

ROYAL HARBINGER

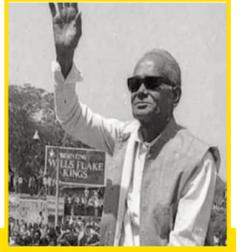
Reporting Fact of the Matter

Weekly



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UDAIPUR | MONDAY, OCTOBER 12, 2020 | PAGE 1 - 4 | PRICE : 5.00* (Vol. 06, No. 28) Postal Registration No.RJ/UD/ 29-134/2017-2019

Who will Benefit from the Story of Naxal Connection in Dungarpur Movement?

- Dr.H.S.Chandalia

The violence following eighteen days of Dharma at Kankari Hill began on 24th of September, 2020 when the agitators demanding filling up of 1167 vacant seats of teachers by Scheduled Tribe candidates came down on the National Highway No.8 and tried to block it. The violence continued on Friday and incidents occurred on Saturday as well. The state government rushed in three senior police officers director-general of police (DGP) (crime) ML Lathar; Jaipur police commissioner Anand Shrivastwa; and additional director-general of police (ADG), anti-corruption bureau (ACB), Dinesh MN – to Udaipur to bring the situation under control. The report of Hindustan Times dated 27th September stated, "In 20 cases, 6,019 people have been booked under various sections for arson, damaging public property, rioting, assaulting a public servant. A total of 1,219 accused have been named in the FIRs and the rest are unidentified," said a senior police official familiar with the development of the case. He added, "Out of these 20, eight each are registered at Dungarpur Sadar and Bichiwara police station in Dungarpur district and rest four at Kherwara police station of Udaipur district. So far, 34 accused have been arrested." Since then, several arrests have been made and the accused have been put in Police Stations for more than ten days without presenting them before the magistrate. The Rajya Sabha Member Kirori Lal Meena made this accusation on police when he visited the affected area.

The aftermath of the incident in which two tribal youth succumbed to injuries by police action and firing has seen greater number of arrests and police brutalities. Some organizations have complained of action against innocent people in the name of controlling law and order situation. A four member delegation of Mazdoor Haq Sangathan met the Home Secretary and gave a memorandum demanding removal of wrong names from the FIR which have been included for ulterior motives and release of innocent people put in custody without enough evidence.

Madan Dilawar, General Secretary of BJP Rajasthan State blamed Naxals and Christians for the violence in the incident. This has been the party line of BJP in the region. Former Home Minister and leader of opposition in the assembly Gulab Chand Kataria also stated in TV interview that people from outside have been coming in the region and training the youth. He alleged that the salutation "Jai Johar" becoming popular in the region is also an alien word. BTP candidate for last Lok Sabha election 2019 B.L.Chhanwal said that it is all false propaganda. Madan Dilawar had mentioned a senior RAS officer and SP of Dungarpur as responsible for violence. Are they also Naxalites, he asks.

Actually BTP won two assembly seats in the last assembly elections. Ram Prasad won Sagwara seat by a margin of 4582 votes and Rajkumar Rot won Chora si seat by a margin of 12934 votes. Ramprasad got 34% and Tajkumar Rot got 38% votes. Both defeated BJP candidates. Congress was pushed to the third position. In another constituency Aspur BTP lost by a small margin of about five thousand votes. Both BJP and Congress see the rise of BTP as a threat.

Besides, the question of tribal identity as worshippers of Nature independent of any other religion is also causing unrest in BJP RSS lobby who see tribes as Hindus and have been using Vanvasi Kalyan Parishad and other organizations for making their presence among the tribal people. This theory helps them malign the tribal movements in the name of Naxalism. B.L.Chhanwal says that the movement of unemployed youth and that Jagaruk Yuva Sangathan of fighting corruption in the Kherwara – Rishabhdeo region in Cattle shed project are democratic movements. These movements have given voice to the tribal people. This is causing threat to the local administration and established political parties. Therefore, an even non-party leader like D.S.Paliwal's name has also been put in the FIR. He said that innocent people like Umesh Damor, Ranajeet Arya and Vinod Kumar have been put under custody. Videos of police brutalities are seen on social media which might prove counterproductive. Dhovada, Bichhivada and Bilakh police stations have made maximum arrests. He stated that a meeting was fixed on 24th September between the unemployed youth and the minister of tribal affairs Arjun Bamaniya but somehow it was cancelled. The state government did not do enough to address the problems of the youth.

The larger question in this issue is that of employment, curbing corruption, making agriculture profitable, finding employment opportunities in the region for tribal youth and engaging them in constructive activities. The use of Naxal angle is dangerous and might backfire.

Gothwal became the state president of AIJ



Udaipur: National Chief Secretary of the Indian Journalists Association, Pandit Manohar Mandloi, nominated Eminent journalist Dinesh Gothwal as state president on national president Vikram Sen and guidance of Kranti Chaturvedi.

Mandloi said that Gothwal has also been given the national convener of AIJ and Being Manav's multi-purpose program Happy Winter Campaign.

JAISAMAND LAKE

An amazing realization of man's fortitude and dauntless will the vast sheet of emerald green water expanding to the invisible extent called Jaisamand Lake is located about 50 kilometers from Udaipur. One of the largest man-made water body in the world and second in Asia, the lake used to be the 'Shikargah' of the erstwhile rulers of Mewar.

Accessible through a road picturesque by flanked green woods, the lake is fourteen kilometers in length, nine kilometers in width, and eighty-eight kilometers in circumference. The dam measures 330 meters in length and 35 meters in width. Also called Jaisamundra and Dhebar, the

Singh who on its inauguration on 2nd June 1691 A.D. walked around it and distributed gold equal to his own weight in charity. It is said that when Maharana Raj Singh built Rajsamand Lake in the seventeenth century at a huge cost, his son Maharana Jai Singh decided to construct a huge waterbody more economically. He spent quite some time in selecting the place.

The unbelievable vastness of the lake is interspersed with a series of islands where live tribals like 'Meena' and 'Sadhus' who use 'Bhel' small boats, as their means of transport. Two islands are called 'Baba ka Magra' and the third one is called pairae.

Veteran journalist Ashok Mathur's blog (ashokmathuronudaipur.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.

Twenty four elegant 'chattris' flank the embankment. There are elephant statues made of marble and a Shiva Temple named

lake is about thirty meters in depth. It is surrounded by hills rising 300 meters above its water level.

The dam was constructed by damming River Gomti in 1685 A.D. by Maharana Jai

Narmedeshwar Mandir built according to 'Vaastu' norms and crowning the lake stand the grand palaces of the queens of Mewar.

During the reign of Maharana Jai Singh, were

built Mandaps on pillars at north and south ends of the dam, and later on they were converted into palaces. In those in the north stayed the Maharana while the ones in the south were for princes as according to the tradition in Mewar the Maharanas and princes were not allowed to stay together.

Maharana Jai Singh got built two palaces on the top and slope of the hill in the north so as to have a view of the whole lake and its surroundings. It is believed one of them was built by the Maharana to please his angry Maharani. So it was named 'Roothi Rani Ka Mahal'. However, the fact is that the Maharana built these palaces as Maharana Raj Singh had done near Rajsamand Lake. Later on, the palaces on the south hill were repaired by Maharana Sajjan Singh.

Related to the building of the Hawa Mahal is an interesting incident. It is said that once Maharana Jai Singh asked an expert horseman to jump over from one wall of the ditch to another. Twice the horseman jumped over the ditch and returned to the first wall. The third time, the horse

jumped, went up to the other wall and without touching it with its feet turned back in the air and returned to the first wall. Amazed and extremely pleased the Maharana asked the horseman to for asking anything he liked. He said that he did not want anything like gold or land but in his memory, any palace near the lake may be named after the feat that he had performed. So the Maharana named a palace with fountains as 'Hawa Mahal'.

There is another story about the reason why Jaisamand Lake was constructed. It is said that once when Maharana Jai Singh was having a feast to celebrate the 'Shikar' of a wild boar, some persons suggested that by damming the Dhebar Naka, the water of rivers like Gomti, Jhamri, Ruparel, Vagor, etc. could be used for the benefit of the people of that area. The Maharana was not convinced as he knew that the earlier dams broke down again and again. It was suggested that if it was built with big strong stones from Barwadi mine and iron from Luhariya mines, it would be very strong. It was also proposed that the work



could be allotted to the highly skilled and experienced workers who had built the largest lake in India in Bhopal. The Maharana agreed to this proposal and work started.

There is an interesting incident related to the naming of this dam as 'Dhebar ka Talab'. It is said that before the dam was built, a person named Dhebar was given death punishment here on the charge of embezzlement and the place came to be known as Dhebar.

As the dam used to be damaged repeatedly, Maharana Jai Singh got built two walls in consultation with experts. However, the gap between these walls was not filled. In 1875, Maharana Sajjan Singh got the gap filled with stone, lime, and sand to strengthen

the dam. The construction of the dam resulted in submerging ten villages. The ruins of these villages can be seen when the water level of the lake goes down considerably. The residents of these villages were rehabilitated on the bank of the lake. Like his father Maharana Raj Singh who built Rajsamand town near Rajsamand Lake, Maharana Jai Singh also wanted to have Jainagar and built some buildings and Baoris in the vicinity of the waterbody. However, now only some remains can be seen. The second-largest artificial lake in the world with beautiful islands inhabited by tribes is a must-visit place.

Now there is a beautiful island in the lake that attracts a big number of tourists.

"Introducing Cultural inputs in Curriculum Teaching"- CCRT continues organizing creative activities

Center for Cultural Resources and Training, New Delhi concluded online workshop (5 to 9 October 2020) organized by Regional Center, Udaipur. This was fourth workshop of its type which concluded on 9 October, 2020.

Dr. Hemlata S. Mohan, Chairperson, CCRT, New Delhi graced the closing ceremony along with Shri. Rishi Kumar Vashist, Director.

The concluding session of Dr. Satish Kumar Sharma, eminent environmentalist left positive impact. He delivered an illustrative talk on "Indian Folk Traditions". Giving various examples from the ancient civilization of the country, Dr. Sharma described tangible and intangible heritage, customs, traditions, written and oral knowledge, Social Sciences and ancient techniques, geographical, natural and man-made assets. Our folk culture has been welfare for all living beings. Through many small examples, he praised the indigenous traditional knowledge of people inherited by them from nature who live in tribal or remote villages. Today, He clarified that our future depends upon the nurture of the nature.

From the very beginning this online workshop had a variety of most talented and experienced faculty. Renowned educationist and Gandhian Professor Mohan Prakash Sharma gave lecture on 'Education philosophy of Gandhiji'. He spoke of Gandhiji's life values associated with self-reliance, simplicity, sensitivity, cleanliness, swaraj and spirituality imbuing truth, honesty and kindness. The objectives of Gandhiji's education are based on the physical, intellectual and moral development of children.

Anthropologist Dr. Bibhu Kalyan Mohanty of the Anthropological Survey of India (Western Regional Office, Udaipur), while giving lecture on 'Traditional Crafts of India', said that the development of any craft is based on local resources, skills and demand. Many arts and crafts of Odisha became famous due to tourism. He described the uniqueness of crafts spread across India such as terracotta, bamboo, cane, brass, black smithy, leather, wood, jute and khadi, cotton, silk fabrics and advocated for their promotion. He showed his concern over urbanized Plastic items creating threat of existence of traditional and local craft persons and appealed to encourage artisans. Senior Psychologist and Social activist Professor Dr. Vijayalakshmi Chauhan enlightened participating teachers on very vital issue "Gender and Culture". Man and Woman both have cognitive, emotional and intellectual capabilities. They are integral part of culture and can attain human development and quality of life with emotional and spiritual balance. She compared 3H – head, heart and hand to 3H – health, happiness, and harmony. She defined culture in her own way, C-Community, U-Understanding, L-Legal, T-Trustworthiness, U-Uniqueness, R-Relationship and E-Excellence. Highlighting the characteristics of Indian culture, she appealed to the teachers to read the new education policy (which is inspired by Gandhiji's Nayeem Taleem) in depth and brighten the future of the students. Dr. Jai Prakash Shaktadipriya gave detailed lecture on the subject "Official Language Policy and Basic Duties of Indian Citizen". Referring to the sections of the Act mentioned in the Constitution of India, he underlined the importance of the official language, he said that Hindi written in Devanagari is our official language, which is quite simple, useful and powerful should be given due respect. Quoting Article 51 (a) of the Constitution, he described details of the basic duties of every citizen of India and insisted on their observance, especially in the Corona era and stressed the strict adherence to Government

regulations.

Professor Jeevan Singh Kharakwal, noted Archaeologist, while speaking on the subject "Heritage Management and Conservation in School Syllabus" explained our heritage through many illustrations. Having discussed various aspects of our rich culture dating from Haddappa period, discussed the tangible and intangible heritage. Thousands of years ago, Indian science, mathematics, town planning, traditional technology, medical science, crafts, scriptures and quality of life was much advance stage. He expressed concern over preserving our traditional knowledge system which stands tall against all pseudo modern techniques. We must promote our local way of life, knowledge, architecture, food, spices, organic farming, local wild produce, minerals, environment, folk songs music and legends and preserve them in school curriculum. Dr. Monika Shah, noted Classical vocalist and principal disciple of Padmavibhushan Girija Devi, threw a brief light on the origin and history of Indian classical music. Underlining the contribution of all great masters, philosophers, scholarly singers and musicians during ancient, medieval and modern period, she explained the elements of Dhrupad, Khyal, Thumri and Tarana singing. Introducing various music schools (Gharanas) of India, she gave demonstrations of Classical Khyal Gayaki followed by Thumri, "Jag padi mein to piya ke", Kajri, "Ghira aayi kali badariya" and Jhula, "Jhula dheere jhulavo Banwari". Her soulful singing mesmerized all participants.



During the concluding ceremony, Dr. Hemlata S. Mohan, Chairperson, CCRT told the participating teachers that the traditional knowledge of our country has to be explained to the children in an interesting way using cultural elements so that they can integrate the knowledge and move forward. The work of a teacher is not limited only to the class room, as the responsibility of teacher includes society and nation. The Chairman congratulated Shri Rishi Kumar Vashist and CCRT team and wished the teachers for the upcoming festivities.

Teachers from various state schools of Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Haryana, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Delhi and Maharashtra took an active part and made their notes. With the joint effort of the e-portal company Routes 2 Roots, all the sessions were released on YouTube for the art and culture enthusiasts as well as public at large. Through this initiative, CCRT has started creating valuable treasure of Documents and videos on various aspects of Art and Culture. This rich documentation will go a long way in preserving and promoting rich cultural heritage of India. This workshop was conceived by Shri Rishi Kumar Vashist, Director and executed by Shri Suresh Karunik, Dy. Director, CCRT, Delhi. The local team at Regional Centre, Udaipur included Shri Sunil Bhandari, Shri Hitesh Paneri and Shri Hitesh Vairagi.

-- vilas janve

Dr. Mahendra Bhanawat received Lok Shikhar Samman

Udaipur: Dr. Mahendra Bhanawat, Folk Culture Fellow, will be conferred the Lok Shikhar Samman for 2020-21. Kala Samay Sanstha of Bhopal has been conferring the top honor to art and literature figures for the last eight years. According to Kala Samay Secretary Bhanwarlal Shriwas, this year, Dr. Mahendra Bhanawat will be conferred with 'Lok Shikhar Samman' for his long work towards folklore and devoted profound contribution. It is worth mentioning that Dr. Bhanawat, the pioneer of centuries books, has so far been named Maharana Sajjan Singh, Dr. Komal Kothari, Kanhaiyalal Sethia, Pt. Ramnaresh Tripathi, Mahakavi Kalidas, and Best Art Acharya, Lokkala Manishi, Srishna Vibhuti, Lok Sanskriti Ratna, Lokkala Sumeru, Lokratna Sahityanchal Shikhar, Lokkala Ratna, puppet art record, etc. have been honored with prestigious awards.



Successful complex surgery of just 2.4 kg newborn baby

Udaipur: Pediatric Surgery Department of Geetanjali Hospital successfully carried out the complex surgery of newborn.

Pediatric surgeon doctor Atul Mishra said that the newborn baby of Jamuna Devi (name changed) from Udaipur was admitted to Neonatal Intensive Care Unit of Geetanjali Hospital with complain in breathing. Abdominal ultrasound examination revealed a Congenital diaphragmatic hernia (CDH) it occurs when the diaphragm, the muscle that separates the chest from the abdomen, fails to close during prenatal development. This opening allows contents of the abdomen (stomach, intestines and/or liver) to migrate into the chest, impacting the growth and development of the lungs. Due to this difficult to breathe in it and in the absence of treatment it can even be killed.



The disease is found to be 4 out of every 10,000 born children. Surgery was done after initial condition of the above child, stabilizing the condition with oxygen medicines etc. This baby weighing about 2.4 kg succeeded in removing the ventilator in just 1 day after the operation and the child is healthy.

Neonatologist Dr. Brijesh Jha, H.O.D. Paediatrics Dr. Devendra Sareen, Dr. Dilip Goyal, Dr. Lalita Ginger from Anesthesia Department, Feroz etc. were also played important role in this complex operation with Dr. Atul Mishra.