

## SAVE WATER FOR FUTURE

If we use polluted water even by mistake, it causes different types of problems in our body. The skin of the body starts deteriorating, diseases related to genes start occurring, the person starts becoming physically and mentally weak and sometimes he even dies.

The effects of water pollution are being seen not only on humans but also on animals, birds and forests.

Apart from this, water pollution is also affecting the livelihood of farmers because cultivable land is being destroyed due to contaminated water and forests are being destroyed, which is a serious problem. Once the fertility of an agricultural land is lost, it is very difficult to make it fertile again. At present, the problem of water pollution has become a big problem before us. The water from the rivers, ponds and canals by which we survive is making us seriously ill today. Crores of people in villages and cities are facing the problem of drinking water.

The faster the problem of water pollution is increasing, the more the adverse effects of water pollution are falling on our daily lives. That is why now we all have to be aware and come forward in maximum numbers and work to eliminate water pollution. It is the responsibility of every citizen to contribute in saving the earth from water pollution and before changing others, he should bring change within himself.

## Oppositions Habit of Ram Dhruv

■ OMKAR DATTATRAY

There is no end to politicizing of Ram as all political parties are exploiting the issue of Ram temples consecration ceremony at Ayodhya .It may be noted that Ram Dhruv is in fact national treason as Ram is the symbol of our national identity and cultural legacy. The congress ,SP ,BJP ,left parties and even the saffron party of BJP are exploiting Ram Mandir issue for electoral dividends .The opposition parties are doing petty politics on the consecration of Ram temple .On the politicizing of consecration of Ram temple ,the opposition parties are hell bent to doing politics on Lord Ram .Baba Bageshwar has opposed the politicization of the inauguration of Lord Ram .The political parties without any exception are doing dirty politics on inauguration of Ram temple and consecration of Ram Lalla .All the preparations for the consecration and inauguration of Ram temple is in full swing and it will be completed before 22rd January 2024.There is enthusiasm and fervor in the country for the inauguration of Ram temple and also in Nepal and a large number of the Nepali's are also coming to Ayodhya for attending the inauguration of the Ram temple .The inauguration of Ram temple and consecration of Ram Lalla and of Ram's shifting to the magnificent temple is a historical event and is epoch making because the Ram Janamboomi temple is being given to the Hindus after 500 years and thus the inauguration of Ram temple is being attached great significance and the people in lakhs are coming to Ayodhya despite the appeal and request by Prime minister Narendra Modi not to come Ayodhya on 22 January the day of consecration of Ram and inauguration of Ram temple .While the preparations for the inauguration of Ram temple and the Pran Pritishta is going on ,but the opposition parties are opposing the issue of Ram and the Ram temple inauguration and the BJP for taking political and electoral dividends from the Ram temple inauguration .The fact is that the road has been made clear for the construction of Ram temple by the Supreme Court verdict and BJP has not done anything to influence the court verdict .However it is also the fact that Ram Janamboomi movement had been spearheaded by the BJP a long way back and today it is all in favor of the inauguration of Ram temple and the consecration of Lord Ram.22rd January 2024 will be written in the golden letters in the history of the independent India as the Ram Lalla idol will be respectfully and reverentially shifted in the sanctum sanctorum of the magnificent Ram temple ,but unfortunately this historical event is being politicized by all political parties for their selfish political interests. Deputy Chief minister UP Keshav Prasad Maurya said on the politics on inauguration of Ram temple by opposition that they should take Hazmola if there digestion is weak and whose intellect is wrong should correct it and be pure .Before the inauguration of the magnificent Ram temple in Ayodhya ,the politics has intensified and several opposition parties despite of been given invitation to attend the historical event are in confusion about attending the inauguration ceremony of Ram temple .While some are talking about not getting the invitation and the opposition leaders are in uncertainty whether to attend the inauguration ceremony or not and on both ways their political prospect will be impacted and so they are deeply concerned .K.P.Maurya further said that Lord Ram is of all and all should take glimpses of Bagwan Ram and those whose digestion is weak should attend after taking the pill of hazmola .Maurya attacked the opposition and said that I will not say anything on any party or any statement of a political leader but I pray to Lord Ram to correct the intellect of those whose intellect is wrong because of any reason .On 22rd January Lord Ram will be shifted to his birth place and till eternity Ram Lalla will continue to be at his birth place .Remember on 22rd January the consecration ceremony at the birth place of Ram in Ayodhya will be done by PM Narendra Modi .On this occasion hundreds of saints ,sadhus ,political leaders and VVIP's will attend the inauguration ceremony.CPS has declined to attend the ceremony and the congress is in uncertainty and confusion whether to attend the ceremony on 22rd January or not .The SP leader Dimple Vadav has said many times that she will attend the inauguration ceremony if invited or otherwise she will visit Ayodhya at a later date .The congress and other so called secular parties are up in arms against the inauguration of the Ram temple and they oppose this ceremony because they want to reap the minority votes as they think that by distancing themselves from Ram temple inauguration and the consecration of Lord Ram will fetch them minority votes .But doing politics over the Ram temple inauguration will result in their them from the national issue of the consecration of Ram Lalla and will deny them the votes of the Hindu votes and this is the writing on the wall that the B-JP is going to have the major chunk of the Hindu votes as this is the party which has toiled a lot for the construction of Ram temple and has in the past taken Rath Yatra and spearheaded the Ram Janamboomi movement which at last culminated into the construction and will now result in historic inauguration of the Ram temple .Lord Ram is not only an ideal king to be emulated and followed in making Ram Raja a reality .But Ram is the symbol and sign of our cultural and is the national icon to be followed and revered by one and all .Even poet Iqbal had said and referred to Ram as Inmum-e-Hind and it shows that Lord Ram is revered and is popular among Muslims as well and therefore Ram temple inauguration and consecration of Ram Lalla is the most unifying force as the whole Indian society will stand unified by the historical event of inauguration of Ram temple .Row over Ram temple inauguration ceremony guest list ahead of Lok Sabha elections as some opposition parties and leaders express disappointment for not being invited. A row has gained ground over who has been invited and who has nodded to attend Pran Pratishtha of Ram temple in Ayodhya in January 22.It has assumed the picture of political issue ahead of the Lok sabha polls in 2024.Congress MP Shashi 'Tharoor said,' 'Temples are not the government's business ,unemployment ,inflation ,public welfare and national security are .But the media allows the temple to turn the focus away from those issues. "To conclude it can be stated that that the congress and other opposition parties are habitual of Ram's opposition and Ram treason and thus they are denied of the major chunk of the nationalist vote bank which is enjoyed by the B-JP.

(The author is a columnist, social and KP activist).

Happiness radiates like the fragrance from a flower and draws all good things towards you.

-Maharishi Mahesh Yogi

# Journey of Hindi Journalism

■ ER. PRABHAT KISHORE

"Udant Martand" was the first Hindi newspaper. The journey of the era of Hindi newspapers in India begins with this weekly paper published from Kolkata on 30th May 1826. Published under the editorship of Shri Yugal Kishore Shukla, "UdantMartand" was the luminary in the form of news, which illuminated and guided the path of Hindi journalism. The notable verse printed on this paper was :-

Dinkar Kar Pragatat Dinhin Yah Prakash Ath Yam

Aiso Ravi Aab Ugaun Mahi, Jehi Sukh Ko Dham.

Aant Kamalani Vigsit Karat Badhat Chav Chit Vaam

Let Nam Ya Patra Ko Hot Harsh Aru Kam.

The 'Bangdoot' weekly was brought out from Kolkata itself on 10 May 1829. Published in collaboration with Raja Ram Mohan Roy and under the editorship of Nilratna Haldhar; this paper was originally in Bangla, which was also printed in Hindi as required. The verses quoted above the Hindi part of 'Bangdoot' were -

Bhutul Ki Yah Rit Bahut Thode Mein Bhakhe

Logani Le Bahu Lag Hoye Yahi Te Lakhe

Bangala Ki Doot-Poot Yahi Vayu Ko Jano

Hoye Vidit Sab Desh Klesh Ko Lesh Na Mano.

The life journey of 'Bangdoot' ended on July

30, 1829, after the release of only twelve issues.

The weekly "Banaras Akhbar" was the first

newspaper to come out of the Hindi region. In

1845, the paper came out from Kashi under the

editorship of Shri Govind Raghunath Tathate. In

1846, "Indian Sun" was published from

Kolkatain five languages like "Bengal Herald"

and "Bangdoot". It had ten pages and each page

had five columns. The name of its Hindi edition-

was "Martand".

"Sudhavarshan" was the first Hindi daily,

which came out in the year 1854 from Bada

Bazar in Kolkata. Originally it was a bilingual

paper, with the first two pages in Hindi and the

remaining two pages in Bengali. Its editor was

Shyam Sunder Sen. The "Pyame Azadi" was

taken out from Delhi in 1857 by Shri Ajimullah

Khan, the leader of the freedom movement.

Earlier it used to come out in Urdu, but soon it started coming in Hindi also. The idea was to bring out its edition from Jhansi as well. The first famous Indian national anthem of 1857 was published in this paper; the opening lines of which were-

Ham Hain Esake Malik Hindustan Hamara

Baat Vatan Hai Kaum Ka Jannat Se Bhi

Pyara.

Mirza Bedar Bakht, the editor of "Pyame

Azadi", was hanged by the British rulers.

Simultaneously, an injunction was issued by Mr.

Henry Cotton that whoever found the copies of

"Pyame Azadi" would be liable to the death

penalty. This is probably the first incident in the

history of newspapers when the entire family of

the readers of a newspaper has been sentenced.

In 1859, "Dharmaprakash" from Ahmedabad

and in 1863 "Mrity Lokhit" from Ara by mission-

aries was published. The publication of "Marwad

Gazette" started in 1866. In 1867, a bilingual

paper "Vidya Vilas" in Hindiand Urdu came out

from Jammu and Kashmir. The period of 1826-

67 is the period of emergence and development of

Hindi journalism in India. The newspapers and

magazines, that came out during this period,

workedto make way for Indian journalism.

Later, with the debut of Bharatendu Harish

chandra in the world of journalism, journalism

got a new dimension, a new form and a new

direction and in the true sense, the foundation of

a new era was laid.

Bharatendu Era-

The development journey of the era of Hindi

journalism had started with "Udant Martand",

which continued through daily, weekly and

monthly medium till the Bharatendu era. The

Bharatendu era (1867-1885) is considered to be

the second era in the history of Hindi journalism,

starting from the year 1867. In the same year

Bharatendu Harishchandra started the publica-

tion of a monthly magazine named "Kavi Vachan

Sudha". This magazine was considered by the

French writer Tasi as a 'Distinguished

Newspaper'. The Bharatendu era was poetry-

oriented and the price of "Kavi Vachan Sudha",

etc. was also printed in verse.

Sat Mudra Pahale Diye Vaarsh Bitaye Saat

Sath Chandrika Ke Liye, Dasaven Dou Mil

Jaat.

Bharatendu Harishchandra, the pioneer of

Hindi journalism, was born on 9th September

1850 and went to heaven on 6 January 1885 at

the age of 35. He took up literary creation as a

mission and started monthly

"KaviVachanSudha" from Kashi in 1867. After

publishing some issues, it was made fortnightly.

In 1873 itself, Bharatenduji started publishing

the monthly magazine "Harishchandra

Magazine" and worked to popularise modern

Hindi. Vyasji considered him an immortal gift of

Hindi journalism. In 1874,this magazine

became "Harishchandra Chandrika" and was

published for eight years. This was the third

magazine to come out of Kashi. In 1884, he

started the publication of his new

"Harishchandra Chandrika" and continued it till

the last moment of his life. He also brought out

a Vaishnavism-oriented magazine called

"Bhagvat Toshini", which lasted for a year.

Another example of Bharatendu era being

poetic is the 'Brahmini' paper. Its editor Pratap

Narayan Mishra, tired of asking for the donation

of the paper; sometimes had to plead through the

verse -Aath Maas Bite Jajman. Aab To Karo

Dakshina Daan.

The motto of "Kavi Vachan Sudha" was- Nitya-

Nitya Nav Yah, Kavi Vachan Sudha Sakal Ras

Khani. Piahun Rasik Aanand Bhari, Param

Raag Jiya Jaani. Sudha Sada Surpur Basay Se

Nay Tumhare Jog. Taso Aadar Dehu Aaru

Piahun Yahi Budh Log.

When "Kavi Vachan Sudha" was a monthly

paper; then the works of ancient poets edited by

Bharatenduji were published in it. When it

became a fortnightly, political and social essays

started getting published. According to the

Uttar Pradesh Gazette, a total of 250 copies

were printed,out of which 100 copies was taken

by the British government and 150 copies were

consumed by the public. This was the time

when only two or four copies of some papers

could reach the public.

# Charming Chenab

■ C.L. KHAJURIA

Literally speaking, Chenab acronymises a Persian derivation, Cheen means china and aab means water; can notating thereby China's water. But with the revolving wheel of time, the learned school of thought negated it and attributed that the origin of Chenab is from 'Tandi- a small village or hamlet in Himachal Pradesh (HP)adjoining our state. Even in Sanskrit texts, Chenab river finds its mention as a nectar-clear water having its origin from higher reaches of Himachal Pradesh.

According to our great epics, the Mahabharat and the Harivansha Purana, there is mention of the origin of these two mighty rivers- Chandra and Bhaga from higher reaches amidst the Himalayan region of Himachal Pradesh. And after traversing through longer distances ultimately confluence at Atholi, little below padDer (Kishtwar) around 306 kms from Jammu and is named as Chandrabhaga, Chandra literally means Moon and BhagaCannotates Luck or virtue. The Chenab or Chandrabhaga as well occupies a very significant place in our revered Rigveda , wherein it has been mentioned as 'Askini'.

Apart from, the Greeks have made a mention about Chenab river in more than many ways. Askesines and Chandrabhaga as Sandropagos viz the man eater or Alexandrapagas as the devour of Alexander the great, who attempted to cross this mighty river and had to suffer disastrously.

The Neelmat Purana, a historical tratise of Kashmir mentions about Chenab or Chandrabhaga most prominently. Poster, a well-renowned traveller in 1783 AD extensively Journeyed through Kashmir and named this mighty river as chanan. And Vigne, another traveller- cum-explorer in 1783 AD, extensively travelled the vale of Kashmir and recorded in his travelogue the chenab's water from Moon. And very rightly has as such Jean Naudou, a French traveller- cum-authorhas commented about Chenab as a beautiful, echanting river having the biggest vibrant, lush green forest in its back drop and explains further regarding the location together with other affiliations as such: To the east and the south-east, Kashmir is in communication with upper valley of Chandrabhaga and at the foot of frontier ridge which separates the basin of Vistasta the Jhelum. Kashavata used to constute an independent principality mentioned one single time in Rajatrangni (Kalhana) but many times in the modern chronicles. Downstream, Bhadaravakasa was attached to Champapura, while more to the south and west campa, vallapura was an independent state where Biksacra were taking refuge, and of whom, a princess was forming a part of harem of Sussala, mentioned many times by Kalhana.

The river Chenab or chandrabhaga after confluencing at Atholi sweeps down surpentineely taking turns and twists on sharp bends sometimes too narrow and deep and at places oftenly with broad-

er width all along its under lying bed -rocks of sub-Himalayan , pre-cambrian region relatively unchangeable in its entire route. The river; of course, accumulates various rivulets, Nallahson its either side of the catelmthens thereby enhancing its quantitative flow like fiery flames. The river as such forms a narrow gorge cut out of hard rock filled up with perpetual flow of water and is locked up in the rock forming a dam-like shape. And a mega DulHasti project generating huge power potential is the first of the formation in the history of the Charming Chenab. And still down below , the river has been dammed at Baglihar hydrometric power project near Batote. The damming of these two hydro- electric projects have provided an ample scope of power generation. But at the same time has indeed lost its natural beauty, it enchanting tones and charming white foaming watery upheavels forever and ever. The mighty and majestic Chenab or Chandrabhaga is having a nectar-like crystal water with very fast flow spanning its either bank, debouches from hills down and travels hundreds of thousand kilometres in the land-locked mountainous terrain and the plains down below. The river as such emerges out at Aknhoor after passing through Salal and Sawalakot power project and the river flows to Pakistan inter-mingling Tawi, Ravi, Satlu, Beas and other rivers, rivulets and streams. The river as such confluences other mega rivers, en route, with gushing flow and finally drains down into Arabian sea.

# Benefits of JEE Main Computer-Based Mock Tests at Home

■ VIJAY GARG

Mock tests are very important as it will provide the actual performance of the IIT-JEE candidate. It is more important for those students who are facing computer based exams for the very first time. Here below are some listed benefits of JEE Main Computer-Based Mock Tests:

In Knowing your Knowledge Depth

Mock tests help you to know which areas you are weak in and what all things you don't know. It will clear the basic concepts of students quickly and make them able to prepare for the exam more efficiently. By attempting, students will understand the actual pattern of the examination and the process and pre-exam preparation.

Time management

Time management is very important as it's a regular kind of thing which generally we hear like one has left the questions despite knowing the answer to the questions. Mock tests will help to know the time management like which question needs to be attempted first, what should be in order to attempt the question or what will be a suitable speed to solve the question so that all the questions could be covered within the provided time limit.

Tracks topic wise concept

Mock tests will help in tracing topic wise concepts and let you know about your weak areas and help to select the specific topic / topics which need to be revised more frequently. It will also track your time to time progress of the preparation for the examination.

Actual test environment

Mock tests help you in getting accustomed to the actual test environment to overcome your examination anxiety, improvement in your physical ability during exam period like sitting power; concentration power; recall power; increase speed and accuracy etc.

Habit for Computer - based examination

Mock test gives you the idea about the computer-based test. Some of the things during the examination like 'Screen change with every question' etc. could create some disturbance in the concentration of the candidate.

Analysis After Mock Test

The most important part of attempting mock tests is analysis after the test. Without analysis attempting a mock test is purely a wastage of time. Here below is a sample through which you could analyze your performance in a mock test.

Answered correctly and confidently : The topics from which the questions have been answered with perfect concepts.

Answered correctly but not confidently: The topics from which the questions have been answered, but not sure about the concepts.

Wrongly answered : You have wrongly answered the question and the reason behind that may be

Doesn't have the concept to solve the question.

Lack of concentration while answering, which may be due to examination fear; noises inside examination hall etc.

In a hurry to solve the question you have not read carefully or have read partially and answered.

Not attempted : there may be some questions about which you

may not have the idea or may not have the time to look into that.

Summarize the analysis to correct the concept

After such analysis you got some conclusions about the subject or topics like:

You have answered exactly with the required concept and need not to revise the topic frequently.

There may be some topics which require more concepts and need to be revised frequently.

Now you should have to list down each topic and revise as per need. It is necessary to revise all the topics weekly or at least in 15 days. This will help to minimize the mistakes and increase the accuracy.

Summarize the analysis to correct the behavioral mistake

This includes the kind of mistakes you have done due to lack of concentration or hurry to solve, like you have partially read the question and answered or you have used the concept of upper or lower question while answering or you have marked in the wrong column or sometimes it may be due to overconfidence.

You may attempt more mock tests and make a three hour study slot to overcome this kind of mistake.

Analyze your Strategy

A candidate must have a certain strategy to solve the paper; like generating a strategy of solving the easy and solvable question first. This will increase the speed, accuracy and time management of candidate. A smart and efficient candidate would always analyze his strategy.

## YOUR COLUMN

### Exempt Package employees from Bio-metric attendance

Dear Editor;

The PM package employees posted in Kashmir valley are living under perpetual fear as the ground situation for their living and working is total uncertain and unprecedented. It may not be out of context to mention here that the so called Return and Rehabilitation package for Kashmiri Pandits has lost its credence as there is no secured accommodation for majority of the package employees. These employees are living at rented accommodations without any provision of security as such there is huge risk to their lives. The terrorist organisations are issuing threats and warning to the non local Hindu employees and therefore these package employees are unable to perform their regular duties amid extreme threat perception. However, concerned SHOs have verbally advised these PM Package and other Hindu minority employees not to necessarily venture outside and to remain vigilant at vulnerable places across Kashmir owing to security reasons. But it is extremely unfortunate, disturbing and distressing that Kashmir centric DDOs are forcing and compelling these package employees to mark their bio metric attendance regularly which has created a confusion and an alarming situation for these unfortunate employees. It is high time now that the LG administration must act swiftly on this matter and immediately order exemption of bio metric atten-

dance of PM Package employees till permanent normalcy be restored in valley.

Anshu Koul

Gole Gajral Jammu

### Governor cannot dismiss minister: SC

Dear Editor;

A Governor is the Head of the State and a Chief Minister is the Head of the Government. Governor is bound by the advice of the council of ministers headed by the Chief Minister. The Supreme Court has made right observation that a Governor is not vested with powers to sack a minister. When the law and order of a state breaks down because of which the government cannot be run in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, the Governor can recommend for President's rule in the state. When a state is under President's rule, the Governor rules the state on behalf of the President and during the time the state is under President's rule, all authorities vested in the hands of a Chief Minister are vested in the hands of the Governor. Virtually, during President's rule, Governor dons the role of a Chief Minister. While Governor administers the oath of office to Chief Minister, he has no powers to sack the Chief Minister or his ministers. Governors of the states, Attorney General of India, Civil Services personnel, Council of Ministers and Prime Minister hold the office during the pleasure of President and the Chief Minister and his Ministers shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor. Going by this, in actual practice, the President acts on the pleasure of the Prime Minister and Governor on the pleasure of Chief Minister. A President and the

Governors of states cannot withhold the assent to the Bill. A President is the first citizen of the nation. The Constitution does not give any powers to the President to act on his own even when the interest of the nation demands. While a Prime Minister cannot sign the Bill and make it an Act, the President cannot refuse to sign. In other words, Prime Minister or Chief Minister enjoys all the authorities except signing the Bills whereas a President enjoys no authority but only to sign the Bills passed by both the Houses. The President or Governor can return the Bill with his observations for reconsideration. The Prime Minister serves at the 'pleasure of the President'. Yet, he cannot dismiss the Prime Minister or his ministers like Governor cannot dismiss Chief Minister or his ministers so long as the Prime Minister or Chief Minister enjoys the confidence of the Lok Sabha and Legislative Assembly respectively. A Governor can dismiss a minister only under the advice of the Chief Minister. Authority to induct or dismiss a minister is vested in the hands of the Chief Minister whereas the Governor can enjoy only the signing power. The Supreme Court has given the ruling in the case of Senthil Balaji that a Governor cannot dismiss a minister. The ruling is exactly in consonance with the provisions of the Constitution. But, prima facie, the word "pleasure" looks absurd. Both Prime Minister and Chief Minister work when they enjoy the pleasure of the majority of the MPs and MLAs. The pleasure of majority of the MPs and MLAs must be construed as the "pleasure" of the President and Governor.

K.V. Seetharamaiah