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02 Rising sugar prices, no orders

06 Education Alone Cannot Solve Unemployment

08 14 Bolero 'Dial-112' Vehicles Allocated to Khuntli Police

Pollution in Delhi: Administrative Lapses and the Question of Justice Regarding Civil Rights

Parivahan Vishesh News

When Policies Fail, Why Penalize the Public?

Pinki Kundu, Co- Editor, Parivahan Vishesh

The air pollution crisis in Delhi intensifies every year; yet, instead of fixing accountability, the easiest path is chosen—slapping hefty fines and penalties on the general public and motorists. "Dust generated by poor planning, potholes, incomplete construction work, and traffic management flaws by agencies such as the Traffic Police, Transport Department, MCD, NDMC, and PWD is a major source of pollution." When these agencies themselves fail to provide adequate infrastructure and administrative management, penalizing only the citizens is not only unfair but also a violation of fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution.

0. How justifiable is it to impose fines on the public? From legal and constitutional perspectives, unilaterally imposing fines on citizens fails to meet several principles:

- Right to Equality (Article 14): All are equal before the law. If a citizen is penalized for causing pollution, government bodies cannot be exempted when they leave roads in disrepair (causing dust), fail to enforce construction norms, or mismanage traffic jams.
- 'Polluter Pays Principle': This principle dictates that the entity causing pollution must pay the fine. However, in Delhi, the primary sources of dust (from unbuilt roads) and traffic jams (due to poor diversion management) are administrative failures. In such a scenario, imposing fines on the public amounts to 'blaming the victim.'

- Article 21 of the Constitution (Right to Life and a Clean Environment): The Supreme Court (in Subhash Kumar v. State of Bihar, 1991) has held that the right to life encompasses the right to clean air and water. The government's primary duty is to provide a clean environment.
- Taking punitive action against citizens to mask one's own failure can be considered 'Arbitrary Administrative Action'.

0. Why is there no action or prosecution against officials? While clear legal provisions exist to fix accountability on officials, in practice, departmental immunity often prevents the filing of cases.*Law / Provision - Rule



regarding action against officials - Ground Reality / Obstacles

0. Air Act, 1981 (Sections 17 & 40) -- A criminal case can be registered against the Head of a government department found failing in pollution control. --

Registering a case is nearly impossible without prior sanction from the Board or the government.

0. Environment Protection Act, 1986 (Sections 15 & 17) -- Violation of rules attracts imprisonment of up to 5 years and a fine of up to 1 lakh; this applies to department heads as well. -- Agencies shift blame onto one another (e.g., PWD blames MCD for roads, while MCD holds the Traffic Police responsible).

0. CrPC Section 197 / BNSS -- Public servants enjoy legal protection from prosecution for omissions made while performing official duties. -- The government rarely grants sanction to prosecute its own officials.

0. Strict observations by the Supreme Court -- The Supreme Court and the NGT have repeatedly ordered the CPCB to prosecute negligent officials. -- Despite court reprimands, individual criminal accountability of officials at the ground level is rarely established. Necessary Reforms in Public Interest

0. Two-Way Accountability: If citizens are fined for rule violations, then the concerned PWD or MCD engineer responsible for the ward where pollution arises—due to broken roads or garbage burning—should also face penalties within a fixed timeframe.

0. Independent Environmental Ombudsman: The authority to grant sanction for

prosecuting government officials should rest with an independent judicial body or an Ombudsman, rather than the bureaucracy.

0. Systemic Reform: Funds collected through fines (challans) should be utilized transparently to improve Delhi's infrastructure and public transport, rather than serving merely as a means to boost revenue. ...Unless the personal liability of policymakers and implementing agencies is fixed, merely imposing fines on the public will not clear Delhi's air.

Personal Liability of Officials and Judicial Strictness: Landmark Supreme Court Judgments

When the whip of the law cracked down on administrative lethargy: The Indian judiciary and the Supreme Court of India have repeatedly clarified that government officials and administrative bodies found negligent in protecting the environment or upholding citizens' rights cannot hide behind the shield of 'legal immunity.' In several landmark judgments, the Court has applied the principles of the "Public Trust Doctrine," "Personal Liability," and "personal accountability for default." Below is a detailed list of key judgments by the Supreme Court and the NGT where the direct responsibility of government officials and administrative bodies was established:

0. M.C. Mehta vs. Kamal Nath (1997) – 'Public Trust' and Retrospective Compensation* Case: An attempt was made to divert the natural flow of the Beas River in Himachal Pradesh to

protect a private resort (linked to the family of a former Union Minister), a move that government departments had overlooked. Verdict: The Supreme Court invoked the "Public Trust Doctrine." The Court held that it is the State's duty to protect natural resources (air, water, rivers). Accountability of Officials: The Court clarified that officials who permitted environmental damage—or remained silent about it—along with the responsible parties, would have to pay for environmental restoration and compensation out of their own pockets. 2. Ratlam Municipality vs. Vardichand (1980) – "Lack of budget is no excuse" Case: The Ratlam Municipality cited a lack of funds as an excuse for the filth on the streets and open drains. Verdict: Delivering a landmark judgment, the bench led by Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer stated, "Sanitation and the protection of public health are the constitutional duties of the municipality. Officials cannot evade their responsibilities by citing a lack of funds or resources." Significance: This ruling applies directly to agencies like the Delhi MCD and PWD, which often fail to curb air pollution and road dust by citing resource constraints. 3. M.C. Mehta (Delhi Air Pollution Case – Ongoing since 1998) Case: A petition filed regarding rising pollution levels and administrative negligence in Delhi. Strict Court Directives: The Supreme Court ordered the concerned secretaries and officials of the Delhi Government and the Municipal Corporation to appear personally before the Court. The Court repeatedly warned that the Head of

Department concerned would face contempt of court proceedings for failing to operate smog towers and anti-smog guns, or for failing to repair damaged roads. The CPCB and EPCA were empowered to directly issue show-cause notices and initiate punitive action against negligent officials under 'Section 31A of the Air Act, 1981'. 4. Delhi-NCR Stubble Burning and Dust Pollution Case (2019-2021) Issue: Administrative laxity regarding dust generated from construction activities and stubble burning in Delhi-NCR during the winter season. Supreme Court Order: Adopting a stern stance, the Supreme Court (Bench led by Justice Arun Mishra) stated: "If polluting activities or illegal construction causing dust are found in any area, the Chief Secretary, the concerned District Magistrate (DM), the Police Commissioner, and the Municipal Commissioner of that area shall be held personally accountable." Action: The Court warned top officials of the states and Delhi of consequences ranging from the withholding of salaries to the initiation of departmental inquiries. 5. M.C. Mehta vs. Union of India (Ganga Pollution Case - 1987) Issue: Discharge of waste by tanneries (leather factories) in Kanpur and along the banks of the Ganga, and the inaction of the Pollution Control Board. Verdict: The Court held that if the Pollution Control Board (PCB) and local authorities fail to discharge their statutory duties, they would be deemed guilty of an abject dereliction of duty. The Court paved the way for initiating direct criminal proceedings (prosecution under Section 47 of the Water Act)

against officials in cases of non-compliance. "Legal provisions determining the personal accountability of officials""Law / Act -- Section -- Statutory Provision"

0. Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 -- Section 40 -- If an offense is committed by a government department, the Head of Department shall be deemed guilty and personally prosecuted.

0. Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 -- Section 48 -- Criminal liability of the Head of Department in cases where government departments pollute water bodies or fail to manage sewage.

0. Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 -- Section 17 -- Provision for direct personal liability and punishment for government officials who violate or disregard regulations. Why is action rarely taken against officials? (Practical hurdles) Legal complexities prevent cases from being registered against officials at the ground level, despite court orders:

0. Requirement of Prior Sanction: Under Section 197 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC) or the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), prosecuting a public servant requires prior sanction from the government itself; the government rarely grants this easily, as it seeks to shield its officials.

0. Inter-departmental blame game: When dust pollution rises, legal accountability becomes muddled as the PWD blames the MCD for potholes, the MCD blames the traffic police for encroachments, and the traffic police blame the PWD for poor road design.

0. Jurisdiction: NGT vs. Supreme Court: While the National Green Tribunal (NGT) often orders fines or prosecution against officials, the officials frequently obtain an interim stay from the Supreme Court by citing procedural lapses. Conclusion: The Supreme Court has maintained a clear stance that breathing clean air is an integral part of Article 21 (Right to Life) of the Constitution. ...until criminal cases are registered against officials of the Pollution Control Board (DPCC), MCD, and PWD under Section 40 of the Air Act, and direct penalties are imposed on their salaries or service records...



Pinki Kundu

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Today's Cybersecurity Thought

I4C (Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre): Both the shield and the sword against cybercrime in India

The Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C) has carried out a nationwide crackdown on cyber fraud infrastructure and has played a crucial role in standardizing cybercrime response in India by issuing a comprehensive SOP.

- Frozen Amount: ₹11,158 crore linked to cyber fraud transactions.
- Blocked Apps: 3,718 mobile apps found aiding cybercrime.

This marks one of the largest financial and digital interventions against cyber fraud in India.

Financial Action

- ₹11,158 crore frozen across multiple bank accounts and digital wallets.
- Funds linked to fraudulent transactions, major banks, and payment gateways to prevent further misuse.
- Recovery efforts initiated through RBI's Cyber Fraud Restoration Portal to return money to victims.
- Digital Infrastructure Disruption (RATs) to control victims' devices.
- Phishing overlays on banking apps.
- Data theft (contacts, SMS, keystrokes) to impersonate victims.

Citizen Advisory

- Download apps only from official stores.
- Avoid apps offering "free" services or unrealistic returns.
- Report suspicious transactions immediately to Helpline 1930 or the

National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal (NCRP).

- Enable two-factor authentication (2FA) on all payment apps.
- Use separate devices for banking and entertainment apps.

Fraudsters exploited these apps for:

- Social engineering scams (loan offers, job promises, fake investment schemes).
- Remote access tools (RATs) to control victims' devices.
- Phishing overlays on banking apps.
- Data theft (contacts, SMS, keystrokes) to impersonate victims.

Strategic Impact

- This crackdown disrupted organized cybercrime networks operating across states and international linkages.
- It demonstrates India's growing capacity in financial forensics, digital surveillance, and cyber law enforcement.
- The scale of frozen funds highlights the economic seriousness of cyber fraud and the need for continuous vigilance.



Get Ready — We're Coming Soon!



PARIVAHAN VISHESH NEWS DOORDARSHAN

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

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

Great News! Now your voice will resonate across the entire world. After 3 successful years of the Parivahan – now, a new revolution!

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

Sanjay Bathla
Editor in chief



Usha Malhotra

Mustard oil is a sharp, pungent vegetable oil pressed from mustard seeds. It is rich in healthy mono unsaturated fats, omega-3, and vitamin E, widely used in cooking, body massages, and traditional remedies for its warming, antimicrobial, and heart-protective properties.

Common Uses
Cooking and Frying: Used widely for deep-frying, sautéing, and seasoning dishes (tadka)

Wrinkles are lines, folds, or creases that develop on the skin.

due to its high smoke point.
Pickling: Acts as a natural preservative in traditional Indian pickles and chutneys.
Body and Scalp Massage: Massaged onto skin or hair to condition hair, relax sore muscles, and warm the body.
Key Benefits
Heart Health: High in monounsaturated fatty acids (MUFA), which help lower bad cholesterol (LDL) and boost good cholesterol (HDL).
Skin and Hair Care: Packed with vitamin E and antibacterial properties that soothe rashes, reduce fine lines, and promote hair growth.
Improves Circulation: Acts as a natural stimulant to improve blood flow and sweat gland activity when massaged.
Mustard oil can be incredibly beneficial for both culinary purposes and self-care routines, provided it is used with the right techniques and safety rules.
Because it is highly potent, how you prepare it determines whether it heals or irritates.
To get started with an effective hair routine, you can watch this brief guide on preparing a nutrient-rich mustard oil blend:
Guidelines and Safety for Cooking
Mustard oil has a high smoke point of 250°C, making it excellent for deep frying and



sautéing. However, global safety regulations differ on its consumption.
The Smoke Point Secret: Always heat the oil until it reaches its smoking point and emits a thin layer of blue smoke before adding food. This process eliminates the harsh, bitter compounds and mellows the flavor.

Regulatory Compliance:
In India, the Food Safety and Standards

Authority of India (FSSAI) fully approves unblended mustard oil for domestic kitchens. Conversely, the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) bans it as a cooking oil due to high erucic acid levels, which animal studies linked to cardiac issues. It is sold in Western markets strictly for external use.
Hair and Skin Care Routines
Its natural warming, antibacterial, and

antifungal properties make it popular for deep conditioning, but misapplication can trigger contact dermatitis or clogged follicles.

The Mandatory Patch Test: Before apply in git to your scalp or face, put a tiny drop on your inner forearm. Wait 24 hours to monitor for redness, itching, or swelling.

Traya +1 Scalp Nourishment Formula:
1. Warm the oil slightly using a double boiler.
2. Mix it with a lighter carrier oil (like coconut oil) to dilute its thickness.
3. Massage it gently into your scalp and wash it out thoroughly with a mild shampoo within 30 to 60 minutes.
4. Never leave it on overnight, as trapping sweat can trigger dandruff and fungal buildup.
Skin Hydration: To reduce winter dryness or skin dullness, mix a few drops with a traditional ubtan face pack or body scrub. Do not use it on highly sensitive or oily, acne-prone skin.

Age Exclusions: Never use mustard oil on infants, as their skin barrier is too delicate to handle the natural irritants.

Awareness Program on Dengue Prevention; Appeal to Prevent Water Stagnation



Parivahan Vishesh news

Gorakhpur. With the increased risk of mosquito-borne diseases during the monsoon season, an awareness and training program regarding the prevention of dengue and other mosquito-borne illnesses was organized at the Annexe Building Auditorium.

Senior officials from the Health Department attended the program, including NHM Mission Director P.K. Srivastava, Divisional Commissioner Indra Vikram Singh, District Magistrate Deepak Meena, UPMSCL Managing Director Dr. Ujwal Kumar, Director General (Medical & Health) Pawan Kumar Arun, Director General (Family Welfare) Dr. Shubhra Mishra, Director General (Training) Dr. Ranjana Khare, and Divisional Additional Director

Dr. Jayant Kumar. Officials noted that the monsoon creates favorable conditions for mosquito breeding. The most effective measure to prevent dengue is to ensure that water does not stagnate in or around homes.

An appeal was made to regularly clean items such as coolers, flower pots, old tires, and scrap materials. The Health Department stated that symptoms of dengue include high fever, headache, muscle and joint pain, pain behind the eyes, vomiting, and body rashes. People were advised not to self-medicate if such symptoms appear but to immediately seek consultation at the nearest health center. Officials emphasized the importance of wearing full-sleeved clothing, using mosquito nets, and maintaining cleanliness. They stated that dengue prevention is not solely the responsibility of the Health Department but is possible only through public participation.

From breasts to motherhood...

Parivahan Vishesh news

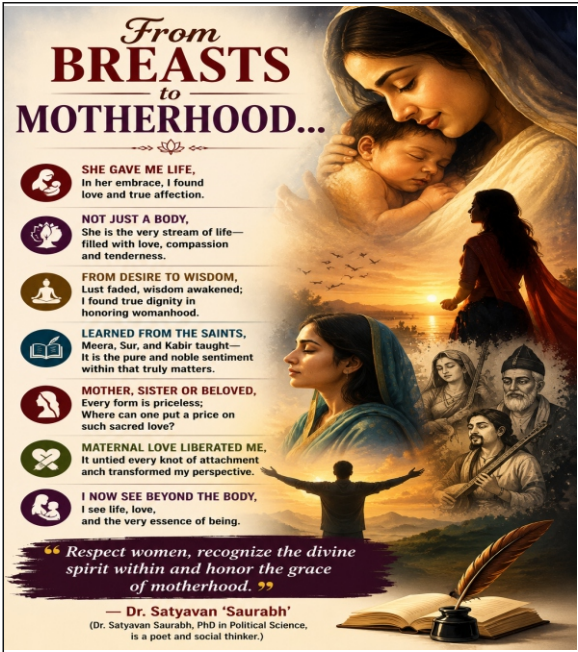
My mind's first awakening began with the allure of the physical form;

Yet, entangled in the web of attachment, my focus went astray.
A lifetime passed in the pursuit of physical beauty; Caught in the cycle of desires, my mind remained in turmoil.
A woman is not merely a body; she is the very stream of life; Within her dwell boundless affection, love, and tenderness.

In the shelter of a mother's embrace, I received the gift of life;
In that milk of maternal love, I found true affection.
My mind had once deemed her special based solely on her beauty;
But witnessing a mother's love dissolved all such illusions. Thoughts began to shift from the physical to the inner self; When love transformed into maternal grace, my world changed.

The fog of lust lifted, and pure wisdom awakened; I found true dignity in honoring womanhood.
From the likes of Meera, Sur, and Kabir, I learned the wisdom of love;
It is not the body that matters, but the pure and noble sentiment within.
Respect women; do not judge them merely by their physical form;
Recognize the noble, conscious spirit that dwells within them.
Mother, sister, or beloved—each form is priceless;

Where in this world can one find a price for their sacred love?
Attachment had bound me and kept me distant for so long; But maternal love untied every knot within my soul.



Now, when I look at a woman, I see more than just a body; I see life, love, and the very essence of being. Forgive the anger that once clouded my mind, O embodiment of motherhood; Your sacred maternal grace has cleansed my spirit of its flaws. Once, the allure of the female form had ensnared my attention; But motherhood liberated me and transformed my entire perspective.

— Dr. Satyavan 'Saurabh' (Dr. Satyavan Saurabh, PhD in Political Science, is a poet and social thinker.)

Rising sugar prices, no orders

Parivahan Vishesh news

Now, the Prime Minister might issue an order on "sugar". Rising prices should not give any new knowledge to the public.

Say – reduce sweets, take care of your "health." So what if sugar becomes expensive, sacrifice is in the interest of the country!

There will be less sugar in tea, the confectionery "sweetness" will decrease,

Anyway, the poor man's plate will shrink a little more.

If prices rise, there will be lectures, you will get knowledge on inflation.

The public asks, "Sugar is cheap?" The answer will be noteworthy!

Yesterday they said to save oil, now it is the turn to save sugar.

In the school of inflation, the public is becoming helpless.

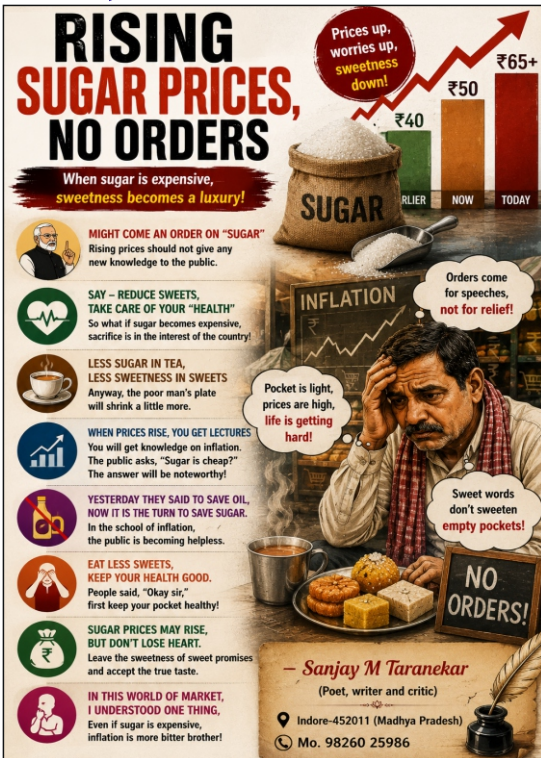
This system says – "Eat less sweets, keep your health good." People said, "Okay sir, first keep your pocket healthy!" Sugar prices may rise, but don't lose heart.

Leave the sweetness of sweet promises and accept the true taste.

In this world of market, I understood one thing,

Even if sugar is expensive, inflation is more bitter brother!

Sanjay M Taraneekar (Poet, writer and critic) Indore-452011 (Madhya Pradesh) Mo. 98260 25986



65 People Donate Blood at Blood Donation Festival

Parivahan Vishesh news

Haryana/Hisar (Rajesh Saluja) – A blood donation festival was organized by 'Gauputra Dal' at Vadamrita Ayurvedic Hospital, Barwala. During the event, 65 donors contributed blood, conveying a message of service to humanity. Participants took part enthusiastically, fulfilling their responsibility towards social service.

Sunil Krantikari, President of Gauputra Dal, stated that the event was attended by distinguished guests, including Narendra Sethi (State President, Sarv Haryana Private School Association), Praveen 'Udaan' Ish Arya (State In-charge, Bharat Swabhiman Haryana), and Darshan Giri Maharaj (District Councilor, Hisar).

Acharya Shubham Barwala remarked that blood donation is a supreme act of charity; timely receipt of blood can play a crucial role in saving a needy person's life. By donating even a single drop of blood, the donors have sent an inspiring message regarding humanity and social commitment. He emphasized the ongoing need for such events to raise awareness about blood donation within society.

A team from Sarvodaya Blood Bank collected 65 units of

blood after conducting the necessary health screenings of the donors. The organizers noted that this blood could prove life-saving for the critically ill, accident victims, and other patients in need.

Darshan Giri Maharaj stated that there is no greater act of humanitarian service than blood donation. Healthy individuals should come forward to donate blood regularly, as a donation can bring new hope and a new lease on life to a stranger. Commending the festival organized by Gauputra Dal, he said that social service organizations should continue to inspire people through such initiatives.

He added that there are several misconceptions in society regarding blood donation that need to be dispelled through awareness. Young people, in particular, should step forward to donate blood so that no patient suffers due to a shortage. Many activists, blood donors, and social workers—including Sandeep Gaibipur, Kamaljit, Sonu Mistri, Sahil, Naseeb Ranga, Monu Boyat, Sonu, Ankit Mirasi, Aman Hindu, Ajay Damada, and Deepak Yogi—were present on this occasion. The organizers expressed their gratitude to all the blood donors, the blood bank team, and the social workers who extended their support.



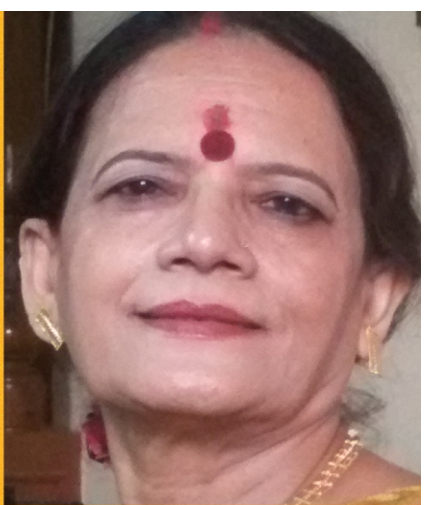




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Parivahan Vishesh news

The Yaksheshwar Avatar is one of Shiva's mysterious manifestations, in which He appears as a Yaksha to enlighten both the Devas (gods) and Asuras (demons) about the true nature of Dharma (righteousness). This incarnation represents a confluence of power and penance—combining divine radiance with profound mystery. It stands as a symbol of mystery and devotion, where Shiva, in the guise of a Yaksha, reveals to

the world that ego can only be conquered through humility and truth. 'Swar Katha' extends respectful greetings and a warm welcome to all devotees of Sanatan Dharma and readers interested in great Indian philosophy. For the past few weeks, 'Swar Katha' has been discussing the various incarnations of Lord Shiva. In the previous issue, we explored the Brahmachari form—an avatar that tested the devotion of others. Today, our discussion focuses on Shiva's mysterious Yaksheshwar avatar. Esteemed readers

are likely aware of the Samudra Manthan (Churning of the Ocean) undertaken by the Devas and Asuras. This churning yielded many precious treasures, including the divine Amrit (nectar of immortality), which was consumed by the Devas. After triumphing over the Asuras and consuming the divine nectar, the Devas became consumed by arrogance. Lord Shiva was displeased by this arrogance, as such pride was unbecoming of the Devas. To dispel their self-satisfaction, He devised a test in the

form of the Yaksheshwar avatar. He placed a simple blade of grass before them and instructed them to cut it. Despite employing their combined, formidable powers, the Devas found themselves unable to destroy that ordinary blade of grass. Their failure to cut the grass signaled the shattering of their false pride. Realizing their folly, the Devas humbly apologized to Lord Shiva, acknowledging the importance of humility and accepting that divine grace and humility go hand in hand. Through

this practical test, the Yaksheshvara avatar not only shattered the arrogance of the gods but also imparted an eternal lesson on the essential virtues of surrender, humility, and reverence before the Divine. That is all for today. In the next installment, we will discuss another avatar of Lord Shiva in detail. Until then, we take our leave. Once again, thank you all very much. We sincerely thank all our readers for joining us. We invite you to share your thoughts on this article and let us know what else you would like to see

from us. You can also connect with us via the "Swar Katha" channel; the link is provided below.

Har Har Mahadev

Courtesy: "Swar Katha" If you are interested in Indian philosophy, please connect with us via these links:
@SwarStories or @SWARKATHAINDIA

Office-bearers of the Bharat Vikas Parishad 'Shiva Branch' performed a grand Maha Rudrabhishek of Baba Vishwanath using 201 varieties of sacred waters; the atmosphere resonated with chants of "Har-Har Mahadev."

Parivahan Vishesh news

Dr. Pandit Prakash Mishra performed the *Abhishek* of Baba Vishwanath using 201 substances, including 80 types of gemstones and medicinal herbs.

(Santosh Kumar Singh)

Varanasi: On the auspicious occasion of the final Monday of the holy month of Sawan and *Pradosh*, a grand and extraordinary *Maha Rudrabhishek* of Baba Shri Kashi Vishwanath was performed amidst an atmosphere of deep reverence and devotion. Organized under the aegis of the Bharat Vikas Parishad 'Shiva Branch' at the Shri Hanuman Prasad Poddar Andh Vidyalaya (School for the Blind) in Durgakund, the ritual involved the ceremonial *Abhishek* of Baba Vishwanath using 201 varieties of water and various ritual offerings. A large number of members from the 'Shiva family' were present to witness and participate in this unique religious ceremony. The *Maha Rudrabhishek* incorporated approximately 80 types of gemstones and medicinal herbs, various grains, assorted dry fruits, fragrant perfumes, milk, curd, fruit juices, and waters from several holy rivers. Baba Vishwanath was anointed with the 201 varieties of water prepared from these substances, accompanied

utmost reverence and dedication, praying to Baba Vishwanath for the happiness, prosperity, and well-being of their families, society, and the nation. Following the Maha Rudrabhishek, the devotees appeared completely immersed in devotion; the atmosphere became imbued with the spirit of Lord Shiva, resonating with *bhajans* (devotional songs) and the spirited chants of "Har-Har Mahadev." Provincial President Harvinder Walia was present on the occasion, alongside numerous members of the 'Shiva' family and other devotees. Attendees included Kaushal Pati Sharma (former President, Bharat Vikas Parishad Shiva Branch), Smt. Tara Sharma, President Raghudev Ji Agarwal, Secretary Dr. V.P. Tiwari, Treasurer Rajkumari Ji Gupta, Dr. Rajesh Srivastava, Kishore Khandelwal, Vasudev Gupta, and Dheeraj Gupta. Everyone participated collectively in the worship of Lord Shiva during the Maha Rudrabhishek. Devotees remarked that this unique religious event—held at the auspicious confluence of the last Monday of the holy month of Sawan and *Pradosh*—held special spiritual significance. The *Abhishek* ritual, performed using 201 varieties of offerings—including waters from various rivers, gems, medicinal herbs, grains, dry fruits, perfumes, milk, curd, and fruit juices—served as a major attraction for the devotees. The Bharat Vikas Parishad Shiva



by prescribed rituals and the chanting of Vedic mantras. Throughout the ceremony, the atmosphere remained filled with devotion, resonating with Vedic chants and acclamations honoring Lord Shiva. Approximately 40 couples participated in the *Abhishek*, which utilized the 201 varieties of water. Four primary *Yajmans* (hosts)—Kaushal Sharma, Anoop Agarwal, Raj Kumar Gupta, and Sanjeev Khemka—led the proceedings. Dr. Pandit Prakash Mishra, a member of the Shiva Branch, conducted the *Maha Rudrabhishek* with great excellence, receiving full support from his son and daughter, while other branch members also took turns participating in the ritual. Devotees worshipped Lord Shiva with

Branch has been organizing this Maha Rudrabhishek for three consecutive years. Office-bearers of the organization stated that the event continues to grow through the grace of Baba Vishwanath and the faith and cooperation of all members. They expressed hope that, with Baba Vishwanath's blessings, this religious and spiritual event would continue in the future on an even grander scale. At the conclusion of the Maha Rudrabhishek, the assembled devotees chanted "Har-Har Mahadev" in unison. Filled with reverence, devotion, and faith, the event infused everyone's hearts with devotion towards Lord Shiva and a sense of spiritual energy.

A Unique Display of Devotion to Lord Shiva on the Last Monday of Sawan

Parivahan Vishesh news

Youths Reach Baba Nimbeshwar Nath Shrine After a 3-Kilometer *Dandvat* (Prostration) Journey

Vinay Kumar Mishra

Gorakhpur: A unique scene of devotion to Lord Shiva was witnessed in Pachdevri village of Brahmur block on the fourth and final Monday of the holy month of Sawan. Hundreds of youths from the village covered a distance of approximately 3 kilometers by performing *dandvat*—a form of obeisance involving prostrating fully on the ground—before performing *jalabhishek* (ritual offering of water) at the Baba Nimbeshwar Nath temple. This practice has been consistently followed by the youths for the past four years. The entire journey was completed by lying flat on the ground in prostration, moving a few steps forward, and prostrating again. Throughout the route, the atmosphere remained imbued with the spirit of Lord Shiva, filled with chants of "Har-Har Mahadev" and "Bol Bam." Upon completing the *dandvat* journey, the youths first reached the Baba Nimbeshwar Nath temple, performed a circumambulation (*parikrama*), and then bathed in the temple complex's sacred pool (*kund*). Subsequently, they performed *jalabhishek* on the *Shivling* and offered prayers. It is believed that the *Shivling* of Baba Nimbeshwar Nath in Brahmur is *Swayambhu* (self-manifested) and that wishes made here with a sincere heart are fulfilled. There is also a belief that



bathing in the temple's sacred pool provides relief from skin ailments. During the month of Sawan, the area takes on a fair-like atmosphere, with devotees arriving from far and wide to perform *jalabhishek*. In these modern times, the way the youth are connecting with this tradition has become a topic of discussion across the entire region.

Distribution of *Phalahar* (fasting-friendly food) to Shiva devotees at Bansphatak by the Khandal Vipra Kalyan Samiti

Parivahan Vishesh news

(Santosh Kumar Singh)

Varanasi: On the last Monday of the holy month of Shravan, the social organization 'Khandal Vipra Kalyan Samiti, Varanasi' organized a service camp at Bansphatak to serve

Vyapar Pratinidhi Mandal's 'Nyay Manch', they distributed water bottles along with fasting-friendly snacks—such as *peda*, *petha*, *namkeen*, *aloo dum*, apples, pomegranates, and bananas—to the devotees from the morning onwards. Key contributors at the camp included Samiti President Damodar Joshi, General Secretary Ashok Joshi, Treasurer Ravi Joshi, Rajendra Sharma, Dinesh Sharma, Anand Sharma, Anil Khandelwal, Kishan Sharma, and that, with the support of the Kashi

Manch' President Sonalal Seth, General Secretary Mahesh Maheshwari, Treasurer Manoj Singh, Senior Vice President Shaileendra Singh, and Kanchan Lal Jaiswal. The organization's President, Damodar Sharma, expressed gratitude to the Traders' Association President, Rakesh Jain, for his guidance. Sonalal Seth, Manoj Singh, and Mahesh Maheshwari were honored with *Angavastram* (ceremonial stoles) and commended for their support.



A new way of sending Rakhi, sister did not even see her Rakhi

Parivahan Vishesh news

Rakhis of six sisters arrived, the biggest question before the brother was – who sent them?

The festival of Rakshabandhan has evolved over time. Previously, sisters would go to the market, choose a Rakhi based on their brother's preferences, hand-pack it, and then mail it to their brother. Each Rakhi would also come with a small message, so the brother would know which sister had sent it. But the new generation has also embraced the spirit of Rakshabandhan. Now, sisters order Rakhi online from home and have it shipped directly to their brothers' addresses. Many times, sisters haven't even seen the Rakhi package in person. They simply choose a Rakhi from a picture, place an order, and a delivery service delivers it directly to their brother's home. Now imagine a brother has six sisters—three biological sisters and three cousins. They all live in different cities, and all six send different Rakhis directly to his address. Then, on Raksha Bandhan, the brother might face a new conundrum.

Six packets reach home one after the other. Brother opens the first packet – a beautiful Rakhi.

Another packet arrives—another



beautiful Rakhi.

The third, fourth, fifth and sixth packets also arrive.

The brother is very happy, but suddenly asks – "Now tell me, which of these Rakhis has been sent by which sister?" If a sister's name isn't clearly written on a package, the brother can get really confused. He'll call all six sisters one by one. "Have you sent Rakhi?"

"Yes brother, I have sent it." "Which one?" "That's what you got!" "Brother will say – "But there are six Rakhis here!" Now sister will also be in thought.

And the most interesting thing is that sometimes even the sister who sends the Rakhi doesn't know exactly what the Rakhi looks like. She simply sees the picture, likes it, places the order, and the Rakhi arrives directly at her brother's house.

That means the Rakhi was sent by the sister, the packet was prepared by someone else, distributed by someone else and it took time for the brother to find out which sister's Rakhi it was.

This is a modern day convenience and also a new humorous situation of Rakshabandhan.

But this change hasn't diminished the sentiments. The love of six sisters has

reached their brother in the form of six different Rakhis. Whether it's a real sister or a cousin, the Rakhi thread brings with it the warmth of a relationship and childhood memories.

Just a little caution can easily resolve this confusion. When sending a Rakhi, the sister should write her name on the package and send a two-word message: "Brother, this Rakhi is from your sister ____." With this, the brother will not have to interrogate six sisters to identify the Rakhi.

Technology has reduced distances. Now, sending a Rakhi to your sister doesn't require going to the market or the post office. A Rakhi is ordered in a matter of moments, and a moment later, the love arrives at your brother's doorstep, ready for his wrist.

Just remember this – you can send Rakhi online, but do not leave your sister's name offline.

Because the brother does not want to be confused in the love of six sisters, he also wants to know them – after all, knowing which sister's love is tied in which Rakhi is also a part of the happiness of Rakshabandhan.

Ajay Kumar Biyani Engineer, Freelance Writer.

A special campaign will be conducted across the district on August 29-30, with BLOs available at the booths: DC

Parivahan Vishesh news

Opportunity to check names and details in the voter list, claims and objections will be registered from 9 am to 5 pm.

Jhajjar, August 24. As part of the Special Intensive Revision-2026, being conducted as per the Election Commission's instructions, a special campaign will be launched in the district on August 29 and 30 for the convenience of voters. During this period, all Booth Level Officers (BLOs) will be present at their polling stations from 9 am to 5 pm and will receive claims and objections related to the voter list from citizens and student voters, according to DC and District Election Officer Varsha Khanwal.

Active participation will strengthen the democratic systemDC Varsha Khanwal said that every eligible citizen should register their name in the voter list and also check their voter details to ensure their name and other details are entered correctly. She said that the active participation of citizens in ensuring the correctness and updating of voter lists further strengthens the democratic system.Eligible citizens must check their name in the voter listDC Varsha Khanwal appealed to the district's citizens to check their names and those of all eligible family members in the preliminary voter list. If an eligible person's name is missing from the voter list, they can submit a claim for

inclusion by filling out Form 6 along with the necessary documents and a declaration, following the prescribed procedure.

To make amendments in name, address, age, photo or other details in the voter list, Form-8 can be filled along with the prescribed documents and declaration.Form-7 for deletion of name of ineligible or deceased voter

The DC said that to remove the name of any ineligible, deceased, transferred or already registered voter at some other place, objection can be lodged through Form-7 under the prescribed procedure.Claims and objections will also be submitted at the ERO-AERO office.

The District Election Officer stated that citizens can submit their claims and objections to the office of the concerned Electoral Registration Officer (ERO) or Assistant Electoral Registration Officer (AERO). Online application facilities are also available, following the prescribed procedure. Applicants are advised to attach the required documents and declarations to the relevant forms.

Claims and objections can be submitted till August 30DC Varsha Khanwal informed that claims and objections can be submitted till August 30, 2026. During the special campaign, citizens can contact the BLO or ERO of their area to get information and necessary assistance related to the voter list.

Voters will also get information through helpline 1950.The DC stated that citizens can contact the relevant ERO office for any information or assistance regarding the voter list. Necessary information can also be obtained through the voter helpline 1950.He appealed to the citizens of Jhajjar district to take maximum benefit of the special campaign organised on 29-30 August.



Administration is vigilant in public service on the principle of Antyodaya: DC

Parivahan Vishesh news

DC Varsha Khanwal held public hearing in the resolution camp. Jhajjar, August 24.

The Haryana government is playing a leading role in public service by working with the spirit of Antyodaya. The Samadhan Camps organized by the district administration for hearing the common people are becoming a powerful medium for resolving their complaints. This was stated by DC Varsha Khanwal. She was interacting with the officials present at the Samadhan Camp held in the Mini Secretariat auditorium on Monday and the people who had come with their complaints. The DC patiently listened to the complaints of the people who had come to the Samadhan Camp and gave necessary instructions to the concerned officials on the spot regarding the solution.

DC Varsha Khanwal stated that the Samadhan Camps organized by the Haryana government are becoming a hub for resolving people's problems. She added that at the Samadhan Camps held every Monday and Thursday at the district and subdivision levels, officials are addressing public issues while also sharing information about government schemes with the public. The DC stated that the Chief Minister's vision is to listen to the problems of every section of society and provide prompt solutions. To this end, the Samadhan Camps organized across Haryana are proving crucial for addressing the public's problems. The public is appreciating the camps as they have

found a better platform to resolve their issues, where officials from various departments are present under one roof to address them. She stated that the government and administration prioritize providing citizens with prompt solutions to their problems. Through these Samadhan Camps, the administration ensures that every citizen receives the benefits of government services and their problems are resolved promptly.

Departments are alert at the administrative level: DC

DC Varsha Khanwal said that citizens are coming to the Samadhan Camp with their problems and the district administration is completely serious about solving the problems. District officials have been instructed to work with complete sensitivity regarding the problems of the common people. Most of the complaints raised in the Samadhan Camp so far have been resolved and the pending ones will also be resolved soon. She instructed the officials to take immediate action for quick resolution of the problems within the stipulated time and most of the problems were resolved on the spot. She said that during the Samadhan Camp, citizens came with issues related to family identity card, ration card, Ayushman card, social security pension, and other government schemes and the police department.

On this occasion, ADC Jagnivas, SDM Jhajjar Ravi Meena, CEO Zila Parishad Manish Phogat, CTM Ritu along with prominent person Chunni Lal and officers of various departments were present.



The sweetness disappearing from tea and the helpless common man



Parivahan Vishesh news

Dr. Mushtaq Ahmed Shah Sahaz, Harda, Madhya Pradesh

If your first sip of tea in the morning seems bland, understand that inflation is no longer just a part of statistics and government claims, but has begun poisoning the daily routine of the common man. In Indian society, tea isn't just a beverage; it's a source of energy for the working class, a symbol of hospitality, and a means of connecting all sections of society. But the skyrocketing price of sugar has taken away the sweetness from the mouths of the common man. This constant dent in the kitchen budget is no longer just an economic issue, but has become a serious social and political question.

The surge in sugar prices in the market is often attributed to production shortages, weather conditions, and international market conditions. But the key question is whether such crises cannot be anticipated at the policy level. When elections approach, lofty promises are made in the corridors of power to control inflation, but the ground reality is that as soon as the prices of basic commodities spiral out of control, the entire system falls silent. The opposition also limits itself to mere statements on this issue, and this serious public interest issue becomes a mere political game of accusations and counter-accusations. The impact of inflation falls most heavily on the middle class and the poor, whose incomes are limited. For

small tea stall owners, confectioners, and daily wage laborers, the rising sugar prices directly impact their livelihoods. When pockets are light, the first things to disappear are the taste of the food and the sweetness of life.

Instead of leaving the public to the mercy of the market, the government must take strict administrative measures. Strictly curbing hoarding, providing sugar to the public at subsidized rates through the rationing system, and prioritizing the needs of the domestic market are essential. If this bitterness in the kitchen isn't addressed in time, this quiet public discontent could one day become a major challenge to the system.



It is necessary for eligible youth to be registered in the voter list: Ravi Meena

Parivahan Vishesh news

Voter awareness camp organized at Government ITI Matanhel regarding SIRJhajjar, August 24.

A voter awareness campaign is continuing across the district as part of the Special Intensive Revision-2026, as directed by Deputy Commissioner and District Election Officer Varsha Khanwal.

In this connection, a voter awareness camp regarding the Special Intensive Revision was organized on Monday at the Government ITI, Matanhail. The camp was chaired by Electoral Registration Officer and SDM Jhajjar, Ravi Meena.

During the camp, students, especially eligible youth, were encouraged to register their names on the voter list and exercise their right to vote. Students were given detailed information about the purpose and importance of the Special Intensive Revision Campaign.

Ravi Meena said that youth play a vital role in strengthening democracy. It is crucial that every eligible citizen who has attained the age of 18 or older be included in the voter list. He added that voting is not only a democratic right, but also an important responsibility of every citizen in strengthening democracy and making the electoral process more robust and participatory.

He urged students to check their names on the voter list themselves, register if eligible, and also raise awareness among other eligible youth and citizens around them. He said that active participation and public awareness are crucial to the success of the SIR campaign.

Electoral Registration Officer Ravi Meena informed



the students about various procedures related to registering names in the voter list, making necessary amendments to names, and the election process. He said that youth should be aware of their voting rights and play an active role in the democratic process. He urged the youth to apply for voting rights by attaching a declaration to Form No. 6.During the camp, the students gained information related to the voter list and the election process and resolved to become aware themselves as well as to make more and more people aware.

The DC handed over hearing aids to Chhanno Devi, wife of late freedom fighter Shish Ram.

Parivahan Vishesh news

DC said – Red Cross Society is ready to cooperate in every aspect Jhajjar, August 24



The district administration and the Jhajjar Red Cross Society express respect for the families of the country's brave freedom fighters and provide them with every possible support. The DC and District Red Cross Society President Varsha Khanwal invited elderly

Chhanno Devi, wife of the late freedom fighter Sheeshram, a resident of the city's Jai Hind Colony, to her office and presented her with a hearing aid and other essential accessories.

Administration's priority: Respect for fighters and their familiesThe DC said that these devices were provided through the Red Cross Society to provide relief from a long-standing hearing problem. While handing over the devices, DC Varsha Khanwal enquired about the well-being of elderly Chhanno Devi and took information related to her health. The DC said that it is the moral responsibility and top priority of the district administration to take care of and respect the freedom fighters and their families who made an unprecedented and unforgettable contribution to the country's independence. The administration is always ready to provide health and social security facilities to the elderly, senior citizens and needy citizens.

Red Cross Welfare Schemes

Red Cross Society officials stated that, as per the district administration's guidelines, special campaigns are launched to provide timely medical and social assistance to the dependents of freedom fighters and the disabled and needy citizens of the district. In this connection, Chhanno Devi has been provided with a high-quality hearing aid to facilitate her daily routine.

After receiving the equipment, elderly Chhanno Devi and her family expressed their gratitude to Deputy Commissioner Varsha Khanwal and the District Red Cross Society. They said that this prompt and sensitive assistance from the administration has solved a major problem in the life of elderly Chhanno Devi.

The Game of Encroachment on Government Land in Barwala!

Parivahan Vishesh news

Alleged encroachment on prime land worth crores; complaints shelved;

Serious questions raised regarding the role of certain public representatives.

Haryana (Hisar) / Rajesh Saluja

The administration's functioning in Barwala is once again under scrutiny regarding alleged illegal encroachment on prime land belonging to the Barwala Municipal Council, valued at crores of rupees. Naresh Kumar, a resident of Barwala, has lodged a complaint with the Municipal Council Secretary, accusing Mangatram Boora of allegedly encroaching upon a valuable plot of Council land situated along the road near the Brahmin Dharamshala. The complainant has demanded a land survey to remove the encroachment and secure the government property.With this issue coming to light, the biggest question is: who is actually safeguarding government land in Barwala? Locals allege that certain individuals are brazenly eyeing the Municipal Council's vacant, prime land. The modus operandi typically involves first encroaching on the land, then erecting a boundary wall or structure, and gradually initiating the process of converting government land for private use.'Predatory eyes' on government property; action remains sluggish despite complaints!People state that while complaints regarding encroachment on government land frequently reach the Municipal Council, the action taken often amounts to little more than site inspections and mere paperwork. Officials visit the site, engage in a superficial cover-up, and the matter is subsequently shelved. Before long, however, fresh complaints emerge regarding the resumption of construction or other activities at the same location.If the encroachment on government land is illegal, why is there such a delay in removing it? And if officials do take action, how does the same land end up being encroached upon again? These questions have become a topic of discussion among the residents of Barwala. Questions raised about public representatives too; demands to halt the 'looting' of government property.The

issue is not limited to the encroachers alone. Serious allegations and discussions are circulating among locals regarding the role of certain public representatives associated with the Municipal Council. People allege that certain public representatives are taking an undue interest in matters concerning government land and properties, using their influence to facilitate encroachments and illegal construction. There are also allegations that influential individuals are engaged in a scheme to seize government land, develop it—either through construction or by carving out plots—and subsequently reap huge profits. An impartial investigation into these allegations is essential to identify those harming public assets and to determine whether they are receiving protection from any quarter.Is the administration remaining silent on illegal colonies too?Locals are also raising questions about the rapid proliferation of alleged illegal colonies in Barwala. It is alleged that plots are being carved out and sold in violation of rules and regulations. If this is happening despite the knowledge of the Municipal Council and relevant departments, it naturally casts doubt on the administration's oversight mechanisms."Encroach, let a complaint be filed, then bury the matter"—is this the prevailing system?Residents argue that the handling of government property in Barwala must change; the current pattern—where land is encroached upon, a complaint is lodged, officials visit the site, token action is taken, and the matter is eventually buried in paperwork—is unacceptable. Government land is not the private property of any individual, organization, or public representative; it belongs to the public.Naresh Kumar's complaint now presents a litmus test for the Municipal Council administration. Instead of limiting itself to investigating a single case, the Council should scrutinize records of all its valuable land in Barwala, conduct on-site surveys, and take strict action wherever encroachments are found.Furthermore, if the investigation reveals collusion by any employee, official, public representative, or influential person, action must be taken against them as well. The issue goes beyond the specific encroachment allegations against Mangatram Boora; the fundamental question is how long government land in Barwala will remain a target for encroachers, and when the administration will finally wake up.

Reality Check Amidst Smart City Claims



Parivahan Vishesh news

Crores Spent on Cosmetic Development, Yet Drainage Remains the City's Biggest Challenge

The Rain Posed a Direct Question: Has It Truly Become a Smart City, or Was the Development Merely a Facade?

Rourkela: Rourkela witnessed grand claims of development during the previous

term—touted under initiatives like the Smart City mission, signage projects, beautification drives, and drainage improvements. However, the recent rains have exposed the reality behind those claims. During the heavy downpour in August, approximately 80 percent of the city was inundated, and over 5,000 people had to be evacuated to safer locations.

One cannot evade responsibility by dismissing this situation merely as a natural disaster. According to available reports, 11 storm-water drains were constructed in Rourkela at a cost of around ₹110 crore under the Smart City Mission, alongside an Integrated Sewerage System (ISS) project worth approximately ₹340 crore. Despite this, the drainage and sewerage systems collapsed under the rainfall. Reports have highlighted issues such as

incorrect slopes, engineering flaws, and the absence of proper outlets in several drains.

This raises the question of accountability for public representatives. There was a race to claim political credit when the projects were inaugurated and achievements were being touted; yet, when those very projects were put to the test, the city ended up submerged. Now, conducting post-rain inspections and drain-cleaning drives cannot serve as a permanent solution to the public's suffering.

Cosmetic Development vs. Fundamental Development

While there was a visible emphasis on roads, lighting, beautification, and other superficial works in Rourkela, the city's most fundamental need—a scientific and comprehensive drainage system—remains incomplete. Official reports mention the completion of only 11 kilometers of primary storm-water drains under the Smart City projects. The need of the hour is not to

trade accusations, but to fix accountability. An independent technical and financial inquiry must be conducted into all these questions: what amount was sanctioned, which agency received it, which contractor executed the work, who conducted the quality check, and on what basis payment was made despite the flawed construction.

If evidence of corruption or kickbacks is found, action should be taken against the guilty. However, it would be inappropriate to accuse anyone of accepting kickbacks without proof.

The people of Rourkela want solutions, not mere embellishments. The government should now conduct a social and technical audit of past development projects. The rains have not only inundated the city; they have also put the long-standing claims of development to the test. Now, it is time for accountability.



Organization, dedication, and worker development are the hallmarks of the BJP: Dr. Manish Pankaj Mishra

Parivahan Vishesh news

Gayaji. Senior BJP worker Dr. Manish Pankaj Mishra held a formal meeting with the respected Shri Nagendra Nath Tripathi, who is associated with the BJP's National Organization and Senior Worker Relations. During the meeting, organizational issues, party activities, and the role of workers were discussed. Dr. Manish Pankaj Mishra stated that Nagendra Nath Tripathi's life has been an inspiration for organization, dedication, and worker development. He has made significant contributions to strengthening the organization and advancing workers.

He stated that the BJP is a political family where workers from every class, every community, and every region have the opportunity to lead based on their hard work and dedication. The BJP is the only political party where the dedication and hard work of an ordinary worker on the ground is recognized. Dr. Mishra expressed his pride in being a worker of a political party that is the largest in the world. He said that in the coming days, on the occasion of the birthday of the country's illustrious Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, 25 years of national and public service will be completed. On this occasion,



BJP workers will pledge to spread the development and public welfare work done by the Prime Minister to every citizen. He said that youth will be

inspired to respect and create awareness about the national song 'Vande Mataram' and will be encouraged to sing all six verses of it collectively.

Following the Circuit House incident, the RSP has taken action, raising questions about the DFO's role.

Parivahan Vishesh news

Dr. RajKumar yadav

The RSP has locked the Sector 21 quarters owned by Prakash Paswan, president of the Human Being Timber Market.

Action has been taken at one location, and silence on the alleged construction. Demands for accountability from the Forest Department to the administration.

Rourkela: Following the arrest of criminals with weapons at the Circuit House, questions have now arisen about the residences and alleged commercial cattle of those involved. Police investigations revealed that a room was booked in the Circuit House in the name of Prakash Paswan, and seven people were subsequently arrested with weapons. Police are investigating the source of the weapons and a possible wider network. Meanwhile, the RSP has cancelled the operation of the B/I quarters in Sector 21 and locked them in the presence of the police.

The basis for the RSP's action is said to be construction in the quarters without management permission. Management has taken a strict stance on taking action against violations of company rules. But now the question arises: if a housing allotment can be cancelled and sealed for violating rules, what is the scale of action against other construction and commercial activities allegedly operating in violation of the rules in the city?

Locked Quarter, Questions About Another's Location

Local allegations have surfaced that Prakash Paswan, who is reported to have been a political activist and later suspended by the BJP in Rourkela, was allotted this quarter as President - Human Rights Building Timber Market. The BJP suspended him after the Circuit House incident. Union Minister Jual Oram has also publicly stated that the allegations should be investigated impartially and that action should be taken according to the law if found guilty.

Meanwhile, locals are also raising questions about an allegedly luxurious office/building constructed behind the Deepti Hotel in the Rourkela DFO area. It is alleged that it is being used for personal and commercial activities by linking it to an organization or party. However, independent confirmation of these allegations is necessary. This is why questions are now directly reaching the Forest Department's accountability—if the construction is against the



Now, following the RSP's action, there are demands

rules, why isn't action taken? If it is legal, why aren't the documents related to permission, land use, and construction made public?

Demands for a Proper Investigation from the Government

The Circuit House incident has already raised serious questions about the security and administrative oversight of government premises. Along with the investigation of police records and CCTV, the Circuit House's booking system and the role of the private agency are also under scrutiny.

for an impartial investigation into the legal status of all government residences, land, constructions, and commercial premises associated with Prakash Paswan. The investigation should clarify which department granted permission for which property, whose name the construction is in, what its actual use is, and which businesses' funds were used in its construction.

The strength of rules is demonstrated in one place and silence on alleged violations in another—the question becomes not just about one person, but about the impartiality of the entire system. The Odisha government must now rise above political affiliations and send a clear message of action based on the journalists' concerns.

Modern System for Maharashtra Government Officers and Employees



SACHIN MALTITAI TRAMBAKRAO MANDLIK

Parivahan Vishesh news

The launch of 'Maha eHRMS' took place at the Sahyadri Guest House in Mumbai in the presence of the Honorable Chief Minister, Shri Devendraji Fadnavis. By attending the inaugural ceremony of this

important initiative, we witnessed a new digital era.

On this occasion, we shared our thoughts on the positive changes being brought to the administration through 'Maha eHRMS' and the various features of the system. 'Maha eHRMS' is not just a new software system, but an important step towards moving the state government's system into an integrated, transparent, efficient, and employee-centric digital era for the entire service period, from recruitment to retirement. This journey from the traditional service book to the modern 'digital e-service book', with features such as the e-orders system, the Maha eHRMS mobile app, single sign-on facility, the Maha IAS portal, the AI-based 'Jigyasa', the 'Speaking Service Book', and the mentor-mentee portal, will help the administration become

more streamlined, responsive, and future-ready. This system will handle employees' service matters in a transparent and systematic manner. Quick and effective decisions will be made possible based on updated information. He expressed confidence that it will also enable the delivery of fast, efficient, and quality public service to citizens.

In the first phase, the system will be implemented for IAS officers in the state, and in the next phase, it will be expanded to approximately 500,000 government officials and employees working in various departments of the state government.

He congratulated the General Administration Department, NIC technology experts, and all the teams involved in developing this system for launching this highly useful and innovative system.



I engaged in a conversation with the group of technology enthusiasts present at the Silver Jubilee celebration ceremony of 'Maharashtra Knowledge Corporation Limited' (MKCL), and extended best wishes to the institution for its future journey, recognizing its remarkable achievements.- Mr Sharadchandraji pawar

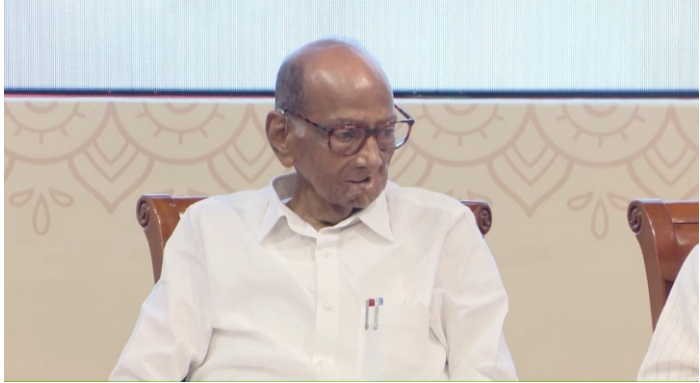
Parivahan Vishesh news

Sachin Maltitai Trambakrao Mandlik

Dr. Vijay Bhatkar, Dr. Anil Kakodkar, Shri. Prataprao Pawar, Shri. Rajesh Tope, Dr. Charudatt Mayi, Dr. Rajaram Deshmukh, Shri. Vivek Sawant, and all of you brothers and sisters who toiled to make MKCL's work successful in this field, and who accomplished the invaluable task of taking this institution's fame not just across the country but throughout the world... You are all present here in person, but many people have joined virtually from afar in this gathering. The MKCL family has thousands of members and well-wishers; on this occasion of the Silver Jubilee, I extend my heartfelt congratulations to all of them. To eradicate digital illiteracy from the lives of ordinary people, MKCL has undertaken tremendous work over the past 25 years not only in Maharashtra but also beyond its borders. Naturally, therefore, MKCL's Board of Directors, Advisory Board, and all their colleagues deserve commendation. In addition to eliminating digital illiteracy, MKCL has taken up the mission to remove AI disparities from every corner of Maharashtra, and this is being praised everywhere. Today, in building this entire edifice—be it Rahul Chakore, Vijay Bhatkar, or over the many years, Vivek Sawant and Uncle's colleagues—we must pointedly remember their contributions in this Silver Jubilee celebration, all of us together. The institution's expansion isn't fully apparent when you're sitting in Maharashtra. One day, I was in Bihar, and in a small village there, I spotted an MKCL board. I stopped my car and went into that office. For many years, the local people there had been working to expand this institution in Bihar. Coincidentally, my Bihar visit ended, and at that time I was in the central government; for some specific work, the Prime Minister called me and instructed me to go to Saudi Arabia for a task. The amusing part was that, upon landing at the airport in Saudi and heading to the hotel, I saw an MKCL board at one spot. It was a hugely entertaining thing; I learned with great interest about the contributions of the institution's leaders and how Saudi Arabia had benefited from them. Naturally, then, over the past 25 years, we have been experiencing how far-reaching the scope of this institution's contributions has become. This work is extremely useful for enhancing quality and removing disparities. Today, right here, through MKCL and technology, we are experiencing its utility even in an agriculture-dependent country like India. Today, the term AI has become commonplace even in remote villages. As a result, a kind of curiosity and enthusiasm has arisen even among farmers. Just now, Shri Tope also mentioned that in sugarcane farming, horticulture, or pulse crops—whatever changes are happening in all these

areas—the contribution of AI and information technology is significant. Let me share a small piece of information, which Tope mentioned. The Vasantdada Sugar Institute is an institution established by farmers. I am its chairman; today, more than 80 scientists work there, and we have started to feel the changes happening in agriculture. Maharashtra's average sugarcane yield was 40 tons. But for those farmers who adopted AI technology, their yield has now risen from 40 tons to roughly 90-110 tons. Where sugarcane typically has about 10-12 internodes, under AI guidance, it reached 28 internodes, leading to a tremendous increase in production. Such changes are visible today in many sectors. Naturally, the outcome of this is the improvement of Maharashtra and the country in various fields, and today we are witnessing that successful experience right here. All the previous speakers have already placed before us the information about MKCL's contributions. Many of us here have worked in government for many years, and generally, when starting such institutions, the government's investment is an extremely important matter at the outset. This may perhaps be the only institution where there is no government investment. Yet, within a

employment in computer training to more than 25,000 young men and women right in their own villages. Therefore, seeing this institution's contributions in various fields, all of us have gathered here with great joy in this Silver Jubilee ceremony. All of this has been built up; in this construction—whether as people's representatives like Valse or other colleagues—but in the true sense, the names of Dr. Ramchandra Takwale, Vivek Sawant, Dr. Bhatkar, and such must be pointedly mentioned, those who, treating it as a lifelong mission, contributed to building this institution, encouraged the new generation, boosted their confidence; the result today is the emergence in Maharashtra of a new class of accomplished individuals. I take heartfelt pleasure in giving credit for this to all these esteemed figures and to thousands of colleagues like you. Keep carrying forward this work; it has utility, and day by day, even in remote villages, farmers are taking note of your efforts. As Tope mentioned, through the Vasantdada Sugar Institute, we have taken help from all this technology to increase agricultural production. In the meantime, for the technique developed to increase sugarcane growth; when we casually gathered information on how many people would come seeing



specific period, it has succeeded in building its own financial strength. On the contrary, it wouldn't be an exaggeration to say that MKCL is Maharashtra's only institution with the capacity to give back a few rupees to the government if needed. I am delighted that, today, through this entire network, 20 million curious individuals have become computer literate at their own expense—I haven't seen such work anywhere else. Over the past 25 years, this institution has successfully provided high-tech

the cost involved, literally within 3-4 days, 10,000 farmers invested money with us and demonstrated their readiness to work right here. I give this example only because this beginning that is happening is useful from the perspective of overall transformation. For that, it is essential to give credit to MKCL's contribution. Therefore, with great joy, I congratulate them. I encourage them. And I take your leave. Jai Hind, Jai Maharashtra!

Education Alone Cannot Solve Unemployment



Dr Vijay Garg

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

Parivahan Vishesh News

Dr. Vijay Garg

Education is often presented as the strongest solution to unemployment. Young people are encouraged to study hard, earn degrees and acquire qualifications with the expectation that education will automatically lead to a secure and respectable job. Education is undoubtedly essential for personal development, employability and economic progress. However, education alone cannot solve the problem of unemployment.

The relationship between education and employment is much more complex. A country may have millions of educated young people and still face high unemployment if its economy does not create enough jobs, if education does not match market needs, or if young people lack practical skills and work experience. Degrees Do Not Automatically Create Jobs

A degree can open doors, but it cannot create a job where no job exists. If the number of graduates increases faster than the number of suitable employment opportunities, unemployment among educated youth can rise.

This is particularly visible when large numbers of students pursue the same traditional career paths. Government jobs, engineering, medicine, teaching and a few other professions are often considered secure and prestigious. When thousands of candidates compete for a limited number of positions, even qualified graduates may remain unemployed or underemployed for years.

The problem, therefore, is not simply that young people lack education. It is also that the economy must generate sufficient productive employment.

The Skills GapAnother major problem is the gap between what students learn and what employers need.

Traditional education often emphasizes examinations, memorisation and theoretical knowledge. The workplace, however, may require communication, teamwork, problem-solving, digital literacy, creativity, adaptability, technical competence and the ability to apply knowledge to real situations.

A student may possess an impressive academic qualification but still need additional training



before becoming job-ready. This does not mean that academic education is useless. Rather, it means that education should be connected more closely with practical skills and real-world experience.

The Changing Nature of Work

Technology is transforming the employment landscape. Artificial intelligence, automation, robotics, digital platforms and new business models are changing the kinds of jobs available and the skills required for them.

Some traditional jobs may decline, while new occupations emerge. This means that education cannot remain static. Young people need opportunities to learn continuously throughout their working lives.

The future worker will increasingly need to be comfortable with learning, unlearning and relearning. A qualification earned at the age of twenty may not be sufficient for an entire career.

Entrepreneurship Can Be Part of the Answer

Employment discussions often focus exclusively on becoming an employee. But a healthy economy also needs people who create businesses, services and employment opportunities.

Entrepreneurship education can encourage young people to identify local problems and develop solutions. Small businesses, start-ups, social enterprises, agricultural enterprises, digital services and skilled trades can all contribute to employment generation.

However, entrepreneurship should not be presented as an easy escape from unemployment. Starting a business requires skills, access to

finance, infrastructure, mentoring, markets and an environment where innovation can grow.

Rural Employment Needs Attention

Unemployment cannot be understood only through the experience of urban graduates. Rural areas face their own employment challenges.

Many young people leave villages because they see limited opportunities locally. This migration can place additional pressure on cities while weakening the economic potential of rural communities.

Modern agriculture, food processing, dairy, renewable energy, tourism, handicrafts, digital services and rural enterprises can create meaningful opportunities when supported by infrastructure, training and markets.

The objective should not simply be to move young people from villages to cities. It should also be to create productive employment within and around rural communities.

Education Must Become More Flexible

The education system needs to prepare students for multiple pathways rather than pushing everyone toward a narrow definition of success.

Vocational education, apprenticeships, internships, skill-based courses, digital learning and industry-linked programmes should receive greater importance. Students should be able to combine academic learning with practical experience.

Schools and colleges should also provide opportunities to develop communication, financial literacy,

teamwork, critical thinking, creativity and problem-solving. Career guidance is equally important. Many students choose courses because of social pressure rather than understanding their interests, abilities and the employment possibilities associated with different fields.

The Role of Government

Governments have a central role in tackling unemployment. Education policy must be accompanied by economic and employment policies.

Job creation depends on investment, infrastructure, industrial growth, entrepreneurship, agriculture, services, trade and innovation. A strong education system can supply capable workers, but it cannot substitute for a dynamic economy.

Governments also need reliable labour-market information so that education and training programmes can respond to changing demand. If educational institutions continue producing graduates for fields with limited opportunities while emerging sectors face shortages of skilled workers, the mismatch will continue.

The Role of Industry

Employers also have responsibilities. Industry should work more closely with educational institutions to communicate the skills it actually needs.

Internships, apprenticeships, practical projects and industry exposure can help students understand workplace expectations before graduation. Companies can also contribute to curriculum development and skill training.

A stronger partnership between education and industry can reduce the distance between classrooms

and workplaces.

Rethinking the Meaning of Success

Society itself must rethink its attitude toward work.

A job should not be considered respectable only when it carries a prestigious title. Skilled technicians, electricians, mechanics, designers, healthcare workers, farmers, entrepreneurs, craftsmen and many other professionals make essential contributions to society.

When young people are encouraged to value different forms of productive work, employment choices become broader.

The obsession with a few "respectable" careers can create unnecessary competition and disappointment while leaving many other opportunities unexplored.

From Employability to Economic Opportunity

There is an important distinction between employability and employment.

Education can improve employability by giving people knowledge and skills. But employment also depends on the availability of economic opportunities.

If a graduate is skilled but there are too few jobs, unemployment remains. Conversely, if jobs exist but employers cannot find appropriately skilled workers, economic growth suffers.

Therefore, solving unemployment requires both sides of the equation: capable people and sufficient opportunities.

AI and the Future of Employment

Artificial intelligence makes this issue even more important. AI may automate some routine tasks while creating new forms of work. The challenge is not simply to teach students how to use particular technologies. It is to develop human abilities that remain valuable as technology changes.

Curiosity, creativity, communication, ethical judgment, collaboration and problem-solving will remain important. Students should learn to work with technology rather than simply compete against it.

This requires an education system that prepares learners not for one fixed job, but for a changing world of work.

A Multi-Dimensional Solution

Unemployment is a multi-dimensional problem and therefore requires a multi-dimensional response.

Education must provide knowledge and foundational skills.

Skill development must make learning practical and relevant.

Industry must provide workplace exposure and employment opportunities.

Government must create conditions for investment, enterprise and job creation.

Entrepreneurship must be supported through finance, mentoring and markets. Society must respect diverse occupations and career pathways.

Young people must be encouraged to remain adaptable and continuously develop their abilities.

No single component can solve the problem by itself. Conclusion

Education remains one of the most powerful tools for individual and national development. It can improve knowledge, confidence, skills and opportunities. But education alone cannot guarantee employment.

The real challenge is to build an ecosystem in which education, skills, economic growth and job creation move together.

Instead of asking only, "How can we educate more people?," we should also ask, "What kind of economy are we creating for educated people?" The goal should not be merely to produce degree holders. It should be to develop capable, adaptable and productive citizens while creating an economy that can provide them with meaningful opportunities.

Education can prepare people for work, but a healthy economy must create the work. Only when these two forces move together can education become a truly effective part of the solution to unemployment.

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

Books: The Living Mirror of Society

Parivahan Vishesh News

Dr. Vijay Garg

Books are much more than collections of printed words. They are records of human experience, reflections of social change and carriers of the values, dreams and struggles of different generations. In many ways, a book is a living mirror of society. When we read books from different periods, we do not simply read stories; we encounter the people, cultures, beliefs, conflicts and aspirations of their time.

Literature has always been closely connected with society. Writers observe the world around them and transform their experiences into words. A novel may describe family relationships, a poem may express social pain, a biography may reveal the struggles of an individual, and a history book may preserve the memory of an entire civilization. Together, these works create a rich picture of human life.

Books also reveal how society changes. The concerns of one generation may be very different from those of another. Earlier literature often focused on village life, joint families, agriculture, traditions and community relationships. Modern books increasingly discuss urbanization, technology, changing careers, individual identity, environmental concerns and the impact of digital

life. Through these changing themes, books document the transformation of society.

One of the greatest strengths of books is that they give a voice to people whose experiences may otherwise remain unnoticed. Writers have documented poverty, inequality, discrimination, migration, child labour, women's struggles and the lives of marginalized communities. Such writing helps readers understand realities that they may never personally experience. A book can therefore create empathy where statistics and reports may not.

Books also preserve culture. Language, folk traditions, festivals, customs, food, clothing, music and local wisdom often find a permanent place in literature. In a rapidly changing world, books can protect cultural memories from disappearing. A child reading about the traditions of an earlier generation can develop a deeper understanding of where society came from.

At the same time, books do not merely reflect society—they can also influence it. Many social reforms have been supported by ideas expressed through literature. Powerful writing can challenge



injustice, question outdated practices and encourage people to think differently. A book can begin as an idea in the mind of a writer but eventually become a subject of public discussion and social transformation.

Books are particularly important for young people. Reading exposes students to different personalities, cultures and ways of thinking. It develops imagination and encourages them to look beyond their immediate surroundings. A good book can teach values such as compassion, courage, honesty, responsibility and respect without turning the reading experience into a formal lesson.

In today's digital age, the relationship between books and society is changing. Smartphones,

social media, videos and artificial intelligence have transformed the way people receive information. Short-form content often provides instant knowledge, but books offer something different: depth, continuity and reflection. A book allows the reader to remain with an idea for a longer period and understand its background, complexity and consequences.

The challenge today is not simply the availability of books but the habit of reading. Many people spend hours consuming digital content but find it difficult to devote even a few minutes to sustained reading. This can affect attention, concentration and the ability to engage deeply with ideas. Libraries, schools, families and communities therefore have an important role in rebuilding a

culture of reading.

A healthy society needs healthy reading habits. Schools should encourage students to read beyond textbooks. Libraries should become attractive spaces for exploration rather than merely rooms filled with books. Parents and teachers can introduce children to age-appropriate literature and allow them to discover subjects according to their interests. Reading should become a joyful habit, not an additional academic burden.

Books also connect generations. A grandparent may remember a novel from their youth, a parent may have grown up reading the same author, and a child may discover that work through a digital edition. Such shared reading experiences create conversations across generations. Books become bridges between the past and the present.

Every society has stories that deserve to be remembered. Some tell us about achievements; others remind us of mistakes. Some celebrate progress, while others warn against repeating injustice. Books preserve both kinds of memories. They remind us that progress is not automatic and that

every generation inherits responsibilities from the previous one.

The true value of a book, therefore, cannot be measured only by the number of copies sold or the number of people who have read it. Its deeper value lies in its ability to make people think, feel, question and understand. A meaningful book can change an individual's perspective and sometimes contribute to changing society itself.

Books are mirrors, but they are not passive mirrors. They show us who we are, where we have come from and what we might become. They preserve yesterday, interpret today and sometimes imagine tomorrow.

In an age of rapid technological change, society needs books not as competitors to digital media but as partners in human development. Screens may deliver information quickly, but books can give information context, ideas depth and human experiences meaning.

Books are the living mirror of society because within their pages live our history, culture, struggles, dreams and hopes. If we want to understand society, we must not only observe the world around us—we must also read the stories it has written about itself.

Dr Vijay Garg Retired Principal

The Man History Remembered Late: Raj Kumar Shukla and the Recovery of a Forgotten MemoryKumar Krishnan

Parivahan Vishesh News

Kumar Krishnan

History never quite passes away. It continues to breathe quietly around us—in the walls of old houses, in photographs covered with dust, in the recollections of the elderly, in forgotten letters, and in the names that time has gradually pushed beyond the reach of public memory. Pandit Raj Kumar Shukla is one such name. The voice that rose from the soil of Champaran and persistently persuaded Mahatma Gandhi to come there remained, for decades, largely visible in the shadow of Gandhi within the larger narrative of India's freedom struggle. The 151st birth anniversary of Raj Kumar Shukla has, in some measure, lifted that shadow. At a function held in the Annexe Hall of the Bihar Legislative Council, Chief Minister Samrat Choudhary announced that, from next year, Shukla's birth anniversary would be observed as an official state function. Education Minister Mithilesh Tiwari announced that his biography would be incorporated into Bihar's school curriculum, while Art and Culture Minister Pramod Kumar announced plans to establish a museum in his memory. Government announcements have their own significance. Yet the real illumination of the occasion came from the questions that emerged from the darker corners of history: Who, in fact, was Raj Kumar Shukla?

Is his identity to be confined to the familiar description of the man who brought Gandhi to Champaran? Did the Champaran Satyagraha truly begin with Gandhi's arrival? And what became of the man who carried the suffering of Champaran's peasants to the threshold of national politics after Gandhi had left? The 151st birth anniversary thus became more than a commemorative ceremony. It became an occasion to revisit a forgotten memory. Presiding over the function, eminent historian Professor Ashok Anshuman said that Raj Kumar Shukla had taken the problems of Champaran's peasants to the national level. It was because of his efforts that Gandhi came to Champaran and the movement acquired a wider significance. He described Shukla as a frontline commander of India's freedom struggle. Another observation made by him was equally significant. He suggested that had a leader other than Gandhi come to Champaran, that leader too might have succeeded. The remark need not be read as an attempt to diminish Gandhi's stature. Rather, it draws attention to the social ground that had already been prepared in Champaran—a ground often obscured by the monumental narrative of Gandhi's arrival. Gandhi did not enter an empty landscape. Before he reached

Champaran, there were already suffering peasants, oppressive indigo planters, a growing spirit of resistance and, above all, a man determined to give that discontent a national voice—Raj Kumar Shukla.Perhaps Shukla's greatest strength lay precisely in the fact that he did not enter history with a high office, political power or institutional patronage. He was a peasant. He possessed no authority, but he carried the pain of other peasants. He had no powerful political organisation behind him, but he possessed an extraordinary persistence. After meeting Gandhi at the Lucknow Congress session, Shukla refused to abandon his demand that Gandhi visit Champaran. He continued to pursue him despite Gandhi's crowded schedule. Eventually, that persistence brought Gandhi to Champaran. Great historical events are often recorded through the names of great leaders. Behind them, however, stands a long procession of lesser-known figures. They sometimes become footnotes, even though the ground on which history moves has often been prepared by their feet. Historian Professor Hitendra Patel of Visva-Bharati drew attention precisely to this forgotten ground. His intervention was perhaps the most significant intellectual contribution of the gathering. “The writing of history is the responsibility of our collective memory, not of some government official,” he said. The statement was more than a passing observation. It was a challenge to the way society remembers its past. Professor Patel invoked the example of Jallianwala Bagh. Almost every Indian knows the name of the massacre, he observed, but how many know the names of the ordinary people who were killed there? In popular memory, General Dyer, who ordered the firing, immediately comes to mind. But who were the people who died? Where had they come from? What happened to their families? What was the social history of the tragedy?

Jallianwala Bagh remains a powerful symbol in India's national memory because the experience of colonial violence is concentrated in that single event. Yet to understand that memory fully, one must also remember the ordinary people whose lives and deaths gave the event its meaning. The same principle applies to Raj Kumar Shukla. He is generally remembered as the man who brought Gandhi to Champaran. Far less attention has been paid to his own struggle, his work among the peasants and his social concerns after Gandhi left Champaran. Professor Patel urged people to search for those in their own villages, towns, districts and regions who have disappeared somewhere along the chronological margins of history. Their documents should be recovered; the



elderly should be interviewed; old local newspapers examined; letters and diaries located; literature read; folk songs listened to; and historical sites and memorials understood. Most importantly, he urged society not to surrender the entire responsibility for its memory to governments, political parties or celebrated leaders. Raj Kumar Shukla is not part of our history merely because a government has now formally recognised his name. He belongs to our collective memory because his struggle left a lasting mark on the lives of Champaran's peasants and on India's freedom movement. Mangal Pandey, Khudiram Bose, Bhagat Singh, the martyrs of 1942 and countless unnamed peasants and activists survive in our collective memory for the same reason: their struggles left an enduring imprint upon society. Professor Patel also underlined an important principle: the historian's task is not to reject memory but to investigate it—to establish a dialogue between memory and evidence. The historian must maintain a balance between the celebrated and the forgotten, and must see, alongside the great leader, the ordinary worker without whom the movement might never have been possible. The history of Raj Kumar Shukla demands precisely such a balance. Historian Bhairav Lal Das recalled that Raj Kumar Shukla had been fighting the exploitation of peasants by indigo planters even before Gandhi arrived in Champaran. His social struggles continued after Gandhi's departure. Shukla's story, therefore, did not begin with Gandhi's arrival and did not end with Gandhi's departure. That distinction is important because it reveals the difference between history and memory. A person's

name may appear in a history book, but his meaning survives in collective memory only when society understands the struggle that gave that name significance. Placing flowers before a statue is not memory. Memory begins when the next generation asks what a person saw in his own time, what he fought for and what consequences his struggle had for society. Professor Girish Chandra Pandey of Munger University said that Bihar's history could not be written without Raj Kumar Shukla. L. P. Rai demanded that Shukla be awarded the Bharat Ratna. The gathering was attended by Kamal Nayan Srivastava, Dr Shiv Kumar Mishra, Bharat Bhushan Jha, Safdar Imam Qadri, Ravishankar Upadhyay, S. N. Sharma, Professor Nandita of Purulia University, Rachna Priyadarshini and Dr Namrata Kumari, among others. Asif Wasi, secretary of the Gandhi Museum, welcomed the guests.

The programme was conducted by Divya. Janardan Sharma Yogi inaugurated the event, while Sumit Vats, general secretary of the Pandit Raj Kumar Shukla Memorial Trust, offered the vote of thanks and felicitated the guests. There is another story behind the commemoration—a story of social memory independent of governmental recognition. Raj Kumar Shukla's grandson, Ravi Bhushan Rai, has for years organised his birth anniversary celebrations outside the formal structures of government. Since the tenure of the then Governor A. R. Kidwai, scholars from different parts of the country have participated in these programmes. Shukla's memory, therefore, had not been lying lifeless, waiting for official recognition. There

were people who had been preserving it in their own way. The government has now sought to give that memory an institutional foundation. The Chief Minister's announcement that Shukla's birth anniversary will henceforth be observed as an official state function is welcome. But placing a memory on the government calendar cannot be its destination; it can only be its beginning. The Education Minister's announcement that Shukla's biography will be included in the school curriculum is equally significant. Yet merely adding his name and a few lines to a textbook would not be enough. Students must understand what the indigo question meant in Champaran, what kind of exploitation the peasants faced, how local resistance developed and how men like Raj Kumar Shukla prepared the ground before Gandhi arrived. History loses its soul when it is reduced to dates and names. It must be taught as experience. When a student reads about the Champaran Satyagraha, he should see not merely a portrait of Gandhi, but the peasant labouring in the indigo fields. He should understand that movements do not always begin in the halls of power; their first tremors often arise from a village pathway. The proposed museum will be meaningful only if it does not become merely a repository of statues, photographs and commemorative objects. It should preserve letters, documents, old newspapers, peasant voices, oral histories and glimpses of social life from that period. It should become a place where scholars, students and ordinary citizens can ask a fundamental question: the Champaran we know through Gandhi—what was the voice of Champaran itself?

That voice belonged to Raj Kumar Shukla. The greatest tragedy of local history is often not the absence of documents, but the absence of the will to search for them. Old trunks in village homes, family archives, letters preserved across generations, photographs and local newspapers can become invaluable historical sources. At times, the memory of an elderly villager may provide a clue more important than an official record. To preserve Raj Kumar Shukla's memory, therefore, is not merely to hold a commemorative ceremony in his name. It is to recover the world in which he lived and struggled. Local journalism can play an important role in this endeavour. Old newspapers from villages and small towns contain scattered records of the freedom movement and local struggles. They need to be located, preserved and digitised. Journalists, universities and research institutions can work together to bring such forgotten pages back into public view. The story of the Champaran Satyagraha is incomplete without Gandhi. But it is equally

incomplete without Raj Kumar Shukla. Gandhi connected Champaran's struggle with the larger stream of the national movement. But it was Shukla who persistently brought Gandhi towards Champaran, acquainted him with the suffering of its peasants and helped prepare the local ground for the movement. The question, therefore, should no longer be merely: Who brought Gandhi to Champaran? We must also ask: Who was fighting there before Gandhi arrived? Who gave voice to the peasants? How was the bridge between local resistance and national leadership constructed? And what became of those who prepared the ground after Gandhi departed? The answers may bring Raj Kumar Shukla a little closer from the margins of history to its centre. The announcements and discussions at the 151st birth anniversary are significant not merely because they restore dignity to a neglected figure, but because they reopen a larger debate about how history is written and remembered. Governments will change. Political priorities will change. Memorials will rise and new names will appear. But a society's historical consciousness can remain strong only when it assumes responsibility for its own past. Perhaps Raj Kumar Shukla's story asks us to search for the forgotten names around us. Every district may have its own Raj Kumar Shukla. Every village may have an unsung freedom fighter, peasant leader or social reformer whose contribution never entered the mainstream narrative. The question is whether we are willing to pause in the present and turn back towards the past. For memory is not merely the past. It is also the consciousness of the present. A society that forgets the unnamed people of its past gradually loses touch with the roots of its present. Governments will change, political priorities will shift, memorials will be built and new names will emerge. But the ultimate responsibility for history will always remain with society. To remember Raj Kumar Shukla is not merely to pay tribute to the peasant leader who brought Gandhi to Champaran. It is to recover the countless voices that never found their way into the mainstream narrative of history. Perhaps that is the deeper meaning of his 151st birth anniversary: Raj Kumar Shukla should not merely be remembered; he should be understood.

His time must be studied, the ground of his struggle recovered and the society whose suffering he carried to Gandhi brought back into historical view. If history is to be preserved, the responsibility for memory must be assumed by society itself. For the moment a society surrenders responsibility for its memory to others is the moment someone else begins to decide what its past means.

A Major Question Arising from 'Shiksha Mahakumbh 6.0': Where Will the Teacher Stand in the Age of AI?

Parivahan Vishesh News

As Education Mahakumbh 6.0 approaches, educationists from India and around the world will come together on a common platform to deliberate on education, research, innovation and artificial intelligence. The discussion, however, will not remain limited to the use of new technology. At its heart will be a much larger and more significant question: when artificial intelligence can provide information to students, explain lessons, prepare practice material and analyse their learning patterns, what role will remain for the teacher?Education Mahakumbh 6.0, to be held at NIT Hamirpur from October 9 to 11, is taking place at a time when AI is rapidly changing traditional definitions of education. Until a few years ago, this technology was discussed mainly in research laboratories and technical institutions. Today, it has entered students' learning processes, teachers' preparation, research, assessment and educational administration. In such a scenario, the discussion on AI at Education Mahakumbh is not simply about welcoming or opposing technology. The real question is how AI can be integrated into education while preserving its human character. The greatest strength of artificial intelligence lies in its access to vast amounts of information and its ability to organise it. A student can ask a question on any subject and, within moments, receive an answer, examples, practice material and explanations presented in different ways. But the purpose of education is not merely to provide answers. A good teacher also teaches a student what questions should be asked, how the credibility of an answer can be assessed, what reasoning lies behind it, and how one answer can lead to the next question. Therefore, rather than making teachers irrelevant, the arrival of AI could mark the

beginning of a new phase in their role. The teacher may move beyond being merely a provider of knowledge to becoming a guide to knowledge, a motivator of thought and a builder of judgement and wisdom.The broader vision of Education Mahakumbh also highlights the need to understand this transformation, because education is no longer confined to curriculum and examinations. It has become a broad field connected with research, innovation, technology, teacher development and social transformation.Imagine a classroom with thirty students, each having different learning needs. One student may struggle to understand a mathematical formula, another may be ahead of the class in science, while yet another may require assistance with language. In the traditional system, a teacher has to balance all these needs within limited time. AI can assist the teacher in this process. It can prepare customised practice material for individual students, identify signs of learning difficulties and help teachers understand which students require additional support.But one crucial difference will always remain: AI can observe a student's performance; a teacher observes the student.Suppse a student's marks are consistently declining. AI can identify that the student's performance is falling and can even determine which questions the student repeatedly gets wrong. But understanding what is actually happening inside that student cannot be determined through data alone. The problem may not be the difficulty of the subject. It could be a lack of confidence, a difficult family situation or the student's loss of faith in their own abilities. This human dimension of education is far greater than any algorithm. Therefore, the successful classroom of the future will not necessarily be the one with the most AI, but the one in which AI and teachers work together, each contributing their respective strengths.In the age of AI, the system of

assessment will also have to change. When artificial intelligence can write essays, answer questions and prepare presentations within seconds, merely asking what a student has memorised will no longer be sufficient. The education system will have to move towards questions that assess students' thinking, reasoning, creativity, critical perspective and problem-solving abilities.Perhaps future examinations will not simply ask, “What do you know?” Instead, they may ask, “How do you use what you know?” And even more importantly, “Can you verify whether what AI has told you is correct?”This is where digital literacy will evolve into AI literacy.Although AI can make education easier, easier education is not necessarily better education. If students become dependent on AI for every answer, begin taking every idea from machines and complete every assignment without thinking for themselves, technology could weaken their ability to think instead of strengthening it. Therefore, at platforms such as Education Mahakumbh, the question of how AI should be used is just as important as the question of how much AI should be used.Academic integrity, student data privacy, misinformation generated by AI, digital inequality and excessive dependence on technology will become central issues in education policy in the coming years.At the same time, India has a unique opportunity in the age of AI. Rather than becoming merely a consumer of modern technology, India can develop an educational model based on its own educational philosophy and knowledge traditions—one in which technology is modern but the purpose remains human.In the Indian educational tradition, the purpose of knowledge has never been limited to acquiring information. It has also been about developing wisdom, discipline, sensitivity and a sense of social responsibility within an individual.

If modern AI is integrated with this perspective, it could lead to an educational model in which the machine assists the student, but the ability to make decisions remains with the student; AI accelerates the pace of learning, while the teacher explains the meaning and purpose of learning.This is also the real relevance of Education Mahakumbh 6.0. It brings into the larger public discourse questions that education is going to face in the coming years—questions whose answers will determine the direction of education for future generations.In the years ahead, we will not need to decide whether AI will enter education or not, because it has already arrived. The real question is where it will take education.Will it replace teachers, or make them more capable?Will it make students more independent, or more dependent on technology?Will it personalise education, or make it increasingly data-driven?Will it democratise knowledge, or widen the digital divide?Technology alone cannot answer these questions. The education community will have to find the answers together.Perhaps this is the greatest significance of Education Mahakumbh 6.0: on this platform of knowledge, research and innovation, the education of the future will not merely be discussed—it will also be shaped.Because AI will certainly be present in the classroom of tomorrow. But how strong human sensitivity, wisdom and the role of the teacher remain in that classroom will not be decided by technology. It will be decided by us.

— Dr. Garima Bhati

(Co-Media In-charge, Education Mahakumbh Campaign)



Respect for diversity and civic duty form the strong foundation of a developed India: Prof. Balaram Pani.

Parivahan Vishesh News

Dr. Manoj Kain

Gandhi Bhawan resonates with the message of ‘Ek Bharat–Shreshtha Bharat’; a special event dedicated to national unity and national consciousness was held at Delhi University's Gandhi Bhawan

New Delhi. A significant and successful special lecture titled ‘Ek Bharat–Shreshtha Bharat’—dedicated to national unity, integrity, patriotism, cultural diversity, and national consciousness—was organized in the premises of Gandhi Bhawan, under the joint aegis of Delhi University's Gandhi Bhawan and the Rashtriya Sainik Sanstha. Prof. Balaram Pani, Dean of Colleges and Chairman of Gandhi Bhawan, Delhi University, graced the event as the chief guest. The program was presided over by Colonel Tejendra Pal Tyagi, National President of the Rashtriya Sainik Sanstha and a Vir Chakra awardee. The chief convener of the event was Prof. KP Singh, Head of the Department of Library and Information Science and Director of Gandhi Bhawan, Delhi University. The event commenced with the lighting of the ceremonial lamp and the garlanding of the statue of the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, with a garland of hand-spun yarn. In his inaugural address, Prof. Singh stated that ‘Ek Bharat–Shreshtha Bharat’ is not merely an idea or a campaign, but a

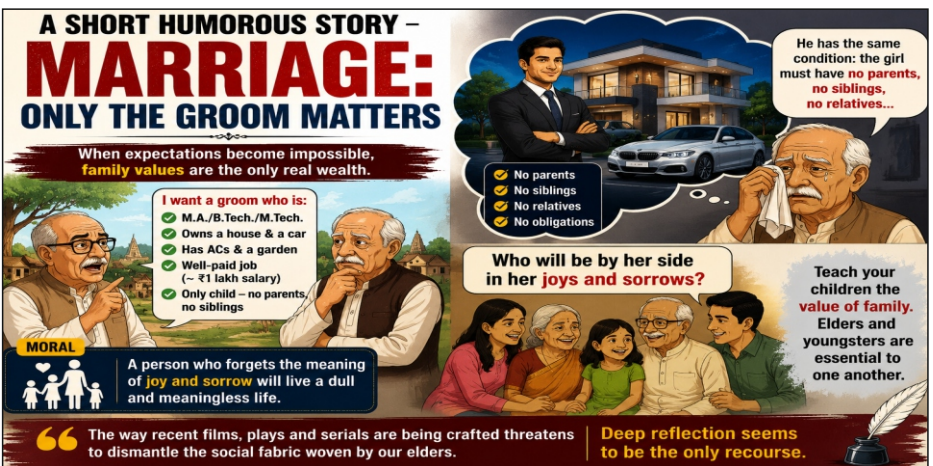
resolve to unite India's diverse languages, cultures, traditions, regions, and communities through a shared national spirit. He urged students to appreciate the country's achievements, as well as the contributions of freedom fighters and the soldiers guarding the nation's borders. He encouraged them to embrace values such as national interest, discipline, responsibility, and social harmony in their lives. Prof. Singh further remarked that a university is not just a center for education and research but also a vital platform for fostering social and national consciousness. Gandhi Bhawan has consistently organized various programs to convey Mahatma Gandhi's ideals—truth, non-violence, peace, harmony, equality, and social harmony—to the new generation, while also connecting students with their obligations toward the nation and society. Singh placed special emphasis on the pivotal role of youth—particularly Gen-Z—in nation-building. He stated that India's future lies in the hands of today's youth. Young people possess energy, innovative thinking, technical proficiency, and the capacity for change; if these qualities are coupled with strong values, discipline, respect for time, a sense of duty, and patriotism, they can play a leading role in transforming India into a strong, prosperous, and great nation. Addressing the gathering, Colonel Tejendra Pal Tyagi—National President of the Rashtriya Sainik Sanstha and a Vir Chakra



awardee—remarked that mutual brotherhood and respect for the country's diverse languages, cultures, traditions, and regions are essential to strengthening the spirit of ‘Ek Bharat–Shreshtha Bharat’ (One India, Great India). India's greatest strength is its unity in diversity. By fostering social harmony, mutual respect, and a spirit of cooperation, the youth can create an atmosphere of unity and goodwill in society. Colonel Tyagi also conveyed the message that nation-building is not achieved merely by considering what the country can offer us, but by cultivating the mindset of what we can contribute to the nation. Chief Guest Prof. Balaram Pani highlighted the significance of such programs for the university community, noting that understanding and respecting India's diversity forms the foundation for strengthening national unity. He urged the youth to

actively engage with the country's social, cultural, and national life alongside their education. Emphasizing the role of youth in realizing the vision of a ‘Viksit Bharat’ (Developed India), Prof. Pani stated that a developed India would not be built through economic progress alone; it also requires the creation of educated, cultured, responsible, self-reliant, and sensitive citizens. Only when every citizen discharges their duties honestly can India be established as a developed and great nation. Dignitaries present at the event included Brigadier Vinipin Chakravarty, Urvashi Walia, Ved Prakash, Sunil Bansal, Colonel Mukesh Tyagi, Usha Rana, Sudhir Tyagi, and Rajiv Khosla, among others.

A Short Humorous Story - Marriage: Only the Groom Matters



Parivahan Vishesh News

Bhupendra Saraswat 'Saarthi'

Two elderly men were conversing in a village...

First Man: "I have a granddaughter who is of marriageable age. She has a B.A. degree, is employed, stands 5'2" tall, and is beautiful. If you know of any suitable young man, please let me know." Second Man: "What kind of family is your granddaughter looking for?" First Man: "Nothing too specific... just that the boy should have an M.A., B. Tech, or M. Tech degree; own a house and a car; have ACs and a garden at home; and hold a good job with a handsome salary—say, around a lakh rupees." Second Man: "Anything else?" First Man: "Yes, the most important thing: he must be an only child—no parents or siblings. You know how quarrels and conflicts arise otherwise..." The second elderly man's eyes welled up with tears. Wiping them away, he said, "A friend of mine has a grandson who fits the bill. He has no siblings; his parents passed away in an accident. He has a great job with a salary of 1.5 lakhs, a car, a bungalow, and domestic help..." First Man: "Then let's finalize the match!" Second Man: "But that

boy has the same condition: the girl must have no parents, siblings, or relatives..." His voice choked with emotion as he spoke.

He continued, "If your family were to commit suicide, then it might work out. Your granddaughter would marry him and live a very happy life..." First Man: "What nonsense is this? Why should my family commit suicide? Who would be there for her—by her side—during her joys and sorrows?" Second Man: "Bravo, my friend! Your own family is a 'family,' but someone else's counts for nothing? My friend, teach your children the value of family; elders and youngsters alike are essential to one another..." Otherwise, a person will forget the very meaning of joy and sorrow, and life will become utterly dull and meaningless!" The first elderly man was left speechless, overcome with deep shame...! Moral: I never imagined the times would become so high-tech; the way recent films, plays, and serials are being crafted threatens to dismantle the entire social fabric woven by our elders—bringing it to the brink of ruin! Now, deep reflection seems to be the only recourse!!

Bhupendra Saraswat 'Saarthi'

Aiming at the target, a test of discipline: NCC cadets demonstrated their proficiency at the long range.

Parivahan Vishesh news

On the eighth day of the 17th Combined Annual Training Camp organized by the 6th Bihar Battalion NCC, NCC cadets underwent firing training at the long range. Commanding Officer Colonel Pankaj Kumar Kirti Chakra visited the firing range to encourage the cadets and review their performance.

Commanding Officer Colonel Pankaj Kumar stated that the objective of NCC training is to develop discipline, self-confidence, concentration, and a sense of responsibility in the cadets. During firing training, cadets are taught to aim at the target with patience and concentration. He emphasized that NCC cadets should take full advantage of every training opportunity, as this training will not only



develop their personality but will also prove beneficial for serving the nation in the future.

He urged the cadets to strictly adhere to safety rules and fire as per the instructors' instructions.

During the training, the instructors provided the cadets with essential information regarding weapon handling, aiming, and firing. The cadets participated enthusiastically in the firing exercise.

Farmer Training Camp on Aromatic Rice Production

Parivahan Vishesh news

Manoranjan Sasmal , State Head Odisha

Bhubaneswar/Raikia: A special farmer training camp on Aromatic Rice was organized by the AroRice 4S 4R Farmers Producer Company Limited (FPO) in Raikia block of Kandhamal district for paddy farmers at the Sahara NGO Auditorium and Office premises in Raikia.Dr. Sutpa Sarkar, Senior Scientist of Central Rice Research Institute (CRRI), Cuttack, Dr. R. K. Sahu, Retired Senior Scientist and Consultant of International Rice Research Centre, Scientist Shobharani M. and Principal Scientist Dr. Sushant Kumar Nayak participated in this training camp. The experts

provided thorough training to the present paddy farmers on various varieties of fragrant paddy, scientific farming methods, seedling transplanting, soil preparation, bed system, row cultivation, irrigation and improved farm management. In addition, various farming practices required for better quality of fragrant paddy, higher production and increasing the income of the farmers were also discussed.

This special farmer training camp was conducted by FPO MD.

Shri Sukant Nayak while CEO Badal Deb and FPO Director Smt. Mira Pradhan coordinated the camp.

Senior farmers Pradeep Kumar Pradhan, Akshay Pradhan, Subash Pradhan, Mandelawar Pradhan and Babu Parichha along with many other paddy farmers were present on the occasion.

Finally, Smt. Sapna Rani Pandav of Central Paddy Research Centre expressed her vote of thanks to all the experts, guests and farmers present. Through this training camp, a new step has been taken towards expanding aromatic rice cultivation in Raikia block, increasing production, producing good quality rice, and increasing the income of farmers.



A major demand of weavers in Varanasi, a flat rate of ₹400 per kilowatt and a load of up to 75 kilowatts, was unanimously passed at the meeting.

Parivahan Vishesh news

(Santosh Kumar Singh)

Varanasi: An important meeting of weaver representatives from Uttar Pradesh concluded at Gulista School, Kazisadullapura, Varanasi, with the Weaver Industry Board passing a proposal regarding flat rate electricity rates and load. Weaver representatives from several districts of Uttar Pradesh shared their views. Representatives expressed concern over the government's delay in reducing the flat rate. For a long time, the government has held several meetings in Lucknow, Kanpur and Varanasi to reduce the load escalation and flat rates. Minister

proposal on the main demand and passed it unanimously. An appeal was made to the government to implement this proposal.(1)- The flat rate of weavers should be made Rs. 400 per kilowatt inclusive of all taxes.(2)- The outstanding arrears of weavers should be cleared as soon as possible so that weavers are free from the huge outstanding dues (which the arrears have to be paid to the government). (3) The government can increase the load beyond 5 kilowatts, up to a maximum of 75 kilowatts. Everyone agreed on this.(4) The meeting also discussed how to stop the migration of weavers. Due to high electricity rates and lack of employment, weavers are migrating to other states for employment and selling

The electricity subsidy will be approximately one thousand crore rupees. As soon as the government implements the new flat electricity rate of Rs. 400 per kilowatt and 75 kilowatt, a wave of joy will spread among the weavers of Uttar Pradesh. Today, among the weavers involved in weaving, the participation of Hindu and Muslim communities is equal. If Hindu brothers are the warp, then Muslims are the weft, which gives the message of unity.Today in this meeting, it has been decided that the government should immediately reduce the flat rate to Rs. 400 per kilowatt and implement the proposal for connection up to 75 kilowatt and issue a new government order. If this proposal is not implemented, then the weavers will be forced to close their powerlooms.President of Uttar Pradesh Weavers' Association, Haji Iftekhhar Ahmed, Chairman Shoaib Ansari from Mauaima, Tafazul Hussain from Barabanki, Haji Abdullah from Gorakhpur, Haji Raisuddin from Meerut, Imamuddin from Khalilabad, Latif Ansari from Kanpur, Annual Muzaffar from Mau, Shafiq Ahmed Anwar Ansari, Akhtar Hasan Jahanganj Azamgarh, Gufran Ansari Mubarakpur and weaver representatives from other districts also came and were present in the meeting with their other colleagues. The program was hosted in Banaras by all the Sardars and Mahatos of Weavers Brotherhood Tanzeem, Haji Ishtiyak Ahmed, Haji Mukhtar Ahmed, Manoj Jaiswal, Swaleh Ansari, Jamaluddin, Shakeel Ahmed, Shailesh Singh, Zaki Mukhtar, Rakesh Kant, Manoj ji, Councilor Gulshan Ali, Bismillah Ansari, Tanveer Ahmed, Ekhlakh Ansari, Idris Ansari, Bilal, Athar and others were present. The program was presided over by Sardar Hafiz Moinuiddin Sahib of Weavers Brotherhood Tanzeem, vote of thanks was given by Aqeel Ansari, and was conducted by Zubair Adil, General Secretary of Weavers Industry Board. Councilor Haji Okas Ansari welcomed all the weaver representatives who came to the meeting.



Rakesh Sachan has visited the weaver-dominated districts of the state and interacted with the weavers and taken their opinion, due to which a lot of hope has arisen among us weavers that the flat rate of electricity, which is currently being charged at Rs. 860 per kilowatt, will be halved to Rs. 400 per kilowatt, but the result has been zero so far. Today, in this meeting of weavers, the weaver representatives have made a

heir machines worth lakhs of rupees at throwaway prices. To stop this migration, the proposed flat rate and load should be passed and implemented today to stop the migration.Speakers on this occasion said that after agriculture, weaving is the second largest employment sector in the state, generating revenue of lakhs of crores of rupees annually in the form of GST for the government.

14 Bolero 'Dial-112' Vehicles Allocated to Khunti Police

Parivahan Vishesh news

Khunti: Superintendent of Police (SP) Rishabh Garg allocated 14 new 'Dial-112' patrol vehicles to the district police. The SP flagged off the new vehicles from the office premises. These vehicles have been handed over to various police stations and outposts (OPs) across the district to further strengthen police patrolling and rapid response capabilities. On this occasion, the SP instructed the attending police officers and drivers to utilize the allocated patrol vehicles effectively for routine patrolling, crime control, maintenance of law and order, and swift action during emergencies. Following the flag-off, all 14 patrol vehicles conducted a flag march. Through this march, the aim was to convey a



message of active police presence in the district and to further reinforce a sense of

security and trust among the general public.

"Khelo India Samvad" Event to be Held in Varanasi on National Sports Day

Parivahan Vishesh news

Dialogue with youth on sports, fitness, and a 'Viksit Bharat' (Developed India) to feature an address by Prime Minister Narendra Modi

(Santosh Kumar Singh)

Varanasi: On the occasion of National Sports Day 2026, the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Government of India, is organizing the "Khelo India Samvad – Khel Ki Baat, Pradhan Mantri Ke Saath" (Khelo India Dialogue – A Conversation on Sports with the Prime Minister) event. The objective of the program is to connect the youth with sports, fitness, talent development, and the process of nation-building, while also fostering a dialogue regarding the country's progress and future prospects in the sports sector. In the Varanasi district, this event will be held at two locations on August 27, 2026: Mahatma Gandhi Kashi Vidyapith (MGKVP) and Dharendra Mahila PG College. Participation of youth and students will be ensured at both venues, and the virtual address by Hon'ble Prime Minister Narendra Modi will be broadcast live.Following the Prime Minister's address, a "Yuva Samvad" (Youth Dialogue) session will be organized at the local level. This session will involve the district's Members of Parliament (MPs), Members of Legislative Assembly (MLAs), and other public representatives, alongside local sports talents and young participants. Public representatives will address the youth



and share their views on topics related to sports and youth development. Interactions with local sports talents will also take place during the event.A Platform for Youth Ideas and SuggestionsA key aspect of "Khelo India Samvad" is the "Yuva Samvad," which offers young people an opportunity to present their views and suggestions on subjects such as the country's sports ecosystem, the development of sports talent, youth leadership, and the creation of a 'Viksit Bharat.' Suggestions provided by the youth will be compiled through the designated channels and forwarded for further action.Key themes of the Youth Dialogue include improving the nation's sports ecosystem, preparing sports talent for the 2036 Olympics, youth leadership and participation in governance, and empowering the youth for a 'Viksit Bharat.'During the event, youth will also be encouraged to connect with and register on the 'MY Bharat' portal. Additionally, a QR code for the 'MY Bharat Suggestion Box'

will be provided to gather suggestions from the youth via digital means, and information regarding the 'Viksit Bharat Young Leaders Dialogue (VBYLD) 2027' quiz will also be shared.Addressing the press, the Deputy Director of 'Mera Yuva Bharat' (Varanasi) stated, "The 'Khelo India Samvad' serves as a vital platform to connect the youth with the nation's achievements in the sports sector, future prospects, and their own contributions to sports. Sports are a powerful medium for fostering discipline, leadership, team spirit, and self-confidence among the youth. Through this program, an effort is being made to listen to the aspirations and suggestions of young people and integrate them into the process of nation-building." He urged the youth and students of Varanasi to participate in the event in large numbers and share their ideas and suggestions regarding sports, fitness, and the creation of a 'Viksit Bharat' (Developed India).

Over 400 participants took part, Janhavi Biswal won a gold medal.

Parivahan Vishesh news

Dr. RajKumar yadav

Children showcased their strength in the state-level sports competition.Janhavi brought pride to Rourkela by winning a gold medal in her category.

Rourkela: On the second day of the state-level sports competition, athletes from various districts showcased their talent with enthusiasm and zeal. Over 400 participants participated in various age groups and categories, showcasing their athletic prowess. Janhavi Biswal of Rourkela, with her outstanding performance, won a gold medal, bringing glory to the city.

The venue was bustling with players, coaches, and parents since morning. The athletes competed in the various age groups with confidence,

discipline, and sportsmanship. Players who excelled during the competition were rewarded with medals and awards.

Janhavi Biswal's golden achievement generated special excitement among sports enthusiasts in Rourkela. By securing first place in her category amidst tough competition, she proved that with proper training, hard work, and confidence, local talent can make a mark at the state level.

According to the organizers, the competition aims to encourage children and youth to pursue sports and provide a better platform for their talent. Regular sports activities develop physical fitness, self-confidence, discipline, concentration, and team spirit in children.

The players participating in the competition worked hard to achieve excellent performances. The coaches

also placed special emphasis on developing the players' technical and mental strengths. The performances of many players attracted the attention of spectators and parents.

The participation of over 400 players and Janhavi Biswal's gold medal sends a message that there is no shortage of sporting talent in Rourkela and the surrounding region. All that is needed is proper training, resources, and a larger platform.



A spectacular international dance competition was organized by Nritya Prabha.

Parivahan Vishesh news

Swatantra Singh Bhullar, New Delhi

Swatantra Singh Bhullar, New DelhiNew Delhi. The Nritya Prabha Institute has earned considerable recognition in the field of dance. As every year, this year, a spectacular and vibrant dance competition was organized at the Eternity Auditorium, SRS Tower, Faridabad. Renowned advocate Harichand Jakhar attended as the chief guest and encouraged and inspired the young dancers. Hundreds of young people participated in the dance competition, proving that today is the era of youth. They are brimming with diverse talents. Advocate Harichand Jakhar extended

special congratulations to Chirag and Sharmila, directors of Nritya Prabha, saying that due to their dedication and determination to help young people master the art of dance, young people are becoming proficient in the field of dance and gaining fame and opportunities across the country and the world. He said that the field of dancing is also full of opportunities for youth, and the way the youth have showcased their dance skills here is commendable. Mr. Jakhar praised Chirag Sharmila's dedication, thanks to whom, for a long time, young people have been mastering the art of dance and entering the field to build a bright future for themselves.

