

The Business Diary

The Bahujan movement needs to reinvent itself

The Bahujan movement in India started taking shape under the tutelage and leadership of Swami Vivekananda and his Akhanda Movement in the 1920s. Akhanda means that one (Swami Vivekananda) and the movement received the momentum when the B.R. Ambedkar and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (B.A.) began to work during the independence struggle and after. The B.A. tried to expand in the Hindi belt but managed to impact only a few parts of UP in the 1930s and '40s. The Congress, the ruling party then, empowered the Dalits through various Constitutional amendments, laws and judicial. The Akhanda Movement also tried to provide an identity and impetus to various Dalit communities. The main form came in the 1950s and '60s when the Bahujan movement, under the leadership of Kanchi Ram, sought affiliation among the socially and politically north India. The Bahujan movement had a broader definition of the oppressed and included the Scheduled Caste (SC), Scheduled Tribe (ST) and Other Backward Classes (OBC). It also included lower-caste Muslims (Majlis). Majlis emerged as the leader of the Bahujan movement after Kanchi Ram's death. She went on to become U.P. Chief Minister four times. The Bahujan movement, which transformed into a political party called the Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP), is now facing a crisis. In the last few years, its vote share has been falling. Though the BSP has continued to enjoy the support of the numerically strong Jatavs in UP, it has failed to continue to garner support from the other major Dalit communities by recruiting them under the BSP-Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) banner. The BSP, which is also fragmented among the Samajwadi Party (SP), the Bahujan Janak Party (BJP) and the Congress. As a result, they are not being able to acquire electoral clout that could put pressure on political parties to work for their development. The Bahujan movement in U.P. Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan is centered mostly around Dalit communities that are viable and large in number. It has to generate desire to reach communities that are relatively smaller, numerically weaker and scattered. The influence of the Bahujan movement among the Most Backward Classes (MBC), STs and STs is also waning. Many of them supported the BSP in the first and second phases of Bahujan mobilisation. Kanchi Ram had successfully covered a diverse coalition of a few OBC and MBC and many SC communities. Such a coalition could have been in a few states of Uttar Pradesh. The movement is also failing to mobilize the Muslims, who are part of the Bahujan community. Kanchi Ram had sought to bring them under one umbrella. Another idea is that the Bahujan movement has failed to attract several leaders at the top level. Some L.M. Prasad, who founded the Kanchi Dalit Movement, and Om Prakash Rastogi, who leads the Bahujan Samaj Party, are products of the Bahujan movement. This may have emerged as the second rung of leaders of the movement, but due to some reason or the other, the BSP failed to keep them under its fold. Many young leaders, such as the entrepreneur Anand Ravishanker, Joseph Mithran, who were nurtured under the BSP and the BSP and Bahujan movement, are challenging the legitimacy of the contemporary Bahujan movement. They are challenging the B.A. Vivekananda idea. The Bahujan movement needs to reinvent itself as a movement and take up many social issues in its agenda which are linked to the empowerment of Dalits. The BSP needs to expand among the most marginalized communities. The BSP has found new ways of reaching out to the people, such as through social media, but it needs to also retain the traditional ways of mobilisation such as organising mass meetings in Dalit colonies. The BSP's performance this election will depend on future. Given that the SP and the BSP are fighting the election together, the will be a test of M. Kanchi Ram's capacity of handling the BSP's vote base in the

In Tax debate, gift to religious right could be bargaining chip

For years, a coalition of well-funded groups on the religious right have waged an uphill battle to repeal a 1997 law that bans churches and other non-profit groups from engaging in political activity. Now those groups are edging toward a once-indebted victory as Republican lawmakers, led by President Trump, begin to re-examine the law. The United States tax code as part of the 1997 law has been amended through Congress. Among the changes in the tax bill that passed the House last month is a provision to roll back the 1994 ban, which is championed by the religious right, but opposed by both kinds of religious and non-religious leaders, who want it to remain in place. The change could turn churches into a well-funded political force, which is starting as much as \$1.7 billion each year from tax-deductible contributions to churches and other nonprofit groups that could legally engage in partisan politics for the first time, according to an estimate by the nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office (CBO). The Senate will begin voting on the bill as early as midweek in its own version of the sweeping tax rewrite, which the House has already passed. The bill is expected to pass the House on Monday, as lawmakers return to Washington with just a handful of legislative days left and big issues to contend with, including the need to pass a funding measure to keep the government open beyond that. It is also to protect the young undocumented immigrants, known as Dreamers. The need for a legislative victory is going to be felt by those on the religious right that the final bill sent to the president will include the House language, which was drafted with significant input from evangelical groups. The sudden movement toward the goal appears to trace back to a January 2021 meeting that Mr. Trump, then a

presidential candidate, had convened at his Trump Tower office in Manhattan with evangelical leaders he was meeting with. That meeting helped lead to a campaign pledge by Mr. Trump to repeal the law known as the Johnson Amendment, and set the stage for its inclusion in the tax code overhaul that passed the House. Critics warn that the change could dramatically increase unfundable political spending and lead to the creation of "false churches" to take advantage of the new avenue for political spending, which unlike donations to candidates, "super PACs" and party committees would also have to disclose contributions. Thousands of religious leaders, as well as groups and organizations like the United Methodist Church, the National Council of Churches, and the National Baptist Convention for the Americas, are joining back the Johnson Amendment would be the biggest threat to the stability and mission of their organizations of a generation. Churches and houses of worship whose members, staffs and boards of directors now span the political spectrum predict that they will be pressured to take sides in political campaigns, lawsuits and religious groups that receive government funding, which will put leaders in difficult positions. "This is the way the world

works. The world is transactional. But since purpose is not a religious benefit," said Tony Perini, a leading figure on the Christian right who is the president of the Family Research Council. His group has been working against the Johnson Amendment for more than a decade. "The weakness was building, but the real test of this conversation was Donald Trump's." Conservative Christian leaders say Mr. Trump acted on the issue at the January meeting in his office. He asked "Why Christian organizations and churches did not speak out more on the public policy issues," said Jerry A. Johnson, the president and chief executive of the National Religious Broadcasters. The assembled leaders responded in part by pointing to the chilling effect of the Johnson Amendment. Mr. Johnson said he attended the meeting, but later endorsed one of Mr. Trump's primary opponents, Governor Greg Abbott, who was the first choice of many evangelical leaders. Mr. Cruz later dropped out of the race, effectively ending the nomination to Mr. Trump, who formed a 25-member evangelical executive advisory board after his victory. The party's presumptive nominee, at a first meeting in June 2020, decided not to become one that regarding the Johnson Amendment would become a centerpiece of his campaign to win over the religious right. Mr. Trump "used a specific conversation he had with a pastor whom he did not see the penny who did not see the world's end," said Jonathan Moore, a Christian publisher who was appointed to Mr. Trump's evangelical board. Mr. Trump said the Johnson Amendment which threatens religious organizations and churches with loss of their tax-exempt status if they endorse or oppose political candidates had created a situation in which "some of his most committed supporters were careful about the language they used publicly about him." Mr. Moore also "appeared to be genuinely surprised that the federal government would attempt to bully these organizations in this way." In a speech to hundreds of conservative Christians on June 21, 2016, Mr. Trump made his first public vow to repeal the Johnson Amendment, predicting its elimination "will be my greatest contribution to my greatest country and other religious." Mr. Moore believed the repeal effort was included in the first election platform for the first time. "Nobody else would even think about voting if Mr. Trump believed, existing it was 'the evangelicals' without whom he said 'I could not have won this nomination'."

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STATEMENT OF UN AUDITED RESULTS FOR THE QUARTER ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 2022

Sl. No.	Particulars	QUARTER ENDED				NINE MONTHS ENDED		YEAR ENDED	
		31.12.2022 (Rs. Lakhs)	30.09.2022 (Unaudited)	31.12.2021 (Unaudited)	31.12.2021 (Unaudited)	31.12.2021 (Unaudited)	31.03.2022 (Unaudited)	31.03.2022 (Unaudited)	31.03.2022 (Unaudited)
1	Income from Operations								
	(a) Revenue from operations	31.81	-	23.96	58.95	43.36	43.06		
	(b) Other Income	0	-	-	-	5.24	-		
	Total Revenue (1)	31.81	-	23.96	58.95	48.60	43.06		
2	Expenses								
	(a) Cost of material consumed	18.25	-	15.90	36.58	28.93	23.09		
	(b) Purchases of Stock-in-trade	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	(c) Changes in Inventories of finished goods, Stock-in-Trade and Work-in-Progress	5.98	6.12	5.93	18.01	18.11	24.05		
	(d) Employee Benefit Expenses	3.11	0.36	0.13	0.28	0.28	0.51		
	(e) Finance Costs	0.57	-	0.38	0.96	0.61	0.61		
	(f) Selling Expenses	3.11	0.11	0.08	0.30	0.24	0.34		
	(g) Depreciation and amortisation Expenses	2.01	1.20	1.74	8.18	13.72	45.32		
	Total Expenses (2)	27.05	7.69	24.15	64.15	81.89	94.51		
3	Profit/(Loss) before Exceptional & Extraordinary items and tax (3-2)	4.76	(7.49)	(0.20)	(5.24)	(13.27)	(51.45)		
4	Exceptional items	-	-	-	-	-	-		
5	Profit/(Loss) before tax (3+4)	4.76	(7.49)	(0.20)	(5.24)	(13.27)	(51.45)		
6	Tax Expenses								
	(a) Current Tax	-	-	-	-	0.03	0.03		
	(b) Provisions for tax	-	-	-	-	-	0.34		
	(c) Deferred Tax	-	-	-	-	-	-		
7	Profit/(Loss) for the period from continuing operations (5-6)	4.76	(7.49)	(0.20)	(5.24)	(13.24)	(51.78)		
8	Profit/(Loss) from discontinued operations	-	-	-	-	-	-		
9	Tax Expense of discontinued operations	-	-	-	-	-	-		
10	Profit/(Loss) from Discontinued operations after tax (8-9)	-	-	-	-	-	-		
11	Profit/(Loss) for the period (7+10)	4.76	(7.49)	(0.20)	(5.24)	(13.24)	(51.78)		
12	Other Comprehensive Income								
	A (1) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	(2) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	B (1) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	(2) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss	-	-	-	-	-	-		
13	Total Comprehensive Income for the period (11+12)	4.76	(7.49)	(0.20)	(5.24)	(13.24)	(51.78)		
14	Profit/(Loss) and other comprehensive income for the period	1,025.08	1,025.08	1,025.08	1,025.08	1,025.08	1,025.08		
15	Reserves excluding Revaluation Reserves as per balance sheet of previous accounting year	-	-	-	-	-	-	(948.37)	
16	Earnings per equity share for continuing operations								
	(A) Basic	0.08	(0.07)	(0.00)	(0.08)	(0.13)	(0.50)		
	(B) Diluted	0.08	(0.07)	(0.00)	(0.08)	(0.13)	(0.50)		
17	Earnings per equity share for discontinued operations								
	(A) Basic	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	(B) Diluted	-	-	-	-	-	-		
18	Earnings per equity share for discontinued & continuing operations								
	(A) Basic	0.08	(0.07)	(0.00)	(0.08)	(0.13)	(0.50)		
	(B) Diluted	0.08	(0.07)	(0.00)	(0.08)	(0.13)	(0.50)		

NOTES:
 1. The Un Audited Financial Results were taken on record by the Board of Directors in their meeting held on 31.01.2023.
 2. Previous Year figures have been regrouped wherever necessary.

Place: Hyderabad
 Date: 31.01.2023

for Hindustan Bio Sciences Limited
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 Managing Director
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The Business Diary

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