



# IYA NEWS

- The Media Helpline

“An Association Based Community Media Organization”

R.N.I Reg. No.- ODIENG/2017/72682 ; R/U R.N.I, Ministry of I&B, Govt. of India

VOLUME - V | ISSUE - X | BHUBANESWAR, ODISHA | DECEMBER, 2021 | Pages - 20 | Rs. 10/-

## Mahanadi Utsav Celebrated In Cuttack, Sambalpur & Jagatsinghpur

Report By - Pathani Rout, Information Officer

**B**hubaneswar : A Mega awareness generation drive was held to bring people closer for conservation and protection of rivers. Steered by the Department of Water

ethos of the state.

Other stakeholder Departments in this collaboration were Tourism,

for clean river; nature walk; signature campaign; human chain; procession etc.

Sand Art, painting, rangoli & debate competitions on river ecosystem, exhibitions, storytelling, Deepotsava, colourful cultural programmes, including folk dance and music were organised. Plantation on the river banks, discussion on conservation of biodiversity, exhibition on local flora & fauna, Boat racing, yoga & meditation, mini marathon, sports competitions and

Utsav.

Mahanadi Utsav at Cuttack was inaugurated by Hon'ble

Hon'ble Minister, Water Resources, Information and Public Relations Sri Raghunandan Das participated in different events including sea



Resources, Odisha, Mahanadi Utsav was celebrated along river Mahanadi at various locations in Sambalpur, Cuttack and Jagatsinghpur districts.

Along with celebrations along other major rivers of the country, the celebrations were held beginning from 15th Dec, 2021 and continued till 25th Dec, 2021 on the sidelines of conduct of Azadi Ka Amrit Mohotsav.

Needless to say, Mahanadi, the lifeline of the state, is the 6th largest river basin of India and is also central to the socio-cultural

Odia Language, Literature & Culture; Forest, Environment & Climate Change; Information & Public Relations, Sports & Youth Services. The community, local bodies, NGOs, schools, colleges, NCC, NYKS, NSS played an important part in the event. A host of activities centering Mahanadi have been organised in Sambalpur, Cuttack and Jagatsinghpur districts. They include: River cleaning; pledge



telling on local freedom fighters have been organized and were matter of attraction in Mahanadi

in these programmes in above districts and encourage the students and participants.

beach cleaning at Paradeep and the closing day function held for the purpose on 25th December.

Mahanadi Utsav in these three districts have been successfully conducted with close monitoring of programmes by Smt. Anu Garg, Principal Secretary, Water Resources and senior officers of the DoWR, other stakeholder departments and Collectors of the districts concerned.

The event was held adhering to COVID protocols and taking all precautions. Department of Water Resources, through celebrations of this kind, seeks to bring people closer to the rivers and generate awareness on the need for their conservation and protection.







# CHANAKYA LAW CHAMBER & ASSOCIATES

## Property Rights of Daughter-In-Law In Father-In-Law Property

"A daughter-in-law should be treated as family member, not housemaid" and she cannot be "thrown out of her wedding home at any time"

"The way in which sometimes the newly weds bride is treated in most of the houses by the husband, in-law and the relatives, creates a feeling of emotional shock in society".

Wedded women has no passionate security and is constantly under an incomprehensible danger that she may need to abandon her supposed home whenever; where the minimum lawful age for marriage for a boy is 21 and girl is 18 contrast inferable from the insignificant outlook that a wife should always be younger than the man; where property legacy rights vary for people, there should be a defensive shield that is held by experts more powerful than citizens. On account of our legal system that sets down numerous such laws that may not counteract abominations against daughter in law but rather, in any event, furnishes with the cover to manage a large portion of them. Presumably, framers of our constitution expected such chances coming their way because of nonstop concealment of woman in the general public for a considerable length of time. This is the reason Article 15(3) of Indian Constitution enables the State to take positive actions in favour of daughter in law. Truth be told, the Constitution of India is one of the documents where sexual orientation fairness has been dealt so well.

Property rights of women are quite complex. As they become part of a different family after their marriage, the issue gets even more complex. Now, what are the property rights of a married woman?

### Rights of A Married Woman

In 2016, the Punjab and Haryana High Court declared that a daughter-in-law has no right on the self-acquired property of her parents-in-law. In this case, Jitender Kumar accused his son and daughter-in-law (Varinder Kaur) of ill-treating him and his wife.

Due to a family discord, the son and daughter-in-law had started living separately, but after the birth of their daughter, the two came back to live in the shared property in which she had been living in ever since she got married. As discontent arose again, the son moved out. The daughter-in-law, on the other hand, moved court, arguing she has a legal right on her matrimonial house.

### 1. Daughter-in-law have right of residence only

Several court orders say that a daughter-in-law has a right of residence in a shared household under the Domestic Violence Act. This is even if the house is not owned by her in-laws, and the husband had no ownership rights in the said house. From time to time, courts have ruled that a woman has a right to residence in such a property as long as the matrimonial relationship between her and her husband remain intact. However, the

Article By :

Sri Jiban Jyoti Garnaik

Advocate

(Orissa High Court, Cuttack)

Mob : 7008598870



Supreme Court has ruled that a married woman has no right on the self-acquired property of her in-laws, as this property cannot be treated a shared property.

The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 protects all women in domestic relationships who are living alone or together or have lived, at any point of time, in a shared property with the respondents. A domestic relationship includes a relation by blood, adoption, marriage as well as relationships in nature of marriage. Members of a joint family also come within the meaning of a domestic relationship under the Act.

**Shared property-** Every woman has a right to live in the shared property according to section 17 of the Act. A shared property as defined by the Act includes a household which is-

- i. Owned and rented jointly by the aggrieved woman and the respondent; or
- ii. Owned and rented separately by the aggrieved woman and the respondent, but in respect to which the aggrieved woman or the respondent has an interest, title, right, or equity; or
- iii. Joint family's home in which the respondent is a part, even without the bothered individual or respondent having any intrigue, right, or title in it such a house.

A shared property, therefore, does not have to be owned or co-owned by the person who has been violated. Although the definition of a "shared property" is worded very loosely, the Supreme Court in S.R. Batra and Anr. Versus Smt. Taruna Batra held that this definition has to be given an interpretation that does not lead to absurdity. The Court held that a "shared property" would not include the house owned by the parents of the husband in which the aggrieved happened to live.

**Denial of residence in the shared property is domestic violence-** Right to live in the shared property is an economic right of women. Denial of access to such a shared property by any action, omission/commission, or conduct of the husband/male partner or any of his relatives is considered to be economic abuse according to the Domestic Violence Act (section 3 explanation 1(iv)(c))

**Right to dwell in a shared property during a divorce proceeding-** The privilege to live in the mutual property subsists as long as the household relationship is available. A divorce is the dissolution of the conjugal relationship. In this way, the privilege to live in a

common property would normally arrive at an end from the time of divorce. However, any time before such divorce, the protection from domestic violence would exist, including the right to stay in the shared household.

**Residence order-** If there should arise an occurrence of constrained expulsion from the shared property or refusal to permit passage into such family, the abused party can apply for a residence order. This can be done with the help of above-mentioned authorities. On such application, the magistrate may pass an order of any of the following discussed below.

- \* Restraining the opposite party from constraining the abused party out of the shared household, or from her ceasing her entrance to it;
- \* Directing the opposite party to expel himself from the shared household (This can only be passed against a male respondent);
- \* Restraining the contrary party or any of his/her relatives from entering a bit of the shared household where the oppressed individual lives;
- \* Restraining the opposite party from offering or seizing the shared household or limiting its free access;
- \* Restraining the contrary party from disavowing his privilege in the shared property without the Magistrate's authorization;
- \* Directing the contrary party to get an elective settlement of an indistinguishable level as the shared household, or pay the lease for the same (if conditions require so); Or
- \* Any other extra conditions or request that the Magistrate accepts is reasonably essential.

In additions to these, the magistrate can also direct the officer-in-charge of the nearest police station to grant protection to the aggrieved women, or provide assistance to her, or the person who applied on her behalf, for its implementation.

### 2. If daughter-in-law and son are living separately

If a house exclusively belongs to a father-in-law and his son is living separately, the daughter-in-law has no right to live in the house. The property cannot be claimed to be a shared household.

### 3. If the daughter-in-law is a widow

Courts have also ruled that a widowed daughter-in-law has no right to live in her parents-in-laws property against their wishes if the property is a self-

acquired property.

### 4. Parents in law not liable for maintenance

The maintenance of wife is the personal obligation of the husband. Accordingly, Section 4 of the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, any obligation in regard of maintenance of daughter-in-law in the vent of the death of the son cannot be attached upon the self-obtained property of the parents-in-law. The properties indicated only for the sake of guardians can't be the topic of any connection or requirement of any privilege of maintenance of wife against her husband.

### 5. No right over Mother-In-Law's Property

There is no legal right on anything that belongs to the mothers in law. A married woman can't assert her privilege on such a property either.

Here is some important daughter in law rights that every married woman must know:

### (i) Streedhan - Right of women-

According to Hindu law, Streedhan alludes to whatever a woman has gotten (counting all versatile, undaunted property, endowments and so forth) during pre-marriage/wedding functions and during the birth of the child. The Supreme Court decides that a woman has absolute rights over Streedhan and she can assert it even after detachment from husband. Denying it would amount to domestic violence making the husband and in-laws at risk to confront criminal indictment. In case the mother in law holds her daughter in law's Streedhan and she dies without leaving a will, only the daughter in law who's Streedhan it was has a legal right on it and not the husband or any other family member. To make life less demanding, the lady should play it safe.

- \* Keeping proof for every one of the endowments got, for example, wedding pictures.
- \* Having witnesses/ proclamations of witnesses for blessings of movables (including jewellery) at the time of marriage
- \* Maintaining record of the speculations done utilizing Streedhan and guaranteeing that these advantages are in her name.

### (ii) Matrimonial Home-As

indicating by Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956, a Hindu wife has a privilege to dwell in her marital home regardless of whether she doesn't claim it. By matrital home, we mean a property that husband either holds or at possibly dwells in. Husband is under commitment to give safe house to his wife and children, regardless of whether rented or owned, irrespective of him sharing the same residence. There have been situations when the connections amongst a couple got harsh and husband left the rented or company-

provided accommodation. Yet, this progression does not free him from giving fundamental support to his better half and children, where maintenance includes provision for food, attire, habitation, education and medical attendance/ treatment and on account of an unmarried daughter also the reasonable expenses of an incident to her marriage.

### (iii) Parental Home-Supreme

Court has chosen that a father is legally fit the bill to allocate his married daughter to have his cooperative society flat after his death, in the process depriving other relatives. The court watches that "there can be almost certainly that where an individual from a corporative society designates a man in consonance with provisions of the rules, on the demise of such member, the helpful society is ordered to exchange all the share or interest of such part for the sake of the nominee. The right of others because of legacy or succession is a subservient ideal". Moreover, if there is no Will left by the father, daughters have measure up to right of heritage as sons to their father's property. Daughter likewise have an offer in the mother's property.

### (iv) Domestic Violence Act-

Hardly any women realize that apart from getting separated on the basis on aggressive behavior at home by the spouse or any of his relatives, there is a decision to make the husband execute "bond to keep the peace", or a "obligation of good conduct" through the Executive, Magistrate. The husband can also be requested to deposit securities (money or property) that will be forfeited if he continues to act violently. The following acts of physical, sexual, mental, verbal and emotional violence fall under the purview of Domestic violence:

- \* Persistent denial of food.
- \* Insisting on unreasonable sexual conduct.
- \* Constantly keeping a woman out of the house.
- \* Denying the woman to give the custody of children due to which it is causing her mental torture.
- \* Physical violence.
- \* Mocking, discouraging and putting down with the intention of causing mental torture.
- \* Confining the woman at home and not allowing her to be normally socially active.
- \* Abusing his own children in their mother's presence with the intention of causing her mental torture.
- \* Denying the paternity of the children with the intention of inflicting mental pain upon the mother.
- \* Threatening divorce unless dowry is given.



# HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE COLUMN

## What Are The 9 Essential Amino Acids ?

(Written By – Monishka Kapoor, Source – mapsofindia.com)

Amino acids are those organic compounds composed of carbon, nitrogen, hydrogen, oxygen, and a variable side of the chain group. The human body needs 20 different amino acids to function and grow properly. All 20 amino acids are essential for health, but only nine amino acids are critical.

proteins and the production of other amino acids.

### Valine

Valine is one from one of the three branched-chain amino acids. It has a chain branching facing one side of its molecular structure. Valine helps to

many several functions. It helps maintain the proper nitrogen balance and is a predecessor to serotonin. Tryptophan is a neurotransmitter that helps to regulate appetite, sleep and mood.

### Methionine



Animal proteins like meat, eggs and poultry are excellent sources of essential amino acids.

### Role of amino acids in the human body:

The nine essential amino acids perform numerous vital roles in your body like:

#### Phenylalanine

Phenylalanine is a predecessor for tyrosine, dopamine, epinephrine and norepinephrine. In addition, phenylalanine plays a vital role in the structuring and functioning enzymes and

stimulate the growth of muscles and helps in regenerating cells that are involved in the production of energy.

#### Threonine

Threonine is a principal part of structural proteins such as elastin and collagen, known as essential components of the connective tissue and skin. It also plays a vital role in fat immune function and fat metabolism.

#### Tryptophan

It is often associated with causing drowsiness; tryptophan has

Methionine plays a vital role in detoxification and metabolising. It is also essential for tissue growth and to absorb the zinc and selenium minerals necessary for health.

#### Leucine

Leucine is a branched-chain amino acid-like valine needed for muscle repair and protein synthesis. In addition, leucine helps regulate blood sugar levels and stimulate wound healing. It also helps to produce growth hormones.

#### Isoleucine

It is the last of the three branched-chain amino acids. Isoleucine boosts muscle metabolism and is heavily concentrated in muscle tissue. Therefore, it is very important for a better immune function, production of haemoglobin, and energy regulation.

#### Lysine

Lysine plays a significant role in protein synthesis, hormone and enzyme production, and calcium absorption. It's also important for energy production, immune function, and collagen and elastin production.

#### Histidine

Histidine is an amino acid that is used to produce histamine. It is a neurotransmitter essential for immune response, digestion, sexual function and sleep-wake cycles. It helps to maintain the myelin sheath. It is a protective barrier that surrounds the nerve cells.

Muscle loss is a common side effect of prolonged illnesses and bed rest, especially in older people.

These 9 Essential amino acids help prevent muscles from breakdown and maintain a lean body mass.

## What Are The Benefits of Gulkand?

(Written By – Monishka Kapoor, Source – mapsofindia.com)

Gulkand is the sweetened mixture of preserved cold and dried rose petals, famous for its delicious taste and sweet fragrance. It is popular in India and is considered the essential remedy in ayurvedic medicines and treatments. Moreover, its consumption in daily life can be beneficial for the human body.

### Following are the benefits of Gulkand:

#### \* Natural Cooling Properties

It has natural cooling properties, which helps treat the ailments that can be caused due to the excess presence of heat in the body. Gulkand helps resolves problems that are primarily faced in summers like tiredness, lethargy, itching, aches and pains. In addition, the burning sensations in the hands and toes can also be cured by Gulkand.

It is preserved chiefly and consumed in summers to keep the body temperature cool inside out. The regular consumption of the sweet dried rose petals helps prevent the skin from sunburn or sun poisoning that mainly occurs in the summer season and helps reduce the impact of high heat on the body.

#### \* Best Rejuvenator For Skin

Gulkand is considered a rich source of antioxidants which helps to detoxify the body from toxic elements. Intake of Gulkand can help you maintain healthy and glamorous glowing skin. It helps to rejuvenate the skin by protecting it from harmful pollution elements like dust. In addition, it removes the excess heat from the body, which automatically removes all the dirty pimples, acne and old blemishes.

#### \* Cures Constipation

Gulkand helps soften the stool because the presence of sugar helps draw the quantity of liquids in the intestines, which later enables you to get rid of constipation in the pregnancy.



Consuming Gulkand and food like green vegetables and fruits in daily life, rich in fibre, can cure constipation completely. Gulkand is very safe for pregnant women and kids as well. Taking a half teaspoon of Gulkand in one glass of warm milk before bed can be beneficial in healing constipation.

#### \* Helps to treat mouth ulcers

Mouth ulcers are prevalent in the summer season because the excess heat helps the ulcers to grow in the mouth. Consuming Gulkand can be beneficial in treating ulcers because it helps remove the excess heat from the body, which gives a soft and cold effect during burning sensation and pain caused in the mouth due to the stubborn ulcers.

#### \* Helps to relieve the menstrual problems

Gulkand can help relieve the female body from heavy period cramps, heavy menstrual bleeding and other disorders in women. It helps to relax the pelvic muscles of the organs in women and helps in overcoming the unbearable pain.

#### \* Antimicrobial properties of Rose

The oil and extracts of rose petals help prevent the growth of harmful bacteria and different kinds of viruses. The consumption of rose petals is an excellent treatment for gastrointestinal problems and infections. The geraniol, citronellol and nerol are the rose essential oils that offer antibacterial properties. Rose oil or Rose petal extracts are also known as the best body lotion for the human body.

ଶିଶୁ ଜନ୍ମଦା ଦିନ  
2022  
ନୂତନ ବର୍ଷର ଦୁର୍ଭିକ୍ଷ  
ସୁସ୍ୱାଦୁ  
କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀ  
ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟକର  
ସୁଗନ୍ଧ  
ସୁରକ୍ଷିତ

ଶିଶୁ ଜନ୍ମଦା ଦିନ  
2022  
ନୂତନ ବର୍ଷର ଦୁର୍ଭିକ୍ଷ  
ସୁସ୍ୱାଦୁ  
କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀ  
ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟକର  
ସୁଗନ୍ଧ  
ସୁରକ୍ଷିତ

ଶିଶୁ ଜନ୍ମଦା ଦିନ  
2022  
ନୂତନ ବର୍ଷର ଦୁର୍ଭିକ୍ଷ  
ସୁସ୍ୱାଦୁ  
କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାରୀ  
ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟକର  
ସୁଗନ୍ଧ  
ସୁରକ୍ଷିତ



# SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY COLUMN

## Artificial Intelligence : Benefits & Pitfalls

(Written By – Dr. Shrikant V. Sonekar, Source – mapsindia.com)

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is succeeding at all the fronts of technology, right from speech interpretation and recognition interface to self-driving cars. It is one of the top-most technologies having huge potential in the present times as well as the future. In broad terms, Artificial Intelligence is the ability of a computer program to learn and think. The opportunity for innovation, modernisation and development in AI is enormous and it will keep changing the world in diverse ways in the future. Involvement of AI is everywhere, right from space exploration to advancements in defence systems and more. The technology is expanding progressively, and it has the potential to be more intelligent than ever. The phrase “human error” came into existence because humans make mistakes as and when they learn. On the contrary, computers, if properly programmed, don't make mistakes. When AI is used, decisions are taken from the previously gathered information applying a certain set of algorithms. So errors are reduced and accuracy is achieved with a greater degree of precision. AI is not restricted to only robots with human characteristics, it encompass anything from Google's search algorithms to IBM's Watson to autonomous weapons.

### What is Artificial Intelligence?

In broad sense, Artificial Intelligence is a branch of computer science wherein smart machines are built in such a manner that they respond and behave like humans. The purpose of building an intelligent system, machine or robot is to support the decision making process which is completely analysed, based on the data that is available with the organization. The entire process of building an intelligent system is same as that of humans blending the information and providing suitable decision. The only difference is that in case of AI, the decision making is reached by analysing tons of generated and gathered data. Technocrats have categorized AI into two parts – Narrow AI and General AI. The former is designed to accomplish basic tasks or to outperform the basic human task such as facial recognition, playing chess, solving equations, internet searches or only driving car. The later one is meant to design cognitive, intellectual, perceptive and rational task.

Many vocations involve performing repetitive works like sending thank you email, verifying certain documents for errors etc. For example, verification of documents for processing loans, etc. The feature of AI Cognitive Automation helps to speed up the process of verifying the documents. Some of the highly advanced organizations use digital assistants to interact with users which save the need for human resources. Digital assistants are also used in many websites and mobile applications to attend to users' queries. We can chat with them about what we are looking for. Some chat bots are designed in

such a way that it becomes hard to determine that we are chatting with a chat bot or a human being.

### Artificial Intelligence incorporates both Machine Learning and Data Science

AI has many inferences, depending on the specific industry



it is used in. Most often, when people say AI, what they generally mean is Machine Learning. The ability of a computer to imitate human behaviour is actually only the basic function of AI. Machine Learning and Deep Learning are the two subsets of AI. Machine Learning enables systems to make predictions or take decisions or learn from past data or experiences. It works on the algorithms which learn by its own using stored data. It allows computers to “witness” human behaviour through the intake of data and then undergo advanced processes to analyse that data and identify patterns within it. It uses a gigantic quantity of organised and partly organized data so that a tool or model of Machine Learning produces precise result or give predictions based on that data. Whereas, AI works on all category of data i.e. organized, partly organized and unorganized data. Machine Learning is the link between Data Science and Artificial Intelligence for the very reason that it is a process of learning from the data over time, while AI is the methodology that helps data science in accomplishing the goal of getting results and solution for a specific problem. Machine Learning is the technology which helps in achieving the set goal. Data Science is not exactly a subset of Machine Learning but it uses Machine Learning tools to analyse data and make forecasts for the future. Data Science combines tools and methods of Machine Learning with big Data Analytics and Cloud Computing to enable the algorithms for predictions. Data Science is purely an applied application of Machine Learning with full attention and importance on solving real and material world problems

### Benefits of Artificial Intelligence

i. Bright and versatile career opportunities: The amalgamation of Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning and Deep Learning

provides thoughtful path for individuals to make innovations. It also helps in terms of productivity and accuracy which ultimately helps in reshaping the world. We all have heard that AI is ready to replace a lot of jobs that humans do. Yes, it is true.

Artificial Intelligence is one of the emerging technologies making its mark in every industry ranging from fashion to finance. It is creating more than 100 million roles in all the major sectors. AI has become intrinsic to key sectors like automobile industry, smart home devices, online customer support, security surveillance, retail, healthcare and many more. Therefore, AI provides bright and versatile career opportunities. Innovating and operating AI systems not only give you a decent salary but also a dynamic career trajectory. Job profiles can range from Machine Learning Engineer, Software Engineer, Hardware Engineer, Research Engineer, Business Intelligence Developer and even Data Scientist. Big employers like Google, Amazon, and Microsoft hire AI experts.



People always think that AI draws its attention only in computer or space related industries whereas the reality is that Artificial intelligence has got everything in the bag to stand out from the crowd.

ii. Automation and smart decision making: AI technology has ensured a lot of progress in the field of automation and is cited as one of the most remarkable

benefits of modern technology. It has had momentous impact in the field of communications, transportation, consumer products, and service industries. Automation not only concentrates on increasing productivity but also allows more efficient use of raw materials, improved product quality, reduced lead times, and superior safety. AI technology can coordinate data delivery, analyse trends, develop data consistency, provide forecasts, and quantify uncertainties to make the best decisions for the company.

iii. Aiding medical sciences and solving complex problems: AI has made enormous contribution in the field of healthcare. Remote patient monitoring technology, monitoring the progression of contagious diseases, prediction of future effects and outcomes, prompt suggestion for treatments, diagnoses of certain health condition without requiring the patient to visit the hospital are some of the key benefits of AI in medical fields.

iv. Research and data analysis: AI helps in analysing the data in more efficient manner. The technology helps to create predictive models and algorithms to process data and understand the impending outcomes of different trends and scenarios. The advanced computing features of AI help in speeding up the processing and analysis of data for research and development.

v. Managing repetitive tasks and ensuring continuity: AI powered robotic automation process helps in removing unnecessary repetition of tasks as well as performing repeated tasks. As risk management heavily relies on data management and analysis, AI-powered tools can help

organizations to respond to the crisis proactively. AI technology not only helps companies to make critical decisions but also prepares them for any emergency to ensure business continuity.

### Pitfalls of Artificial Intelligence

There are two sides to every coin. We, as humans, need to use our wisdom to utilize the positive side of any technology for creating a better world. There are many

myths and theories that promote the fear of “rise of the robots.” As on date, there is not a single application of AI which that can destroy or dominate humanity. Ultimately, it is a human driven resource made for the benefit of mankind. Nevertheless, the concern remain as to what will happen if the human quest for AI leads to an AI system so strong that it encompasses the human brains in all reasoning, intellectual and perceptive tasks?

In 1965, British Mathematician and Cryptologist I J Good, rightly pointed out that designing smarter AI systems in itself is a rational and thoughtful task. Discovering and revolutionizing the new technologies like Superintelligence help the society at large to exterminate war, disease, poverty and this is the reason why AI became the biggest and most important human innovation. Such a system could hypothetically experience recursive self-improvement, raising an intelligence explosion leaving human intellect far behind, thus triggering the concern whether such system could intentionally or unintentionally cause great harm to the human civilization. We can only hope that researchers will prepare a counter technology to inhibit possible negative consequences and ensure that humans continue to employ AI to their benefit while evading pitfalls.

Most of the researchers working in the AI domain think that any AI is unlikely to imitate complex human emotions like love or hate. Therefore, there is very less possibility for an AI system becoming deliberately compassionate or malicious. Scientists predict two negative scenarios that are most likely to happen if an AI system is not utilized properly.

i. Devastation: Autonomous weapons are artificial intelligence systems and their aim is to terminate objects they are programmed to kill. If it is given in the hands of wrong persons, these weapons could easily cause mass fatalities. To ensure greater efficacy, such weapons could be designed to be extremely difficult to simply turn them off, causing human intervention to fail. This risk is one that is present even in narrow AI, but grows as the level of AI increases

ii. High expectation, low results: AI are generally designed for beneficial tasks but it cannot be guaranteed that the system completely achieves its goals or does not work contrary to its original objective. This can happen if we fail to fully align the AI's goals with ours. For example, if you ask an intelligent car to take you to the railway station as fast as possible, it might get you there in no time but may cause destruction on the way.

(The author is Professor in CSE Department, J D College of Engineering and Management, Nagpur, e-mail: svsonkar@jdcem.ac.in) Views expressed are personal



# THE ART & CULTURE COLUMN

## 8 Dishes You Can't Miss In Punjab (Source – holiday.com)

Punjab is one of the most prosperous states in India, and the food of Punjab attests to this in every morsel. Even though it is known as the breadbasket of India, we get so much more than just that in their cuisine. Down south, a lot of people think that most North Indians are Punjabi and you can't blame them given all the Punjabi influence in the culture up north! No matter what divides people, food has the power to unite us as Indians, especially the rich Punjabi food with its succulent taste and desi ghee. And with Pakistan being Punjab's neighbour, a lot of Pakistani flavours have also seeped into the cuisine of Punjab giving it even more exotic flavour.

Here are the best dishes from Punjab –

- Butter Chicken - The king of all Punjabi dishes!
- Shakkar Para - A sweet, indulgent dish of Punjab!
- Lassi
- Chole
- Chole-Bhature - Punjabi Food Fiesta!
- Parantha - The Staple Food of Punjab
- Amritsari Fish - Non-veggie delights!
- Dal Makhani

### 1. Butter Chicken - The King of all Punjabi dishes!

While chicken may very well be called the national bird of Punjab, butter chicken is the crowning jewel of the food of Punjab. While it may not have originated in Punjab, it was invented by a Punjabi family so that counts, right? No celebration can be complete without this delicacy. This creamy, gravy dish is lightly spiced and paired up with either naan or rumaali roti.



### 2. Shakkar Para - A sweet, indulgent dish of Punjab!

A great accompaniment to tea, it can also be snacked on when you're craving something a little sweet. Made from semolina and flour, it is light and not overly sweet. For those with a sweeter tooth, these can be coated in coarse sugar or desiccated coconut for a different flavour. These can be just as easily made at home and stored for 2-3 weeks to keep munching on! It is deep-fried Punjabi Food so do be careful of how many you munch on.



### 3. Lassi

A drink known far and wide, lassi is something Punjabi's pride themselves in. Though it can be salty, the original lassi as it became famous, is sweet with a dollop of cream and butter to make it as rich as you can. Flavours like mango rose or strawberry are added these days to give it a twist while beating the summer heat. Almost all restaurants serve this even if they're not Punjabi joints which show the popularity of this humble drink.



### 4. Chole

Be it Amritsari chole or Peshwari chole, they're both equally delicious, just the place of origin varies. A staple in Punjabi cuisine, this chickpea dish is best had with either a paratha or naan. Or you can just have spoonfuls of it as is, given how good it tastes. The difference between them is that Peshwari is slightly drier while Amritsar is made with a bit of gravy. The spices used are also different but not all that much. So it really depends on which part of the food of Punjab you feel like owning your allegiance to while ordering!



### 5. Chole-Bhature - Punjabi Food Fiesta!

It's a standard Punjabi dish in most fast-food restaurants now. And these two accompany each other like a dream when you feel like indulging a little. Made with flour and milk rather than wheat flour, it's different from a poori. And although it's much larger than a poori, you can't just eat one because it's that tasty! The soft, slightly fermented bhatura should be your Go-to when you are craving some hardcore, spicy food of Punjab.



### 6. Parantha - The Staple Food of Punjab

No matter who you are, chances are that you've had a parantha at least once in your life. This delectable offering has come to India through the annals of Punjabi cuisine, and what a discovery that was! Be it plain or stuffed, this bread is a staple of most Punjabi households. Even while travelling, the most preferred item to eat at a Dhaba is mostly always a paratha. Fried in desi ghee is the way most people in Punjab like it. Have with some cold curd and pickle, it is quite a humble match made in gastronomic heaven.



The possibilities of the stuffings are endless. Be it potatoes, onions, cottage cheese, keema to newer variants like bottle gourd, mangoes and almost anything you could imagine! The popularity is a testament is a fact that the national capital also has an area 'parathewali gali' dedicated to serving up all possible varieties of it. Plus, like a roti, it doesn't even have to be round so you can definitely make it at home without being taunted about making a 'world map' in the name of food!

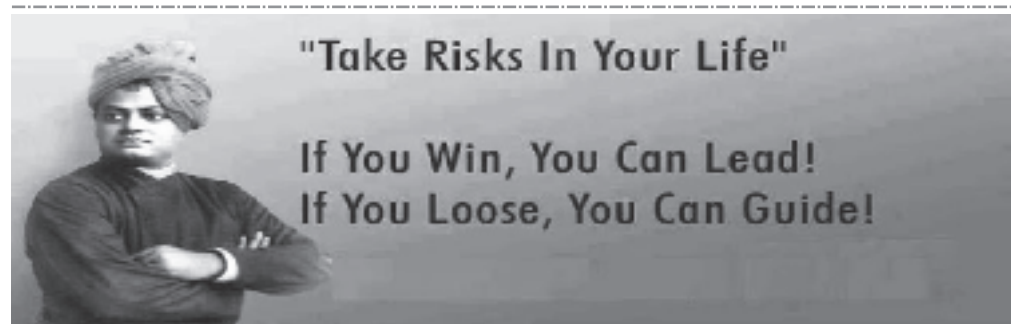
### 7. Amritsari Fish - Non-veggie delights!

An amazing contribution of the food of Punjab to the rest of India, Amritsari fish is a favourite dish among non-vegetarians of India! A succulent, fried fish, this can be had either with naan or just like that since it is a dry dish. Batter-fried, it is juicy and succulent on the inside while also being spicy. It is served in places all over the country with the same name which is only a testament to its popularity. A spicy fish with cold lassi, you possibly cannot go wrong with the combination!



### 8. Dal Makhani

If one dal had to rule them all, it would definitely be the dal makhani. This delectable buttery Punjabi dish of lentils is a rich concoction of black lentils and red kidney beans made in a thick gravy made even richer with dollops of cream. It's a dish worth serving in a royal court. Traditionally, it simmers for 2-3 hours over a low flame to get it to thicken as the flavours keep becoming deeper.





# THE GENERAL KNOWLEDGE COLUMN

## Know About The Legendary Indian Painters of All Time

(Written By – Chirag Gaur, Source – mapsofindia.com)

Indian art has a long and complicated history that stretches back to ancient times. On the other hand, the painters of old India, who created exquisite works such as the paintings in the caves of Ajanta and Ellora, remain unknown. Raja Ravi Varma was one of the first well-known Indian artists, fusing Western creative skills with a distinctly Indian aesthetic. However, European influences in Indian art emerged due to British control and their educational system. Abanindranath Tagore founded the Bengal School of Art, which was instrumental in shifting the Indian art scene away from western elements and more towards Indian traditional aesthetics.

The Progressive Artists' Group (PAG) was created in 1947 and combined elements with western techniques from Indian art history. S. H. Raza, M. F. Husain, and Tyeb Mehta were among the painters who went on to earn international fame. Many PAG artists eventually looked to Indian culture to breathe fresh life into their work.

Following are the four most renowned Indian painters and their famous works:

### Maqbool Fida Hussain

Maqbool Fida Hussain, often known as M.F Hussain, was a well-known Indian painter for his vibrant, energetic, and dramatic works. He was one of the most famous artists on the international stage.

Hussain was indeed a self-taught artist who has often

demonstrated his ability as an art genius via the complexity of his paintings and unmatched technique. "Horses" and "Mother India" are two of his most famous and beautiful images.

### Abanindranath Tagore

Bharat Mata, one of Abanindranath Tagore's (the Bengal

painter. His painting reflected European influences, which matched his education in a British academic system. Roy, however, entirely shifted his approach from his Western educational background to a new style based on Bengali folklore in the mid-1920s. As a result, traditional Bengali painting impacted his skills and subject matter. Jamini Roy's artwork was primarily intended to depict the simplicity of ordinary people's lives.

He also desired to make art more accessible to a larger audience and give Indian art a distinct character. Kalighat painting, an Indian form of art with broad sweeping brushstrokes, affected Jamini Roy. He was particularly interested in the Santhals, a tribal group in Bengal's rural areas.

Jamini Roy was one of India's most prominent artists at the period, and his work had a significant impact on Indian modern art. As a result, the Government of India bestowed the Padma Bhushan to him in 1955.

### Francis Newton Souza

Francis Newton Souza was born in the State of Goa. He was among the first painters from a newly independent India to gain worldwide fame. In 1947, he co-founded the Progressive Artists' Group (PAG) in Mumbai. His work was multi-faceted and cross-disciplinary, mostly modernist and stressing postwar raw art trends. Landscapes and expressionistic paintings were his best-known artworks.



Famous Painters of India

School of Art) most famous paintings, portrays a saffron-clad lady dressed as a Sadvhi carrying a book, paddy sheaves, a piece of white cloth, and a garland in her four hands. The artwork, which was extremely important because of its emotional and historical significance, became extremely popular among patriots in those days, especially after Lord Curzon's proposal to divide Bengal. Therefore, sister Nivedita, a fan of the artwork, planned to transport it from Kashmir to Kanyakumari to instil nationalist sentiment among the country's citizens.

### Jamini Roy

Jamini Roy started as a Post-Impressionist landscape and portrait

## What Are Hurricanes And Their Categories?

(Written By – Garvit Bhirani, Source – mapsofindia.com)

Hurricanes are enormous storms, commonly known as tropical cyclones, which carry a rotating speed of 74 miles per hour around an area containing low pressure and resulting in heavy rain. It is accompanied by thunder, lightning as sometimes it moves into temperature latitudes.

Tropical cyclones have different names at different places. For instance, In North America and the Caribbean, they are called "hurricanes", in the Indian Ocean and Bay of Bengal, they are called "cyclones", and in Southeast Asia, they are known as "typhoons." Therefore, as per the geographical position, the storm's name depends accordingly.

### Formation of Hurricanes

Hurricanes form above the warm ocean water of the tropics in areas adjoining the equator. When warm moist air over the water increases, the cooler air takes place. The cooler air will warm and begin to rise. This cycle leads to the formation of enormous storm clouds. These storm clouds will start to rotate with the earth's spin, creating a collective system. If there is enough warm water, the cycle doesn't stop, while the heavy clouds and strong wind will continue causing a hurricane to form then.



Following are the categories of Hurricanes with their speed limits and consequences:

**Category 1 (74 mph to 95 mph):** These are the risky winds that can damage homes and trees in the area.

**Category 2 (96 mph to 110 mph):** These are intense, dangerous winds leading to extensive destruction to homes, trees and roads, often outcomes in near-total power loss for numerous days to weeks.

**Category 3 (111 mph to 129 mph):** The catastrophic damage to homes, trees and roads. Electricity and water are frequently cut off for several days to weeks.

**Category 4 (130 mph to 156 mph):** Extreme damage to homes, trees and power infrastructure. Most places become unsuitable for living and with no power for weeks or months.

**Category 5 (157 mph and higher):** Most homes and other lay-outs get ruined. Most areas are unsuitable for living and with no power and water for weeks or months.

Hurricanes can span more than 600 miles and are measurable from one angle to the other. The heavy clouds that enable hurricanes can become tall when it comes to height. An intense storm can reach nine miles into the surroundings of an environment.

They can create annihilation with high-speed winds that can make trees fall trees and ruin homes by disrupting people's lives. Also, many hurricanes develop numerous small tornados.

Due to the Coriolis effect, which is the earth's rotation, tropical cyclones rotate anti-clockwise in the northern hemisphere and clockwise in the southern hemisphere. As a result, weather predictors make a cone demonstrating the next travel spot of the hurricane.

Hurricanes occur from June to October over the Western Pacific, and in the Atlantic, from June to November. According to the speed of sustained winds, Tropical Depression has 38 mph or less while Tropical Storm has 39 to 73 mph.

India saw two cyclones, namely Tauktae and Yaas, this year. Tauktae claimed the lives of 12 people in Maharashtra, 8 in Karnataka and 4 in Gujarat. Last year, in 2020, Amphan and Nisarga took place. The Indian Meteorological Department states that India could witness more cyclones before monsoons in upcoming years.

Cyclones ravage a particular place, and the National Disaster Management Authority helps in evacuation and rehabilitation process. The governments in different states focus on the planning and strategy to tackle the crisis, while IMD issues early warnings and updates.



## Know About The Nag Tibba Trek

(Written By – Chirag Gaur, Source – mapsofindia.com)

Mountain ranges are the most popular destination for those seeking to escape the stresses of everyday life and seek peace in the beauty of nature. To obtain such calm, Nag Tibba shows an exciting and ideal weekend trekking location. This trek's initial name is "Nagg", which signifies "snake," and its second name is "Tibba", which means "hill or peak" in the native Garhwali language.

According to an ancient mythological story, Nag Tibba is 'Naag Devta' sacred home. The people frequently gather here to worship for the protection of their cows. Because the Nagg Tibba trip has 9,915 feet, it is among the most attractive treks around Dehradun. This journey, also known as Serpent's Trek, is exceptional in that it can be completed throughout the winter season, while most other treks usually are closed because of severe snowfall.

This trek starts from Dehradun or Mussoorie if you want to experience the refreshing vistas of "the Queen of Hills" as well. Then, from Nag Tibba, travellers can see Kedarnath, Bandarpoonch, Kala Naag, Chanabang, and Swargarohini, all magnificent snowy peaks of the Garhwal Himalayas.

This journey has an awe-inspiring track in that you go up one side of the hill and down the other, and in between, you get to see a range of sceneries like going through deep forests, along grassland and lakes, and ridge treks. It is one of the most fabulous weekend treks because it is the closest hike to Delhi and

effort. It becomes necessary to carry heavy woollen garments.

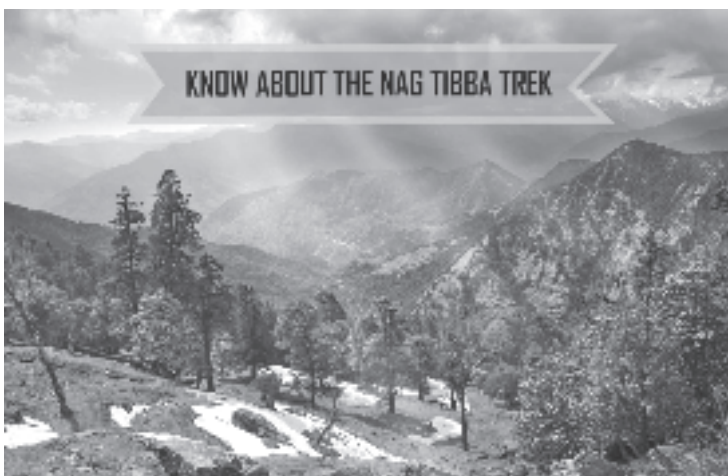
In the winter, Nag Tibba Trek offers a clear sky and breathtaking views of the Kedarnath, Bandarpoonch, Kala Naag, Chanabang, and Swargarohini peaks. In addition, the aroma of

Evergreens will give you companionship while camping at the edge of the forest. Bring your most comfortable and warm garments if you choose the Nag Tibba Trek in the winter.

From October to March, the winter season is usually the adequate time to visit Nag Tibba since you may witness the most breathtaking snowfall. However,

during the winter months of November to February, Nag Tibba can drop to -6 degrees Celsius and reach a high of 8 degrees Celsius.

The Nag Tibba Trek route includes several stops, including Pantwari Village and the famed "Goat Village", situated at the height of 6500ft and serves as half of the popular Nag Tibba trek route. Goat Village is among the quietest overnight destinations since it is surrounded by steep mountains on all sides, earning it the nickname "interesting eco-tourism resort."



Dehradun. This trip is well-known for its spellbinding sunsets.

### Nag Tibba in Winter

The ideal season to travel to Nag Tibba is from October to March, out of the entire year. The temperature at Nag Tibba will fall at night, so be extra careful. Together with the gorgeous snowfall, the calm that this valley provides is well worth the price. Even if winters are freezing and temperatures plummet to dangerously low levels, the isolation and peace provided by Nag Tibba are well worth the



## THE CORPORATE & BUSINESS COLUMN

# Employment Potential of Micro & Small Enterprises

(Written By – Dattatraya Aumbulkar, Source – employmentnews.gov.in)

MSME sector in India has tremendous potential to push growth and generate employment. The government's priority is for an integrated development of the rural and agro based enterprises along with the urban based enterprises. The target is to increase MSME's present share of 29 percent of GDP to 50 percent in next five years and raise its export contribution from 49 percent to 60 percent. To achieve these targets logistics, power and capital cost will need to be reduced. Micro and Small scale Industries are labour intensive and have huge scope for employment generation.

A slew of initiatives have been taken to tackle issues related to MSME sector in the country. The union budget 2019-20 has given stress to Micro-Small- Medium Enterprises (MSME) and Start-ups.

The concept of Business Score Card customized to such units can make specific and time bound business impact. It is pertinent to know that the compact set up of MSMEs and Start up calls that every entrepreneur who ventures or intent to venture into such business initiatives, need to have nothing less than success. This is most vital as the stakes are high in the challenging scenario.

Implementation of the Score Card would enable the MSME units to frame and formulate the policies keeping in view their business purpose, set up, market standing and execution of the business model.

The speciality of MSMEs is in their small size and flexibility in operation.

Very often it is seen that the entrepreneur prefers to invest the limited but requisite amount of finance from their own funds. This provides the ease but at the same time can also lead to getting the self-earnings stuck in the business cycle and can become risky.

It is therefore essential that financial need has to be met with the support of institutional funding, and ensuring cash flow availability on a periodical basis. Proper planning and judgemental aptitude would help the small businessmen.

Like every commercial venture, the MSME also calls for the specific and customized business model based on its

with the determination of self as well as with involvement of the limited number of employees. One should remember that there is no substitute to determination and commitment at workplace in such units. Moreover, all the critical aspects related MSME should be measureable and should be timely monitored.

In order to make every MSME and Start up customer-

and marketing, making them more competitive and integrated with the global value chain. There is need to enhance manufacturing competitiveness of entrepreneurs, the process is on for opening new 135 new Tool Rooms & Technology centres to develop the skill of the entrepreneurs.

While addressing the Global MSME Conference, 2019 held

the current rate of 29% GDP to 50 % in next 5 years span.

As per the 73rd Round of National Sample Survey (NSS), conducted by National Sample Survey Office, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation during the period 2015-16, the estimated number of workers in unincorporated non-agriculture MSMEs in the country engaged in different economic activities excluding the MSMEs registered under (a) Sections 2m(i) and 2m(ii) of the Factories Act, 1948, (b) Companies Act, 1956 and (c) Construction activities falling under Section F of National Industrial Classification (NIC), 2008, are 11.10 crore.

Under the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP,) the estimated employment generated (number of persons) in micro enterprises during the years 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 are 3.58 lakhs, 3.23 lakhs, 4.08 lakhs, 3.87 lakhs and 5.87 lakhs, respectively.

MSME sector remains the highest job creator in our economy and a dedicated focus on MSMEs can create huge employment opportunities with less capital.

E-mail: Dattatraya.ambulakr@gmail.com

Views expressed are personal.



business needs and objectives and customers' requirements. The units which are backed up by such specific business model would certainly be successful.

The premise of incorporating and inception of MSME and Start up needs to be contributing to the business as well as employment. The value addition factor based on the uniqueness, is essential for the success of such business.

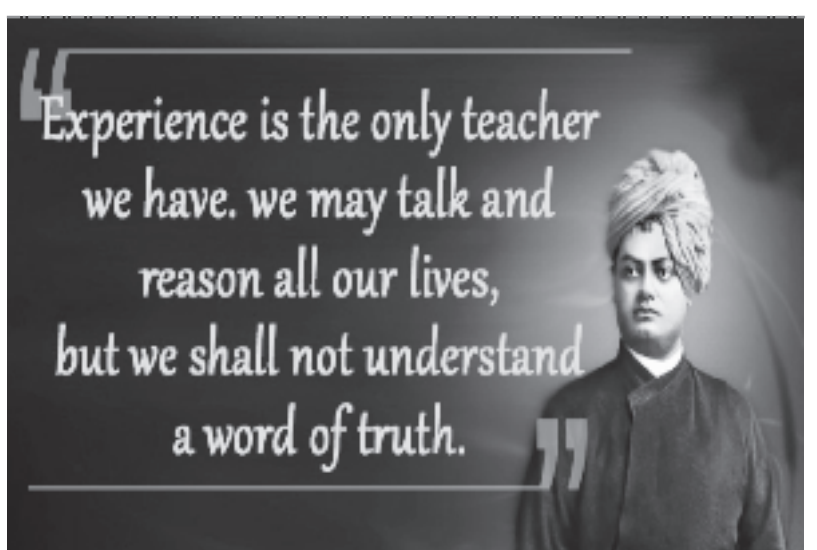
The service delivery of MSMEs and Start up should not only be customer centric and focused on quality. The success factor of MSME lies in such determined business resolution and result orientation.

The entrepreneur needs to achieve these aspects by creating the customer focused work culture, imbibe it as the way of working with zero dilution and

centric, customer – focused and service driven, quality based work culture is always helpful. The limited number of employees and the small size of such units plays vital role in making this happen. Most of the MSMEs are directly driven by the entrepreneurs or owners and their direct involvement is also found supportive to create and implement such requisite work culture and it can become the success factor.

The government is in the process of developing a digital MSME portal which will work as a virtual meeting place for all stakeholders of the sector. For the over 75 lakh MSMEs currently registered, this will provide a platform where they can interact globally to fulfil their requirements for funding, knowledge, technology, skilling

in Delhi in June this year, the Union Minister of MSME Mr Nitin Gadkari in his speech, mentioned that the country has got about 6 Crores MSME employing around 11 Crore persons. The government has a plan to raise the employment potential to 14 Crores and raise





## THE EMPLOYMENT EXPRESS

# Entrepreneurship And Investment Scenario In North East

(Written By - Atul K Thakur, Source – employmentnews.gov.in)

In recent decades, the issue of asymmetric migration into the Northeast, which kept crucial development debates overtly impacted, has caused deep insecurity among the local population. Consequently, it is hardly surprising that observers find Northeastern states having much potential, though it remains untapped to a large extent. The region is yet to benefit from the boom in the national economy, and there is still a glaring need to facilitate inclusive growth in the Northeastern region. For that to happen, the developmental discourses should be democratized to keep participatory governance as a model widely practiced and emulated.

In post-independence India, industrialization strategies for the Northeast put undue weightage on heavy industries. That made the Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) sector secondary in value until its real contribution was felt in the industrial development of the Northeast and the Indian economy at large. As per the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII)'s report, Creating Competitive SMEs, SMEs constitute over 90 percent of total enterprises in most economies and are credited with generating the highest employment growth rates and account for a significant share of industrial production and exports. In India too, SMEs play a pivotal role in the overall industrial economy of the country. SMEs are thus essential for the national objectives of growth with equity and inclusion. Despite an impressive standing, the MSMEs continue facing problems at every stage of operation, whether in the purchase of raw materials, manufacturing of products, marketing of goods, or raising finance. Moreover, the market reforms since 1991 have intensified the competition for MSMEs-both in domestic and overseas markets. That has made it essential for Indian MSMEs to cope with these challenges and improve and sustain competitiveness through rational cost optimization, improved quality, offering better choices by introducing innovative measures and upgraded technology.

According to a CII-PWC report Innovation-Changing the MSME Landscape, statistics are already emerging on the increasing importance of innovation and its scale and scope among the country's firms today. Also, a study by the National Knowledge Commission of India reveals that 42 percent of large firms and 17 percent of MSMEs have introduced 'new to the world' innovations. Seventeen percent of the large companies rank innovation as the top strategic priority, and 75 percent rank it among the top three priorities. So innovation is an area where light industries are making the voyage with positive outcomes. The SMEs functional in the Northeast should also make strides to catch up with this important trend.

In the last two decades, economic growth in the Northeast has been satisfactory, with an

annual growth rate of over 8 percent. A spectacular rise in the service sector has helped in the sustenance of high growth in the region. Over the decades, however, agriculture has suffered very badly due to unpredictable monsoons and faulty mechanization offers. As early efforts of unsystematic heavy industrialization mostly failed in the region, manufacturing became dominated by SMEs in due course of time.

The state of Assam is better in terms of entrepreneurship development when compared to the other states in the Northeast.



With an upscale market and good road/ rail connectivity, Guwahati is naturally placed to lead the entrepreneurial activities and attract large-scale investments. However, it is also true that the other six states present equally favorable atmospheres for SMEs, as the concern for environmental degradation is relatively high among the local population. The local residents prefer light industries instead of heavy and polluting industries that create big tussles among the different stakeholders of the industries concerned and harm the ecosystem.

Sensing the promising opportunities available in the Northeast, industry chambers such as the PHD Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PHDCCI), CII, FICCI are increasingly focusing on this region to score well by infusing energy in SMEs, supported by local entrepreneurial skills. The spread of SMEs in the Northeast will proportionally generate quality employment and check outbound migration besides creating the base of sustainable industrial development in the region. Consequently, the big political issue of 'Northeast's alienation' from the rest of India can come to a halt. The asymmetric outcome of heavy industrialization and certain policies adopted towards natural/ human resources need to be rectified by relying more on the local choice model rather than imposing tailor-made solutions in the Northeastern states. The growing sensitivity on

this is a welcome sign and should help the Northeast reach the center stage of growth and prosperity.

Despite having many commonalities, all the seven states of the Northeast are distinct in their ways. Thus, keeping this diversity in mind is also essential for policymakers and prospective entrepreneurs. Also, there is a need to sideline misplaced apprehensions related to the complex geography of the Northeast and the adjoining international borders: a business in no significant way has much chance of being influenced too much by all these factors. In the

wellunderstood now why the MSMEs sector is seen as the most significant contributor to the socio-economic development of the country and is considered the growth engine of the Indian economy. In the last few decades, especially followed by the economic liberalisation plan in the early 1990s, the sector has formidably contributed to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country, enhancing exports and creating the highest numbers of employment. Noticeably, the sector has provided a muchneeded traction to entrepreneurship development and industrialization

28.4 million) scheme has been sanctioned to set up 12 technology centres, which are expected to be completed by 2021. There are numerous schemes for credit and financial assistance, skill development training, infrastructure development, marketing assistance, technological and quality upgradation, and other services for MSMEs across the country. In order to achieve the goal of doubling the Indian economy to US\$5 trillion in five years, MSMEs are being rightly given the innovative push, and this should help the Indian economy in going forward progressively.

While the Northeastern region has been part of the structural reforms processes that India started way back in 1991 with a greater economic liberalisation drive and ceaselessly pursued since then, it is also time to project the region as a major investment destination with immense business opportunities. Surrounded by international borders including Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh and Myanmar-the region is uniquely placed to strengthen India's peaceful growth mission of regional and subregional economic cooperation in the neighbourhood.

An ever-increasing focus on MSMEs is undoubtedly helping the startup culture to grow in the region; with the bright, soft skills and geographic advantages, the youth of the Northeastern region is leading from the front in re-scripting the business fundamentals in India.

Essentially, better inclusion of thoughts and processes related to planning for the Northeast will usher in a new phase of development. The entrepreneurial spirit in the region is quite positive and with a greater support from policy makers and lenders are certainly giving a new growth impetus to MSMEs to grow and support the youth in finding gainful employment. Among the key success stories, it is crucial to recollect the journey of Sikkim as the place for authentic organic farming with impressive logistic support and market linkages-thus enabling the farmers' to avail the actual dividend of economic reforms. The growth of MSMEs will be one among many desirable outcomes, which will shape the future of the up-and-coming Northeastern region of India. As the world's largest democracy and one of the most significant economies of the world, India is a zone of hope. Its Northeast region must be viewed from the same prism and should be supported and projected as the major growth corridor with close proximity to nature. In fact, the Northeast region has all the reasons to be a zone of sustainable industrial development. A view of that sort is already driving a silent transformation in Northeast, something that should be noticed and acknowledged too.

(Atul K Thakur is a policy professional, columnist and author with special focus on South Asia. The views expressed here are personal. He can be reached at: summertickets@gmail.com)

changing times, the issues of politics and economy cannot be taken separately, as the integration among the groups and individuals is an established phenomenon. So, industries need to make greater adjustments keeping in view the prevailing conditions in each state.

As economic rebounding is the need of the hour to brave a new post-pandemic world, there should be greater collaboration between the government and industry. Noticeably, the global pandemic Coronavirus or Covid19 is being termed as a 'one in hundred years' crisis, which has already impacted lives and livelihoods in an unprecedented adverse manner. Some of the biggest changes that were never expected have taken place. As the crisis has had global nature, India is severely impacted as well.

The world is self-assured to see a sort of reset, it is the time for the government and industry to reckon the urgency of figuring out their immediate priorities, including on supporting the MSMEs, the backbone of the Indian economy. A change in approach is much-needed at this point in time; before the fundamentals of the world order go into reset mode, there should be a determination to revive the MSMEs financing to support the much-needed demand factor of the economy. This is the time for proactive collective action to come out of the trying time with a blueprint for revival of the economy.

At the idea front, it is

across India, thus, even reaching the places hitherto left out of the economic processes.

The Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), Government of India (GoI), and the respective Ministry in State Governments envision a vibrant MSME sector by promoting growth and development of the MSME Sector, including Khadi, Village, and Coir Industries, in cooperation with concerned Ministries/Departments and other stakeholders, by providing support to existing enterprises and encouraging the creation of new enterprises.

The Government of India has made a number of policies for the growth of the Indian MSMEs and to make them globally competitive with innovations and technology; among others, they are:

- \* MSME Credit Health Index (Launched on November 2, 2020).
- \* MoMSMEs adoption of the latest IT tools for MSMEs (October 2020).
- \* GoI Task Forces on MSMEs (September 2020).
- \* Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum (UAM) for online registration.
- \* MSME Data Bank.
- \* MyMSME.
- \* MSME Sampark.
- \* Digital Payment.

To encourage local production, the government is working on policies to increase MSME exports and lower imports. In addition, a Rs 200 crore (US\$





# Global Space Race Where Does India Stand?

(Written By – Narahari Priya Garnaik, Editor, IYA NEWS)

Rwanda has filed with the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) a proposal for a low earth orbit satellite constellation with 327320 satellites. Lying south of the equator in east-central Africa, Rwanda does not have a satellite industry, and it has built only two CubeSats to date. Then why did a small landlocked country seek ITU's permission to launch almost a third of a million satellites? Observers consider this as an attempt to establish that not all of Low Earth Orbit gets owned by America and allies. The U.N. body ITU plays a crucial role in allocating satellite orbits that are increasingly in demand from a large and growing number of services such as fixed, mobile, broadcasting, amateur, space research, and emergency telecommunications, meteorology, global positioning systems, environmental monitoring, and other communication services.

Meanwhile, James Frederick Bridenstine, an American politician who served as the 13th Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), made an essential remark during the Senate Space and Science Subcommittee Hearing on 21 October. He said NASA has invited countries "that don't even have a space program to participate in Artemis in whatever small way they can participate." Artemis Program is a US-led international human spaceflight program under which NASA plans to return humans to the Moon, specifically the lunar south pole, by 2024. "Space is a tool of diplomacy for this country, and it's something that every country wants, and we can help provide it," Bridenstine said before the Senate. Besides Bridenstine, other speakers such as Patricia Sanders, head of NASA's Aerospace Safety and Advisory Panel, and Mike Gold, Executive Vice President for Civil Space and External Affairs Redwire Space, underscored the need for around \$2 billion per year funding for projects in low earth orbit, such as the International Space Station (ISS), from the government. The ISS has been flying for more than 20 years and may stay operational into 2030 if Congress agrees to NASA's request to fund the station beyond the currently approved 2024. Mary Lynne Dittmar, executive vice president of Axiom Space, in response to a question on what happens if the ISS retires before a U.S. replacement is flying, notes that China already has a space station flying and American companies are "beginning to lose customers to China."

The Chinese Space Station is in orbit, demonstrating significant progress and attracting international partners. The construction of the space station will be completed by the end of 2022. "Humanity is only at the beginning of understanding the immense economic, technological, and medicinal value of microgravity, and America is at risk of ceding these capabilities to our greatest competitor," Jim Bridenstine said on 21 October. The American concerns seem to be valid in the context of the number

of launches China carried out this year. China recently completed its 39th space launch in 2021, tying with a historical record of 39 launches set in 2018 and 2020. The Chinese space station is likely to do "thousands of experiments" in microgravity and could accept request from countries unable to reach the international space station.

When world powers are accelerating their space ambitions, Space launches by Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) has decreased dramatically. In 2021, ISRO carried out only two launches, while 2 in 2020 and 6 in 2019. The U.S. touched a maximum launch of 31 in 2018, while Russia had 29 launches in 2015. India's Economic Survey 2020-21 data reveals China has outpaced all the countries in the world as it has been aggressively pushing its program to create newer technologies and diplomacy in the last few years.

## Where does India stand?

China's space program began in 1956 with studies of placing a satellite into orbit, while India's program was initiated in the 1960s. Both the countries had started their program with an ambition to utilize the space for civilian purposes as it was application-driven, and policies of the two countries aimed toward helping their sizeable poor population. However, the gaps between the two countries widened in the late 1990s and early years of 21st century, with China increasing its expenditure on space, aiming to counter the U.S. in this arena. India's Economic Survey 2020-21, presented before the Parliament in January this year, states that the U.S. spent ten times more than India in space technology, while China's expenditure was six times more. India's annual space expenditure is only around \$1.8 billion, while China spent over \$11 billion a year on its space program. The U.S. spent \$19.5 billion on the space sector besides massive investment by private firms like Amazon and Elon Musk's SpaceX.

To keep up with China in the space race, leaders of the Quad, comprising of Australia, India, Japan, and the United States, agreed on 24 September 2021 that they would work on developing norms, guidelines, rules, and principles that would ensure the sustainable use of outer space.

On 24 September, Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi and U.S. President Joe Biden also agreed to finalize a "Space Situational Awareness Memorandum of Understanding by the end of 2021," facilitating data sharing and sharing of services to ensure long-term sustainability of outer space. Nevertheless, India has not made any announcement so far whether it will join the Artemis Accord of

the U.S. or not. Artemis Accord, joined by 12 countries so far including Japan, Australia, UAE and the U.K., is an agreement for lunar exploration and beyond, with the participation of both international partners and commercial players.

"Given the high costs of space exploration, there should be cooperation between various space agencies. India has had a good relationship with NASA and Russia's Glavkosmos and took both these agencies' help when needed. India should continue with this policy and should not treat space collaboration as a zero-sum game and should continue collaborations with both these



agencies for its needs to use Space for Development and Exploration of Space for the common interest of humanity. Collaboration with one should not be seen as hostility to the other. India must worry about its interests and requirements," opines Professor Mayank Vahiya, Department of Astronomy and Astrophysics, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research.

"The issue is about managing planetary resources. Moon, Mars, etc., are a common heritage to mankind (CHM). We first need to have clarity on this issue before joining any such project, whether the Artemis Accord or China-led group. India should push for establishing a transparent and legally binding mechanism with CHM-focus," Ajey Lele, another space expert, believes.

## Reforms Undertaken by India

The global space economy is currently valued at about \$360 billion. ISRO's document suggests that India accounts for only about 2% of the space economy while the U.S. captures 40% of the total market share and the U.K. 7%. ISRO aims to increase its market share to 9% by 2030 with the strong participation of private players in the backdrop of progressive reforms.

"Companies like SpaceX, Blue Origin, Virgin Galactic, and

Arianespace have revolutionized the space sector by reducing costs and turnaround time, with innovation and advanced technology. In India, however, players within the private space industry have been limited to being vendors or suppliers to the government's space program," a document published by the ISRO in October 2021 reads.

Aiming to attract more private players in the space sector, the Indian government has created the Indian National Space Promotion and Authorization Centre (INSPACe) as a single-window, independent nodal agency. The government mandates the INSPACe to promote and enhance the role of private industry players in the space sector through handholding, support, and by providing them with a level playing field. It will also authorize the use of ISRO facilities by private companies, developing Indian satellite systems, and launching rockets/vehicles developed by the private sector.

On 11 October, Prime Minister Narendra Modi launched the Indian Space Association (ISPA)- the premier industry association of space and satellite companies. ISPA will build global linkages for the Indian space industry to bring critical technology and investments into the country to create more high-skill jobs. The organisation is represented by Bharti Airtel, Larson & Toubro, Nelco (Tata Group), OneWeb, MapmyIndia, Walchandnagar Industries, and Alpha Design Technologies.

These private firms expect support from stable regulatory and policy environment and an exercise has already been initiated by the Department of Space to create new business-friendly policy frameworks in areas like remote-sensing, satellite communication, and launch policies.

The government has authorised public sector company New Space India Ltd (NSIL) to act as the exclusive public sector aggregator for both demand and supply of space assets/services on a commercial basis, including imaging and communication transponders, launch services, etc. In its role as a demand aggregator, NSIL will acquire satellites, launch vehicles, and other assets developed by ISRO or the private industry. In its role as a supply aggregator, NSIL will commercialize assets and services like transponder capacity, imaging services, launch capacity, etc., on ISRO-developed satellites and launch vehicles.

ISRO has also been identifying the science and exploration missions where the only the private sector can participate. Experts believe that this step will provide a sense of security to the private sector while making investment decisions in

the space sector. The government will also provide some funding support if the private sector invests in selected areas.

The government has already decided that technologies related to platforms such as Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) and Small Satellite Launch Vehicle (SSLV) will be transferred to the private sector shortly. The government has categorically divided the role of the private and public sector with public sector laboratories in the space sector that will focus on research and development. At the same time, manufacturing and commercial activities will be done by business entities across both the public and private sectors. It will provide significant support to the Indian armed forces as the demand for specific space military assets has been increasing by the day in the backdrop of growing hostilities along the borders.

Following the reforms, several Indian space sector startups have raised venture capital for their planned projects. More than 40 space sector startups and small firms are currently involved in the Indian space segment.

With the lineup of ambitious space missions like Gaganyaan for 2022, Shukrayaan (Venus Mission) for 2025, and possibly an Indian Space Station, the private sector may play a significant role in distributing the burden of ISRO in the near future.

## The Space Diplomacy

On 24 September, the Indian Space Research Organisation signed an implementing arrangement to develop a small satellite for Bhutan. ISRO had already placed GSAT-9, also dubbed the South Asia Satellite, in orbit in May 2017, providing space-enabled services to other South Asian countries. Besides assisting Asian neighbours through its remote sensing satellites, India has a program called UNAATI-UNISpace Nano-satellite Assembly & Training- which offers two-month training on Nano-Satellite building to international participants. Till now, ISRO has trained 59 officials of 33 countries in two batches under this programme.

ISRO has space cooperative documents at country and space agency levels with 59 countries and five multilateral bodies until June 2021. However, in the changed circumstances when serious concerns are being raised about overcrowding of lower earth orbit, and debris of older satellites, experts have advised India to play a more active role in formulating space regulations.

India must vigorously join the effort to ensure that space is used for the betterment of mankind as a whole and must continue to ensure that the interests of less advanced nations are not compromised when planetary exploration becomes possible. India must stand firm in ensuring that the rich and powerful do not share the resources amongst themselves. Space resources must be used for the well-being of all humanity. India must take this moral stand and ensure that all laws are consistent with this objective.

*Views expressed are personal.*



# THE REVOLUTION EXPRESS

## The 10 Best Revolutionaries

(Source – *theguardian.com*)

### "Ernesto Che Guevara

Not for nothing has the image of Che Guevara stayed a hallmark of revolution and every expression of democratic, radical dissent, in to the 21st century. Behind the T-shirt image lies the reality of a man whose vision of liberation was at once romantic, ruthless, personal, poetic and compassionate. Born to a middle-class Argentinian family in 1928, Guevara explored Latin America's poverty on his motorcycle while training as a doctor, vowing to fight and change what he beheld, and masterminding Cuba's revolution as a vision for the world. Che Guevara: A Revolutionary Life, a biography by Jon Lee Anderson, the man who located Che's body in Bolivia, depicts a complex but total revolutionary, as undogmatic as he was committed.

### Maximilien Robespierre

Among the historical figures after whom the French name boulevards and squares, one is inexplicably rare: the father of their republic and all modern revolutionary politics. History has given Robespierre a bad rap for his role in what it knows as the Terror. A great orator with a brilliant mind, but an ascetic man, Robespierre drove the great French Revolution, opposing Girondin revolutionary factions that disastrously declared war on the rest of Europe. The wars, and betrayal by others, required Robespierre to defend that revolution with a device proposed along with his friend Joseph-Ignace Guillotin as a humane alternative to the breaking wheel, after the pair had unsuccessfully attempted to abolish the death penalty. Robespierre was guillotined without trial after a coup d'etat on 28 July 1794.



### Rosa Luxemburg

History happens, but only just. What would the 20th century have looked like if the German leftist insurgency of 1918-19, in which Luxemburg played her part, had succeeded? No Hitler? No Stalin? A naturalised German of Polish-Jewish origins, she co-founded the Spartacus League, which opposed the first world war and later became the German Communist party. Luxemburg took a passionate stance against both Bolshevik authoritarianism and failed reformism and forged a path that has inspired others ever since, and criticised the violence of the second uprising in 1919, after which she was arrested, tortured and shot.



### Mahatma Gandhi

Gandhi became the guru and inspiration of nonviolent resistance, after deploying its tactics and principles to lead India's independence from imperial Britain. Born to a Hindu family, he first experimented with nonviolent resistance in South Africa, before returning to India to organise peasants and workers against land taxes and subjugation. Gandhi's vision was political peace as expression of personal peace, fasting and self-purification. Serially imprisoned, he set an example of resistance to British rule and triumphed, though he rejected the partition of Pakistan and India, of which he is seen as the founding father.



### 'Toussaint LOuverture

Haiti may have been one of the world's most desperate places in recent times, but its proud origins were those of the greatest revolt against slavery since Spartacus, the gladiator and original revolutionary, escaped to march on Rome. Toussaint was leader of the remarkable revolt in 1791 in the then-French colony of Saint-Dominique, for which he was nicknamed "Black Spartacus". Toussaint, himself a free black man and a Jacobin, led the revolt in advance of revolutionary France's abolition of slavery in 1794. He devised a new constitution for the colony in 1801, and although he stopped short of declaring independence, Napoleon Bonaparte sent troops to re-establish French control. Toussaint was arrested and deported to France, where he died.



### "Mary Harris Mother Jones

It's strange to think that a century ago the US was a hotbed of radical syndicalism. Mother Jones, known as "the most dangerous woman in America", was a teacher and dressmaker, driven from County Cork by famine to Canada, later moving to Chicago. She lost her husband and children to yellow fever and became an organiser of the United Mine Workers union before co-founding the group Industrial Workers of the World. An irrepressible firebrand, she fought against child labour and co-ordinated strikes by miners and silk workers. As a woman who organised men, she was denounced in the US Senate as "grandmother of all agitators".



### James Connolly

Connolly is acclaimed as one of Ireland's founding fathers, but is insufficiently regarded among the great European revolutionaries of all time; no one has entwined the politics of labour and of national liberation like Connolly. Born in Edinburgh in 1868 to Irish parents, he served in Ireland for the British Army, towards which he conceived a lifelong loathing, and deserted. He founded the Irish Socialist Republican party and, returning to Ireland in 1910, joined Jim Larkin to organise the transport strike of 1913 that led to the Easter Rising three years later. His Irish Citizen Army formed part of the rising, after which Connolly, along with 14 other rebels, was executed by the British.



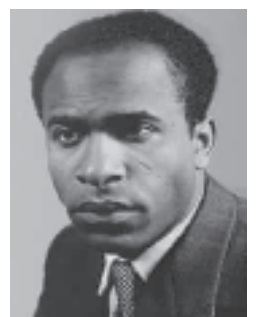
### Emiliano Zapata

Hero, with Francisco Villa, of the Mexican revolution of 1910. Influenced by the anarchist communist writings of Prince Peter Kropotkin, Zapata was a warrior for peasant land rights; his Plan de Ayala is the historical template for democratic land ownership. Zapata's Liberation Army of the South continued to struggle against landowners even after the revolution had installed its political leaders in power. From his base in Morelos, modelled along his revolutionary ideals, Zapata likewise opposed the power of the federal army, which tricked him to his death by feigning a defection. His ideas inspired the neo-Zapatista movement in southern Mexico during the 1990s.



### Frantz Fanon

Born in 1925 in Martinique and descended from slaves, Fanon was a psychiatrist and philosopher who arrived at his revolutionary humanism through vivid experience of French colonialism in Algeria. He fought in the French Resistance during the second world war, but was "bleached" along with other non-whites after the end of hostilities. He studied medicine and psychiatry in Lyon, then worked at Blida psychiatric hospital in Algeria. His books Black Skin, White Masks and later The Wretched of the Earth are seminal texts on all colonial violence and inspired the struggle for Algerian independence and thereafter all anti-colonial liberation movements. Fanon was condemned to deportation, but fled to Tunisia, later dying of leukaemia in America in 1961.



### Leon Trotsky

Trotsky was the architect, along with Vladimir Lenin, of the Bolshevik Russian revolution of 1917, and victim and symbol of that revolution's transformation into Stalinism. Born Lev Bronstein to a Jewish family in Ukraine, Trotsky spent much of his youth as an agitator in exile, returning to join the uprisings of 1905 and the revolution of 1917. He took charge of the Red Army in 1918. With Stalin's accession, however, Trotsky became part of the Left Opposition, coming into conflict with Stalin on, among other things, his commitment to global revolution versus Stalin's authoritarian "socialism in one country". Increasingly marginalised and eventually expelled from the Central Committee, he fled first to France, then to Norway, eventually moving in to the house of Frida Kahlo and Diego Rivera in Mexico City. In 1940, he was traced to the city and murdered by Stalin's agents.



# THE RURAL DEVELOPMENT COLUMN

## Rural India : Focus on Non-Agriculture Sector

(Written By – Rajani Sinha, Source – livemint.com)

Reducing the dependence of rural masses on agriculture will help improve the overall income of the rural population

Around two-thirds of India's population is in rural areas and a large proportion of this population lives in abject poverty. According to the ICE 360° Household Survey conducted in 2016, of the bottom 20% of India's income quintile, 89% live in rural areas. There is an urgent need to improve the economic scenario in rural India to have a sustainable and robust growth model for the country as a whole. The recent assembly election results in Saurashtra reiterate the need for the government to focus on rural India.

The Union finance minister recently said that the agriculture sector is the government's top priority because the country's economic growth is not "justifiable and equitable" unless the benefits are reflected in the farm sector. National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) data shows that more than one-fifth of rural households with self-employment in agriculture have income less than the poverty line. Agriculture labour productivity in terms of gross value added (GVA) in India is less than a third of that in China and 1% of that in the US. In 2016, the government had announced its intention of doubling farmer incomes by 2022. One big way in which farmer incomes can get a boost is by improving farm productivity (ratio of agriculture output to agriculture inputs).

The productivity of most crops in India is well below the global average. Farm productivity can be improved through better irrigation

facilities, technology improvement, diversifying towards higher value added crops (like fruits, vegetables, spices, condiments), and increasing crop intensity. Better price realization for farmers is the other big step

area of agriculture marketing reforms.

Apart from the agriculture sector, there needs to be increased focus on agriculture-allied sectors if we want to improve overall rural income.

large 64% of rural employment is in the agriculture sector. Hence, reducing the dependence of rural masses on agriculture as a source of income will help improve the overall income of the rural population. According to a NITI

the rural workforce. The rural workforce finds it difficult to get absorbed in the manufacturing sector. This is where improving education facilities and skill development programmes in rural areas will play an important role.

Services sector growth in rural areas could also play a critical role in improving rural income. Sectors like transport and storage have recorded reasonable growth in the rural area. However, there is need to further increase the contribution of the services sector to rural output. The services sector contributes around 27% to rural output, as against 55% to India's GDP. A strong push to sectors like food processing, warehousing and logistics will be very beneficial as it will help push up farmer incomes, reduce the wastage of perishable agriculture commodities and provide employment to rural workers.

Villages are India's backbone, contributing around 46% to the country's net domestic product and employing 70% of the total workforce. While it is very critical to increase farmer incomes, it is even more important to increase overall rural incomes. And this could be achieved through reducing the over-dependence of the rural population on agriculture as a source of income. A suitable push needs to be given to infrastructure development and industrial and services sector growth in rural areas. What is also very critical is to impart skills to the rural workforce appropriately to enable them to get absorbed in the non-agriculture sector.

Rajani Sinha is a Mumbai-based corporate economist.



that can help in improving income. This is where cutting out the middlemen and introducing agriculture marketing reforms becomes critical. There needs to be a mechanism in place to ensure that agriculture prices do not fall below the minimum support prices (MSP). For instance, last year we saw the prices of pulses fall below the MSP, causing distress to farmers. The model APMC (agricultural produce market committee) law does propose reforms in the form of treating the entire state as a single market, removal of fruits and vegetables from the purview of mandatory trading in the APMC market, promotion of electronic trading, etc. However, a lot more needs to be done in the

The livestock sector, which contributes around 4% to India's gross domestic product (GDP), is particularly critical. India has a mixed crop livestock farming system, with livestock becoming an important secondary source of income. Small and marginal farmers have high dependence on the livestock sector. Hence, measures to boost livestock sector growth and productivity will have a significant impact in alleviating rural distress.

But rural India does not mean only agriculture and agriculture-allied sectors. Interestingly, the share of agriculture in rural output is 39%, whereas the rest is contributed by the manufacturing, construction and services sectors. However, a

Aayog report, income per farmer is around one-third of the income per non-agriculture worker. Even with other development parameters improving in the Indian economy over the last few decades, income disparity between agriculture and non-agriculture workers has remained at around these levels.

There has been a substantial growth in employment in the construction sector in rural areas. But, again, construction is a low-paying sector. Improvement in employment in the manufacturing and services sectors will be critical in improving rural income. The manufacturing sector in rural India contributes 18% to rural output, but employs only 8% of

2022 HAPPY NEW YEAR

ନୂତନ ବର୍ଷର ଦୁର୍ଭିକ୍ଷ

**ଅଭିମାନ**

କାର୍ତ୍ତିକ ୨୦୨୧ ଅବସରରେ ଚେନ୍ନୌରୁ ଆସିଥିବା ଗ୍ରାମ ଉତ୍ସାହୀନଙ୍କୁ ସମସ୍ତ କମ ସାଧାରଣ ଏବଂ ଦୈନିକ ଅନାଗତି କରମାଧାରକୁ ମୋକ୍ଷ ଅନେକ ଅନେକ ଦୂର୍ଭିକ୍ଷ ପରିଚିତ, ଶୁଭେଚ୍ଛା ଏବଂ ସୁଖାମନା।

ପଦ ସମାପନକରଣ  
ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ରଞ୍ଜନୀ ସିଂହା

ବିକ୍ଷା କଳିତା ଦଳ

2022 HAPPY NEW YEAR

ନୂତନ ବର୍ଷର ଦୁର୍ଭିକ୍ଷ

**ଅଭିମାନ**

କାର୍ତ୍ତିକ ୨୦୨୧ ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ଶାନ୍ତି ଏବଂ ଶୈଳୀ ଆଣିବେ। ଏହି ଅବସରରେ ଅନାଗତି ଗ୍ରାମ ଉତ୍ସାହୀନଙ୍କୁ ଚେନ୍ନୌରୁ ଆସିଥିବା ଗ୍ରାମ ଉତ୍ସାହୀନ ଏବଂ ଦୈନିକ ଅନାଗତି କରମାଧାରକୁ ମୋକ୍ଷ ଅନେକ ଅନେକ ଦୂର୍ଭିକ୍ଷ ପରିଚିତ, ଶୁଭେଚ୍ଛା ଏବଂ ସୁଖାମନା।

ପଦ ସମାପନକରଣ  
ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ରଞ୍ଜନୀ ସିଂହା

” EVERYTHING IS EASY WHEN YOU ARE BUSY. BUT NOTHING IS EASY WHEN YOU ARE LAZY. ”

” TAKE RISKS IN YOUR LIFE. IF YOU WIN, YOU CAN LEAD. IF YOU LOSE, YOU CAN GUIDE. ”



## THE SPORTS AFFAIRS COLUMN

# 10 Best Hockey Players of All Time

(Written By –Amy Tikkanen , Source – britannica.com)

Using algorithms, spreadsheets, statistics, and slide rules, I have determined the best ice hockey players ever. Kidding! I don't even know what an algorithm is. However, I do know my hockey. So, relying solely on my deeply held opinions, I've come up with a very subjective list of the top 10 hockey players. Don't agree with my picks? Well, you get a five-minute major for fighting.

### ● Alex Ovechkin 1

My only coworker who follows hockey loves Alex Ovechkin. In fact, he once claimed that Ovechkin was “the world's greatest human being.” I think he was



kidding. But “Ovie” has proven himself a great hockey player. After making his National Hockey League (NHL) debut in 2005 with the Washington Capitals, Ovechkin frequently led the league in scoring, winning the Maurice Richard Trophy, for most goals scored, multiple times (2008–09, 2013–16, 2018–19, 2020). He's also a three-time recipient of the Hart Memorial Trophy (2008–09, 2013), as the most valuable player in the NHL. He also (finally) won the Stanley Cup with the Capitals in 2018. All that and he has a colorful personality, entertaining fans with amusing quotes (“Russian machine never breaks”) and stunts (wearing a fisherman's hat during a skill competition at the 2009 All-Star break). Oh, and the coworker? He's my boss.

### ● Jacques Plante 2

Jacques Plante changed the face of hockey. Literally. The Montreal Canadian goalie is credited with popularizing face masks. In 1959 he was hit by a slap shot and needed 21 facial stitches. As the team's only goalie, he had to return to the game after getting sewn up. However,

he refused to take the ice unless he could wear a face



mask. The rest is history. Equipment aside, Plante was also a stellar goaltender, helping Montreal win five consecutive Stanley Cups (1956–60). In 1962 he was named the league's most valuable player, and he was a seven-time winner of the Vezina Trophy (1956–60, 1962, 1969), as the league's best goalie.

### ● Steve Yzerman 3

Did I grow up in Michigan? Yes. Am I biased? Definitely. But this is my list, and Steve Yzerman of the Detroit Red Wings is on it. He helped transform the Dead Wings into one of the game's most-dominating teams, restoring



Detroit as Hockeytown. As the longest-serving captain in NHL history, he brought three Stanley Cups (1997–98, 2002) to a city that desperately needed something to cheer about. In addition to being an all-around player who could score and play defense, he earned respect for his class and quiet leadership.

### ● Terry Sawchuk 4

Many people have called Terry Sawchuk the greatest goalie in hockey. During a 21-year career he won four Stanley Cups—three with the Red Wings (1952, 1954–55) and one with the Toronto Maple Leafs (1967)—and four Vezina Trophies (1952–53, 1955, 1965). He also registered 447 career wins, which included an unprecedented 103 shutouts, a record that stood

until 2009. While he left his mark on hockey, the game also left its mark on him. He received a reported 400 stitches before finally donning a face mask (see number 9). In 1966 Time magazine had a makeup artist recreate all his facial injuries, and the resulting image isn't pretty (google it). Long suffering from depression and alcoholism, Sawchuk died in 1970 at the age of 40 after a drunken fight with a teammate resulted in fatal internal injuries.



### ● Jean Béliveau 5

Considered one of the game's best centers, Jean Béliveau won 10 (yes, 10) Stanley Cups (1956–60, 1965–66, 1968–69, 1971) with the Montreal Canadiens. He scored a then record 507 career goals and was twice named the league's MVP (1956, 1964). In fact, Béliveau was so awesome that he didn't even have to wait the customary three years after retiring before being voted into the Hockey Hall of Fame (1972).

### ● Maurice Richard 6

“The Rocket” rewrote the record books. The right winger was the first player to score 500 goals and the first to light up the lamp 50 times in a single season. During his 18 years with the Montreal Canadiens, Maurice Richard won eight Stanley Cups (1944, 1946, 1953, 1956–60). He was also known for his aggressive play and hot temper. An idol



among French Canadians, his suspension (for fighting) in 1955 caused fans to riot in Montreal.

### ● Mario Lemieux 7

Despite being 6 feet 4 inches (1.9 meters) tall, Mario Lemieux displayed great speed and agility. During his 17 years as a player with the Pittsburgh Penguins, he won two Stanley Cups (1991–92) and managed to score an impressive 690 career goals despite missing a number of seasons after being diagnosed with Hodgkin lymphoma. In 1997 “The Magnificent One” retired, and two years later he helped the Penguins climb out of bankruptcy after becoming the team's majority owner. He returned as a player for several seasons before his last retirement in 2006. Three years later Pittsburgh won another Stanley Cup, making



Lemieux the first person to win the cup as both a player and an owner.

### ● Bobby Orr 8

Bobby Orr is widely regarded as the game's best defenseman—evidenced by his record-setting eight James Norris Memorial Trophy wins (1968–75). While with the Boston



Bruins, he became the first defenseman to lead the NHL in scoring (1970), and he was named the league's MVP three times (1970–72). He also won two Stanley Cups (1970, 1972).

### ● Wayne Gretzky 9

With his finesse and speed, “The Great One” revolutionized the game. Wayne Gretzky shattered long-standing records, notably scoring an unprecedented 894 goals. He also earned four Stanley Cups with the Edmonton Oilers (1984–85, 1987–88) and was named the NHL's MVP nine (!) times (1980–87, 1989). After being traded to the Los Angeles Kings in 1988, he helped popularize ice hockey in the



United States, paving the way for the game's expansion.

### ● Gordie Howe 10

That's “Mr. Hockey” to you. Gordie Howe's 801 career goals set a then record in the NHL, and, as a member of the Red Wings “Production Line,” he won four Stanley Cups (1950, 1952, 1954–55). In addition to being a scorer, “Mr. Elbows” was also known for his gritty play. Not that I'm condoning fisticuffs, but, unlike some players (cough, Gretzky, cough), Howe didn't need an enforcer to fight his battles. He inspired the “Gordie Howe hat trick,” which was a goal, an assist, and a fight in one game. And Howe played until he was 100. OK, really he was 52, but that's like 100 in hockey years.





## THE STUDENT AFFAIRS COLUMN

# Career Opportunities in Agroforestry

Agroforestry is a land-use system which deals with theory and practice of creation, conservation and scientific management of agricultural crops, forest crops and livestock. Agroforestry is a sustainable land use system for harmonious development of agriculture and forestry sector besides offering various environmental services and generation of carbon credits. Commercial and Industrial Agroforestry in India is an emerging thrust areas in post green revolution period for food, wood and environmental security. In India, Agroforestry practices have been increased for livelihoods and commercial gain in limited land resources for enhancing the overall productivity. It has become a way of life for the rural communities as it plays an important role in land-use management, livelihood security and reduction of vulnerability. Growing human and livestock population require huge amount of food, fodder, fiber, medicine, timber etc. which is exerting intense pressure on natural resources in India. Green revolution in the country brought self-sufficiency in food grain production similar benefits could not be realized in the forestry sector to meet out the requirement of timber.

The production of wood and other tree products is intricately linked to industrial growth and rural development. As per study the production potential of trees for wood in India is moderately low at the rate of 0.7 m<sup>3</sup>/ha/year compared to the world average of about 2.1 m<sup>3</sup>/ha/year, resulting in a huge gap between the demand and supply with scarcity of wood. The rising demand of food and wood could be accomplished either by increasing the farm and forest area or by adopting sustainable land management practices. Agroforestry is one such way for planting trees outside the forest to achieve the goal of 33% of forest and tree cover as required in national forest policy of 1988 against present level of about 25%.

The National Commission on Agriculture (1976) had highlighted inclusion of agroforestry in the syllabus of agriculture in State Agricultural Universities (SAUs) in India. In an organized institutional way the agroforestry in India initiated by the Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR), launching All India Coordinated Research Project on Agroforestry (AICRPAF) during 1983. Further a National Research Centre for Agroforestry (NRCAF) was established by ICAR during 1988 which has been upgraded to Central Agroforestry Research Institute (CAFRI) at Jhansi in Central India. The first National Agroforestry Policy was launched in India during 2014 which also focuses to strengthen the agroforestry at grass root level as a course curriculum in school education and motivating youths to grow and conserve the trees. At present, the research, education and extension in agroforestry in India are being pursued by ICAR and Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (MoA&FW), however the role of ICFRE and Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) is equally important.

### LIVELIHOODS AND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT THROUGH AGROFORESTRY

When we talk about livelihood at rural landscape, the food, wood, fuel, fodder, fibers and fruits are the major supporting entities. For such requirements, agroforestry has become a way of life of the farmers and rural communities where it plays an important role in land-use management, livelihood security and reduction of vulnerability. India being a home to the small and marginal farmers, the food security and

(Written By – Arvind Bijalwan, Manmohan JR Dobriyal and Tarun Kumar Thakur, Source – employmentnews.gov.in)

livelihoods opportunity depends on their performance where traditional agroforestry can help them in all respects. The Poplar and Eucalyptus based agroforestry reflected profitable than pure agriculture in Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh. In hot arid and semi-arid areas, the species like Prosopis, Albizia, Zizyphus and Acacia provide many times more returns per unit of land than agriculture alone. Similarly, multilayered agroforestry (home gardens) in Kerala and North east is an established example for utilizing space and time to maximize the productivity with the diverse produce, thereby generating livelihood for the farmers. The Grewia and other temperate trees based agroforestry system in Himalayan region are fulfilling the need of hill farmers for fodder, fuel, fiber and wild edible fruits. The important agroforestry models such as agrisilviculture, agrihorticulture, silvipasture, agrisilviculture, Hortipasture boundary/ peripheral plantation, Block plantation etc and linking them with carbon finance are highly beneficial to the farmers. Agroforestry immensely helps in natural resource conservation and management to improve the soil fertility, maintain the soil and water balance with restoration of land degradation. The farmers ITK (Indigenous Technical Knowledge) in the form of traditional agroforestry to harness the tree benefits is now scaled up in commercial and industrial forestry. The debris and leaf fall from the trees in agroforestry make the soil porous and naturally active. Tree species with grasses (silvipasture) is an important technique for accelerating the process of restoration and making land biologically active in mining and landslide areas. Agroforestry is also a major contributor in carbon forestry in agricultural landscape through carbon sequestration, clean environment, agroecotourism and agroecosystem services. Therefore, agroforestry is now emerging as a green enterprising and good business model for natural resource managers.

### TEACHING AND EDUCATION IN AGROFORESTRY

In India Agroforestry education is presently being imparted in State Agricultural Universities (SAUs), traditional Universities and private Institutions as an important subject in B.Sc. Forestry, B.Sc. Agriculture, B.Sc. Horticulture etc. The master programme in Agroforestry (M.Sc. Agroforestry) and doctorate in Agroforestry (Ph.D. Agroforestry) is being offered by various SAUs, CAUs and other institutions in India. The agro-foresters are trained in such a way that they can acquire the real time knowledge of current trends of agroforestry. The different aspects covered under master programme such as Introductory Agroforestry, Principles and Practices of Agroforestry, Multipurpose Trees in Agroforestry, Principles of Crop Production in Agroforestry, Shrubs & Fruit Crops in Agroforestry, Fodder and Pasture development in Agroforestry, Soil, Water and watershed Management in Agroforestry, Production Economics, Marketing & value chain of Agroforestry, Natural Resource Management, Forest certification,

Carbon agroforestry and carbon finance, Commercial & Industrial Agroforestry, Agroforestry ecosystem services, and Research methodology and Statistical design in agroforestry etc. In addition to this, credit seminar and independent research work in the form of thesis fulfilling all requirements viz. Research synopsis, pre-thesis seminar, thesis and viva voce evaluation by the external examiner. The field attachment (field work) and study tour programme are the core elements of the agroforestry programme. The minimum three years Doctoral programme (Ph.D. Agroforestry) is also offered by many SAUs, Deemed universities, traditional Universities and autonomous institutions with advanced courses in Agroforestry along with research work in specific topic of agroforestry and related fields.

At a time when there is crisis of wood in the country and we are importing wood from the other countries, agroforestry seems to be the only possible option to meet out the requirement of wood from the farm itself. Further, the natural conservation approach, carbon sequestration and ecosystem services



View of Agroforestry practices in India

are favouring agroforestry management. Thus the following areas in the field of agroforestry are emerging and seems to be very important in the recent time in many ways: Industrial agroforestry- Pulp and Paper, plywood & panel products industry, Value Chain in Industrial Agroforestry; Planation technology of valuable and Fast growing trees; Economics of timber production in Agroforestry and Farm Forestry Systems; Intensive Intercrop Production; PPP based Agro-Farm-Forestry; Farm forests and Tree certification; Institute-Industry-Farmer interface and agroforestry models; Climate Smart Agroforestry; Agroforestry programs, Policy and legal framework; Carbon sequestration of farm trees; Agroforestry enterprise and trading; Commercial Agroforestry Models; Valuation of Agroforestry Models; Linking Small farmers to carbon finance; Agroforestry and agroecotourism; Agroforestry for livelihood supporting projects and activities; Agro-biodiversity conservation; Agroforestry and Ecosystem Services; Energy and Biomass plantation, Dendro-biomass energy, Novel tree plantations (Nutri Ayur) etc.

### HOW TO TAKE ADMISSION IN AGROFORESTRY PROGRAMMES?

The admission/selection procedure for the Master's in agroforestry, one can apply after completion of graduation in Forestry/Agriculture/Plant sciences etc directly in SAUs or other Institutes/Universities through their respective entrance examination or

process of their selection. ICAR conducts an All India Entrance Examination for Admission (AIEEAPG) in consultation with NTA (National Testing Agency) and top rankers get ICAR PG Scholarship while those who qualify get National Talent Scholarship (NTS- PG) to master's degree programme at all the SAUs, CAUs in the field of Agriculture and allied sciences including Agroforestry. Similarly, for Ph.D. one can take admission in the SAUs or other Institutes/Universities directly as per the norm of the Institutes/Universities or ICAR-AICE-JRF/SRF for taking admission in SAUs, CAUs and DUs by ICAR. ICAR entrusted to the NTA(National Testing Agency) for AIEEA and award of scholarships and fellowships from 2019 onwards. The National Eligibility Test (NET) in Agroforestry is being conducted for lectureship by Agricultural Scientist Recruitment Board (ASRB) of ICAR, Pusa, New Delhi twice a year by NTA. The details can be seen at- [www.icar.org.in](http://www.icar.org.in)

### JOB OPPORTUNITIES FOR AGROFORESTRY PROFESSIONALS

Though agroforestry professionals can tap all the opportunities which are available to plant science experts they have an edge over diverse job opportunities in the present time in agriculture, forestry and Natural Resource management sectors. The agroforestry professionals having master's degree and NET or Ph.D. can join the national and international University/institution as faculty members, Scientists and Research Officers. The international organizations and agencies recruit experienced agroforestry professionals in very lucrative salary viz UNDP, IUCN, World Bank, Asian Development Bank, CIFOR, ITTO, OXFAM, ICIMOD etc. In the livelihood projects the agro-foresters are preferred as Project Managers or Coordinators. Agroforestry professionals are also getting opportunity in banking sector as Agriculture Officers, Rural Development Officers and Extension Officers in banking agencies like NABARD, Syndicate bank, PNB, SBI, etc. and premier private banks such as Axis bank, HDFC bank, ICICI bank etc. The agroforestry professionals can start their own enterprise or start-up or Agroforestry incubation center related to Plant production center/ Nursery, Agri-business, Agri-clinic, Sericulture, vermiculture, Apiculture, Lac culture etc. The job opportunities are available in Plantation companies, wood based industries or plywood, paper & pulp, furniture & interior, Wood decorators & curators, wood treatment plants depending on their field of specialization. The professionals can be recruited in tree Based Industries like Katha Industry, Resin and Turpentine Industry, Medicinal and Aromatic Plant Units, Other Wood Products Industries etc. The industries namely ITC, Green ply wood industry, Century paper mill, Star paper mills, ITC Bhadrachalam paper boards limited, JK paper limited, Ballarpur Industries limited (BiIT), Orient paper mills, WIMCO match Industry etc require professionally qualified managers having expertise in forestry

and agroforestry to run their industries. Forest College and Research Institute (TNAU), Mettupalayam, Tamilnadu has formed Industrial Agroforestry consortium and also created an agroforestry incubator (MAFBIF) for enterprising the agroforestry. Scope for agroforestry professional in the tea and coffee boards, rubber board, Chincona board, Bamboo and Agroforestry Board, Forest corporations, MFP forums, Watershed programme and related companies and mission projects are also expanding. The Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) or INGOs, CBOs working in rural sector, livelihood and plantation also recruiting the agroforestry personnel namely PRADAN, Srijan, CPF, CAPART, BAIF, Aagakhan, etc. The Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) sector is also a potential area for getting job opportunities to agroforestry professionals.

### SOME INDIAN UNIVERSITIES AND INSTITUTIONS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION IN AGROFORESTRY \*

- \* Tamilnadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore, Tamilnadu
- \* Y.S. Parmar University of Horticulture and Forestry, Nauni Solan, Himachal Pradesh
- \* VCSG Uttarakhand University of Horticulture and Forestry, Bharsar, Pauri Garhwal, UK
- \* Navsari Agricultural University, Navsari, Gujarat
- \* Sher-E- Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences and Technology, Srinagar, J&K
- \* Sher-E- Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences and Technology, Jammu, J&K.
- \* Kerala Agricultural University Vellanikkara, Trichur, Kerala
- \* Birsa Agricultural University, Kanke, Ranchi, Jharkhand
- \* University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwad, Karnataka
- \* University of Agricultural and Horticultural Sciences, Shimoga, Karnataka
- \* Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalaya Raipur, Chhattisgarh
- \* Chaudhary Charan Singh Haryana Agricultural University, Hisar, Haryana
- \* Punjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Vidyapeeth, P O Krishinagar, Akola, Maharashtra
- \* Maharana Pratap University of Agricultural and Technology, Udaipur, Rajasthan
- \* Agriculture University, Kota, Rajasthan (CoHF, Jhalawar)
- \* Sam Higginbottom University of Agriculture, Tech. and Sci. (SHUATS), Allahabad, UP
- \* D. University of Agriculture and Technology, Kumarganj, Faizabad, UP
- \* Uttar Banga Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Coochbihar, West Bengal
- \* Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana, Punjab
- \* Central Agricultural University, Imphal (CoHF, Passighat)
- \* Rani Laximbai Central Agricultural University, Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh
- \* Forest Research Institute (DU), Dehradun, Uttarakhand
- \* N.B. Garhwal Central University Srinagar Garhwal, Uttarakhand
- \* Bundelkhand University, Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh
- \* Guru Ghasidas Central University, Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh
- \* Indian Institute Forest Management, Bhopal, M.P.
- \* Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh.



# THE WOMEN EMPOWERMENT COLUMN

## Empowering Girls Beyond Education

(Written By – Dr. Yogesh Suri and Ms. Shruti Khanna, Source – employmentnews.gov.in)

Embarking upon the journey to reach the 75th year of independence from British Rule, India has witnessed revolutionary changes on the front of women's status in the society – from the age of Sati and dowry to the 21st century India wherein women have outperformed their male counterparts at Tokyo Olympics. This change from subjugation and exploitation to a position of equality and empowerment merits looking at the levers and contributors of women's progress in the modern era.

India has successfully broken the “low literacy trap”

Female literacy has increased multi-fold since independence from 9% in 1951 to 65% in the Census 2011. While the same increased from 27% in 1951 to 81% in 2011 for males indicating a narrower but persisting gender gap in education. Until recently, not many girls would enroll or complete their primary education. However, several affirmative policy actions have contributed to the steep progress of gender equity, particularly in education. This is reflected in the increase in gross enrolment ratio of girls to 98.7% at the elementary level, 90.5% at the upper primary level, and 52.4% at higher secondary level in 2019-20, as per UDISE (Unified District Information System for Education)-data. Further, the UDISE+ Report of 2019-20 reveals that the enrolment of girls from primary to secondary is more than 12.08 crore, showcasing a substantial increase by 14.08 lakh compared to 2018-19. Similarly, at the higher education level, narrowing the gap between girls and boys has been witnessed, with 49% of college students being females, according to the latest All India Survey on Higher Education. Nonetheless, more remains to be done. As revealed by a recent report by the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights, around 39.4% of girls aged 15-18 years are still not attending any educational institute across India. This problem is exacerbated by the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic, which has had a severe impact on females, threatening the decades of progress made in gender equality and women's rights.

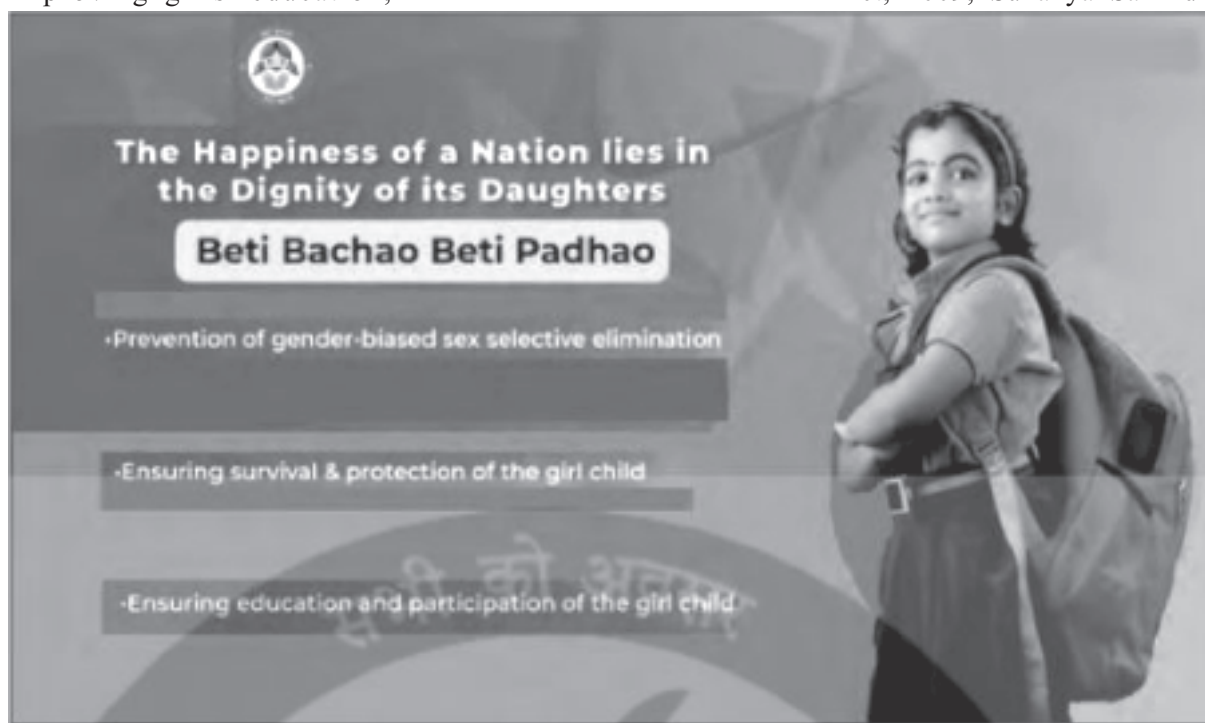
Educating and empowering girls and women and closing the global gender gap is critical to achieving the Agenda 2030 and Sustainable Development Goals: Goal 5 – achieve gender equality, Goal 8 – promote full and productive employment and decent work for all, Goal 1 – end poverty, Goal 2 – achieve food

security, Goal 3- ensure health, Goal 10 -reduce inequalities. However, it is important to note that girls' empowerment goes beyond bringing girls into the educational system. It is also about creating an equal world where everyone has the chance to complete all levels of education. It is about creating equal opportunities to acquire the knowledge and skills needed to succeed in an ever-changing world, make their own life decisions, and contribute to their communities and society. In this light, today's challenges for improving girls' education,

job prospects:

**Step-1:** Building a solid foundation through early childhood development (ECD). Research shows that shortcomings in early life are difficult to remedy, but with good ECD programs, one can avoid such disadvantages. ECD programs focus on building technical, cognitive, and behavioral skills conducive to high productivity in later life. The Government of India has implemented various schemes and programs emphasizing nutrition, stimulation, and

BBBP is visible in terms of improvement in Sex Ratio at Birth from 918 in 2014-15 to 934 in 2019-20. Also, the gross enrolment ratio of girls at the secondary level improved from 77.45% to 81.32%, as per the progress report by the Ministry of Women and Child Development. Some major interventions undertaken by the central government to promote basic education by improving access and availability of good quality infrastructure include Mid-day Meals at school, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan, Right to Education Act, 2009, Sukanya Samridhi



skills, and job prospects have changed. The years after school/college require the most attention. With a rapidly transforming and globalizing world, there is a need to educate and equip girls and young women with skills that will enable them to have equal opportunities in the labor market and thereby become equal contributors to the country's growth.

World Bank has suggested a five-step framework called “Skills Towards Employment and Productivity” to achieve the above objectives. The framework underscores a system of sequenced combination of education, training, and labor market activities as per the life cycle of a person, a girl, in this case, to impart skills needed for productivity and economic growth. The good news is that for each step of the framework, the Government of India has already rolled out a series of interventions that have helped girls and young women to fulfill their potential to make strategic choices in life.

Steps to empower girls and young women beyond education- enhancing skills and

cognitive skills in child development. Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme focuses on the holistic development of children up to 6 years of age and on meeting the nutritional requirements of pregnant women and lactating mothers. National Nutrition Mission (NNM) – also known as POSHAN Abhiyaan is another step to cater to the nutrition as well as early developmental needs of the child; and Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) aims at creating a safe and secure environment for the overall development of children in need of care and protection in urban and semiurban areas.

**Step 2:** Basic education – ensuring that all students learn by building stronger systems with clear learning standards, good teachers, adequate resources, and a proper environment. The central government has implemented a series of schemes/programs, including the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) scheme, which aims to bring behavioral changes in the society towards birth, education, and issues related to girls' empowerment over a life-cycle continuum. The success of

Yojana that aims to encourage parents to build a fund for the future education of their female child, and Samagra Shiksha – an Integrated Scheme for School Education (ISSE) implemented by Department of Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education, to increase participation of girls in education through interventions like providing free textbooks to girls up to Class VIII, giving stipend to girls with special needs. Further, both center and the state governments provide various scholarships to girl children to ease their access to education. Various state initiatives complement the center's efforts. Such initiatives include Ladli Yojana in Delhi and Haryana, Bhagyalaxmi Scheme in Karnataka, Saraswati bicycle scheme in Chhattisgarh.

**Step 3:** Focus on providing girls and young women with relevant job skills that employers demand by developing the right incentive framework for preemployment and on-the-job training programs and institutions. Despite implementing programs such as the Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SAG) to empower girls in the age group of 11-18 years through nutrition, life skills, home skills,

and vocational training courses, the scope for girls to get equipped with job-relevant skills remains limited. One possible reason could be that vocational courses for girls are highly gendered – typing, tailoring, etc., which only allows them entry into low-paying jobs in the unorganized sector.

**Step 4:** Creating an environment that encourages investments in knowledge and creativity.

**Step 5:** Emphasis on matching the supply of skills with the demand by moving towards a more flexible, efficient, and secure labour market. Though India is making fast development in attaining parity in basic education, there is still a significant gender disparity in labour force participation, with young women having a lower participation rate than men. According to the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) India Study, women's involvement in the domestic labour force has decreased from 34% in 2006 to 24.8% in 2020. Gender stereotypes and a lack of infrastructure cause women's exclusion from core industrial functions and, as a result, a reduced female presence in leadership positions. Women's economic empowerment promotes productivity, diversifies the economy, and increases income when they work more. For instance, UNGC India Study Report found that increased women's participation in the labour force to the same level as men will help in boosting India's GDP by 27%. For more women to enter into the labour force, the need of the hour is to invest more in equipping women with job-relevant skills while breaking the stereotypes associated with the work they can do. Transforming skills into actual employment matters more to the girls as they often have limited access to opportunities due to social and cultural barriers.

Thus, in addition to celebrating India's progress in improving gender equality in education, ensuring equal access to all levels of education and training to develop job-relevant skills and improved job prospects for women in society needs a tremendous collective effort.

When a girl child is educated, the entire family is educated. Let us all work together to ensure that all of our girls are empowered beyond education and contribute to creating a New India.

(Dr. Yogesh Suri is Senior Adviser- Governance and Research Vertical, and Ms. Shruti Khanna is Associate – Governance and Research Vertical at NITI Aayog).



# ENVIRONMENT & AGRICULTURE COLUMN

## Low Maintenance Plants for Your Homes That Purifies Air

(Written By – Deepali Sagar, Source – mapsofindia.com)

Are you a plant lover, but at the same time, you are scared to think what if they rot to death because of your neglect? You may also be insecure that you would have to work around the placement of the plants, so they get exposed to some sunlight. Are you someone who tries not to visit a nursery because you know you would end up buying more plants than needed? Well, what if we tell you that this blog is going to take care of your craze for having plants but at the same time not kill you with continuous thoughts of taking care of them. Here are some unique solutions to buy the right plants for your homes, plants that will purify the air in your home space for a healthier living.

### Low Maintenance Plants for Homes

Climate change is real. In summers, our homes make us feel like we are living in a furnace. When we are out and are on the run, we are compelled to take in all the pollution under the sun. But these plants we are suggesting are special because at least they can make the air in our homes purified and suitable for breathing. No, I'm not going to recommend you to buy an air purifier.

But in the alternative, get a few plants and voila, your problem is solved.

### Let's have a look at some of the least maintenance plants that act as natural air purifiers:

#### Aloe Vera

Don't we all love this name? We are familiar with the tons of beauty hacks that this plant provides, but did you have any idea that it acts as a great air purifier too? Aloe Vera thrives on minimal water and sunlight requirement. All you have to make sure is the fact that this plant doesn't stand in excess water or it will die away. Aloe

Vera removes the toxin formaldehyde that is present in the air. This plant can thrive in a well-lit room, and you will see that the leaves of this plant will start turning brown if there are harmful chemicals in the air. Hence, an excellent choice. Minimal maintenance and looks

thrives in dry conditions. They don't even need a lot of sunlight. Hence, they can ideally be put in a room. Pot them and keep them at a corner while they purify the air by sucking out formaldehyde, trichloroethylene, benzene and xylene.

#### Boston Fern

as they remove formaldehyde and xylene from the air. This is the only plant that can remove the pollutants from car exhaust.

of an indoor plant because of the beautiful flower that it blooms. Though we can't call this plant a low maintenance one, as it tends to produce pollen and hence can



beautiful too.

#### Snake Plant

Do you know this plant is also called Mother-in-Law's Tongue? Funny. But then unlike mother-in-law's tongue, you don't have to worry at all about this plant. You can be as ignorant about it as you want to. This plant does require a little bit of water, but it mostly

This cute plant is ideal to be potted in a hanging basket or pedestal. Boston fern thrives in humid conditions and hence, needs consistent moisture. They do not need direct sunlight but do not forget to keep the soil moist, or they tend to wither away. Boston ferns act as better air purifiers than most of the plants



#### Chrysanthemums

They serve as an excellent floral arrangement for your home. Not only they look beautiful, but they are also one of the best air purifiers. They need a little bit of attention, but with the result so stunning, I'm sure none of us would mind taking a little effort. These plants require indirect but bright sunlight and a consistent amount of water, but a word of caution – water them once you see that the soil has dried up. Watering them in moist soil can hamper their growth. These flowers remove toxins like ammonia, benzene, formaldehyde, and xylene from the air.

#### English Ivy

We had to include this one in the list because even NASA claims that English Ivy is one of the best indoor air purifiers one can ask for. These plants can be potted in a hard-to-reach distance; hence, with them, they will take away your worry of taking care of them too. It's best to pot these in crowds as it's better for their growth. You can go for a few days without watering them. They can reduce airborne faecal matter particles and filter out formaldehyde.

#### Peace Lily

They serve as an excellent choice

make the surroundings a bit messy, all they need is direct sunlight and a little water every week. Peace lilies tend to remove toxins like benzene, carbon monoxide, formaldehyde, trichloroethylene and xylene from the air.

#### Spider Plant

If this is going to be your first experience in taking care of a plant or you've had a lousy track record, then this is the plant designed for you. They thrive in indirect sunlight and can survive in temperatures as low as two degrees. They act as a great air purifier by keeping formaldehyde and xylene at bay.

#### Rubber Plant

At least once in our lifetime, we have all seen this plant in our garden. This plant that has its roots in India love bright sunlight and needs to be watered every week in summer and fortnightly in winter. Xylene, benzene, formaldehyde and trichloroethylene are some of the toxins that are removed by rubber plant.

So, it's time to go green. Ditch those plastic pots and those expensive air purifiers. Give your home a green look by adding a few of the plants mentioned above and see the whole aura changing around you.



# THE GOVERNMENT COLUMN

## List of Union Government Schemes in India

(Source – cleartax.in)

The Union Government of India launches different schemes from time to time with specific objectives. These schemes aim at benefiting the poor, economically backward, rural people, or vulnerable sections of the society. They address the social and economic welfare of



the citizens of India.

Generally, the meaning of a scheme is a plan, design, or program of action involving many people which is formulated by the government. A union government scheme means a scheme formulated by the Government of India. The different Ministries of the Government of India have launched various government programmes known as schemes or Yojana.

The schemes launched by the Government of India are either Central or State specific schemes. Some of the schemes are also implemented through a collaboration between the Centre and the States.

The schemes launched by the Ministries of the Central Government of India are the Union Government Schemes. These schemes play a crucial role to solve the socio-economic problems prevailing in the country. They help to uplift the vulnerable sections of the society by providing basic and necessary facilities to them.

### Objectives of the Union Government Schemes in India

There are several different schemes launched by the different Ministries of the Union Government. Each scheme has its own set of objectives. But the main objective of these schemes is to provide social, financial and economic welfare to the citizens of India. The general objectives of the social-economic and financial schemes are –

Provide social security measures such as pensions, insurance,

maternity benefits, housing etc. To improve the quality of the life of the people.

Upliftment of the poor.

Development of rural and backward areas.

Reducing the economic inequality between different sections of society.

Empower women for their better participation in society.

To provide employment opportunities.

To provide education and training to the weaker sections of the society.

To provide financial security to the vulnerable sections of society.

To provide financial assistance to women, small businesses and weaker sections of society.

### List of Union Government Schemes for Individuals and Businesses

There are different schemes launched by the Union Government of India. Some schemes aim at providing socio-economic benefits to the individuals. Some schemes aim at providing financial assistance to the businesses. The list of prominent schemes launched by the Union Government is as follows –

- \* Atal Pension Yojana
- \* Unnat Jeevan by Affordable LEDs and Appliances for All (UJALA)
- \* Ayushman Bharat Yojana
- \* Grameen Kaushalya Yojana or DDU-GKY
- \* Pradhan Mantri Gramin Awaas Yojana
- \* Pradhan Mantri Matritva Vandana Yojana
- \* Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Antyodaya Yojana
- \* Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana
- \* Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana
- \* Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana

\* Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana

\* Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana

\* Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana

\* Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana

\* Antyodaya Anna Yojana

\* Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala



### Ayushman Bharat Yojana

Yojana

- \* Swamitva Yojana
- \* ASPIRE Scheme
- \* Atal Innovation Mission
- \* Credit Guarantee Scheme for Startups (CGSS)
- \* Midday Meal Scheme
- \* Multiplier Grants Scheme
- \* Skill India Mission
- \* Startup India

### Benefits of Union Government Schemes for Individuals

There are many schemes launched by different Ministries of the Union Government for the benefit of the citizens of India. The schemes for individuals mainly focus on the vulnerable sections of the society such as rural and urban poor households, women, SC and ST, senior citizens, domestic workers etc. Each scheme concentrates on providing different socio-economic or financial welfare to the people.

The government schemes are beneficial to individuals for obtaining training and employment opportunities. Some schemes help in availing loans at a minimum rate of interest, opening a bank account for individuals, availing financial assistance to meet expenses of an individual, obtaining insurance and enrolling for pension by paying a minimum amount.

Some of the schemes concentrate on development and empowerment of woman. It provides financial assistance to the woman for starting their own business. There are schemes which provide basic education to the woman, maternity benefits and rehabilitation facilities.

Some schemes for the individuals concentrate on providing basic necessities to the

individuals such as LED lights, drinking water, distribution of food grains, housing, clean environment etc.

### Benefits of Union Government Schemes for Businesses

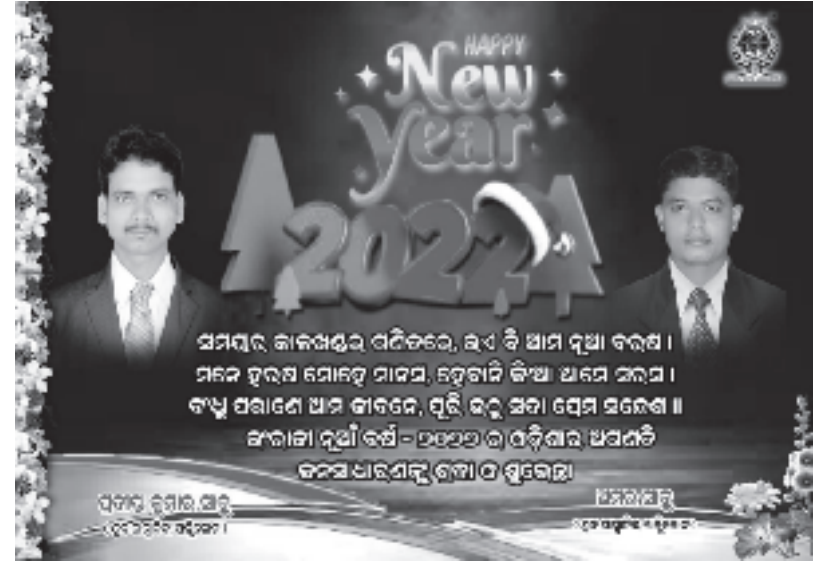
The Union Government has launched many schemes specifically to help the businesses in India. These schemes allow for ease of business and in turn, strengthen the economy. The schemes launched for businesses helps them by providing financial assistance and technical assistance for their growth.

Many schemes for businesses provide benefits for obtaining loans at subsidised rates,

obtaining credit guarantee on loans, subsidy for technological upgradation, support through venture capital etc.



Many recent schemes promote starting own businesses on a small scale basis by providing entrepreneurial and training facilities, building manufacturing infrastructure, incentives for women and economically backward sections to start their own business, a digital platform for accessing global markets and digital documentation etc.





# THE CINE EXPRESS COLUMN

## Best Movies of Actor Naseeruddin Shah

(Written By – Chirag Gaur, Source – mapsofindia.com)

There are just some performers that are fantastic in whichever character they choose! Naseeruddin Shah is an Indian movie, theatre, television actor, and director. Anything you can think of, he's done it! Therefore, we honour a person who has

social topic at the moment, such as land acquisition, bribery, municipal officials, use of low-quality products in public construction, and so on. Although it follows the journey of two struggling

Jaffrey had prominent parts with Naseeruddin Shah and Shabana Azmi. As child performers, it stars Jugal Hansraj, Aradhana, and Urmila Matondkar.

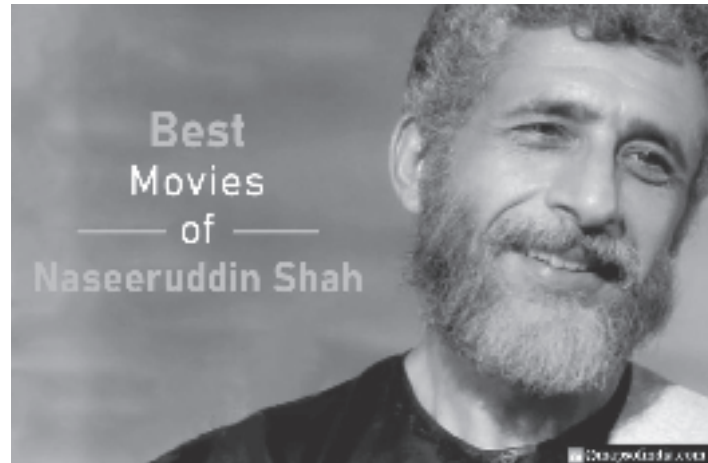
**Iqbal** :The plot revolves around a cricket-obsessed deaf and mute youngster from a distant Indian town who strives to overcome obstacles to become a cricketer and play for the Indian team. He was taught by Naseeruddin Shah, who portrayed a drunk cricketer in the film. The film was nominated for a National Film Award for Best Film on "Other Social Issues."

\* **A Wednesday**

The movie features a police commissioner who is set to retire telling a series of incidents on a specific Wednesday. The events exist in the minds of numerous persons engaged, voluntarily or unwillingly, including how those events altered the lives of all those involved. In this film, Naseeruddin plays a significant role. He was the 'aam aadmi (common man)', the regular man who concluded that terrorism had taken too much from his life and chose to take the law into his own hands.

\* **Sparsh**

It features Naseeruddin Shah and Shabana Azmi as a visually challenged principal and a regular teacher who fall in love at a school for the blind. The movie is most remembered for its understated acting and the characters' clever handling of the topic of relations with the visually impaired. The movie received the National Film Award for Best Hindi Feature Film.



always been able to pull off everything with elegance, from delivering hilarious masala movie lines to dancing in a frame, from a drunken cricket coach to a guy with a bomb.

Shah has received multiple awards over his work, notably three National Film Awards, three Filmfare Awards, and a Venice Film Festival award. In addition, for his services to Indian film, the Government of India has awarded him the Padma Shri and the Padma Bhushan.

We have mentioned a list of Naseeruddin Shah's five best movies in this article:

\* **Jaane Bhi Do Yaaro**

Filmed in 1983, the humorous satire addresses every conceivable

first picture with a comedic part, and everyone enjoyed it.

The main draw is the scenarios presented in the film. Each character strives to fulfil their objective by whatever means possible, and the comedy of mishaps merely happens at the proper time.

\* **Masoom**

Naseeruddin Shah plays a family patriarch in the film. The plot shifts from how a family is broken due to the lead's extramarital affair during his early married days. Their peace gets shattered when DK (the hero) learns that he has a son due to an experience. The film was years ahead of its time.

Tanuja, Supriya Pathak, and Saeed

## Know About The Best Movies of Actor Vicky Kaushal

(Written By – Chirag Gaur, Source – mapsofindia.com)

Vicky Kaushal has established himself as an actor who can be relied on to perform admirably in every role. From Masaan, in which he portrayed a guy who fires funeral pyres, to playing a special operations soldier performing a surgical strike across the border, he has performed a wide range of characters. He has consistently received high appreciation for them. He is one of the only actors to have received a National Award at the start of his career. Vicky Kaushal has effectively garnered a large fan following and the audience's affection.

**Following are Vicky Kaushal's top movies:**

\* **Masaan (2015)**

During his early career, Vicky Kaushal made his film debut in Neeraj Ghaywan's Masaan. The plot revolves around four people who endure prejudice, a stringent moral code, and a punitive caste structure as they face personal tragedies along India's Ganga River. Richa Chadha and Sanjay Mishra also had significant parts in the film. The film was critically lauded and had an IMDb rating of 8.1.

\* **Raman Raghav 2.0 (2016)**

Vicky Kaushal co-starred with Nawazuddin Siddiqui in Anurag Kashyap's Raman Raghav 2.0. The film's narrative revolves around Ramanna, a crazed murderer who finds a soulmate in Raghavan, a police

officer investigating his murder cases. He attempts to persuade Raghavan of their similarities. The picture received critical acclaim and currently has a 7.3 IMDb rating.

\* **Raazi (2018)**

Vicky Kaushal appeared in Meghna Gulzar's Raazi as a supporting role. In this female-centric film, Alia Bhatt plays the lead role. Rajit Kapoor also had an essential role in the movie. The film's narrative focused on a Kashmiri lady who decides to marry a Pakistani army soldier to spy on Pakistan during the 1971 Indo-Pakistan War. The picture received positive reviews and now has a 7.8 IMDb rating.

\* **Sanju (2018)**

Vicky Kaushal appeared in Rajkumar Hirani's Sanju in a supporting role. In the film, Vicky was his backbone and closest buddy, and Ranbir Kapoor played the starring part. The movie's storyline revolves around actor Sanjay Dutt's complicated life, which includes everything about his cinematic



career, prison time, and personal life. The picture gained fame and now has a 7.8 IMDb rating.

\* **Uri: The Surgical Strike (2019)**

Vicky Kaushal starred in Aditya Dhar's URI: The Surgical Strike. The film's narrative focused on Indian army special forces who carry out a secret operation to avenge the deaths of fellow army men at their post by a terrorist cell. In addition, Paresh Rawal and Yami Gautam performed essential parts in the film.

Kaushal's commitment is what makes you want to engage in the film. He methodically acts to glory amid craziness and emerges triumphant from the heart of darkness. He has once again demonstrated that you could cast him in any part in any picture, and he will give it his all. The film was critically lauded and had an IMDb rating of 8.3. Kaushal won his first National Award for this film.

## Know About The Best Indian Directors

(Written By – Monishka Kapoor, Source – mapsofindia.com)

**Following are the best Indian Directors:**

\* **Satyajit Ray**

India's pre-eminent film-maker and one of the Masters of world cinema, Satyajit Ray, was known for his humanistic approach to cinema. Ray faced immense problems before he started making his first film. There was a lack of capital as, at that time, there were no financiers. However, he made the film by selling his rare music albums, his wife's jewellery at Sectra in 1955. Ray made his first feature film, 'pather panchali', which created history in Indian cinema and established him as a director of international repute. Pather Panchali won him the "Best Human Document invited" prize at the Cannes Film Festival in 1956. Ray's film won the President's gold medal in India, and it was successful at the box office.

\* **Girish Karnad**

He is a famous contemporary writer, playwright, screenwriter, actor and movie director in the Kannada language and made his acting and



screenwriting debut in a Kannada movie, Samskara (1970). It was based on a novel by U.R. Ananthamurthy and directed by Pattabhirama Reddy. He has worked in many Hindi and Kannada feature films and worked with directors like Mrinal Sen, Satyajit Ray and Shyam Benegal. Girish made his directorial debut with Vamsa Vriksha in 1971, which won him a national award for the best director.

\* **Mani Kaul**

Mani Kaul's first feature film Uski Roti ( A Day's Bread, 1969), was one of the pivotal films of the 'New Indian Cinema' And created shock waves when released because of its complete departure from all earlier Indian Film in terms of form and narrative. It was followed by 'Ashad Ka Ek din' (A monsoon day).

With 'Duvidha', Mani Kaul uses colour with considerable mastery for the first time and produces a very polished work based on a well-known and acquisitive tale from his native Rajasthan. It earned him the national award for Best director.

\* **Aparna Sen**

Aparna Sen is one of the leading actresses of Bengali cinema. She was born in Calcutta in 1945 as the daughter of an eminent film critic Chidananda Das Gupta. She was an actress in Utpal Dutt's Little theatre group. During her school days, she used to accompany her father to the screenings of the Calcutta film society. Viewing Bergman, Rossellini, Desica, Truffaut, felony, Ray and many such masters of world cinema, Aparna got the proper perspective of good cinema.

She made her film debut in the Samapti, an episode of Satyajit Ray's Teen Kanya. Since then, she has acted in numerous films, her more challenging roles being Mrinal Sen's Akash Kusum, Tapan Sinha's Ekhonee, Satyajit Ray's Jana Aranya, Piku Bombay talkies and others.

\* **Gurvinder Singh**

Gurvinder Singh is an Indian film director of Punjabi cinema. He is an alumnus of the Film and Television Institute of India (FTII), Pune, where he studied and graduated in 2001. After graduation, he made a few short films and directed music videos for Rabbi Shergill and Jasbir Jassi. Gurvinder's first short film Bala was a documentary based on one of the Punjabi folk singers and was sponsored by India Foundation for The Arts (IFA).

His first feature film in Punjabi, 'Anhe Ghore Da Daan' ( Alms for a blind horse), won him the National awards for Best Direction, Best cinematography and the Best feature film in Punjabi. The award was presented for its haunting portrayal of people's lives in a village as they battled with the reality of large-scale industrial development. The director deployed inventive storytelling from where sound, space and body operate precisely to make the experience of a fragile existence. Each scene of the film carries the signs of persistent trauma, which confidently and successfully reinvented the contours of the Indian experimental cinema.



## NEWS & VIEWS EXPRESS

### East Hostel of Ravenshaw University Celebrates It's Historic Centenary

Cuttack, December 24 : As expected, the much-awaited Centenary Celebration of the East Hostel of Ravenshaw University



today, heralded a new era in the history of the heritage hostel, which since its inception, had always led Odisha from all fronts – from literature, leadership, research, academics, creativity and last but not the least, the nostalgia, associated with the Ravenshawians, who are part of the great saga of the generations of the well-kept tradition.

While Honourable Governor Prof. Ganeshi Lal appreciated the contribution of the great institution by leading in all fronts across the world, he praised the efforts of East Hostel Alumni Association (EAA) in his virtual speech to take the pride of institution to every nooks and corner of the Earth.

Justice Dipak Misra, ex CJI,

himself a distinguished alumni of the Ravenshaw University, spoke on the legacy of East Hostel and how the institute has contributed towards Odisha's pride and progress, in virtual mode.

Chairman OPSC Dr Satyajit Mohanty, in his short but crisp speech, spoke like a true "social scientist" and described how as a millennium city Cuttack is

different and how Ravenshaw and East Hostel, like the old city has grown to have a "soul" of their own to transform the students to responsible and extraordinary citizens.

Vice-Chancellor Prof Sanjay Kumar Nayak of Ravenshaw University beautifully spoke about the East Saga and wished that he wanted to at least stay one day in East Hostel to know its aura. The VC, a former

Ravenshaw alumni, also spoke about the dream to transform East Hostel to "modern centres for skilling" so that students can be groomed to excel in the academia-industry interface. He wished East Hostel to contribute more like a lighthouse to educate, ignite, inspire and transform young minds.

Eminent physicist and leading scientist Padma Bhushan Prof Jogesh Chandra Pati, a boarder of East Hostel, described his memories through virtual mode.

Dr Sahadeva Sahoo, President EAA and former Chief Secretary Odisha also spoke and said how



the mother institution has to play a stellar role in the years to come. Warden of the East Hostel Dr Gurudev Meher also spoke.

### KONARK FESTIVAL 2021 ENTHRALLS LOVERS OF INDIAN CLASSICAL DANCE International Sand Art Festival 2021 inaugurated

1 Dec 2021, Konark: 'Konark Festival'-2021, the five-day Indian classical dance extravaganza was inaugurated by Hon'ble Chief Minister Shri Naveen Patnaik at Konarkhere on Wednesday.



Minister of School & Mass Education Shri Samir Ranjan Das, Minister of Tourism and Odia Language & Culture Shri Jyoti Prakash Panigrahi, Minister of Electronic & IT, Sports & Youth Services Shri Tusharkanti Behera as honorable guests of the event lit the ceremonial lamp as part of the inaugural ceremony. The five-day programme is organised by Department of Tourism, Government of Odisha in association with Odisha Sangeet Natak Akademi and Odisha Tourism Development Corporation (OTDC).

Organised every year from 1st to 5th December since 1986 at the open-air auditorium with the backdrop of the iconic Konark Sun Temple, the festival serves as a platform for renowned classical dancers in India to showcase India's cultural depth through various dance forms including Odissi, Kathak, Satriya, Mohiniyattam, Bharatanatyam, and Kuchipudi among others.

The inaugural show witnessed Odissi performance by Madhavi Mudgal & Group led by Odissi exponent Padma Shri Madhavi Mudgal from Gandharva Mahavidyalaya, New Delhi. The performances showcased Odissi dance recitals on Nartan Ganesh, Pallavi, Abhinaya and Trayi. This was followed by Kathak performance by Vaswati Mishra & group of 'Dhwani' from Lucknow Gharana of Kathak. Panchakshar, Rasamanjari, Nayika – Three Parables and Taraana are the four

Kathak dance recitals performed during the event.

Simultaneously during these five days, the pristine Chandrabhaga Beach witnesses renowned sandartists competing to sculpt unique creations. The International Sand Art Festival 2021 was inaugurated earlier in the day by Minister of School & Mass Education Shri Samir Ranjan Das, Minister of Tourism and Odia Language & Culture Shri Jyoti Prakash Panigrahi, Minister of Electronic & IT, Sports & Youth Services Shri Tusharkanti Behera and noted Sand Artist Padma Shri Sudarshan Patnaik.

This year 100 artisans are participating in the event which includes artists from Odisha and 9 other Indian states including

Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Gujarat, West Bengal, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. The theme for the inaugural day was Culture and Monuments on which various enchanting sand sculptures were created.

Both the festivals are organised in strict adherence to Covid-19 protocols with measures being taken for efficient crowd control including reducing the seating capacity to one-third at Konark Festival. LED screens have been installed at Konark, Puri, Bhubaneswar and Cuttack for live screening of the dance festival apart from telecasting it live on DD Bharati, DD Odia and on the social media handles of Odisha Tourism in a bid to reach wider audience.

The festivals were attended by Chief Advisor to Chief Minister Shri R. Balakrishnan, Director



Tourism Shri Sachin R. Jadhav, President Odisha Sangeet Natak Akademi Smt. Aruna Mohanty, Superintendent Archaeologist, ASI Shri Arun Malik and Chief Executive GKCMORC Dr. Sangita Gosain among other government officials.

### Tapaswini Vs Sumit : The Problematic Couple Framed Ganjam A Hotbed Discussion

(Report By - Rajanikanta Mohapatra, Ganjam, Iya News)

Berhampur, Odisha : At the end of the year, something happens somewhere that gives you a chance to remember the past year. As early as 2020, with a slight recovery from infections by 2021 people began a new life forgetting the grief of Corona. The year 2020 will be remembered for the terrible result of Corona. But in the end of 2020 and the year 2021 gave a new life and hope to survive from the epidemic. And finally at the end of 2021 a love story of Berhampur in Ganjam district has refreshed the memory of the end of the year 2021. Berhampur, a silk town in Ganjam district, is now the talk of the state. The discussion is not about any improvement or success. Discussion is about a doctor's love story. The doctor had an affair with a girl after falling in love. After falling in love, the doctor re-registered his marriage. Both couple rented a house in Bhubaneswar and stayed as a wife and husband. When he came to Berhampur, he rented a house in Ankuli. The controversy erupted after the house was rented out in Berhampur. The doctor's family refused to accept their marriage. In the end, the father-in-law promised to accept both and agreed to arrange a marriage programme and the wedding was also arranged. Everything was organized and invitations were distributed. Guests also arrived. The wedding altar was decorated. The girl was dressed as a bride and was ready to go to the altar. The bride and their family were all waiting for the Barat. Time passed, but the groom's family did not come. A divorce was sent in his place. The incident shocked everyone. Eventually the bride came to the father in laws house at the boulevard, playing the band baja for justice, and staged a Dharana until she was accepted as his daughter-in-law. It's been 30 days since the wedding issue but the couple has not been able to resolve the issue yet. One after the other, new facts is beginning to give it a new shape. Intellectuals of Berhampur have condemned the incident. Day after day, one after another, the story of the protagonist comes to light. Threatening and blackmailing issues are now in high pitch. The incident, which took place in 2021, has now made ganjam district a hotbed of controversy over Dr Sumits love story and his insistence on justice for his married wife in the state.

For the past few days in Berhampur, a new bride has been sitting on her father-in-law's house demanding to accept her marriage. According to reports, Dr. Summit Kumar Sahu, a medical officer in charge of Balishira Community Health Centre in Ganjam district, had a love relationship with Dimple since last two years. The couple also decided to get married, and they registered their marriage with the Marriage Registration Authority of Khorda. Both first rented a house in Bhubaneswar and later in Ankuli of Berhampur. But a few months later, Dimple complained that she had been abused by her father in laws house. To short out the issue, her father-in-law's family had agreed to legalize the marriage according to Hindu tradition while the complaint was in the police station. Later the father in-laws arranged the wedding ceremony and printed invitations. Dimple alleges that they sent a divorce notice to her instead of accepting their marriage. As the wedding date was set, Dimple came to her Father in-laws' house with Pramila Tripathi, a social worker, playing Dhol Mahuri musical instrument and staged a Dharana. The police have not been able to take any action as the cases are pending in the court. Dimple has decided to remain on sitting in such a state until her father in-laws accept her. This drama took the momentum in the district as well as in Berhampur. At last the much awaited publicize issue of Berhampur came to an end for at least 7 days after a hearing declared by the SDJM court of Berhampur about the controversial couple which took momentum in the district since last few days when a bride demonstrated a dharana before her father in laws house to accept her marriage with his son. While overseeing this topflight issue of a controversial couple the court advised both the couple to stay alone in rented house at Asika for about 7 days alone and the IIC of the concerned police station has been instructed to arrange the accommodation including the security of the couple. The court strictly instructed that during the stay at Asika they will not meet anyone, and after the completion of the said period again they will be produced before the Court for the next hearing. the much exposed issue came to an end for a while.

Following the court's order, Asika police arranged accommodation for both Tapaswini and Sumit to stay alone. During the seven days, neither of them was allowed to visit. Expectations to come up with a solution proved to be wrong. Instead of trying to recover from this complexity, they wallow in their sadness. and thus, A day later, Sumit accused himself ascetic of being in poor health and the video went viral on social media. On social media, Tapaswini also alleged that Sumit was sleeping on the porch instead of sleeping at home at night, so there was no improvement in the relationship between the two husbands and wives, and complained about how Sumit had gone out with his friends in the presence of the police. He could have told his wife if he was in poor health. How did he go without saying anything? A few days later, in a video, Sumit denied the allegations, and in a statement he stated that Tapaswini threw baseless allegations against him, concerning his health issue he came from Asika. Seven days passed, but Sumit did not return to Asika's residence. With the help of social activist Pramila Tripathi, she once again staged a Dharana in front of Sumit's house. Residents of Brahmapur also started protesting when they saw Tapaswini sitting in front of Sumit's house. Shortly afterwards, a tent was set up in front of the house. Despite the cold, the ascetic sat in front of the house. He also started cooking there. Looking the hotbed issue of decorded marriage issue the women from that area forcefully entered in to the summit's house by dismantling the Iron Gate. Dr. Sumit's father then reported the matter to the police, and informed that their life is in danger. Concerning the matter and prioritizing the issue the police department imposed 144 in that area and people were warned not to visit and gather in that area. The issue of enforcing Article 144 over a family dispute has taken everyone by surprise. At present, Section 144 has been implemented in front of Sumit's house on the second line of Brahma Nagar.

Most interestingly, the day after day the two new spammers are going viral on social media. In one video, Tapaswini threatened Sumit and demanded Rs 8 lakh from him. Tapaswini, on the other hand, has denied the allegations. The video is said to be less than a year old. He also alleged that Sumit had demanded Rs 8 lakh during Tapaswini's Marriage. In some viral videos, Tapaswini has been accused of speaking with obscenely language with another boy. Following the allegations, another video went viral on social media in which Sumit was heard talking to a girl. Sumit has argued that Pramila Tripathi was interfering in their issue which makes it critical. "If the case is pending in court, then why Tapaswini has been demonstrating such plays in front of his house." Tapaswini also started retaliation on sumit and said in a statement that I have come to the media to complain about why Sumit did not say such a thing. If he has any complaints about me, why is he secretly posting videos on social media? Most importantly, Tapaswini's appeal was rejected by the court. The court rejected Tapaswini's application to stay at Sumit's house and ordered Sumit's father to arrange a rented house for Tapaswini, while the date on which Tapaswini's house was given was not stated. The incident in Ganjam district has been widely reported across the state and we pray that the conflict will end soon and the New Year will bring new light to their lives.





# India's most exciting glamping event is back.

Book at [ecoretreat.odishatourism.gov.in](http://ecoretreat.odishatourism.gov.in)

- Luxury Tents
- Delicious Cuisines
- Water Sports
- Adventure Activities
- Guided Tours
- Cultural Events



# Eco Retreat

ODISHA

Konark | Bhitarkanika | Satkosia | Hirakud | Daringbadi | Pati Sonapur | Koraput

ବିନ୍ଦୁ ଜନତା ଦଳ

2022 HAPPY NEW YEAR

## ନୂତନ ବର୍ଷର ହାର୍ଦ୍ଦିକ ଅଭିନନ୍ଦନ

ପ୍ରମତ୍ତର କାଳଖଣ୍ଡର ଗଣିତରେ, ଇଏ ବି ଆମ ନୂଆ ବରଷ । ମନେ ହୁଏ ମୋତେ ମାନସ, ହେବାନି କିଆ ଆମେ ସରସ । ବାଧୁ ପରାଣେ ଆମ ଜୀବନେ, ପୁରି ରୁ ମତା ସ୍ତେମ ମହେନ ॥

**ଜୀରାଜୀ ନୂଆଁ ବର୍ଷ - ୨୦୨୨ ର ଶୁଭା ଓ ଶୁଭେଚ୍ଛା**

**AMARJIT SENAPATI**  
State Secretary, Biju Janata Dal, Odisha.

୨୦୨୨ ମସିହା ନୂତନ ବର୍ଷ ନିମନ୍ତେ ଶୁଭକାମନା

2022

## ନୂତନ ବର୍ଷର ହାର୍ଦ୍ଦିକ ଅଭିନନ୍ଦନ

ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ପୁରୁ ଶ୍ରୀ ଉତ୍ତମଧ୍ୟମ ଅଞ୍ଚଳରୁ ଚଳିତ ବର୍ଷ ୨୦୨୨ ମସିହା ନିମନ୍ତେ ଆମ୍ଭ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ବରପାଳ ଅଧିକାରୀ ଶ୍ରୀ ଦୁର୍ଗେଶ୍ୱର ଶାନ୍ତ ଉଦ୍‌ୟର ଫ୍ରାନ୍ସ ଉପରେ ଗୋଟିଏ ବରପାଳ ବେନୁଦିଆପାଳା ଦୁଇର ସମସ୍ତ ଉପସାଧାରଣ ମତକୁ ନୂତନ ବର୍ଷ ୨୦୨୨ ଶାନ୍ତି ପ୍ରାପ୍ତି ଓ ଶୁଭକାମନା ପ୍ରଦାନ କରି, ମୈତ୍ରୀ ଓ ବିଚାରର ପତାକା ଦେଇ ରହିବ ।

ପୁରୁ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର କେତେବଳା    ପୁରୁ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର କେତେବଳା    ପ୍ରତୀକ୍ଷିତ ମହାଶୟ

ବିନ୍ଦୁ ଜନତା ଦଳ

2022 HAPPY NEW YEAR

## ନୂତନ ବର୍ଷର ହାର୍ଦ୍ଦିକ ଅଭିନନ୍ଦନ

ଆମକୁ ସମସ୍ତେ ନିଜିମିନି କବିସୂର୍ଯ୍ୟଦେବ ନିର୍ବାଚନ ମଣ୍ଡଳୀ ହୁଏ ଏବଂ ସରସ ସୁନ୍ଦର ନିର୍ବାଚନ ମଣ୍ଡଳୀରେ ପରିଣତ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଏହି ନବ ବର୍ଷରେ ଆମକୁ ଦେବା ଏଥି ସମ୍ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ନବୀନ ବାବୁଙ୍କ ସହ ଶାସନ ଏବଂ ଜନତାଦଳ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟରେ ସାମିଲ ହେବା । ଜୀରାଜୀ ନବବର୍ଷ ୨୦୨୨ ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କ ପାଇଁ ଶାନ୍ତି ଏବଂ ମୈତ୍ରୀ ଆଣି ଦେଇ । ଏହି ଅବସରରେ କବିସୂର୍ଯ୍ୟଦେବ ନିର୍ବାଚନ ମଣ୍ଡଳୀ ଏବଂ ବିଜୁଜନତା ଦଳର ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ କର୍ମସାଧାରଣଙ୍କୁ ମୋର ଅନେକ ଅନେକ ହାର୍ଦ୍ଦିକ ଅଭିନନ୍ଦନ ଶୁଭେଚ୍ଛା ଏବଂ ଶୁଭକାମନା ।

**ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ପ୍ରଧାନ**  
ନିର୍ବାଚନ ବିଜୁଜନତା ଦଳର ନିର୍ବାଚନ ମଣ୍ଡଳୀ

ଜଗନ୍ନାଥ କାକୁ ପ୍ରୋମୋସନି ପୁନିତ୍ ଗୋପାଳପୁର, ଗଜପତି, ବେନୁଦିଆପାଳା - ଗଞ୍ଜାମ

2022 HAPPY NEW YEAR

## ନୂତନ ବର୍ଷର ହାର୍ଦ୍ଦିକ ଅଭିନନ୍ଦନ

ଜୀରାଜୀ ନବବର୍ଷ ୨୦୨୨ ମସିହା ପାଇଁ ଶାନ୍ତି ଏବଂ ମୈତ୍ରୀ ଆଣି ଦେଇ । ଏହି ଅବସରରେ ବିଜୁଜନତା ଦଳର ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ କର୍ମସାଧାରଣ ଶ୍ରୀ ବାଳକୃଷ୍ଣ ଓ ଶ୍ରୀ ମନୋଜ ଅନେକ ଅନେକ ହାର୍ଦ୍ଦିକ ଅଭିନନ୍ଦନ ଶୁଭେଚ୍ଛା ଏବଂ ଶୁଭକାମନା ।

ପ୍ରୋମୋସନି - ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ମହାଶୟ    ମ୍ୟାଗେଜିନି ଡାଇରେକ୍ଟର - ବିଜୁଜନତା ଦଳ

" WE ARE WHAT OUR THOUGHTS HAVE MADE US. SO TAKE CARE ABOUT WHAT YOU THINK. WORDS ARE SECONDARY, THOUGHTS LIVE AND TRAVEL FAR. "

" RELATIONSHIPS ARE MORE IMPORTANT IN LIFE. BUT IT IS IMPORTANT FOR THOSE RELATIONSHIPS HAVE LIFE IN THEM. "

Printed & Published By Narahari Priya Garnaik on Behalf of Indian Youth Association And Printed At M/s Shree Mandir Publications, At : Plot No. - 512, At/Po - Saheed Nagar, Bhubaneswar, District - Khordha, Pin - 751007, State - Odisha And Published At : Plot No. - 945, At/Po - Baramunda, In Front of New Jagannath Temple, Bhubaneswar, District - Khordha, Pin - 751003, State - Odisha, Editor - Narahari Priya Garnaik

Ph. : +91-8637258113 ; Mail : [iyanews.india@gmail.com](mailto:iyanews.india@gmail.com) ; Web : [www.iyanews.com](http://www.iyanews.com), FOUNDER : JIBAN JYOTI GARNAIK (ADVOCATE, ORISSA HIGH COURT) All Disputed Matters In Bhubaneswar (Odisha) Jurisdiction Only