

# ROYAL HARBINGER

Reporting Fact of the Matter

Weekly



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**Successful treatment of bleeding in the intestine...**

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**Scheme to Provide Food For 8 Rupees Started ...**



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## Writing the History of M.L.Sukhadia University



**Udaipur:** Prof. Amarika Singh Begins with writing a new chapter in History of the University

The new Vice Chancellor of Mohan Lal Sukhadia University has just completed one month of his office and within this one month has taken steps to understand the University well.

The decision to get the history of the University written by the faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences in association with the department of history, shows that a new chapter in the history of this university is being written. No body else tried it earlier. JRN Rajasthan Vidyapeeth University tried it with Prof. G.N.Mathur getting this responsibility but it never materialized and remained one of the declarations of the Vice Chancellor. This is a good move. However, the challenges of the Vice Chancellor are many. He is leading a university with a number of groups and factions. There are push and pull factors. Prof. Amarika Singh will have to prove that his association with Governor Kalraj Mishra will not make his tenure BJP oriented. The university has already an "A" grade. He has to maintain it and take it to A++.

Retired on 31 January, 2020 from the Post of Professor of Chemistry from Institute of Engineering & Technology, Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Technical University, Lucknow(U.P.) Prof. Amarika Singh has a vast administrative experience. It is hoped that his chemistry with Dr. C.P.Joshi and the Congress government in Rajasthan will also be fruitful.

## Prevention is better than cure; Wear mask and keep following certain rules to avoid Corona

**Sriganganagar (Hritu Sodhi):** Corona virus is deadly and dangerous but you can definitely prevent this disease from spreading and getting infected. In a difficult situation, PMO Dr. K S Kamra has shared few important tips for Health Care Workers :



### Main lessons learnt from this disease are:

1. Whenever we let our guard down, we are at risk. In other words, even though we think we are taking precautions, there are everyday situations where we become careless.
  2. Not only patients, but also colleagues must be considered a virus carrier.
  3. Pre-symptomatic and asymptomatic colleagues spread infection.
  4. Interacting with colleagues with mask down can be potentially dangerous.
  5. Spread also happens in non-patient care areas: break rooms, nursing stations, cafeteria.
  6. Having lunch together involves not only lowering of mask, but also conversation (generates aerosols) and prolonged exposure time (sitting together at a table).
  7. Infections occurred more in non-COVID wards - where people were less alert.
  8. There were no infections in ICU or COVID wards (everyone was alert).
  9. Patients with atypical symptoms and delayed diagnosis contributed to HCW infections.
  10. When more testing became available, there was less infection (people were identified early).
  11. HCW can get infected outside the workplace (14% cases); i.e. from the family or community.
  12. In 50% cases, no source was identified.
- It is always better to maintain social distancing. Mask and sanitization certainly prevent us so it is advisable to follow the above directions and secure our families.

## Kumbhalgarh Wildlife Sanctuary

At the foot of the majestic Kumbhalgarh Fort, is located Kumbhalgarh wildlife sanctuary, a treasure trove of excellent biodiversity with several places of historical and religious importance. It is well connected by road from Udaipur city 80 km, Rajsamand 66 km, Pali 80 km.

Geographically situated in the hill tracts of Rajsamand, Udaipur and Pali district it forms the dividing line between the erstwhile states of Mewar and Marwar.

These woods and hills used to be favourite hunting grounds of the erstwhile rulers of these states. In 1971 this area covering about 610 square miles was declared a wildlife sanctuary.

Well known for its diverse topography, the Eastern part of the sanctuary has hill ranges with an altitude of over 3500 feet while its western part is adjacent to the Marwar planes. Situated at the Southeastern corner of the sanctuary is Jargaji, that is the state's second-highest peak after Guru Shikhar.

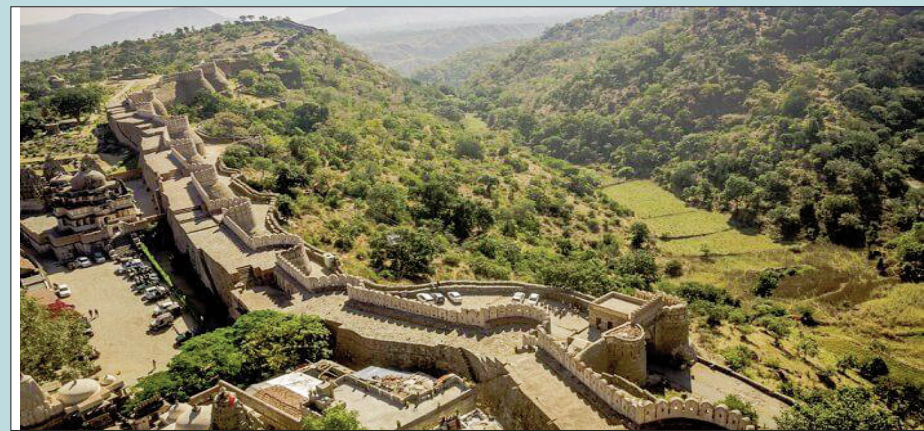
The sanctuary is also important as it forms the dividing line between the two watersheds of the country. From its origin in which Vaironka math, river Banas flows to Nand Sagar, Yamuna and Ganga and finally the Bay of Bengal. While the rainwater on the Western slope flows in the form of small rivers like Sukdi, Mithdi, Sumer and Kot and all these forming the tributaries of river Luni that ultimately merges into the Arabian Sea.

From the point of view of biogeography, the sanctuary has several very interesting features as here, there is a Confluence of Peninsular, Himalayan and Tharian eco elements. There is a combination of Himalayan and South Indian vegetation where plants of cold regions also grow. One can see the thorny variety of trees that grow in deserts as well as some plants that flourish in Aravali Hills. Due to the big difference and altitude, a great variety of vegetation is found in the sanctuary. In the lower altitudes of Marwar planes, Dhok is the main variety. The other trees include Ber, Khair, Gular, Salar, Neem, Kumtha, Aranjia, Ardu, Khejri etc. Common trees at the higher altitudes include Bamboo, Salar, Khirni, Siras, Holoptelea, Godal, Karaya and Thur. During the rainy season, the sanctuary is full of Zenia and other flowering plants.

Among mammals, panther is the predator that is found at the apex of the biological pyramid. The other carnivores include wolf, jungle cat, hyena and jackal. There are herbivores like sambar, chinkara, wildboar and nilgai. Here one can see Chausingha the only species in the wild whose male has four horns and is found only in India. Sloth bear can also be seen in good number. The Indian wolf and pangolins are some other attractions.

The sanctuary provides a safe shelter to reptile such as marsh crocodile, star tortoise, Indian mud or flapshell turtle, common garden lizard, common krait, Indian monitor lizard, rat snake, Indian russell viper, Indian cobra, water snake and pythons.

Bird watchers can also have a great time as over 200 species of birds can be seen here. They include babler, barber, bee-eater, cuckoo, bulbul, rockchat, bunting, peafowl, dove, drongos, fly catchers, grey Jungle fowl, red spurfowl, myna, parakeet, muniya, nightjar, partridge, robin, roller, sand-piper, shrike, sunbird, swallow, tailorbird, tit, treepie, weaver bird, woodpecker etc. Among birds of prey crested serpent eagle, crested hawk eagle, shikara, falcon, owl etc. can be seen here. In winter dabchik, cormorants, darter, egret



grey heron, white-necked stork, spoonbill, Ibis, Goose, pintail, sarus crane, coots, moorhen, water hen, jacana, snipe, stilt etc can be sighted easily.

In the serene ambience of the sanctuary, there are quite a few excellent wildlife viewing places. Situated 7 km from Sadri at the foothills near muchhala Mahavir is the Joba Wolf Point, where over 500-hectare area with hillocks and natural caves provides an ideal place for watching wolf near water holes or caves. Eight km from Ghanerao near Kharni Tekari is choti odhi that used to be shooting ground for the erstwhile rulers of Ghanerao. Now it is a favourite spot for watching grey Jungle fowl, sambar, leopard and sloth bear in the nature resort situated on the bank of Sadri Dam near the famous Ranakpur Jain temple bird lovers can watch hundred of resident and migratory birds like stork, pelican, cormorant and darter, herons, ibis, ducks, geese, teals, coot moorhen etc. A number of colourful terrestrial and arboreal birds can also be sighted here. Built in the valley on the leopard track near Sumer, Rootada Odhi is an ideal site for watching leopard. In Tari area situated 4 kilometres away from Ranakpur Udaipur road, Sloth bear and leopard can be seen easily.

The natural vistas in the backdrop of hills provide trekking routes that pass through dense forests, freshwater streams and steep hills. All this makes forest trails a paradise for nature lovers and trekkers. The attractions of the Odhi Hotel Gate to Ram Tekari view point 2 kms tracking includes valley view, dense vegetation, birds and fort view of mammals, jungle fowl and dense vegetations and water hole are the special features of the Areth to Thandi Beri trail (11 km). As the name suggests Thandi Beri is a cool place. It is located on the bank of a tank. The approach from Kumbhalgarh to Thandi Beri is through a forest trek interspersed with seasonal nallas having rich fauna and forest diversity. On the way one can have a view of historical others, shooting boxes, used by erstwhile rulers for hunting but now converted into viewpoints for animal and bird watching. Animals and birds usually cited are sambar, wild boar, grey jungle fowl, yellow-footed green pigeon etc. Occasionally leopards, sambars and sloth bears are also seen. So also crocodiles basking near the anicut. Situated in the foothills of Aravali on the Desuri-Jojarav Road, Sumer is one of the best places for viewing wild animals and birds. It is surrounded by a big patch of dry deciduous Dhok forest in almost plain terrain. Sighting of a variety of animals like leopard, sloth bear, sambar, civet, grey Jungle fowl that comes to the artificial water hole to quench their thirst in summers, is a memorable experience.

In the Pirbaosi ki Naal to Mahudy Khet to Areth, (6-kilometre) trail can be seen wild animals, dense vegetation and grass patches. One can view wild animals, animal tracks and vegetation in Rana Kankar to Malgarh trail, 12 km. The 18 kilometre fort wall Trek provides a view of the historic structures, waterholes, flora etc.

As the name indicates Teerthankar Nature Trail is dedicated to Jain Teerthankars

Situated opposite the famous Ranakpur Jain temple the trail that is about 3.7 km long represents the rich Aravali ecosystem. The person who propounds the teachings of true religion and works towards the salvation of oneself as well as others is known as Teerthankar, Human God. 19 of the 23 of them adopted natural objects as their symbols. They attained enlightenment while meditating under some particular tree. Along the nature trail have been planted different species of such trees. Biography of each Teerthankar along with the tree and symbol associated with him have been displayed at the appropriate place. The aim of all this is to display the love of these Teerthankars for trees and wildlife and in turn create awareness about conservation of nature among others.

There are wayside signages that provide information about animals, birds and natural features of this area. Over 70 species of trees, 150 species of herbs and shrubs and 200 varieties of birds can be seen along the natural trail. Along the trail have been developed 5 sports to admire the scenic beauty of the Aravali Range.

As the hilly trek provides an ideal site for Horse Safari, visitors can enjoy it on several routes viz Kumbhalgarh to Ghane Rao via Thandi Beri 20 km, Ranakpur to Thandi Beri 15 kilometre, Thandi Beri to Sumer 20 kilometre and Roopan Mata to Ranakpur 30 kms. The facility of nature camping and forest rest house is also available at several places.

Surrounded on all the four sides by the sanctuary is the magnificent Kumbhalgarh Fort built by Maharana Kumbha in 1448 AD at the height of 3600 feet on the top of a hill. The historic invincible fort is also the birthplace of Maharana Pratap. From the fort, one can have a fine view of the sanctuary. The fort has the second longest wall of 38 km of the world after China.

Also situated in the sanctuary is the well-known Ranakpur Jain Temple that was built by Jain Dharm Shah during the reign of Rana Kumbha. A unique example of exquisite architecture and sculpture, its unique feature is its minute stone carving that is worth seeing. Some other nearby famous temples are Muchhala Mahavir Jain temple, Parshuram Mahadev temple and Phoota Dewal Mandir.

A new attraction for those going to Kumbhalgarh is the Hamerpal Lake where one can watch and feed African catfish. Also can be enjoyed boat riding the sanctuary is a fascinating mix of the splendours of natural beauty, history and religion

- Ashok Kumar

## Mellifluous singer and generous hearted personality 'Pandit Jasraj'



Ji while he was taking his training under his guidance. In this Webinar Samarth Janve performed some of the Aprachalit raags like Gaur Giri Malhar and Dhulia Malhar taught by Pandit ji. He also performed The Famous bandish and composition "Mata Kalika," composed in Raag Adana by Pandit Jasraj ji. Along with this he also performed few bhajans which were composed by his Guru ji. Department of Music and Shri Samarth Janve felt immense satisfaction because there could be no other better way of paying tribute to Pandit Jasraj ji when at the same time the funeral ceremony was taking place in Mumbai. With heavy hearts we all paid Musical Tribute to him as the Legendary artist is now no more with us but his Compositions, Music and Gayaki shall always remain in our memories.

- Dr. Pamil Modi

Assistant Professor, Dept. of Music, MLSU, Udaipur

## Farmer training organized under All India Integrated Research Project



**Udaipur:** Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Vallabh Nagar, and Sutra Worm Department, under the aegis of RCA of MPUAT Udaipur in All India Coordinated Research Project (Sutra Worm in Farming) organized in a farmer training village Methudi Tehsil Salumber under Tribal Sub Plan. Addressing the farmers in the opening ceremony of this training, chief guest Shri Raghuvver Singh Meena said that farmers should incorporate scientific and advanced farming methods along with traditional farming. He emphasized sustainable agriculture. The farmers should also praise the work being performed by the Vice-Chancellor of the University, Dr. Narendra Singh Rathore, and scientists. Farmers should secure a livelihood by adopting an integrated farming method. Meena called for keeping safe by choosing masks, social distance, sanitizer, or washing hands with soap to avoid corona.

The special guest of the function, Mr. Jagdish Chandra Bhandari, Member BOM, said that at present, there is an outbreak of the virus in Urad, Soyabean, so should use the sprayer machine. And benefit your neighbor, relative too. In this program,

On this occasion, Mr. Laxmi Narayan Pandya, Mr. Parmanand Mehta, Mrs. Homali Bai, Sarpanch of Mr. Lakshman Singh Methudi, Mrs. Pravati Bai, Sarpanch of Jawada village, Vimala Bhandari, Mr. Nathulal Sharma, and other distinguished dignitaries gave the address to the farmers. Seventy tribal farmers participated in this program, and they were also provided with a sprayer machine from the project

## Sewerage Lines of Smart City pushed Back Water in the Bed Rooms

**Udaipur:** Sewerage Lines of the Smart City project proved to be a fiasco and brought great trouble to the citizens of Udaipur. The water flowing through the drains pushed back and started bulging back into the bathrooms flooding the bed rooms of the people.

The two days of heavy rainfall proved that the lines were not capable to carry the huge water flow of the heavy rains. At several places in the city water logging took place. The new sewerage system hardly brought any relief. It was just 3.5 inches of rainfall in two days. If like Banswara, 7.5 inch rainfall occurs in a day we shall see floods in the town. It is time we questioned the hundreds of crores project and tried to find answers.