



IHBAS Newborn Death: NHRC Issues Third Notice, Seeks Delhi Government's Response Within Four Weeks on ₹2 Lakh Compensation

Parivahan Vishesh News

Three notices issued since September 2025, yet no report submitted. Inquiry committee acknowledged deficiencies in treatment, but remained silent on compensation. NHRC warns of summons under Section 13 of the Human Rights Protection Act.

Key Points

Third Notice: The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) issued a show-cause notice to the Chief Secretary of Delhi on June 16, 2026, in Case No. 4430/30/0/2025. **Demand:** The Delhi government has been given four weeks, until July 30, 2026, to explain why ₹2 lakh compensation should not be paid to the victim mother and why the recommendations of the external inquiry committee should not be implemented.

Background: The NHRC took *suo moto* cognizance of a news report published on September 10, 2025. It subsequently issued its first notice on September 18, 2025, followed by a reminder on November 28, 2025.

Incident: On September 4, 2025, a destitute woman who was 26 weeks pregnant was admitted to the Institute of Human Behaviour and Allied Sciences (IHBAS) pursuant to a court order. On September 7, 2025, she delivered the baby in an IHBAS washroom. The hospital staff allegedly did not even have a clamp to cut the umbilical cord. The mother and newborn were subsequently taken to an SDMC hospital, where the baby died.

Inquiry Report: The Head of the Department of Psychiatry at IHBAS informed the NHRC on December 22, 2025, that an external inquiry committee had been constituted. The committee identified several deficiencies in the treatment protocol and suggested corrective measures, but made no recommendation regarding compensation.

Legal Warning: The NHRC had warned that if the required report was not submitted, the Chief Secretary could be summoned personally under Section 13 of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993. **Related Issue:** The post of Director at IHBAS is also vacant. The last date for applications was April 10, 2026. According to sources, around 10 candidates from across the country have applied.

Chronology of Events

1. September 4, 2025: The pregnant woman was admitted to IHBAS pursuant to a court order.

2. September 7, 2025: She delivered the baby in the hospital washroom. Allegedly due to negligence, there was a delay in cutting the umbilical cord.



NHRC1.pdf

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3. September 10, 2025: The incident was reported in the media, following which the NHRC took *suo motu* cognizance.

4. September 18, 2025: The NHRC issued its first notice to the Delhi government.

5. November 28, 2025: A reminder was issued after no response was received.

6. December 22, 2025: IHBAS informed the NHRC about the constitution of an inquiry committee, but no mention was made of compensation.

7. April 10, 2026: The last date for applications for the post of IHBAS Director.

8. June 16, 2026: The NHRC issued its third show-cause notice, setting July 30, 2026 as the deadline for a response.

Legal and Regulatory Basis

Section 13 of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993:

The Commission has powers in matters relating to its inquiries, including summoning individuals, requiring documents and examining evidence. In cases of non-cooperation, the Commission can exercise the powers available under the Act.

State Accountability:

When negligence in a government healthcare institution results in death during treatment, questions of state accountability and compensation arise. The NHRC frequently recommends interim relief for victims or their families in appropriate cases.

Role of the External Inquiry Committee:

The committee identified deficiencies in the treatment protocol and recommended corrective measures. The NHRC has emphasized the need for these recommendations to be implemented.

A Public-Interest Question

This case is not merely about the death of a newborn. It raises serious questions

about government accountability, institutional negligence and the rights of vulnerable patients.

The first notice was issued in September 2025, followed by a reminder in November. Even after several months, when no concrete response was received, the Commission proceeded to issue a show-cause notice and raise the question of compensation.

A destitute woman who had been admitted pursuant to a court order allegedly did not receive even basic maternity care. The fact that she reportedly delivered in a hospital washroom and that essential equipment such as a cord clamp was allegedly unavailable raises serious questions about the preparedness and functioning of the healthcare system.

The inquiry committee acknowledged deficiencies, but remained silent on compensation. The NHRC's insistence that relief to the victim should accompany institutional reform is significant. The proposed ₹2 lakh compensation may be symbolic, but it also conveys the message that accountability cannot be separated from corrective action.

At the same time, the continued vacancy of the Director's post at a major mental-health institution such as IHBAS is a matter of concern. Prolonged absence of permanent leadership can affect both policy decisions and institutional oversight.

The Delhi government should now avoid any further delay. Along with its response to the Commission, it should clearly explain two things: whether immediate compensation will be provided to the victim mother and what time-bound action plan will be followed to implement all the recommendations of the inquiry committee.

Protection of human rights in public healthcare institutions can become meaningful only when accountability for negligence and justice for victims go hand in hand.



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National Human Rights Commission

Diary No	112302/CR/2025	Case / File No	4430/30/0/2025
Victim Name	POOJA	Registration Date	18/09/2025

Action List (Click on Action given in blue color to view details)

Action No.	Action	Authority	Action Date
3	Show Cause Notice Issued	To:- THE CHIEF SECRETARY Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi, 3rd level, Delhi Secretariat, I.P. Estate, New Delhi-110002 DELHI DELHI 110002 Email- csdelhi@nic.in	16/06/2026
2	Reminder	To:- THE CHIEF SECRETARY Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi, 3rd level, Delhi Secretariat, I.P. Estate, New Delhi-110002 DELHI DELHI 110002 Email- csdelhi@nic.in	28/11/2025
1	Notice Issued	To:- THE CHIEF SECRETARY Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi, 3rd level, Delhi Secretariat, I.P. Estate, New Delhi-110002 DELHI DELHI 110002 Email- csdelhi@nic.in	18/09/2025

Expand All Action List

Action

Action : Show Cause Notice Issued (Action No 3)

Action Date	16/06/2026
Authority	To:- THE CHIEF SECRETARY Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi, 3rd level, Delhi Secretariat, I.P. Estate, New Delhi-110002 DELHI DELHI 110002 Email- csdelhi@nic.in
Proceeding	The Commission took suo-motu cognizance of a news report dated 10.09.2025 about the death of a newborn baby due to negligence of the hospital. It appears that the mother was a destitute patient admitted in the hospital in pursuance to the directions given by the Court on 04.09.2025. She was 26 weeks in through her pregnancy. On 07.09.2025 she delivered a baby in the washroom of the hospital and the hospital staff could not manage to find a clamp to cut the umbilical cord. The mother and baby then rushed by an ambulance to the nearby Swami Dayanand Hospital but the infant died. It is appalling to note that despite issue of notices, the Commission has not received any response from the Chief Secretary to the Government of NCT of Delhi. However, the Head of Department (Psychiatry) of the Institute of Human Behaviour and Allied Sciences, New Delhi has submitted a report through letter dated 22.12.2025. As per this report an External Inquiry Committee was constituted. They submitted a report finding that there were lot of gaps in the treatment protocol.

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Today's Cybersecurity Thought

WhatsApp Fights Back Against Scammers With New AI Alert Tool

Meta ha announced the rollout of “Scam Alert,” a new AI-powered feature designed to protect WhatsApp users from fraud.

WhatsApp Fights Back Against Scammers With New AI Alert Tool Meta has announced the rollout of “Scam Alert,” a new AI-powered feature designed to protect WhatsApp users from fraud.

Key Highlights• AI-Powered Detection: Scam Alert uses an on-device machine learning model to identify suspicious messages. Importantly, it does this without giving Meta or WhatsApp

access to private conversations.
• Optional Feature: Currently in beta testing, users can choose to enable Scam Alert for added protection.
• How It Works: o Operates in the background, scanning incoming texts from unknown senders. o Flags communication patterns linked to scams, such as: Requests for personal information Urgent or threatening tone Trust-building tactics seen

in romance-baiting scams
Why It Matters
• Privacy First: Since the model runs locally on the device, user chats remain private.
• Targeting Common Scams: Digital fraudsters often exploit urgency and emotional manipulation. Scam Alert is designed to counter these tactics.
• Broader Impact: With WhatsApp being one of the most widely used messaging apps globally, this tool could significantly reduce exposure to

online fraud.
The introduction of Scam Alert reflects Meta's growing emphasis on AI-driven safety tools. If successful, it could set a precedent for other messaging platforms to adopt similar privacy-preserving fraud detection systems.



Get Ready — We're Coming Soon!



PARIVAHAN VISHESH
NEWS DOORDARSHAN

Given the continuous support and cooperation that Parivahan Vishesh Newspaper has received from all of you over the past three years, and considering its growing role in amplifying your voice day by day, the management of Parivahan Vishesh Newspaper and Transport Vishesh News Limited have decided to launch the public's own channel, 'Parivahan Vishesh News Doordarshan,' from the month of October.

The objective of this Initiative is to public interest news, news, public welfare information, public awareness, and important updates more rapidly and effectively to the Government of India, various State Governments, and all political organizations before anyone else.

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We hope that just as you have supported and contributed to taking 'Parivahan Vishesh Newspaper' to great heights in today's era, in the same way, you will continue to support 'Parivahan Vishesh News Doordarshan,' which is being launched to become the voice of the people, and help us make it the world's largest news channel.



Sanjay Bathla
Editor in chief

Leucorrhoea: What it is and what to know

Parivahan Vishesh News

Leucorrhoea is the medical term for a vaginal discharge that is not related to menstruation. Almost everyone with a vagina experiences some discharge, and it's usually the body's way of keeping the vagina clean and healthy.### *

1. Normal vs. Abnormal dischargeNormal leucorrhoea*-** ***Color*:** Clear or milky white- ***Consistency*:** Thin to slightly thick, can be sticky- ***Amount*:** Increases around ovulation, during pregnancy, or with arousal- ***Odor*:** Mild or no odor- ***Other symptoms*:** No itching, burning, or irritation**This type is caused by hormones, vaginal glands, and good bacteria keeping the pH balanced.***Abnormal leucorrhoea

This is when the discharge changes and may signal an infection or other issue.
- ***Color*:** Yellow, green, gray, thick white "cottage cheese", or brown
- ***Consistency*:** Frothy, clumpy, or very watery
- ***Odor*:** Strong, fishy, or foul smell
- ***Other symptoms*:** Itching, burning during urination, redness, swelling, pelvic pain, or pain during sex###

2. Common causes
***Physiological causes*:** pregnancy, ovulation, stress, poor hygiene, tight synthetic clothing
***Infectious causes*:-** ***Bacterial vaginosis*:** thin grayish discharge with fishy odor
- ***Yeast infection / Candidiasis*:** thick white clumpy discharge with itching
- ***Trichomoniasis*:** frothy yellow-green discharge
- ***STIs*:** chlamydia, gonorrhea can also cause discharge***Other causes*:** hormonal changes, diabetes, foreign body like a retained tampon, cervical erosion, pelvic inflammatory disease###
3. When to see a doctor*
It's a good idea to get checked if you notice:- Sudden change in color, smell, or amount- Itching, burning, or irritation- Fever, lower abdominal pain, or pain during sex/urination- Discharge during pregnancy with any of the above symptoms

A healthcare professional can do a simple exam and lab test to identify the cause. Treatment depends on what is found, so self-treating without a diagnosis isn't recommended.###

4. General management and prevention

While specific treatment needs a doctor's prescription, these habits help support vaginal health:

- ***Hygiene*:** Wash external area with plain water. Avoid douching and scented soaps inside the vagina
- ***Clothing*:** Wear breathable cotton underwear. Avoid staying in wet clothes-
- *Safe practices*:** Use protection during sex to reduce STI risk

- ***Diet and immunity*:** Stay hydrated, manage blood sugar if diabetic, and avoid excess stress- ***Probiotics*:** Yogurt and fermented foods can help maintain healthy vaginal flora for some people###

***5. Myths to ignore*-** Discharge always means "uncleanliness". Normal discharge is healthy.- You need to wash inside the vagina. The vagina is self-cleaning.- All discharge needs antibiotics. Only infections do, and only the right kind

...Leucorrhoea is very common and often nothing to worry about. But because abnormal discharge can overlap with infections that need treatment, it's best to talk with a gynecologist or primary care provider to get the right diagnosis and care plan for you.

LEUCORRHOEA

NORMAL OR A WARNING SIGN?

Know the Signs. Seek the Right Care.

Parivahan Vishesh News

Parliament's 176th Report on the Financial Strain of Private Hospitals: Treatment or Financial Test?-The Bill Burden is Bigger Than the Disease! When Treatment Depletes a Family's Savings - The Need to Rein in the Growing Financial Strain of Private Hospital Treatment

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Cure or Financial Test?The 368 Recommendations in the 176th Parliamentary Report on the Growing Financial Strain of Private Hospital Treatment Hold a Major Message-The Need to Rein in the Growing Financial Strain of Private Hospital Treatment When Treatment Depletes a Family's Savings: The 368 Recommendations in the 176th Parliamentary Report on the Financial Strain of Private Hospitals Reflect the Parliamentary Committee's Major Concern?-Advocate Kishan Sanmukhdas Bhawnani, Gondia, MaharashtraGondia - Globally, the issue of healthcare in India is no longer limited to doctors, hospitals, medicines, and treatment. It is increasingly becoming linked to the economic security of families, social justice, and the right of citizens to a dignified life. When a family is struck by a serious illness,

they must grapple with hospital bills, the cost of tests, the cost of medicines, room rent, and the complexities of insurance claims, along with the illness itself. This widespread concern was highlighted in the 176th report of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare, Affordability and Accessibility of Healthcare Facilities in the Public and Private Sector. The report, presented to Parliament on August 7, 2026, makes a total of 368 recommendations. According to the official PIB report, these include several important suggestions, ranging from establishing a system to standardize and limit the cost of essential treatments, tests, and routine procedures in private hospitals to establishing affordable health insurance and reviewing the GST structure for the health sector. I, Advocate Kishan Sanmukhdas Bhawnani, Gondia, Maharashtra, believe that the high cost of medical treatment is no longer just a health issue, but also an economic crisis. Imagine a lower-middle-class family whose breadwinner suddenly contracts heart disease, cancer, kidney disease, or a serious infection. The family initially seeks treatment at a government hospital, but if beds, specialist doctors, tests, or immediate treatment are not available, they are forced to turn to a private hospital. This is where the second crisis of medical expenses begins. After hospitalization, room rent, doctor fees, tests, medicines, equipment, procedure fees, and other expenses can create a bill that even years of family savings cannot cover. A parliamentary committee has seriously underscored this economic pressure and recommended establishing a system to control the prices of essential treatments and tests in private hospitals. The report makes 368 recommendations; now the real test is implementation. The most significant feature of the 176th Report is not just its 368 recommendations, but the fact that the Parliamentary Committee has examined the healthcare system's problems simultaneously in the context of both the public and private sectors. The real question now is how much of these recommendations are implemented in policy, law, and on the ground.

THE BILL BURDEN IS BIGGER THAN THE DISEASE

When Treatment Drains a Family's Savings

176th Parliamentary Report • 368 Recommendations

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A Parliamentary Committee report can only transform public life if the government, state governments, regulatory bodies, insurance companies, and hospitals translate its recommendations into action. Some other issues observed in private hospitals include having private pharmacies and prescribing only medicines available in that pharmacy that are not available outside, which are covered under the Consumer Protection Act 2019. Patients report numerous issues, such as immediate transfer to the ICU or ventilator support, which require regulatory enforcement.

Friends, if we consider the most important message of the 176th Report,transparency in private hospital pricing, the report's most direct implication for poor and middle- class families is that patients should know the cost of treatment in advance, and there should not be excessive price variation for similar treatments.

The Committee calls for a system to standardize and cap the costs of essential treatments, diagnosticservices and routine procedures in all private hospitals.This suggestion is important because in the medical field, patients are often in a position where they cannot negotiate prices. They cannot simply tell the doctor that this test is expensive and that they will get it done elsewhere, because time is crucial in serious illness. Therefore, instead of simply being handed a bill, like a consumer, patients should receive clear information about the estimated cost, treatment options, and package before treatment.

This transparency can be a major step toward preventing unnecessary financial exploitation in the future.

Friends, if we consider another aspect of the 176th Report, that is, to ensure that the hospital room does not become more expensive than the treatment itself, the Committee's recommendations also highlight

the issues related to hospital room rent and treatment costs. Often, patients assume their primary expenses will be on surgery or treatment, but upon discharge, they discover that the bill has been exorbitantly increased by various fees for room, nursing, tests, medications, and other services.

The Parliamentary Committee highlighted the problem of private hospitals, especially in metropolitan areas, charging exorbitant amounts for hospital stays. Therefore, there is a need for a system that clearly discloses the room rent, doctor fees, possible tests, procedure fees, and estimated total expenses before admitting a patient. Except in emergencies, there should also be regulation of new and significant expenses that suddenly arise during treatment.

Health insurance is available, but why are families still worried?

A typical middle-class family purchases health insurance with the hope that it will alleviate their financial hardship in the event of illness. But in reality, many families, despite having insurance, face significant out-of-pocket expenses. Room limits, co-payments, exclusions from certain treatments, outpatient treatment costs, medication and diagnostic limitations, and the claims process can be challenging for patients. The Parliamentary Committee has emphasized the need for a low-cost health insurance system, especially for those who are neither fully covered by government health coverage nor can easily afford expensive private insurance. Simply put, this is a safety net for the "middle class," who may experience the greatest financial insecurity when illness strikes.

Friends, if we delve deeper into the 176th report, it states that insurance should mean actual treatment, not just a card. Future health policy must also ensure that having an insurance card does not simply mean coverage on paper. Patients should know which treatments will be covered, how much the hospital can charge, which tests are

included in the insurance, and under what circumstances a claim may be rejected. Creating a transparent triangulation between insurance companies hospitals, and patients is the need of the hour. The Committee also recommended considering a well-designed, voluntary, and contributory insurance model in collaboration with the government and the private sector. This aims to make health insurance more practical and accessible.

Friends, according to the Committee's report, strengthening government hospitals will reduce the pressure on private hospitals. The other side of the debate on regulating private hospitals is strengthening the public health system. If government hospitals have adequate doctors, nurses, beds, modern equipment, diagnostic facilities, and medicines, patients will not be forced to go to private hospitals. The Parliamentary Report also comprehensively addressed the need to strengthen the capacity and reach of the public health system. According to recent reports, the committee has identified the shortage of beds, human resources, and infrastructure challenges in government hospitals as serious issues. Therefore, the solution lies not only in controlling private hospitals but also in making government hospitals so efficient that poor people are not forced to sell their land, homes, or life savings to access quality treatment.

Friends, according to the committee's report, "Expansion of Jan Aushadhi Centers, Direct Relief for Patients." To understand this, a practical recommendation of the report is to establish Jan Aushadhi Centers in all district hospitals, community health centers, and large private hospitals listed under government schemes. This is of great importance because hospital treatment costs are not limited to operations or beds. The cost of medicines for chronic illnesses can consume a significant portion of a family's income. If quality generic medicines are readily available at affordable prices, the patient's overall treatment costs can be reduced. According to PIB, sales under the

Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana (PMBJP) were estimated to be Rs 2,252.19 crore in 2025-26 and savings to citizens are estimated to be around Rs 9,000 crore.Friends, if we consider the point made in the committee report, why is a review of GST necessary? Healthcare costs cannot be measured solely by hospital bills. Taxes on medicines, medical equipment, diagnostics, and various healthcare services can have a lasting impact on patients. Therefore, the committee has recommended a comprehensive review of the GST framework applicable to the healthcare sector.

For poor and middle- class families, this means that the government should consider a tax system in the healthcare sector that ensures essential medical services and treatment materials are not unnecessarily expensive.

Friends, treatment should be driven by the spirit of human rights, not market forces. The role of the private sector in healthcare is crucial. Private hospitals have contributed to the expansion of modern medicine, super-specialty treatment, technology, and emergency services in India. Therefore, the solution cannot be to eliminate the private sector. The solution lies in transparency, accountability, fair pricing, and strong protection of patients' rights in the private healthcare sector. India needs a healthcare system in which private hospitals can earn profits, but patients' compulsions cannot be used as an unlimited opportunity for profit. Hospitals are an industry, but patients are not just customers; they are citizens seeking help in times of illness and fear.

So, if we study and analyze the entire above narrative, we will find that the 176th Parliamentary Report should not be viewed solely as a document for the Ministry of Health. It holds an important message for the millions of people who navigate the gap between public and private healthcare systems in times of illness. Standardizing the prices of essential treatments and tests in private hospitals, transparent billing, affordable health insurance, expanding Jan Aushadhi centers, reviewing the GST system, and strengthening government hospitals can all together make India's healthcare system more equitable.

After all, the greatest tragedy for a family shouldn't be that a member falls ill; the tragedy becomes even more profound when a family has to sacrifice their entire life's earnings to afford treatment. If the core spirit of the 176th Report were to be summed up in one sentence, it would be this: Treatment in India should provide the poor with the opportunity to recover from illness, rather than pushing them into poverty and the middle class into debt.And now the ball is in the court of the government and relevant regulatory bodies the true success of this report would be to extract the 368 recommendations from the report's files and translate them into relief for hospital bills, patient rights, and the common family's pockets..



The Legend of Nag Panchami...

Parivahan Vishesh News

One day, King Parikshit became very tired while hunting in the forest. Driven by hunger and thirst, he reached the ashram of Maharishi Shamik. The sage was deep in meditation at the time, so he did not respond to the king's request.

The king took this as an insult. In a rage, he picked up a dead snake from the tip of his bow and placed it around the sage's neck.

When the sage's son, Shringi, learned of this incident, he was extremely enraged. He cursed King Parikshit, "Whoever has insulted my meditating father will die on the seventh day from the bite of King Takshaka."

When King Parikshit learned of this curse, he made elaborate arrangements for his safety. During these final days, he listened to the Srimad Bhagavata Katha from Shukdev.

But on the seventh day, King Takshaka found his way. According to the story, Takshak took the form of a small creature and entered the fruit. As soon as the king picked it up, Takshak assumed his true form and bit him.

King Parikshit died from the poison. After Parikshit's death, his son, King Janamejaya, ascended the throne of Hastinapur. When he learned of his father's death and the death of King Takshak, a fire of vengeance ignited within him.

He vowed to destroy the snake race from the face of the earth.He organized a massive Sarpa Satra Yajna.

At the Yajna, learned Brahmins began chanting powerful mantras. Under the influence of these mantras, even snakes living far away were drawn to the sacrificial fire against their will.

One by one, snakes began falling into the fire pit.

Fear and chaos erupted in the Naga realm. When King Takshaka learned that Janamejaya's yajna was also being performed for his destruction, he sought refuge with Lord Indra. Takshaka thought himself safe under Indra's protection. However, when the sages invoked Takshaka with special mantras during Janamejaya's yajna, the mantras were so powerful that Indra's seat, along with Takshak, was drawn towards the

yajna.A great ascetic stepped forward to save the existence of the Nagas—Sage Aastik. Sage Aastik belonged to the family of King Vasuki and possessed great ascetic powers and remarkable knowledge.

He arrived at Janamejaya's yajna site. With his sweet voice and scholarly praise, he pleased the king and the sages present there.

King Janamejaya was so impressed by his wisdom that he said, "O sage! I am deeply pleased with your words. You may ask for any boon you desire." Without delay, Aastik Muni said, "O King! If you wish to grant me a boon, then stop this snake sacrifice here and save the lives of the remaining snakes."Janamejaya was now bound by his promise. He accepted Aastik Muni's request and stopped the snake sacrifice.

Thus, the destruction of countless snakes was prevented, and the lives of the remaining snakes, including King Takshaka, were saved.The Tradition of Offering Milk and Water

According to belief, the snakes were terribly tormented by the fierce fire and heat of the sacrifice. Milk and water

were offered to cool them down.

The day Aastik Muni stopped Janamejaya's snake sacrifice is considered to be the fifth day of the bright fortnight of the month of Shravan. Therefore, the tradition of celebrating this date as Nag Panchami, in association with the worship of snakes, became popular. The Nagas expressed their gratitude to Aastik Muni, and a belief was formed that anyone who worships the Naga deity with devotion on this day is blessed with protection from the fear of snakes.

This tells us that when the fire of anger and revenge crosses its limits, even innocent people can be affected.King Janmejaya set out to avenge his father's death, but Aastik Muni explained to him that it is not right to destroy an entire race because of one person's crime.Therefore, Nag Panchami also gives us the message of compassion, restraint, and forgiveness towards nature and animals. The biggest lesson of Nag Panchami is that revenge leads to destruction, but wisdom and compassion save life.



The mystery of 84 lakh vaginas mentioned in Sanatan scriptures...

Parivahan Vishesh News

84 lakh species are mentioned in our religious texts purely in relation to biology and its gradual development....! What this means is that it has been told in the religious texts of our Sanatan Dharma that the development of life in the universe has happened gradually and this has been expressed in many of our texts. This is described in the Srimad Bhagwat Purana as follows: Shristva Purani Vividhan yajayat mashaktaya Trees, Reptiles, Khagdansa Matsyaan. Taistair unsatisfied heart: Purusham Vidhya Brahmava lokdhisshanam Mudmapa Dev:॥ (11-9-28 Shrimad Bhagavata Purana)

That is, the fundamental power of the universe manifested as creation, and in this process, many forms such as trees, reptiles, animals, birds, insects, fish, etc. were created...But, that consciousness did not fully manifest...Hence, man was created, who could experience that fundamental element.

The second important point is that in the Indian tradition, the journey from the beginning of life to human beings has been described as 8.4 million species...The meaning of this is that life on Earth, starting from a very subtle and simple form, gradually became integrated...And, only after 8.4 million species (stages) was the development of intelligent beings like humans possible...Today, even modern science believes that in the journey from amoeba to human beings, consciousness has passed through approximately 10.4 million species...

This slight discrepancy between our religious texts and modern science may be due to the fact that our religious texts were written millions of years ago...And, over millions of years, evolution may have led to some increase in the number of species.

But the realization that our ancestors had millions of years ago is quite

astonishing...Many scholars have classified these 8.4 million species.

All living beings are divided into two categories:

Yonija and Ayonija...

That is, creatures born from the union of two are called Yonija...And creatures that develop on their own, like amoebas, are called Ayonija...

Furthermore, creatures are broadly divided into three categories:

1. Aquatic - all creatures living in water.
2. Terrestrial - all creatures roaming the earth.
3. Aerial - all creatures roaming the sky. Apart from this, on the basis of origin of living beings, 84 lakh species were classified into these four types...

1. Germ-born - Humans and animals born from the mother's womb are called gerontological.
2. Egg - The creatures born from eggs are called eggs.
3. Swadej- Small animals produced from feces, urine, sweat etc. are called Swadej.
4. Udibhaja- The creatures born from the earth were included in the Udi bhaja category.

Not only this, we find a verse in Padma Purana... Jalaj Nav Lakshani, Sthavra Lakshya Vimshati, Krimayo Rudra Sankhyah. Pakshinam Dash Lakshanam, Trinshal Lakshani Pashavah, Chatur Lakshani Manavah - (78.5 Padma Purana) That means -

1. Water-based life forms – 0.9 million
2. Immobile, meaning plants and trees – 2 million
3. Reptiles – 1.1 million
4. Birds – 1 million

5. Terrestrial animals – 3 million

6. Total of the remaining human race = 8.4 million.

Thus, in just one verse, approximately 7,000 years old, we not only find the number of species present on Earth but also their classification.

Similarly, animals were classified based on their anatomy...

This was mentioned in the science and craft treatises of ancient India, based on the classifications of various scholars. According to which
(1) Ek-shaf (animals with one hoof) - Khar (donkey), Ashwa (horse), Ashwatar (mule), Gaur (a type of buffalo), deer, etc.

(2) Dwi-shaf (animals with two hooves) - Cow, goat, buffalo, blackbuck, etc.

(3) Animals with five-toed claws - Lion, tiger, elephant, bear, dog, jackal, etc. (Science and Craft in Ancient India - page no. 107-110)

Thus, in just a single 7000-year-old verse, we not only find the number of species present on Earth but also their classification.

From the above description, it is quite clear that the information described in our texts is the result of thousands and millions of years of research by our ancestors... And, they studied not only the creatures that walk on the earth but also those living in the sky and in the depths of the vast oceans. But due to a lack of adequate information and a lack of proper understanding, we are becoming increasingly afflicted with superstitions today...Therefore, today we need to recognize our knowledge and pride...

Peshwa Bajirao, the Undefeated Hero



Parivahan Vishesh News

Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj liberated a vast territory from the Mughals with his might. After him, the hero who played the most significant role in maintaining this "Swarajya" was Bajirao Peshwa.Bajirao was born on August 18, 1700, in his maternal village of Duber. His grandfather, Shri Vishwanath Bhatt, had fought alongside Shivaji Maharaj. His father, Balaji Vishwanath, was the chief minister (Peshwa) of Chhatrapati Shahuji Maharaj. It was through his valor that Shahuji defeated the Mughals and other opponents and expanded the influence of Swarajya.Bajirao had a passion for war and politics since childhood. When he was six years old, he underwent the Upanayana ceremony. At that time, he received many gifts. When asked to choose a gift of his choice, he chose a sword. Chhatrapati Shahu Ji, pleased with him, gave him a precious pearl necklace, but he demanded a good horse in return. When taken to the stable, he chose the fastest and most stubborn horse. Furthermore, by immediately riding it, he gave a hint of his future life.

ssssssAt the age of fourteen, Bajirao began participating in direct battles. He captured the Pandavgarh fort, located at a dangerous height of 5,000 feet, by storming from behind. Some time later, his prowess was demonstrated in a naval campaign against the Portuguese. For this, Shahu Ji bestowed the title of Sardar on him. After the death of Bajirao's father, Vishwanath Peshwa, on April 2, 1720, Shahu Ji appointed the 20-year-old young Bajirao as Peshwa on April 17, 1720. Upon becoming Peshwa, Bajirao's first attack was against the Nizam of Hyderabad and defeated him. Subsequently, Bajirao hoisted the saffron flag everywhere by defeating Daud Khan of Malwa, the Mughal chieftain Daya Bahadur of Ujjain, Mushtaq Ali of Gujarat, the Muslim ruler of Chitradurga, and Sadulla Khan of Srirangapatna. This extended the boundaries of Swarajya from Hyderabad to Rajputana. Bajirao promoted young men like Ranoji Shinde, Malharrao Holkar, Udaji Panwar, and Chandroji Angre and made them skilled military commanders.

In the fierce Battle of Palkhind, Bajirao defeated Nizamulmulik, the Wazir of the

Delhi Emperor. British General Montgomery, who defeated the famous German commander Rommel in World War II, ranked it among the seven greatest battles of the world. In this, the Nizam was forced to sign a treaty. This battle spread Bajirao's fame throughout India. He assisted the elderly Chhatrasal in his battle against Mohammad Khan Bangash and freed him from Bangash's captivity. After sacking Delhi, the Turkish invader Nadir Shah received news of Bajirao's arrival and turned back.

The ever-invincible Bajirao was deeply troubled by domestic problems and the internal politics of the palace. While on his way to Delhi, eager to confront Nadir Shah, he died en route at Raverkhedi on the banks of the Narmada River on April 28, 1740, at the young age of 40, suffering from sunstroke in the hot and humid weather. His only principle of war strategy was to attack the root, and the branches will fall on their own. The palace located in Shaniwar Wada, Pune, still serves as a reminder of his valor.

Why is a lamp lit during the worship of the Goddess?

Parivahan Vishesh News

The Devi Bhagavata Purana states, "At the beginning of creation, there was only one Goddess. She created the universe; from her, Brahma, Vishnu, and Rudra were born. Everything else originated from her. She is such a supreme power (superpower)."The Goddess assumed the Jyoti avatar to destroy the ego of the gods.The lighting of the lamp during the worship of the Goddess (Mother) is related to the Goddess's Jyoti avatar. The story of the Goddess's Jyoti avatar is as follows:Once a war broke out between the gods and demons. The gods emerged victorious. This instilled arrogance in the gods. All the gods said to themselves, "This victory is due to

me; if I had not been there, victory would not have been possible."Mother Jagadamba understood the ego of the gods. She knew that this ego would prevent them from remaining gods. It is because of their ego that demons are called "Asuras." This same ego is taking root among the gods, and because of this, the world will once again face suffering.To destroy the gods' ego, the Goddess appeared before them in the form of a radiant light, unlike any anyone had ever seen before. Seeing this radiant light, all the gods were stunned and asked each other, "What is this? Who created this illusion that astonishes the gods?"Confused, Lord Indra sent Vayudev to investigate the radiant light. Filled with pride, Vayudev approached the radiant light. The radiant

light asked, "Who are you?"Vayudeva replied, "I am Vayu. I am the Mother. I am the life force of all." I am the one who controls the entire universe.The beam of light placed a straw in front of Vayudev and said, "If you can control everything, then move this straw."Vayudeva used all his strength, but the straw wouldn't budge. Ashamed, he returned to Indra and said, "This is some amazing power! I couldn't even move a straw in front of this."Devraj Indra then called Agnidev and said, "Agnidev! Since you are our mouthpiece, go there and find out who this beam of light is." At Indra's request, Agnidev went to Agnidev. The beam of light asked Agnidev, "Who are you? What might do you possess? Tell me."Agnidev said, "I am Jaatveda, I am

Agni." I have the power to burn the entire world.The ray of light asked Agnidev to burn the straw. Agnidev used all his strength but could not burn it and returned to Indra and said with a sad face. Then all the gods said, "We, who are full of false pride and arrogance, are incapable of understanding this ray of light. It seems to be some supernatural power. Indra! You are the master of us all, so you must find out about this ray of light."Then Indra, the thousand-eyed Indra, himself approached the ray of light. As soon as Indra reached there, the ray of light disappeared. Seeing this, Indra felt deeply ashamed. Because the ray of light did not even speak to him, he felt inferior. He wondered, "How will I face the gods now?" Pride is the wealth of great men; when pride is no

longer there, it is appropriate to abandon this body. Indra! You are the master of us all, so you must find out about this ray of light."Then Indra, the thousand-eyed Indra, himself approached the ray of light. As soon as Indra reached there, the ray of light disappeared. Seeing this, Indra felt deeply ashamed. Because the ray of light did not even speak to him, he felt inferior. He wondered, "How will I face the gods now?" Pride is the wealth of great men; when pride is no

embodiment of Pranava. By My grace and power, you have conquered the demons." It is only by my power that the wind god blows and the fire god burns. You people should give up your ego and know the truth.'Hearing the words of the Goddess, the gods realized their mistake and were saved from being affected by the demon of ego. They apologized and prayed to the Goddess to be pleased and said that she should bless us so that we never become egoistic.Since then, during the worship of the Goddess - Ashtami, Navratri and Jagran etc., a Jyoti or Akhand Jyoti is lit as the incarnation of the Mother's light. During Navratri, after lighting the Jyoti of the Goddess every day, offerings of a pair of cloves, Batasha, coconut kernel, ghee, Halwa-Poori etc. are made in it.



Flying Beyond Sight: A New Path Toward Safer Aviation for Blind Pilots



Dr Vijay Garg

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Parivahan Vishesh News

Dr. Vijay Garg

For centuries, flying has been closely associated with vision. Pilots depend on visual information to understand their surroundings, monitor instruments and respond to changing conditions. But advances in technology are challenging the assumption that vision must always be the only gateway to safe aviation.

The idea of supporting blind or visually impaired pilots is not simply about making aviation more inclusive. It also raises an important technological question: Can machines translate visual information into other forms of information that a person can understand and act upon?

Modern aviation already depends on sophisticated systems that collect enormous amounts of data. Aircraft sensors continuously monitor altitude, speed, direction, position, weather conditions and the aircraft's mechanical systems. Navigation systems can determine location with remarkable accuracy, while automated systems can assist pilots with many aspects of flight.

The next challenge is making this information accessible through alternative sensory channels.

Turning Visual Information Into Sound and Touch

Researchers and engineers are exploring technologies that can convert visual or spatial information into auditory or tactile signals. Instead of presenting information only through a conventional screen, a system could potentially communicate important changes through carefully designed sounds, vibrations or other forms of sensory feedback.

For a person with severe visual impairment, such technology could provide an alternative way of understanding certain aspects of the aircraft's environment.

Imagine a cockpit in which changes in direction are represented by different tactile signals, while alerts about altitude, navigation or nearby obstacles are communicated through distinct sounds. Such systems would not simply replace vision; they would create an additional human-machine interface.

However, aviation is an exceptionally demanding environment. Any technology intended for flight must be extremely reliable, thoroughly tested and designed with multiple layers of redundancy.

Artificial Intelligence Could Play a Role

Artificial intelligence may become an important component of future assistive aviation systems. AI can process large volumes of sensor information rapidly and identify patterns that might otherwise be difficult to interpret.

A future system might combine data from cameras, radar, navigation equipment, aircraft sensors and other sources, then convert relevant information into signals that a pilot can understand through hearing or touch. But AI should not be treated as a magical replacement for human judgment. Aviation safety requires predictable behaviour, rigorous testing, human oversight and reliable backup systems.

Safety Must Come First
The dream of making aviation more accessible must never compromise safety.

Commercial aviation operates



under strict standards because even a small error can have serious consequences. Any system designed to assist a blind pilot would therefore need extensive research, simulation, certification, training and real-world testing.

It would also be necessary to determine which flight tasks could realistically be supported by assistive technology and under what operating conditions. Not every aspect of aviation can simply be translated from vision into sound or touch.

The goal should be evidence-based inclusion—not inclusion without adequate safeguards.

Rethinking Accessibility

The broader significance of this idea goes beyond aviation. It demonstrates how technology can change the relationship between human abilities and machines.

A disability does not necessarily mean an inability to learn, contribute or perform meaningful work. Sometimes the barrier lies in the way information is

presented.

If a machine can transform information into a form that a person can perceive and understand, new possibilities may emerge.

This principle is already influencing many areas of modern life. Screen readers help people access digital information, speech recognition allows hands-free interaction, and tactile interfaces can communicate information without relying entirely on vision or hearing.

Future technologies could extend these possibilities even further.

Training Will Be Essential

Technology alone cannot create a safe aviation system. Training would remain fundamental. A pilot using an alternative sensory interface would need extensive practice to interpret signals quickly and accurately. Simulators could provide controlled environments in which pilots learn how to respond to different situations. Training would also

need to include situations in which technology fails. Pilots must understand the limitations of assistive systems and be prepared to follow established emergency procedures.

A Future Written Differently
The idea of visually impaired people participating in aviation challenges us to reconsider what we mean by ability. For a long time, many professions were designed around a narrow assumption of what a worker must be able to see, hear or physically perform. Technology is gradually allowing us to redesign some of these environments around human diversity. The question should not simply be, “Can a blind person perform this task?” A more constructive question is: “What technology, training and safety systems would be required for this task to be performed safely?” That shift in thinking can open the door to innovation without ignoring practical limitations. Conclusion Flying beyond sight does not mean ignoring the importance of vision. It means exploring whether

advanced technology can provide reliable alternative ways of receiving and interpreting information. The future of aviation may involve increasingly sophisticated cooperation between humans, sensors, automation and artificial intelligence. If research can demonstrate that alternative sensory interfaces can meet the exceptionally high safety standards required in aviation, they could open new possibilities for people with visual impairments.

The ultimate goal should not be to prove that technology can overcome every limitation. It should be to build a world in which human potential is explored responsibly, barriers are reduced through innovation, and safety remains the highest priority.

Sometimes the future of flight begins not by looking farther, but by learning to understand the world in new ways

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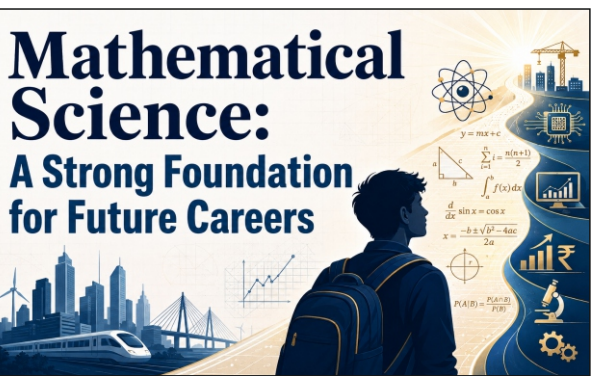
Mathematical Science: A Strong Foundation for Future Careers

Parivahan Vishesh News

Dr. Vijay Garg

When we think about a city, we often think about its roads, bridges, shopping malls, high-rise buildings, markets, monuments and modern infrastructure. A city with wide roads and impressive buildings is often considered developed. But there is another, quieter measure of a city's progress—its libraries. Buildings show how much a city has grown physically. Libraries reveal how much it has grown intellectually. A city may have magnificent towers, luxurious malls and expensive commercial centres, but if its libraries are neglected, empty or disappearing, something important is missing from its cultural life. A library is not merely a room filled with books. It is a centre of knowledge, imagination, curiosity, learning and democratic access to information. Libraries are the Intellectual Heart of a City. A good library provides something that no shopping mall can provide—the opportunity to discover ideas. Inside a library, a child can travel through history, a student can prepare for an examination, a researcher can explore new knowledge, a writer can find inspiration and an elderly person can continue learning. People from different social and economic backgrounds can sit together in the same space and access knowledge. That makes a library one of the most democratic institutions in a city. A wealthy student may have access to a large personal collection of books and digital resources, but many students cannot afford them. For such learners, a public library can become a bridge between ambition and opportunity. A library is more than a building. The real value of a library cannot be measured by the size of its building or the number of books on its shelves. A successful library is a living learning space. It should encourage reading, discussion, research, creativity and independent thinking. Modern libraries can provide printed books as well as newspapers, journals, e-books, digital databases, computers and educational resources. But technology should complement the library, not replace its basic purpose. A library should remain a place where people can sit quietly, think deeply and read without constant digital distraction. Libraries and children are strongly influenced by their surroundings. If a city provides attractive, accessible and child-friendly libraries, children are

more likely to develop a relationship with books. A child who enters a library may initially pick up a colourful storybook. Later, the same child may develop an interest in science, history, geography, literature or technology. The journey from curiosity to knowledge often begins with a book. Libraries can also help children discover interests beyond their school textbooks. A school curriculum may provide essential knowledge, but a library can open the door to a much wider world. Libraries and Students For students, libraries can be especially valuable. Not every student has a quiet study room at home. Not every family can afford a large collection of reference books. Not every learner has access to expensive educational resources. A well-equipped public or community library can provide a quiet environment, reference material and opportunities for self-study. In this sense, libraries can contribute to educational equality. They can help ensure that learning opportunities are not determined entirely by family income or social background. Libraries Build Reading Culture A reading culture does not develop merely because books are available. People need spaces, encouragement and opportunities to read. Libraries can organise reading clubs, storytelling sessions, book discussions, lectures, debates, exhibitions and interactions with authors. Such activities can transform a library from a silent storage space into an active cultural centre. A city with a strong reading culture is likely to have citizens who are more curious, informed and willing to engage with different ideas. Libraries in the Digital Age Some people argue that the internet has made libraries unnecessary. After all, millions of books, articles and educational resources are available online. But this argument misunderstands the role of libraries. The digital world provides enormous quantities of information, but information is not the same as knowledge. The internet can give us thousands of search results. A library can help us develop the patience to read, compare, understand and think. Digital platforms are often designed to capture attention quickly. Libraries can provide the opposite experience—a space for concentration and reflection. The future library, therefore, should not compete with technology. It should intelligently integrate technology with traditional reading. Libraries and Community Life A library can also become a meeting place for a



community. Students can study there. Senior citizens can read newspapers. Young people can participate in discussions. Writers can meet readers. Local history can be preserved. Educational programmes can be organised. In this way, a library becomes part of the social infrastructure of a city. It can create connections between generations and encourage people to share knowledge rather than merely consume entertainment. Libraries Preserve Local Memory Every city has a story. Its history, literature, newspapers, photographs, manuscripts, biographies and local records are part of its collective memory. Libraries can help preserve this heritage. A city that protects its historical documents protects its identity. Future generations should be able to discover what their city looked like, how its people lived, what they read, what they believed and how the city changed over time. Libraries can serve as guardians of this memory. The Problem of Declining Reading Habits One of the major challenges today is the declining habit of sustained reading. Short videos, rapid digital content and constant notifications compete for people's attention. Many people read headlines but not complete articles. They watch summaries instead of exploring subjects in depth. This does not mean that young people have stopped learning. Rather, the way they consume information is changing. Libraries can respond to this change by becoming more attractive, interactive and accessible while continuing to promote deep reading. The answer to changing reading habits is not to abandon libraries. It is to reinvent them. What Should a Modern City Do? Every city should aim to develop a strong network of public, school, college and community libraries. Libraries should be: easily accessible; welcoming to children and young people; equipped with updated books and digital resources; supported by trained

staff; connected through digital catalogues; open for reading clubs and educational activities; accessible to people with disabilities; and linked with schools, colleges and community organisations. A library should not be treated merely as another government building. It should be viewed as an investment in the intellectual future of the city. The Real Measure of Development A city can measure its development through many indicators—income, employment, infrastructure, transport, healthcare and education. But there is another question worth asking: How much does the city invest in the minds of its people? Libraries answer this question. A new road may make transportation faster. A new mall may increase commercial activity. A new building may change the skyline. But a library can change a person's way of thinking. And when people's thinking changes, the city itself changes. Therefore, the real identity of a city should not be judged only by its buildings, roads and markets. It should also be judged by the quality of its schools, the strength of its reading culture and the accessibility of its libraries. Buildings make a city visible; libraries make it thoughtful. Buildings show the wealth of a city; libraries reveal its intellectual wealth. A city with magnificent buildings but neglected libraries may look modern from the outside, but a city filled with active libraries, curious readers and lifelong learners possesses something far more valuable—a living culture of knowledge. The true identity of a city is not only in its skyline; it is also on its bookshelves.

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The Future of Children's Magazines: The Challenge of Reaching Young Readers

Parivahan Vishesh News

Dr. Vijay Garg

The Future of Children's Magazines: The Challenge of Reaching Young Readers Dr. Vijay Garg For generations, children's magazines played an important role in shaping young minds. They brought together stories, poems, puzzles, science facts, illustrations, biographies, moral lessons and creative activities in a form that was both entertaining and educational. For many children, these magazines were a window to a larger world beyond textbooks and classrooms. Today, however, children's magazines face a difficult question: Are they still reaching children? The challenge is not necessarily a shortage of good content. Many magazines continue to publish meaningful stories, educational material and creative writing. The larger problem is that children now live in a rapidly changing media environment. Smartphones, short videos, online games, streaming platforms and social media compete constantly for their attention. A printed magazine must now compete not only with another magazine but with an entire digital ecosystem. This does not mean that children have stopped enjoying stories or reading. Rather, their reading habits and expectations are changing. They are attracted to content that is visually engaging, interactive, brief and easily accessible. If children's magazines want to remain relevant, they must understand this changing environment without simply imitating social media. The first challenge is accessibility. A good magazine is useful only when it actually reaches its intended readers. Many children, particularly those in rural and economically disadvantaged communities, may have limited access to quality children's literature. Distribution networks, subscription costs and the declining presence of magazines in schools and libraries can create significant barriers. The second challenge is discoverability. In the digital age, children encounter thousands of pieces of content



every day. A printed magazine may contain excellent material, but if children do not know about it, they are unlikely to seek it out. Schools, libraries, parents and educators can play an important role in introducing young readers to quality children's publications. The third challenge is content relevance. Today's children are growing up with artificial intelligence, climate change, space exploration, robotics, changing family structures and rapidly evolving technology. Children's literature should address these subjects in age-appropriate and imaginative ways. Stories should not merely preach values; they should encourage curiosity, empathy, creativity, questioning and independent thinking. There is also a strong case for integrating print with digital media. The future of children's magazines need not be a choice between paper and screens. A magazine can offer QR-linked activities, audio stories, science experiments, interactive quizzes, illustrations, educational videos and supplementary digital resources. In this way, the printed page can become a gateway to a broader learning experience. However, technology should remain a tool rather than the purpose. One of the greatest strengths of a physical magazine is the opportunity to slow down. Reading a story on paper can provide a different experience from endlessly scrolling

through short-form digital content. Children's magazines can therefore become spaces for thoughtful reading in an increasingly distracted world. Schools can become important partners in reviving children's magazines. A regular children's-magazine period, reading corner or school subscription programme could expose students to literature beyond their textbooks. Teachers can encourage students to write stories, poems, science articles and puzzles for publication. Seeing their own work in print can give children a powerful sense of achievement and motivate them to read the work of others. Libraries also have a crucial role. A library without children's magazines misses an opportunity to connect young readers with current ideas, creative writing and general knowledge. Public libraries, school libraries and community learning centres can create dedicated children's sections where magazines are easily accessible. Parents, too, can influence reading habits. Instead of viewing reading only as preparation for examinations, families can encourage children to read for pleasure. A child who discovers the joy of stories, humour, science and imagination is more likely to develop a lifelong relationship with books. The future of children's magazines ultimately depends on their ability to adapt

without losing their identity. They should not try to become miniature social-media platforms. Their strength lies in thoughtful content, imagination, language, creativity and meaningful engagement with young minds. Perhaps the real question is not whether children still need magazines. They certainly need quality reading. The question is whether children's magazines are willing and able to meet children where they are today. The future will belong to publications that combine the credibility of print with the accessibility of digital media, the wisdom of experienced writers with the voices of young readers, and education with imagination. Children's magazines should not simply wait for children to find them. They must actively find their way into children's hands, classrooms, libraries and digital lives. If we want a generation that reads, thinks, questions and creates, ensuring that good children's literature reaches every child is not merely a publishing challenge—it is an educational and social responsibility. Dr Vijay Garg Retired Principal

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SSB holds veterinary camp in border villages, 523 animals examined free of cost

Parivahan Vishesh News

Narkatiaganj. The 44th Battalion of the Sashastra Seema Bal, Narkatiaganj, which plays a vital role in the security of the Indo-Nepal border, has taken the initiative to fulfill its social responsibilities along with security. Under the able guidance of Commandant Shri Balwant Singh Negi, a free veterinary camp was organized in Vibrant Village Jamholi, located in the Outpost Jamholi of E Samvay Manguraha, and Vibrant Village Mandiha, located in the Outpost Pirari, within the battalion's jurisdiction.

A total of 264 animals belonging to 38 livestock owners in Jamholi village and 259 animals belonging to 51 livestock owners in Mandiha village were examined free of cost at the camp. These included cows, buffaloes, goats, and

chickens. Dr. Kumari Geeta, Assistant Commandant and Veterinary Officer, Sector Headquarters Sashastra Seema Bal, Muzaffarpur, examined the animals and distributed necessary medicines to the livestock owners. During this, the villagers were given necessary information regarding the food, living conditions and care of the animals and were advised to adopt proper management to keep the animals healthy. Assistant Commandant Shri Parimal Mandal, Sub Inspector Pavitra Kumar, Sub Inspector Labjan Golsaun, Chief Constable/Vet Yogendra Kumar and Constable/Vet Khayali Ram Saini along with SSB jawans were present in the program. Under the Citizen Welfare



Program, SSB is carrying out various social works including health, veterinary in the border areas, due to which the border villagers are getting a lot of benefits.

A man crushed in the crowd of faith

Parivahan Vishesh News

Kumar Krishnan

It was the third Monday of Sawan. A sea of devotees had gathered at Lakhisarai's famous Ashok Dham temple to perform the ritual of offering water to Lord Shiva. Early in the morning, the path leading to the temple was filled with faith and hope, but within moments, the same crowds turned into cries and cries. People who had set out to reach God ended up in the jaws of death. The stampede at the Indradamaneshwar Mahadev Temple, Ashok Dham, in Lakhisarai on Monday morning has once again raised the question of how serious security preparations are for the throngs of devotees at our religious sites. Initial reports put the death toll at six and seven, while later administrative information revealed eight female devotees dead and nine seriously injured. The final outcome of the incident will only be clear after an official investigation and confirmation. There were differences in the initial reports about the cause of the accident. Initially, it was said that the person was electrocuted by an electric wire

century, a Shivalinga was worshipped here. Another tradition holds that King Indradyumna built a grand temple here in the twelfth century. Over time, the old temple was destroyed, and its remains were buried beneath the ground. The modern story of Ashok Dham dates back to April 7, 1977. According to local tradition, a boy named Ashok was playing gilli-danda on that day. While playing, he noticed a large black stone buried underground. Later, it was discovered to be a Shivalinga. The Shivalinga was so massive that it was impossible to remove it. The place came to be known as Ashok Dham after that boy. The temple's reconstruction work progressed, and on February 11, 1993, the Shankaracharya of Jagannathpuri inaugurated the construction of the new temple. In subsequent years, the temple complex was developed through the Shri Indradamaneshwar Mahadev Temple Trust. Today, a large number of devotees visit the temple during the month of Sawan. This place, steeped in history and faith, now faces the daunting challenge of modern crowd management. I've had my own experience with crowds at religious sites. I once had VIP entry to the Ajmer

a pole falls, it should be immediately announced whether the power is off or on. Instead of fleeing, people should be advised to remain calm and provided with alternative routes. A panicked crowd can be controlled not with batons, but with clear information and trust. Religious events cannot be solely the responsibility of the temple administration. The temple management, district administration, police, railways, electricity department, health department, and local bodies must develop a joint security plan. If the arrival of two trains at Ashok Dham simultaneously increased the crowd, the route from the railway station to the temple should also have been part of the security plan. The security plan of a religious site should not be limited to just the entrance. It should include exits, emergency routes, medical facilities, ambulance access, barricading, CCTV, public announcements, and open safe areas. The administration must also determine the safe capacity of a place. Allowing crowds beyond capacity is not respecting faith but endangering lives. Why risk one's life to see God? This question is not religious, but humanitarian. God isn't running away. A slight delay in



or pole. Later, quoting District Magistrate Shaileendra Kumar and ADM Neeraj Kumar, it was said that the power supply was off and the wire was covered. The crowd suddenly increased due to the arrival of two trains at Ashok Dham Halt. During the rush of some youths, an electric pole fell. After this, the rumour of electric current spreading created panic among the devotees. People started running here and there. The barricades broke and in the stampede, people started falling on each other. This is the most frightening aspect of this event. In stampedes, it's not always just one thing that kills. Sometimes rumors, sometimes narrow spaces, sometimes broken barricades, sometimes sudden surges of pressure, and sometimes the discrepancy between the administration's preparedness and the actual crowd can lead to death. The issue isn't just about Ashok Dham. The question is, when it's known in advance that thousands of people will attend a religious event, why is the crowd treated as a sudden disaster? The Monday of Sawan was not an unusual date. A massive crowd was already anticipated at Ashok Dham. According to the District Magistrate, he had been present at the scene since 3 am. The crowd began to grow rapidly after 6 am. The arrival of two trains simultaneously increased the number of devotees. This means that the crisis did not arise in a moment of stampede. The crisis had been building gradually. The crowds were growing, the roads were getting clogged, and the pressure of people was increasing. Then a small incident occurred, and mass fear took over everything. This is the irony of crowd psychology. When one person runs, they are fleeing. When a hundred people run, it's a stampede. When a thousand people run, there's no way to go. A fallen person can't get up because the person behind them doesn't realize there's life under their feet. Therefore, crowd management isn't just about increasing the number of police. It's equally important to direct, stop, divert, divide, and safely evacuate the crowd. Ashok Dham is not just a temple. It is an important center of religious consciousness and local faith in Lakhisarai. According to local belief, this site dates back to the Pala period. It is said that during the reign of King Narayana Pala of the Pala dynasty in the eighth

Sharif Dargah. A khadim had made arrangements, and a young man was with me to help with the offering of the chadar. However, the crowds I had to pass through to reach the main gate made me realize that even VIP entry doesn't eliminate the fear of crowds. Inside, the space for offering chadar (sheets) at the shrine was small and confined. That two-minute period was extremely disturbing. My granddaughter, seeing the crowd, was frightened and began crying. It was then that I realized that religious faith strengthens a person from within, but the pressure of a crowd transcends age, body, or faith. Therefore, my personal experience is that children, the sick, and the very elderly should avoid large crowds at large religious events. Young and physically able individuals should attend, but be mindful of the nature of the crowd and exit routes. This is not a commentary on faith, but a practical understanding of crowd behavior. From Khatu Shyam to Vaishno Devi, Ajmer, Kashi, Ujjain, Jagannath Puri, and the Kumbh-Mahakumbh, wherever a sea of faith surges, security should be equally robust. India's history is replete with such tragedies. The stampede at the 1954 Prayag Kumbh Mela is considered one of the country's most horrific religious mob tragedies. In 2005, more than 300 people died at the Mandharadevi Temple in Maharashtra. In 2008, more than 200 people were killed at the Chamunda Devi Temple in Jodhpur. In 2010, 63 people died at the Mangarh Ashram in Pratapgarh. In 2011, more than 100 devotees lost their lives at Pulmedu near Sabarimala. In 2015, 27 people died at the Godavari Pushkaram in Rajahmundry, and the same year, 11 devotees were killed in a stampede at the Baidyanath Dham in Deogarh. These aren't just statistics. Behind every number is a family. Someone's mother, wife, daughter, or father. Therefore, the question shouldn't be who to blame if an accident occurs. The question should be why the situation arose in the first place. Rumors played a significant role in the Ashok Dham incident. A pole fell, people feared electric shock, panic spread, people ran, barricades broke, and people continued falling. Therefore, mere hymns and general announcements are not sufficient for large religious gatherings. Information must be transmitted at a faster pace than rumors. If

seeing God won't destroy religion. But once a mother stops breathing, a daughter cries, or a family member passes away, no amount of prayer can bring them back. There should be patience in faith, foresight in administration, discipline in organizing and understanding among devotees that collective safety is important, not one's own speed in the crowd. After every accident, condolences, compensation, and investigations are announced. Then, after a few days, everything returns to normal. But normality is not enough. Every such incident should be followed by a public safety audit. The site's safe capacity, entry and exit, barricading, information systems, the number of police and volunteers, ambulance access, and emergency drills should be reviewed. The answers to these questions should not remain locked in files; they should be reflected in the next system. The women who lost their lives in Lakhisarai weren't attending a political rally. They had gone, driven by their faith, to perform a Jalabhishek (water offering) to Lord Shiva. Some may have decorated a puja plate, some may have collected Ganga water, some may have made a wish. None could have imagined that their life's journey would end before they even reached the temple. It's not enough to simply dismiss the Ashok Dham tragedy as a stampede and move on. The dignity of a pilgrimage site built on centuries of faith will only be preserved when the lives of every devotee who visits are safe. The flow of faith cannot be stopped, but it can be made safe. The larger the number of devotees, the greater the responsibility of the administration. The greatest miracle of the temple isn't that millions of people visit it. The greatest miracle is that millions of people come and not a single life is lost. The deaths at Ashok Dham teach us this: on the path to God's court, human life must be protected first. Because a faith that doesn't protect life becomes a story not of faith but of a systemic failure. Kumar Krishnan

AAKAR 2026

HOReCA ASIA - 2026

HOSPITALITY ASIA

TENT DECOR ASIA

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19-22 AUGUST 2026

GREATER NOIDA.

HOW TO REACH IEML

ROUTE PLAN 1

Karol Bagh Metro (Blue Line)
R.K. Ashram Metro-Paharganj (Blue Line)
Botanical garden (Blue Line)
(Take Shuttle Buses to IEML)

ROUTE PLAN 2

Hazrat Nizamuddin Metro (Pink Line)
Mayapuri Vihar Metro (Blue Line)
Botanical garden (Blue Line)
(Take Shuttle Buses to IEML)

ROUTE PLAN 3

New Delhi Railway station Metro (Yellow Line)
Rajiv Chowk Metro (Blue Line)
Botanical garden (Blue Line)
(Take Shuttle Buses to IEML)

SHUTTLE BUSES

- Karol Bagh (near Hanuman Mandir)
- Hazrat Nizamuddin Railway Station
- New Delhi Railway station (near bridge)
- From Botanical Garden Metro

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Parivahan Vishesh News

Virendra Lion avoidance

In the recent past, students were lathi-charged at two locations across the country. One was in Delhi's Jantar Mantar area and the other in Ranchi, the capital of Jharkhand. It's a different matter that the circumstances surrounding the lathi-charge were completely different in both places. At Delhi's Jantar Mantar, stones were pelted , and attempts were made to lynch the police , injuring 200 police officers. Attempts were made to attack journalists. Over 500 accused of murder, rape, and other heinous crimes infiltrated the students and performed a naked dance in the name of law and order. Even the Aam Aadmi Party-ruled Punjab Police claims that terrorists had infiltrated the protesters. Prime Minister Modi was not only subjected to vulgar and obscene abuses, but his late mother, who had no political connection, was also spared. Insults to Sanatan Dharma and anti-Modi sentiments are their prerogative in such cases. In Ranchi, students held a peaceful, non-violent protest. They neither abused anyone nor raised anti-national slogans. They didn't even say anything indecent about the ruling party in Jharkhand. Yet, sharp weapons were placed on barricades to stop them , and they were brutally lathi-charged, not once but three times, both in broad daylight and in the dead of night. Students sitting on a sit-in protest near the Assembly were also lathi-charged. There are even reports of FIRs being filed against more than 500 students. It's important to consider the sequence of events. The Modi government took serious cognizance of the NEET paper issue. The exam was immediately canceled. The accused were immediately arrested. Education Minister Dharmendra Pradhan also resigned. Strict laws were enacted in paper leak cases , providing for harsh punishments against those accused. However, regarding the lathi charge on students in Delhi, Rahul Gandhi kept demanding that they be informed of

who ordered the lathi charge . Then he asked who ordered the firing . The opposition claimed that the lathi charge and firing were done at the behest of Home Minister Amit Shah. No bullets were fired. It was then demanded that the Home Minister should make a statement in Parliament regarding the incident, but now they are demanding that the Home Minister explain under whose orders the lathi charge occurred . The Home Minister continued to say that he was ready to answer every question from the opposition in Parliament , while Rahul Gandhi said that he had no interest in listening to Amit Shah's speech. It's noteworthy that when lathi charges were fired at Jantar Mantar, Rahul Gandhi sat on a protest near a sensitive location like the Prime Minister's residence. The opposition directly demanded the resignation of the Home Minister of the Government of India. Parliament was not allowed to function. But when a lathi charge occurs in Ranchi, the capital of the opposition-ruled state of

paper leak, was not met. I wonder what the Jharkhand government's problem is with a CBI investigation ? Could it be that if a CBI investigation is conducted, the heat could reach those in power? Rahul Gandhi says that the lathi charge on students in Ranchi was wrong and even talks about condemning it. But regarding the lathi charge in Delhi, which occurred under very difficult circumstances, the Home Minister's resignation is demanded, without any investigation or explanation. That means the lawyers are there , and the court is there. On the other hand, he congratulates Hemant Soren for his restraint . Priyanka Vadra says that Rahul Gandhi went to Ranchi and met with the students. Meaning, whatever the hell. Meanwhile, the Cockroach Party has been paying lip service to the Ranchi issue. Overall, the attitude of Rahul Gandhi, his Congress party, and the entire opposition in the above cases is not only completely duplicitous but also completely shameless. They still believe that the public doesn't



Jharkhand, it's said that 98 percent of the students' demands were met. This begs the question: what about the remaining 2 percent ? Is lathi charge the answer ? The students' main demand, a CBI investigation into the

understand anything, so whatever they and other blind anti-Modi people shout must be true. But this public is "seeing everything , knowing everything."

Virendra Lion avoidancer

There was also a huge mess in the JSSC PGT Teacher Eligibility Test.

Parivahan Vishesh News

Secretary Sudhir Gupta questioned, CID scrutinizing digital evidence

Kartik Kumar Parichha State, Head - Jharkhand Ranchi

Saraikela/Singbhum, Jharkhand, is simmering with anger over recruitment scandals, with the investigation now shifting to teachers who were fraudulently appointed for bribery. Amidst revelations of irregularities in the JPSC recruitment exams, major irregularities have now been uncovered in the Jharkhand Staff Selection Commission's (JSSC) Post Graduate Trained Teacher Competitive Examination. The CID raided the JSSC office on Monday, questioning the commission's secretary, Sudhir Gupta, at length. He has been summoned for further questioning on Tuesday. Numerous documents and digital evidence were seized, which are being verified. The raid was conducted based on the statement of Abhay Kumar Tiwari, marketing manager of the examination agency, TDPL. Kohlan, where Jharkhand has seen several chief ministers, is concerned about the education mafia in Singhbhum and Saraikela Kharsawan districts. They have been active since the formation of Jharkhand and have masterminded the appointment of thousands of teachers, thanks to their political influence. Given the current situation, it's time to expose this issue.

During interrogation, Abhay Tiwari confessed to rigging the computer-based PGT teacher recruitment exam for 3,120 positions. Candidates were allowed to pass the exam by hacking the software. This entire process took place at a center near Booti Mor in Ranchi and two examination centers in Bokaro. Candidates with compromised credentials were assigned to a special computer system, which was remotely accessible from a system located in another room. The investigation revealed that the operator of the Booti Mor center instructed candidates with established dress codes to stand in a specific line so they could be seated according to the designated system. Abhay Tiwari admitted that he himself had successfully passed the English exam and secured a position in Deoghar through the operator. He also secured a job for another candidate, Sunil Kumar, who had qualified for the Commerce exam.

The CID has made another arrest in the JPSC recruitment exam irregularities case. The investigation team has arrested Braj Kumar Ram, the personal assistant (PA) of former JPSC member Ajita Bhattacharya. According to the agency, Braj Kumar extorted money from candidates who attempted to manipulate the exam. The entire matter was disclosed in a confession by the previously arrested TDPL marketing manager, Abhay Kumar Tiwari. Braj Kumar was arrested based on inputs from Abhay. The CID will now take him on remand and interrogate him. The CID again remanded

former Commission Chairman L. Kyangte for two days and interrogated him. He was questioned about the facts revealed in the statements of TDPL Director Ramveer Singh, Marketing Manager Abhay Tiwari, Computer Operator Dharmendra Kumar, and Binsys Technology Director Arun Sharma. The CID presented Kyangte with statements accusing him of accepting Rs 2 crore to award exam-related work to TDPL and Binsys Technology. According to sources, Kyangte was unable to provide a satisfactory answer.

