If anyone has a better alternative to offer, please tell us urgently about it! But if you have nothing better to offer, then make haste to get on board this movement. I look forward to your active participation.

2. Indus Water Treaty and Indo-Pak Dispute



Anupam Sarwaikar is a member of FTI. Anupam worked on cutting edge compiler and performance analysis tools before moving to IT to develop sophisticated financial applications for Wall street. He currently heads the IT of a New York based Investment Management firm.

This article was published in May 2010 on Anupam's blog [Cutting Chai](#), and Shantanu Bhagwat's blog, [Satyameva Jayate](#)

Background

Indus Water System consists of Indus (Sindhu) and its five tributaries, Jhelum(Vitasta), Chenab (Chandrabhaga, Ashkini), Ravi (Iravati), Beas (Vipasa) and Sutlej (Satradu), from west to east. Indus and Sutlej are the only rivers of Indus water system which originate outside India in the Tibet Autonomous region near Lake Mansarover and Rakshash Tal respectively. All other originate in India and all of them flow through India into Pakistan.



Major Tributaries and Dams of Indus Water System
 Source: Indian Express

Like most of the problems of Indian sub-continent, genesis of Indus water dispute lies in the hasty partition of the sub-continent into India and Pakistan. Indus water system was the main source of irrigation for mostly farming population of undivided Punjab, and still is. Both India and Pakistan are agrarian economies although things are changing on Indian side but that is a separate discussion.

Partition plan was pushed in haste and without much planning. There was no provision for sharing the Indus water except the "standstill agreement". To further complicate the situation, Pakistan tried to forcefully capture the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir by claiming that it was Muslim Majority.

After almost a decade of negotiations, Indus Water Treaty (IWT) was signed in Karachi on 1st April 1960 between India and Pakistan under the supervision of World Bank.

IWT awarded all the water of the western rivers (Indus, Jhelum and Chenab) to Pakistan (except some existing use and certain other provisions, mentioned below), and all of the water of the eastern rivers (Ravi-Beas, Sutlej) to the India. It is worth mentioning that, western rivers carry lot more water than the eastern rivers. Full text of IWT can be found [here](#). Some excerpts from IWT:

1. Article III of IWT Para 2 –

India shall be under an obligation to let flow all the waters of the Western Rivers, and shall not permit any interference with these waters, except for the following uses, restricted (except as provided in item (c)(ii) of the Paragraph 5 of Annexure C) in the case of each of the rivers, The Indus The Jhelum and The Chenab, to the drainage basin thereof:

- a) Domestic Use;
- b) Non consumptive Use;
- c) Agriculture Use, as set out in Annexure C; and
- d) Generation of hydro-electric power, as set out in Annexure D.

2. **Article III Para 4**-Except as provided in Annexure D and E, India shall not store any water of, or construct any storage works on, the Western rivers.

3. **Article V Para 1** - In consideration of the fact that the purpose of part of the system of works referred to in Article IV(1) is the replacement, from the Western Rivers and other sources of water supplies for irrigation canals in Pakistan which, on 15th August 1947, were dependent on water supplies from the Eastern Rivers, **India agrees to make a fixed contribution of Pounds Sterling 62,060,000** towards the cost of these works.

4. **Annexure D Para 1** - The provisions of this Annexure shall apply with respect to the **use by India of the waters of the Western Rivers for the generation of hydro-electric power** under the provisions of Article III (2) (d) and, subject to the provisions of this Annexure, **such use shall be unrestricted : Provided** that the design, construction and operation of new hydro-electric plants which are incorporated in a Storage Work (as defined in Annexure E) shall be governed by the relevant provisions of Annexure E .

To summarize above, IWT awards all the water of Eastern Rivers to India as of 1st April 1960 and full use of the water of Western rivers to Pakistan except the existing storage capacities and dams as of the date of signing of the treaty, with provision to finish construction of the projects already under construction on western rivers. **India paid Pound Sterling 62.060,000** to Pakistan to build canals to flow the water from the western rivers to the areas dependent on eastern rivers. **India has unrestricted use of water on western rivers for hydro-electric power as long as the project meets pre-defined design criteria.**

contd.

Past and Current Conflicts

- Wullar Lake and Barrage – Wullar Lake, a fresh water lake situated on Jhelum in the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir provides 40-50% of fish catch for the state. This lake is almost non-navigable in winters and becomes navigable only in spring when the snow starts melting. India started construction of a barrage and a lock system to increase the water levels of this lake in winters to make it navigable, but the project was halted after Pakistan raised objections. Pakistan claims that India cannot build any storage capacity on Jhelum even though India doesn't want to use the water for irrigation but to make the lake navigable, the water will eventually flow into the Jhelum. It's worth noting that this project would have brought huge benefit to the people of Jammu and Kashmir. Same people whose welfare Pakistan claims to be seeking by unleashing terrorism in Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir form its soil.
- Baglihar Project – This project constructed at Chenab in Doda district generates 450 MW. Pakistan had objected the design of this project and claimed that it was not a run of the river project. India and Pakistan agreed to the World Bank appointment of Professor Raymond Lafitte, a Swiss national, civil engineer and professor at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in Lausanne as the neutral expert. Professor Lafitte did not find any fault with the overall design of the project but suggested India to decrease the height of the dam by 1.5 meters to address the Pakistani concern of storage capacity. This was hailed as a victory by then Pakistani government and India had agreed to it as well. Again, it's worth noting that if the design of the project was run of the river then storage capacity should not affect the flow of the water except the delays permissible under the IWT.
Refer BBC Article: http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south_asia/6356061.stm
- Kishenganga Project - India started the 330 MW Kishenganga hydroelectric project across River Kishenganga. Project involves a 103 meter dam across the river before it crosses the Line of Control and a 27 Km long tunnel through the North Kashmir ranges to bring the water to the Wullar lake where a hydroelectric power station will be built as part of an integrated project. Pakistan objects to this project as well even though all the water will eventually reach Pakistan through Jhelum via Wullar Lake. Pakistan claims that this will affect the power generation capacity of its own Neelum-Jhelum Hydropower Project.
Refer for the Plan Layout:
http://www.nhpcindia.com/Projects/English/Scripts/Prj_Introduction.aspx?Vid=19

Current water crisis in Pakistan and the false Propaganda

Pakistan blames construction of Hydro electric dams on Indian side for the depletion of water levels in Indus and Chenab. Actual reasons for the water depletion are far and varied.

A piece by Huma Imtiaz from Pakistan draws some light on the issue and reasons (<http://www.outlookindia.com/article.aspx?264925>). *Excerpts:*

“Once-mighty Indus is now shrinking rapidly, **courtesy climate change, bad irrigation practices and an exponential increase in population**”

Environmental lawyer Rafay Alam says the depletion in Pakistan's water resources is linked to the population boom and bad irrigation practices.

According to Alam, “Nearly 95 per cent of Pakistan's water is used for agriculture. The irrigation water is put into canals. **It's an inefficient system designed in the 1860s.** The canal is not lined and is just a trench; imagine the seepage that occurs. **We're losing up to 40 per cent of water to seepage, evaporation and theft.**” Alam says farmers should switch to drip irrigation instead of the current flood irrigation system, which would help save water.

Like all Himalayan rivers, Indus and its tributaries also bring lot of sedimentation. Pakistan is already facing reduction in its power generation due to sedimentation.

Decrease in size of Himalayan glaciers and changing weather patterns are partly responsible for the depleting water level. This phenomenon is observed in the rivers on the Ganga-Yamuna plains as well.

LET mastermind Lakhvi has recently claimed that India is waging a water war on Pakistan. Pakistani media is full of anti India rhetoric on IWT violation by India. Given that India is not in violation of IWT, this rhetoric can only mean that either Pakistan is trying to justify the terror campaign it has unleashed against India by showing that India is responsible for water crisis in Pakistan or Pakistani government is trying to put the blame of its own water mismanagement on India.

It is also possible that Pakistani government is trying to put the blame on India to divert growing unrest in other provinces of Pakistan against the misuse of Indus water by Pakistani state of Punjab. (Refer this petition by state of Sindh - <http://www.petitiononline.com/pirs03/petition.html>)

India is not in violation of IWT and it should continue to address domestic power related issues and should not hesitate to move ahead with the projects which can improve the economy of J&K. This will also help uncover that Pakistan isn't looking for the welfare of Kashmiris but its own interest. Pakistani interests are usually the interests of the Punjabi dominated Army.

Pakistani Campaign, miles from Truth

- Nearly 95 per cent of Pakistan's water is used for agriculture. The irrigation water is put into canals. **It's an inefficient system designed in the 1860s.** The canal is not lined and is just a trench; imagine the seepage that occurs. **Pakistan is losing up to 40 per cent of water to seepage, evaporation and theft.**
- As against the storage **entitlement of 3.6 MAF**, India has built no storage so far. Of the **1.34 million** acres permitted for irrigation, **only 0.792 million acres** is being irrigated.
- Out of a **total hydroelectric potential of 18,653 MW**, **projects worth 2,324 MW** have been commissioned and those for **659 MW are under construction.** India is fully entitled to build hydroelectric power plants under IWT.
- Those who are making allegations of water theft are completely ignoring the fact that this would require a storage and diversion canals network on a large scale. Such a network simply does not exist and figures nowhere in Indian plan.
- **There has been disproportionate appropriation of water resources by Punjab at the cost of the other three provinces.** The charge of India holding up water has been raised presumably to divert the responsibility for not distributing waters to the four provinces of Pakistan equitably.
- The real problem appears to be mismanagement of its water resources by Pakistan and changes in climate and weather patterns across the sub-continent coupled with the growing population in Pakistan.

3. What India should learn from American Nationalism



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On a closer look, we find more similarities with the US than Great Britain - in its history and its freedom struggle. Even the horrifying scene of chaos and mayhem after the independence in India appeared identical with the civil war in the US. Another striking similarity was the demand for cultural independence after the political independence from the British.

"However they may boast of Independence, and the freedom of their government," wrote Noah Webster, lexicographer and historian, *"yet their opinions are not sufficiently independent."* He and many others thought that instead of liberating themselves from the influences of English culture, the Americans continue to show *"an astonishing respect for the arts and literature of their parent country, and a blind imitation of its manners."* In fact, Americans were searching their own identity- a cultural and spiritual identity. The new nation was searching a strong unifying culture- a USP, which articulated the fundamental tenets of liberty,

Unfortunately for India, not many sane voices were heard after Independence except some confusing noises of cultural nationalism by a few devout religious zealots. After independence, we were given a dose of a philosophical and poetical dose of *Tryst with Destiny* by our anointed Prime Minister JL Nehru. Other utterances speaking of Indian culture and nationalism were submerged in the resounding cacophony of Nehru's appeal for the *pledge of dedication to the service of India and her people and to the still larger cause of humanity.* And, strangely enough, majority of our leaders could not rise above the narrow mindedness of their religion. As a result, we are yet to come out of the shadow and stigma of secularism, which formally along with socialism protruded in the preamble of Indian constitution in 1976.

Nationalism per se should not be taken as a divisive agenda. Nor should it be an attack on other religions or faiths. It should function as a strengthening and uniting force to bind us all. It should be founded on the true Indian spirit of tolerance and accommodativeness. This spirit manifests itself in our *dharma-righteousness.* This spirit has more to do with one's duties as a human being than any particular dogmas to follow. It is an ever flowing river of human culture (*Sanskriti*) and civilization. The bewitching diversity of our belief rests on oneness of the whole cosmic power. *"Ekam sath, Vipraah bahudhaa vadanti"*, says the Rig Veda: The Truth (God, Brahman, etc) is one; scholars call it by various names.

We could have perhaps avoided the partition of India on communal lines if we had learnt from the American Revolution and its history and how it became super power. In fact, India or was better equipped for providing the world a good model of living amicably amidst the varied colourful cultural carpet. Moreover, we should have risen above parochial mindset. A real interpretation of our *dharma* would have provided us the right answer of building a new India based on universal brotherhood and unity.

We can still do it by learning from the American history and by correctly following the path of *dharma* as propounded by our seers and sages. We have the legacy; the spiritual and cultural vibrancy, the scientific and technological know-how and virtually every thing that can make India a great power- a power which illuminates the world fraternity - a power which leads the world to the path of peace and prosperity. India has the rare natural bounty and a colourful landscape, its people are highly talented, and it has the highest talented youth, best brain. There is a need of an intellectual revolution to make people aware and proud of our cultural heritage and the vast untapped potential. India is certainly going to a super power. We need to re-create a vision for India- an India, which will show the path of peace and prosperity.

India can set a new trend of development- a new way of creating human wealth. We have the brains who can re-write the constitution; re-draft all the laws and codes after a rigorous debate among all the stake holders- all the States and Union Territories and the people of India. Finally, it is high time that we sent competent men and women of high integrity to our parliament and state legislatures, where all issues related to good governance are debated and good laws are enacted.

What is, therefore, needed is the resurgence of nationalism among all Indians and correct interpretation of our *dharma*. We need to wake up from our slumber and realize this vast potential. This nationalism will be a call for all of us to restore India's pristine glory - prosperous India, which will showcase the plurality and diversity of our cultural tapestry. It can be done not by shouting hollow slogans or rousing emotions of patriotism but by being professional and rational in our approach by creating atmosphere of free enterprise; by promoting excellence in all fields; by living a disciplined way of life; by investing in innovation, research and development and by providing neat and accountable governance. The nationalism will be founded on the same unalienable rights of Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness, as cherished by Americans.

Support FTI!

Support FTI with your time and money (see [this link](#) for details). Pass on this magazine to your friends and colleagues. Small contributions of funds are suggested, as well. FTI will accept advertisements in future issues of this magazine, so if you are interested, write to info@freedomteam.in.

Recommended readings

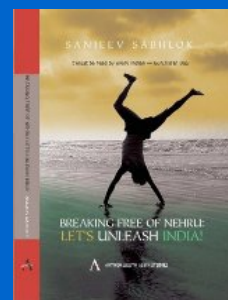
1. **Capitalism and Freedom** by Milton Friedman
2. **Capitalism: The Unknown Ideal** by Ayn Rand, Nathaniel Branden, Alan Greenspan and Robert Hessen
3. **The Ultimate Resource II** by Julian Simon
4. **Breaking Free of Nehru** by Sanjeev Sabhlok
5. **Economics in One Lesson** by Henry Hazlitt
6. **The Use of Knowledge in Society** by F.A. Hayek
7. **The Constitution of Liberty** by F.A. Hayek
8. **India Unbound** by Gurcharan Das
9. **On Liberty** by John Stuart Mill
10. **The Law** by Frédéric Bastiat

11. **Liberalism** by Ludwig Von Mises
12. **Two Treatises of Government** by John Locke
13. **The Triumph of Liberty** by Jim Powell
14. **Growth Triumphant** by Richard Easterlin
15. **Roots of Freedom** by John W. Danford
16. **Good to Great** by Jim Collins

Breaking Free of Nehru – Let's Unleash India!

NOW AVAILABLE FREE

This book (December 2008, Anthem Press) introduces the idea of a Freedom Team of India, and proposes policies that such a Team could consider. Now a **free e-book**: <http://bfn.sabhlokcity.com/>



Key FTI documents

- [FTI Brochure](#)
- [FTI Trust Deed](#)
- [FTI Rules & Code of Conduct](#)
- [FTI Strategy](#)
- [How to join FTI](#)
- [FTI Basic Principles](#)

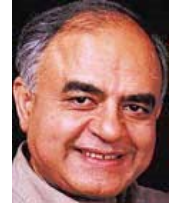
FTI's Speakers Panel



Swaminathan S. Anklesaria Aiyar



Pavan Choudary



Gurcharan Das



Barun Mitra



S.V. Raju



Ramesh Ramanathan



Parth Shah



Atanu Dey

(not pictured)

Mohit Saytananda

Facebook groups of FTI, and related initiatives, causes, and books

Group: We DEMAND Freedom and Good Governance

facebook

Page: Freedom Team of India

facebook

Cause: We want Freedom and Good Governance in India

facebook

Group: Boycott the corrupt politicians of India (New!)

facebook

Page: F.A. Hayek, the great liberal

facebook

Page: Rajaji, the great Indian Liberal

facebook

Page: Minoo Masani, a great liberal

facebook

Group: One Rupee Freedom Movement

facebook

Cause: One Rupee Freedom Movement

facebook

Group: The Discovery of Freedom

facebook

Group: Breaking Free of Nehru

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Please pass this along!

Let's join hands to break the cycle of apathy among educated Indians.

Supporting FTI is very simple: Just pass on this magazine to all your friends and relatives in India so they can help us find the leaders India needs. Surely, India has 1500 leaders who believe in freedom!

