

Who is ?



Rana Sanga
(12 Apr 1482 – 30 Jan 1528)

Maharana Sangram Singh Sisodia (12 April 1482 – 30 January 1528) commonly known as Rana Sanga, was an Indian ruler of Mewar and head of a powerful Rajput confederacy in Rajputana during the 16th century. Maharana Sangram Singh, or popularly known as Rana Sanga, was the grandson of Rana Kumbha, and the son of Rana Raimal. He became the King of Mewar in 1508, after a battle of succession with his brothers, and ruled till 1528. He was the last ruler of medieval India who stood, united several Rajput states, and fought against the foreign invaders despite losing one arm, one eye and had close to 80 wounds on his body. Rana Sanga succeeded his father, Rana Raimal, as king of Mewar in 1508. He fought against the Afghan Lodhi dynasty of Delhi Sultanate, and later against the Turkic Mughals of Ferghana. Rana Sanga was a grandson of Rana Kumbha. Sanga became the ruler of Mewar after a battle for succession with his brothers. As ruler of Mewar he united the warring clans of Rajputana and formed a powerful confederacy, uniting the Rajputs after 300 years. The Rana expanded the boundaries of his Kingdom through war and diplomacy with the goal of forming an empire which was governed by a confederacy of ethnic Indian kings, irrespective of their religion. First taking the advantage of internal strife in the Delhi

Sultanate, he expanded into North East Rajasthan after defeating Ibrahim Lodi in the Battle of Khatoli and Battle of Dholpur. Mewar attempted to vassalise Idar by reinstating Raimal onto the throne by defeating Bharmal who was supported by Gujarat. This led to a Mewar-Gujarat war and the Battles of Idar. He defeated the Gujarat Sultanate during Rana Sanga's invasion of Gujarat. Sangram Singh also defeated the joint forces of Gujarat and Malwa Sultanates in the Siege of Mandsaur and the Battle of Gagron. Following the victory of Babur over the Lodhi Dynasty, Sangram Singh gathered a coalition of Rajputs from the kingdoms of Rajasthan. They were joined by Muslim Rajputs from Mewar and Afghans under Mahmud Lodhi, the son of Sikandar Lodhi of Delhi. This alliance fought against Babur in the Battle of Khanwa to expel Babur from India. Khanwa turned into a disaster for the Rana when Silhadi defected; the Mughal victory was decisive and turned out to become Rana Sangas first and last defeat. Rana Sanga wanted to prepare another army and fight Babur. However, on 30 January 1528, Rana Sanga died in Chittor; apparently poisoned by his own chiefs who held his plans of renewing the fight with Babur to be suicidal. It is suggested that had there not been the cannons of Babur, Rana Sanga might have achieved a historic victory against Babur. The historian Pradeep Barua notes

that Babur's cannons had put an end to the outdated trends in Indian warfare. **Battle of Khatoli** It was fought against Ibrahim Lodi in 1518. Both the armies met near the village of Khatoli on the borders of Haravati (Haraoti). The Sultan's army gave up and left the battleground after fighting for five hours. Rana Sanga captured a Lodi prince as a prisoner and released him after a few days on payment of a ransom. It was during this battle that the Maharana lost an arm by a sword cut, and an arrow made him lame for life. During his rule, Mewar touched the pinnacle of prosperity and he developed and protected his environment from invasions from the Muslim rulers of Deccan, Gujarat, and Malwa. **Battle of Khanwa** It was the second major battle fought in modern-day India, after the Battle of Panipat. Rana united the Rajput and fought against the invading forces of the Mughal Emperor Babur. The fight was intense, but the Rajputs lost in the end. Maharana Sangram Singh died soon after, on January 30, 1528. It is believed that he was poisoned by some of his own chiefs who held his plans of renewing the fight with Babur to be suicidal. Though he lost the battle to Babur, his tenacity and courage inspired many other kings including Rana Pratap.

Importance Of Water Conservation In India

Using simple water saving tips can help cut your water consumption by more than half. Water conservation allows regions and cities to more effectively plan future water use. Saving water reduces energy consumption and also helps save on household expenses. When you save water, you make sure there is enough for the people in your community.

Saving water is important and includes using your water sources wisely, but every little thing helps, every drop you save counts, so don't think that what you do doesn't matter. Some people don't realize that drinking water is a valuable and limited resource and its conservation is of the utmost importance. As we previously discussed that water resources are limited and there are only 3% of fresh water sources, since all people in this world rely on such a small percentage of all water on earth, it only makes sense that we should conserve and conserve our water for our own survival, otherwise the day will come when all sources of water will die out. To secure our future of water conservation, we must learn to conserve the limited resources we have.

With a growing population and such a small percentage of all available water on the planet, it only makes sense that we need to protect and protect this precious resource. While three-quarters of the planet is covered in water, humans and other species can only drink salt water after it has been desalinated.

Because water is a finite resource, its overuse and resulting scarcity often require efforts to conserve it. In connection with the decrease in the availability of fresh water and the increase in demand, it became necessary to conserve and manage water resources. Some important issues related to water conservation are the introduction of alternative manu-

facturing processes and technologies to reduce water consumption, recycle and reuse water, ensure healthy maintenance practices for businesses, minimize spills and leaks, and appropriately price water. This scenario of growing competing demand across sectors and a mismatch between water availability and demand highlights the need to conserve water resources.

Some researchers suggest that water conservation efforts should be directed primarily at farmers in light of the fact that crop irrigation accounts for 70% of global freshwater consumption. Some of the actions to conserve water to increase efficiency in the industrial sector could be setting water balance standards, upgrading the production process to reduce water demand, reusing water for cooling, rational pricing of process water. To speed up the introduction of water-saving technologies, the proper treatment of wastewater and the use of purified water by industrial enterprises. Energy is another major consumer of water. To solve this problem, various methods of collecting and replenishing water supplies are being applied and applied all over the world.

The imbalance between supply and demand, coupled with ongoing challenges such as climate change and population growth, has made water reuse a necessary method of water conservation. Conservation of water in the agricultural sector is essential as water is essential for the growth of plants and crops. More storage facilities are urgently needed to store water that is only available during the rainy season for use during lean periods. In order to meet the growing competing needs of various sectors, it is necessary to influence the economics of industrial water use.

Efficient water use reduces water supply costs and provides more freshwater to other users and ecosystems in lakes, rivers and aquifers. Using drip irrigation can save up to 30,000 gallons of water per year by replac-

ing irrigation systems that spray water in all directions. Turf helps save water by reducing the amount of water people use, while maintaining the luxurious look of turf.

When a home is fitted with high-efficiency plumbing and appliances, you'll save about 30 percent of your indoor water use, as well as substantial savings on your water, sewer, and electricity bills. In addition to saving money, bathing can afford the luxury of long showers with much less water. Reducing water consumption reduces the amount of energy needed to process and deliver it to homes, businesses, farms and communities, which in turn helps reduce pollution and conserve fuel resources.

In this post, we'll talk about the importance of conserving water and useful ways to conserve water at home and in your business, including the benefits of our choice of high quality turf. Water conservation includes policies, strategies and activities to manage fresh water as a sustainable resource, as well as efforts to protect the aquatic environment by balancing current and future human needs. In the minds of many people, water conservation is associated with the reuse and conservation of the environment, and all this is seen as a relatively recent development in response to the conditions of the late twentieth century. However, the conservation of water resources also has a past.

Since water conservation is the flip side of water use, examining these attitudes and values will shed some light on some of the state's public response to water conservation strategies. The most important step in solving the water problem and protecting the environment is to change people's attitudes about this fact and the habits that encourage each of us to make sincere efforts.

Swami Sukhabodhananda

SUDOKU

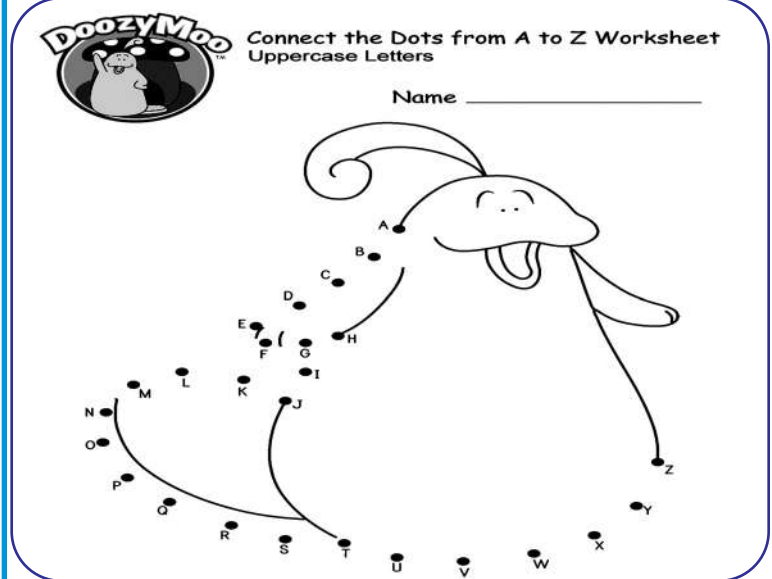
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SOLUTION OF LAST WEEK SUDOKU								
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MAZE



COMPLETE THE PICTURE



CAREER AID

Call Centers

Call centres are comparatively a recent introduction to the world of career options in India. The career avenues provided by call centres is one of the best suited and growing option which even a fresher can opt for. With the opening up of the Indian economy and the advent of globalisation more and more companies from abroad are basing or outsourcing their call centre services to India, a trend started by GE when it established a call centre near New Delhi in 1998.

A call centre is a service centre with adequate telecom facilities, access to internet and wide database, which provide voice based or web-based information and support to customers in the country or abroad through trained personnel. Call centres exist in all sectors of business including banking, utilities, manufacturing, security, market research, pharmaceuticals, catalogue sales, order desk, customer service, technical queries (help desk), emergency dispatch, credit collections, food service, airline/hotel reservations etc. The wide area of services provided by the call centres makes it a lucrative career with a range of opportunities.

Traditionally, call centres meant only voice-based customer support. But now most call centres are more of a contact centre, offering e-CRM services, that include voice based customer support as well as e-mail response, web-based text-chat services and other customer interaction channels.

The call centre services can be 'inbound' where in calls are received from customers enquiring about a service or product that an organisation provides. The call centre services can be 'outbound' where in calls are made to customers to sell products or collect information/money etc. Call centre services can also 'specialised' say in business processing where in calls are made from one company to another company.



Some call centres stick to only domestic businesses dealing with customers within the country called domestic call centres while others such as an International call centre mainly deal with clients from abroad say from US, Europe etc. There is a great scope for Call centres in India, with a large population of educated English speaking people. The wide range of opportunities, comparatively well paid jobs for the minimum qualification it requires and the facilities the companies provide like to and fro transport, subsidized meals and medical facilities makes Call centres a good option.

Eligibility :

There are no specific educational qualifications required to

become a CSO (Customer Service Officer/Operator or call centre adviser/ representative, customer service representative) in a call center. It is a good option for plus two or fresh college graduates as well as even housewives and retired people.

Personal Skills and Attributes:

The skills required vary depending on the project and the type of business that is being handled. A very good command over English language is the main skill required. Computer literacy, typing speed, knowledge of consumer behaviour, marketing skills (a certificate or Diploma in Marketing in case of 'outbound' telemarketing is preferable), the ability to enter and retrieve information quickly from

databases and an ability to analyse problems are other useful skills that come in handy. Good communication and listening skills are important. CSO (Customer Service Officer) should have the patience to listen to and comprehend the need, be unfailingly polite, good natured, reasonably intelligent to choose between options and remedy problems effectively to the satisfaction of the customer.

Institutes:

Akiko Sherman Infotech
13/9, Padam sikh Chowk,
Ajmal Khan Road, New Delhi - 110005
North Star Call Centre College,
B-109, Sector - 5,
NOIDA – 201301 (U.P.), India.
Ian Stern
A-62 DDA Complex (Ring Road),
Defence Colony, New Delhi -110 024
Edu Tech India
7/2 Brunton Road, Bangalore-560025
Edu Tech India
No.8 (old no.30), Khader Nawaz Khan Road,
Nungambakkam, Chennai 600006
JTS Institutes
#35, Infantry Road, Bangalore 560001,
Karnataka

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