



Questions on the Rural Service Electric Policy: Demand for an immediate halt to the registration of EKA vehicles

Parivahan Vishesh News

One service center, no finance, no spare parts—6,153 families' livelihoods threatened



**Presented by
KK Chhabra**

Approximately 6,153 vehicle owners and drivers associated with the Rural Service scheme named Gramin Sewa in Delhi.

All of them had been supporting their families by driving these vehicles since 2011-12. Even before the vehicle limit was reached, the Delhi Government/Transport Department, responding to vehicle owners' requests, issued an order dated 18/09/2025 under file number DTO (ARU/TU)/TPT/2015/102/CDNO/0753419 35/7423/51708, allowing the Gramin Sewa Service vehicle's Replacement Policy to be replaced with electric vehicles.

Despite the availability of vehicles manufactured by several electric vehicle manufacturers in Delhi, no organization under the name of Gramin Sewa recommended vehicles from any of these companies.

These organizations encouraged vehicle owners to purchase EKA electric vehicles by simply advising them to register them with Gramin Sewa. Today, hundreds of owners and drivers who purchased EKA vehicles are suffering the consequences of this decision. On behalf of the Delhi Gramin Sewa Vehicle Owners and Drivers

Association, complainant Vinod Negi has filed a written complaint with the Transport Department in the interest of public welfare, and fundamental rights, demanding an immediate ban on new registrations of vehicles under the EKA so that the remaining Gramin Sewa vehicle owners are not caught in this crisis and those already suffering can receive relief.

Key facts and complaints clarified in this letter

1. Inadequate service infrastructure: One center, thousands of vehicles Currently, approximately 900-1000 EKA vehicles are registered with Gramin Sewa across Delhi. The company has only one service center in Jagatpur.

Even for the smallest of jobs, the vehicle has to be left at the center for 5 to 7 days.

- During this time, the driver becomes unemployed, and household expenses are disrupted.
- Meeting the entire city's demand from a single center is technically and administratively impractical.

2. Complete lack of financing Most driver-owners are financially weak. Their daily earnings are the only means to survive.

- No financing, loan, or installment facility from the company.
- It is not possible to pay the full amount in cash, and they are forced to arrange for it from outside at high interest rates.
- This situation violates the right to livelihood under Article 21 of the Constitution.

3. Lack of transparency in pricing Vehicle owners allege:

- No fixed ex-showroom rate from the company

- Lower prices for brokers or middlemen, higher prices for direct drivers
- Prices are increased by 10,000 to 20,000 rupees per vehicle every month
- This violates Article 14 of the Right to Equality and the Consumer Protection Act 2019

4. Technical Defects Complaints received from owners are consistent:

- Sudden power outages while driving
- Wheels jamming when parked
- Battery failure to charge timely
- Motor fan repeatedly shutting off and breaking due to low gear
- Steering sometimes too tight and sometimes too loose

One service center is not sufficient to address these issues

5. **Staff Misconduct Due** to the heavy workload at the Jagatpur service center, employees do not communicate properly with vehicle owners. Even when complaints are reported, they are met with evasiveness. Due to fear, drivers are unable to fully disclose the problem and are forced to make repeated trips. This violates the service provider's responsibility.

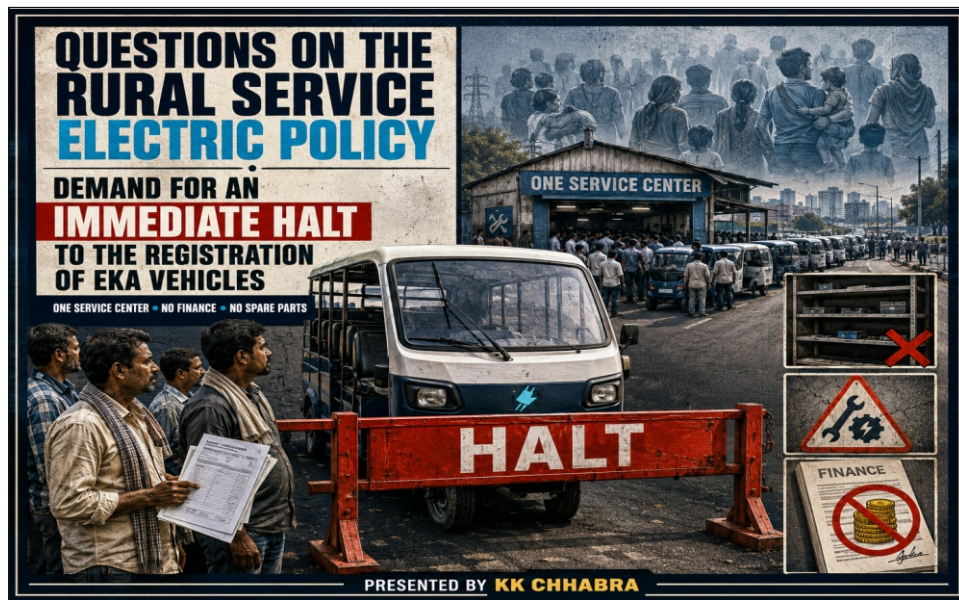
6. Acute Spare Parts Crisis

- Waiting for even the smallest part can be 3 to 7 days
- Vehicles are stranded until parts are available, and drivers' income is cut off
- This not only causes personal harm but also impacts public transport services.

Aspects of Laws and Fundamental Rights

1. **Article 14: Right to Equality** - Arbitrary pricing and selective selling create discrimination.

2. **Article 21: Right to Livelihood** - The only means of livelihood being idle for months is a direct attack on life and livelihood.



3. **Consumer Protection Act 2019** - Failure to provide service, spare parts, or transparent pricing constitutes deficiency in service.

4. **Motor Vehicles Act** - Timely service and safety standards are mandatory for commercial vehicles. This is not possible with a single center.

Special request made by KK Chhabra in the public interest demand from the government:

1. New registration of EKA vehicles should be stopped with immediate effect so that more families are not trapped in this trap.
2. The company should be forced to open at least 4-5 authorized service centers and spare parts depots in Delhi for vehicles already purchased.
3. Finance should be made mandatory and prices should be monitored by the government.
4. An independent investigation should be conducted into technical flaws, and action

should be taken against the company if found guilty.

Conclusion The government's intention to reduce pollution and promote electric mobility is commendable, but the policy will only be successful if it also protects the livelihood of the people on the ground. Today, rural service drivers and owners are unable to get financing, service, or timely spare parts. They have vehicles but no work.

The organization has repeatedly urged in its letter that the registration of EKA vehicles be immediately halted to provide relief to the 900-1000 families already affected, and that the policy be amended to ensure service, transparency, and accountability.

The scrap trade is flourishing fearlessly in Rajgangpur.

Parivahan Vishesh News



Dr. Rajkumar Yadav

Large warehouses exist in Ranibandh and Padjampali, and a network of scrap purchases is alleged to be active through hawkers.

Claims of scrap being unloaded from trucks raise serious questions; locals demand action from the administration.

Rajgangpur. There are reports of the scrap trade steadily expanding in the Rajgangpur region, including Ranibandh and Padjampali. Locals say that large scrap warehouses are operating in

populated areas, where iron and other metals brought in through various means are stored. The question is: how has this large-scale trade remained unnoticed by the police and administration?

According to local residents, disputes and incidents related to scrap have been reported from time to time in the area. They say that if such trade is not monitored and controlled in time, the situation could become even more serious in the future. People have demanded that such warehouses operating in sensitive areas be inspected and closed if found violating regulations.

According to local scrap dealers, dozens of people travel to different areas on vehicles such as bikes, Luna cars, and autos to purchase scrap and iron materials and then transport them to large

warehouses. It is also alleged that in some locations, sponge iron, rebar, and other iron materials are openly unloaded from trucks.

Investigating the legality of the purchase and sale of materials, their source, and transportation is crucial in this entire business. Especially if a network of stolen or dubious materials is active, this is not just a case of illegal trade but can also pose a serious challenge to law and order.

Local residents have demanded that the administration and police verify scrap warehouses, verify licenses and documents, monitor CCTV cameras, and take immediate action against suspicious activities. They say that the administration's silence should not, under any circumstances, encourage such trade.



Temple of Liberalization and Welfare Allied Trust Registered

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Today's Cybersecurity Thought

Start enabling passkeys now to avoid future disruption. From September 1, 2026, Microsoft will make passkeys the default authentication in Entra ID. By February 1, 2027, SMS and voice-based MFA will be fully retired.

Reason for Change

Microsoft Authenticator, FIDO2 hardware keys.

Transition Plan

- From September 2026, SMS/voice MFA users will be prompted to register passkeys.
- Microsoft will run the registration campaign by default, though users can postpone prompts temporarily.
- By February 2027, organizations must adopt passkeys or configure a customer-managed telecom provider via Microsoft Security Store.

Step-by-Step Activation Process (For End Users)

1. Sign In After September 1, 2026o Use your usual Microsoft Entra ID login.
- o If you previously used SMS/voice MFA, you will see a passkey registration prompt.

Types of Passkeys

- Synced Passkeys: Stored in credential managers like iCloud Keychain or Google Password Manager, usable across multiple devices.
- Device-bound Passkeys: Bound to a specific device. Examples: Windows Hello for Business,

2. Register a Passkeyo Choose your preferred method: Windows Hello for Business (face, fingerprint, PIN) Microsoft Authenticator app (mobile passkey) FIDO2 hardware key (USB/NFC) Credential Manager Synced Passkey (Google Password Manager, iCloud Keychain)

3. Follow On-Screen Instructionso Windows Hello: set up biometric/PIN. o Authenticator: approve prompt and bind device.o FIDO2 key: insert/tap key and confirm. o Synced Passkey: save credential in manager.4. Complete Registrationo After registration, your account will use passkeys for MFA. You can postpone registration, but

prompts will reappear until completed.5. Test Logino Sign out and sign back in.o Verify that passkey authentication has replaced SMS/voice MFA.Key Deadlines

- September 1, 2026: Passkey prompts begin for SMS/voice users.
- September 18, 2026: Microsoft publishes telecom provider information.
- October 30, 2026: Customers can configure telecom providers.
- February 1, 2027: SMS/voice MFA fully retired in Entra ID.

Organizations should start enabling passkeys now to avoid disruption. End users should be prepared to register a passkey during their next MFA sign-in after September 2026.



Get Ready — We're Coming Soon!

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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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Sanjay Bathla
Editor in chief



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The author is an internationally fame beauty expert and is called the herbal queen of India

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"Tribute to Goswami Tulsidas Ji, the author of Ramcharitmanas, in Khunti"

Parivahan Vishesh News

On the birth anniversary of the poet of devotion, dignity, and humanity, it was said - "Sanatan culture is incomplete without Ramcharitmanas"

Khunti | August 19, 2026

The holy birth anniversary of Goswami Tulsidas Ji Maharaj, the sun of Hindi literature and an ardent devotee of Lord Shri Ram, was celebrated with reverence and devotion in Khunti. In a program organized by Maa Kali Swa Rashtira Raksha Dal at Bhagat Singh Chowk, intellectuals and religious devotees paid homage to Goswami Ji by garlanding and offering flowers to his portrait.

Key Points: The Life and Message of Goswami Tulsidas Ji

1. *Biography and Works Dr. Deepak Kumar Ghosh, President - Maa Kali Swa Raksha Dal, stated that Goswami

Tulsidas was born on Shravan Shukla Saptami, Samvat 1554, approximately 1532 AD in Chitrakoot, Uttar Pradesh. His mother's name was Huls Devi and his father's name was Atmaram Dubey.

His works - Ramcharitmanas, Vinay Patrika, Kavitali, Dohavali, Gitavali, Hanuman Chalisa, Janaki Mangal, Parvati Mangal, etc., continue to guide the lives of millions.

2. Ramcharitmanas - The Art of Living Dr. Dharmendra Nath Tiwari, social worker, Murhu, stated that Goswamiji is the greatest poet in Hindi literature. Through Ramcharitmanas, he brought Lord Shri Ram's life ideals, dignity, righteousness, compassion, and duty to the masses. His poetry, written in Awadhi and Braj Bhasha, still resonates in every home.

3. Carrier of Cultural Heritage Tapan Ghosh, President of the All India

Cultural Development Federation said that through his works, Goswami Tulsidas ji instilled the ideals of Lord Shri Ram in every heart. His works are still read and sung with great respect.

4. Inspiration for Youth Young religious person Dhruvendra Bhaskar said that Ramcharitmanas is a useful book for life. Without it, neither Sanatan Dharma culture nor spirituality is complete. This book teaches us the art of living and opens all doors to spirituality. Saints and scholars continue to recite it through various mediums even today.

Message of Devotion: Dignity and Humanity Speakers unanimously stated that Goswami Tulsidas ji's works are not just literature. They are a message of devotion, dignity, religion, love, and humanity. They inspire us to follow the path of righteousness and duty even in difficult times.

Those who paid tribute A large number of devotees, including Ms. Jaiswal, Jitendra Pandey, Tulsi Prajapati, Sanjay Kumar, Ramhari Saav, Subodh Kumar, Radheshyam Bhagat, Mithilesh Thakur, Roshan Kumar, were present on this occasion and offered their tributes.

Conclusion Goswami Tulsidas ji demonstrated the ideal of Ramrajya not through his pen but through his life. Today, when society is struggling with directionlessness, Ramcharitmanas reminds us again that "There is no religion greater than helping others". His birth anniversary is an opportunity for us to pledge that we will also give place to dignity, service, and devotion in our lives.

Venue: Bhagat Singh Chowk, Khunti | Organized by: Maa Kali Swa Raksha Dal



Recitation of the Sundar Kand removes all obstacles: Dr. Manoj Mohan Shastri

Parivahan Vishesh News

(Dr. Gopal Chaturvedi)

Vrindavan. On the second day of the seven-day 30th Ashtottarashat Shrimad Bhagwat Saptah Parayan and Katha Mahotsav being held at Shrinath Dham on Gandhi Marg, world-renowned Bhagwat speaker Puranacharya Dr. Manoj Mohan Shastri, through his melodious voice, narrated the story of the Shrimad Bhagwat Mahapurana to countless devotees from India and abroad. In the evening, the musical Sundar Kand was recited collectively by the Shri Hanuman Aaradhan Mandal (Regd.). Aarti of Shri Hanumanji Maharaj was also performed. On this occasion, Puranacharya Dr. Manoj Mohan Shastri said that recitation of the Sundar Kand removes all obstacles. By reciting this, Shri Hanumanji Maharaj quickly becomes pleased and grants the devotees the desired results. Vaishnavacharya Devanshu Goswami, the sevadhikari of Thakur Shri Radha

Raman Temple, and Dr. Chatur Narayan Parashar, the founder of Vanaprastha Dham, said that Shri Hanumanji Maharaj is a mine of all virtues. He possesses bravery, devotion to his master, wisdom, and knowledge. He certainly fulfills the wishes of anyone who worships him.

Noted litterateur "UP Ratna" Dr. Gopal Chaturvedi and renowned Bhagwatacharya Ramakant Goswami said that Shri Hanumanji Maharaj is the crown jewel of devotees. In Kaliyuga, it is impossible to attain devotion to Lord Shri Ram without worshipping Shri Hanumanji.

As part of the program, renowned bhajan singers Vaishnavacharya Dheeraj Bawra and Pandit Shyam Sundar Brajvasi enthralled everyone by singing bhajans filled with the glory of devotion to the Lord amidst the soft sound waves of music. On this occasion, President of Shri Hanuman Aaradhan Mandal Pandit Ashok Vyas,

Patron Dr. Ashok Shastri, Treasurer Acharya Vipin Babu, Pandit R.N. Dwivedi (Raju Bhaiya), Acharya Gyanendra Kishore Goswami, Acharya Anand Vallabh Goswami, Acharya Netrapal Shastri, Mahant Chandradas Maharaj, Saint Priyasharan Bhaktamali, Acharya Sumant Krishna Shastri, Dr. Shivam Sadhak Maharaj, Bhagwat Vidushi Kirti Kishori, Mayur Krishna, Acharya Harihar Mudgal, Acharya Peethadheeshwar Swami Yadunandanacharya Maharaj, Dr. Radhakant Sharma, Bhuti Krishna Maharaj, Acharya Balkrishna Saraswat, Pandit Dharamveer Shastri, Swami Ramsharan Sharma, Swami Premchandra Tiwari, Dr. Ramdutt Mishra, Pandit Mahesh Bhardwaj, Acharya Ghanshyam Dubey, Shivanshu Bhai Mishra, Mrs. Meera Shastri, Sudevi Sharma, Piyush Sharma, Padmanabha Shastri, Mansi Sharma etc. and many other dignitaries from different fields were present. After that, Sant, Vipra, Brajwasi Seva and huge Bhandara also took place.



From Kedarnath to Pashupatinath...

Parivahan Vishesh News

The fierce battle of Kurukshetra had ended. Dharma had triumphed, but the Pandavas harbored no joy of victory. The memories of that war, fought with the blood of their loved ones, teachers, and relatives, tormented them deeply.

To free themselves from this burden of sin, the Pandavas sought refuge in Lord Krishna. Krishna advised them to worship Mahadev. The Pandavas, along with Draupadi, set out towards the Himalayas in search of Lord Shiva.

But Mahadeva did not want to appear to the Pandavas so easily. He assumed a miraculous form and, transformed into a huge buffalo, hid among the herd of animals. When the Pandavas reached the spot, Bhima suddenly saw a huge and amazing buffalo. Its body was much larger than any other animal, and a supernatural aura surrounded it.

Bhima understood—this was no ordinary animal, but Mahadev himself! Bhima immediately assumed his gigantic form and spread his legs between two mountains. One by one, all the animals slipped from beneath his feet, but the mysterious buffalo refused to move.

As Bhima moved forward to capture it, Mahadev, in the form of a buffalo, suddenly began to sink into the earth. His body began to dissolve into the ground in an instant.

But Bhima did not give up. He jumped swiftly and firmly grabbed the buffalo's rear end.

At that very moment, Mahadev, pleased with the Pandavas' devotion and perseverance, appeared before them. The place where the hump, or back portion, of Lord Shiva in the form of a buffalo appeared, later became famous as Kedarnath Dham.

But the mystery of Mahadev's amazing miracle did not

end there. It is said that different parts of Shiva's body, in the form of a buffalo, appeared at different locations in the Himalayas. His arms appeared at Tungnath, his face at Rudranath, his navel at Madhyamaheshwar, and his hair at Kalpeshwar. These five sacred shrines together are known as Panch Kedar. In ancient Shaivite tradition, it is said that the front portion of Mahadev's buffalo form, which merged into the earth, crossed the Himalayas and reached the sacred land of Nepal. On that very sacred land, Lord Shiva established his divine abode in the form of Pashupati.

Time passed, and that sacred place on the banks of the Bagmati River became famous as the great abode of Mahadev, the Shri Pashupatinath Temple.

From Kedarnath in the Himalayas to Pashupatinath in Nepal, this amazing story of Mahadev still inspires a sense of reverence and mystery in the hearts of devotees. Har Har Mahadev!

These are the eight main forms of Shri Bhairava Baba, awakened in Kaliyuga.

Parivahan Vishesh News

1. Krodha BhairavaKrodha Bhairava has a dark blue body and three eyes. This form of Lord Bhairava is carried by Garuda, and is considered the lord of the southwest direction. Worshipping Krodha Bhairava enhances one's ability to fight all troubles and bad times.
2. Kapal BhairavaIn this form, the Lord's body is radiant and he rides an elephant. Worshipping this form of Lord Bhairava stops legal proceedings, completes pending tasks, and brings success in all endeavors. Kapal Bhairava holds a trident in one hand, a sword in the other, a weapon in the third, and a vessel in the fourth.
3. Asitang BhairavaAsitang Bhairava's form is black. He wears a garland of white skulls around his neck and holds a skull in his hand. Three-eyed Asitang Bhairava rides a swan. Worshipping this form of Lord Bhairava enhances artistic abilities in humans.
4. Chanda BhairavaIn this form, the Lord is white in color and rides a peacock. He has three eyes and holds a sword in one hand, a vessel in the other, an arrow in the third, and a bow in the fourth. Worshipping Chanda Bhairava bestows victory over enemies and the ability to fight every adverse situation.
5. Guru BhairavaGuru Bhairava holds a skull, an axe, a vessel, and a sword in his hands. This is the Lord's naked form, and in this form, the Lord rides a bull. A snake is wrapped around Guru Bhairava's body. He holds weapons in three hands and a vessel in one. Worshipping Guru

Bhairava bestows good education and wisdom.

6. Samhar BhairavaSamhar Bhairava's form is very unique. Samhara Bhairava is naked, his body is red, and he has a skull on his head, which is also red. He has three eyes and his vehicle is a dog. Samhara Bhairava has eight arms and a snake wrapped around his body. Worshipping him eliminates all sins of a person.

7. Unmatta BhairavaUnmatta Bhairava symbolizes the Lord's calm nature. Worshipping Unmatta Bhairava eliminates all negativity and evil from a person's mind. This form of Bhairava is also calm and pleasant. Unmatta Bhairava's body is light yellow, and his vehicle is a horse.

8. Bhishan BhairavaWorshipping Bhishan Bhairava provides relief from evil spirits and ghosts. Bhishan Bhairava holds a lotus in one hand, a trident in the other, a sword in the third, and a vessel in the fourth.



Was anyone secular in the Mahabharata war?

Parivahan Vishesh News

Even in the Mahabharata war, one person was secular. During the Mahabharata war, when Duryodhana asked for the Narayani army and Arjuna asked for Vasudeva, the discussion turned to Balarama. He was asked where Balarama would fight. When asked about the war, Balarama decided to remain neutral. He said, "I have my own people on both sides. Arjuna is my relative, and Duryodhana is my disciple. Therefore, I cannot fight on both sides because I am on both sides." Saying this, Balarama turned away from the war.

This is the kind of neutrality that is consuming today's society. You will also know its consequences. Dharma triumphed in the Mahabharata, and when Bhima was killing Duryodhana, Balarama suddenly arrived and tried to save Duryodhana. In the final moments, when Balarama imposed his own rules and regulations, Lord Krishna prohibited him from entering.

Shri Krishna clearly stated, "Where were you when the war between Dharma and Adharma was raging?"

"When Dharma and Adharma were about to clash, whose side were you on?"

When Dharma was calling you to defend itself, you decided to remain neutral. But now, when the outcome of the war is coming, on what basis are you interfering in this war?

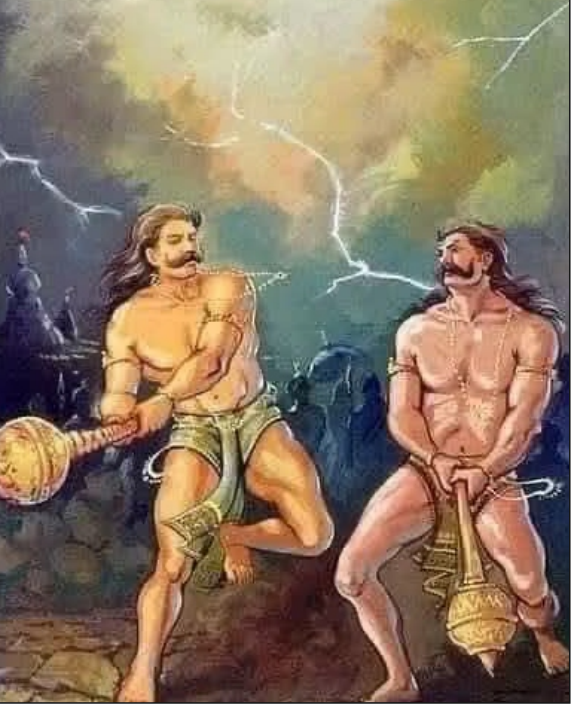
When you were not on the battlefield throughout the war, having gone on a pilgrimage, then on the last day, by what authority are you enforcing your own rules in this Dharma war?

So, what happened next? Balarama left the scene. Dharma was victorious.

Not only Adharma was defeated here, but secularism was also defeated.

Because...No one can remain secular in a Dharma war.

If someone is not with Dharma, then understand that he is with Adharma.



Be vigilant about voter list, opportunity to file claims and objections till August 30: DC

Parivahan Vishesh News

From adding names to correcting details and removing ineligible names—apply through Forms 6, 7, and 8

DC and District Election Officer Varsha Khanwal said that the concerned person will get full opportunity to present his side.

Jhajjar, August 19 .

DC and District Election Officer Varsha Khanwal has appealed to district residents to check their names and those of all eligible family members in the preliminary voter list published on July 31st as part of a special intensive revision campaign. She said that in the event of a name missing from the

list, an error in any detail, or an ineligible name being included, a claim or objection can be filed under the prescribed procedure until August 30th.

Opportunity for eligible citizens to get their names added

The DC stated that if an eligible person's name is not included in the preliminary voter list, they can submit a claim for inclusion by filling out Form 6 along with the necessary documents and a declaration. He urged all citizens, including eligible youth, to ensure their names are included in the voter list.

Form-8 for correction in name, address or other details

The DC said that if there is any mistake in the name, address, age, photo or other details in the voter list, then an application for amendment can be made through Form-8 along with the necessary documents and declaration.

File objection on wrong or ineligible names through Form-7

The DC stated that if the name of a deceased, ineligible, relocated, or previously registered person is listed on the voter list, an objection can be filed through Form 7 as per the prescribed procedure. Claims and objections can be submitted to the office of the concerned Electoral Registration Officer or Assistant Electoral Registration Officer. Applications can also be made online as per the prescribed

procedure.

Hearing notice is not a final decision

District Election Officer Varsha Khanwal clarified that receiving a hearing notice does not constitute a final decision to remove a voter's name. It is part of the verification and hearing process. The person concerned is given a full opportunity to present their case and submit the necessary documents. The Electoral Registration Officer will make a decision as per the rules after examining the documents, records, and the arguments presented.

If you receive a notice, you must reach the voter on the scheduled date.

DC Varsha Khanwal appealed to citizens who have received hearing notices to attend on the scheduled date and bring their required documents. She said the entire process is being conducted in accordance with regulations to ensure the voter list is accurate, up-to-date, and error-free, while protecting the interests of eligible voters.

He urged citizens to contact their booth-level officer, electoral registration officer, or assistant electoral registration officer's office for any information or assistance. Election-related assistance can also be obtained by calling the voter helpline number 1950.



To solve public problems, Samadhan camps will be organised today in Jhajjar Beri, Badli and Bahadurgarh.

Parivahan Vishesh News

Camps will be organised at district level in Jhajjar Mini Secretariat and at sub-division level in Beri, Bahadurgarh and Badli Mini Secretariats from 10 am to 12 noon.

Jhajjar, August 19 .

In order to provide quick, transparent, and effective solutions to public problems, the district administration will organize resolution camps in all subdivisions, including the district headquarters, on Thursday, August 20. These camps will be held from 10 a.m. to 12 p.m., where citizens' complaints will be heard and resolved on the spot.

A district-level resolution camp will be held in the conference hall of the Mini Secretariat, chaired by DC Varsha Khanwal. During this, the DC will hear complaints related to various departments and direct officials to resolve the problems in a timely manner.

Solution camps will also be organized in all three subdivisionsAt the subdivision level, subdivision-level resolution camps will be held under the chairmanship of SDM Abhinav Siwach in Bahadurgarh, SDM Vishal Kumar in Badli, and SDM Renuka Nandal in the Beri Mini Secretariat Complex. Complaints received at these camps will be resolved on a priority basis.

Haryana Animal Science Centre, Mahendragarh, successfully organized a "Symposium on Breed Improvement in Cowsheds”

Parivahan Vishesh News

Haryana/Hisar (Rajesh Saluja):

Under the direction of Prof. (Dr.) Vinod Kumar Verma, Vice Chancellor of Lala Lajpat Rai University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, a grand "Symposium on Breed Improvement in Cowsheds" was organized. The symposium was jointly organized by Haryana Animal Science Centre, Mahendragarh, and the Animal Husbandry and Dairying Department, Mahendragarh, at the Kisan Conference Hall, Narnaul. The main theme of the symposium was "Best Genetics, Best Cattle," with the aim of making cowsheds self-reliant and enhancing cattle breeding through scientific techniques. The program was organized by Dr. Devendra Singh and Dr. Jyoti Shunthwal, scientists at Haryana Animal Science Centre, Mahendragarh.The chief guest of the program was Prof. (Dr.) Vinod Kumar Verma, Honorable Vice Chancellor of LUVAS, Hisar. Dr. Sandeep Kumar Gupta, Research Director, LUVAS, Hisar; Dr. Naseeb Singh, Deputy Director, Animal Husbandry Department; Dr. Dinesh Mittal, Regional Director, Haryana Animal Science Center, Mahendragarh; Mr. Anil Ji (Provincial Coordinator, Gauseva Activity), Mr. Captain Hansraj Ji (District Sanghchalak, Mahendragarh), and Mr. Arun Kaushik Ji (District Gauseva Sangh, Mahendragarh) graced the event as

special guests. Presiding over the event and sharing information with the Gaushala representatives, the Vice Chancellor informed them that Mahendragarh district has an animal disease testing laboratory in addition to the Haryana Animal Science Center, Rewasa, and Narnaul. Animal farmers can also utilize LUVAS's social media and WhatsApp consultation services.Dr. Jyoti Shunthwal (Scientist, HPVK, Mahendragarh) delivered the welcome address and provided a detailed and useful lecture on "economical feed preparation" with special reference to Gaushalas. He shared practical, scientific solutions for improving animal nutrition and increasing milk production at low cost. Following this, Dr. Davinder Singh conducted an interactive question-and-answer session, addressing the queries of the cowshed workers and cattle rearers present.Deputy Director of Animal Husbandry, Dr. Naseeb Singh, also shared his views, highlighting the work and plans of the Animal Husbandry Department. At the end of the program, Mr. Arun Kaushik thanked all the guests, scientists, officials, and cowshed workers who had come from far and wide.The seminar was attended by a large number of cowshed representatives, cattle rearers, and department officials, making it an important milestone in the field of cattle service and research.r



Traders should take advantage of one-time tax settlement scheme: DC

Parivahan Vishesh News

DC Varsha Khanwal said that the one-time settlement scheme of the Haryana government is beneficial for the traders.

Old tax dues to be settled under the one-time settlement scheme, which will run till September 28.

Jhajjar, August 19.

Traders have prioritized the one-time settlement scheme launched by the Haryana government to benefit small businesses, taking full advantage of it. Given the scheme's unprecedented success, the government has once again implemented the settlement scheme. Businesses can take advantage of this scheme and pay their past due taxes, as per the rules. This information was provided by Deputy Commissioner Varsha Khanwal.

The DC said that this would enable the GST to proceed with minimum outstanding amounts so that maximum time and attention could be given to increasing GST collection.

The Deputy Commissioner informed that the government has launched the One Time Settlement Scheme, 2026, which will be valid for 120 days from June 1st to September 28th, 2026. This scheme provides for the settlement of outstanding dues under seven taxation laws. Taxpayers with tax arrears under any relevant Act up to ₹1 lakh per year are not required to apply for this scheme. Their entire tax, interest, and penalty amount will be waived for that year.

Applicants can apply for settlement of their outstanding dues under any Act for any year. A special exemption is available for settlement of outstanding dues under the former Haryana General Sales Tax Act, 1973. The Haryana General Sales Tax Act, 1973, was repealed with the enactment of the Haryana Value Added Tax Act, 2003, effective April 1st, 2003. The outstanding dues under Haryana General DETC stated that applicants will receive

Sales Tax are very old, hence 70 per cent rebate is being given in all cases where tax dues exceeding Rs 1 lakh.

A large amount of outstanding dues will be paid due to non-submission of statutory forms.

Deputy Excise and Taxation Commissioner Ajay Kumar stated that a large amount of outstanding dues is due to the non-submission of statutory forms such as Form C, Form F, Form H, Form E1, Form E2, Tax Invoice/VAT C-4, VAT D1, VAT D2, etc. A new exemption is being proposed to specifically target these outstanding dues. If a person is now able to submit such forms, their tax demand will be reduced by the amount of exemption available for submitting them, provided these forms are verified within three months. This benefit will not be available to fake/sham firms against which criminal proceedings have been initiated. This benefit will also not be available for statutory forms previously rejected by authorities. This will only apply to outstanding dues related to the Haryana Value Added Tax Act, 2003, and the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956. He informed that under the scheme, the tax exemption provided under the Haryana General Sales Tax Act, 1973 is 100 percent of the tax exemption from one rupee to one lakh rupees, and 70 percent of the tax exemption in other cases. The exemptions available under other Acts are 100 percent of the tax exemption from one rupee to one lakh rupees, 60 percent from one lakh to ten lakh rupees, 50 percent from 10 lakh to one crore rupees, 40 percent from 1 crore to 10 crore rupees, 35 percent from 10 crore to 30 crore rupees, 30 percent from 30 crore to 60 crore rupees, and 0 percent on amounts above 60 crore rupees. He informed that 100 percent exemption has been given on interest and penalty under this Act.

Full benefit of exemption given in the previous slab will be available up to the slab of outstanding tax amount.

the full benefit of the exemptions provided in each previous slab, up to the extent of their outstanding tax amount. Applicants involved in an appeal or litigation against any order determining the outstanding amount can also apply under this scheme, subject to the condition of withdrawing the pending appeal or litigation. The scheme also provides for installment payment of the settlement amount. No installments are required for settlement amounts up to five lakh rupees. For settlement amounts above five lakh rupees and up to twenty-five lakh rupees, two equal installments will be paid. One installment is due at the time of application submission and the second within 60 days of the date of the interim order. For settlement amounts exceeding twenty-five lakh rupees, there will be three installments: 40 percent of the settlement amount at the time of application submission, the second installment within 60 days of the date of the interim order, 30 percent of the settlement amount, and the third installment of the remaining amount within 120 days of the date of the interim order. In cases where the application for settlement is found to be in order and accepted, no further action will be initiated against the applicant.



A three-day special camp for making new votes started at ITI Gudha.

Parivahan Vishesh News

Trainees who have completed 18 years of age can register as voters at the camp.

Jhajjar, August 19.

Under the guidance of Deputy Commissioner and District Election Officer Varsha Khangwal, Principal Jeetpal inaugurated a three-day special voter camp for new voter registration at the Government Industrial Training Institute, Jhajjar at Gudha, on Wednesday. The camp will run until August 21.Assistant Electoral Registration Officer and Principal of the Government Industrial Training Institute, Jhajjar at Gudha, Jeetpal, said that during the special camp, trainees studying at the institute are being made aware of the need to register as voters. He added that students who have reached the age of 18 by July 1, 2026, are eligible to register as new voters.

He informed that eligible trainees can apply online for a new voter ID card through the institute's help center by filling out Form 6 and attaching the necessary documents related to age, name, and address. At the camp, the District Election Department team is providing information about the

voter registration process to students and providing necessary assistance in applying.

He called upon the eligible trainees to take advantage of the special voter camp and get their names registered in the voters list and ensure their participation in the democratic process.



Enhancing Women’s Safety at Bus Stops and in Public Transport

Parivahan Vishesh News

By- Karandeep Singh, MP Lead Fellow

Presented by Pinki Kundu, Co Editor Parivahan Vishesh

At bus stops located in isolated areas, proper street lighting should be installed to eliminate dark spots and improve visibility. CCTV cameras connected to a central monitoring system can help deter criminal activities and provide evidence when incidents occur. Emergency helpline buttons and panic alarms should also be available at bus stops, allowing women to seek immediate assistance when needed.Public transport authorities can deploy security personnel or conduct regular police patrols near major bus stops during late-night hours. Real-time bus tracking systems



and digital display boards can reduce waiting times and help women plan their journeys more safely.

Inside buses, CCTV surveillance, GPS tracking, and emergency alert systems should be mandatory. Drivers and conductors must receive gender-sensitivity and safety training to respond effectively to emergencies. Reserved

seating, strict action against harassment, and awareness campaigns can further create a safer travel environment.

By combining technology, infrastructure improvements, law enforcement, and community awareness, we can make public transportation safer and ensure that every woman can travel with confidence, dignity, and security

Preparations for the 'Kumbh Bhakti Sangam'



SACHIN MALTITAI TRAMBAKRAO MANDLIK

Accelerating preparations for the Nashik-Trimbakeshwar Kumbh Mela, the Simhastha Authority has now embarked on a large-scale promotion of the Kumbh Mela. Against this backdrop, the authority is understood to be in discussions to organize the 'Kumbh Bhakti Sangam' program. This program will raise awareness about the religious and cultural traditions of the Kumbh Mela across the country, while also enhancing the image of the Simhastha through cultural programs.

The Nashik Simhastha Kumbh Mela is currently in the news for several reasons. The issuance of fake work orders for the Kumbh Mela, dissatisfaction with incomplete work, dissatisfaction among sadhus and mahants regarding the Kumbh

Parivahan Vishesh News

Efforts to enhance the image of the Kumbh Mela across the country through cultural programs

Mela's symbol, and questions raised about the functioning of the Kumbh Mela Authority have heated up the political and administrative atmosphere surrounding the preparations for the Simhastha. On the other hand, despite the approval of ₹33,000 crore in funding for the Kumbh Mela, there is talk that the administration has fallen short in ensuring the Nashik Simhastha event's expected closure, as the Ujjain Kumbh Mela is receiving more attention than Nashik.

Chief Minister's Presence Also InvolvedIt is believed that the 'Kumbh Bhakti Sangam' is planned to be held between August 28 and 30. Chief Minister Devendra Fadnavis will be invited to this event and is likely to attend either the opening or closing ceremonies. It is learned that Chief Minister Fadnavis will also review the preparations for the Nashik-Trimbakeshwar Simhastha Kumbh Mela during his visit to Nashik. A plan is being made to showcase the religious, spiritual, and cultural significance of the Simhastha Kumbh Mela through the 'Ambakeshwar Bhakti Sangam'. Cultural programs by renowned artists are also being considered, and it is understood that performances by popular singers like Ajay and Atul are also possible. Additionally, plans are underway to increase Nashik

residents' participation in the Kumbh Mela by inviting celebrity artists like Habab Indurikkar Maharaj and Rahul Kulkarni.Invitation to Saints and MahantsSaints and Mahants will also be invited to this program and briefed on the planning for the Simhastha Kumbh Mela. In addition to addressing the resentment among saints and mahants regarding the Kumbh Mela preparations, this program is also expected to be important for establishing coordination between the administration and the Akharas.



Open pollution in Rajgangpur, questions raised about the control board's action

Parivahan Vishesh News



Serious allegations against TRC and OISL; locals are troubled by black smoke and industrial waste

Research reports also reveal

exceeding pollution standards in the Rajgangpur industrial area, with the recent sealing of a sponge iron unit raising questions

Rajgangpur: If people have to pay the price of industrial development in the form of toxic air and health hazards, it is natural to raise questions not only about the industries but also about the monitoring system. Locals in the Rajgangpur area are increasingly angry about alleged pollution from industrial plants like TRC and OISL. Allegations ranging from open smoke emanating from the air to the spillage of industrial waste have raised serious questions about the effectiveness of the pollution control system.

Published research on the Rajgangpur-Kuarmunda industrial area also identified

particulate matter and other pollutants emitted by sponge iron industries as a serious concern. A study found particulate matter and NO levels exceeding prescribed standards in the Rajgangpur industrial cluster, and severe air pollution in the surrounding areas.

The biggest question is: if laws and monitoring mechanisms exist to control pollution, why are the public not receiving relief?

However, the Odisha State Pollution Control Board recently sealed the Agrasen Sponge Iron unit in the Rajgangpur area for repeated violations. According to the board, the action was taken for violating provisions of the Air and Water Pollution Control Acts.

OSPCB rules classify all sponge iron plants as highly polluting industries, placing strict regulatory controls on their operating permits.

The question now is simple: will every plant in Rajgangpur be subject to independent and random pollution audits? Locals demand an impartial audit of emissions, waste management, and environmental compliance at all industrial units, including TRC and OISL. After all, clean air is not a mere favor of any industry; it is a public right.



Odisha gets multitracking projects of railways

Parivahan Vishesh News

Manoranjan Sasmal , State Head Odisha

Bhubaneswar : The Union Cabinet has approved four multitracking projects to strengthen the railway infrastructure. These projects will be built in Odisha, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh. The third and fourth railway lines will be built. This will increase the line capacity and will facilitate train traffic and help reduce congestion. Odisha will benefit the most from this. New railway lines will be laid for Cuttack-Paradip (Badabandh), Bhadrak-Haridaspur, Kharagpur-Bhadrak (Ranital). After the cabinet approval of these four multitracking projects covering 8 districts of these four states, the network of Indian Railways will increase by about 410 km. These projects, which will be completed by 2030-31, will cost an estimated Rs 9,450 crore. Chief Minister Mohan Charan Majhi has written a letter to Union Railway Minister Ashwini Baishnab expressing his gratitude for sanctioning this project to Odisha. The Chief Minister has stated that this project will be helpful in the development of Odisha. According to the information of Union Minister Ashwini Baishnab, the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs chaired by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on Wednesday approved four projects worth about Rs 9,450 crore of the Ministry of Railways. These projects are,

Kharagpur - Bhadrak (Ranital) 4th line: 173 km (West Bengal and Odisha). Bhadrak - Haridaspur 4th line: 75 km, Cuttack - Paradip (Badabandh): 3rd and 4th lines - 72 km (Odisha) and Gummidipundi - Gudur 3rd and 4th lines: 90 km (Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu). This will increase the line capacity and make the journey smoother. The efficiency of Indian Railways will increase. These multi-tracking projects will help in smoothening the train movement and reducing congestion. These projects will realize Prime Minister Modi's vision of 'New India'. These projects have been planned under the 'Pradhan Mantri Gitakshakti National Master Plan' with a focus on increasing multi-modal connectivity and logistics capacity. These projects will facilitate the seamless movement of passenger transport, goods and services.



Delays in bridge construction have left villagers in Bemta-Baribeda distressed.

Parivahan Vishesh News

Dr Rajkumar Yadav

Rainy traffic disrupted, threatening children's education and patients' lives.

Despite approval for the Bridge Bonding Scheme 2025-26, construction hasn't begun; villagers urge the administration for immediate action.Nuagaon, Sundargarh: Villagers in Bemta and Baribeda villages, under the Kokerama area of Nuagaon block, are facing serious problems amid heavy rains. Due to the lack of a bridge over a local drain, traffic is

completely disrupted during the rains. This poses significant difficulties for villagers in carrying out their daily chores.

The most worrying situation concerns children and patients. When the drain overflows, schoolchildren find it difficult to reach school, while villagers risk their lives to transport seriously ill patients to the hospital.

The rains are also taking a toll on farmers. Waterlogging in the fields is causing flooding of paddy crops. Farmers fear that if the drainage and transportation problems are not resolved soon, their year-long hard work and

income could be affected.

According to villagers, the proposed bridge has been approved under the Setu Bandhan Yojana 2025-26. This approval is said to have been obtained through the efforts of local MLA and Assembly Deputy Speaker Bhabani Shankar Bhoi. Despite this, construction work has not yet begun on the ground.

Villagers have demanded that the administration, public representatives, and the concerned department expedite the tender and construction process and begin construction on the bridge soon, so that a permanent solution



No Trace Yet of Two Teenagers Who Drowned in the Ganges in Kanpur; Families Devastated

Parivahan Vishesh News

Sunil Bajpai

Kanpur. There is still no trace of the two teenagers who disappeared into the waters of the Ganges while bathing. The incident has left their families devastated. The event occurred last Monday at the Dyodhi Ganga Ghat in the Maharajpur police station area, where the two teenagers—Krishna (16) and Shiva (17)—went missing while bathing in the river.

More than 36 hours have passed since the incident, yet no clue regarding their whereabouts has been found as of the time of writing. A large-scale rescue operation continued today, just as it did yesterday (Tuesday), but still yielded no results.

PAC teams arrived at the site at 6:00 AM and conducted a search operation spanning approximately 50 kilometers, covering areas such as Dyodhi, Jamda, Sheikhpur, Safipur, Najafgarh, Nagapur, and Domanpur, extending up to Chandika Ghat in Unnao. Around 2:00

PM, an NDRF team led by Company Commander Ajay Singh also arrived at the scene and commenced a search. NDRF Company Commander Ajay Singh stated that a 30-member team, including deep-sea divers, is engaged in the rescue operation. Despite continuous searching using two steamers across an area approximately 50 feet wide and 300 feet long around the incident site, no trace of the two boys has been found, leaving their families in a state of deep distress and anguish.



From Fusion to Sunlight: A 170,000 -Year Journey



Dr Vijay Garg

Retired Principal Educational columnist Eminent Educationist street kour Chand MHR Malout Punjab

Parivahan Vishesh News

Dr. Vijay Garg

Very morning, sunlight reaches Earth in just over eight minutes after leaving the Sun. That makes it tempting to imagine that the energy produced inside the Sun also travels outward almost instantly. But the story inside the Sun is dramatically different. Energy generated by nuclear fusion in the solar core can take roughly 170,000 years to move through the radiative zone before reaching the region where convection becomes the dominant means of transport.

The reason is not that light becomes slow. Photons always move at the speed of light between interactions. The extraordinary delay comes from the Sun's dense interior, where radiation cannot travel in a straight line. Instead, energy repeatedly interacts with the surrounding plasma, changing direction again and again. Its overall movement resembles a random walk rather than a direct journey.

A Furnace at the Heart of the Sun

The story begins in the Sun's core, where temperatures reach roughly 15 million degrees Celsius. Under immense pressure and density, hydrogen nuclei undergo nuclear fusion and ultimately form helium. The process releases enormous amounts of energy that sustain the Sun's heat and luminosity.

This energy is initially associated with extremely energetic radiation. But the core is not an empty chamber through which light can simply escape. It is an extraordinarily dense plasma. Photons encounter particles

repeatedly, being scattered, absorbed and re-emitted. Thus begins one of nature's strangest journeys.

The Radiative Zone: A Cosmic Maze

Outside the core lies the radiative zone, extending to roughly 70 percent of the Sun's radius. Here, energy is transported mainly through radiation. NASA describes the outward movement through this region as taking more than 170,000 years.

Imagine trying to cross a crowded room where every few steps someone redirects you in a random direction. Even if you are capable of walking extremely fast, your progress toward the exit would be painfully slow. Something similar happens to radiation inside the Sun. A photon may travel a very short distance before interacting with matter. It can then be redirected or re-emitted in another direction. After an enormous number of such interactions, there is a gradual net movement of energy outward. This is called radiative diffusion or a random walk. The important point is that the energy is moving outward overall, even though individual microscopic steps may point in almost any direction. Why 170,000 Years? The 170,000-year figure is best understood as an estimate based on models of the solar interior, rather than a stopwatch measurement of one particular photon.

Different calculations have produced different timescales.

NASA educational material has described estimates ranging from about 10,000 to 170,000 years, while NASA also commonly cites about 170,000 years for the journey through the radiative

zone.

The exact number therefore should not be treated as a precise age for every photon. It is an illustration of how extremely inefficient diffusion can be inside a dense star.

There is another important subtlety: saying that "a photon takes 170,000 years" can be misleading. Photons can be absorbed and re-emitted many times. It is more accurate to say that energy generated in the core diffuses outward on a timescale of roughly 170,000 years.

From Radiation to Convection

Eventually, the energy reaches the outer part of the radiative zone. Around this region, the conditions change enough for convection to become the dominant transport mechanism.

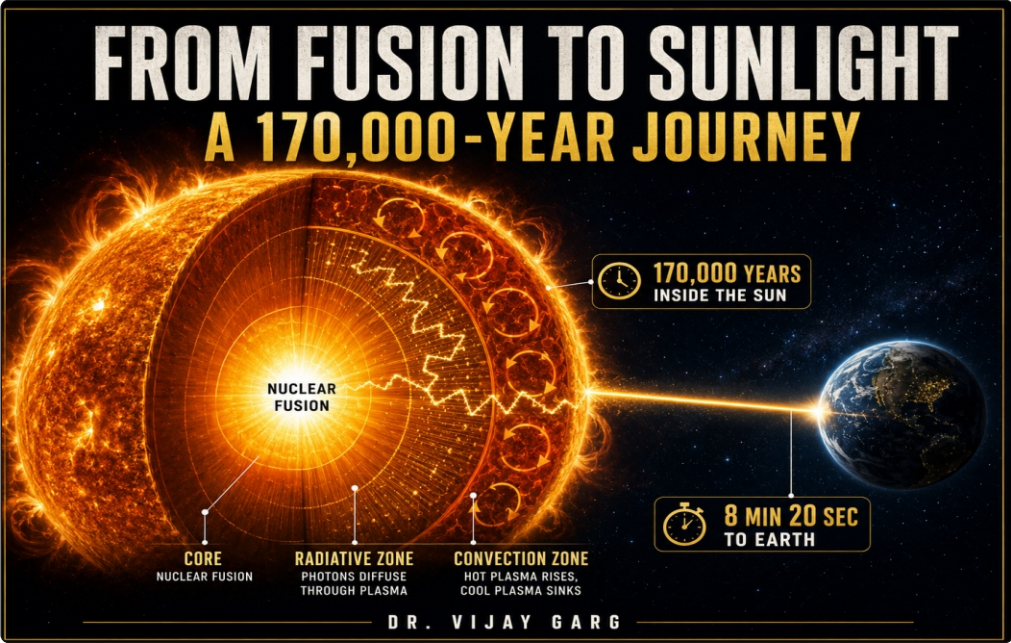
In the convection zone, hot plasma rises while cooler plasma sinks. These enormous circulating motions carry energy toward the photosphere, the visible surface of the Sun.

Compared with the tortuous journey through the radiative zone, this final internal stage is much more efficient.

Once energy reaches the photosphere and escapes as electromagnetic radiation, the situation changes completely.

Eight Minutes Across Space

The Sun is about 150 million kilometres from Earth. After sunlight leaves the solar surface, it travels through the comparatively empty space between the Sun and Earth at light speed. The trip takes approximately 8 minutes and 20 seconds.



This creates a remarkable contrast: Thousands to hundreds of thousands of years inside the Sun — but only about eight minutes from the Sun's surface to Earth.

The difference arises because space between the planets is vastly more transparent than the Sun's interior. In space, light can travel enormous distances without repeatedly colliding with matter.

Are We Seeing Ancient Sunlight?

In a sense, yes—but with an important qualification. The energy arriving from the Sun today was generated deep within the Sun long ago. However, it would be misleading to imagine that the exact same photon produced during a particular fusion reaction simply waited 170,000 years and then emerged as visible sunlight. Inside the Sun, radiation

is continuously interacting with matter. Energy is transferred, redistributed and re-emitted many times. What eventually emerges from the photosphere is the result of this long diffusion process. NASA describes this interior journey as a "random walk" problem, emphasizing how repeated interactions make the outward movement of energy extremely slow. A Lesson in Scale The journey from fusion to sunlight reveals something profound about stars. The Sun appears simple from Earth: a bright disk rising and setting each day. Yet beneath that familiar surface lies a gigantic laboratory governed by nuclear physics, thermodynamics, radiation and fluid motion. A tiny amount of mass is converted into energy through fusion. That energy then begins an extraordinarily slow journey through dense stellar matter. After eventually reaching the surface, it crosses the enormous distance to Earth in

minutes. So the sunlight falling on a leaf, warming the ground or powering a solar panel has a remarkable history. Its energy began deep inside a star, passed through a dense and turbulent interior over immense timescales, escaped the solar surface and then crossed interplanetary space in only minutes. The Sun therefore teaches us an extraordinary lesson about time: the final journey of sunlight to Earth is incredibly fast, but the journey of its energy from the heart of the Sun is unimaginably slow. From fusion to sunlight, nature turns a simple beam of light into a story spanning hundreds of thousands of years.

Dr Vijay Garg Retired Principal Educational columnist Eminent Educationist street kour Chand MHR Malout Punjab

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

Parivahan Vishesh News

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 Educational columnist Eminent Educationist street kour Chand MHR Malout Punjab

On the occasion of the birth anniversary of Mahakavi Goswami Tulsidas, a special seminar on “Lokvadi Tulsidas” was organised at Hansraj College, New Delhi, today.

Parivahan Vishesh News

Hansraj College, New Delhi | 19 August 2026

The event was presided over by Dr. Pradeep Singhal, associated with Sanskrit Sangyaan. The programme was convened by Dr. Nrityagopal, Head of the Department of Hindi. Prof. (Dr.) Rama, Principal, Hansraj College, was also present on the occasion. The keynote speaker was the renowned literary scholar Acharya Vishwanath Tripathi.

Addressing the gathering, Acharya Vishwanath Tripathi highlighted the importance of the common people, compassion and human sensitivity in Tulsidas’s literature. He said, “Tulsidas was a poet who wrote about lived realities. He saw Ram, but he also experienced and wrote about hunger, suffering, unemployment and illness. He had compassion in his heart.” He emphasised that viewing Tulsidas merely as a religious poet would limit the

understanding of his vast literary personality and contribution. Acharya Tripathi said that although he is ideologically associated with the Left, he “cannot tolerate an insult to Ram.” Linking Tulsidas’s conception of Ram with the interpretations of Ram found in the works of Kabir, Nirala and Acharya Ramchandra Shukla, he stressed the importance of engaging with students and the younger generation to understand Tulsidas’s Ram. He also observed, “Tulsidas never used the word ‘Hindu’.” Speaking about caste and the varna system in Tulsidas’s writings, Acharya Tripathi said that Tulsidas was also a human being and a product of his own time, and that the society of the 15th and 16th centuries was deeply influenced by caste structures. Consequently, his poetry also reflects the social realities of that period. He emphasised that criticism of Tulsidas cannot be equated with criticism of Ram and that a literary figure must be evaluated within the historical and social context in which they lived and wrote.

Acharya Tripathi further remarked, “One can be progressive while remaining rooted in one’s values, language and attire.” Addressing the younger generation, he stressed the importance of remaining connected with one’s cultural identity and human values, saying, “If we cease to remain who we are, we will belong nowhere.” Speaking about the Ramcharitmanas, he described it as a text of significance for humanity and observed that Tulsidas’s Ram is both Nirguna and Saguna. He noted that both Tulsidas and his Ram are rooted in practical life, while Tulsidas maintains a distinction between the realms of emotion and material reality. He underlined the continuing relevance of Tulsidas’s literature in understanding the complexities of society and human life.

The seminar also witnessed an engaging interaction between Acharya Vishwanath Tripathi and the students. Young students put forward a range of questions, which

were answered by Acharya Tripathi with patience and detailed responses. The interactive session added considerable depth and vibrancy to the programme. Students who participated by asking questions were also presented with copies of the Ramcharitmanas.

The programme concluded with a vote of thanks delivered by Dr. Anshu Yadav, who expressed gratitude to Acharya Vishwanath Tripathi, the distinguished guests, faculty members and students for their participation and contribution to the event. The seminar provided an enriching platform to engage with Tulsidas through the lenses of the common people, humanity, social realities and progressive thought, highlighting the continued relevance of his literary legacy in contemporary times.



The Governor of Telangana honored Professor Manoj Kumar Kain of PGDAV College, Delhi University.

Parivahan Vishesh News

Prof. Kain is a multifaceted personality.

New Delhi. At a grand national conference organized by the Department of Library and Information Science, Delhi University, and the Delhi Library Association in the Tagore Auditorium of Delhi University, His Excellency Shri Shiv Pratap Shukla, the Governor of

Telangana, honored Professor Manoj Kumar Kain of the Hindi Department of PGDAV College with a special honor for his contributions to the promotion and propagation of library science and instilling a passion for books among students. A multifaceted personality, Professor Kain remains actively engaged in admirable work in guiding society.

Prof. Kain expressed his gratitude to the

Department of Library and Information Science, Delhi University, the Delhi Library Association, and especially to Professor K.P. Singh, stating that libraries and books play an important role in everyone's life. A literate society should inspire and educate everyone to visit libraries and read books. Library books contain our past, present, and future. Libraries and books shape our personalities.



Jharkhand is truly the 'Land of Archery' - Governor's message to sports talent from Bokaro

Parivahan Vishesh News

Archery is not just a sport, it symbolizes life's focus and purpose. If rural talents are provided with resources, they will shine on the world stage

Bokaro | August 19, 2026 Archers from Jharkhand's soil have always brought glory to the country. Continuing this tradition, while inaugurating the 2nd NTPC National Ranking Archery Tournament held at Mohan Kumar Mangalam Stadium, Bokaro, Hon'ble Governor Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar said that Jharkhand is now known not only for its minerals but also as the 'Land of Archery'.

Key Points: 5 Key Messages from the Governor's Address

1. Jharkhand's Talent = World-Class Potential The Governor said that the talents of this state have enhanced the state's prestige on national and international platforms. Given the right opportunity and guidance, Jharkhand's athletes have the potential to make their mark on the world's biggest stages.
2. Archery = Philosophy of Life He said that archery isn't just about bows and arrows. It's a game of concentration, patience, discipline, balance, and commitment to the goal. The same principle applies in life: if the goal is clear, the mind focused, and the effort sustained, success is assured.
3. From a glorious tradition to modern competition Archery holds a special place in India's tradition. Lord Shri Ram, Arjuna, and Ekalavya are its symbols. Modern archery has elevated this tradition to new heights through scientific training, technology, and international competition.

4. Focus on rural and tribal talent is essential The Governor said that there is no shortage of sporting talent in Jharkhand's villages and tribal areas. What is needed is timely identification, qualified coaches, modern equipment, and opportunities for competitions. Collective efforts are essential to ensure that no talent is left behind due to lack of resources.
5. Khelo India provides a new platform The 'Khelo India' and 'Fit India' campaigns have given talent from smaller cities, towns, and villages a chance to come forward. Today's National Ranking Tournament is a great opportunity for players to test their techniques and gain national-level experience.

Call to Players The Governor urged all players to set their goals high, make discipline their strength, and strengthen their technique and mental focus. Victory is important, but even more important is the

continued effort to improve on their previous performances.

Praise for the Organizers On this occasion, the Governor welcomed players, coaches, and technical officials from across the country to Jharkhand. He also congratulated and wished the Jharkhand Archery Association, Bokaro District **Archery Association, NTPC**, and all members associated with the event for a successful event.

Conclusion Jharkhand has established its identity in archery. Now, there is a need to strengthen this identity with policy and resources. If every village provides a platform for those who wield bows, then in the future, an Olympic gold medal will also come from Jharkhand. Because 'Land of Archery' means not just the past, but also the future. Source: Raj Bhavan, Jharkhand - Press Release, dated August 19, 2026



Increasing private participation in school education

Parivahan Vishesh News



Gajendra Singh

In India, education has always been viewed not as a profit-making business, but as a responsibility for public service and nation-building. This philosophy has led to a significant portion of school education being managed by the government and non-profit organizations. However, today, the country's education system appears to be moving in two completely different directions. On the one hand, government schools are shrinking, their numbers are declining, student enrollment is declining, and the resource crisis is deepening. On the other hand, private schools are undergoing unprecedented expansion. Investments worth crores of rupees are being made to create grand buildings, sprawling campuses, state-of-the-art facilities, and premium brands, while fees are also steadily rising. This changing landscape of education raises a serious question: Is education in India gradually shifting from a public responsibility to an investment-worthy business? Recent data from the NITI Aayog further deepens this concern. Over the past ten years, 94,000 government schools have closed across the country. While the number of government schools was 1.107 million in 2014-15, it declined to 1.013 million in 2024-25. This means that, on average, 25 government schools closed every day over the decade. The situation isn't limited to the number of schools alone. During this same period, enrollment in government schools has declined by 22.6 million students. The number of government-aided schools and the number of students studying in them have also seen a significant decline. These figures aren't merely administrative changes; they indicate a shift in the

direction of India's education system. One of India's greatest achievements over the past three decades was the fact that almost every child was able to access school. Although learning outcomes fell short of expectations, universal enrolment was a historic achievement. The challenge was to improve the quality of education, but today, instead of improving quality, we seem to be regressing even in enrolment levels. This has the most serious impact on children who do not have the option of private schooling. Especially in rural India, the neighbourhood government school is the primary support system for girls' continued education. When schools close or move away, girls' education is the first to be affected due to transportation, safety, social norms, and domestic responsibilities. At the same time, a completely different story is being written in the education sector. Just as private equity funds invested heavily in the healthcare sector over the past decade, India's private school education sector has now become their next major target. In the eyes of global investors, schools are no longer merely educational institutions, but investment assets that generate stable income and long-term returns. There are strong economic reasons for this. India has approximately 250 million school-aged children. A growing middle class is willing to spend more on quality education. Private schools provide regular fee income, while the slowdown in the ed-tech sector following the pandemic has drawn investors' attention back to physical schools. This has led to several large investments in recent years. Vitruvian Partners acquired a stake in Orchids The International School in 2026, valuing the company at approximately 1,500 crore. Previously, Lighthouse Learning also acquired Heritage Experiential Learning School. Today, India's school education market is estimated to be worth over 7,200 crore. Meanwhile, KKR-backed Lighthouse Learning Group, backed by Kolkata Knight Riders, has decided to acquire Gurugram's renowned Pathways School in a deal worth approximately 10 trillion. This is where the biggest contradiction of India's education system lies. At the same time as the public education system is weakening, private schools are becoming the most attractive asset for investors. On one hand, government schools are closing in villages and small towns, while on the other, international-class private campuses are being built in metropolitan cities, towns, and cities at the cost of crores of rupees.

While education is a social right, it is becoming part of an investment portfolio. The question here is not one of opposing private investment. India needs more investment, innovation, technological improvements, and better management in education. The private sector has also expanded quality education opportunities in many places. The problem is not private investment, but the continued neglect of public education. The real question is: can education be left entirely to market forces? The objective of private equity funds is to maximize profits for investors. Their measure of success is profit, expansion, valuation, and investment exit. In contrast, the purpose of education is citizen building, social equality, expanding opportunities, preserving democratic values, and developing human potential. These objectives cannot be measured by financial parameters of profit and loss. If education becomes solely an investable asset, several serious challenges will emerge: constant fee increases, increasing commercialization of education, pressure on teachers to reduce costs, and a greater focus on branding and expansion than on quality of learning. Consequently, instead of becoming a vehicle for social equality, education could deepen economic inequality. Countries around the world that have achieved sustainable development based on human capital, such as Finland, South Korea, and Singapore, have never allowed public education to weaken. While private institutions have played a role, the government has recognized school education as the most important foundation for nation-building. The National Education Policy 2020 also emphasizes equal opportunity, quality, and inclusion. These goals can only be achieved if the government increases investment in government schools, empowers teachers, strengthens infrastructure, improves learning outcomes, and develops a regulatory framework for private education that balances profit and public interest. India's demographic potential will not be realized through private investment alone. It will become a true national asset only when every child in the country has access to a quality education with equal opportunities. Investment in schools is essential, but even more essential is the nation's investment in public education. While private capital can build schools, the nation's future can only be shaped by an education system that is equitable, accessible, and of quality to every child.

Post Warden Ashok Yadav of Mathura Honored by ' Quick Response Disaster & Fire Safety Foundation’

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New Delhi / Mathura: On the occasion of Independence Day, Mr. Ashok Yadav, Post Warden of Civil Defence, Mathura, who has demonstrated exceptional service, dedication, and a sense of duty towards society, has been honored at the national level. He was honored with a Certificate of Appreciation by the Quick Response Disaster & Fire Safety Foundation. In the Certificate of Appreciation issued by the Foundation's Director, Mr. Rakesh Bhardwaj, Mr. Ashok Yadav's selfless services have been highly praised. The Foundation stated that during various public events, fairs, and crowded gatherings, his performance in maintaining smooth, safe, and orderly traffic management under challenging circumstances has served as an inspiring example for other volunteers and citizens. Additionally, his prompt and compassionate response during road accidents and emergency situations, providing immediate assistance and ensuring that injured persons were safely transported to hospitals, is highly commendable and reflects his strong commitment to saving precious human lives. Furthermore, he always remains ready to assist senior citizens, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable and helpless members of society. His outstanding contribution to civil defence, public safety, emergency assistance, and community welfare has truly brought great pride to civil defence and society as a whole. The Foundation has wished him continued success, good health, and a bright future.sel in the fourth.



Jharkhand at this crossroads of justice: In the haste to give justice to one, is injustice being done to the other?

Parivahan Vishesh News

Ashoka Kumar Jha

The controversy surrounding competitive examinations and government appointments in Jharkhand has reached a point where it's no longer easy to determine what constitutes justice and what constitutes injustice. On one hand, there are thousands of students who have been preparing for government jobs for years, alleging that irregularities in the recruitment process have jeopardized their hard work, hopes, and future. On the other hand, there are candidates who took the exam, succeeded, secured appointments, and relied on their jobs to support their families. The government's recent decision has certainly attempted to calm the anger of the former group to some extent, but it has created a crisis for the latter, the consequences of which could become more severe in the coming days. The picture unfolding today on the streets of Ranchi, the capital of Jharkhand, isn't just a controversy surrounding a government exam. It's a reflection of growing distrust in a system where young people spend years of their youth preparing for competitive exams, only to lose confidence that their selection is truly secure even after the results are declared. In a state where a large number of young people consider government employment the strongest foundation for their families' financial futures, questions raised about any recruitment exam naturally cease to be merely administrative. They become social, economic, political, and ultimately, constitutional questions. The anger of the protesting students hasn't arisen suddenly. Alleged irregularities in competitive exams, doubts about the examination process, controversies over results, lengthy recruitment processes, and limited government job opportunities—all of these have created a long history of discontent among the youth. When a young person spends years studying, struggling with family finances, sacrificing other jobs and personal opportunities in the hope of securing a government job, and ultimately finds the transparency of the examination process questionable, their anger isn't simply about the results of an exam. It's about the loss of faith in the system. This is why the movement gradually grew. The students' demands were not limited to exams or results, but rather expanded to demand an independent and impartial investigation into the entire matter. The moral and political support the movement received from opposition parties further increased pressure on the government. Questions were also raised about the government's image. Meanwhile, Congress leader Rahul Gandhi's request to the Chief Minister to personally speak to the students and control the situation made the issue politically significant. When a student movement moves from the streets to political discourse, the government faces not only the challenge of administrative solutions but also the challenge of maintaining political credibility. In such an environment, the government's decision to cancel the exam and the associated recruitment process certainly marked a major achievement for the agitating students. For students who had long felt that their grievances were not being taken seriously, the cancellation signaled that the government had finally acknowledged their anger. But is canceling an exam the ultimate goal of justice? Perhaps not. The real question begins after this. If widespread irregularities have indeed occurred in an examination, the culprits should not be protected at any cost. Strict action should be taken against anyone who leaked the question paper, influenced the examination process, gained unfair advantage through money or influence, abused their position, or damaged the credibility of the recruitment process. In the interest of the millions of young people who strive to obtain government jobs, it is essential that there be no room for corruption in the recruitment system. If systemic irregularities are ignored simply because a few people have been appointed, this will have serious implications for the entire recruitment system in the future. But this raises another, equally important question: If a candidate took the exam honestly, was not involved in any irregularities, succeeded through hard work, and subsequently secured a government job, what will happen to his job? Should he be held guilty simply because he passed the same exam that someone else had rigged? This is where the boundaries between justice and injustice appear most blurred. Imagine a young man from a poor family who spent years preparing for a competitive exam. The family somehow managed to cover his expenses. The parents reduced their own needs to fund his education. He took numerous exams, failed numerous times, and finally succeeded in one. When his appointment letter arrived, the entire family was filled with joy. The parents felt they had found a support in their old age. Worries about their children's future eased. They had a regular income to cover house rent, rations, medical treatment, education, and other needs. But some time later, a government order suddenly came stating that the exam based on which he had been appointed had been cancelled. For that person, this isn't just a job termination order. It's a simultaneous blow to the financial future of their entire family. For his mother, it's the loss of her son's job. For his father, it's the loss of a support system in his old age. For his children, it's the threat of education and a future. For his family, it's the sudden end of years of hard work and hope. Therefore, the government has to understand that as simple as an administrative order appears on paper, its human impact is equally complex. This is why the government's biggest challenge now is not simply ending the protests, but finding a just solution. It is also the government's responsibility to ensure that the rush to provide justice to one group does not result in injustice to another. If the entire examination process was indeed so corrupt that it was impossible to differentiate between honest and irregular candidates, then the decision to cancel the entire examination is understandable. But if through investigation it can be found out where the irregularities occurred, at what level and which candidates got unfair advantage, then ways should also be found to protect the future of innocent candidates. This is where the spirit of the Constitution and the principle of natural justice become crucial. The Indian Constitution guarantees equality for every citizen and equal opportunity in public

employment. This also means that the guilty should be punished for their crimes, and the innocent should not have to pay the price for someone else's crimes. The principle that no person can be considered guilty based on mere suspicion is crucial in the judicial system. If irregularities are proven in the recruitment process, action is necessary, but action must be based on evidence and the prescribed legal process. This is where the courts may play a crucial role in the coming days. If candidates whose appointments have been affected approach the court, the court can ask the government what the grounds were for canceling the exam, how widespread the irregularities were, whether it was possible to identify guilty and innocent candidates, whether the affected employees were given an opportunity to present their case, and whether the government's decision was fair and proportionate considering all the circumstances. The court does not unnecessarily interfere with the government's administrative powers, but when a government decision affects the fundamental rights, employment, and livelihoods of thousands of people, judicial review becomes crucial. Therefore, the government must base its decisions not only on political considerations but also on a strong legal basis. This is why the demand for an independent investigation into this entire matter continues to be important. The protesting students are demanding a CBI inquiry. The government now faces the question of whether to accept this demand or proceed with the case through a state-level investigation process. A CBI investigation in itself does not prove the truth or wrong of a case, but when a crisis of trust arises between the government and the public, the political and psychological importance of an investigation by an independent investigating agency certainly increases. If the government has complete confidence in its decisions and its role, it should not fear an independent investigation. If the investigation finds the government innocent, it will further strengthen its credibility. If the role of any official or institution is revealed, the government can send a message by taking action against them that corruption or irregularities will not be tolerated at any level. And if the investigation proves the students' allegations false, that fact will also be publicly revealed. Therefore, it would be unfair to view an independent investigation solely as a defeat for the government or a victory for the opposition. It could be a means to get to the truth of the matter. However, it must be kept in mind that a CBI investigation is not a magic solution. Even an investigation by a central agency can take time. Document scrutiny, questioning of officials and candidates, examination of technical evidence, and the judicial process—all of these can take considerable time. If an investigation drags on for years, the problems of students will persist and the uncertainty of job applicants will remain. Therefore, if an independent investigation is conducted, it will be necessary to ensure the process is as timely as possible and to protect the interests of affected candidates during the investigation. The biggest problem today is that the protesting students are saying they don't trust the examination process, while the successful candidates are saying they have faith in their selection. The government is saying it needs to protect the credibility of the recruitment process. The opposition is questioning the government. And amidst all this, the general public is trying to understand what the truth is. Only an impartial investigation can give the final answer to what the truth is. Not a political statement. No crowd on the road. No government order. And no media debate either. The truth will be determined by evidence. This is why the government should avoid turning this entire matter into a prestige battle. If the government believes that serious irregularities occurred in the examination process, it should openly disclose where and how the irregularities occurred. If the government has evidence that warranted the cancellation of the entire examination, the nature of that evidence should be publicly disclosed. Transparency is the government's most powerful weapon at this time. On the other hand, the protesting students must understand that their movement will remain strong only if it proceeds based on facts and discipline. The students' demands may be legitimate, but the success of any democratic movement is not achieved simply by gathering crowds. Success comes when the movement presents its arguments to society with evidence, forcing the government to respond. The students' demand for a CBI investigation should be viewed from this perspective. If they believe a state-level investigation will not be fair, the government should understand the reasons for their distrust. Simply stating that an investigation is underway is not enough. The government must also disclose who is conducting the investigation, its scope, its timeframe, and how the findings will be made public. The role of political parties is also crucial at this time. The opposition has every right to stand with the students. But it should refrain from exploiting this movement solely for political gain. If the opposition is supporting the students' demands today, it should also explain what measures it will take to ensure transparency in recruitment exams if it comes to power. Because the crisis surrounding recruitment exams isn't a crisis of any one government or political party. It's a crisis of the credibility of the governance system. The government being questioned today will be in power tomorrow, but a different one will be. If the system isn't changed, the problem will persist. Therefore, the biggest lesson from this entire controversy should be the creation of a permanent system to completely protect the recruitment process from political interference, technical flaws, human negligence, and corruption. Accountability of examination agencies should be established. Strong technical systems should be in place to secure question papers. Examination centers should be monitored. Digital tracking should be implemented. Independent audits of post-exam data should be conducted. Independent mechanisms should be in place to investigate complaints. And any serious complaints should be investigated before results are released. Most importantly, if serious allegations are raised about an exam, the government should not force students to take to the streets for months. There should be a system for grievance redressal, allowing students to present their concerns directly to the administration and

receive a timely response. It's also true that political pressure on the government has increased. The growing student movement, the opposition's support, the negative media perception, and demands for direct dialogue with the Chief Minister have made the situation uncomfortable for the government. But the real challenge for any government is not avoiding criticism, but eliminating the source of criticism. The more the government appears to defend itself, the more questions will arise. Conversely, if the government itself takes the initiative to declare that it will conduct an impartial investigation into the entire matter, take action against whoever is found guilty, and ensure that innocent candidates are not treated unfairly, it may gain public trust. Because the government's strength lies not in dismissing every allegation. Its strength lies in allowing the truth to emerge and taking action based on that truth. Another serious aspect of this entire matter is the social and economic status of the candidates who lost their jobs. It would be unfair to view all of them with the same prism. If someone has truly used unfair means, they should not be protected at any cost. However, for those candidates who are innocent, the government must find a way out, both from a humanitarian and legal perspective. Here, the government may have some scope to consider alternative measures. For example, if an investigation reveals that the appointments of some candidates are suspect and others are not, individual investigations could be conducted instead of punishing everyone at once. If cancelling the entire process is unavoidable, consideration could be given to providing a fair opportunity to affected innocent candidates in a new process. If the court orders an interim arrangement, the government must respect it. Ultimately, the government's goal shouldn't be simply to eliminate the old exam. It should be to create a system where no one can doubt the new exam. The biggest crisis facing Jharkhand today is unemployment. Thousands of young people are preparing for government jobs. For them, every recruitment advertisement is a ray of hope. But if exams repeatedly become embroiled in controversy, results are canceled, and appointments are uncertain, the greatest harm is not just to one batch, but to the entire young generation. When youth lose faith in the system, they become frustrated. Frustration breeds anger, and if this anger continues to go unchecked, it can escalate into a movement. Therefore, the government should not view the movement solely from a law and order perspective. This is a sign of youth unrest. The media can also play a decisive role in this entire matter. The media should not become a spokesperson for either the government or the movement. It should ask both sides tough questions. It should also ask the protesting students what evidence they have for their allegations. It should also ask the government what evidence it has for canceling the exam. It should also understand the situation of those who have secured jobs. It should also demand accountability from investigative agencies. Because the real job of journalism is not to ensure victory for any side, but to provide facts to the public. Today, this conflict appears to be gradually becoming triangular. On one side are the agitating students, who are adamant about their demands and demand an independent investigation. On the other side is the government, which wants to end the agitation and restore credibility to the recruitment process. And on the third side are the successful candidates whose appointments have been affected and who may be preparing to approach the courts to protect their jobs. This third party can change the direction of the entire dispute in the coming days. If the affected candidates approach the court and the court questions the government's decision, the matter will no longer be confined to the streets and the secretariat. The dispute will then be before the judiciary, and the government will have to present the legal basis for every decision it makes. The court may find an independent investigation necessary. It's possible the court will uphold the government's decision. It's possible the court will suggest a way to protect the interests of innocent candidates. It's too early to predict any outcome. But it can definitely be said that this matter is not going to end with just an administrative order. Because on one side there's the anger of students and on the other side there's the anger of job-losing candidates. Both sides consider themselves advocates for justice. This is the biggest irony of this entire controversy. Earlier, the student who hadn't found a job was on the street. Now, the young man who had secured a job but lost it after a government decision is seen on the same street. Earlier he was pained that despite hard work he did not get the opportunity. Now the other person is in pain that the job he got through hard work has also been snatched away from him. The pain of both is real. Both questions are important. And it is the responsibility of the government to do justice to both. Therefore, the government must now proceed without a view of victory for one side and defeat for the other. It must find a solution that assures the protesting students of a fair investigation and guarantees justice for the innocent successful candidates. Because justice does not mean that after seeing the suffering of one person, the suffering of another person should be ignored. Justice means that every victim should be heard. Justice means that every culprit should be identified. Justice means that every innocent person should be protected. And justice also means that if the government stands behind its decision, it should also have solid evidence to support it. The Jharkhand government faces a historic opportunity today. It may try to dismiss this crisis as just another movement and try to somehow end it, but doing so may temporarily quell discontent, but it will not end it. On the other hand, if the government decides to get to the root of the matter, ensure a credible independent investigation, prosecute the culprits, protect innocent candidates, and ensure transparency in future recruitment systems, this very crisis could turn into a major administrative achievement for the government. The government must also understand that the public no longer wants mere announcements. They want results. Students don't want mere assurances. They want a transparent investigation. Job losers don't want mere

From Mother's Lullaby to 'Mann Ki Baat — Journey to Radio

Parivahan Vishesh News

[radio — *The human voice survives amidst changing media .*

[radio — *From entertainment to public awareness, a living legacy .*



Kriti RK Jain

Some sounds don't stay put after reaching the ears ; they make their home within. Radio is one such sound. On National Radio Day, its

memory is not of a bygone device , but of that invisible companion who brought joy in songs , trust in information, and companionship in silence. From the velvety tunes of Binaca Geetmala to the intimacy of 'Mann Ki Baat' , radio's journey isn't just a story of changing forms of technology. Once, it echoed in the village square , once it became the solace of a lonely room in the silence of the night, and today, it is once again reaching the ears through mobile and internet. While the means and time may change , the intimacy of the voice remains the same.

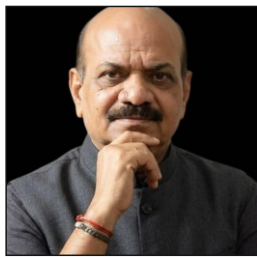
As evening fell, the sound of transistors would rise , shrinking the walls of homes and blurring distances. A song blared in the voice of Amin Sayani, and the entire neighborhood would unite in one emotion. Radio didn't have pictures , yet it conjured countless visions in the mind. In cricket commentary, listeners could feel the speed of the ball , the buzz of the stadium, and even the echo of a boundary. This was the hypnotic power of radio—showing without showing. It transformed the listener not just into a listener but a co-creator of imagination. Today, podcasts and internet radio are furthering that magic in a new form ; the voice and platform have changed , but not the path to the heart.

The power of radio lay not in its voice , but in the trust it imparted to millions of hearts. During the freedom struggle, when newspapers struggled under the censor's scissors , the voices of Azad Hind Radio reached Indians. They were not just news , but the anxiety and hope of freedom. After independence, radio gave the nascent nation a shared public life. Farmers received weather and farming information , mothers health messages , children stories, and the elderly found solace in devotional music. Its importance emerged during disasters—be it the tsunami or the Uttarakhand floods — when communications were disrupted , battery-operated radios became a source of relief , warning, and hope. The United Nations also underscored its reliability in disaster communication.

The glare of television , internet and mobile phones

Hari Shankar expresses gratitude to Joint Director of Education for assurance that outsourced employees' services will not be interrupted

Parivahan Vishesh News



Bhopendra Saraswat 'Sarathi'

Bareilly----The Non-Teaching Employees Joint Council, Bareilly, prominently raised the issues of outsourced employees working in non-government-aided secondary schools with the Joint Director of Education, Bareilly Division, Bareilly, regarding the continuity of their services.

The Council submitted a memorandum demanding that the services of any outsourced employee working in schools for a long time not be interrupted and that they be allowed to work at their respective workplaces as before. The Council's delegation met with the Joint Director of Education and informed him of the situation arising after the contract expires on June 30, 2026, and the confusion among the employees. The Council stated that outsourced employees have been working with full responsibility and dedication in their respective schools for years. Therefore, maintaining their continuity of service is essential to avoid financial hardship for the employees and their families. Taking the memorandum seriously, the Joint Director of Education, Bareilly Division, assured the Council that the services of any outsourced employee would not be interrupted and that they would continue to work at their respective locations. This assurance brought a sense of relief and happiness to the outsourced employees.

On this occasion, Hari Shankar, District President of the Non-Teaching Employees Joint Council, Bareilly, expressed his gratitude and thanks to the Joint Director of Education. He said that the Council's concerns regarding the continuity of employees' service were raised with the authorities, and the positive response and assurances provided in the employees' interests were commendable.

pushed radio to the background , yet its voice did not die down. 'Mann Ki Baat' brought it back into the conversation of millions of homes. The special thing was that it did not seem like a mere government announcement ; there was such a sense of belonging in the address , as if someone sitting in the courtyard was asking - how are you ? Be it topics like Swachh Bharat , Beti Bachao , Digital India or the inspiring story of a citizen , the simple language transformed the matter into a dialogue , not a slogan. The strength of radio lies not in orders , but in conversation ; because only that voice connects , which has less preaching and more intimacy.

While screens are blinding our eyes , radio can connect us with the inner human being through our ears. Community radio speaks in local dialects in every village , hence its credibility. It provides market prices to farmers , health information to women, and direction to skills and employment to youth. For NRIs, radio sometimes becomes a home address. When a person sitting thousands of miles away listens to a song in their mother tongue , it feels as if they have returned to a corner of their own street. This is the gentle form of globalization – the world may be big , but the fragrance of their soil should remain in the voice

.Radio not only gave voices but also gave recognition to countless dreams. It opened doors to jobs like radio jockey , voice artist , announcer, and script writer. Especially for youth and women , who had limited platforms , voice became their identity. Here, face wasn't necessary ; words , pronunciation , sensitivity, and communication skills were the capital. This wasn't a loud declaration of gender equality , but a quiet revolution in everyday broadcasting. Even in the era of Digital India, radio remains rural India's teacher, companion, and cultural carrier. Without a screen, it can bring education , health , agriculture , music, and folk culture to every home.

Time has often left radio behind , but with each technological change, it has reinvented itself. From transistors to FM , from FM to internet streaming, and then podcasts,

it has turned every change in its favor. Its strength lies not in any device , but in the human need to listen. Screens constantly project what we see , while radio teaches us to pause and listen. When everyone wants to speak , a medium is needed that provides faceless companionship , conveys information without noise, and keeps the imagination alive without visual spectacle. In this sense, radio is more a social habit and cultural memory than a technology.

To consign radio to the mists of the past would be to diminish its true identity. On National Radio Day, turn off your phone and listen to a voice without a screen ; it might bring back your mother's lullaby , a childhood song , awaken the excitement of old cricket, or simply provide the assurance that you're not alone. From Binaca Geetmala to podcasts , from entertainment to 'Mann Ki Baat', radio continues its journey. It changes its form every time , but not its nature. As long as humans have the desire to hear stories , the longing to connect with distant voices, and ears to listen , radio will remain on the air. It's not a machine , it's a companion—and the need for a companion never ends.

District Minister Suraj Prakash Srivastava stated that outsourced employees are an important part of the school system and have served with utmost dedication for a long time. The assurance given by the Joint Director of Education is a great relief for the employees. He stated that the Council will continue to advocate for the interests, respect, job security, and service continuity of outsourced employees in the future.

District Secretary Coordinator Param Kishore appealed to all outsourced employees to continue working with full responsibility and honesty at their respective workplaces and to provide their cooperation in maintaining the smooth functioning of the school system. District Vice President Tilak Ram expressed his gratitude to the Joint Director of Education, Bareilly Division, Bareilly and said that this positive assurance given in the interest of the employees is a message of trust and relief for the Council and outsourced employees. On this occasion, employees like Abhishek, Satya Prakash, Jitendra, Vivek, Komal, Deepak, Sanjay, Shiv Kumar, Viru, Shivam Yadav, Yogesh Srivastava, Arun Kumar Yadav, Sonu Maurya, Ajay Kumar, Sudhir Yadav, Manoj Kumar, Vish Kumar etc. were present!! Bhopendra Saraswat 'Sarathi'

