

# ROYAL HARBINGER

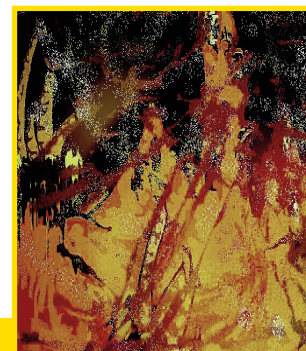
Reporting Fact of the Matter

Weekly



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## Vastu Based Udaipur

1. What is special about the founding of Udaipur?
2. Who advised the Maharana about building of Udaipur?
3. What was taken into consideration while building the royal palace?
4. Why were forts built on hills?
5. What was special about the city gates?

Founded on 15th April 1553, Udaipur has the rare distinction of a city planned in keeping with the principles of ancient Indian Vastu Shastra. Adequate natural light, proper water flow and conservation of environment were taken into consideration. All the aspects of Vastu were kept in view.

No wonder, all this has

resulted in the phenomenal progress of the city.

The city has several specialities related to architecture based on Vastu that set it apart from other cities of not only India but also the whole world. It is worth noting that at the time of foundation of Udaipur, Mewar was fortunate to have Vastu Shastris who were best in the knowledge and experience of town planning and construction in the whole of India. Under royal patronage, the biggest number of books on Vastu Shastra were written. The Vastu principles of water management and location and construction of palaces and forts were dealt with in detail.

Bhardwaj, the grandson of renowned Mandan, kept in view that royal palaces were to be built in the east of water-

bodies. In case of Udaipur, it was done in the east of Picchola Lake built during the time of Maharana Lakha. According to Vastu Shastra, Udaipur has prospered as it has waterbodies in the west.

It was borne in mind that there was no scarcity of water in spite of it being a hilly region. The city is built in the area where there is division of water stream and which is not earthquake prone and subject to natural calamities.

The chambers and other important places in the royal palace have been planned keeping in view the principles of Vastu. All the places such as the main chamber, chambers for king's mother, the prince and ladies of royal family, coronation hall, meeting hall, store, kitchen, eating place, the place to keep

clothes, etc. were built at places suitable according to Vastu. So were the location of abodes of gods and goddesses like Laxmi, lecture halls, stores where arms were kept, courtyards, 'vyayamshalas' for wrestlers and place for cows. At the right place were built gardens like Gulab Bagh and Sahelion ki Bari that have trees, plants and shrubs considered to be auspicious. Also developed was Sarvaritu Vilas that was a cool place in all seasons. Gardens had fruits and flowers and places to play in the middle. For conservation of water were grown trees that maintained the underground water level. Before big gardens were developed, there were built 'Kot' walls with stones that were plastered with lime. Forts like Eklingarh, Sajjangerh, Sarneshwar and



Amargarh were built on high hills for protection against the enemy.

For ample water supply, lakes like Picchola, Kumbaria Talab, Swaroopsagar, Fatehsagar, Janasagar (Badi)

and Udaisagar were built. Several 'baoris' and wells of different depths were dug. For drawing out water there were Rahats and Panwats that were moved with legs.

Five kinds of gates were

built at right places so that persons entering through them had positive thoughts and became well-wishers of the city. Roads and streets had different width according to the need and Vastu principles.

Temples were built in different parts of city to make it a still more auspicious place to live in. All the aspects of Vastu were taken into consideration.

One of the most important factors that has made Udaipur a marvellous city to reside in the strict adherence to the principles of Vastu.

**Content Courtesy:**  
**Dr. S.K. Jugnu**

Veteran journalist Ashok Mathur's blog (ashokmathur-udaiapur.com) with over forty articles on Udaipur's palaces, temples, lakes, gardens, festivals, fairs, wildlife etc. is getting very popular. It has interesting content for Udaipurites as well as tourists.

## TAD department's unique steps in corona epidemic



The Udaipur Tribal Regional Development (TAD) department has taken several steps to provide support to the tribes affected economically and socially in adverse conditions arising during the global epidemic corona. In direct benefit schemes, financial assistance has been submitted to the needy by prompt payment of funds and regular payment to contract staff, while providing necessary materials to remote areas, online study for hostel children and free masks distributed to poor families and Corona Warriors. Tax relief has been provided.

More than 75 thousand approvals in educational incentive schemes: Tribal Regional Development

Department Minister Arjun Singh Bamnia informed that the beneficiaries are being paid immediately under the direct benefit by implementing the departmental schemes expeditiously. During the last year 2019-20, 87 thousand 468 applications were received under educational incentive schemes in the scheduled area, out of which 79 thousand 611 applications have been approved.

He informed that departmental personnel is also playing a commendable role to fight the corona like a warrior at every level. On behalf of the Swachh Project health workers and education collaborators, support is being given from house to house along with the Anganwadi workers and ANM team. Masks are being prepared by health workers and distributed to low-income families and Corona Warriors free of cost.

Grants on hybrid corn seed distribution, animal feed:

Minister Bamania said that the department's current financial year action plan has also been prepared in such a way that the tribal families

can get financial support while dealing with this global epidemic.

This year, 3.1 lakh tribe farmers were distributed 5 kilograms of improved hybrid maize seed kits, Rs 5 per kilogram grant for purchasing cattle feed to 13 thousand cattlemen, distribution of modern tool kits to 5 thousand landless unskilled laborers and 4 thousand tribal youth. He has been targeted for employment-based skill development training. Under Kusum Yojana, 5 thousand tribal farmers will be given the grant to install solar pumps.

Provision for online study for hostel children:

Bamnia said that worrying about the study of students residing in the hostels of the department, online reviews are also being arranged. They have been linked to the online study process through Smile-App.

Grocery material delivered to remote areas:

He informed that 47 Maa Bari centers in Dungarpur district are being converted into grocery stores and providing materials in remote areas.

Instructions have been given to make arrangements for the delivery of essential materials to remote areas by using mother bari in other districts also.

Regular payment is being made to the contract staff:

Minister Bamnia informed that under the Swachh Project, regular payment is being made to the staff working at the mother fence centers, health workers, and contract staff working in the hostels. In addition, in the corona campaign of staff and health workers working at Maa Bari centers, Rs. 50 lakh will be provided for being infected while on duty and untimely death at the time of treatment.

Residential schools and hostels converted into quarantine centers:

The TAD Minister informed that arrangements had been made to keep ten thousand persons in isolation in 8 residential schools and 17 hostels of the department to deal with the corona.

These schools and hostels are being used as quarantine centers on behalf of district collectors.

**- Dr Munesh Arora**

## Mukesh Madhwani becomes PHD Chamber Coordinator

**Udaipur:** Mukesh Madhwani nominated as Coordinator of Udaipur, PHD Chamber Apex Body, which has established in 1905 to act as a bridge between industries and Government in the country; CEO M Square Publications has been nominated by Digvijay Dhabaria, President of PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry; PHDCCI, Rajasthan. Dhabaria said that since its inception, the Chamber is working at various levels for the industries and social development of the country. The Chamber serves as a bridge between the industries and the Government for which the Chamber is also periodically trained and awarded by the Government.

He informed that the Chamber had played an essential role in the development of micro small and medium industries in the country. Even at the international level, the Chamber has been successful in identifying sectors. The Chamber, through its regional offices, also collaborates with the state government to promote education, tourism, skill development, infrastructure, energy, and industries and plays an important role in their development. Mukesh Madhwani has been trying to establish film industries in the city by staying connected with business and social sectors.

## If the Rajasthan government approves shooting of films .....

**Udaipur:** Due to Coronavirus infection and lockdown, all the small and big industries around the country including the film industry were shut down. Tourism and factories were also closed in the state. Because of increasing cases due to Coronavirus infection in Maharashtra, the Government of Maharashtra is reluctant to approve shooting of film industry films at present. In due context The direct benefit of which Rajasthan can get if the Rajasthan government shows readiness in approving the shooting of films. Rajasthan Film Line Producer Mukesh Madhwani said that by writing a letter to the Chief Minister, he requested that films from Bollywood for the last few days, but now the industry is going to regain momentum in the country. In such a situation, the shooting of film production related to the major tourism industry of the state is going to start and people are expected to get employment. The government of Rajasthan should approve the shooting of closed films in Maharashtra soon so that people can get employment along with revenue.

He said that the shooting of films for Rajasthan serves to provide direct and indirect employment to the local people. Conditional permission should be given to the filmmakers for the shooting of the film in Rajasthan so that the pending shooting in the state can be completed as well as people can get employment in this economic crisis. Called Venice and Kashmir of Rajasthan, Udaipur, a beacon of lakes, has a distinct identity all over the world due to its beauty. Over 500 Bollywood, Hollywood, Rajasthani, and South Indian films have been shot in the last 40 years in this city of Udaipur. Apart from this, do not know how many TVs The natural beauty of Udaipur has been shown in serials, advertisements, and music albums, yet Udaipur city has not been recognized as a film city. The land has also been sighted in the Gogunda area for the Film City in Udaipur, which is adjacent to the city and is also sufficient to establish Film City.

## Neerja Modi's children chose their ideal legends

**Udaipur:** Under the aegis of Beyond, the Books 2.0 in Neerja Modi School, students of Mentor and Mentee Activity from class 9th to 8th participated in the online medium.

Director Sakshi Sojatia told that in this activity, the children took a pledge to move ahead by reading biographies of their ideal persons, encouraging them, and giving a special place to those values in their lives. Among these ideals, Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam. Mother Teresa, Mary Kom, Nelson Mandela, A.M.R. Rahman, Mahendra Singh Dhoni, Manushi Chhillar, Bill Gates, etc. the students who took inspiration from the struggles of their lives and made them aware by creating videos. Everyone appreciated this effort of children.

She told us that all of us should make someone ideal in our life so that we can move ahead by taking inspiration from them in difficulties. The principal of the school, George A. Thomas, encouraged the children.



## Debating Public, Private and Social Education

### Special tribute to Manishi Janardan Rai Nagar on his 109th birth anniversary

Manishi Pdt. Janardan Rai Nagar was born on June 16, 1911. He lived in pre independent India and had lessons in history, culture and education first hand through his experience of the British rule as well as feudal rule in the erstwhile state of Mewar. He got his higher education at Varanasi and had the privilege of being in the learned company of eminent writers like Munshi Premchand and Jainendra Kumar.



When he returned from Varanasi, he realized that the fight for freedom needed to be accompanied by a massive effort to educate the masses. He had before him the glorious example of Madan Mohan Malviya who had successfully got built a university with public support. He was not a very rich man.

He had known state funded educational institutes also. But he somehow developed the idea that besides public funded education supported by the state, there was a need to develop a socially supported system of education which could cater to the needs of not just children but also the adults who constituted a large part of Indian population and were all voters who decided the fate of India through their votes.

This thought motivated him to begin Rajasthan Vidyapeeth which was an institution of social education. Many such institutions had come into being during pre independence days all over the country including Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Banasthali Vidyapeeth, Aligarh Muslim University, Jamia Millia Islamia etc. Interestingly if one looks at the present scenario, these institutions have played an important role in preserving democracy and fighting for the right of dissent.

Unfortunately the social and state support to such institutions declined and only two types of institutions remained namely state funded public institutions and privately owned and managed institutions. The interest groups running privately owned institutions became so powerful that they succeeded in getting socially funded really public institutions isolated and replaced them.

The state institutions became weak because the governments started withdrawing from their responsibilities of funding education. Right from Kothari Commission 1968 A.D. to NPE 1986 A.D. and advisory bodies constituted later recommended allocation of six percent of GDP to education.

But his never got into practice and after the notorious Birla - Ambani Commission 2000 A.D. report the massive spree of privatization and commercialization of education began. Ironically, we as a nation, kept on expecting that thing from private institutions which only social institutions could provide. Privately owned institutions are businesses and not missionary activities.

In this background Pdt. Janardan Rai Nagar's thoughts on education become relevant once again. He was elected as a member of Legislative Assembly in 1957 from Mavli constituency from Congress party. In 1958 he presented a private bill in the assembly called Rajasthan Samaj Shikshan Board Bill which was later passed by the assembly.

But unfortunately, it never got implemented by the governments that followed. Pdt. Nagar was very much pained to see this indifference of the governments and in one of his addresses he said, "Unfortunately the Act lies on the statue and government has forgotten it and our Rajasthan Assembly has lost its struggle to an official prejudice. This official prejudice is the very blindness of the government and an act of disloyalty to the Rajasthan's august house of the people's representatives."

Pdt. Nagar had great faith in the people and was fully convinced that education which caters only to the selected few in elite class will never strengthen democracy.

He was for an education system which will enlighten the masses and empower them to help build the nation. He said in the same speech, "The people on this earth are the basic power and consciousness for all purposes and interests and the ultimate source of vitality and strength."

The people are the Ram-Krishna consciousness - the power that makes, unmakes and mars."

In the bill that he presented he said that we had been worshipping idols of stone, we have been worshipping emperors but now that a new God has emerged in democracy - the people, it is time for us to worship this new God.

He emphatically said that all efforts should be made to educate all sections of society-men, women, children, adults, workers and even the elderly ones. He knew that real conscientious citizenry could develop only with a holistic education.

In his life time he practiced what he said and made Rajasthan Vidyapeeth a democratic institution in which every worker had the right to express his/her opinion. Today that spirit is lost in a feudal, dictatorial regime. An ideal institution is passing through a dark phase. One can only pray and hope that good sense will prevail and the society will realize the importance of the thought of Pdt. Nagar's vision of education and society.

**- Dr.H.S.Chandalia**

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