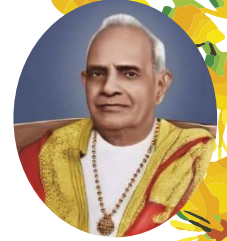


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by Dr. Girija N. Nair

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CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE

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Dear esteemed members of Global NSS,

As we celebrate the auspicious occasion of Vishu, I extend my warmest wishes to you and your families for a year filled with joy, prosperity, and success . May this festive spirit illuminate our path towards a brighter future.

At Global Seva Samaj (Regd), New Delhi, we've been steadfast in our commitment to empower our community and foster positive change . As the world evolves, so do we. We're now aligned with sustainable development, and our efforts are resonating with our members and affiliated units. Our mission is to bridge gaps, address pressing issues, and ensure inclusive growth, leaving no one behind .

We're excited to honour our eminent personalities in their respective fields on September 12th, 2026, in New Delhi . Join us to celebrate their achievements!

Global NSS is also a Revision Petitioner in the Sabarimala Temple matter, which is presently under consideration before the nine-judge Constitution Bench of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India. Our heartfelt gratitude to Senior Advocates Justice. P N Ravindran (Rtd) , Shri. C N Sreekumar , Shri. T G N Nair and Advocates Smt. Priya Balakrishnan and Km. Samyukta Nair who are representing us before the Hon'ble Court .

To our young generation, I invite you to join us in this journey, support GNSS, and contribute to its growth . I am proud of the work we have done together and truly grateful for your constant support. Thank you for your valuable contributions—I look forward to meeting you at our upcoming events.



Warm Regards,

Somasekharan Nair.
Chairman, Global NSS.



K. K. NAIR: A DEFINING ADMINISTRATIVE VOICE IN THE AYODHYA NARRATIVE

K. K. Nair, born as Karunakaran Pillai on 11 September 1907 in Travancore (present-day Kerala), was a distinguished member of the Indian Civil Service whose role in the events of 1949 at Ayodhya continues to hold enduring historical significance. Educated at reputed institutions including University College London, he joined the ICS in 1930 and served in various administrative capacities in the United Provinces (now Uttar Pradesh), earning recognition as a firm and decisive officer.

His place in history is most closely associated with his tenure as District Magistrate of Faizabad between 1949 and 1950, when a momentous development occurred in Ayodhya with the appearance of idols of Lord Ram inside the disputed structure. The situation was fraught with communal sensitivity and the potential for widespread unrest. At this critical juncture, Nair adopted a measured administrative approach. Despite pressure from the political leadership of the time, including the government led by Jawaharlal Nehru, to have the idols removed, he is understood to have expressed serious apprehension that any such action, particularly by force, could lead to grave law and order consequences.

Exercising his authority as District Magistrate, Nair opted to maintain the prevailing situation rather than precipitate confrontation. The premises were secured, but the idols were not removed, and limited worship was permitted under controlled conditions. This decision, taken in the interest of maintaining public order, had far-reaching implications and became a turning point in the evolution of the Ayodhya issue, shaping its trajectory for decades to come.

Following his voluntary retirement from the civil service in 1952, Nair transitioned into public life. He practiced law at the Allahabad High Court and later entered active politics by associating with the Bharatiya Jana Sangh. He went on to serve as a Member of the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly and was subsequently elected to the 4th Lok Sabha from Bahraich, continuing his engagement with public affairs.

K. K. Nair's legacy remains closely intertwined with one of the most consequential chapters in India's modern history. His administrative choices during a delicate and defining moment are widely regarded as having played a pivotal role in shaping the course of the Ayodhya dispute. His life reflects the impact that individual decisions, taken in positions of responsibility, can have on the broader socio-political landscape of the nation.





MANNAM SMRITI MANDAPAM IN NEW DELHI

A TRIBUTE TO KERALA'S RENAISSANCE LEADER

The foundation stone for the Mannam Smriti Mandapam was laid on 25 March 2026 at the Mannam International Centre, Sector 11, Dwarka, New Delhi, marking a significant milestone for the Malayali diaspora in the national capital. The ceremony was presided over by C. V. Ananda Bose and attended by a large and distinguished gathering.

The initiative, undertaken by Delhi NSS, is dedicated to commemorating the legacy of Mannathu Padmanabhan (1878–1970), founder of the Nair Service Society. A visionary leader and a prominent figure of the Kerala renaissance, he was conferred the title Bharathakesari and honoured with the Padma Bhushan. Guided by the ideals of Mahatma Gandhi, he played a pivotal role in social reform movements such as the Vaikom Satyagraha and the Guruvayur Satyagraha, striving for equality, social justice, and the upliftment of the marginalised sections of society.

Devotees across communities have long revered Mannathu Padmanabhan, traditionally offering homage at his Samadhi at Perunna, Kerala. However, recurring instances of restricted access to the Samadhi Mandir have caused concern among followers. In this context, and in recognition of the cultural and emotional needs of Malayalis residing in North India, Delhi NSS resolved to establish the Smriti Mandapam in New Delhi as a dedicated space for remembrance and tribute.

Addressing the gathering, Dr. Bose lauded the initiative as a meaningful effort to preserve cultural values and traditions. He observed that the Smriti Mandapam would serve to perpetuate the memory of Mannathu Padmanabhan among future generations while fostering unity, cultural identity, and social harmony, particularly among the diaspora community.



The proposed Smriti Mandapam is envisaged as a spiritual and cultural hub for Malayalis in North India, providing a focal point for community engagement and homage. The project is expected to be completed within the next four to six months, subject to favourable conditions, and reflects the collective commitment of the community to preserving its heritage and values.



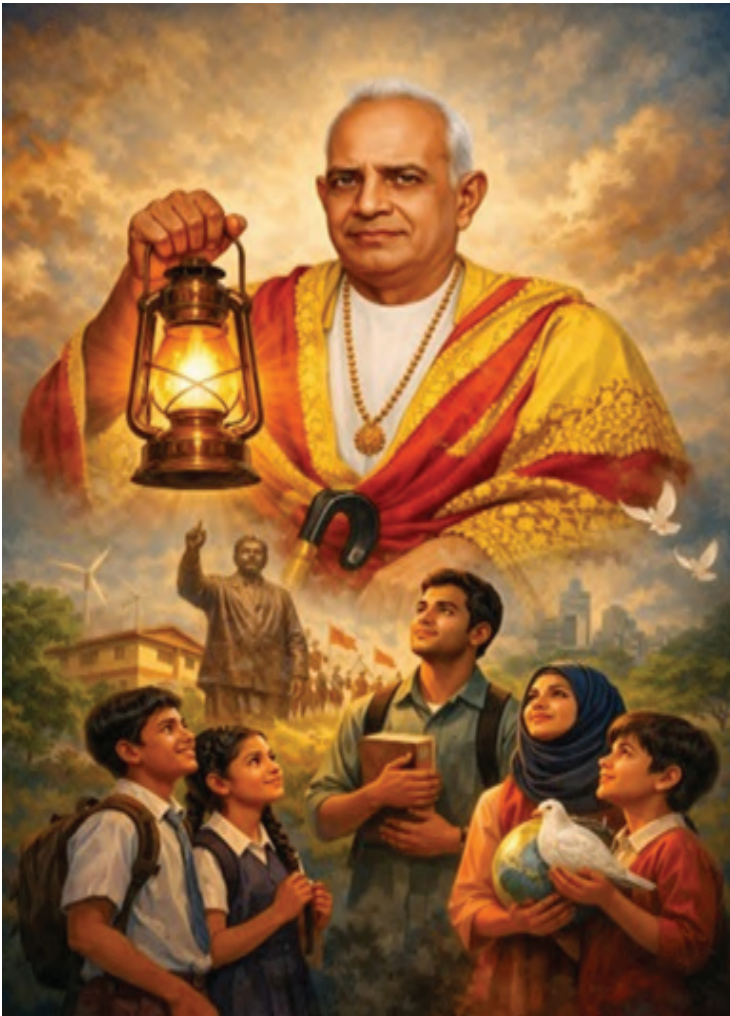
M.K.G. PILLAI

Former Chairman, Global NSS
President, Delhi NSS



MANNATHU PADMANABHAN


THE CONSCIENCE OF REFORM IN AN EVOLVING WORLD.



an unwavering belief in human dignity. At a time when society was fractured by rigid hierarchies, exclusion and silent suffering, he chose not to remain a spectator; he chose to act. Kerala, often celebrated for its literacy and social harmony, was once a land deeply divided by caste and inequality. It was into this reality that Mannathu Padmanabhan stepped with clarity; not with hostility, but with resolve. He saw that true reform could not arise from confrontation alone. It had to emerge from awakening of minds, of communities, and of collective conscience. With this vision, he founded the Nair Service Society in 1914. But this was not merely an organization, it was a movement. A movement to educate, to uplift and to unite. Schools and Colleges were built, institutions were nurtured, and a sense of self-worth was rekindled among people who had long been marginalized by social structures. Yet, his work did not end with community upliftment. His vision was far wider and he dreamed of a Kerala where every individual, regardless of birth, could stand tall with dignity. What distinguished Mannathu Padmanabhan from many reformers was his method. He did not preach hatred against those who upheld unjust systems. Instead, he appealed to their conscience. In moments when society could have slipped into bitterness, he insisted on balance. In times when divisions could have deepened, he built bridges. He believed that only reform that awakens compassion is enduring. His leadership during movements such as the Vaikom agitation (for temple entry rights) reflected this rare moral strength. He stood for justice, but never at the cost of harmony.

There are lives that are lived, and there are lives that illuminate. Mannathu Padmanabhan belonged to the latter - a quiet flame that grew into a guiding light for generations. Born in the serene village landscapes of Kerala in 1878, he did not inherit power, wealth, or privilege. What he inherited instead was something far more transformative - a deep sensitivity to injustice and





He believed that progress was not measured merely by economic growth or institutional expansion and true progress was when:—

- Education reached the last person
- Social dignity replaced inherited discrimination
- Communities lived not in competition, but in cooperation

He envisioned a welfare society long before the term became popular - a society where governance, social institutions, and individuals worked together for collective well-being. Today, as the world stands at crossroads marked by rapid technological progress but also growing divisions, the life of Mannathu Padmanabhan speaks with renewed relevance. In an era influenced by artificial intelligence, digital identities, and global connectivity, the fundamental question remains unchanged: Will humanity advance with compassion or regress into fragmentation?

His life offers a clear answer. He teaches us:

- Progress without empathy is fragile
- Knowledge without values is dangerous
- Reform without inclusiveness is incomplete

A young child in today's Kerala or anywhere in the world reading about Mannathu Padmanabhan can see him not just as a historical figure, but a possibility: A possibility that one individual, guided by integrity and compassion, can reshape the society.

The child may learn that:

- One need not be powerful to create change
- One need not be loud to be impactful
- One need not hate to correct injustice

Mannathu Padmanabhan did not merely build institutions or challenge injustice or reform society, but he built values, transformed attitudes and humanized it. His life reminds us that the greatest revolutions are not those that destroy, but those that heal, unite, and uplift. If future generations are to build a world free from hatred and hostility, they must look back at lives like his, not as distant history, but as living guidance. Let us carry forward his legacy by:

- Choosing dialogue over division
- Choosing compassion over conflict
- Choosing service over self-interest

For in doing so, we do not merely remember Mannathu Padmanabhan - we become a part of his unfinished dream.



ADV. T G NARAYANAN NAIR

Supreme Court of India
Chairman, Ashram Srinivaspuri,
Jasola Karayogam, NSS Delhi

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN HEALTHCARE:

BEYOND INNOVATION – TOWARD A NEW PARADIGM OF CARE



thereby reducing diagnostic errors and improving patient outcomes. As these systems continue to learn from vast datasets, their accuracy and reliability are expected to improve further.


Beyond diagnosis, AI is driving a shift toward predictive and preventive healthcare. By analysing large volumes of patient data, AI systems can identify individuals at high risk of developing chronic conditions such as diabetes or heart disease. This facilitates early intervention and the design of personalized preventive strategies, marking a transition from reactive to proactive medical care. Closely aligned with this is the rise of precision medicine, where AI integrates genetic, clinical, and lifestyle data to tailor treatments to individual patients. This approach minimizes trial-and-error prescribing and enhances treatment efficacy, particularly in complex fields such as oncology.

AI has also brought about notable improvements in operational efficiency. Routine administrative tasks such as medical record management, appointment scheduling, and clinical documentation are increasingly being automated, allowing healthcare professionals to devote more time to patient care. In the realm of research, AI has significantly accelerated drug discovery by enabling rapid identification of potential drug candidates and facilitating more efficient clinical trial designs. In some cases, processes that once took years have been condensed into months.

The expansion of telemedicine and remote monitoring further illustrates the inclusive potential of AI. Wearable devices and AI-powered platforms now enable continuous tracking of vital signs, providing real-time alerts for early intervention. This has proven particularly valuable in extending healthcare access to rural and underserved populations, thereby strengthening the overall reach of

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is increasingly redefining the contours of modern healthcare, influencing diagnostics, treatment, administration, and research. Its emergence marks a significant shift from traditional medical practices toward data-driven, technology-enabled systems. While the transformative potential of AI is undeniable, its integration into healthcare presents a complex interplay of benefits and challenges that must be carefully balanced.

One of the most significant contributions of AI lies in enhancing diagnostic accuracy. Advanced algorithms, particularly those based on deep learning, are capable of analysing medical imaging such as X-rays, MRIs, and CT scans with a level of precision that, in certain contexts, rivals or even surpasses human expertise. This has enabled earlier detection of critical conditions such as cancer, stroke, and cardiovascular diseases,



are also expected to contribute to cost reduction by preventing disease progression and minimizing hospital readmissions.

However, the adoption of AI in healthcare is not without serious concerns. The reliance on large volumes of sensitive health data raises significant issues relating to privacy and security. The risk of data breaches, unauthorized access, and inadequate consent mechanisms poses challenges under evolving data protection frameworks. Equally troubling is the issue of algorithmic bias. Since AI systems are trained on existing datasets, any inherent bias within those datasets may lead to unequal treatment outcomes and reinforce existing disparities in healthcare delivery.

Another critical challenge is the lack of transparency in many AI systems, often described as the “black box” problem. The inability to clearly explain how an AI system arrives at a particular decision undermines trust among both clinicians and patients and complicates the process of informed consent. This opacity also raises legal concerns, particularly in determining liability when errors occur. The absence of well-defined regulatory frameworks leaves unresolved questions as to whether responsibility lies with the medical practitioner, the developer, or the institution deploying the technology.

Further, the high cost of implementing AI infrastructure remains a significant barrier, especially for smaller healthcare providers and developing economies. There is also a risk of overdependence on technology, which may gradually erode clinical judgment and diagnostic skills. System failures or inaccuracies could disrupt care delivery if adequate human oversight is not maintained. Additionally, while AI may streamline certain

functions, it also raises concerns about workforce displacement, particularly in administrative and support roles, even as it creates new opportunities in data science and AI specialization.

In this evolving landscape, the most viable approach is not to view AI as a replacement for human expertise but as a complementary tool. A collaborative model, where AI handles data-intensive analysis and clinicians provide judgment, empathy, and ethical oversight, offers the most balanced path forward. For such a model to succeed, it is essential to establish robust data protection regimes, address algorithmic bias, develop explainable AI systems, and create clear legal accountability frameworks. Continuous training and adaptation within the medical profession will also be crucial to ensure effective integration.

In conclusion, AI represents a powerful force capable of transforming healthcare by enhancing accuracy, efficiency, and accessibility. At the same time, it introduces complex ethical, legal, and social challenges that cannot be overlooked. The future of AI in healthcare will depend on the ability to harness its potential within a regulated, transparent, and human-centred framework, ensuring that technological progress remains aligned with the fundamental objective of healthcare—patient welfare and equitable access.



DR. GIRIJA N. NAIR,

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New Delhi.

DR. C. V. ANANDA BOSE LAYS FOUNDATION STONE FOR MANNAM SMRITI MANDAPAM IN NEW DELHI UNDER THE REGIS OF DELHI NSS

