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Parivahan Vishehs - Detailed Analytical Report - Who is Responsible and Who Gets Punished?

Pollution-free Delhi Possible Only When Senior Officials of Government Departments Are Punished Before Public



**Parivahan
Vishesh News**

Delhi Polluted Again - Who Is Responsible? Air Polluted, Water Polluted, Punishment Only To Public?

Delhiites Deprived of Fundamental Rights - Fine - Challan - Action Also On Them Only

Truth of Constitutional Rights - Public Transport Zero, Dirty Water That Too At 3 AM At Night, Jam, Broken Roads - Dirty Lanes

Sanjay Kumar Bathla - Transport Special Investigative Bureau

Main Facts - Constitutional Rights Not In Books

1. Should be visible in
2. Water of taps,
3. Air of roads and
4. Seats of buses.

As long as public safe ride is zero, dirty water comes at night, till then holding public guilty is not justice, it is injustice.

Introduction: Delhi's AQI Today Again 400+ Hazardous, Toxic Froth in Yamuna and Dirty - Smelly Water Comes In Taps At 3 AM At Night. Roads Full Of Jam, Broken With Potholes, Lanes Filled With Dirty Water.* But when it comes to action then Challan on PUC fail, Vehicle ban in GRAP, Fine on wasting water - Only on common public.

Is this justice of Constitution? Today's Truth - Ground Reality

1. Public Safe Ride Service Zero:- DTC bus zero- 50% buses operated by company by Delhi Transport Department are ramshackle.- No Last Mile Connectivity.- Delhi unsafe for

women.- Overcrowded crowd in Metro.- Forced people compelled to travel on private vehicle or auto - unsafe vehicles.- And then challan - fine and punishment on them only.

2. Water Polluted - That Too Available At 3 AM At Night: In many areas (Laxmi Nagar, Sangam Vihar, Uttam Nagar) supply comes at night 2-4 am, that too yellow, smelly. Wait whole day, electricity bill of motor separate.

3. Air Polluted: In October itself AQI 350-450. Source - Vehicle smoke 28%, Dust 22%, Stubble 15%, Industry.

4. Roads Full Of Jam, Broken Roads: Roads entangled in PWD and MCD, pothole every 100 meters, lanes filled with dirty water due to sewer overflow.

What Do Our Constitutional Rights and Fundamental Rights Say?

Article 21 - Right to Life: Supreme Court has clearly said in Subhash Kumar vs State of Bihar (1991) and MC Mehta vs Union of India - "Clean air and clean water is fundamental right under Article 21." This right is being violated daily in Delhi.

- Article 21A and 47 - Government Responsibility: It is duty of State to raise nutrition level and standard of living of people and improve public health.
- Article 48A and 51A(g) - Environment Protection: State will protect environment and it is also duty of citizens. But is government fulfilling its duty?
- Preamble of Constitution - Social Justice: When facility itself not given then how punishment?

What Do Rules, Laws, Acts and Judicial Orders Say?

1. Water Act 1974 and Air Act 1981: DPCC has power to stop

pollution, but implementation zero. Dirty water of 28 drains still falling directly in Yamuna even after NGT orders of 2015, 2021, 2024.

2. Motor Vehicle Act 1988 / 2019 Amendment: PUC, Insurance, Fitness mandatory, but under Section 166 government's also responsibility - to give good road, signage, public transport.

3. Supreme Court and NGT Orders:
- GRAP (Graded Response Action Plan)
- When AQI 400+ then construction closed, BS-III petrol/BS-IV diesel closed. But question - what alternative given?
- In MC Mehta case Supreme Court had said - "Banning private vehicles without strengthening public transport is like punishing people."
- NGT said in 2023 - "Giving water supply at night in Delhi is violation of human rights."

Government Responsibility Vs Action On Public - Double Standard

Government Responsibility (In Law) - Ground Reality - Punishment On Public - Give clean air (Air Act) - AQI 400+ - Rs 2000 challan if no PUC- Give clean water (Water Act) - Dirty water at 3 am at night - Fine if you pull water with motor- Safe public transport - Buses less, broken, late - Rs 4000 fine on private car in Odd-Even- Pothole-free road (PWD Act) - 40% roads broken - Public responsible if accident due to pothole- Sewer cleaning (MS Act 2013) - Overflow in lanes - Challan if house water came in lane

Detailed Public Interest Analysis - Who Is Responsible? Not Any One Responsible, Failure Of System Is:

1. No coordination in MCD / DJB / PWD / DPCC / Transport Dept. One road divided in 5 departments.

2. Less investment in public transport: Delhi needs 11,000 buses, there are 7,000, in them also 1,500 daily faulty.

3. Enforcement only on easy target: Easy to cut challan with camera, difficult to close drain falling in Yamuna.

4. Non-compliance of judicial orders: What happened to NGT's order to clean Yamuna by 2025? Today in 2026 froth is even more.

Conclusion and Demand in Public Interest: This report of Transport Special does not say that challan is wrong - rules are necessary - but question is - First facility or first punishment?

5 Demands In Public Interest:

1. Implement Right to Clean Air & Water: Clean water twice a day in every house, keeping AQI below 200 should be accountability of government, fine should be imposed on officer.

2. Declare Public Transport as Fundamental Service: Like electricity-water, similarly 24x7 bus/e-rickshaw every 500 meters.

3. Notice and Alternative Before Challan: If PUC failed then first free PUC check camp, if bus not available then no car ban.

4. Integrated Road Authority for Delhi: Only one agency responsible for broken road, dirty lane, jam.

5. Ban on Water Supply at 3 AM at Night: Compliance of NGT order, respect for human dignity.

Last Line: Constitutional rights should not be in books, should be visible in water of taps, air of roads and seats of buses. As long as public safe ride is zero, dirty water comes at night, till then holding only public guilty is not justice, it is injustice.

Parivahan Vishesh - Transport Special | Delhi | October 2026

Delhi Polluted Again - Who is Responsible? Air Polluted, Water Polluted, Punishment Only for Public?

INVESTIGATIVE REPORT • OCTOBER 2026 • DELHI POLLUTION CRISIS

TOP: YAMUNA RIVER — TOXIC FROTH & SMOG CHOKES DELHI

AQI 400+ • HAZARDOUS

BOTTOM: STREETS WATERLOGGED, TRAFFIC JAM, BROKEN ROADS

KEY FINDINGS:

- Public Safe Transport — Zero
- Dirty water at 3 AM
- Broken roads
- Jam packed streets
- Dirty lanes
- but Fine/Challan on public only

CHALLAN / FINE NOTICE
Rs. 2000 — POLLUTION VIOLATION
PAID PENALTY

परिवहन विशेश - Parivahan Vishesh | प्रधान संपादक संजय कुमार बाथला | Editor in Chief Sanjay Kumar Bathla | वृत्त संपादक पंकी कुंडु | Co Editor Pinki Kundu | अक्टूबर 2026 | October 2026

Now fee will have to be paid for driving test in UP also - User charge fixed for different vehicles

Parivahan Vishesh - Delhi | October 2026

Now Fee Required for Driving Test in UP

User Charge Fixed for Different Vehicles - Amount to go to ADTC Operator's Account

Vehicle Type	User Charge
Two Wheeler	₹50 Per Test
Light Vehicle	₹100 Per Test
Heavy Vehicle	₹150 Per Test

Other Important Information

- Current Driving License Fee: ₹1350
- Training Fee on Failing 2 Times: ₹6000 (Training mandatory at ADTC centre)

Official Statement: The objective of imposing user charge for driving test is to make the testing system more transparent and quality-oriented. This fee will go directly to the ADTC operator's account, which will improve facilities. - Secretary, State Transport Authority, Sagir Ahmad Ansari

Note: This fee will be implemented across the state from 1 October 2026 | For more information, contact your nearest RTO office

Parivahan Vishesh | Editor in Chief Sanjay Kumar Bathla | Co Editor Pinki Kundu | October 2026

Parivahan Vishesh News

Entire amount will go to ADTC operator's account, preparation complete at government level - System to be implemented at 32 centers in 20 districts | Report of 18 October 2026

Report Special Correspondent Parivahan Vishesh Newspaper Lucknow Bureau

Applicants going to get permanent driving license in Uttar Pradesh will soon have additional burden on their pocket. Transport Department has prepared proposal to impose user charge on use of track built for driving test. *Confirmation and Official Source:* Official statement: Secretary of State Transport Authority Sageer Ahmad Ansari has confirmed - "Track using charge will be taken in three vehicle categories. Its amount will go to account of ADTC operator and system will be implemented soon."- Current

status: According to news, preparation to implement it at government level is almost complete, but final gazetted notification / government order date is yet to be announced. Therefore this is proposed system, final date of implementation has to be confirmed officially from Transport Department's website. *Main Facts and Points:* *1. How much will be user charge?*- Two-wheeler: Rs. 50 per test- Light Motor Vehicle (car etc.): Rs. 100 per test- Heavy Motor Vehicle: Rs. 150 per test *2. Where will money go?*- As per proposal, entire amount of user charge will go to account of operator of concerned Accredited Driving Training Centre (ADTC). Objective is said to be to meet cost of maintenance and operation of track. *3. What is ADTC?*-Transport Department has established ADTCs to prepare better drivers and increase road safety. These centers are in hands of private operators. Total 32 centers are working in 20 districts of state. One center is operating in Udithheda of Kakori in Lucknow. *4. How much is current

government fee?*- Learner License: Rs. 350- Permanent DL: Rs. 1000- Total government fee: Rs. 1350- Through agents: Expense up to Rs. 4000 to 6000- ADTC is estimated to have average monthly income of three lakh rupees from this new charge. *5. What is rule on failing?*- On failing once, chance of re-test after 7 days, new slot will have to be taken.- On failing twice, it will be mandatory to take driving training from ADTC, whose fee is fixed at Rs. 6000. *Detailed Analysis - Question in Public Interest:* This system is a double-edged sword. On one hand quality of test track will improve with this, on other hand burden on common applicant will increase. Basic question is that when government fee is Rs. 1350, then is giving money directly to private ADTC a step towards privatization? Also provision of mandatory training of Rs. 6000 can be heavy for poor applicants. Government should clarify how audit of user charge will be done.

Mission Drug-Free India @ 31 December 2029 — Countdown of Drug Mafias Begins!

Parivahan Vishesh news

Will Network Be Dismantled? Decisive Strike of NDPS 1985, PITNDPS 1988 and PMLA 2002 — If Accountability of Every Police Station Fixed Then Backbone of Drug Mafias Will Break

Author: Advocate Kishan Sanmukdas Bhavnani, Gondia Maharashtra

Facts at a Glance - Platform of Resolve: 21 October 2026, National Police Memorial, Police Commemoration Day — Home Minister's blunt challenge- Mega Goal: Drug-free India by 31 December 2029 — Remaining 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029 dedicated to this fight- Message: Narcotics substance danger for future generations, burden on economy, medium of anti-national funding- Legal Weapons: NDPS Act 1985 — harsh punishment, 10-20 years imprisonment on commercial quantity, PITNDPS 1988 — preventive detention, PMLA 2002 — financial strike on illegal earnings- Institutional Mechanism: NCORD — coordination among agencies, NIDAAN Portal — criminal data sharing, MANAS Helpline 1933 — citizen information (started 18 July 2024)- Background: Home Minister said — target of freedom from Naxalism by 31 March 2026, now decisive strike on drugs *Main Points* - 1. From Police Station to International Network: Mission now not just raids, but breaking entire supply chain — economic benefit and digital network- 2. New Face of Crime: Shift from traditional smuggling to social media, darknet, crypto transactions, synthetic drugs — cyber investigation mandatory- 3. Law Strict, Implementation Litmus Test: Conviction rate, fast hearing in special courts, quality evidence only will create real pressure- 4. Demand and Rehabilitation: Not only by stopping supply, but permanent freedom only by treatment of youth struggling with addiction, counseling, family support and rehabilitation- 5. Beyond Politics: Despite Punjab 2027 election discussion, yardstick of evaluation — Networks broken? Reach to youth reduced? Security of informers increased? *Detailed Mega-Analysis* *1. Why National Resolve from Police Memorial Day?* Memorial Day is day to remember sacrifice. Making campaign against drugs priority from same platform is new responsibility before police forces. Yardstick of success should not be just kilos of seizure, but how much illegal supply reduced, how many youth saved, how much help families got. *2. From Traditional Smuggling to Digital Network Challenge:* Earlier secret contact, border smuggling, local distributor.

October 2026 | Parivahan Vishesh Newspaper

Mission Drug-Free India 31 December 2029 - Countdown of Drug Mafias Begins

Decisive Strike of NDPS, PITNDPS and PMLA — Police

Editorial: Decisive Action
Coordinated campaign by Government, Police and NCB now in decisive mode. Strict action under NDPS & PITNDPS and financial strike of PMLA will uproot mafias. Goal of drug-free India by 2029 will be realized.

Youth: Protecting the Future
Empowering youth with education, skills & awareness to save them from clutches of drugs is priority. Drug-free society is foundation of developed India.

Digital Strike
Breaking digital links of international smuggling network and blocking money flow. Technical surveillance and data sharing to tighten noose on cross-border gangs.

Sanjay Kumar Bathla Chief Editor | Pinki Kundu Co Editor | Author Advocate Kishan Bhavnani

be claim without solid proof. Reason — demand is also problem. Without treatment, counseling, rehabilitation market will re-emerge. If action on complaint in every police station, regulated checking of medical stores, awareness among youth and help to drug-affected persons is given then remarkable progress possible by 2028. *6. Is this political strategy?* Drug issue has been political in Punjab. But saying time limit only electoral benefit is not proper. Evaluation should be from results — Did big networks break? Reach to youth reduced? Fair action on guilty? Treatment given to drug victims? *Conclusion:* 31 December 2029 is not just time limit, promise to future generation. If Centre, State, Police, Agencies, Judiciary, Health Department, School and Civil Society work with shared strategy then illegal business can be seriously reduced. For this, accountability in police stations, fair investigation of corruption, digital identification, strike on illegal earnings, fast justice and rehabilitation will have to be given equal importance. Safety of those raising voice against drugs should also be part of campaign. *Editorial Note:* Drug-free India is not only government's responsibility, responsibility of entire nation — meaning of moving from Kaliyuga to Satyuga is victory of virtue over injustice and greed.

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

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Sanjay Bathla
Editor In chief



Old Age and Immunity: The Importance of Vaccination

Parivahan Vishesh News

Dr. Vijay Garg

Ageing is a natural process, but maintaining good health and independence in later life requires special attention. As people grow older, their bodies undergo several changes, including a gradual weakening of the immune system. This makes elderly people more vulnerable to infections and increases the risk of serious complications from diseases such as influenza, pneumonia, COVID-19 and shingles. In this situation, vaccination becomes an important tool for protecting health, preventing illness and promoting healthy ageing. ## Why Does Immunity Weaken with Age? The immune system protects the body against harmful microorganisms, including viruses and bacteria. However, as people age, the immune system may become less effective at recognising and fighting infections. This process, known as immunosenescence, can reduce the body's ability to respond quickly to new infections and vaccines. Older adults are also more likely to have chronic conditions such as diabetes, heart disease, respiratory disorders and kidney disease. These conditions can increase the risk of complications when an infection occurs. Some elderly people may also experience nutritional deficiencies, reduced mobility or limited access to healthcare, further increasing their vulnerability. Consequently, an infection that causes mild illness in a younger person may lead to hospitalisation or prolonged recovery in an older adult. Prevention therefore becomes particularly important during later life. ## Vaccination: A Protective Shield Vaccines train the immune system to recognise specific disease-causing organisms and respond more effectively when exposed to them. Although vaccines cannot prevent every infection, they can substantially reduce the risk of severe illness, complications and death from several vaccine-preventable diseases. For senior citizens, vaccination is not merely a childhood health measure. It remains an important part of preventive healthcare throughout adulthood. ##Influenza vaccine:** Seasonal influenza can cause serious complications in older adults, particularly those with existing medical conditions. Annual influenza vaccination, as recommended by healthcare professionals, can reduce the risk of severe illness. ##Pneumococcal vaccines:** Pneumococcal bacteria can cause pneumonia, bloodstream infections and meningitis. Eligible older adults, especially those with certain chronic illnesses, may benefit from pneumococcal vaccination according to national recommendations and individual medical circumstances. ##COVID-19 vaccines:** COVID-19 can be particularly dangerous for older people. Staying up to date with recommended COVID-19 vaccination can help reduce the risk of severe disease,



hospitalisation and death. Advice may vary according to previous doses, health conditions and current public health guidance. ##Shingles vaccine:** Shingles results from the reactivation of the virus responsible for chickenpox. Its risk increases with age, and it can cause severe pain that persists long after the rash disappears. Shingles vaccination may be recommended for eligible adults, depending on vaccine availability and local guidelines.

Tetanus and other vaccines: Older adults may need tetanus boosters and other vaccinations depending on their vaccination history, previous illnesses, travel plans and individual risk factors. Hepatitis B and other vaccines may also be appropriate for certain people. There is no single vaccination schedule suitable for every senior citizen. Recommendations depend on age, medical history, previous immunisations, vaccine availability and the guidance followed in the person's country. ## Benefits Beyond Disease Prevention The advantages of vaccination extend beyond protection against individual infections. Preventing serious illness can help elderly people maintain mobility, independence and quality of life. It may reduce hospital admissions, limit the financial burden on families and prevent disruptions to daily activities. Infections can sometimes trigger complications in older adults, including worsening of existing heart or lung disease, prolonged weakness and loss of independence. Reducing the likelihood of severe infections can therefore support healthier ageing. Vaccination also offers benefits to families and communities. Older adults who are protected against vaccine-preventable diseases may be less likely to experience severe illness and, in some circumstances, may be less likely to transmit particular infections. However, the degree of protection against infection and transmission differs between vaccines and diseases. ## Addressing Common Misconceptions Despite the benefits, many elderly people do not receive recommended vaccines. Some believe that vaccinations are necessary only for children, while others worry about side effects or assume that a strong diet alone can provide sufficient protection. These beliefs can leave older adults unnecessarily vulnerable. A balanced diet, regular physical activity, adequate sleep and good hygiene support overall health, but they cannot replace vaccination. Most vaccine side

effects are mild and temporary, such as soreness at the injection site, tiredness or a low-grade fever. Serious reactions are uncommon, although individual risks vary. People who have experienced severe allergic reactions to a vaccine or its ingredients should inform their healthcare professional before receiving another dose. Vaccination decisions should be based on reliable medical advice rather than rumours or unverified social media messages. ## The Role of Families and Healthcare Providers Families can play an important role in protecting the health of elderly members. They should encourage regular medical check-ups, maintain vaccination records and discuss recommended vaccines with a qualified healthcare professional. Doctors should review an older person's medical history, existing conditions, previous vaccinations and possible contraindications before recommending a vaccination schedule. Healthcare centres can improve access by providing clear information, reminder appointments and reminders for due doses. Governments and public health institutions should also strengthen awareness programmes, particularly in rural areas where access to preventive healthcare may be limited. Community health workers can help elderly people understand the importance of vaccination and guide them towards appropriate services. Older adults should not wait until an outbreak occurs or an infection spreads through their community before seeking advice. Preventive healthcare is most effective when planned in advance. ## Conclusion Ageing may weaken the immune system, but it does not mean that illness and loss of independence are inevitable. Vaccination, combined with regular medical care, balanced nutrition, physical activity and healthy habits, can help protect older adults against several serious infections. Every senior citizen deserves the opportunity to enjoy later life with dignity, confidence and better health. Timely vaccination is a practical and valuable step towards that goal.

Protecting immunity in old age is not simply about preventing infections; it is about preserving independence, safeguarding families and adding healthier years to life.

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No Chronic Stress - The Real Secret of Healthy Heart, Mind and Long Life, Not Diet

Parivahan Vishesh News

New Research by Experts - Stress-Free Life Itself is the Real Medicine | October 2026 Health Awareness Report

New Delhi, October 2026 | Parivahan Vishesh Health Bureau

In today's fast-paced life we spend thousands on healthy diet, gym, supplements, but the biggest truth told in one video is that "This is not the diet, this is not the exercise and certainly this is not the genetics". "It's not the diet, it's not the exercise and certainly it's not the genetics" - The main reason for healthy heart, healthy mind and long life of whole body is No Chronic Stress. *4 Powerful Rules - With Facts:* *Rule 1 - Do not engage into anything that is creating Internal Resistance:*You hate your job but are stuck for money - 15 years life reduced. You are surrounded by people who drain your energy - 10 years life reduced. Living in same toxic environment every day is aging



you at cellular level. *Rule 2 - Social Connection Matters More Than Material Attachment:*People who have strong social connections live up to 50% longer. This is not about having many friends, but about meaningful relationships. Even one person who lets you be your real self can increase your life more than any diet. *Rule 3 - Find a Purpose Bigger Than Yourself:*People who have a

clear purpose live on average 7 years longer. It should not be a big mission, but there should be a strong feeling - "I am here for a reason, I am needed." *Rule 4 - Listen to Your Body:*If sleepy then sleep, if tired then rest, if hungry then eat. Healthy people don't punish themselves. Modern life tells us to push, but body is not made like this. *Deepest Point - Inner Conflict:* Chronic stress is not about work, money, success. This is the biggest misconception. Chronic stress is actually "Inner Conflict of who we are and what we want to be and what we actually pretend to be in front of others." When we don't live an Authentic Life, then body remains in non-stop Survival Mode - Cortisol destroys blood vessels, immunity weakens, brain damage occurs. *Main Points:~ People with healthy and long life don't take any magic pill, they choose to live in peace within themselves- Increase in Cortisol increases risk of Heart Disease, Stroke, High BP- Authentic Life = Healthy Lifea

Chemicals in Festive Foods: A Dangerous Gamble with Human Health



Parivahan Vishesh News

Dr. Vijay Garg

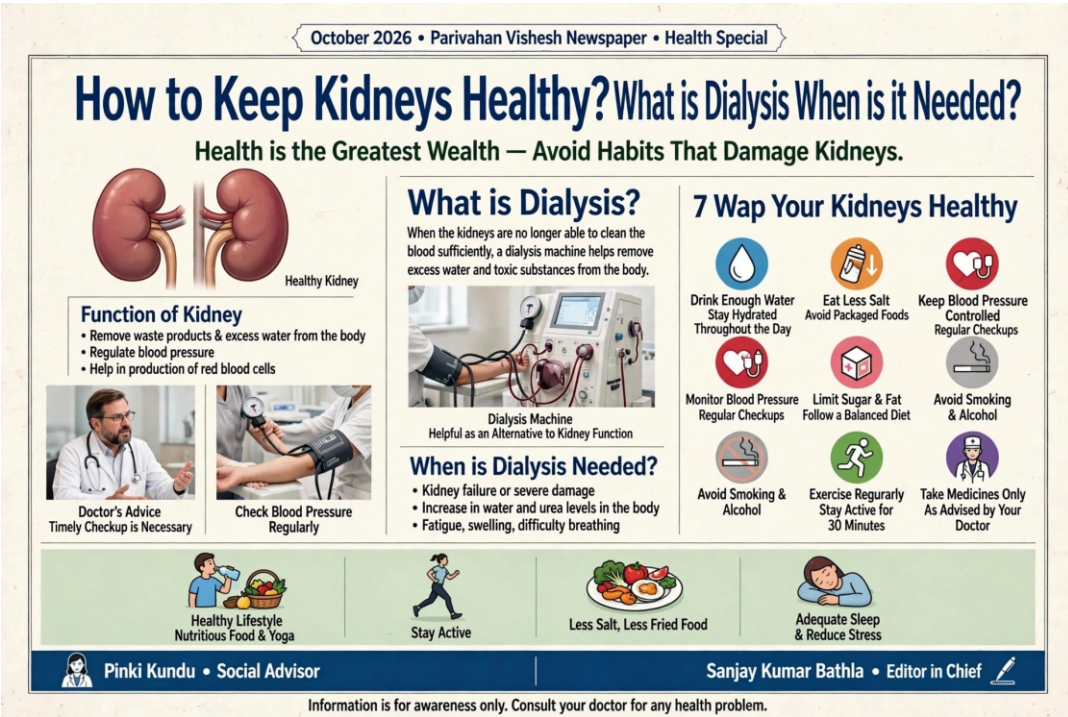
Festivals are occasions of joy, togetherness, generosity and celebration. In India, sweets, savouries and traditional delicacies are an essential part of these celebrations. Families exchange boxes of sweets, prepare special dishes at home and welcome guests with delicious food. However, behind the colourful displays of festive delicacies lies a growing concern: food adulteration and the improper use of chemicals. Artificial colours, unauthorised preservatives, contaminated ingredients and harmful adulterants can turn festive treats into potential health hazards. The food meant to spread happiness should not become a source of illness. The Growing Problem of Food Adulteration During major festivals such as Diwali, Holi, Dussehra and other regional celebrations, the demand for sweets, milk products, edible oils, spices and packaged foods increases sharply. To meet this demand and maximise profits, some unscrupulous traders may compromise on quality and safety. Milk and milk products are particularly vulnerable to adulteration. Khoya, paneer, ghee and other dairy products may be prepared or sold using inferior ingredients or unauthorised substances. Synthetic colours may be added to sweets to make them look brighter and more attractive. Low-quality edible oils, adulterated spices and improperly stored ingredients can further compromise food safety. Not every inexpensive product or brightly coloured sweet is unsafe. However, consumers must remain alert because attractive appearance and appealing taste do not guarantee purity. Food adulteration is often difficult to identify without appropriate laboratory testing. Chemicals in Sweets and Festive Delicacies Food additives are commonly used in the food industry to preserve freshness, improve texture, enhance flavour and maintain appearance. Many approved additives are safe when used within legally prescribed limits. The real danger arises when manufacturers or vendors use prohibited chemicals, exceed permitted limits or conceal the actual ingredients of their products. Certain non-permitted industrial dyes may be used illegally to colour sweets, spices, sauces and other foods. Some of these substances can pose serious health risks. Similarly, the misuse of preservatives or the addition of unsuitable chemicals to milk products can endanger consumers. Pesticide residues in agricultural produce, heavy metals in

contaminated ingredients and chemical migration from unsuitable food packaging are other potential concerns. Poor storage and unhygienic handling can also encourage microbial contamination, which is a separate but equally important food-safety problem. It is essential to distinguish between the legitimate use of approved food additives and the illegal use of hazardous substances. Responsible food production depends on scientific standards, transparent labelling and strict compliance with food-safety regulations. Health Risks of Contaminated Food The health consequences of consuming contaminated food depend on the type of substance, the quantity consumed and the duration of exposure. Acute exposure to certain toxic chemicals may cause nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, dizziness or other symptoms of poisoning. Severe cases may require urgent medical attention. Repeated exposure to certain harmful contaminants, including some heavy metals and pesticides, may damage the nervous system, kidneys or liver. Some substances have also been associated with reproductive problems, developmental effects or an increased risk of particular cancers. However, the risks vary considerably among chemicals, and the presence of a residue does not automatically mean that a food item will cause illness. Foodborne infections caused by bacteria and other microorganisms can also result from poor hygiene, unsafe water, inadequate refrigeration or improper storage. Such infections may be mistakenly attributed to chemicals when the actual cause is microbial contamination. Children, older adults, pregnant women and people with weakened immune systems may be particularly vulnerable to certain food-related hazards. Therefore, food safety must be treated as a public health priority rather than merely a matter of consumer preference. The Responsibility of Food Businesses and Authorities Food safety cannot depend entirely on individual consumers. Manufacturers, sweet-shop owners, wholesalers, retailers and regulatory authorities all have important responsibilities. Food businesses must purchase ingredients from reliable suppliers, maintain hygienic premises, store perishable products at appropriate temperatures and use only approved ingredients and additives. Products should carry accurate labels, manufacturing details and expiry or use-by information wherever required. Food-safety authorities must conduct regular inspections, collect samples and arrange laboratory testing of sweets, milk products, edible

oils, spices and other commonly adulterated foods. Strict action should be taken against those who manufacture or sell unsafe products. Public reporting systems should make it easier for consumers to report suspected adulteration. In India, the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI), together with state and local food-safety authorities, plays an important role in establishing and enforcing food-safety standards. Effective implementation of these standards is essential to protect public health, particularly during periods of increased festive demand. How Consumers Can Protect Themselves Consumers can reduce avoidable risks by following a few practical precautions. - Purchase sweets and other festive foods from reputable, licensed establishments.- Check packaging, ingredient lists, manufacturing details and expiry dates on packaged products.- Avoid food products with damaged packaging, unusual odours, suspicious textures or signs of improper storage.- Wash fruits and vegetables thoroughly under clean running water before use.- Store milk products and other perishable foods under appropriate refrigeration and avoid consuming food that has been left in unsafe conditions.- Buy reasonable quantities of sweets and delicacies rather than storing them for long periods.- Report suspected adulteration to the relevant food-safety authorities. Consumers should not rely on home-based colour tests or internet rumours as definitive proof of adulteration. Some dangerous contaminants cannot be detected through appearance, smell or taste. Reliable identification often requires specialised testing. If someone develops severe symptoms after eating suspected contaminated food, they should seek prompt medical attention and inform the healthcare professional about the food consumed. Celebrating Festivals with Responsibility Festivals should promote happiness, health and social harmony. Excessive fear about food can spoil celebrations, but ignoring food safety can have serious consequences. Awareness, sensible purchasing decisions and responsible food preparation can help families celebrate with confidence. Schools, colleges, community organisations and the media can educate people about food adulteration, safe storage, nutrition and consumer rights. Sweet manufacturers and shopkeepers should recognise that public trust is more valuable than short-term profit. Safe ingredients, honest labelling and hygienic production practices are not optional luxuries; they are essential responsibilities. Governments should strengthen inspection systems, improve laboratory capacity and ensure that penalties for deliberate adulteration are effectively enforced. At the same time, farmers and food producers should receive guidance on safe agricultural practices, proper storage and quality control. Conclusion The true sweetness of a festival lies not merely in its sweets and delicacies but in the health, happiness and well-being of the people who celebrate it. Food adulteration and the illegal use of chemicals undermine the spirit of these occasions by placing consumers at unnecessary risk. A collective effort involving consumers, food businesses, scientists and government authorities is needed to ensure that festive foods are pure, nutritious and safe. Let our festivals be remembered for their sweetness, not for the suffering caused by unsafe food. Protecting the purity of our festive delicacies is a shared responsibility and an essential step towards a healthier society.

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How to Keep Kidneys Healthy? What is Dialysis and When is it Needed?



Parivahan Vishesh News

Pinkie Kundu, Social Advisor

Health is the greatest wealth! *Our kidneys play an important role in removing waste products and excess water from the body, controlling blood pressure and maintaining the balance of minerals in the body. If kidney health deteriorates, serious problems can occur in the body. Therefore, it is important to take precautions in time. *7 Ways to Keep Kidneys Healthy*1. *Drink adequate water:* Drink water according to your thirst, weather and physical needs. If you have kidney or heart disease, take water only as per doctor's advice.2. *Keep blood sugar controlled:* Diabetes can damage kidneys. Get regular check-ups and follow doctor's advice.3. *Pay attention to blood pressure:* High blood pressure can damage kidneys. Get blood pressure checked from time to time.4. *Eat less salt:* Limit consumption of excess salt, packaged foods, salty snacks and pickles.5. *Eat a balanced diet:* Eat fresh vegetables, fruits and

balanced food. If you have kidney disease, decide the amount of potassium, phosphorus and protein as per advice of doctor or dietitian.6. *Exercise regularly:* Walk and move daily as per your capacity and maintain healthy weight.7. *Take medicines carefully:* Frequent or long-term consumption of painkillers without doctor's advice can damage kidneys. *Habits That Damage Kidneys*1. Taking medicines without doctor's advice.2. Ignoring diabetes and high blood pressure.3. Taking excessive salt and unbalanced diet.4. Depending on unproven home remedies.5. Assuming that drinking more water always keeps kidneys healthy. *Does kidney get cleaned by home remedies?* There is not enough scientific evidence for the benefits of home remedies promoted in the name of cleaning kidneys.1. Flaxseed water,2. Wheatgrass juice,3. Peepal leaves or4. Coriander-cumin decoctionare not proven treatments to cure kidney disease or avoid dialysis. Natural things can also be harmful for some people. If you have kidney disease, consume any herbal product or supplement only on doctor's advice. *What

test reports and kidney function. *When to get kidney checked?* Those people who have diabetes, high blood pressure, heart disease or family history of kidney disease, should get regular check-ups as per doctor's advice. *Main tests:*1. Serum Creatinine and eGFR.2. Albumin test in urine (UACR).3. Blood pressure check.Kidney disease can also be without clear symptoms in early stage. *Do not ignore these symptoms!*1. Swelling in feet, ankles or face.2. Continuous foam in urine or blood in urine.3. Unusual change in amount of urine.4. Continuous fatigue, loss of appetite or nausea.These symptoms can have many causes. Contact doctor for check-up - In case of serious difficulty in breathing or chest pain, take emergency medical help immediately. *Remember:* Kidney health cannot be secured only by home remedies, but by correct diet, controlled blood sugar, normal blood pressure, proper check-up and timely medical treatment. Be aware, stay healthy and share correct health information with others also.



Grand Sankirtan to be held in memory of Baba Gopal Das on Sharad Purnima in Vrindavan, stage of devotion to be set at Cheer Ghat



Parivahan Vishesh News

(Dr. Gopal Chaturvedi)

Parivahan Vishesh Newspaper Daily

Vrindavan (Mathura). On the auspicious occasion of Sharad Purnima, grand Sankirtan is being organized at

Cheer Ghat in Vrindavan. According to organizers, this festival will be celebrated on 25 October 2026, from 8 PM onwards, at the banks of Yamuna, Cheer Ghat, Vrindavan. This Sankirtan is being held in memory of Baba Gopal Das Laghusakhi Maharaj (Seva Kunj Wale), because Baba Gopal Das is no more. This program will be held in the

holy presence of Mahant Sundari Sharan Maharaj. To make the devotional evening even more melodious, famous bhajan singers Ravindan Shastri, Sahil Sanwariya and Hemant Raman will give their bhajan presentations. The organizer of the program is Baba Jamuna Das, while the event is being organized by all Thakur devotees.

Kartik Month 2026: When will it start, when will it end? Know importance, fasts-festivals and special remedies

KARTIK MONTH 2026

When Does It Start, When Does It End

Kartik Month begins from Krishna Paksha Pratipada and ends on Kartik Purnima. In this month, bathing, worship, archana, deep daan and worship of Lord Vishnu–Shri Krishna brings special virtue.

KARTIK MONTH STARTS	KARTIK MONTH ENDS
27 October 2026, Starts on Tuesday	24 November 2026, Ends on Tuesday

Main Fasts & Festivals of Kartik Month

Karwa Chauth, Dhanteras, Narak Chaturdashi, Diwali, Govardhan Puja, Bhai Dooj, Chhath Puja, Gopashtami, Amla Navami, Dev Uthani Ekadashi and Tulsi Vivah

Special Remedies for Kartik Month

- Take early morning bath and offer lamp
- Light ghee lamp near Tulsi Ji
- Worship Lord Vishnu or Shri Krishna
- Do charity and satsang
- Perform special puja from Diwali to Dev Uthani in Kartik month

Courtesy: Sandhya Sharma

Parivahan Vishesh News

In Hindu Panchang, Kartik month is considered the most sacred and best month. In scriptures it is said that just as Lord Vishnu is supreme among deities and Ganga among rivers, similarly Kartik month is supreme among months. This month is related to Lord Vishnu, Shri Krishna and Tulsi Ji.

When is Kartik Month 2026 from and till when? According to Panchang, Kartik month begins from Krishna Paksha Pratipada and ends on Kartik Purnima.

According to Purnimant

Panchang prevalent in North India:
- Kartik Krishna Pratipada begins: 26 October 2026, Monday from 9:42 AM
- Kartik month begins (fast-rituals): 27 October 2026, Tuesday (as per Udaya Tithi)
- Kartik month ends: 24 November 2026, Tuesday on Kartik Purnima Thus Kartik month will be total 29 days. During this, Kartik bath will be done from 26 October to 24 November. Note: In Gujarat, Maharashtra and South India Amanta Panchang is valid, there Kartik month will be considered from 10 November to 8 December 2026.

Religious Importance of Kartik Month According to

What to do in Kartik Month? Special Remedies

- Deep Daan: Light ghee lamp near Tulsi and in temple daily morning and evening. Deep daan in Kartik is considered biggest virtue.
- Tulsi Puja: Offer water to Tulsi Ji daily and do parikrama.
- Vishnu-Shri Krishna Worship: Recite Vishnu Sahasranama, Gita path and Damodar Ashtakam daily.
- Charity: Donating food, clothes and amla in this month is very auspicious.
- Rules: Eat satvik food in this month, follow celibacy and avoid lies, criticism.

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MONEY & RELATIONSHIP PREDICTION

Know Your Day • Protect Your Money • Strengthen Your Relationships

Parivahan Vishesh News

23 OCTOBER 2026 | Day vibration: 7 — Analysis, intuition, reflection, research and inner clarity

Moolank 1

Money & Career: Day 7 asks your leadership energy to slow down and think strategically. Research, review and quiet planning can be more valuable than pushing a decision before all facts are clear.
Relationship: You may want a direct answer while the other person needs time to process. Respect their space without turning silence into an ego issue.
Precaution: Avoid impatience, forcing outcomes and making financial decisions merely to prove independence.
Make Your Day Better: Pause before acting and let one well-researched decision guide the day.

Moolank 2

Money & Career: Day 7 deepens your intuitive nature. Observe details carefully before entering a partnership, making a purchase or committing money; your instincts are useful when supported by facts.
Relationship: Emotional sensitivity is high. You may sense more than is being said, but avoid assuming that every quiet moment carries a hidden message.
Precaution: Avoid overthinking, self-doubt and emotional withdrawal.
Make Your Day Better: Trust your intuition, verify it calmly and communicate one important feeling.

Moolank 3

Money & Career: Day 7 brings depth to your creative and expressive energy. Writing, research, teaching or refining an idea can be more productive than seeking quick attention.
Relationship: A meaningful conversation will offer more than superficial socialising today. Listen carefully and speak with sincerity rather than filling every silence.
Precaution: Avoid scattered focus, gossip and spending simply to escape boredom.
Make Your Day Better: Take one creative idea deeper and turn it into a thoughtful plan.

Moolank 4

Money & Career: Day 7 complements your analytical and practical nature. Excellent for auditing expenses, reviewing systems and finding hidden weaknesses before they become costly.
Relationship: You may become even more reserved than usual. Reliability matters, but make sure silence does not appear as emotional coldness.
Precaution: Avoid perfectionism, suspicion and delaying action because every detail is not yet certain.
Make Your Day Better: Review one important detail and express one feeling clearly.

Moolank 5

Money & Career: Day 7 slows your fast-moving nature and asks for deeper evaluation. A new offer or contact may be interesting, but investigate terms and long-term value before saying yes.
Relationship: You may crave stimulation while others prefer quiet. Respect different rhythms and avoid creating unnecessary drama to make the day feel exciting.
Precaution: Avoid impulsive purchases, risky shortcuts and sudden decisions driven by restlessness.
Make Your Day Better: Use curiosity for research rather than distraction.

Moolank 6

Money & Career: Day 7 encourages you to look beneath appearances in money and work matters. Review recurring expenses, promises and responsibilities before adding another commitment.
Relationship: You may want closeness, yet the day favours introspection. Give loved ones room without interpreting their need for space as lack of affection.
Precaution: Avoid over-giving, emotional assumptions and comfort spending.
Make Your Day Better: Create quiet balance and reassess one financial or emotional commitment.

Moolank 7

Money & Career: Your Moolank 7 strongly resonates with Day 7, amplifying analysis, intuition, research and inner clarity. Excellent for strategy and planning; avoid rushing a major financial move.
Relationship: You may feel deeply but express very little. Simple, honest communication can prevent unnecessary distance or misunderstanding.
Precaution: Avoid isolation, pessimism, suspicion and becoming trapped in endless analysis.
Make Your Day Better: Use solitude for clarity, then act on one verified insight.

Moolank 8

Money & Career: Day 7 asks your ambitious energy to become more strategic. Review contracts, investments, taxes or business risks carefully before expansion or commitment.
Relationship: Control will not solve emotional uncertainty today. Listen and observe before giving instructions or drawing conclusions.
Precaution: Avoid secrecy, power struggles and using work as an escape from personal issues.
Make Your Day Better: Choose strategy over force and let facts guide one important decision.

Moolank 9

Money & Career: Day 7 supports reflection before the next chapter. Complete research, identify where money or energy is leaking and protect resources before making a new commitment.
Relationship: Old feelings may surface in quiet moments. Use them for understanding and healing rather than reopening a conflict that has already taught its lesson.
Precaution: Avoid emotional withdrawal, guilt-based giving and carrying burdens that belong to others.
Make Your Day Better: Release one mental burden and keep the wisdom it has given you.

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Our Culture's Scientific Heritage - Science is Hidden Behind Faith

Our Culture's Heritage

Scientific Heritage

Blowing Conch
Its echo spreads positive waves in the environment and also increases concentration ability.

Havan

Temple Bell
Its sound creates waves in the mind, which makes the mind focused and calm.

Applying Tilak
It increases self-confidence and energy.

Mauli (Kalava)
It is not only a protection thread, but also a symbol of health and energy balance.

Lighting Lamp
The flame of the lamp communicates mental peace and positivity.

Tulsi Worship
Tulsi plant gives oxygen and makes the home environment sacred.

Peepal Worship
Peepal gives maximum life air (oxygen), therefore it is considered a life-giving tree.

English Edition - October 2026 | Parivahan Vishesh Newspaper

Parivahan Vishesh News

Our sages created traditions which were not only religion, but deep science. Today modern science also accepts them as true.

Parivahan Vishesh Daily Newspaper

Today's generation often considers our

old traditions as superstition, but truth is that behind every tradition of ours, a scientific reason related to health, psychology and environment is hidden.

1. Blowing Conch (Shankh) Blowing conch exercises lungs and increases flow of oxygen in body. Its echo destroys harmful bacteria present in environment and spreads positive waves in mind, which increases concentration.

2. Havan Smoke emitted from use of mango wood, ghee and herbs in havan purifies environment. Scientific researches have found that bacteria present in air remain controlled for 30 days due to havan. It is biggest Vedic for environmental purification.

3. Temple Bell Sound of bell in temple echoes for 7 seconds. This sound activates seven chakras of our body. Sound of bell makes mind focused and calm and negative energy goes away.

4. Applying Tilak There is Ajna Chakra in middle of forehead. Applying sandalwood or kumkum tilak here

keeps brain calm, increases concentration and communicates self-confidence and energy. It also controls body temperature.

5. Tying Mauli (Kalava) Tying mauli on wrist is not just protection thread. Its pressure on veins of wrist gives benefit in diseases like blood pressure, heart and diabetes. It is symbol of balancing tridosha - Vata, Pitta, Kapha.

6. Lighting Lamp (Deep Prajwalan) Negative ions get activated from light emitted by burning ghee lamp which communicate mental peace and positivity. Continuously seeing flame of lamp also improves eyesight.

7. Tulsi Worship Tulsi plant gives oxygen 24 hours and creates ozone layer around it. Its leaves have anti-bacterial properties which make home environment pure and disease-free.

8. Peepal Worship Peepal is only tree which gives oxygen (Pranavayu) even at night. Therefore it has been called life-giving tree in our scriptures. Lighting lamp under peepal purifies environment.

Conclusion: Our culture is not superstition, but science of living life. Need is that we explain its scientific importance to our new generation.

Solution camps are becoming the basis for permanent solution of public problems: ADC

Parivahan Vishesh News

ADC Jagnivas listened to the problems of the people in the district level solution camp, directed the officials to take immediate action.

Jhajjar, October 22 .

The district administration is working diligently and seriously to ensure timely and effective resolution of public problems. Under the guidance of DC Varsha Khanwal, the district and subdivision-level resolution camps are proving to be effective platforms for resolving citizens' issues. ADC Jagnivas stated this during a public hearing at the resolution camp held in the Mini Secretariat auditorium on Monday. He listened carefully to the concerns of the citizens who had come to the camp and directed the concerned officials to take necessary action. Given.The objective is to provide effective means for solving the problems of the common people.The ADC stated that the purpose of the Samadhan Camps, held

every Monday and Thursday, is to provide citizens with a simple and effective means of resolving their problems. These camps bring together officials from various departments, eliminating the need to visit multiple offices to resolve their issues. He stated that the Haryana government prioritizes public service in the spirit of Antyodaya. In keeping with the Chief Minister's vision, the administration strives to listen to every citizen's problem with seriousness and sensitivity and ensure its prompt resolution.Officials should immediately resolve pending complaints through mutual coordinationADC Jagnivas said that the district administration is continuously monitoring the complaints received at the resolution camps. Most of the complaints received so far have been resolved, while the necessary guidelines have been issued to the concerned departments to resolve pending complaints. He urged officials not to limit themselves to simply registering complaints, but also to regularly monitor their resolution

process.Cases related to social security pension and family identity card reachedCitizens arrived at the resolution camp with problems related to various government schemes, including the Family Identity Card, Ayushman Card, and Social Security Pension. Citizens also raised issues related to the police department with officials. The ADC directed the concerned officials to investigate each case seriously and take action as per the rules. In many cases, necessary solutions were ensured on the spot.The ADC stated that the purpose of the resolution camps is not only to hear complaints, but also to provide effective solutions to citizens. He instructed officials to remain sensitive to public concerns and ensure timely action is taken.This is presentOn this occasion, officers of various departments including CTM Ritu, DDPO Nisha Tanwar, XEN Panchayati Raj Yudhveer Singh, Eminent Person Chunni Lal Saini and Grievance Redressal Committee member Surendra Sharma were present.



In view of the proposed strike by electricity employees, there is a ban on picketing and demonstrations within 200 meters of the electricity corporation offices.

Parivahan Vishesh News

District Magistrate Varsha Khanwal issued the order under Section 163 of the Indian Civil Defence Code, 2023.

District Magistrate Varsha Khanwal has issued prohibitory orders under Section 163 of the Indian Civil Security Code, 2023 to maintain law and order in the district and ensure smooth functioning of power services in view of the proposed three-day strike by power employees.According to the orders issued, this step has been taken in view of the possibility of disruption in power services, damage to government property and disruption of normal functioning of government establishments during the strike proposed by the Joint Struggle Front of Electricity Employees and Engineers and related organizations till October 24, 2026.Under the orders issued by the District Magistrate, there will be a ban on dharna, protest, sloganeering, procession, march, meeting, mass gathering and any kind of obstructive activities within the district limits, within

200 meters of the premises of Haryana Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Limited (HVPNL), Uttar Haryana Bijli Vitran Nigam Limited (UHBVNL) and other government premises.Apart from this, obstructing the work of the Electricity Corporation, preventing officers and employees from performing their duties, interfering in the movement or operation of public services and gathering around restricted premises in groups of five or more persons have also been prohibited.The orders issued also prohibit the carrying of weapons, ammunition, sticks, sharp weapons, and flammable materials into restricted areas. However, individuals authorized by the competent authority, as well as police officers and other relevant personnel on duty, will be exempted as per the rules.District Magistrate Varsha Khanwal has directed the police administration to deploy adequate police forces at key government institutions, maintain constant patrols, and ensure immediate action against any activity violating the prohibitory orders. Violations of these orders will be prosecuted under applicable legal



provisions, including Section 223 of the Indian Penal Code.Smooth operation of electricity services is the priority of the administrationHe stated that the district administration's objective is to maintain uninterrupted power supply and related public services, ensure the safety of government property, and avoid any inconvenience to the public. He appealed to all concerned parties to comply with administrative orders and cooperate in maintaining law and order.

Administration alert regarding emergency services in view of strike by electricity employees: DC

Parivahan Vishesh News

DC Varsha Khanwal inspected the District Civil Hospital and directed to maintain the alternative power supply including generator.

Jhajjar, 22 October.

In view of the proposed three-day strike by electricity employees until October 24th, the district administration has placed special focus on system management to ensure the smooth functioning of essential public services. In this regard, DC Varsha Khanwal visited the District Civil Hospital late Thursday evening to review health services and emergency arrangements.The DC directed the concerned officials that even in case of power supply disruption, there should be no impact on the treatment of patients and emergency services.During the inspection, the DC inquired from Deputy Civil Surgeon Dr. Kuldeep Singh about the health facilities and emergency arrangements available at government health institutions across the district. He reviewed the hospital's alternative power arrangements, including generators, and directed that all necessary arrangements be in place to ensure uninterrupted health services in the event of an emergency.*Uninterrupted operation of essential services is the priority of the administration*DC Varsha Khanwal said that all concerned departments should work in coordination to ensure that the public does not face any inconvenience during the proposed strike by electricity



employees. It is crucial to maintain the smooth supply of electricity, drinking water, health, and other essential public services. She directed officials to ensure that necessary alternative arrangements are made in advance, keeping in mind potential disruptions. In particular, there should be no disruption to emergency services, patient treatment, and other essential health facilities in hospitals.*Administration alert to avoid inconvenience to the general public*DC

Varsha Khanwal stated that the district administration's primary objective is to maintain uninterrupted essential services, ensure the safety of government property, and prevent any inconvenience to the public. To this end, relevant departments have been instructed to remain vigilant and discharge their responsibilities effectively. She appealed to all concerned parties to maintain law and order and cooperate with the administration.

Completing the census work as per the prescribed procedure is the priority of the administration: DC



Parivahan Vishesh News

Two-day training begins for preparations for the second phase of Census-2027

Training is being given to officers and employees under the guidance of DC Varsha Khanwal.

Self-enumeration will be conducted from January 10 to 24, 2027, and door-to-door population enumeration will be conducted from January 25 to February 28.

Jhajjar, October 22

A two-day training program was started from Thursday in Jhajjar Mini Secretariat Auditorium under the guidance of DC Varsha Khanwal for the successful conduct of the second phase of Census-2027.DC Varsha Khanwal said that the sole objective of the two-day training is to complete the census work systematically.

Self-enumeration and door-to-door population count will be conducted.

DC Varsha Khanwal informed that in the second phase of Census-2027, citizens in Haryana will be able to register their information online through self-enumeration from January 10 to January 24, 2027. After this, from January 25 to February 28, 2027, enumerators and supervisors will go door-to-door to collect information related to each family and individual as per the prescribed questionnaire. The census work will be done through a mobile application. A total of 40 questions will be asked from each person as per the prescribed questionnaire. Officers and employees were instructed to ensure all necessary preparations to complete the census work with complete seriousness, accuracy and responsibility. On Thursday, the first day of the training program, Om Prakash and Mohit Kumar, divisional in-charges of the census work, briefed the concerned charge officers and staff on the census process, methodology, and prescribed guidelines. During the training program, charge officers, technical assistants, and charge clerks were made aware of their duties and responsibilities.

Divisional Incharge Omprakash stated that the training's objective was to ensure an effective, systematic, and consistent census process. Master Trainer Mohit Kumar briefed participants on various aspects of the census, emphasizing the importance of maintaining coordination and adhering to established guidelines.

Officers from these departments were present

On this occasion, Charge Officer and Naib Tehsildar Beri Manoj Kumar, Anshul, DEO Ratindra Singh, EO Devendra Singh, DSO Yudhbir Nandal, ADSO Usha Malik along with officers and employees associated with the census work were present.

Citizens should avoid buying plots in unauthorised colonies: DC

Parivahan Vishesh News

The concerned department has notified Khasra numbers in Nangla village of the district

Jhajjar, October 22

DC Varsha Khanwal urged residents of Jhajjar district to obtain complete information from the relevant departments, including the Revenue Department, DTP, and urban local bodies, before purchasing a plot within the district's revenue limits. They urged residents not to purchase or sell land or plots in any illegal colony without a valid license.DC Varsha Khanwal informed that the administration has received reports of illegal development of a colony in the district's Nangla village without obtaining a license/CLU/NOC. She further

stated that no one should purchase land in Mustil/Kila numbers 39//16,17,40//20, 11//14,15,16,17, 19//4,5,6,7 and 14//4,5,6,7 in Nangla village.He directed the Superintending Engineer of the Electricity Corporation not to issue any kind of electricity connection in the identified area.The DC clarified that any colony being developed without permission will not be allowed to flourish. The Urban Area Planning Department is taking strict action in such cases, as per regulations.He directed the concerned officials to provide the latest revenue records (Jamabandi, Intakal etc.) and also not to register or execute any kind of sale, agreement to sell, full payment agreement or power of attorney in these Khasra numbers.DC Varsha Khanwal appealed to the general public that before purchasing land or plot, they must take information from the concerned department before doing the purchase.

Jhajjar's remarkable initiative towards pollution control



Parivahan Vishesh News

Under environmental protection, all the brick kilns in the district's village Khedka Gurjar are operated using zig-zag technology with the advanced technology of Deshwal Bhatta Company, Jhajjar is becoming an exemplary model for other districts

DC Varsha Khanwal said that the administration is keeping a close watch on every source of pollution.

Field monitoring and drone surveillance will be done, action will be taken against those violating the rules*Jhajjar, October 22

The Jhajjar district administration is moving forward with a systematic and planned approach to control air pollution. The Deshwal Bhatta Company located in Khedka Gurjar village of Jhajjar district has become a role model for modern technology in pollution control, while the operation of 265 other brick kilns located in the district using zig-zag technology is an important initiative in pollution control efforts. This system is also exemplary for other districts towards environmental protection. On Thursday, Air Quality Management Commission Chairman Rajesh Verma praised the steps being taken by the Jhajjar district administration to control air pollution in a video conference. Haryana Chief Secretary Anurag Rastogi, ACS Shekhar Vidyarthi, Member Secretary of the Haryana State Pollution Control Board Yogesh Kumar, along with other officials, reviewed the pollution control measures in the video conference.After the VC, DC Varsha Khanwal said that the administration has given instructions to make monitoring and action more effective to curb activities like burning of stubble, smoke from industrial units, vehicle emissions, dust from construction works and burning of garbage in the open.The DC clarified that all departments must work effectively to ensure clean air. No source of pollution will be overlooked, and action will be taken against those violating environmental standards as required. He directed officials to conduct regular field monitoring, including the use of drone technology as needed, and to ensure that quick response teams take immediate action upon receiving information about polluting activities.The DC directed the concerned officials to regularly inspect all brick kilns for the prescribed environmental standards and ensure compliance with regulations along with effective operation of technology. He said that the measures being adopted for environmental protection will have a widespread impact only when regular monitoring and strict adherence to regulations are ensured along with technical arrangements. The system of brick

kilns operating with zig-zag technology in Jhajjar, when linked to broader pollution control efforts, can be seen as an inspiration for better environmental management in other areas as well.*Emphasis on stubble management, instructions to make farmers aware*DC Varsha Khanwal stated that stubble burning increases air pollution and adversely affects soil fertility. Therefore, farmers are being made aware of this practice and encouraged to adopt scientific and alternative methods for crop residue management. She directed Agriculture Department officials to maintain special vigilance in areas prone to stubble burning. Officials should conduct regular field visits and work in coordination with village councils, local public representatives, and farmers. Necessary action should be taken immediately upon detection of stubble burning. Special attention should also be paid to the effective implementation of the Bhuvan App and CRM scheme, so that farmers can benefit from crop residue management options and schemes.*Monitoring every source, from industrial pollution to road dust*DC Varsha Khanwal stated that simply banning stubble burning is not enough to improve air quality. Emissions from industrial units, vehicle smoke, dust from construction activities, and activities like open garbage burning also contribute to pollution. Therefore, all departments should conduct regular inspections in their respective areas and address deficiencies promptly. She directed that regular road cleaning and dust control measures be implemented effectively. Standards should be followed to prevent dust from building sites. Vehicle pollution should be monitored, and open burning of solid waste and other waste materials should be stopped.*Surveillance is increasing in hotspot areas, with drones also being used to monitor them*The DC directed that special vigilance be maintained in areas identified as sensitive to pollution. He stated that drone technology is being used as needed, along with field monitoring, to identify sources of pollution and take appropriate action in a timely manner. Upon receiving information about any incident, the relevant department's team should immediately arrive at the scene and take action as per regulations.He directed officials to regularly review all pollution control measures. Departmental coordination, timely action, and monitoring should be strengthened to ensure that violators are not ignored at any level.*Here it is*ADC Jagnivas, ACP Anirudh Chauhan, Regional Officer of Pollution Control Board Dr. Sunil Sheoran, SDO of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare Department Dr. Sunil Kaushik, Dr. Jagjit Sangwan, ADTO Rajesh Malik, AFSO Amarjeet Singh, EO of Municipal Council Davinder Singh, Technical Officer Dr. Rohit Vats and officers of the concerned departments were present in the meeting.

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Dr Vijay Garg

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Parivahan Vishesh News

Dr. Vijay Garg

Crowds are a natural part of human life. Religious gatherings, fairs, festivals, railway stations, bus terminals, sporting events and political rallies bring large numbers of people together. A crowd is not a problem in itself; rather, inadequate management often turns it into a serious safety hazard. Fatal stampedes and crowd-related injuries force us to ask an important question: Is controlling a crowd enough, or do we need a better approach to crowd management? Whenever a crowd grows at a major event, the usual response is to deploy more police personnel, install



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barricades and restrict people's movement. However, if entry and exit routes are inadequate, attendance has not been properly estimated, and the movement of people is poorly organised, the use of force may worsen the situation. Pushing people backwards, suddenly closing routes or stopping movement without providing alternatives can create panic and confusion. The first

principle of crowd management is to anticipate problems before they occur. Before any major event, organisers must assess the expected number of visitors, the venue's capacity, the availability of entry and exit gates, emergency routes and medical facilities. Attendance must never exceed the safe capacity of the venue. Ticketing, registration, staggered entry and digital information systems

can help reduce crowd pressure. The second important aspect is the effective use of technology. CCTV cameras, drones, digital displays, sensors and real-time crowd-monitoring systems can alert authorities to potential dangers. If congestion begins to build up at a particular location, people can be redirected towards alternative routes. However, technology is useful only

when trained personnel interpret the information correctly and take prompt, coordinated action. The third essential element is clear communication. People should know where to go, where the exits are and what to do in an emergency. Public-address systems, visible signboards and instructions in different languages can reduce confusion. Authorities must also provide timely and reliable information to prevent rumours and misinformation from spreading. Coordination among the police, civil administration, event organisers, healthcare workers, fire services and volunteers is equally important. Every team member should have clearly defined responsibilities. Regular drills and well-prepared emergency response plans can save lives during a crisis. Special arrangements must also be made to meet the needs of women, children, older people and persons with disabilities. Citizens also have an important role to play. Pushing, spreading rumours, blocking designated routes and ignoring emergency instructions increase the risk of accidents. People should be encouraged to remain patient, follow queues and respect the safety of others. However, the administration cannot shift its responsibility entirely onto the public. Providing a safe and well-organised environment remains its primary duty. Investigations, compensation and

disciplinary action may be necessary after an accident, but the real achievement lies in preventing such tragedies in the first place. Every major incident should be followed by an independent review to identify shortcomings and improve future arrangements. Accountability for negligence is equally essential. In a vast and diverse country like India, where religious faith, cultural traditions and public events are closely connected with the lives of millions, crowd management must become an integral part of public safety. The objective should not be merely to restrict people, but to ensure that their movement remains safe, orderly and convenient. Ultimately, understanding a crowd's needs is more effective than treating it simply as a threat. Better planning, modern technology, trained personnel, clear communication and public cooperation can transform large gatherings into occasions of celebration and joy rather than fear and tragedy. The message is clear: instead of suppressing crowds through force, authorities must guide them safely through intelligent planning and effective management. Prevention, preparedness and coordination are the keys to saving lives.

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Science Beyond English: Learning in Our Own Language

Parivahan Vishesh News

Dr. Vijay Garg

Science is the foundation of modern civilisation. It helps us understand nature, explore the universe, improve healthcare, develop technology and find solutions to everyday problems. However, the language in which science is taught often determines how easily students can understand scientific concepts. In many countries, including India, English has become closely associated with scientific education and professional success. While English is an important international language of scientific communication, learning science in one's mother tongue can make knowledge more accessible, meaningful and inclusive. The real purpose of science education is not merely to memorise definitions, equations and scientific terminology. It is to develop curiosity, logical reasoning, observation, experimentation and the ability to ask questions. When students struggle with the language of instruction, their attention may shift from understanding scientific ideas to interpreting unfamiliar words. Teaching science in a familiar language can reduce this barrier and allow learners to concentrate on the concepts themselves. Understanding Before Memorising Children begin learning about the world long before they enter a classroom. They observe rain, notice the changing seasons, watch plants grow and wonder why the Moon changes its appearance. These experiences are usually understood and expressed in the language spoken at home. When scientific education builds upon this familiar linguistic foundation, abstract concepts become easier to understand. For example, explaining evaporation through the drying of



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clothes, condensation through droplets on a cold glass, or gravity through a falling fruit becomes more effective when students can discuss these experiences in a language they understand comfortably. Familiar words connect classroom knowledge with everyday life and encourage children to participate actively. A student who understands a scientific principle in the mother tongue can gradually learn its formal terminology in English or another language. Conceptual understanding should come first; technical vocabulary can then be introduced systematically. India's Linguistic Diversity: A Valuable Resource India possesses extraordinary linguistic diversity. Punjabi, Hindi, Bengali, Tamil, Telugu, Marathi, Gujarati, Malayalam, Kannada, Odia, Assamese and numerous other languages carry rich cultural knowledge and ways of understanding the world. This diversity should be considered an educational resource rather than an obstacle. The National Education Policy 2020 emphasises the use of the home language, mother

tongue, local language or regional language as the medium of instruction, wherever possible, particularly in the early years of schooling. Such an approach recognises that children often learn most effectively when education begins with a language familiar to them. However, implementing this vision requires thoughtful planning. Quality textbooks, scientific dictionaries, laboratory manuals, teacher-training programmes and digital learning resources must be developed in different Indian languages. Translation alone is insufficient; educational material must also be scientifically accurate, culturally relevant and suitable for the learners' age and level. Mother Tongue and Scientific Thinking Science progresses through questioning, reasoning and experimentation. Students should feel confident enough to ask why a particular reaction occurs, how a machine functions or what evidence supports a scientific claim. If they fear making linguistic mistakes, they may hesitate to express their ideas. Learning in a familiar language can create a more

welcoming classroom environment. Students can discuss observations, explain hypotheses and challenge assumptions without being unnecessarily restricted by their command of English. Teachers can identify misconceptions more easily and encourage deeper discussions. This does not mean that mother-tongue education automatically guarantees better learning. Teaching quality, practical activities, classroom resources and individual learning needs remain important. The advantage lies in reducing avoidable language barriers while strengthening conceptual clarity. English Still Matters Supporting science education in Indian languages should never be interpreted as opposition to English. English remains an important medium for accessing international research papers, scientific journals, advanced textbooks, conferences and global professional opportunities. Students should therefore be equipped to understand scientific information in both their familiar language and English. A bilingual or multilingual approach can provide an effective solution. Teachers may introduce a concept in the mother tongue, explain its scientific terminology in English and encourage students to use both languages in discussions and written assignments. Textbooks can include equivalent terms in regional languages and English, helping learners build connections between them. For instance, a student studying photosynthesis in Punjabi can understand the process through familiar explanations while learning the English terms required for higher education. Gradually, the student develops both scientific understanding and the linguistic confidence needed to access international knowledge. The objective should be to expand students' opportunities, not

restrict them to one language. Technology Can Bridge the Gap Digital technology offers promising opportunities to make scientific education available in multiple languages. Online lectures, animated explanations, educational applications, translated research summaries and artificial-intelligence-based learning tools can help students understand difficult concepts. Students in rural and economically disadvantaged communities may particularly benefit from free, high-quality educational resources in their own languages. However, digital translations must be carefully reviewed because inaccurate scientific terminology can create confusion. Teachers and subject experts should verify the accuracy of translated material before it is widely used. Governments, universities, publishers and technology developers should collaborate to create accessible multilingual scientific content. Open educational resources can also help schools overcome shortages of expensive textbooks and reference materials. Teachers as Bridges Between Languages Teachers have a central role in connecting local languages with global scientific knowledge. They need not choose between the mother tongue and English as though only one can be valuable. Instead, they can use examples from local agriculture, household activities, traditional crafts and the natural environment to explain scientific principles. In Punjab, for example, discussions about soil, irrigation, crop growth and weather can connect students' everyday experiences with biology, chemistry, physics and environmental science. Such examples make learning relevant while helping students recognise the scientific principles operating around them. Teacher-training programmes

should prepare educators to explain concepts clearly, use appropriate terminology and develop students' proficiency in scientific English alongside their mother tongue. Building an Inclusive Scientific Future Language should open doors to knowledge, not become a barrier to it. A talented student from a village should have the same opportunity to understand physics, chemistry, biology or astronomy as a student from an urban English-medium school. Scientific ability depends on curiosity, reasoning, effort and access to quality education, not merely on fluency in a particular language. India's scientific progress will be stronger when more people can understand scientific discoveries, evaluate evidence and apply knowledge to local challenges. Learning science in one's mother tongue can widen participation, strengthen foundational understanding and encourage young people to pursue scientific careers. The way forward is neither to abandon English nor to underestimate Indian languages. It is to create an education system in which languages complement one another and every student can learn with confidence. Science belongs to humanity not to any single language. When scientific knowledge reaches learners in the language they understand best, it becomes more than information printed in a textbook. It becomes a tool for independent thinking, innovation and social progress. The future of science education lies in making knowledge understandable to everyone, in every language.

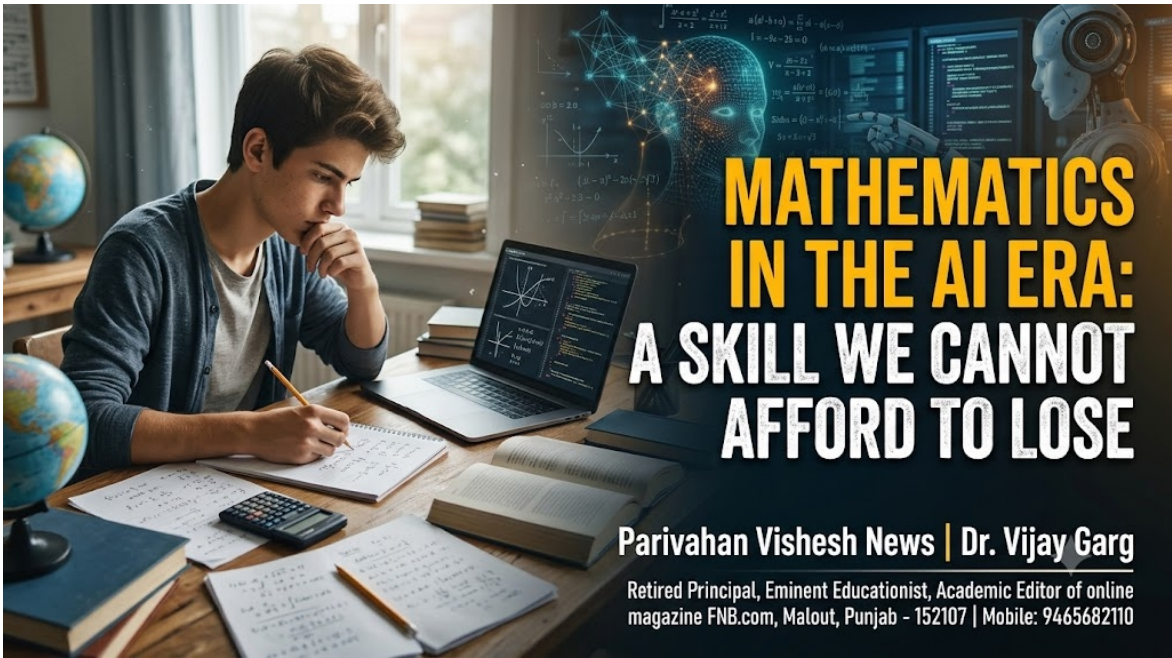
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Mathematics in the AI Era: A Skill We Cannot Afford to Lose

Parivahan Vishesh News

Dr. Vijay Garg

Artificial intelligence is transforming the way we live, work, learn and solve problems. From voice assistants and intelligent robots to medical diagnosis, financial forecasting and scientific research, AI systems are increasingly capable of performing tasks that once required considerable human effort. They can calculate complex equations, analyse enormous amounts of data and solve mathematical problems within seconds. Yet, this technological progress raises an important question: if machines can perform calculations so efficiently, why should students continue to learn mathematics? The answer is simple: mathematics is not merely about calculations. It is a way of thinking, reasoning, analysing information and understanding the world. In the age of artificial intelligence, mathematical education is not becoming less important; it is becoming more essential than ever. Mathematics Beyond Numbers For many students, mathematics is associated with formulas, equations, examinations and numerical problems. However, its real value extends far beyond these activities. Mathematics develops logical reasoning, analytical ability, pattern recognition, problem-solving skills and the capacity to make decisions based on evidence. When students solve a mathematical problem, they learn to identify relevant information, recognise relationships, examine different approaches and verify their answers. These habits of mind are essential in almost every field, including science, medicine, engineering, economics, business and technology. AI can generate answers, but students need mathematical understanding to judge whether those answers are reasonable, accurate and useful. Without this foundation, they may accept incorrect results simply because they appear convincing or are presented by an advanced technological system. AI Needs Mathematics Artificial intelligence may appear intelligent, but much of its power



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rests on mathematical principles. Machine learning, neural networks, data analysis and predictive modelling depend on concepts drawn from algebra, calculus, probability, statistics and linear algebra. For example, AI systems use statistical methods to identify patterns in data. Probability helps them estimate the likelihood of different outcomes, while calculus and linear algebra play important roles in training many machine-learning models. Understanding these foundations enables students to appreciate how AI works rather than treating it as a mysterious digital tool. Not every student needs to become an AI researcher or master advanced mathematics. However, basic mathematical literacy is increasingly necessary for anyone who wants to understand, evaluate and responsibly use modern technology. Calculators Cannot Replace Mathematical Thinking Calculators and computers have been performing calculations for decades. Their availability

has never eliminated the need to understand mathematics. Similarly, AI may reduce the time required to solve certain problems, but it cannot remove the importance of knowing which problem should be solved, which method is appropriate and whether the result makes sense. Consider a student who asks an AI tool to solve an equation. The tool may provide a correct answer, but without understanding the underlying concepts, the student may struggle to identify a mistake, apply the method to a new situation or explain the reasoning behind the solution. The real danger is not that AI will make students less capable by itself. It is that excessive dependence on ready-made answers may discourage them from thinking independently. Education must therefore ensure that technology strengthens mathematical understanding instead of replacing the effort required to develop it. Mathematics Builds Critical Thinking AI-generated information is not always accurate. It can produce misleading

statistics, faulty calculations and explanations that sound convincing but contain errors. Mathematical knowledge helps people question such outputs and examine the evidence behind them. Statistical literacy is particularly important in a world flooded with graphs, surveys, rankings and numerical claims. Citizens must be able to distinguish correlation from causation, understand percentages, interpret probabilities and recognise how data can be presented selectively. For example, a misleading advertisement may highlight a large percentage increase without revealing the small original figure. A public opinion survey may present results without explaining the sample size or method of selection. A person with sound mathematical understanding is better equipped to recognise these weaknesses. Thus, mathematics is not only an academic subject; it is also a practical tool for informed citizenship. Rethinking

Mathematics Education The growing influence of AI offers an opportunity to improve the way mathematics is taught. Traditional classrooms sometimes place excessive emphasis on memorising formulas and repeating standard procedures. Although practice and basic skills remain important, education should give greater attention to conceptual understanding, reasoning and real-world applications. Teachers can use AI tools to provide additional explanations, generate practice questions, offer immediate feedback and help students explore different approaches to a problem. Visual simulations and interactive activities can make abstract concepts easier to understand. However, technology should complement the teacher, not replace the teacher's guidance. Students must still learn to work through problems independently, explain their reasoning, estimate answers and check solutions. Assessments should reward understanding and the ability to apply concepts, rather than merely producing a final answer. Schools should also teach students when AI assistance is appropriate and when independent effort is necessary. A balanced approach will help learners become both technologically confident and intellectually independent. Making Mathematics Accessible to Every Child Mathematics anxiety remains a significant barrier to learning. Many children begin to believe that they are naturally weak in the subject after struggling with a few concepts. Such beliefs can damage confidence and prevent them from developing their abilities. Teachers and parents should encourage curiosity, patience and regular practice rather than treating mistakes as failures. Students need opportunities to learn at their own pace, ask questions without fear and connect mathematical ideas with familiar experiences such as shopping, budgeting, measuring, sports and interpreting everyday data. AI-based learning platforms can support personalised instruction, particularly for students who need extra practice. Yet access to devices, reliable internet connections and good-quality educational resources remains unequal. Schools must ensure that

technological progress does not widen the educational divide. Preparing Students for the Future The future job market will increasingly reward people who can combine technological competence with human judgement. Mathematics supports careers in data science, engineering, finance, medicine, environmental research, cybersecurity and many emerging fields. It also strengthens transferable skills that remain valuable when particular technologies or occupations change. Students do not need to compete with machines at performing calculations faster. Instead, they should learn to use machines intelligently while developing the reasoning needed to frame questions, interpret results and make sound decisions. The goal of mathematics education in the AI era should therefore be clear: teach students not merely to obtain answers, but to understand why those answers are correct and how they can be applied. Conclusion Artificial intelligence can perform calculations, identify patterns and assist in solving complex problems. But meaningful use of these capabilities requires human understanding, judgement and responsibility. Mathematics provides an essential foundation for all three. As AI becomes more powerful, the ability to think mathematically will help students distinguish reliable information from misleading claims, solve unfamiliar problems and participate confidently in a technology-driven society. We should not teach mathematics merely because examinations demand it or because certain careers require it. We should teach it because it equips people to think clearly, question intelligently and act wisely. In the age of AI, the real advantage will not belong simply to those who can access the smartest machines, but to those who understand how to question, evaluate and use their answers. Mathematics is a skill we cannot afford to lose.

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Amit Shah's birthday was celebrated with great enthusiasm at the BJP Kisan Morcha office.

Parivahan Vishesh News

Dr. Manish Pankaj Mishra described Amit Shah's organizational leadership and national service as an inspiration for party workers.

Gayaji. The birthday of Amit Shah, former National President of the Bharatiya Janata Party and Union Minister of Home Affairs and Cooperation, Government of India, was celebrated with great enthusiasm at the BJP Kisan Morcha regional office in Gayaji. On this occasion, party workers, including Dr. Manish Pankaj Mishra, regional in-charge of the BJP Kisan Morcha, exchanged sweets and greeted Amit Shah with birthday greetings and best wishes. They also wished him good health, long life, and a successful public life. On this occasion, Dr. Manish Pankaj Mishra extended his heartfelt birthday greetings to Amit Shah, saying that his skillful organizational leadership, determination, and dedication to the nation are a source of inspiration for millions of party workers across the country. Throughout his political career, he has made significant contributions to strengthening the organization and serving the national



interest. Dr. Mishra said that Amit Shah's leadership, vision, and work ethic have given the Bharatiya Janata Party new energy. His life is a symbol of national service, loyalty to the organization, and a commitment to public welfare. All party workers wish that under his guidance, the country continues to progress on the path of development and progress. He said that on the sacred land of Gayaji, Lord Vishnu and Shaktipeeth Maa Mangala Gauri pray to grant Amit Shah good health, happiness,

prosperity, and long life, so that he can continue to serve the nation and make his significant contribution to taking India to new heights of development and prosperity. Those present on the occasion: BJP State Executive Committee member Rajendra Prasad, Advocate Santosh Thakur, Shyam Kishore Mishra, Akash Kumar, Raju Mishra, Deepak Mishra, Dr. Mihir Kumar, Sanjeev Kumar, Dharmendra Kumar, Mantu Kumar, Bablu Gupta, and other party workers were present at the event.

In West Singhbhum, the administration moved towards termination of services of 15 negligent employment servants.

Parivahan Vishesh News

Kartik Kumar Parichha, State Head -Jharkhand

The district administration has taken action against 15 Gram Rozgar Sevaks who were negligent and continuously absent in rural development works in Ranchi, West Singhbhum district. It has been decided to terminate their services in cases of absence from workplace, not making progress as per the set target and not contributing after appointment. In their place, 15 new candidates will be appointed from the waiting list prepared in December 2025. The district administration has taken this decision after reviewing the work and performance of the Gram Rozgar Sevaks under the Vikasit Bharat Ji Ram Ji Yojana. According to the administration, appointment letters were given to 23 candidates for contract-based appointment to the post of Gram Rozgar Sevak in December 2025. Six of them did not report to the district despite receiving their appointment letters.



Therefore, the decision was made to terminate their services. Meanwhile, seven village employment officers posted in various blocks were consistently absent from their designated workplaces. These included one from Jagannathpur, two from Hatgamharia, one from Noamundi, one from Kumardungi, and two from Tonto. Apart from this, in the review of the work of two Gram Rozgar Sevaks posted in Sadar

Chaibasa block, it was decided to remove them also as the progress was not as per the prescribed standards. Fifteen new candidates will be appointed from the waiting list to fill the vacant positions. Deputy Commissioner Manish Kumar clarified that negligence in the implementation of rural development schemes, persistent absences, and laxity in the discharge of responsibilities will not be tolerated.

For Publication The Answer is Not Barricades, Sir!



Parivahan Vishesh News
(Article: M.A. Baby, Translation: Sanjay Parate)

Defence Minister Shri Rajnath Singh recently wrote an article in Times of India, which began with the line that truth is the first casualty in war. Singh's main argument, as I understood, is that criticism of the Election Commission is fabricated, that the Supreme Court has put its seal on the conduct of the Commission, and that street protest against it is a step towards anarchy. His article "Post Truth Politics" does not even mention the one document that has made the word 'post-truth' itself insufficient for the happenings within the Election Commission of India. Ritika Chopra's investigation published in The Indian Express on September 23, is based on written notes and correspondence from October 2025 to August 2026. Two of the three Election Commissioners, Sukhbir Singh Sandhu and Vivek Joshi, have on-record objected fourteen times (including four times in a single day) in ten months to several decisions taken without their knowledge. These include decisions related to addition of voter names, deletion of names and controlling log access to electoral rolls, but are not limited to this. They have called some of these steps "unauthorised, illegal" also. I will concede one point of Rajnath Singh that disagreement should be based on facts. He is absolutely right. Let's take a look at facts. Contrary to what appears currently from its working methods, Election Commission is not a one-man body. Article 324 vests superintendence, direction and control of elections in the Election Commission, not in the Chief Election Commissioner personally. If the Chief Election Commissioner believes or behaves as if other commissioners are merely nominal, then it is an act of constitutional violation. Under Article 324(5), Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) can be removed only like a Supreme Court Judge, but other commissioners can be removed only on recommendation of CEC. Therefore the two members who have expressed disagreement are exactly those two members who can be removed by the person against whom they are expressing disagreement. The

Manufacturing distrust, undermining democracy

Rajnath Singh TOI pg12



Dissent is the lifeblood of democracy. What it is not is a licence to peddle falsehoods. The purpose, therefore, is to challenge these falsehoods and restore public trust in constitutional institutions, which has been eroded by the cynical politics of manufactured distrust

It is said that often truth is the first casualty of war. This is increasingly becoming true of political contests as well, where post-truth politics is emerging as an important dimension of public discourse. Once a subject of academic debates, post-truth has become a feature of everyday politics. Misinformation campaigns designed to galvanise are increasingly used to not only sway public opinion but also discredit democratic institutions. Allegations are repeated and amplified even when there is no evidence to substantiate them is conspicuously absent. In this, truth seems to be not merely the first casualty but it risks becoming the final casualty as well. India's political discourse is not immune to this post-truth phenomenon. Increasingly, sections of the opposition parties appear to be manufacturing outrage, peddling propaganda and weaponising misinformation to spread anarchy, placing avicious political goals above national interests. Dissent is the lifeblood of democracy. What it is not is a li-

cence to peddle falsehoods. The purpose, therefore, is to challenge these falsehoods and restore public trust in constitutional institutions, which has been eroded by the cynical politics of manufactured distrust. Three issues stand out: recurring allegations of manipulation of electronic voting machines, the controversy surrounding special intensive review of electoral rolls and unscrupulous attempts to discredit the Election Commission of India. EVMs have repeatedly been subjected to allegations of manipulation by the opposition. The Supreme Court has examined such challenges on multiple occasions. Finally, in 2024, in its Association for Democratic Reforms vs Election Commission of India, SC put to rest all

doubts and rejected demands for a return to paper ballots. The controversy surrounding SIR is another example of how a legally right and administratively justified exercise has been misused for narrow political interests in this post-truth era. In 2025, SC affirmed that the integrity of electoral rolls is foundational to free and fair elections. It described the objective of ensuring the "accuracy, completeness, and integrity of the electoral roll" as "not only legitimate but is integral to the constitutional mandate" entrusted to the EC. Finally, a sustained campaign has been run to discredit the office of the Chief Election Commissioner, and by extension the institution of the ECI. For nearly seven decades, Congress governments retained executive control over appointment of CEC. Our government changed this by institutionalising the appointment process through a multi-member selection committee that includes the Leader of Opposition.

The record of Congress has been far from inspiring when it comes to respecting the independence of other constitutional institutions. In 1961, the then govt introduced First Constitutional Amendment to reverse an SC judgment and curtailed freedom of speech and expression. During the Emergency, constitutional amendments made the proclamation of Emergency non-justiciable and placed the PM's election beyond judicial scrutiny. It also granted sweeping immunity to high constitutional functionaries and curtailed judicial review. The power of amendment was turned from an instrument of constitutional reform into a tool for executive aggrandisement. Now, compare this with how the Constitution has been honoured in the last 12 years under the leadership of PM Narendra Modi. The 99th Constitutional Amendment Act, passed by a special majority of Parliament, was



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Democracy isn't just a system visible on voting day. It lives every day in the thoughts, questions, disagreements, decisions, and responsibilities of citizens. Therefore, the question of strengthening democracy cannot be limited to electoral

educational institutions. However, a caution is necessary here. Educational institutions cannot be used as a platform for political propaganda by any particular party. The purpose of democratic education is not to impose any ideology on students, but to enable them to think independently. The teacher's job should not be to dictate what students should like; their job should be to ensure that students can evaluate any political claim based on logic, facts, and the Constitution. The democratic character of education will be preserved only when the classroom is free from political propaganda and enriched with political understanding. The role of the family is no less important. If discussions of politics at home are limited to abuse, accusations, and vitriol, children will view politics as a place of conflict and hostility rather than public service. Conversely, if the family fosters a tradition of respect for those with differing views, fact-based dialogue, and peaceful disagreement, these same values will be reflected in future civic behavior. Democracy is learned at home before Parliament, and the spirit of the Constitution is reflected in practice before textbooks. Another challenge facing youth is political apathy. Some young people distance themselves from politics, associating it with corruption, controversy, and accusations. However, distancing themselves from politics is not the same as distancing themselves from problems. Issues like education, employment, health, inflation, the environment, digital rights, gender equality, and social justice ultimately concern public policy. If youth don't consider these issues, someone else will make decisions about their future. Therefore, democratic participation shouldn't be limited to contesting elections or voting. Reflecting on societal issues, engaging with local institutions, understanding public interest issues, and expressing one's views responsibly also constitute civic participation. Today, we need an education that transforms students not only into successful competitors but also into sensitive citizens. Marks may reveal a student's memory, but they do not measure their democratic maturity. A degree may be proof of their competence, but it is not proof that they will respect dissent. Technical proficiency may secure employment, but it does not ensure that they will be able to distinguish between truth and falsehood in a digital world. The true value of education is revealed when knowledge becomes wisdom in practice. Democracy requires strong institutions as well as strong citizens. Institutions make rules, but trust in those rules is born from citizens' behavior. If citizens forward messages without reading them, accept allegations without proof, and react violently to issues without understanding them, democratic dialogue weakens. Conversely, if young people ask questions, seek evidence, listen to dissent, and make informed decisions, they become the true strength of democracy. Therefore, the education policy debate needs to move beyond questions of employability and skills. We must ask what kind of citizens our education system is producing. Are they being prepared only for the job market or also for society? Do they know their rights? Do they understand the values of the Constitution? Can they recognize misinformation spreading on digital media? Can they communicate with people who hold different views? The answers to these questions will determine the quality of future democracy. India's democracy is vast, diverse, and built on a diverse voice. Its beauty lies not in uniformity, but in the coexistence of diversity. Therefore, the younger generation must understand that in democracy, victory is not limited to the majority; respecting the voice of the minority is also a democratic ethos. Election results may shape governments, but democratic culture shapes the behavior of citizens. Ultimately, education must become the first school of democracy. A school where asking questions is not a crime, disagreement is not an insult, facts are distinguished from opinions, and an understanding of duties is developed alongside rights. Youth are not just future voters; they are also today's citizens. Therefore, before preparing them for tomorrow, they must be connected to today's democratic challenges. Only if education imparts skills to the hands, wisdom to the mind, and compassion to the heart, will it be able to provide democracy not just with voters but with conscious citizens. The strongest protection for democracy lies not in any wall, but in the youthful consciousness that knows how to ask questions, recognize truth, and carry society along even in the midst of disagreement.

institutions or political parties. It is directly related to the education that shapes a child into a citizen of the future. Today, as the young generation grows up amid unprecedented information, technology, and social change, education faces a new challenge — will it only prepare young people for employment, or will it also create citizens who understand democracy, defend its values, and can discern truth from misinformation? India's youth population is the greatest strength of democracy. The generation studying in schools, colleges, and universities will influence the social and political direction of the country in the years to come. This is why simply informing young citizens about their rights is not enough. They must also understand that rights come with responsibilities. The Constitution, elections, Parliament, the judiciary, local government, freedom of expression, and civic duties are not just curriculum chapters; they are the cornerstones of democratic life. Recent UNESCO discussions also link education to the creation of active and informed citizenship. The greatest irony of today is that young people have more information at their fingertips than ever before, but the challenge of understanding and evaluating that information has become equally great. Mobile phones have brought news into their pockets, social media has made every person a potential broadcaster, and artificial intelligence has multiplied the speed of content creation. But an abundance of information doesn't always equal an abundance of knowledge. Sometimes, the truth can be drowned out like a faint voice amidst thousands of messages. This is the moment for democracy when the role of education becomes crucial. Political propaganda, incomplete information, misleading images, truncated statements, and emotional messages can rapidly influence young minds. The problem isn't simply that someone spreads misinformation; the bigger problem is that the person who spreads it, believing it to be true, becomes a medium of its influence. Therefore, critical thinking is more important than ever in today's education. Students must be taught that it's not necessary to immediately believe a message after reading it, but rather to question the source of the information, the evidence, the context, and what kind of impression it is trying to create. A study on classroom-based anti-propaganda education in India found that regular training improved students' ability to distinguish between true and false information, and this impact extended to identifying political propaganda. This is where the connection between education and democracy deepens. Democracy isn't weakened by asking questions; it weakens without questions. In a classroom where students can't question their teachers, how will they develop the courage to question those in power in the future? This doesn't mean cultivating a culture of protest, but rather cultivating a culture of reasoned dialogue. Treating disagreement as hostility is a crisis for democratic consciousness. If schools and universities give students the opportunity to listen to different views, understand arguments, and respect dissent, they aren't just preparing for exams, but practicing democracy. The political landscape of November 2026 makes this question even more relevant. The Election Commission has announced a special summary revision of voter lists in several states and union territories, including Uttar Pradesh. The draft voter list is scheduled to be published on November 12th, and claims and objections can be filed from November 12th to December 11th. The Commission has also placed special emphasis on adding the names of young and first-time eligible voters. This process is not something to be dismissed as merely an administrative exercise. It is also a vibrant opportunity for civic education. A student who is about to reach the voting age should know how to add their name to the voter list, how to correct errors, why the right to vote is important, and what their role is in the electoral process. If the education of democracy is limited to speeches on Constitution Day, its impact will be limited. Instead, students must be connected to actual democratic processes. Activities such as electoral literacy, constitutional dialogues, model parliaments, discussions on local issues, fact-checking exercises, and community projects in schools and colleges can put democratic understanding into practice. The Election Commission has also emphasized engaging youth with democratic and electoral processes through electoral literacy clubs in schools and higher

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Pinki Kundu

Today's Cybersecurity Thought

The rising incidence of cybercrime highlights the urgent need to strengthen the human resource capacity of cybercrime reporting portals.

Parivan Vishesh News

States should deploy an adequate number of trained and dedicated personnel to ensure timely complaint resolution, victim assistance, and effective investigation and processing of cases. The loss of over ₹35.3 crore suffered by Bhopal residents due to cyber fraud underscores the seriousness of this challenge and the need to enhance response capabilities." During 2026, Bhopal witnessed a significant increase in cybercrime incidents. In the first nine months of the year alone, cybercriminals caused financial losses exceeding 25,000.2. Despite this relaxation, the volume of complaints continues to exceed the processing capacity of the cybercrime system. Complaint Registration Process According to senior cybercrime officials: 1. Victims contact the National Cyber Crime Helpline at 1930.2. Calls are automatically redirected to Dial-112.3. Dial-112 generates a token number and forwards the complainant's basic details to the State Cyber Crime Headquarters. 4. Dedicated cybercrime teams subsequently contact victims to collect detailed information required for e-Zero FIR registration. A major issue identified is that many complainants mistakenly consider the token number issued by Dial-112 as an FIR number, whereas it merely signifies the initiation of the complaint processing workflow. Manpower and Operational Challenges Excessive Complaint Load 1. The State Cyber Crime Headquarters receives approximately 1,500 to 1,600 complaints daily. 2. Processing a single complaint requires approximately 20 to 30 minutes for verification and collection of necessary information. Existing Callback Teams Five dedicated callback teams have been constituted to contact victims and gather information required for FIR registration: • Two teams in Bhopal • One team in Indore • Two teams in Gwalior • Two teams in Victim Response 1. At present, only about 65% of complainants receive a callback on the same day. 2. Earlier, the same-day callback rate was only 29%. While the

ere has been improvement, significant delays in complaint handling still persist. Staffing Deficiency 1. The State Cyber Crime Headquarters has a total sanctioned/available strength of 255 personnel. 2. Officials have acknowledged that the existing manpower is insufficient to manage the rapidly increasing number of cybercrime complaints. Analysis The Bhopal experience reveals a critical gap between the growing volume of cybercrime complaints and the institutional capacity available to respond effectively. Key Concerns 1. Insufficient trained manpower for prompt complaint processing. 2. Delays in the callback mechanism, reducing opportunities for timely intervention in fraudulent transactions. 3. Public confusion regarding the distinction between token numbers and FIR registration status. 4. A high complaint-to-FIR ratio, leading to victim dissatisfaction and delays in investigations. 5. Reduced prospects of fund recovery, as fraud proceeds are often rapidly transferred through mule accounts. In cases of financial cyber fraud, time is a critical factor. Even a delay of a few hours can significantly reduce the chances of freezing fraudulent transactions and recovering stolen funds. Recommendations Immediate Measures 1. Increase the number of trained personnel at State Cyber Crime Headquarters and cybercrime complaint centres. 2. Establish dedicated 24x7 complaint processing units. 3. Improve coordination among Dial-112, Cyber Helpline 1930, banks, and law enforcement agencies. 4. Automate preliminary complaint verification processes to reduce manual workload. 5. Conduct public awareness campaigns to clarify the distinction between complaint token numbers and e-Zero FIR registration. Long-Term Measures 1. Establish district-level cyber complaint processing centres. 2. Deploy AI-enabled complaint triaging and prioritisation systems. 3. Strengthen cybercrime investigation units with trained cyber analysts and digital forensic experts. 4. Develop real-time dashboards for monitoring complaint pendency and response times. 5. Conduct periodic manpower assessments based

d on complaint trends and workload. The loss of more than 1 lakh to ₹35.3 crore to cybercriminals during the first nine months of 2026.2. A total of 4,179 cybercrime complaints were reported during the same period. e-Zero FIR Registration Status 1. The State Cyber Crime Headquarters forwarded 962 e-Zero FIRs for registration. 2. Out of these, 943 cases were registered as regular FIRs at various police stations in Bhopal. 3. Cybercrime officials acknowledged that the number of complaints received is substantially higher than the number of FIRs ultimately registered. Revised Registration Threshold 1. The minimum financial threshold for registering e-Zero FIRs in cyber fraud cases has been reduced from ₹35.3 crore to residents. According to police records, a total of 4,179 cybercrime complaints were received between 1 January and 30 September 2026. Despite the growing number of complaints, cybercrime authorities are facing serious operational challenges due to inadequate staffing, excessive complaint volume, and delays in the registration of e-Zero FIRs. This case highlights a broader national concern regarding the capacity of cybercrime reporting and response mechanisms to effectively handle the increasing volume of cyber fraud complaints. Case Details Financial Impact 1. Bhopal residents lost more than ₹35.3 crore by Bhopal residents and the receipt of 4,179 cybercrime complaints within nine months reflect the growing cyber threat landscape in India. The case demonstrates that the existing complaint management mechanism is operating under considerable strain due to high complaint volumes and limited manpower. Enhancing staffing levels, increasing automation, and improving inter-agency coordination are essential to ensure timely complaint handling, effective investigations, and better protection of citizens against cyber fraud.

For Publication : One day Successful "Land rights" Convention calls for State wide movement From January onwards



Parivahan Vishesh News

By Arun Mishra

The Joint one day land rights Convention organised by the Bihar State Committees of AIKS and Khetihar Mazdoor union at Darbhanga on September 30, attended by 1500 hundred peasants and agricultural unions leaders, cadres, men and women, formulated an 11 point charter of demands and called for a sustained struggle to be launched from the panchayat levels to the State, culminating in a state level massive demonstration in the month of March at Patna.Com. Shyam Bharti, State Secretariat member as one of the leaders of land movement of Darbhanga welcomed the leaders and delegates attending the Convention State General Secretary of AIKS Com. Vinod Kumar placed a detailed report highlighting the importance of "land rights" in the present context based on various recommendations, expert reports and the ground level experiences during land movements launched by the AIKS from the '70s and '90s sacrificing hundreds of comrades in this bitter class struggle. Though Bihar was the first state which passed the land reform act in 1950 itself, but the long regime of Congress governments and the successive governments afterwards failed to implement even the halfhearted land reform acts enacted by these governments. The feudal elements running the government subverted these acts to the benefit of big land holders and religious trusts, denying the landless, homeless people the rights of land to live a dignified life. We can gauge the enormity of 43 thousand land related cases pending in Courts, which speak volumes about the complicity of landlords, government agencies and the judiciary in disposing off these cases in favour of landlords and land mafias protected by the ruling class parties. The D. Bandhyopadhyay Commission constituted by the Bihar government came to the conclusion that 22 lakh acres of lands are in the hands of landlords, land mafias and muscle men which can be acquired and distributed among the landless and homeless people. It also recommended to register the share croppers and give them legal status. It identified that the share croppers, constituted overwhelmingly from dalits, tribals and backward communities, need legal protection so that they can get the benefit of government subsidies and other financial aid. While putting

this report in the dustbin Bihar has witnessed large scale evictions, bulldozing of slums, and roadside settlements without any alternative arrangement for the evicted poor and slum dwellers. The announcement of providing 5 decimal land to the landless has totally failed at the ground level.Bihar gets ravaged every year due to devastating floods. Lakhs and Lakhs of people in Kosi and other north Bihar areas are left to start their lives afresh. Their houses get washed away along with their animals and household belongings forcing them to live on high rise embankments facing rain and scorching sun. This inhuman tragedy gets repeated every year with no end in sight. To cover up the failure of distributing land, the government has initiated land surveys which has created chaos leading to lot of corruption in revenue offices. According to the recent statement issued by the revenue department, out of 45 thousand villages, the land records of 8,000 revenue villages are not available in the government record. No record of 23 lakh deed holders is available in the government offices, particularly that of Bhoodan, ceiling, Bakasht, topo land. The government is mum on the rights of the landless on the Bhoodan, ceiling and Bakasht land.Com. Ashok Dhawale, the general Secretary of AIKS, while emphasising the need for thorough land reform, traced the deprivation of Dalits, backwards, women in relation to landed property to how it was shaped by feudalism under the Brahmanical philosophy of Manu Smriti. It also held back the landless marginalised sections from rebelling against this tyrannical inhuman system. The British regime extracted the revenue from the peasants by introducing various forms of landlordism. The demands of the peasant revolts during the independence struggle and after independence still remain unfulfilled. Bihar is the classic case of non-implementation of land to the tiller and homestead land to all. The neo-liberal policies pursued in the last three decades have brought new contradictions to the fore. The present regime is bent on handing over the land to the corporates. Though the one-year long gherao of Delhi by peasants forging unity with the working class forced the Modi government to withdraw the three draconian agricultural acts, the same is being introduced through the backdoor. He particularly described the 1000 acres of land allotted to Adani in Pirpainti block of Bhagalpur. Several such instances of

large-scale land acquisition are being implemented. So, the land question has become a fundamental question to fight against the anti-peasant, pro-corporate neo-fascist regime. All such contradictions in the agricultural sector have crystallised in Bihar. AIKS hopes the AIKS Bihar unit will unleash movements befitting its earlier achievements in this area. All India Joint Secretary Com. Awadhesh Kumar recalled the glorious traditions of the peasant movement in Bihar and the sacrifices of hundreds of comrades in different districts fighting for land for the landless, homeless and the marginalised and small peasants. Hundreds of bastis, hamlets inhabited by landless, homeless poor dotting the districts of Bihar tell their own stories of valour and sacrifices. Once again, we have to face the concerted attacks by the government, land mafias, in league with corrupt bureaucrats to evict the poorest of the poor from their land acquired legal rights. He called upon the assembled comrades to go with a clear message of sustained movement not only to safeguard the already achieved rights but also to fight back the corporate onslaught eyeing the agricultural sector. The General Secretary of the All India Khetihar Mazdoor Union Com. Vikram came down heavily on central and state BJP governments pursuing the ruinous path of corporatisation of agriculture, jeopardizing the food security and the peasant economy of the country. The government is following the dictates of imperialist countries by inking the bilateral trade agreements benefitting the giant agro-companies.He gave a clarion call to implement the programmes, by mobilising the peasants and agricultural labourers to snatch the rights of land from the jaws of the corporate led pro-imperialist government. Only by unleashing class struggles can we defend the democratic and constitutional rights and the rights of the peasants and agricultural workers. He denounced the recent change in the MGNREGA act which has completely done away with the earlier right to employment for the rural proletariat. At the end of the Convention the 11-point charter of demands was placed by the State General Secretary of the Khetihar Mazdoor Union Com. Ramashray Mahto. It was seconded by the State General Secretary of AIKS Bihar State Committee Com. Vinod Kumar. The charter of demands are as follows.1. Implement the recommendations of D. Bandhyopadhyay Commission in letter and spirit.2. Stop evictions of peasants having land deeds from Bhoodan, ceiling and government lands.3. Provide 10 decimal land to all the landless, homeless people. Provide legal status to those who are living on government and tenancy land.4. Stop demolishing poor dwellings in the name of encroachments without alternative arrangements.5. Stop forcible land acquisition. Land acquisition, rehabilitation, re-allocation act be implemented.6. Forest rights act and Pesa act 1996 be implemented forcefully.7. Stop acquiring land in the name of building green field satellite cities. Withdraw land pooling act. The rights of those in possession of land with legal papers on Bakasht, Topo Land and on the Bettiah Raj land be ensured.8. Distribute Bhoodan, surplus Ceiling land and excess government land among the landless.9. Constitute special tribunal to dispose of all the pending cases. 10. Stop loot of the peasants in the name of survey.*(Author is the state secretariat member of Bihar CPI-M.)*

Winter Begins in Jharkhand

Parivahan Vishesh News

Dr. Deepak Kumar Ghosh

Ranchi. Effect of cold has now started increasing in entire Jharkhand including capital Ranchi. Chilly feeling is being felt morning-evening. Light fog is also being seen in morning time in many areas.According to Meteorological Department, no major change will be seen in temperature for next five days, but cold may increase. In Ranchi, minimum temperature is estimated to remain between 15 to 17 degree Celsius during next five days. While, maximum temperature may remain around 28 to 29 degree Celsius. On 22 and 23 October, minimum temperature may fall to 15 degrees. Due to minimum temperature reaching 15 degrees in



Ranchi, cold may increase considerably. While, minimum temperature is forecast to remain 16 degrees on 24 October and 17 degree Celsius on 25 October. During this, after mist and fog in morning, sky will remain mainly clear.

SDM Rajesh Khoth Heard Citizens' Problems in Samadhan Camp



Parivahan Vishesh News

Gave instructions to concerned officers for disposal of complaints on priority basis

Haryana Hisar // Rajesh Saluja

In Samadhan Camp organized at District Secretariat,

SDM Rajesh Khoth heard problems and complaints of citizens. During this, complaints related to various departments were received.In Samadhan Camp, Pratap resident of village Chanout presented complaint for making BPL card, Rajkumar resident of Dhani Peerwali for removal of electricity pole that has come inside his house, Sahdev resident of Kharkada for repair of dirty water drain, Anil resident of Sorkhi for removal of wrong meter number recorded in Family Identity Card and Aman resident of Masoodpur presented complaints regarding non-supply of electricity in field. SDM Rajesh Khoth directed concerned officers that necessary action as per rules be taken on received complaints and their time-bound disposal be done on priority basis. On this occasion, under 'Parichay se Prashasan' campaign, students of NDGGSSS school situated at village Sisay also participated in Samadhan Camp. Under campaign, students were made aware of administrative working system, hearing of problems of common people and process of redressal of complaints. Tehsildar Anil Bidhan, Eminent Person Ompal Yadav, Rammehar Swami including officers and employees of various departments were present in Samadhan Camp.

47th Annual Day Celebration New Horizon School | 17 October 2026



Parivahan Vishesh News

New Horizon School celebrated its 47th Annual Day on 17 October 2026 with great enthusiasm, pride, and a spirit of gratitude. The occasion commemorated the institution's journey, achievements, and unwavering commitment to excellence in education.

The programme commenced with the ceremonial lighting of the lamp, symbolising the triumph of knowledge over ignorance, followed by the soulful recitation of Qiraat and the school song. A vibrant welcome dance added grace and warmth to the occasion, setting a celebratory tone for the event.

The School Report was subsequently presented by the respected Principal, Ms. Sumera Khan, highlighting the institution's significant achievements, memorable milestones, and various celebrations. The report reflected the collective efforts of the management, principal, teachers, students, and parents in fostering a culture of learning, discipline, and holistic development.

Felicitation of Distinguished Guests
The ceremony honoured distinguished personalities, including Mr. Shabi Ahmed, Mr. Kamal Farooqui, Mr. Naqi Ahmed, Prof. Syed Farooqui, and IAS Mr. Pankaj Rag. As a mark of respect and gratitude, the esteemed guests were felicitated with shawls and mementoes.

Mr. Kamal Farooqui warmly acknowledged the distinguished guests and appreciated their valuable contributions and gracious presence. The felicitation ceremony reflected the school's deep respect for individuals who have made meaningful contributions to society and education.

Addresses by the Esteemed GuestsIn his address, Prof. Syed Farooqui expressed his heartfelt gratitude to the school management for inviting him to the occasion. He shared inspiring reflections on the transformative power of education, emphasising how teachers enrich students' lives and help shape them into valuable members of society. His heartfelt words, "Tumne padha kar humko annol kar diya," beautifully conveyed his appreciation for the teaching fraternity.



He further encouraged students to learn multiple languages, including Arabic, highlighting the importance of linguistic diversity and cultural understanding. Drawing upon the thoughts of distinguished national leaders and scholars, he concluded his address with an inspiring quotation that resonated with the audience.

The Guest of Honour, IAS Mr. Pankaj Rag, expressed his pleasure at returning to the school after a long time. In his insightful address, he emphasised that education must extend beyond textbooks and examinations. He encouraged students to cultivate curiosity, adaptability, and resilience—qualities essential for navigating an ever-changing world.

Highlighting the pivotal role of science as the backbone of technological advancement, he reminded students that even in the age of Artificial Intelligence (AI), they must preserve their independent thinking, exercise sound judgement, and remain connected with reality. He urged them to use technology wisely without compromising their intellectual abilities or independent perspectives. His address offered valuable guidance to students as they prepare to meet the challenges of the modern world.

Award Ceremony – Celebrating Excellence
The programme continued with the Excellence Award Ceremony, recognising and celebrating outstanding achievements and commendable performances. The ceremony acknowledged the dedication, perseverance, and hard work of students and members of the school community, inspiring everyone to strive for greater accomplishments.

A Celebration of Gratitude and Growth
The 47th Annual Day was a memorable occasion that celebrated the institution's legacy, achievements, and aspirations for the future. The spirit of the celebration was beautifully captured in the thought: "With gratitude in our hearts, the New Horizon journey continues to rise towards greater heights." The event concluded on a note of pride, appreciation, and renewed commitment to excellence, reaffirming New Horizon School's vision of nurturing confident, compassionate, and responsible individuals.

Press Release Date: 22 October 2026 Rajasthan High Court Royal Lawyers Cricket Club's Brilliant Performance in Kanpur, Became Runner-up in Plate Group



Parivahan Vishesh News

Rajasthan's Advocates Hoisted Flag at National Level, Now Next Edition of Tournament Will Be Held in Jaipur

Jaipur.* In 8th All India Advocates Cricket Tournament organized in Kanpur, Rajasthan High Court Royal Lawyers Cricket Club performed brilliantly and won title of runner-up in Plate Group. Under leadership of Captain Advocate Amit Chhangani and Vice-Captain Amit Pareek, team increased glory of Rajasthan at national level on strength of discipline, sportsmanship and excellent performance. Club members Mahesh Dubey, William Pathak, Pawan Kumar Pandey and Subhash Saini said that this prestigious tournament organized from 17 to 21 October 2026 by Allahabad High Court Sports Association under aegis of Indian Advocates Sports Association was inaugurated by Supreme Court Justice Vikram Nath and Allahabad High Court Chief Justice Justice Arun Bhansali. Total 12 teams of different High Courts of country participated in competition and displayed their sporting talent. Rajasthan High Court Royal Lawyers Cricket Club introduced excellent teamwork and competitive sports spirit during entire tournament. Becoming runner-up in Plate Group is result of team's continuous hard work, collective effort and dedication towards game.

This achievement holds special importance for club. In eight editions of tournament,

Rajasthan High Court Royal Lawyers Cricket Club has so far been runner-up three times and semi-finalist two times. This achievement shows club's continuous strong presence at national level and enthusiasm of advocates towards cricket. With this success, another glorious achievement is added for Rajasthan. Organizers have announced to organize next edition of tournament in Jaipur. This will give Jaipur opportunity to host cricket talent of advocates from across country and will further strengthen Rajasthan's identity in sports and advocate world. On this achievement, Chairman of Ravi Surya Group and CREDAI President Ravindra Pratap Singh and Managing Director of Coral Group Girraj Daga congratulated team on brilliant performance and becoming runner-up. Also, expressing happiness on Jaipur getting hosting of upcoming edition, called it a glorious opportunity for Rajasthan. This success of Rajasthan High Court Royal Lawyers Cricket Club proves that advocates along with judicial responsibilities can achieve remarkable achievements on field of play also with their talent, discipline and team spirit. Now expectations and enthusiasm of club and sports lovers of state have increased regarding upcoming edition to be held in Jaipur.

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